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THE KING'S DICTIONARY



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The Rasûlid Hexaglot: Fourteenth Century Vocabularies in Arabic, Persian, Turkic, Greek, Armenian and Mongol

TRANSLATED BY

Tibor Halasi-Kun, Peter B. Golden,
Louis Ligeti and Edmund Schütz
with introductory essays by Peter B. Golden
and Thomas T. Allsen

EDITED WITH NOTES AND COMMENTARY BY

PETER B. GOLDEN



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PROLEGOMENA

THE WORLD OF THE RASÛLID HEXAGLOT

Peter B. Golden

Ethno-linguistic Changes in the Middle East

The languages of the *Rasûlid Hexaglot*, Arabic, Persian, Turkic, Mongol, Greek and Armenian represent the major political and cultural tongues of the Eastern Mediterranean world of the Mongol era (early thirteenth to mid-fourteenth century). Činggisid domination had come to an end in this part of the world a generation or so before the various elements from which the *Hexaglot* was drawn were put into their present form by our author. Although very much a man of the larger Islamo-Mamlûk world of Arabia and the Eastern Mediterranean, the author of the *Hexaglot* also had contact with or was the recipient of cultural influences stemming from the Činggisid world. It is unclear if the connecting politico-cultural link was the Mamlûk state, from which these elements may have filtered down, or some other, more direct source.

The Mamlûk state was the culminating political expression, in the Near Eastern heartlands of the Islamic world, of the institution of slave soldiery that dated back to the zenith of ᶜAbbâsid rule. Although not exclusviely based on one ethnic group, this institution had early on taken on a distinctly Turkic character. Small groups of Turkic slave-soldiers (*ġulāms* or *mamlûks*), had been brought into Caliphal service in the first half of the ninth century, establishing a tradition of Turkic paramountcy in the caliphal military. However, the numbers of these slave-soldiers, the bulk of whom appear to have been of Qıpčaq Turkic origin, were relatively small and did not affect the overall ethnic composition of the region.[1]

A significant and permanent change in the demographic configuration of the Near East took place several centuries later, in the latter part of the eleventh century, with the creation of the Seljuk state. It was under the auspices of the Seljukids that large numbers of Turkic tribesmen, over-

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[1] On the caliphal guard corps, see T. Töllner, *Die Türkischen Garden am Kalifenhof von Samarra* (Walldorf-Hessen, 1971); H.D. Yıldız, *İslâmiyet ve Türkler* (Istanbul, 1976). On the *ġulāms* or *mamlûks*, see D. Pipes, *Slave Soldiers and Islam*(New Haven, 1981) and the numerous studies of D. Ayalon, *Studies on the Mamlûks of Egypt* (London, 1979) and most recently his "The Mamlūks of the Seljuks : Islam's Military Might at the Crossroads" *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 6/3 (November, 1996), 305-333.

for the Greek material, Lajos (Louis) Ligeti (Vice-President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, for many years Chair of the Department of Inner Asian Studies at Budapest University) for the Mongol material and Ödön (Edmund) Schütz (Research Professor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) for the Armenian entries. Halasi-Kun and Golden were to work jointly on the Arabic and Persian entries. Golden assisted on the Turkic materials and Professor Ligeti made a number of important suggestions regarding the Persian readings. A grant from the American Council of Learned Societies was crucial to moving the project along, making possible a number of joint meetings of the Hungarian and American groups in the course of the 1970's. During that same period, Halasi-Kun and Golden met weekly to compare results, review and discuss the materials. In the early 1980's, the press learned of the "King's Dictionary" and a number of stories appeared in the *New York Times* and other newspapers in the United States and abroad as well as in the *Aramco World Magazine*.[5]

It was the original intention of the *Hexaglot* team to publish the complete transcription/translation of the text together with separate monographs on the Turkic, Mongol, Greek and Armenian vocabularies. Of these only the monograph by Golden on the Greek material has been published.[6] By the early 1980's, the basic outlines of the text had been in place, but during the rest of that decade work stalled due to the press of other projects and the untimely demise of Professor Ligeti in 1987. This was followed by the death of Professor Halasi-Kun who, after a series of illnesses, succumbed in 1991.

Unbeknownst to the American-Hungarian team at that time, the codex which contains our text had also been photographed in 1978 by Professor Daniel Varisco (Hofstra University), an American anthropologist who is now one of the leading figures in Rasûlid studies, and brought to the attention of the late Professor R.B. Serjeant (who died in 1993), the British *doyen* of specialists in the history and culture of medieval Yemen. They were interested in publishing the facsimile of the entire codex. This was done in 1998 under the editorship of Varisco and Professor G. Rex Smith.[7]

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[5] See John Noble Wilford, "Ancient Dictionary Opens Window on Islamic Past" *The New York Times*, February 5, 1981, C. 1, 3; Barry Hoberman, "The King's Dictionary" *Aramco World Magazine* (March-April, 1982), 26-29.

[6] P.B. Golden, "The Byzantine Greek Elements in the Rasûlid Hexaglot" *Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi*, V (1985 [1987]), 41-166.

[7] D.M. Varisco, G.R. Smith (eds.), *The Manuscript of al-Malik al-Afdal al-ʿAbbās b. ʿAlī Dāʾūd b. Yūsuf b. ʿUmar b. ʿAlī Ibn Rasūl. A Medieval Arabic Anthology from the Yemen* (Gibb Memorial Trust Fund, Warminster, 1998).

In 1992, the American-Hungarian *Hexaglot* team learned of Professor Varisco's interest in the Rasûlid codex and Varisco and Golden met to discuss the text. Varisco was most encouraging, brought Golden into contact with the American Institute for Yemeni Studies and helped to supply the necessary computer software with which the final phase of the project was completed.

Work on the *Hexaglot* was now continued by Golden, who assumed editorial responsibilty (as well as the task of completing the Turkic entries) and Schütz who continued work on the Armenian section. There were, again, many interruptions for other projects and commitments. An important contribution to moving the work forward was made by a grant from the American Institute for Yemeni Studies which facilitated the transfer of the text of the *Hexaglot* into computer format for the first time in 1992.

Several years later, the editor invited Prof. Thomas T. Allsen (The College of New Jersey), a distinguished scholar of the institutional and cultural history of Činggisid Eurasia, to contribute an essay to this volume that would help to set this extraordinary text in its proper cultural context. This rounded out the work on this volume.

Even in the final stages, there was an unexpected loss. In November, 1999, as the camera-ready copy was being prepared, Edmond Schütz died, unable to complete the final revision of the Armenian material. Of the remaining monographic studies of the languages of the *Hexaglot*, there is a draft in French of the Mongol material by Ligeti which is being prepared for publication. Halasi-Kun did not have time to undertake the monograph on the Turkic material and this is now being done by Golden.

Nonetheless, after twenty-five years of frequently interrupted labor, the key phase of this project has reached fruition with the appearance of this volume. Numerous debts have been incurred along the way. In particular, we must mention Prof. W. Schmucker with whom Prof. Halasi-Kun consulted early on in the project with regard to some of the Arabic and Persian readings. Contributions in this area were also made by Prof. A. P. Martinez. At the invitation of the editor, Prof. György Kara very kindly gave of his time to review Ligeti's Mongolian material, readings suggested by him have been so indicated in the text. Profs. Marcel Erdal, Robert Dankoff and Daniel Varisco generoulsy shared their broad learning in their areas of expertise. Varisco, in particular, reviewed the Arabic made many useful suggestions based on his broad knowledge of Yemen and Medieval Yemeni Arabic. These are noted in the commentary. On the technical side, the transfer of this text to the computer and the preparation of this manuscript and the camera-ready copy would have been impossible without the help of my son, Gregory K. Golden.

who grew up hearing tales of the *Hexaglot*. Lucille Allsen, who also heard more of the *Hexaglot* than she may have cared to, prepared the camera-ready copy of Prof. Allsen's chapter. Jeffrey Moy, a graduate student at Rutgers University, assisted in the preparation of the indices. Patricia Radder of Brill Publishers has been of great help and a source of encouragement.

Special mention must also be made of Mrs. Eve Halasi-Kun, Prof. Halasi-Kun's helpmate in all things and of the late Mrs. Nelli Schütz whose warmth and hospitality made our Budapest meetings truly memorable events. My wife, Sylvia Wu Golden, was, as always, a model of patience and support.

Needless to say, the editor is responsible for all the shortcomings of this work.

Peter B. Golden
West Windsor, New Jersey
March, 2000

ABBREVIATIONS

AEMAe	*Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi* (Lisse-Wiesbaden)
AO	*Archivum Ottomanicum* (The Hague-Wiesbaden)
AOH	*Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*
BSOAS	*Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* (London)
Clauson, *ED*	Sir Gerard Clauson, *An Etymological Dictionary of Pre-Thirteenth Century Turkish* (Oxford, 1972)
HJAS	*Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* (Cambridge, Mass.)
PhTF	*Philologiae Turcica Fundamenta*, ed. J. Deny et al. (Wiesbaden, 1959, 1962)
UAJ	*Ural-Altaische Jahrbücher* (Wiesbaden)

PREFACE

Libelli sua fata habent. This much used phrase seems particularly appropriate for this book. There is, indeed, a history, a lengthy gestation period spanning three decades. The International Rasûlid Hexaglot Project began in the late 1960's. At that time, the late Tibor Halasi-Kun, Professor of Turkic Studies at Columbia University, was gathering material in Beirut for his study of the OttomanTurkish elments in the Syrian Arab dialects.[1] During his stay in Beirut, the Lebanese scholar, Maḥmûd al-Ġûl, gave him a set of photographs of a most unusual polyglot manuscript in Arabic script from Yemen with the request that he publish it. This six-language *vocabularium*, which is part of a larger codex, we have come to term the *Rasûlid Hexaglot.* The codex remains in private possession in Yemen.[2]

Professor Halasi-Kun was an excellent choice for this project. He had a long history of interest in medieval Turkic glossaries. In the late 1930's, he had begun work on the manuscript of a Mamlûk Qıpčaq glossary and language treatise, the *At-Tuḥfat az-Zakiyya fi'l-Luġat at-Turkiyya*, the facsimile of which he published in 1942.[3] In the course of his researches in the Istanbul libraries he also uncovered an important dictionary of Arabic, Persian, Ottoman Turkic and Mongol, the *Šamil ül-Luġa*, which he presented to Louis Ligeti who published the Mongol material in 1962.[4]

In 1974, Professor Halasi-Kun brought together an international team of scholars to work collaboratively on the *Hexaglot* with the following division of labor: : Halasi-Kun was responsible for the Turkic material, P.B. Golden (Professor of Central Asian and Middle Eastern History at Rutgers University)

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[1] T. Halasi-Kun, "The Ottoman Elements in the Syrian Dialects, I" *Archivum Ottomanicum*, I (1969), 14-91, II *AO*, V (1973), 17-95, II continued, *AO*, VII (1982), 117-267.

[2] This is typical of a great many manuscript sources in Yemen, see G. R. Smith, "Yemenite History - Problems and Misconceptions" *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies*, 20 (1990), p. 132, reprinted in his *Studies in the Medieval History of the Yemen and South Arabia* (London, 1997).

[3] T. Halasi-Kun, "Die mameluk-kiptschakischen Sprachstudien und die Handschriften in Stambul" *Kőrösi-Csoma Archivum*, III (1940), 77-83 and his *La langue des Kiptchaks d'après un manuscrit arabe d'Istanboul* (Bibliotheca Orientalis Hungarica, IV, Budapest, 1942). This was the beginning of a series of studies on Middle Qıpčaq philology the last of which was his "Kipchak Turkic Philology X : The *at-Tuhfah* and its Author" *Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi*, V (1985 [1987]), 167-178. See there also for a full listing of his studies on this theme. His critical edition of the *at-Tuhfah* is forthcoming.

[4] L. Ligeti, "Un vocabulaire mongol d'Istanboul" *Acta Orientalia Hungarica*, XIV/1 (1962), 3-99.

whelmingly stemming from the Oğuz confederation that nomadized between the Volga and northern Syr Darya region and southwards to present-day Türkmenistan, entered the Middle East.[2] In 447/1055, after having crushed the Ġaznavids in 431/1040, the Seljukids had reached an accommodation with the ʿAbbâsid Caliphate, becoming the military arm of Sunnî Islam. Following the victory of the Seljuk Sultan, Alp Arslan (1063-1072), over the Byzantines in 1071 in eastern Anatolia, masses of Oğuz tribesmen entered Anatolia, having already carved out lands for themselves in Iran (especially in Azarbayjan which was now undergoing Turkicization[3]) and in Christian Transcaucasia.

The Great Seljuk state that was centered in Iran and the Seljukid dynasts who established the Sultanate of Rûm in Anatolia employed Arabic and Persian as their languages of government. A brief exception to this was the proclamation of Turkish as the state language by the Rûm Seljukid pretender Siyâvûš "Jimrî," briefly placed on the throne in 1277 by the Qaraman amîr Mehmed Beg, in the midst of a bungled revolt against the Mongols. This experiment was quickly ended with the Mongol suppression of the rebellion.[4] Turkic, then, did not function as the language of government. It remained, of course, the language of the army and had an impact on non-Turks (especially Kurds) who served in the Seljuk military.These dramatic invasions introduced to the region large numbers of Inner Asian, Altaic (Turkic) speakers who now held various territories extending from eastern Iran and Türkmenistan to Asia Minor and the borders of the now greatly reduced Byzantine Empire. Although there is still some debate as to when important numbers of the Greek and Armenian populations of Anatolia became Turkic-speaking,[5] in a report to the Council of Basle written in 1437, some seven decades after the *Rasûlid Hexaglot* was composed, Greek priests,

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[2] The standard work on the Oğuz tribes is : F. Sümer, *Oğuzlar* (3rd ed., Istanbul, 1980). On the Oğuz migrations, see also S.G. Agadžanov, *Očerki istorii oguzov i turkmen Srednej Azii IX-XII vv.* (Ašxabad, 1969) and P.B. Golden, "The Migrations of the Oğuz" *Archivum Ottomanicum*, IV (1972), 45-84.

[3] R. A. Gusejnov, "Tjurkskie étničeskie gruppy XI-XII vv. v Zakavkaz'e" *Tjurkologičeskij Sbornik 1972* (Moskva, 1973), 375-381 and his "Oguzy, kypčaki i Azerbajdžan XI-XII vv." *Problemy sovremennoj tjurkologii* (Alma-Ata, 1980), 349-351.

[4] C. Cahen, *Pre-Ottoman Turkey*, trans. J. Jones-Williams (New York, 1968), 288-292, 346-347; A. P. Martinez, "Change in Chancellery Languages and Language Changes in General in the Middle East, with Particular Reference to Iran in the Arab and Mongol Periods" *Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi*, VII (1987-1991), 114-115.

[5] In addition to Cahen's work noted above, see S. Vryonis, Jr. *The Decline of Hellenism in Asia Minor and the Process of Islamization From the Eleventh Century Through the Fifteenth Century* (Berkeley, 1971); D.E. Eremeev, *Étnogenez turok* (Moskva, 1971).

bishops and archbishops in "Turcia" (Anatolia) were said to dress like Turks and were "unable to offer anything else in Greek" except the fundamentals of the Christian service. Everything else was said in Turkish.[6] The language question in Anatolia, Byzantine and Turkish, is of some importance for our study of the *Hexaglot*.

States and Languages in the Middle East in the Fourteenth Century

The Il-khânids and Jočids

Although the Il-khânids were no longer an active political presence at the time of the composition of the *Hexaglot* we must say something about the Mongols of Iran as they were almost certainly one of the sources (if not the sole source) for the Mongol vocabulary found in our text. With the death of Činggis Qan in 1227, the Mongol realm was divided into a number of appanage states (Mong. *ulus*, pl. *ulusud*) distributed among his four sons from his major wife, Börte. The Ulus of Joči encompassed Western Eurasia/the Qıpčaq steppe (and lands still to be conquered further west), extending into Western Siberia and the westerly regions of Western Turkistan. Considerably later (sixteenth century), this *ulus* came to be termed the "Golden Horde." The Ulus of Čaġadai (in Turkic Čaġatay) included much of Transoxiana. The Ulus of Ögedei (who was proclaimed the Great Qaġan, 1229-1241) was much more limited (the Tarbaġatai and Lake Balxaš region), but he was the *primus inter pares* of the family enterprise. The Ulus of Tolui, the youngest son, included the original core territories of Mongolia (which was in keeping with old nomadic tradition) and came to include China which the Mongols ruled as the Yüan dynasty.

In 1251, the supreme Qaġanate shifted over to the Toluid Möngke (1251-1259) touching off a series of internicine conflicts. It was Möngke who dispatched his brother, Hülegü (d. 1265) to complete the conquest of the Middle East which had begun in the 1220's. He took Baghdad in 1258 as we have already noted, but the further advance of his forces was stopped in 1260 in Palestine by the Mamlûks. Hülegü established his realm, which encompassed Iran, Iraq and Seljuk Anatolia, as an *Il-khânate*, i.e. a subordinate khanate, still indicating his loyalty to his brother, Qubilai, who had succeeded Möngke.[7] Technically, the *Il-khânate* was not on the same level as an *ulus*.

[6] Cited in R. M. Dawkins, *Modern Greek in Asia Minor* (Cambridge, 1916), 1, n.1 : "...et nihil aliud sciunt in greco proferre nisi missam cantare et evangelium et epistolas. Alias autem orationes dicunt in lingua Turcorum." See also Vryonis, *Decline*, 453.

[7] The fullest treatment of the Il-khânids remains B. Spuler, *Die Mongolen in Iran. Politik*,

Hülegüid attempts to gain recognition for their *de facto* equal status with the other *ulusud* were rebuffed. This, in part, was the result of the territorial rivalry, especially over Transcaucasia, that had developed between the Jočids and Hülegü and his successors. Officially, this lesser status was maintained until the reign of Ġâzân (694-703/1295-1304) by which time the Ögedeids had largely been effaced and the Činggisid realm now consisted of four principal polities : Toluid Mongolia-Yüan China, Jočid Eastern Europe and Western Central Asia, the Čaġadaid khanate in Turkistan and Il-khânid Iran.[8] Ġâzân reoriented the ideological justification for his rule in Islam, to which he had converted. This shift in legitimation did not mark a real break with their "cousins" in Yüan China, but, in a state that was facing difficult economic times, was largely aimed at the local population.[9] Up to this time, the Mongols had largely resisted assimilation, now the Hülegüids or Il-khânids were making themselves into a national dynasty.

After the initial destruction of the conquests, Iran enjoyed some degree of prosperity under Mongol rule. The early Il-khânids were open to the West, (which they viewed as a potentially subject region) hoping to use Christian forces against the Mamlûks. Subsequently, Iran became a meeting ground between Middle Eastern and East Asian cultures[10] as can be seen in the work of Rašîd ad-Dîn (d. 1318), who was a high official of Ġâzân and the author of a world history, the "Collection of Histories" (*Jâmi*^{c} *at-Tavârîḫ*), that reflects the ecumenical outlook of the Činggisid rulers. The Mongol empire was the first state to establish interlocking connections across Eurasia and the Near East, the precursors of the global networks of the Modern Age. A central feature of this was the exchange of ideas and technologies.[11] The *Hexaglot* is, in many respects, a product of those broader horizons of inquiry that were stimulated by the Činggisid world. Ġâzân Khân, Rašîd ad-Dîn's

Verwaltung und Kultur der Ilchanzeit 1220-1350 (4th ed., Leiden, 1985).

[8] On these changes, see P. Jackson, "From *Ulus* to Khanate : The Making of the Mongol States ca. 1220-1290" in R. Amitai-Preiss, D.O. Morgan (eds.), *The Mongol Empire and its Legacy* (Leiden, 1999), 12-37 who argues for a more nuanced view of the history and development of the *ulusud* and is more alert to the changes that occurred within them.

[9] T. T. Allsen, "Changing Forms of Legitimation in Mongol Iran" in G. Seaman, D. Marks (eds.), *Rulers From the Steppe. State Formation on the Eurasian Periphery* (Los Angeles, 1991), 223-241.

[10] See T. T. Allsen, "Two Cultural Brokers of Medieval Eurasia : Bolad Aqa and Marco Polo" in M. Gevers, W. Schlepp (eds.), *Nomadic Diplomacy, Destruction and Religion from the Pacific to the Adriatic*, Toronto Studies in Central and Inner Asia, No. 1 (Toronto, 1994), 63-78.

[11] See S.A.M. Adshead, *Central Asia in World History* (New York, 1993), 4-5, 53ff. Adshead terms it the "basic information circuit."

patron, was reputed to have known Arabic, Hindi, "Kašmirî," Tibetan, "Ḫitâ'î" and Frankish as well as smatterings of other languages.[12]

The Mongol conquests also had an important demographic impact. Large numbers of Turkic peoples were propelled westward, either in flight or as part of Mongol armies (in which they constituted very sizable numbers).[13] The Turkicization of much of Iranian Central Asia, a process that had been going on for centuries, was now completed. The same may be said of Azarbayjan. The Turkic ethnic element in Anatolia was also increased.[14]

The non-Mongol servitors of the Činggisid regime probably outnumbered ethnic Mongols. In Iran, where there was an ancient bureaucratic tradition in the indigenous tongue, it was easier to make use of the Persian-speaking cadres than to introduce large numbers of Mongol and Uyğur bureaucrats.[15] This was probably most true on the lower levels. Moreover, these Iranian speakers were not necessarily natives of Iran proper; some had antecedents in the Iranian culture zone of urban Central Asia (e.g. Khwârazm) as well as eastern Iran. On the higher levels, Mongols and trusted Turks along with skilled individuals from other ethnicities predominated.[16] A wide range of documents in various languages flowed through the Mongol chancelleries.[17] Elsewhere, the Mongols continued to make use of an ethnically variegated servitor class. Mongol, of course, continued to be used in the Il-khânid chancellery, in later times showing the influences of Persian and Arabic models. Mongol was also used in diplomatic correspondence, in particular with Egypt where a special Mongol chancellery was established (perhaps between 1272-1283) to carry on the exchanges of letters between

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[12] Rašîd ad-Dîn, *Jâmi' at-Tavârîḫ*, ed. M. Raušan, M. Musavî (Tehran, 1373/1994), II, 1337-1338.

[13] Spuler, *Die Mongolen in Iran*, 379. On the role of Uyğur troops in the Mongol conquests, ee A. Š. Kadyrbaev, *Očerki istorii srednevekovyx ujgurov, džalairov, najmanov i kireitov* (Almaty, 1993), 70-73.

[14] See P.B. Golden, *An Introduction to the History of the Turkic Peoples* (Wiesbaden, 1992), 295-308.

[15] Martinez, "Change in Chancellery Languages" *AEMAe*, VII (1987-1991), 107-108.

[16] T. T. Allsen, *Mongol Imperialism. The Policies of the Grand Qan Möngke in China, Russia, and the Islamic Lands, 1251-1259*/ (Berkeley, 1987), 107-108, 110-113 and his "Ever Closer Encounters : The Apportionment of Culture and Peoples in the Mongol Empire" *Journal of Early Modern History*, 1/1 (1997), 2-23.

[17] 'Atâ Malik Juvaynî, *Ta'rîḫ-i Jahân-gušâ*, ed. M. M. Qazvînî (London, 1912-1937), III, 89/*The History of the World Conqueror*, trans. J. A. Boyle (Cambridge, Mass., 1958), II, 607, mentions bureaucratic cadres knowing Persian, Uyğur, Chinese, Tibetan and Tangut among others.

the Mamlûk sultans and the Il-khânids and the Jočids on the lower Volga.[18] The linguistic needs of the Jočid, Il-khânid, Yüan and Mamlûk chancelleries undoubtedly played a role in the creation of multi-lingual glossaries and grammatical studies in Saray, Tabrîz, Beijing and Cairo. The Mamlûk-Turkic dictionaries and grammars (see below) are the best known manifestation of these interests in the Islamic world. Although Mongol clearly continued to be used in the Jočid chancellery as well,[19] it seems most likely that Il-khânid Iran was the primary source for the Mongol vocabulary of the *Hexaglot*. This is evidenced by the presence of Oğuz Turkic loanwords in the Mongol section of our text (see below).

Mongol remained a living language in Iran for some time and this is reflected in the vernacular forms that occasionally appear in Arabic and Persian sources.[20] But, the Mongols were also undergoing steady Turkicization and Islamization (the two processes most probably linked), being linguistically assimilated and intermarrying with the Oğuz-speaking Turkic nomads of the region. We see this reflected in the *Hexaglot* in terms such as *baldir* "calf of the leg" (< Oğuz *baldır*, Qıpčaq *baltır*).[21] A. P. Martinez suggests that the rank and file Mongol soldiery, scattered in garrisons across the land, became Islamized and Turkicized earlier, while the more insulated Mongol elite maintained their native tongue up to the twilight years of the dynasty.[22] The Mongol and Turkic impact on Persian has been exhaustively documented by

[18] Spuler, *Die Mongolen in Iran*, 377; S. Zakirov, *Diplomatičeskie otnošenija Zolotoj Ordy s Egiptom (XIII-XIV vv.)* (Moskva, 1966), 98. Some of the Mamlûk officials involved were Mongols, cf. Sayf ad-Dîn Qûṣûn as-Sâqî, an early fourteenth century figure (Mong. *qusun* "birch tree"), noted by al-ʿUmarî, see V. Tizengauzen (Tiesenhausen), *Sbornik materialov, otnosjaščixsja k istorii Zolotoj Ordy*, (St. Peterburg/Leningrad-Moskva, 1884, 1941), I, Arabic text, 228/Russ. trans., 251.

[19] A.P. Grigor'ev, "Oficial'nyj jazyk Zolotoj Ordy XIII-XIV vv." *Tjurkologičeskij Sbornik 1977* (Moskva, 1981), 81-89; B. Spuler, *Die Goldene Horde. Die Mongolen in Russland 1223-1502* (2nd ed. Wiesbaden, 1965), 285-287. This view is disputed by M.A. Usmanov, *Žalovannye akty džučieva ulusa XIV-XVI vv.* (Kazan', 1979), 94-100, who argues that Turkic was the language of communication between Saray and Cairo. While Persian functioned as an intermediary language in the early correspondence with Cairo, Turkic (most probably Qıpčaq) played that role in Saray's relations with its vassal Rus' states. Grigor'ev (85-89) suggests that documents were prepared in Mongol (in the Uyğur alphabet), then translated word for word into Turkic (also written in the Uyğur script). From Turkic it was then rendereed, again literally, into Rus'.

[20] Spuler, *Die Mongolen in Iran*, 378.

[21] Sir GerardClauson, *An Etymological Dictionary of Pre-Thirteenth Century Turkish* (Oxford, 1972), 334; H. Eren, *Türk Dilinin Etimolojik Sözlüğü* (Ankara, 1999), 35-36. Were this an earlier borrowing from Turkic, it would have taken the form **balčir* in Mongol.

[22] Martinez, "Changes in Chancellery Languages" *AEMAe*, VII (1987-1991), 110-113, 146, 150.

Doerfer,[23] but the socio-linguistic aspects of this question, the role of Mongolized Persian and Iranized Mongol and various creoles in the region has only begun to be explored.[24]

The linguistic situation in the Ulus of Joči, to which we have already alluded, is also of some interest and in some respects parallels that of the Il-khânids. The majority of the "Tatars" in the Qıpčaq Steppe were Turks of one type or another. Turkic speech, especially in its Qıpčaq form was widespread, Cuman-Qıpčaq functioning as the *lingua franca* of the Jočid realm. A reflection of this can be seen in the *Codex Cumanicus*.[25] By the time of the composition of the *Hexaglot*, Turkicization in the Jočid domain was quite far advanced. This is made clear by comment of al-ʿUmarî (d. 749/1348-49) that the "Tatars" had all become like the Qıpčaqs, having lived together with them in their land and having intermarried with them.[26] Uyğur was on occasion used in the chancellery, following a tradition that went back to the early days of the empire.[27] Several Turkic literary languages began to take shape in the Ulus of Joči quite early on. One, based on Uyğur and other eastern MiddleTurkic languages (e.g. Qarakhanid), is termed "Khwârazmian Turkic" (considered a forerunner of later Čağatay Turkic[28]) and contains some Qıpčaq and Oğuz elements. A number of important religious and literary works were composed in or translated into this language in the same

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[23] G. Doerfer, *Türkische und Mongolische Elemente im Neupersischen* (Wiesbaden, 1963-1975), I-IV.

[24] See Martinez, "Changes in Chancellery Languages" *AEMAe* , VII (1987-1991), 130ff. with numerous illustrations.

[25] G. Kuun (ed.), *Codex Cumanicus* (Budapest, 1880) and the reprint (Budapest, 1981) which contains L. Ligeti's "Prolegomena to the Codex Cumanicus" reprinted from *Acta Orientalia Hungarica*, XXXV (1981), 1-54. See also D. Drüll, *Der Codex Cumanicus. Entstehung und Bedeutung* (Klett-Cotta, 1980) and P. B. Golden, "The *Codex Cumanicus*" in H.B. Paksoy (ed.), *Central Asian Monuments* (Istanbul, 1992), 33-63. The *Codex Cumanicus* consists of two parts, the first (dated to the late thirteenth century) contains a handbook of Cuman-Qıpčaq with glossaries in Cuman, Persian and Italo-Latin. The second part (dated to 1330-1340) consists of texts (sacred and profane) in Cuman with Latin and Middle High German translations.

[26] K. Lech (ed. trans.), *Das mongolische Weltreich. Al-ʿUmarî's Darstellung der mongolischen Reiche in seinem Werk al-Abṣâr fî Mamâlik al-Amṣâr* (Wiesbaden, 1968), Arab. text, 73.

[27] A. A. Semënov, "Očerk kul'turnoj roli ujgurov v mongol'skix gosudarstvax" in G. S. Sadvakasov et al. (eds.), *Materialy po istorii i kul'ture ujgurskogo naroda* (Alma-Ata, 1978), 22-48.

[28] L. Johanson, "The History of Turkic" in L. Johanson, É. A. Csató (eds.), *The Turkic Languages* (London-New York, 1998), 86-87; Usmanov, *Žalovannye akty*, 101ff., however, underscores the Qıpčaq element in the "literary language of the Ulus of Joči."

era as the *Hexaglot*.[29] This is of some importance for the Turkic elements in our text. A small number of Turkic words in the *Hexaglot* may be viewed as bearing "Khwârazmian" markers,[30] e.g. *d* for y (*aḏaq* "foot" for *ayaq* in standard Qıpčaq and Oğuz), sporadic shift *q* > *ḫ* (cf. *yaḫtıġ* "light" cf. Qıpčaq *yaqtu*). It should be noted, however, that Qıpčaq and Old Anatolian Turkish or "Old Ottoman" also have some of these markers, e.g. Qıpč. *aḏaq*, *beḏük* "big" (> *beyük*, Oğuz *büyük*), *keḏ-* "to wear" (> *key-*, Oğuz *giy-*), Old Anatolian *aḫ* "white" (< *aq*), Old Ottoman *yoḫsul* "poor" (< *yoqsul*), Old Anatolian *eḏgü* "good" (> *eygü* > *eygi* > *eyi* > Modern Turkish *iyi*).[31]

Byzantium and the Greek Population of Anatolia

The Byzantine Empire of the mid- to late fourteenth century was a mere shadow of its former glory. It had never recovered from the devastation of the Fourth Crusade (1204) which placed Constantinople in Latin hands. The captial was retaken in 1261, but the Palaiologos house, lacking resources and facing enemies to the East and West, was never able to make it more than a local player in regional affairs. Following an age-old pattern, it sought to keep its opponents in check by balancing one against another. Thus, the Ulus of Joči on the Volga, which maintained contact with its ally the Mamlûk state through Byzantium (which was also a conduit for its slave-soldier recruitment from the Qıpčaq steppe now under Činggisid rule), helped to keep the Bulgarians in place, while the Il-khânid state was used to contain the Seljuks. As a consequence, Michael VIII (1259-1282), who was a master

[29] Cf. Burhân oğlu Nâṣir Rabġuzî, *Qıṣaṣ ul-anbiyâ'* (ca. 710/1310); Šayḫ Šarîf Ḫwâja (?), *Müʿîn ül-mürîd* (713/1313); Quṭb, *Ḫüsraw u Šîrîn* (during reign of Tını Beg, 1341-1342, some scholars view this work as linguistically more Qıpčaq than Khwârazmian Turkic); Maḥmûd b. ʿAlî Šayḫ as-Sarâyî/al-Kerderî, *Nahj ül-Farâdîs* (759/1358); Ḫwârazmî, *Muḥabbatnâma* (754/1353) and the *Jümjümanâma* (1368), see J. Eckman, "Das Chwarezmtürkische" in J. Deny et al. (eds.), *Philologiae Turcicae Fundamenta* (Wiesbaden, 1959, 1962), I, 113-116; N. Hacieminoğlu, "Harezm-Kıpçak sahasında Türk Edebiyatı" in *Türk Dünyası El-Kitabı* (2nd ed., Ankara, 1992), 3, 68-79 and A. Caferoğlu, *Türk Dili Tarihi* (1964), II, 89-93, 106-155.

[30] On these markers, see Eckman, "Das Chwarezmtürkische," *PhTF*, I, 117-137; H. Boeschoten, M. Vandamme, "Chaghatay" in Johanson, Csató, *The Turkic Languages*, 166-169; Caferoğlu, *Türk Dili Tarihi* , II, 106ff. and 127 (for sound changes); R. Toparlı, *Harezm Türkçesi* (Erserum, 1992).

[31] On some of the distinguishing features of Qıpčaq and the Mamlûk Qıpčaq texts in particular, see A.F. Karamanlıoğlu, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Grameri* (Ankara, 1994), 9-22. M. Mansuroğlu, "Das Altosmanische" in J. Deny et al. (eds.), *Philologiae Turcicae Fundamenta*, I, 161. see texts in A. Zajączkowski, *Studja nad językiem staroosmańskim* (Kraków, 1934, 1937).

juggler of alliances, on the one hand could call for Mamlûk ships to help defend his capital and on the other was the father-in-law of Noğai, the powerful Mongol warlord of the Ulus of Joči while yet another daughter was married to the latter's rival, Abağa (1265-1282), the Il-khânid ruler.[32]

Michael's diplomatic sleight of hand could not go on indefinitely. Moreover, as the Il-khânids declined in the early fourteenth century, Michael's successors faced a new power that was taking shape on the eastern borders of Byzantium, the Ottoman state. While the Byzantines were beset by domestic discord and menaced by the burgeoning Serbian state of Stefan Dušan (1331-1355), the Ottomans were strengthing their hold over the Anatolian territories immediately contiguous to the Empire. The Emperor John Kantakuzenos (1347-1354) sought and received military assistance from the Ottoman ruler, Orḫan (1324-1360) which was used against his domestic rivals. Orḫan's son, Süleymân, secured an Ottoman foothold on the isthmus of Gallipoli in 1352 and successive Ottoman rulers began a steady advance that led to the conquest of the Balkans in the course of the fourteenth century. At the same time, Ottoman power was being extended into Turkish Anatolia, bringing the various Turkic principalities (*beyliks*) under its rule.[33] The Byzantine emperor, John V Palaiologos (1341-1391), the contemporary of the author/compiler of the *Hexaglot*, had largely been a background figure while Kantakuzenos ran affairs. He now tried in vain to halt the Ottoman advances. Lacking the military power to do so, he travelled to the West in the hope of raising support there. He was completely unsuccessful and was even held for a time by his Venetian creditors. Family squabbling continued highlighted by periodic revolts by his son Andronikos as the Ottomans pressed their seemingly inexorable advance to the Danube. The Byzantine emperor had become little more than a vassal of the Ottoman sultan.[34]

Many of the Greek communities of Anatolia, by this time, had been living for several centuries under Turkish rule. The degree of Turkicization varied with the different regions. On the whole, the western coastal region and the Pontic zone, areas of Hellenic or Hellenized civilization since antiquity, retained a strong Greek element (reinforced by population transfers) down to the twentieth century. There were also pockets of Greek-speaking villages

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[32] D. M. Nicol, *The Last Centuries of Byzantium 1261-1453* (2nd ed. Cambridge, 1993), 68, 80-81.

[33] On the Balkans, see J. V. A. Fine, Jr., *The Late Medieval Balkans* (Ann Arbor, 1987). For the opening pages of Ottoman history, İ. H. Uzunçarşılı, *Osmanlı Tarihi*, (1942, reprint : Ankara, 1972-1988), I.

[34] Nicol, *Last Centuries*, 253ff.

in Central Anatolia (Cappadocia) and near Konya and Alaşehir.[35] The process of linguistic assimilation is difficult to trace as sources are lacking. We do know that Greeks were among the Christian troops that were actively recruited and served as both mercenary forces and slave soldiers in the Seljuk armies. In particular, a goodly number of the *Akritai* (Byzantine border troops, the equivalent of the Muslim *Ġâzîs*), who were both Greek and Armenian in origin, also took service with the new overlords of Anatolia. Intermarriage was another source of bilingual speakers.[36]

The Mamlûk State

The Mamlûk state (648-923/1250-1517) which came into being in dramatic fashion as the Mongols were preparing to push further into the Near East, arose out of the collapsing Ayyûbid polity (564-648/1169-1250 in its core zone of Egypt[37]). The latter had been founded by the Turkicized Kurd, Saladdin (Ṣalâh ad-Dîn, 564-589/1169-1193) and had grown out of the various *atabeg* states that had formed in the wake of the decline of the Great Seljuk state (431-590/1040-1194). There is no need for us to go into the complex details of Mamlûk history.[38] We may simply note here that the rulers and elite slave-soldiers of the so-called "Baḥrî" line were largely Qıpčaq Turks from Western Eurasia. Brought in as *mamlûks* and organized into regiments by the Ayyûbids, they seized power in 1250 and established themselves in the Ayyûbid lands in Egypt and Greater Syria. Their authority was legitimated by the presence of a scion of the ᶜAbbāsid house, Abu'l-Qâsim al-Mustanṣir (659-660/1261-1262) who had taken refuge with them following the Mongol

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[35] These were thoroughly studied by Dawkins, *Modern Greek in Asia Minor*, on the eve of World War I, just as they were about to come to an end. See also Vryonis, *Decline*, 448-452. Greek is still spoken in the Pontic region. It is presumed that these are Greek converts to Islam. They, however, claim that they are ethnic Turks. It is possible that these were Muslims who adopted the local Greek language. The language shows no signs of dying out and is spoken fluently by the younger generation, see P. A. Andrews and R. Benninghaus, *Ethnic Groups in the Republic of Turkey* (Wiesbaden, 1989), 145-147. For a recent study of these surviving groups in the nineteenth century, see G. Augustinos, *The Greek of Asia Minor* (Kent, Ohio, 1992).

[36] Cahen, *Pre-Ottoman Turkey*, 227, 231-233; Vryonis, *Decline*, 134, 233-234, 240-241, 468; O. Turan, *Selçuklular Tarihi ve Türk-İslâm Medeniyeti* (Ankara, 1965), 255; V.A. Gordlevskij, *Gosudarstvo Sel'džukidov Maloj Azii* in his *Izbrannye sočinenija* (Moskva, 1960), I, 106, 184-185, 188.

[37] Other branches in various parts of Syria lasted slightly longer, see C.E. Bosworth, *The New Islamic dynasties* (2nd ed., New York, 1996), 70-75

[38] In addition to Ayalon, see also R. Irwin, *The Middle East in the Middle Ages. The Early Mamluk Sultanate 1250-1382* (London, 1986).

sacking of Baghdad in 1258. Their halting of the Mongol advance at ʿAyn Jâlût gave them even greater credibility in the Muslim world.[39]

Although Arabic was the official language of this state, which was often styled the *Dawlat al-Atrâk* (the "State of the Turks") by its Muslim contemporaries, Qıpčaq Turkic, over time increasingly mixed with Oğuz Turkic, was the lingua franca of the ruling soldiery. A knowledge of Turkic was essential for those who sought service or positions in the state. These included Oğuz Turks from Anatolia and Iran.[40] Mamlûk literature in Qıpčaq Turkic includes several translations of works on Islamic jurisprudence (*fiqh*) and theology, militaria (works on archery, hippology and the chivalric arts), a translation (the author of which was from the Jočid capital, Saray) of the Pesian *Gulistân*[41] and a number of invaluable grammatical and lexicographical works in Arabic dealing with the language of the Turks (see below).[42] This Turkic literary tongue, a Qıpčaq-Oğuz amalgam with Turkî (Uyğur-Qarakhanid) influences was used in Jočid territories (Khwârazm, Saray, the Crimea) and Mamlûk Egypt. It was distinct from the Oğuz literary language that was taking shape in Ottoman Anatolia and in Azarbayjan.[43] The linguistic practices and literary tastes of the Mamlûks are of direct relevance to our investigation of the *Hexaglot*. These can be seen in the glossaries and language manuals produced under their auspices. The importance of these works as artifacts and symbols of the larger Eurasian imperial culture is discussed by Prof. Allsen in his essay in this volume.

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[39] See R. Amitai-Preiss, *Mongols and Mamluks. The Mamluk-Īlkhānid War, 1260-1281* (Cambridge, 1995).

[40] B. Flemming, "Literary Activities in Mamluk Halls and Barracks" in M. Rosen-Ayalon (ed.), *Studies in Memory of Gaston Wiet* (Jerusalem, 1977), 251.

[41] See A. Bodrogligeti, *A Fourteenth Century Turkic Translation of Saʾdî's Gulistân (Sayfī-ı Sarāyī's Gulistān biʾt-Turkī)* in Indiana University Uralic and Altaic Series, 104 (The Hague-Budapest, 1969).

[42] J. Eckmann, "The Mamluk-Kipchak Literature" *Central Asiatic Journal*, 8 (1963), 304-319; see also R. Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözlüğü* (Erzurum, 1993), 4-8. These include the PhD dissertation of M. E. Ağar, *Kitabu fiʾl-fikh bi-lisân-ı Türkî* (Marmara Üniversitesi, 1989); R. Toparlı (ed.), *Kitâb-ı Mukaddime-i Abuʾl-Leysiʾs-Semerkandî* (Erzurum, 1989), R. Toparlı (ed.), *Irşâdüʾl-Mülûk veʾs-Selâtîn* (Ankara, 1992) ; J. Talân (ed.), *Mukaddimetüʾl-Gaznevî fi-İbâdât* (Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Ankara Üniversitesi, 1987) on *fiqh* and religious questions, the work on archery which also contains a hippological treatise see R. Şirin (ed.), *Kitâb fî Rıyâzâtiʾl-Hâyl, Kitâb fî İlmiʾn-Nüşşâb* (Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Atatürk Üniversitesi, Erzurum, 1989); other hippological and chivalric works are : M. Uğurlu (ed.), *Münyetüʾl-Guzât* (Ankara, 1987), M.E. Ağar (ed.), *Baytaratuʾl-Vâzıh* (Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Marmara Üniversitesi, Istanbul, 1986) and the edition of Ö. Can (Yüksek Lisans Tezi, İstanbul Üniversitesi, Istanbul, 1988).

[43] Bodrogligeti, *A Fourteenth Century*, 8.

Cilician Armenia

The entrance of the Turks into the Near East was not the only demographic shift that occurred. Large numbers of Armenians, buffeted and displaced by Byzantine encroachments on the fragmenting Bagratid Armenian kingdoms in the course of the eleventh century had been migrating to Cilicia. It would be useful to turn, briefly, to the history of this still little-studied state. Initially used by the Byzantines as a military buffer zone in the region, the Armenian feudal lords who settled there began to create their own, autonomous statelets. Two princely houses emerged : the Rubenids (ca. 1073 ? -1226) and Het`umids (1226-1341) by the time of the First Crusade (1096-1099).[44] The Rubenids, who were hostile toward Constantinople, formed an alliance with the Crusaders and expanded their holdings, while the Het`umids held to a more pro-Byzantine stance.

The Rubenid Levon I (d. 1219) was the first to hold the kingship of a united Armenian Cilicia, having received his crown, in 1199, from the Holy Roman Empire. Recognition from Constantinople followed. Cilician or Lesser Armenia was now a key state of considerable strategic and political importance in the region. It was also a state whose instituions were heavily influenced by the western Crusader states. The royal title later passed to his Het`umid son-in-law, Het'um I (1226-1270). It was during his reign that the Mongols arrived on the scene. In 1247, Het'um's brother, Smbat, traveled to the Mongol capital, Qaraqorum, and offered their submission to the Činggisids. This new orientation, which was reinforced by Het'um's journey to the Mongols several years later,[45] was not without cost. The recently established masters of the Ayyûbid domains, the Mamlûks, following their defeat of the Mongols at ʿAyn Jalût in 1260, ravaged Cilician Armenia, a pattern that would be repeated. With the fragmentation of the Mongol realm into a number of hostile *ulusud*, the Il-khânids of Iran had even greater need of the Armenians in their struggle with their Činggisid rivals, the Jočids, who were allied with the Mamlûks of Egypt-Syria.

The conversion of the Il-khânids to Islam at the end of the thirteenth century undermined the basis of what was no longer, from the Het`umid

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[44] On Cilician Armenia, see A.G. Sukiasjan, *Istorija kilikijskogo armjanskogo gosudarstva i prava* (Erevan, 1969); T. S.R. Boase (ed.), *The Cilician Kingdom of Armenia* (Edinburgh, 1978) and in brief S. Der Nersessian, "The Kingdom of Cilician Armenia" in K. Setton (ed.), *A History of the Crusades*, II (Madison, 1969), 630-659 (which covers the period up to 1307) and A. A. Bournoutian, "Cilician Armenia" in R.G. Hovannisian (ed.), *The Armenian People From Ancient to Modern Times* (New York, 1997), 273-290.

[45] On the terms of the alliance, see Sukiasjan, *Istorija*, 68-71.

perspective, a helpful relationship. Cilician Armenia was already suffering serious Mamlûk incurions which had forced Levon II (1270-1289) to become a triburary of Cairo. Het`umid family feuding over the throne and foreign policy orientation further exacerbated the situation leading to the murder of Levon III in 1341 and the passing of the throne to the European House of Guy de Lusignan (1342-1344) whose mother was a Het`umid. The domestic strife continued and the Mamlûks ended Cilician Armenia's existence as an independent state in 1375.

Sources of the Hexaglot

Western travellers (e.g. Marco Polo, William of Rubruck) noted that Greeks and Armenians formed the majority of the Anatolian towns through which they travelled. Greek sailors were found in considerable numbers in the Cilician Armenian coastal cities.[46] The presence of important Greek populations here and in "Mesopotamia" is also remarked upon by Marino Sanudo Torsello (ca, 1270-1343), a widely travelled Venetian diplomat and businessman.[47]

It is thus possible that one informant, with knowledge of both Greek and Armenian, may have been the source for those sections of the *Hexaglot.* They are clearly based on the spoken vernacular. Moreover, the disruptions of the fourteenth century might also have brought one or more such individuals, perhaps with backgrounds or family traditions of service to one or another of the local Turkish *beys*, to Yemen. We have the direct testimony of local Yemeni chronicles that people from "Rûm" were in the region. Al-Ḫazrajî mentioned Sayf ad-Dîn ar-Rûmî who was in the service of our author, al-Malik al-Afḍal al-ʿAbbâs. "Rûmî," of course, could also simply denote a Turk from Anatolia and given the clearly Muslim name of Sayf ad-Dîn most probably did in this instance, but it does point to connections between Yemen and Anatolia. Slaves were another source of bilingual or polyglot individuals who might have been brought to the Rasûlid court. Thus, we learn from al-Ḫazrajî that al-Malik al-Ašraf Mumahhid ad-Dîn Ismâʿîl (778-803/1377-1400), the successor to our author, received a "gift" from Egypt of some thirty Turkic mamlûks, a Jewish physician and a number of Armenian and "Rûmî" slave-girls.[48] In this instance, the latter are almost certainly Greeks

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[46] Vryonis, *Decline*, 182-183.

[47] Marino Sanudo Torsello, *Istoria del regno di Romania* in *Chroniques Gréco-Romanes inédites ou peu connues*, ed. Ch. Hopf (Berlin, 1873), 143.

[48] ʿAlî b. al-Hasan al-Ḫazrajî, *Al-ʿUqûd al-luʾluʾ fî Taʾrîḫ ad-Dawlat ar-Rasûliyya*, ed.

or at the very least Orthodox Christians as Turkish Muslim women could not have been enslaved.

Another source of the Greek material may have been Cyprus which had extensive Mediterranean trade contacts and was ruled by the Lusignan house which ultimately came to hold Cilician Armenia as well (see above). Thus, a Cypriot-Armenian-Mamlûk connection was very much a part of the scene in the era prior to the composition of hte *Hexaglot*.

Oġuz Turks and Kurds in Rasûlid service are also frequently noted in the Yemeni chronicles. The Oġuz material of the *Hexaglot*, if it does not stem from some literary source, could have come from one of their number. It is possible that individuals from these groupings could have been the sources of some of our text's other linguistic data as well.

It is clear that the *Hexaglot* is a pastiche of *vocabularia*, drawn from several sources. Although our text is clearly based on a copy or copies of some previously compiled *vocabularia* (this is evident from the copyist's errors), the Greek and Armenian materials go back to notations taken from living vernaculars, not the written literary tongues. Where would such *vocabularia* containing Persian, Turkic (in several varieties), Mongol, Greek and Armenian have been composed ? The most obvious candidate would be the Il-khânid state. The latter at one time or another ruled over sizable numbers of speakers of the languages in our text. Moreover, the Činggisid chancellaries had, as we have seen, a polyglot tradition and were interested in people who knew languages. In any event, it would be a mistake, as can be seen from Allsen's essay, to think of the *Hexaglot* in narrow "Yemeni," Arab, Muslim or even Mediterranean terms. It is one of many examples of a flowering of interest in languages that can be directly attributed to the Eurasian world empire that the Činggisids created. Yemen, an important element in the larger Indian Ocean world of commerce, although never formally a part of the Mongol realm, was drawn into the larger cultural world that it represented.

Dictionaries of Turkic and Mongol in Eurasia

There is a long tradition of scholarship dealing with Turkic and Mongol in the Islamic world. This begins with the monumental compendium of Turkic by Maḥmûd al-Kâšġarî, the *Dîwân luġât al-turk*, composed in 469/1077 and largely based on Arabic lexicographical models. The unique manuscript presently in Istanbul is a copy, taken from the author's autograph, in Damascus in 664/1266. Not surprisingly, it was in Mamlûk possession before it came

M. ʿAsal (Gibb Memorial Series, V, London-Leiden, 1918), II, 133-134, 294.

into Ottoman hands.[49]

Abû'l-Qâsim Jârullâh Maḥmûd Al-Zamaḫšârî (467-538/1075-1144) is the author of the *Muqaddimat al-Adab*, originally composed for the Khwârazmšâh Atsız (521-551/1127-1156) as a dictionary to be used for learning Arabic. Over time, other languges were added : Khwârazmian Turkic, Khwârazmian (the local Iranian language), Persian, Mongol, Čağatay Turkic and Ottoman Turkic. The earliest of the manuscripts with Khwârazmian Turkic dates to 655/1257. The Mongol material is found in a Bukhârâ manuscript from 898/1492. The lexical material, however, is "a typical representative of Mongol speech from the period of the thirteenth-fourteenth century."[50] In short, the Turkic and Mongol materials of this work are contemporaries or near contemporaries of the *Hexaglot*.

Also from the fourteenth century is the multi-lingual work, the *Kitâb Ḥilyat al-Insân wa Ḥalbat al-Lisân* of Jamâl ad-Dîn Ibn al-Muhannâ (probably a native of Khurâsân)[51] which contains dictionaries in Turkic, Mongol and Persian with Arabic as the control language.[52] His work was based, at least in part, on earlier sources, works composd for the Khwârazmšâhs. It contains three Turkic dialects : one derived from Qarakhânid, the other two Oğuzic reflecting Old Azerî and Old Türkmen dialects. These were the Turkic languages in use in Il-khânid Iran.[53]

The Mamlûk realm produced a number of important studies of Turkic. The vocabulary found in these glossaries and grammars may be divided into three groups : Qıpčaq, a mixed Oğuz-Qıpčaq dialect and an Oğuz dialect.[54]

The *Kitâb Majmû' Tarjumân Turkî wa 'Ajamî wa Muğalî wa Fârsî*,

[49] Maḥmûd al-Kâšγarî, *Compendium of the Turkic Dialects (Dîwân Luγât at-Turk)*, ed. trans. R. Dankoff in collaboration with J. Kelly, Sources of Oriental Languages and Literatures, 7 (Cambridge, Mass., 1982-1985), I, 7, 10, 19-20, 31ff.

[50] N. Yüce (ed. trans.), *Mukaddimetü'l-Edeb. Ḫvârizm Türkçesi ile Tercümeli Şuşter Nüshası* (Ankara, 1988), 6-9 (with listing of mss.) and N.N. Poppe (ed. trans.), *Mongol'skij slovar' Mukaddimat al-Adab*, č. I-II, Trudy Instituta Vostokovedenija, XIV (Moskva-Leningrad, 1938), esp. 4-7

[51] G. Doerfer, "Woher Stammte Ibn Muhannā ?" *Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran*, (1976), 243-251.

[52] See P. Melioranskij, *Arab filolog o tureckom jazyke* (St. Petersburg, 1900) and his "Arab filolog o mongol'skom jazyke" *Zapiski Vostočnogo otdelenija Imperatorskogo Russkogo Arxeologičeskogo Obščestva*, XV (1904), 75-171; Kilisli Rif'at (Bilge, ed.), *Kitâb Ḥilyat al-Insân wa Ḥalbat al-Lisân. Fârsî, Türkče, Moğolja* (Istanbul, 1338-1340/1919-1921).

[53] See discussion in Caferoğlu, *Türk Dili Tarihi*, II, 149-155 and R. Ermers, *Arabic Grammars of Turkî* (Leiden, 1999), 20-24. Ermers's study also contains a translation and analysis of Abû Ḥayyân's *Kitâb al-Idrâk*, see below.

[54] Halasi-Kun, "Kipchak Philology X : The *At-Tuḥfah* and its Author" *AEMAe*, V (1985 [1987]), 169.

previously dated to 643/1245 and now correctly dated to 743/1343 and authored, perhaps, by Ḫalîl b. Muḥammad b. Yûsuf al-Qunawî, as suggested by Flemming.[55] It consists of a sketch of Turkic grammarglossary of Qıpčaq Turkic (wth some "Türkmen" i.e. Oġuz elements)[56] and has a separate glossary of Mongol which is itself divided into two distinct dictionaries : a Mongol-Persian vocabulary and a Mongol-Arabic vocabulary.[57]

The *Kitâb al-Idrâk li-Lisân al-Atrâk* by Šaraf ad-Dîn Abû Ḥayyân al-Girnaṭî (654-745/1256-1345), the author of several other studies on Turkic, Persian, Ethiopian and Coptic, contains a Turkic-Arabic dictionary arranged alphabetically and a grammar of Turkic, based on living sources and written materials. It is not always clear to which of the Turkic languages the author is referring. Some words are specifically noted as Qıpčaq or Türkmen, a much smaller number as Uyġur, Khwârazmian etc. The bulk of the vocabulary is close to Cumanic (Western) Qıpčaq.[58] The margins of the same manuscript contain an anonymous and untitled Turkic grammer.[59]

According to Halasi-Kun, the *Kitâb at-Tuḥfat az-Zakiyya fi'l-Luġat at-Turkiyya*, the largest of the Mamlûk treatises, was authored by a student of Eastern Qıpčaq origin of Abû Ḥayyân who, he suggests, was Ṣalâḥ ad-Dîn Ḫalîl b. Aybeg aṣ-Ṣafadî. The latter was a bureaucrat, of Mamlûk parentage, who served in Egypt and Syria, dying in Damascus in 1362 or 1363.[60] The first part consists of an Arabic-Turkic dictionary, arranged alphabetically and divided into sections on nouns and sections on verbs. The second part contains a grammar.[61]

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[55] See B. Flemming, "Ein alter Irrtum bei der chronologischen Einordnung des *Tarğumân Turkî wa- 'Arabî wa- Muġalî*" *Der Islam*, 44 (1968), 226-229.

[56] See M. Th. Houtsma, *Ein türkisch-arabisches Glossar* (Leiden, 1894) and A.K. Kuryšžanov, *Issledovanie po leksike 'tjurko-arabskogo slovarja* (Alma-Ata, 1970). Of the 76 folia of the unique Leiden ms.(No. 517, Warner) , the Turkic section occupies 62 folia and the Mongol 14 folia.

[57] These have been published by N. Poppe, "Das mongolische Sprachmaterial einer Leidener Handschrift" *Izvestija Akademii Nauk SSSR* (1927), 1009-1040, 1251-1274, (1928), 55-80.

[58] See discussion in Ermers, *Arabic Grammers of Turkic*, 24-28 and his translation and analysis of the grammatical section. For the text, see A. Caferoğlu (ed.), *Kitâb al İdrâk li-Lisân al-Atrâk* (Istanbul, 1931).

[59] See V. Izbudak, *El-İdrâk Haşiyesi* (Istanbul, 1936) and Ermers, *Arabic Grammars of Turkic*, 41-43

[60] Halasi-Kun, "Kipchak Philology X" *AEMAe*, V (1985 [1987]), 169-173. The customary dating is to place it sometime before 829/1426, see Ermers, *Arabic Grammers of Turkic*, 28-30.

[61] See the facsimile edition of Halasi-Kun, *La langue des Kiptchaks*. The Turkish facsimile edition and translation by Besim Atalay, *Ettuhget-üz-Zekiyye fil-Lûgat-it-Türkiyye* (Istanbul, 1945) is plagued by mistakes in folio numbering and poor scholarly apparatus. The Russian

The *al-Qawânîn al-kulliyya li-Ḍabṭ al-Luġat at-Turkiyya* although attributed to Abû Ḥayyân, appears to stem from Mamlûk Egypt of the late fourteenth or perhaps early fifteenth century, well after that author's death. Basically a grammer to teach Turkic, it contains a brief glossary in the section on nouns arranged by themes. It sharply distinguishes between *turkiyya* (Qıpčaq) and the *luġat at-Turkmân* which, it notes, is "held in contempt" by the speakers of "pure" Turkic (by which he appears to mean Qıpčaq). The author was not a native speaker of Turkic, but knew it well. The Qıpčaq is based on the Cumanic or Western dialects. The vocabulary, like the *Hexaglot*, is arranged by semantic or thematic categories.[62]

The *Kitâb Bulġat al-Muštâq fî Luġat at-Turk wa'l-Qifjâq*, a thematically, but awkwardly arranged glossary (with a section on verbs), was composed by Jamal ad-Dîn Abû Muḥammad ᶜAbdallâh at-Turkî, (presumably a native-speaker) probably in the fourteenth century in the Mamlûk state. It contains Oğuz and Qıpčaq elements.[63] The *ad-Durrat al-Muḍî'a fî'l-Luġat at-Turkiyya*, another Arabic-Turkic glossary, appears to come from this same period (fourteenth century) and region (the Mamlûk realm, probably Syria). It follows the familiar thematic arrangement of the materials.[64]

Beyond the Mamlûk realm and also stemming from the fourteenth century we find the Persian *Farhang-i Zafân-gûyâ va Jahân-pûyâ* written in India by Badr ad-Dîn Ibrâhîm. It, too, has an ecumenical spirit, including terms in "Nabataean" (Arabic and Aramaic), "Rûmî" (Greek, Latin and Aramaic/Syriac) and Turkic.[65] The Turkic materials have been thoroughly

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translation by È. I. Fazylov and M.T. Zijaeva, *Izyskannyj dar tjurkskomu jazyku* (Taškent, 1978) has the correct folio numbering, but like Atalay, does not indicate what the manuscript forms of the entries are. In the absence of facsimiles, this is a serious flaw.

[62] See edition of Kilisli Rifᶜat (Bilge), with an introduction by M. F. Köprülüzâde, *al-Qawânîn al-kulliyya li-Ḍabṭ al-Luġat at-Turkiyya* (Istanbul, 1928), 7 and quoted by Ermers, *Arabic Grammers of Turkic*, 30-31,39; S. Telegdi, "Eine türkische Grammatik in arabischer Sprache aus dem XV Jhdrt." *Kőrösi Csoma Archivum*, I, Ergänzungsband H.3 (Budapest, 1937), 282-326. See also Karamanlıoğlu, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Grameri*, xxiv. See now also R. Toparlı, *El-Kavânînü'l-Külliye Li-Zabti'l-Lugâti't-Türkiyye İnceleme-İndeks* (Erzurum, 1993).

[63] A. Zajączkowski (ed., trans.), *Słownik arabsko-Kipczacki z okresu Państwa Mameluckiego. Bulġat al-Muštāq fī Luġat alt-Turk wa-l-Qifžāq*, cz. II, Verba (Warszawa, 1954), cz. I, Nomina (Warszawa, 1958), see also Karamanlıoğlu, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Grameri*, xxiv; Ermers, *Arabic Grammers of Turkic*, 39-40.

[64] R. Toparlı (ed.), *Ed-Durretü'l-Mudiyye fi'l-Lugati't-Türkiyye* (Erzurum, 1991) and Ermers, *Arabic Grammars of Turkic*, 40.

[65] The facsimile was published by S.I. Baevskij, *Farxang-i Zafānfūyā va Džaxānpūjā (Slovar' govorjaščij i mir izučajuščij)* in Pamjatniki pis'mennosti Vostoka, XLVI (Moskva, 1974). Baevskij also wrote a brief article on the "'Rumijskie' slova v persidskom tolkovom

studied by Dankoff.[66]

Chronologically beyond the era of the *Hexaglot* are the *Šamil ül-Luġat* which contains a Mongol glossary (arranged thematically) and probably dates to the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. Somewhat later, from 1029/1619 is the *aš-Šuḏûr aḏ-Ḏahabiyya wa'l-Qiṭa' al-Aḥmadiyya fi'l-Luġat at-Turkiyya*, an Arabic-Turkic glossary.[67]

The Languages of the Rasûlid Hexaglot

The detailed analyses of the Turkic, Mongol, Greek and Armenian entries have been or will be presented in separate monographs. Here, however, some brief remarks are in order.

Turkic

The Turkic material of the pentaglot and tetraglot consists of both Qıpčaq and Oğuz elements as is typical of the Mamûk glossaries where it is not always possible to distinguish between the two. Thus, in the pentaglot we find Qıpčaq *övren* "learn !" (cf. Oğuz *öġren*, but Modern Türkmen has *övren*), *tilsiz* "without a tongue" (but also Oğuz *dil* "tongue"). We also find there *düyn* "yesterday," a form unique to Modern Türkmen (cf. Osm. *dün*). The tetraglot begins with *tanġrı* "God" (most probably Oğuz, cf. Osm. *tanrı*), but also has *tiš* "tooth" (cf. Osm. *diš*), *kiz* "felt" (as in *qara iv kizi* "felt of the tent") as opposed to Oğuz *keče, keči*.[68] In the tetraglot, the word for "I" is noted as *ben*, a form which was original in Old Turkic, but became *men* in most Turkic languages, including Qıpčaq.[69] There are also some Eastern (Khwârazmian ?) or "Archaic" elements, e.g. *aḏaq* "foot," *quḏuruq* "sheep tail," *eḏrim* "saddle-pad"(cf. Qıpčaq and Oğuz *ayaq*, *quyruq*, *eyrim*), but such forms can also be found in Qıpčaq and Oğuz. Forms such as *ıldırım* "lightning (bolt)" (cf. Azeri *ildırım*, Osm., Trkm. *yıldırım*) are noted in Mamlûk Qıpčaq texts.[70] Thus, in the Mamlûk and Il-khânid milieux, these

slovare 'Zafāngūjā'" *Palestinskij Sbornik*, vyp. 21 (84) (Leningrad, 1970), 91-99. Most of the terms are not actually Greek, but pertain to the calendar (names of months) and Church offices.

[66] R. Dankoff, *The Turkic Vocabulary in the Farhang-i Zafân-Gûyâ (8th/14th century)*, Papers on Inner Asia, No. 4 (Bloomington, Indiana, 1987).

[67] See discussion in Ermers, *Arabic Grammars of Turkic*, 33-39.

[68] See Clauson, *ED*, 694,707, *kiz* < *kiyiz* < *kiḏiz*.

[69] See Clauson, *ED*, 346. Oğuz, historically, retained *ben* in most instances, although today it is limited only to Osm. having become *men* in Azeri and Türkmen.

[70] Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözlüğü*, 86.

lines were often blurred. Moreover, many terms are neutral. The fourteenth century was also a transitional period for those shifts that today serve to distinguish Qıpčaq from Oğuz[71] such as : Qıpč. *- k-* = Oğuz *g-* (e.g. *köz* = *göz* "eye"), *t* = *d* (*til* = *dil* "tongue"), *b* = *v* (*bir-* = *vir-/ver-* "to give") Qıpč. *w, v* < Common Turk. *ġ* (e.g. Qıpč. *taw* = Oğuz *dağ* "mountain"). The Mamlûk glossaries often contain both forms. Our text, in the Turkic sections, does not distinguish between initial *k-* and *g-* (see discussion of transcription below).[72] Coming from a variety of sources, the Turkic of the *Hexaglot* represents Qıpčaq, Oğuz and perhaps Khwârazmian Turkic dialects pointing to influences from the literary culture of the Jočid Qıpčaq steppe and Central Asia as well as the Il-khânid realm and Anatolia.

Mongol

The Mongol material stems, largely - if not exclusively, from the Il-khânid realm as we find Oğuz and Turkî elments among our entries : Mong. *baldir* "calf of the leg" (see above), *sağliq* "milk ewe" (cf.. Turkî *sağlıq* "milch animal"),[73] Mong. *čalbuq* "white secretion of the eye" (cf. the *Muqaddimat al-Adab*, Turk. *čılbuq*, Mong. *čilbuq*,[74] Mong. *qablan "leopard"* < Turk. *qaplan* "leopard"), Mong. *yağan* "elephant" < Turk. *yağan*. It appears elsewhere in Mongol in the expected form *jağan*.[75] There is the interesting Mongol calque-borrowing *deltü čina* "hyena" (lit. "mad wolf") with *deltü* from Turk. *deli* "man, insane" + Mong. adj. suffix *-tü*. The Turkic entry is *telü qurṭ* ("mad wolf"). It might be noted here that *qurt* is an Oğuz term. The form *telü* is more typical of Qıpčaq.

Greek

The Greek vocabulary of the Hexaglot is clearly based on the spoken language. The sound shifts that were typical of Medieval Greek, but were usually not reflected in literary texts, are frequently in evidence here (although sometimes the absence of *tanqîṭ* (dotting) in the mansucript makes it difficult to distinguish

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[71] G. Doerfer, "Die Stellung des Osmanischen im Kreise des Oghusischen und seine Vorgeschichte" in Gy. Hazai (ed.), *Handbuch der Türkischen Sprachwissenschaft*, I , (Wiesbaden, 1990), 31-34.

[72] Of the Mamlûk glossaries, only the *Tarjumân* uses ڪ [k] with three dots over it to represent *g*, see Karamanlıoğlu, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Grameri*, 6.

[73] Clauson, *ED*. 809.

[74] N.N. Poppe, *Mongol'skij slovar' Mukaddimat al-Adab*. čast:, I-II (Trudy Instituta Vostokovedenija, XIV, Moskva-Leningrad, 1938), 133; see also Clauson, *ED*, 418.

[75] Clauson, *ED*. 584, 904.

some of these changes : *kt, ḫt* > *ḫt* (κτ, χθ > χτ, cf. *oḫto* [ὀχτώ] "eight" < ὀκτώ), *pt, ft* > *ft* (πτ, φθ > φτ, cf. *ofton* [ὀφτόν] "roasted, grilled" < ὀπτός), *st* > *st* (σθ > στ), *sḫ* > *sk* (σχ > σκ, cf. *skise* [σκίσε] "tear ! split ! < σχίζω). Typical of "archaic" elements are forms such as *eyidi* "she-goat" (Class. αἰγίδιον < αἰξ, Mod. γίδι "goat") or *erkos* "pus" (< Class. ἕλκος "wound, festering wound, sore ulcer"). The specific features of the Greek of the Hexaglot, such as the presence of an "intrusive" final *-on, -an* in place of *-os, -a* (e.g. *ġlosan* "tongue" for *ġlossa* [γλώσσα] still found in Modern Cypriot), point, most probably, to the Anatolian-Cypriot group of Greek dialects.[76] Also indicative of Anatolian connections is the presence of Turkic loanwords (e.g. *daġarjuki* [δαγαρτζούκι] "knapsack" < *taġarčuq, daġarčuq, takas* [τακάς] "goat < *teke*). Overall, the Hexaglot material shows a number of "archaic features" typical of Middle Greek and a number of phonemic and semantic features that connect it with the Anatolian-Cypriot grouping of dialects.

Aside from some glosses in Hebrew texts from Byzantine Jews and a few transcription texts of Greek in Hebrew letters there is little in the way of transcriptions of a living Greek dialect outside of the Graeco-Roman literary tradition. In Arabic script there are the Greek verses of the famous ṣûfî mystic Jalâl ad-Dîn Rûmî (1207-1273) and his son, Sulṭân Veled (1226-1312), addressed to the Central Anatolian (most probably Konya) Greek speakers of their era.[77] These do not make use of a the *plene* system that is largely in evidence in our text. The *Hexaglot*, then, is the most extensive transcription text of Middle Greek.

Armenian

Armenian has been a written language since the fifth century. The classical tongue (*Grabar*) continued as a literary language until the nineteenth century. The numerous modern Armenian dialects, divided into main two branches, Eastern and Western, have their origins in Middle Armenian (twelfth-sixteenth century) while Modern literary Armenian may be dated to the seventeenth century. Eastern Armenian is spoken in the Republic of Armenia and in neighboring Iran. Western Armenian, which was centered in Anatolia, is spoken in Turkey and in the Armenian diaspora in the Near East and elsewhere

[76] See Golden, "The Byzantine Greek Elements" *AEMAe*, V (1985 [1987]), 44-46, 47-51, see there for a full analysis of the Greek entries.

[77] G. Meyer, "Die griechischen Verse im Rabâbnâma" *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, 4 (1895), 401-411; P. Burguière, R. Mantran, "Quelques vers grecs du XIIIe siècle en caractères arabes" *Byzantion*, 22 (1952), 63-80.

(including the Republic of Armenia). Both employ the same alphabet but with differing pronunciation. That of Eastern Armenian is closer to *Grabar*. The dialect represented in the *Hexaglot*, stemming, in all likelihood, from Cilician Armenia, shows, as one would expect, features of Western Armenian. The following are of significance for our text : ե (initial *ye-*, *e*) and է (*ē*) have merged as *e*, except ե remains *ye-* in initial position. The letters ո (initial *vo-*, *o*) and օ (*o*) are identical. The following consonant shifts, found in many but not all of our entries, occurred in Western Armenian :

բ b > p		ծ c > dz	ց c' > c
պ p > b փ	p' > p	ձ dz > c	
գ g > k		ճ č > j	ջ č' > č
կ k > g	ք k' > k	ջ j > č	
դ d > t			
տ t > d	թ t' > t		

վ v and ւ w have become v.[78]

The Rasūlids

Origins

The lands over which the Rasūlids ruled, the home of ancient South Arabian states (Maᶜîn, Qatabân, Saba and the Ḥaḍramawt) and the Ḥimyar state of late antiquity and the early Middle Ages, were fashioned into a more or less unified polity by the Ayyūbids. There is no need for us to detail the complicated dynastic histories of the various houses, both indigenous and non-Yemeni, which had earlier held power in Ṣanâᶜâᵓ, Zabîd and other capital cities. The most long-lived of them was that of the Zaydî imâmate founded by the ᶜAlid Yaḥyâ b. al-Ḥusayn who established himself in the region in 284/897. His descendants retained direct political authority in some regions until 1962. The rulers of Egypt, such as the Fâṭimids and their successors, the Ayyūbids and Mamlūks, often dispatched subordinates to rule such regions of Yemen that they could bring under their control. Invited into the region by one of the contending factions in 569/1173, the Ayyūbids brought with them an army consisting largely of Turkic and Kurdish horsemen, military formations that were typical of the Seljuk era.[79]

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[78] For Classical Armenian, see É.G. Tumanjan, *Drevnearmjanskij jazyk* (Moskva,1971), 15-72. On the pronunciation of Modern Western Armenian, se e K. B. Bardakjian, R.W. Thomson, *A Textbook of Modern Western Armenian* (Delmar, New York, 1977), 5-8.

[79] See the overview of Islamic Yemeni history in G. R. Smith, "The Political History of the Islamic Yemen down to the first Turkish Invasion (1-945/622-1538)" in W. Daum (ed.), *Yemen : 3000 Years of Art and Civilization in Arabia Felix* (Innsbruck-Frankfurt-am-Main,

The Rasûlids were one of a number of Turkic dynasties that came to power in the declining years of the Seljuk state. They were descendants of Muḥammad b. Hârûn who received the nickname *rasûl* ("messenger") in the service of the ᶜAbbâsid caliphs in the twelfth century. The dynasty was of Turkic origin. Later, official Rasûlid histories, promoted the idea that they were of Arab (Ġassânid) descent, but had emigrated to Byzantine territories and thence to the Türkmen lands. Here, amidst the "Manjik" tribe (presumably a grouping or clan of the Oġuz[80]), they intermarried and Turkicized. Subsequently, during the time of Muḥammad b. Hârûn, they entered Ayyûbid service in the lands of the Eastern Mediterranean littoral. They came to Yemen together with their overlords, the Ayyûbids in the last quarter of the twelfth century, perhaps with the army led by Tûrânšâh, brother of Saladin which arrived in Yemen in 569/1173 or with troops of Ṭuġtekin b. Ayyûb a decade later. When the Ayyûbids faded and finally left Yemen, in the 1220's, in their charge, expecting, but never able to return, the Rasûlids emerged on their own.[81] The ᶜAbbâsid Caliph al-Mustanṣir legitmized their postion as the rulers of Yemen in 632/1235, on the very eve of the Mongol invasion of the Near East. Thus, the Rasûlid Nûr ad-Dîn al-Ġassânî to whose care Yemen had been entrusted by the Ayyûbids, now became al-Malik al-Manṣûr ᶜUmar I b. ᶜAlî b. Rasûl (1229-1250) and it is he who established the dynasty as an independent polity.

Building on the Ayyûbid conquests and administrative structure, the Rasûlid state came to encompass the Tihâma, the Red Sea coastal plains and the region as far north as Ṣanᶜâᵓ. Parts of modern ᶜUman were also periodically brought under their sway. Rasûlid rule assured the dominance of Sunnî Islam in the South.[82] Beyond this domain lay the territory of the Shiᶜite Zaydî imâmate. With their capital at Taᶜizz, the Rasûlid house, which produced

1988), 129-139, reprinted in his *Studies*.

[80] The "Menjik" are not noted by Sümer in his fundamental study of the Oğuz tribes, *Oğuzlar*. This name may perhaps be a corruption of *Mengüjek*, cf. the eponymous founder of a principality (*beylik*) in Eastern Anatolia (Erzincan, Divriği, Kemaḫ) which first comes into prominence ca. 1118, see N. Sakaoğlu, *Mengücek Oğulları* (Istanbul, 1971), O. Turan, *Doğu Anadolu Türk Devletleri Tarihi* (Istanbul, 1973), 55-79, F. Sümer, *Doğu Anadolu'da Türk Beylikleri* (Ankara, 1990), 1-14.

[81] On Ayyûbid-Rasûlid relations in Yemen, see G. R. Smith, "The Ayyubids and Rasulids - The Transfer of Power in 7th/13th Century Yemen" *Islamic Culture*, 43/3 (1969), 175-188, reprinted in his *Studies on the Medieval History of the Yemen and South Arabia* (London, 1997).

[82] See discussion in Smith, "Yemenite History - Problems and Misconceptions" *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies*, 20 (1990), 137, 139 who notes that the prevalence of Sunnî Islam in the South long antedaed Rasûlid rule.

a number of intellectually active and gifted rulers, reached the zenith of its power under ʿUmar I's son, al-Malik al-Muẓaffar Yûsuf I (1250-1295). With control over Aden, their principal port, the Rasûlids oversaw a state that was actively involved in the Indian Ocean and East-West trade. Various goods from the Chinese, South and Southeast Asian commercial spheres (spices, perfumes, cloths) came through Aden to the Mediterranean lands. In return, products from Egypt and North Africa (textiles, lead, kohl) were shipped to the East. They maintained close ties with the Mamlûks who had succeeded to the Ayyûbid mantle in Egypt and Syria where many of their bureaucrats and officials received their training.

In the early fifteenth century, following the death of al-Malik al-Nâṣir Aḥmad (803-827/1400-1424), the dynasty unraveled in a series of domestic revolts of mamlûks and amîrs exacerbated by the ravages of the plague.[83] In 858/1454, they were defeated by the Ṭâhirids, a local family who succeeded to many of their holdings.[84]

The Author

Al-Malik al-Afḍal al-ʿAbbâs b. ʿAlî (764-778/1363-1377) in the course of his reign faced rebel amîrs and tribesmen in Tihâma and elsewhere. Towards the end of his reign, the Zaydî imâm Ṣalâḥ b. ʿAlî was making inroads in the troubled Tihâma, being pushed out only in the year before our author's death. Al-Malik al-Afḍal made his mark as a man of learning rather than as a warrior and statesman. He was the author of a compendium or miscellany (*majmûʿa*) of scholarly, practical and entertaining treatises entitled *Fuṣûl Majmûʿa fî'l-Anwâʾ wa'l-Zurûʿ wa 'l-Ḥiṣâd*. In following these pursuits, al-Malik al-Afḍal was keeping with older, family literary interests. Among the wide range of topics included in his miscellany are materials relating to astronomy and astrology, calendrical systems, agriculture, animal husbandry, warfare, military technology and terminology, court protocol, health, medical and medicinal matters, diet and food, geography, genealogy, fiscal matters, political theory and an extraordinary series of *vocabularia*,[85] the *Rasûlid Hexaglot*. There is, in addition, a brief Arabic-Ethiopian (Ḥabašî) glossary

[83] An excellent summary of Rasûlid history can be found in the article "Rasûlids" by G. Rex Smith in the *Encyclopaedia of Islam*[2], viii/fasc.137-138, 455-457. See also the brief outline in Bosworth, *The New Islamic Dynasties*, 108-109.

[84] G. Rex Smith, "The Ṭâhirid sultans of the Yemen (858-923/1454-1517) and their historian Ibn al-Dayba'" *Journal of Semitic Studies*, 29 (1984), 141-154.

[85] See *The Cambridge History of Arabic Literature. ʿAbbâsid Belles-Lettres*, ed. J. Ashtiany et al. (Cambridge, 1990), 461-462 and *EI*[2], viii/fasc. 137-138, 457.

elsewhere in the codex (pp. 217-219). The organization of the *Hexaglot* and the transcription system employed in our edition are discussed below. However, before turning to the text itself, it is essential to place it in the wider Eurasian cultural context of its era. Yemen had long been one of the hubs of the Indian Ocean trade and a connecting link to Western Asia and the Mediterranean world. The *Periplus Maris Erythraei*, most probably composed in the first century AD by a Greek-speaking merchant from Egypt, notes "Prosperous Arabia" (Εὐδαίμων Ἀραβία, cf. also *Arabia Felix* of the Romans), in this instance most probably standing for Aden, as the meeting place of ships coming from India and Egypt.[86] Al-Muqaddasî (ca. 985) calls it the *dihlîz* ("entryway") to China and the "port" (*furḍa*) of Yemen, serving also as the "granary" (*ḫizâna* or "treasure house") of the Arab West (*al-Maġrib*) and "treasure trove" (*maᶜdin*) of trading goods.[87] Marco Polo, a contemporary of early Rasûlid rule, reports that Aden was the "best port on the sea where all the ships of the merchants of Indie come with all their wares." The trade went in both directions.[88] Ibn Baṭṭûta (d. 1368), who visited the region and has a brief account of the customs of the Rasûlid rulers, gives a list of Indian coastal towns whose ships regularly called here. Aden was, he notes, the abode of Indian and Egyptian merchants.[89] Given these long-standing connections with East and West, the mix of peoples, languages and cultures in its commercial dealings and its more immediate relations with the Mongol and Mamlûk worlds, Yemen was, indeed, a likely site for the composition of treatises such as the *Hexaglot*.

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[86] L. Casson (ed. trnas.), *The Periplus Maris Erythraei* (Princeton, 1989), 6-10, 64/65. On the medieval port of Aden, see R> B/ Serjeant, "The Ports of Aden and Shihr (Mediaeval Period)" in his *Studies in Arabian History and Civilization* (London, 1981), 207-224.

[87] Al-Muqaddasî, *Aḥsan at-Taqâsîm fî Maᶜrifat al-Aqâlîm*, ed. M. Maḫzûm (Beirut, 1408/1987), 84.

[88] Marco Polo, *The Description of the World*, trans. A. C. Moule and P. Pelliot (London, 1938), I, 440-441.

[89] Ibn Baṭṭûṭa, *Riḥla*, ed. K. al-Bustânî (Beirut, 1384/1964), 251.

THE *RASÛLID HEXAGLOT* IN ITS EURASIAN CULTURAL CONTEXT

Thomas T. Allsen

The *Rasûlid Hexaglot*, although unique in the number and combination of languages registered, is in other respects quite representative of its age, an age of heightened interest in and intense fascination with foreign tongues and scripts. This attraction to other's languages, so evident throughout the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, extended across the whole of the Eurasian landmass. While a complex phenomenon that cannot be reduced to a single cause, it is nonetheless clear that this interest was linked in large measure to the rise and expansion of the Mongolian Empire, a vast transcontinental polity which at its height held dominion over territories from Korea to Mesopotamia and from Poland to Vietnam. Indeed, no pre-modern state had ever been confronted with such daunting problems of communication and control. The Mongols' political and cultural use of diverse languages and scripts in the management of their domains constitutes, therefore, an appropriate point of departure for an exploration of this intensified interest in the words of others.

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Prior to Činggis Qan's political unification of the eastern steppe in 1206, the Mongols did not have a written language, nor any pressing need for one. Like most other nomadic peoples of the steppe, state formation provided the principal motive for literacy. In the Mongolian case, Činggis Qan, sometime after 1204, ordered that his native tongue be reduced to writing through the medium of the Uyġur alphabet used by the sedentary, Turkic-speaking population of Turfan and neighboring oases.[1] This choice meant that the first generation of imperial administrators was drawn largely from the Uyġurs and from the smaller Nestorian Christian communities of Inner Asia, whose liturgical language, Syriac, was written in an alphabet ancestral to the Uyġur-Mongolian.[2]

[1] What is known of the adoption and the adaptation of the Uyġur script to Mongolian is clearly laid out in D. Kara, *Knigi mongol'skix kočevnikov* (Moscow 1972), 15-20.

[2] The first to make this connection was the Franciscan Friar William of Rubruck, who traveled to Mongolia in the 1250s. See Christopher Dawson, ed., *The Mongol Mission: Narratives and Letters of the Franciscan Missionaries in Mongolia and China in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries* (New York 1955) 142 and Peter Jackson, tr. and David Morgan,

While tradition has it that Činggis Qan ordered the new script taught to his sons, it is doubtful that many princes of this era were literate. Nevertheless, the written word rapidly acquired a power and importance for the Mongolian elite. By the 1230s, as the famed Persian historian Rašîd al-Dîn (d. 1318) succinctly noted, "everyone [of the Činggisid princes] had appointed one of their courtiers to write down their words."[3] The script itself became so famous and recognizable that a Persian poet could invoke the Uyġur alphabet, which is written vertically, as a metaphor for hanging tresses of hair.[4]

Yet despite its widespread use, the Uyġur alphabet had serious drawbacks, principally the similarity of some of the consonant signs and the limited stock of vowel signs. Under Qubilai (r. 1260-94), the founder of the Yuan dynasty of China (1271-1368), efforts were made to correct these ambiguities in sound and meaning; the solution was an entirely new alphabet devised by 'P'ags-pa (1235-80), a Tibetan lama in Qubilai's service. At the latter's request, 'P'ags-pa fashioned a new script, derived from the Tibetan, for use throughout the Yuan realm.[5] With the full backing of the court, the new "National Script" was officially introduced in 1269 and continued in use down to the end of the dynasty. Besides Mongolian, the new alphabet, also called the "Square" or 'P'ags-pa script, was used to write Sanskrit, Tibetan, Turkic and Chinese.[6] Because it was designed from the first to represent all the sounds of Mongolian and Chinese, the 'P'ags-pa script effectively reproduced Chinese texts. This above all distinguishes the 'P'ags-pa transcription texts from earlier attempts in Tibetan, Brahmi and Uyġur. These writing systems were simply unable to render the unique sounds of Chinese with their limited repertoires of signs.[7] The National Script was thus widely and successfully used to write Chinese and in fact there are more extant 'P'ags-pa monuments in Chinese than in Mongolian. These include didactic works such as the *Po-chia hsing*, "The Classic of Names,"

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ed., *The Mission of Friar William of Rubruck* (London 1990), 157.

[3] Rašîd al-Dîn, *Jâmiʿ al-Tavârîḫ*, v. 1, ed. B. Karîmî (Tehran 1959) 549 and Rashîd al-Dîn, *The Successors of Genghis Khan*, tr. John A. Boyle (New York 1971), 155.

[4] Vladimir Minorsky, "Pûr-i Bahâ's 'Mongol' Ode," *BSOAS*, 18 (1951), 264 and 268.

[5] Luciano Petech, "P'ags-pa," *In the Service of the Khan: Eminent Personalities of the Early Mongol-Yuan Period (1200-1300)*, ed. Igor de Rachewiltz *et al.* (Wiesbaden 1993) 646-54 and Gerard Clausen, "The ḤP'ags-pa Alphabet," *BSOAS*, 22 (1959), 300-23.

[6] Erich Haenisch, "Die Schriftfrage im Mongolischen Ostreich," *Oriente Poliano* (Rome 1957) 103-10. The extant Mongolian materials have been collected and studied by Nicholas Poppe, *The Mongolian Monuments in ḥP'agspa Script*, 2nd ed., ed. John R. Krueger (Wiesbaden 1957).

[7] Louis Ligeti, "Trois notes sur l'ecriture 'Phags-pa," *AOH*, 13 (1961) 201-02.

as well as numerous official and private seals.[8]

But despite these technical successes and the court's support, the National Script never seriously challenged the traditional Chinese writing system, the characters so closely identified with Chinese culture, nor did it displace, as originally intended, the Uyğur alphabet for Mongolian. Throughout the Yuan era the majority of documents and inscriptions in Mongolian, including those sponsored by the court, were written in Uyğur. The preeminence and prestige accorded the Uyğur script (and language) is attested as well in the western parts of the empire where it was long used for both administrative and literary purposes.[9]

The Mongolian court in China not only experimented with scripts, one of which, the 'P'ags-pa, they promoted as a potential international writing system, they also eagerly embraced and encouraged printing in various languages. While the basic technology unquestionably came from China, an analysis of the Mongolian word stock relating to printing and bookmaking strongly suggests that the Uyğurs were primarily responsible for introducing their Činggisid overlords to this medium.[10]

The materials printed in the Yuan realm varied widely in subject matter. Among others, there were the "many little pamphlets . . . called *tacuini*," which, according to Marco Polo, the court astrologers prepared and sold to supplement their income.[11] These personal horoscopes, whose name derives from the Arabic *taqwîm*, "calendar" or "almanac," were quite popular, and fragments of a Mongolian calendar block printed in the Uyğur script, dating to 1349, have been recovered in East Turkestan.[12] The Yuan court itself subvented publication of translations of the Buddhist canon. In 1312 a Mongolian version of the *Bodhicaryâvatâra* was, according to its

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[8] Louis Ligeti, "Le *Po kia sing* en écriture 'Phags-pa," *AOH*, 6 (1956), 1-52; David M. Farquhar, "Official Seals and Ciphers of the Yuan Period," *Monumenta Serica*, 25 (1966), 362-92; and Paul B. Denlinger, "Chinese in ḥP'ags-pa Script," *Monumenta Serica* 22 (1963) 407-33.

[9] See the discussion of István Vásáry, "Bemerkungen zum Uyğurischen Schrifttum in der Goldenen Horde und bei den Timuriden," *UAJ*, new series 7 (1987), 115-26.

[10] A. Róna-Tas, "Some Notes on the Terminology of Mongolian Writing," *AOH*, 18 (1965), 136-39.

[11] Marco Polo, *The Description of the World*, v. 1, tr. A. C. Moule and Paul Pelliot (London 1938) 252. On *taqwîm*, see R. Dozy, *Supplément aux dictionnaires arabes*, v. 1 (Beirut 1991), 435 and George Sarton, *"Tacuinum, taqwîm"*, *Isis*, 16 (1928), 490-93.

[12] Herbert Franke, "Mittelmongolische Kalenderfragmente aus Turfan," *Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, philosophisch-historische Klasse, Sitzungsberichte*, 2 (1964), 33-34.

colophon, printed at Tai-tu (Peking) in an edition of 1,000 copies.[13] And this was but a small part of the printing activity of the Yuan dynasty. Throughout the one hundred years of its rule, the central government played an active role in sponsoring and subsidizing publication and encouraged local governments to do the same. This resulted in a large corpus of printed works in Chinese: classics, dynastic histories, literary collections, medical works and Buddhist canon. This was also the era that saw the beginnings of experimentation with moveable type, a technique ultimately perfected by the Koreans.[14]

The enthusiasm of the Yuan court for printing was transmitted to their kinsmen and allies, the Il-khâns of Iran (1256-1335). Rašîd al-Dîn describes accurately the fundamentals of printing as well as Chinese methods of storing and securing the plates. The technology itself was even briefly used in Iran in the famous, and abortive, attempt to introduce paper money, on the Chinese model, into the Il-khân realm in 1294.[15]

Because the Mongols acquired both a literary language and printing in such a short period of time, three generations at most, it is hardly surprising that the spoken word, the older oral tradition, retained its vigor and relevance. The earliest Mongolian account of Činggis Qan's rise to power, the *Secret History*, which is full of epic and folkloristic elements, reflects the continuance of this oral tradition in the Mongols' nascent literary culture.[16] Equally illuminating are Rašîd al- Dîn's remarks on the standing of the spoken word among the Mongolian elite. Describing the situation in the 1230s, he notes "it was the custom that every word which the ruler uttered would be written down daily, and generally they spoke in a rhythmical and obscure idiom." And what was true of Činggis Qan's sons was also true of his great-grandsons. Temür Qaġan (r. 1294-1307), the second ruler of the Yuan, and his main rival, Kamala, purportedly held a contest to determine the right to the throne. The test was the recitation of the aphorisms (*biligs*) of Činggis Qan. Temür triumphed, according to Rašîd al-Dîn, "because being extremely eloquent

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[13] Francis W. Cleaves, "The *Bodistw-a Čari-a Awatar-un Tayilbur* of 1312 by Čosgi Odsir," *HJAS*, 17 (1954), 86.

[14] K. T. Wu, "Chinese Printing under Four Alien Dynasties," *HJAS*, 13 (1950), 459- 501 and 515-16 and A. P. Terent'ev-Katanskij, *S Vostoka na Zapad: Iz istorii knigi i knigopečatanija v stranax Central'noi Azii, VIII-XIII vekov* (Moscow 1990), 135-36.

[15] Rašîd al-Dîn, *Die Chinageschichte des Rašîd al-Dîn*, tr. Karl Jahn (Vienna 1971), 24-25, German translation and 393r-v, Persian text, and Karl Jahn, "Paper Currency In Iran," *Journal of Asian History* 4 (1970), 120-35.

[16] Käthe U.-Köhalmi, "Sibirische Parallelen zur Ethnographie der Geheimen Geschichte der Mongolen," *Mongolian Studies*, ed. Louis Ligeti (Amsterdam 1970, 264.

and a [fine] reciter, he declaimed the *biligs* beautifully and with a pure accent."[17] Whether this particular contest is historical or not, there can be no doubt that a leader's ability to quote "old words" and cite "ancient words" was a matter of some importance for the Mongols.[18]

The persistence of orality serves to underscore the important fact that Mongolian society was one characterized by restricted literacy, which tends to engender heightened respect and even reverence for the written word. This, typically, imparts to texts, written or printed, magical powers and spiritual force. After all, the ability to read and write permits communication over time and space and therefore gives one access to various kinds of esoteric knowledge.[19] This can be seen in the Mongols' attitude toward the earliest written records of their empire. This collection of documents and narratives, called the *Altan Debter*, "The Golden Book," was always carefully secured in the treasury of the rulers and placed in the keeping of a trusted, high-ranking official. The actual contents, the data, could be transmitted to outsiders, but the texts themselves could only be viewed and handled by the Činggisids and their closest Mongolian associates.[20] Obviously, these written docu ments, as physical objects, possessed magical properties that the ruling elite wished to monopolize.

While the native language, in its spoken, written and printed forms was greatly esteemed, so too was the mastery of foreign tongues. In one case at least, linguistic ability is unmistakably associated with wisdom and majesty, two of the principal attributes of kingship. In enumerating the accomplishments and personal qualities of the Il-khân Ġazan (r. 1296-1304), Rašîd al-Dîn tells us that he spoke, in addition to his native Mongolian, "Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Kashmiri, Tibetan, Chinese, Frankish (Farangî) and other languages of which he knew a little."[21] In the Mongolian world, as we shall see, knowledge of languages always commanded respect and very often conferred status and power.

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[17] Rašîd al-Dîn, *Jâmi' al-Tavârîḫ*, ed. Karîmî, v. 1, 594 and 781 and Rašîd al-Dîn, *Successors*, 155 and 321.

[18] For examples, see Francis W. Cleaves, tr., *The Secret History of the Mongols* (Cambridge, Mass. 1982), para. 78, 24 and para. 260, 201 and Igor de Rachewiltz, ed., *Index to the Secret History of the Mongols* (Bloomington, Ind. 1972), para. 78, 30 and para. 260, 156.

[19] For a discussion, see Mary Helm, *Ulysses' Sail: An Ethnographic Odyssey of Power, Knowledge, and Geographical Distance* (Princeton 1988), 99-103.

[20] Rašîd al-Dîn, *Jâmi' al-Tavârîḫ*, 2nd ed., v. 1, pt. 1, ed. A. A. Alizade (Moscow 1968), 480. Cf. the comments in the Chinese sources: *Yuan shih* (Peking 1976), ch. 90, 2296 and Wang Shih-tien, *Pi-shu chih* (Taipei 1976), ch. 1, 1a-b.

[21] Rašîd al-Dîn, *Jâmi' al-Tavârîḫ*, ed. Karîmî, v. 2, 970.

From time to time claims have been advanced for the special standing of certain languages in the Mongolian Empire. Paul Pelliot, the great French orientalist, argued on several occasions that Persian served as a *lingua franca*. Others have asserted that Turkic or Uyġur predominated and some that Mongolian was the "official" language.[22] Whatever the truth of the matter, the more important point is that numerous languages and writing systems were in simultaneous use throughout the far-flung empire. Consequently, there were few if any states in the pre-modern era whose capacity for translation and interpreting approached that of the Mongolian Empire.

Oral interpreters were always in great demand by nomadic polities for conducting commercial transactions and political negotiations, and for tapping into the esoteric and religious knowledge of sedentary peoples. Such individuals, as Denis Sinor has pointed out, had to be reliable as well as bilingual.[23] In the Mongolian era interpreters were called *kelemeči*. In the *Hexaglot* the Mongolian form, transcribed as *klmâčî*, is defined by the Arabic *al-turjumân*, "dragoman." In Chinese works the same term appears in the transcription *ch'ieh-li-ma- ch'ih* and is usually equated with the Chinese *t'ung-shih*, "oral interpreter," rather than *i-shih*, "textual translator." One of the first imperial interpreters encountered in the sources is Yeh-lu A-hai, who rendered Ch'ang Ch'un's Chinese discourse on Taoist doctrine into Mongolian for Činggis Qan in Afghanistan in 1222.[24] The choice is hardly surprising since Yeh-lu A-hai was a sinicized Qitan whose native tongue was closely related to Mongolian. Indeed, because educated Qitans were generally bilingual and could readily learn Mongolian, they often served as interpreters in the early empire, particularly in East Asia. One of their number, Mai-ko, so pleased Činggis Qan that he was awarded a ceremonial robe of one color, a signal honor in the Mongolian State.[25]

In addition to the oral interpreters, the Mongols developed an elaborate infrastructure to carry out textual translation, initially, of course, for administrative purposes. Some idea of the amount of translation work can

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[22] Paul Pelliot, "Les influences iraniennes en Asie Centrale et en Extrême Orient," *Revue Indochinoise* 18 (1912) 13-15 and again in his *Notes sur l'histoire de la Horde d'Or* (Paris 1950), 164-65. For contrary views, see A. P. Grigor'ev, "Oficial'nyj jazyk Zolotoj Ordy XIII-XIV vv," *Tjurkologičeskij sbornik, 1977* (Moscow 1981), 81-89.

[23] Denis Sinor, "Interpreters in Medieval Inner Asia," *Asian and African Studies*, 16 (1982), 293-320.

[24] Li Chih-chang, *Hsi yu-chi*, in *Meng-ku shih-liao ssu-chung*, ed. Wang Kuo-wei (Taipei 1975), 356 and Li Chih-chang, *Travels of an Alchemist*, tr. Arthur Waley (London 1963), 112-13.

[25] *Yuan shih*, ch. 150, 3550.

be gleaned from the Persian historian Juvaynî, a mid-level official of the Mongolian administration in the Middle East, who visited Qara Qorum in the 1250s. The high officials of the court, in his words, "are served by every type of scribe, scribes for Persian, Uyġur, Chinese, Tibetan, Tangut, etc., so that to whatever locale a decree is to be written, it is issued in the *language and script* of that people."[26] His observations are nicely confirmed by the Franciscan Friar William Rubruck, also at the capital in 1253-54, who is able to describe quite accurately the writing systems of the Chinese, Tibetans, Tanguts, Uyġurs and "Arabs" (i.e., Persians), all of which were in use in the central chancellery.[27]

Evidence of the government's linguistic virtuosity can be found in the inscriptions on *p'ai-tzu*, "tablets of authority," issued during the Yuan. One tablet, recovered in Yang-chou, has Chinese on one side and on the other Persian in the Arabic alphabet and Mongolian in the 'P'ags-pa script.[28] Money, too, was similarly adorned; most impressive is a coin issued in 1285 that carried inscriptions in four writing systems—Chinese, 'P'ags-pa, Arabic and Tangut.[29] Public monuments also displayed this characteristic. In addition to the various bilingual Sino-Mongolian inscriptions on stelae, Muḥammad Haidar, a Persian historian who visited Tibet in the sixteenth century, saw there a trilingual inscription in Chinese, Tibetan and Persian which he says dated to the Mongolian era.[30] But the most spectacular display of mul tilinguality are the Yuan-sponsored inscriptions of 1345 at Chü-yung Kuan, north of Peking; here extensive extracts of Buddhist sutras in Sanskrit, Tibetan, Uyġur, Chinese, Tangut and Mongolian in 'P'ags-pa were inscribed inside an enormous vaulted portal.[31]

The "private sector," too, produced its share of multilingual documents. Nestorian Christians in South and East China commonly inscribed

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[26] ʿAtâ Malik Juvaynî, *Târ'iḫ-i Jahângušâ*, 3 vols., ed. Mirza Muḥammad Qazvînî (London 1912-37), v. 3, 89 and ʿAtâ-Malik Juvaynî, *The History of the World Conqueror*, 2 vols., tr. John A. Boyle (Cambridge, Mass. 1958) ,v. 2, 607. My italics.

[27] Dawson, ed., *Mongol Mission*, 171-72 and Jackson, *Mission of Friar William of Rubruck*, 203-04.

[28] Igor de Rachewiltz, "Two Recently Published *P'ai-tzu* Discovered in China," *AOH*, 36 (1982), 414-17. Another trilingual tablet, found near Peking, is described by Poppe, *Mongolian Monuments*, 43 and 102, n. 71.

[29] Hok-lam Chan, "The Yuan Currency System," in David M. Farquhar, *The Government of China under Mongolian Rule* (Stuttgard 1990), Appendix 3, 452.

[30] Mirza Muḥammad Haidar, *A History of the Moghuls of Central Asia*, tr. E. Denison Ross and ed. N. Elias (New York 1970), 416.

[31] Ed. Chavannes, "Note préliminaire sur l'inscription de Kiu-yong-koan," *Journal Asiatique*, 4 (1894), 354-73.

the grave stones of their departed co-religionists with commemorative messages in Chinese and Eastern Turkic, the latter executed in the Syriac script.[32] Equally arresting is an Arabic astronomical table (*zîj*) prepared in 1366 for a Činggisid prince in Kansu that has Mongolian and Tibetan glosses, and much Chinese technical terminology transcribed in the Arabic alphabet.[33]

Not surprisingly, the Yuan court sponsored innumerable projects to translate Chinese works into Mongolian. These included various historical materials, mirrors for princes, medical treatises, and classics such as the *Hsiao-ching*.[34] There was also a measure of private transla tion stimulated by the Yuan cultural environment. It seems likely, for example, that the Mongolian translation of the "Alexander Romance" was produced by private hands. This, the only extant Mongolian literary work of Middle Eastern provenance, probably derives from a Turkic version which itself may go back to an Arabic or Persian text.[35]

The Mongolian court in Iran also encouraged translation and the study of foreign languages. This is dramatically exemplified in the diverse scholarly activities of Rašîd al-Dîn. Some manuscripts attributed to him contain Mongolian glosses in the Uyġur script and in his "Collected Chronicles," a historical compendium commissioned by Ġazan, he discusses in some detail the lexical differences among the Mongolian dialects spoken in Siberia and the steppe.[36] Further, he carefully investigated the Chinese literary language with the aid of a native informant and provides his readers with an accurate and very positive assessment of the Chinese writing system.[37] Even more stunning, however, is the fact that in preparing his great compendium, the first systematic and comprehensive history of Eurasia,

[32] S. Murayama, "Eine nestorianische Grabinschrift in türkischer Sprache aus Zaiton," *UAJ*, 35 (1964), 394-96 and Geng Shimin, Hans-Joachim Klimkeit and Jens Peter Laut, "Eine neue nestorianische Grabinschrift aus China," *UAJ*, new series 14 (1996), 164-75.

[33] Herbert Franke, "Mittelmongolische Glossen in einer arabischen astronomischen Handschrift von 1366," *Oriens*, 31 (1988), 98-103.

[34] For an overview of these efforts, see Walter Fuchs, "Analecta zur mongolischen Uebersetzungliteratur der Yuan-zeit," *Monumenta Serica*, 11 (1946), 40-54. See also Igor de Rachewiltz, "The Preclassical Mongolian Version of the *Hsiao-ching*," *Zentralasiatische Studien*, 16 (1982) 15-17.

[35] Francis W. Cleaves, "An Early Mongolian Version of the Alexander Romance," *HJAS*, 22 (1959), 26-27. For cultural background, see John A. Boyle, "The Alexander Legend in Central Asia," *Folklore*, 85 (1974), 217-28.

[36] Louis Ligeti, *Monuments préclassiques*, v. 1, *XIII^e et XIV^e siècles* (Budapest 1972), 266 and Rašîd al-Dîn, *Jâmi' al-Tavârîḫ*, ed. Alizade, v. 1, pt. 1, 222 and 461-62.

[37] Karl Jahn, "Wissenschaftliche Kontakte zwischen Iran und China in der Mongolenzeit," *Anzeiger der phil.-hist. Klasse der Osterreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaft*, 106 (1969), 206-08.

Rašîd had access, either in the original or through translations, to an amazing array of sources: Persian, Arabic, Hebrew, Chinese, Turkic, Mongolian, Latin, as well as some Indian material.[38]

His wide ranging tastes and interests extended as well to Chinese science. Under his auspices, and with the support of the Il-khân court, a number of Chinese works on statecraft, law and medicine were translated into Persian, some of which, a treatise on sphygmology or pulse lore, are still extant.[39]

In Iran as in China there was Mongolian interest in foreign belles lettres. Malik Iftiḫâr al-Dîn Muḥammad b. Abû Naṣr of Qazvîn, a Persian servitor of the Mongols in the thirteenth century, was a noted expert in philology and, according to the testimony of his fellow townsman Ḥamd-Allâh Mustawfî, the Malik undertook translations, now lost, of the *Book of Sinbad* into Turkic and the *Book of Kalîlah and Dimnah* into Mongolian.[40]

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Given the importance of translation in the political and cultural life of the empire, the Mongols took great pains to secure an adequate supply of competent linguists. Knowledge of scripts and languages was well rewarded and a means of rapid advancement in the imperial administration. This was the case, I believe, because unlike dynasties of Chinese origin who needed interpreters mainly for the conduct of external relations, an intermittent activity, those of Inner Asian origin needed such specialists for internal administration, an ongoing, day-to-day activity. Consequently, language specialists were more ubiquitous, visible, and always enjoyed much higher status in dynasties of foreign conquest than in the home-grown, Chinese

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[38] John A. Boyle, "Rašîd al-Dîn: The First World Historian," *Iran*, 9 (1971), 14- 26 and Karl Jahn, "Rašîd al-Dîn as World Historian," *Yadname-ye Jan Rypka* (Prague and The Hague 1967), 79-87. For a study of his Indic sources, see Karl Jahn, "Kamlashrî—Rašîd al-Dîn's 'Life and Teaching of Buddha'," *Central Asiatic Journal*, 2 (1958), 99, 105 and 120.

[39] A. M. Muginov, "Persidskaja unikal'naja rukopis Rašîd al-Dîna," *Učenye Zapiski instituta vostokovedenija*, 16 (1958), 369 and 374 and Jutta Rall, "Zur persischen Übersetzung eines *Mo-chüeh*, eines chinesischen medizinischen Textes," *Oriens Extremus*, 7 (1960), 152-57.

[40] Ḥamd-Allâh Mustawfî Qazvînî, *The Ta'rîkh-i Guzîdah or 'Select History'*, pt. 2, tr. Edward G. Browne (Leiden 1913), 233-34. The Mongols' fascination with *Kalîlah and Dimnah*, a cycle of animal fables, is evidenced by an illustrated manuscript of its Persian text produced under the patronage of the Il-khân court in the early fourteenth century. See Jill Sanchia Cowen, *Kalila wa Dimna: An Animal Allegory of the Mongol Court* (Oxford 1989), 3-11.

variety.[41]

The prestige the Mongols attached to this occupation is often remarked in the sources. One European account, speaking of the early empire, asserts that "Tartar interpreters" took ceremonial precedence over the princes and envoys "entrusted to their care." [42] Juvaynî, writing in the 1260s, notes with distaste that many parvenus had entered Mongolian service in Iran, displacing the local elite. These lower-class upstarts, he continues contemptuously, "proclaim the Uyġur language and script to be the height of learning and knowledge." [43] And well they might, for knowledge of Mongolian and Uyġur was the vehicle many rode to positions of power and profit. Data from the far more abundant Chinese sources fully corroborate Juvaynî's testimony on this score and add revealing detail about the patterns of recruitment and promotion of language specialists. In some cases such people came to the Mongolian court seeking employment. During the early years of the empire many Central Asians, particularly those with merchant backgrounds, gained entrée and obtained advancement as translators.[44] Others, however, were sought out by the court and in some instances were personally recruited by the emperor. When, for example, Qubilai was made aware of the linguistic attainments of the Kashmiri Teke (T'ieh-ko) and the Uyġur Arġun Sarıġ (A-lu-hun Sa-li), he immediately enrolled them in the imperial guard, where they launched successful careers.[45] By far the most famous of Qubilai's numerous "linguistic finds" was Marco Polo. The reasons for his acceptance at court are clearly delineated in the account of his travels:

> Now it happened that while he stayed at the court of the great kaan[Qubilai] this youth, to wit Marc the son of Master Nicolau, being of a very distinguished mind, learnt the customs and uses of the Tartars and their language and their letters and their archery so well that it seemed a wonder to all; for I tell you quite truly that before a great deal of time after he came to the court of the great lord, he knows several languages and four other different letters and writings so

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[41] For the contrast in the status of interpreters in Chinese and non-Chinese regimes, see Michael R. Drompp, "A Note on Interpreters of Turkic Languages in Late T'ang China," *Altaic Religious Beliefs and Practices*, ed. Géza Bethlenfalvy, *et al.* (Budapest 1992), 103-09 and Yao Ts'ung-wu, "Liao Chin Yuan shih-chi t'ung-shih k'ao," *Wen shih che hsüeh-pao*, 16 (1967), 207-21.

[42] R. A. Skelton, tr., *The Vinland Map and the Tartar Relation*, rev. ed. (New Haven, Conn. 1995), 96 and 97.

[43] Juvaynî, *Tar'rîḫ-i Jahngušâ*, v. 1, 4-5, v. 2, 226-27 and 260 and Juvaynî, *History of the World Conqueror*, v.1, 7-8, v. 2, 490-91 and 523.

[44] Su T'ien-chüeh, *Yuan wen-lei* (Taipei 1967), ch. 57, 19b.

[45] *Yuan shih*, ch. 125, 3075 and ch. 130, 3175.

that he could read and write in any of these languages very well.[46]

Whether literally true or not, young Marco was no doubt "hired" because of his facility with languages. As such, he must be accounted among the hundreds of multilingual merchants who found warm welcome and profitable employment with Mongolian rulers across Eurasia.

While well known to posterity, Polo never rose high in Mongolian service and in his own day acquired little acclaim. Other language specialists, however, did achieve celebrity and high office. ʿIsa (Ai-hsieh), an Eastern Christian from Syria, traveled to Mongolia in the 1240s where he was introduced at court by his co-religionist Rabban Ata. Famed for his knowledge of western languages, Ai-hsieh served the court as a physician and astrologer. During Qubilai's reign he moved to China and established the Bureau of Western Astronomy and the Imperial Dispensary in Peking. In 1285 he went to Iran on an embassy and appears in Rašîd al-Dîn's history as ʿIsa *kelemeči*, "Jesus the Interpreter." He returned to Qubilai's court in 1287 and died, a much honored figure in China, in 1308.[47] His contemporary Bolad Aqa, who held a series of sensitive posts under Qubilai, also served from time to time as an oral interpreter and as a textual translator, in both cases rendering Mongolian into Chinese.[48] In the fourteenth century, Čaġan (Ch'a-han), whose family came from Balkh in Afghanistan, held a number of responsible military and civilian offices at the Yuan court but was chiefly famous as a translator of Chinese works into Mongolian.[49] Being a "language officer" in the Mongolian realm was in no sense limiting; on the contrary, it was a key that opened many doors.[50]

Since language learning and language competence was such a political asset, it became in Yuan China as in Il-khân Iran the source of considerable bureaucratic and cultural controversy. While translators and interpreters entered service as clerks, who lacked formal grades like regular officials, they were often promoted to high position. This led to complaints from

[46] Polo, *Description of the World*, 85-86.

[47] Ch'eng Chu-fu, *Ch'eng Hsüeh-lou wen-chi* (Yuan-tai chen-pen wen-chi hui-k'an, ed.: Taipei 1970), ch. 5, 3a-4b.

[48] *Ta-yuan sheng-cheng kuo-ch'ao tien-chang* (repr. of the Yuan ed.: Taipei 1976), ch. 30, 11a.

[49] *Yuan shih*, ch. 137, 3309-1 and Fuchs, "Analecta zur mongolischen Uebersetzungsliteratur," 62-64.

[50] There was solid precedent for this. For example, the Liao dynasty (907-1125) founded by the nomadic Qitan, selected as their military governor of Shansi a man of "barbarian origin" who began his career as a Qitan interpreter. See Yeh Lung-li, *Ch'i- t'an kuo chi* (Shanghai 1985), ch. 19, 186.

Chinese officials such as Hsü Yu-jen, who argued in 1337 that those best equipped to govern, the Confucian scholars, were constantly passed over in favor of the ubiquitous "interpreters [*t'ung- shih*] and their like."[51] The court, however, was not moved by his protestations and recommendations; an imperial decree issued in the same year ordered that all central, regional and local government organs must employ Mongols and their closest allies, the "miscellaneous category persons [*se-mu-jen*]," for the most part Central and Western Asians. Further, it was decreed that North and South Chinese were prohibited "from studying Mongolian and *Se-mu* writing systems [*wen-tzu*]."[52] Language knowledge and political power were intimately linked for the Mongols.

Mongolian courts, therefore, acted as magnets attracting language specialists. Indeed, the Mongolian Empire, which regularly moved government personnel and subject peoples from one linguistic zone of their vast domains to another, was a natural breeding ground for interpreters. Carpini, traveling through the empire in the 1240s, and Rubruck in the next decade, encountered many multilingual persons: Russians and Hungarians who knew Mongolian, a French woman and an Englishman who knew "Coman" or Qıpčaq Turkish.[53] As was true of many other occupational specialities, the position of interpreter tended to become hereditary under the Mongols. The Tangut Hsing Chi, according to his biography in the Yuan Dynastic History, was the fourth generation of his family to serve the court as a *kelemči* (*ch'ieh-li- ma-ch'ih*).[54]

Competent oral interpreters were, in all likelihood, easier to find than textual translators. Here the demand was so great that the Mongols established institutions to train the needed personnel. The earliest were in North China. P'eng Ta-ya and Hsü T'ing, Sung ambassadors to the Mongolian court in the 1230s, noted that "the schools of Yen-ching [Peking] for the most part teach the Uyğur script and the translation of the Tatar [Mongolian] language. As soon as one is able to translate the language, then one becomes a translator."[55] After 1260 the Yuan court began to encourage Mongols to learn Chinese and to this end attached language schools to military units to create a cadre of Mongols who could take a direct hand in the administration

[51] *Yuan shih*, ch. 142, 3405.

[52] *Yuan shih*, ch. 39, 839.

[53] Dawson, ed., *Mongol Mission*, 66 and 177 and Jackson, *Mission of Friar William of Rubruck*, 212.

[54] *Yuan shih*, ch. 144, 3438.

[55] *Hei-ta shih-lüeh*, in *Meng-ku shih-liao ssu-chung*, ed. Wang, 483.

of China.[56] Because of the many Muslim (Hui-hui) scribes and copyists employed by the Yuan court, schools were created to encourage the study of the "Muslim" language. In 1289 a Muslim National College (Hui-hui *kuo-tzu hsüeh*), attached to the famed Han-lin Academy, was established. A Muslim National Institute (Hui-hui *kuo-tzu chien*) was founded in 1314 but abolished in 1320 and its functions turned over to the Bureau for Communication (*T'ung-cheng Yuan*).[57] What particular Muslim language was intended by "Hui-hui" is not made explicit in the Chinese sources, but Huang Shijian's recent study of the problem convincingly demonstrates that it was Persian.[58]

The background of the translators, interpreters and others engaged in language study during the Yuan has yet to be investigated systematically. While comprehensive statistics are lacking, anecdotal evidence suggests that they were a diverse lot, representing the major ethnolinguistic and communal groups of the empire, and indeed of much of Eurasia. From the famous Sino-Mongolian inscriptions we know of Mongols who rendered Chinese texts into their native language.[59] More impressively, a Mongolian lama, Shes-rab Sen-ge, translated Buddhist texts from both Tibetan and Uyğur.[60] Still, Mongols were a decided minority in this profession, most of whom were *se-mu-jen* and Chinese. According to an imperial decree issued in 1297 the majority of those studying Mongolian were Muslims (Hui-hui) and Uyğurs (Wei-wu-erh).[61] Another glimpse into their backgrounds is afforded by the composition of a committee formed in 1285 to compile a new and comprehensive catalog of the Chinese *Tripitaka* or Buddhist Canon. The committee charged with its execution included lectors, redactors, collators, preceptors and translators. Of its twenty-nine members, there were fourteen Chinese, seven Uyğurs, six Tibetans, one Indian and one sinicized Jürchen. The non-Chinese component contained all the translators, one of whom, the Uyğur Karandas, knew Tibetan, Sanskrit and Chinese in addition to his

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[56] Hsiao Ch'i-ch'ing, "Yuan-tai Meng-ku jen ti Han-hsüeh," *Kuo-chi Chung-kuo pien-chiang hsüeh shu hui-i lun wen-chi* (Taipei 1985), 370-74 and 427.

[57] *Yuan shih*, ch. 15, 322; ch. 25, 565; ch. 27, 601; ch. 81, 2028; ch. 85, 2123 and 2124; ch. 86, 2179; and ch. 87, 2190.

[58] Huang Shijian, "The Persian Language in China during the Yuan Dynasty," *Papers on Far Eastern History*, 34 (1986), 83-95.

[59] See, for example, Francis W. Cleaves, "The Sino-Mongolian Inscription of 1362 in Memory of Prince Hindu," *HJAS*, 12 (1949) 83.

[60] Nicolas Poppe, tr. and ed., *The Twelve Deeds of Buddha: A Mongolian Version of the Lalitavistara* (Seattle 1967), 11-14.

[61] *Ta-yuan sheng-cheng kuo-ch'ao tien-chang*, ch.12, 28a.

native tongue.[62]

Finally, we have some data on the translators and interpreters attached to the Imperial Library Directorate which was in charge of the palace library and imperial archives. Under the heading *i-shih*, "translator," fifteen individuals are enumerated, of whom ten have purely Chinese names, three have hybrid Chinese-Mongolian names (e.g., T'ang Öljei) and two have names of undetermined origin. Under the heading *ch'ieh-li-ma-ch'ih*, "interpreter," ten individuals are listed, of whom three have Muslim names, two have purely Chinese names, two have hybrid Chinese-Mongolian names and three have Mongolian or Turkic names.[63] Mongolian courts and chancelleries, it is fair to conclude, were centers of intensive linguistic contact, competition and change in medieval Eurasia.

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The linguistic situation at these centers was complex and fluid; while Mongolian was the politically correct and expedient language, Chinese and Arabic/Persian retained their prestige and administrative utility in their respective cultural spheres, and the result, inevitably, was substantial interaction between languages. Such linguistic "contamination" is quite evident in the Yuan chancellery. To begin with, the written Chinese of official documents, particularly those translated from the Mongolian, was based on the colloquial (*pai-hua*); these texts took on many Mongolian features through direct lexical borrowings and calque translations and the adoption of Mongolian grammatical usages and syntactical patterns.[64] Further examples of these kinds of interactions can be found beyond the chancellery; in a fourteenth-century song sequence Mongolian and Chinese phrases are thoroughly intermixed in the description of a hunt, a frequent pastime of the Yuan court. There is also such mixing in the lyrical interludes of some fourteenth- and fifteenth-century Chinese plays.[65]

In accounting for these phenomena, it is important to keep in mind

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[62] Herbert Franke, "A Note on Multilinguality in China under the Mongols: The Compilers of the Revised Buddhist Canon, 1285-87," *Opuscula Altaica: Essays Presented in Honor of Henry Schwarz*, ed. Edward H. Kaplan and Donald W. Whisenhunt (Bellingham, Wash. 1994), 286-98 and *Yuan-shih*, ch. 134, 3260.

[63] Wang, *Pi-shu shih*, ch. 11, 2a-3a and 4a-b.

[64] I. T. Zograf, *Mongol'sko-kitajskaja inteferencija: Jazyk mongol'skoj kanceljarii v Kitae* (Moscow 1984), 34-61 and Yang Lien-sheng, "Marginalia to the *Yuan tien-chang*," *HJAS*, 19 (1956), 42-51.

[65] Arthur Waley, "Chinese-Mongol Hybrid Songs," *BSOAS*, 20 (1957), 581-84.

that socio-linguistic factors are critical, while the structural features of the languages in contact are secondary.[66] Traditionally, such interplay has been analyzed through the prism of the sinicization model, which sees the Mongols as transitory, fatally attracted to the Chinese language and culture, and finally drowning in a Chinese sea. This model, however, has limited explanatory power. A more sophisticated analysis would have to give due attention to the fact that the Yuan was a multiethnic and multilingual society that required large numbers of translators and interpreters, most of whom were recruited from bilingual *se-mu-jen*. Further, it should be recognized that the use of *pai-hua*, the Chinese vernacular, constitutes an important break with the classical tradition and is probably to be connected with the Mongols' own tradition of orality. These considerations, in turn, may help explain the rise of Chinese vernacular literature, novels and plays, which became so popular in the Yuan and Ming.[67] Indeed, some scholars even argue that in combination the Mongolian and Manchu languages had a profound impact on both the syntax and phonology of the Chinese vernaculars of the north, particularly Mandarin, the dialect spoken in the capital, Peking.[68]

In the Middle East similar socio-linguistic factors must be invoked to explain the interpenetration of New Persian and Mongolian/Turkic. A recent study demonstrates that issues of cultural-religious prestige, bilingualism, multilingualism, urbanization, and the size and ethnic background of available pools of administrative manpower strongly conditioned these linguistic interactions.[69] Similar forces must have been at work in the chancelleries of the Golden Horde and its client state, the principality of Moscow.[70] In the latter, translations of Tatar originals were

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[66] See the discussion of Cecil H. Brown, "Lexical Acculturation in Native American Languages," *Current Anthropology* 35 (1994,) 95-117.

[67] My remarks are drawn from the discussions of Herbert Franke, "Could the Mongolian Emperors Read and Write Chinese?" *Asia Major*, new series 3 (1952), 28-41 and Igor de Rachewiltz, "Some Remarks on the Language Problems of Yuan China," *The Journal of the Oriental Society of Australia*, 5 (1967), 65-80.

[68] For an introduction see Juha Janhunen, *Manchuria, an Ethnic History* (Helsinki 1996), 163-67. For an extended presentation of this case, see Mantaro J. Hashimoto, "The Altaicization of Northern Chinese," *Contributions to Sino-Tibetan Studies*, ed. John McCoy and Timothy Light (Leiden 1986), 76-97.

[69] A. P. Martinez, "Changes in Chancellery Languages and Language Change in General in the Middle East, with Particular Reference to Iran in the Arab and Mongol Periods," *AEMAe*, VII (1987-91), 103-52. This, together with de Rachewiltz's article cited in n. 67 above, should serve as the starting points for a socio-linguistic history of the Mongolian Empire.

[70] See, for example, István Vásáry, "Mongolian Impact on the Terminology of Documents of the Golden Horde," *AOH*, 48 (1995), 479-85.

hyper-literal and consequently full of calques, foreign terminology and odd syntax, at least from the perspective of Slavic. This practice began in the period of Mongolian domination and the resulting artificial language continued to be used in later centuries as a diplomatic language in Russia's dealings with polities in the steppe and Central Asia.[71]

For our immediate purposes, however, one consequence of the socio-linguistic conditions created by the Mongols requires further comment: the empire's extensive lexical legacy.

We can begin with individual words that circulated throughout Eurasia during the Mongolian era. One example is the Arabic-Persian *'alafah*, meaning "stipend" or "food allotment"; this technical term was widely diffused by the fourteenth century, entering Mongolian, Turkic and Russian.[72] It is perhaps characteristic of the age that its first appearance in a Latin text, in the form *alafa*, comes in a letter written in 1326 by a Christian missionary stationed at Ch'üan-chou, a city on the South China coast.[73] Such foreign words are a regular feature of the accounts of those who passed through the Mongolian domains. While scattered and incidental, and often corrupt, many Mongolian and Turkic words appear in the texts of travelers such as Carpini and Rubruck.[74] And the Chinese, Persian and Mongolian terms in Polo's account have engaged the attention of generations of scholars, as have the myriad Chinese, Mongolian and Turkic words found in Rašîd al-Dîn and other Persian sources. In fact, these two lines of research often become intertwined.[75]

Words of foreign origin also show up in a more systematic form. Special lexicons, embedded in larger narrative works, are very common in this period. In China there is a list of Arabic-Persian astronomical terms in the Yuan Dynastic History, and T'ao Tsung-i, a scholar of the fourteenth

[71] Edward L. Keenan, "Moscovy and Kazan: Some Introductory Remarks on the Patterns of Steppe Diplomacy," *Slavic Review*, 26 (1967), 550-51. For a more detailed analysis, see the same author's "The Jarlyk of Axmed Xan to Ivan III: A New Reading," *International Journal of Slavic Linguistics and Poetics*, 11 (1967), 36-41.

[72] Francis W. Cleaves, "Alaba = '(A)l(a)f(a)h," *UAJ*, 35 (1963), 181-87 and *Slovar' russkogo jazyka, XI-XVIII vv.*, v. 1 (Moscow 1975), 27.

[73] The letter, from Andrew Perugia, is available in Dawson, ed., *Mongol Mission*, 235 and 236.

[74] Larry V. Clark, "The Turkic and Mongol Words in William of Rubruck's *Journey*," *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 93 (1973), 181-89 and Denis Sinor, "Mongolian and Turkic Words in the Latin Versions of John of Plano Carpini's Journey to the Mongols," *Mongolian Studies*, ed. Ligeti, 537-51.

[75] See, for example, A. C. Moule, *Quinsai with other Notes on Marco Polo* (Cambridge 1957) 1-11, on the term *hsing-tsai*, and Gerhard Doerfer, *Türkische und Mongolische Elemente im Neupersischen*, v.1, *Mongolische Elemente* (Wiesbaden 1963) 213-15, on the office of *bularghuchi*.

century, enumerates in his writings the Islamic and Indian names of numerous precious and semi-precious stones.[76] In Iran, Rašîd al-Dîn devotes a long section of his agricultural manual to the crops of India and China, and provides in each case their native names. Under the heading betel nut (*fûfal*), for instance, the text says that this plant "is called *fnâm* in the languages of Khitâi [North China] and Manzî [South China]."[77] Here the form *fnâm* is a clear corruption of *fnlm*, that is, *fin-lam*, which answers to the Chinese *pin-lang*, "betel nut." In a like manner, Ḥamd-Allâh Mustawfî, in his treatise on zoology, gives, when known, the Persian, Arabic, Mongolian and Turkic names of the animals described.[78] Last, a listing of Mongolian and Turkic calendrical terms is included in a fourteenth-century Georgian chronicle.[79]

More generalized vocabularies were produced under Mongolian auspices or under the stimuli of their dramatic conquests. The earliest of these is contained in the Armenian chronicle of Kirakos of Ganjak, who compiled around 1241 a brief lexicon of Mongolian terms as part of his effort to introduce these hitherto unknown invaders to his countrymen.[80] In China, a Mongolian-Chinese glossary, the *Chih-Yuan i-yü*, was issued during Qubilai's reign. Its 541 Mongolian entries, arranged under 22 subject headings, are transcribed in characters and followed by Chinese definitions.[81] In the eastern Islamic world several multi-language glossaries appeared during the fourteenth century. The best known is that of Ibn Muhannâ, who compiled an Arabic-Persian-Turkic- Mongolian vocabulary in Iran or Azerbaijan.[82] A similar work, the *Muqaddimat al-âdab*, was produced in Transoxania; the Arabic-Persian sections of this lexicon go back to the twelfth-century philologist Zamaḫšarî, while the Mongolian and Turkic sections were added

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[76] *Yuan shih*, ch. 48, 998-99; Joseph Needham, *Science and Civilization in China*, v. 3 (Cambridge 1970), 372-74; T'ao Tsung-i, *Cho-keng-lu* (Chin-tai pi-shu ed.; Taipei 1966), ch. 7, 5b-6a; and Emil Bretschneider, *Medieval Researches from East Asiatic Sources*, v. 1 (1888, reprint : London 1967), 173-76.

[77] Rašîd al-Dîn, *Âṯâr va aḫyâ'*, ed. Manučihr Sutûdah and Irâj Afšâr (Tehran 1989), 70-103. For betel nut, see 83.

[78] See Ḥamd-Allâh Mustawfî Qazvînî, *The Zoological Section of the Nuzhat al- Qulûb*, tr. and ed. J. Stephenson (London 1928), 8-9, which deals with the terms for horses, mares, etc. For a detailed analysis, see Paul Pelliot, "Le formes turques et mongoles dans la nomenclature zoologique du *Nuzhatu-'l Kulûb*, *BSOAS*, 6 (1931), 555- 80.

[79] Peter B. Golden, "The Twelve Year Animal Cycle Calendar in Georgian Sources," *AOH*, 36 (1982), 197-206.

[80] Louis Ligeti, "Le lexique mongol de Kirakos de Gandzak," *AOH*, 18 (1965), 241- 97.

[81] Louis Ligeti, "Un vocabulaire sino-mongol des Yuan: Le *Tchi-Yuan yi-yu*," *AOH*, 44 (1990), 559-77.

[82] Louis Ligeti, "Un vocabulaire mongol d'Istanboul," *AOH*, 14 (1962), 4-6.

by an unknown hand toward the end of the Chaġadai Qanate.[83]

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This concern with lexicons and language learning was by no means limited to the Mongolian Empire, nor did it end with the fall of the major Činggisid states in the course of the fourteenth century. In many instances such interests were directly connected with a given society's "Mongolian experience," an experience that often provided both reasons and opportunities to pursue studies of the languages of others.

To begin in the east, Korean interest in language study was intensified by their contact with the Mongols. Korean scholars, to be sure, had cultivated classical Chinese for centuries but it is notable that the first known government translation bureau was created in 1276, less than two decades after the Mongols' subjugation of the peninsula. This institution, called the *Sayŏq wŏn*, lasted to the end of the Koryŏ Dynasty in 1392 and was reestablished under the same name in 1393 by the Yi Dynasty. Throughout its long history the *Sayŏq wŏn* functioned simultaneously as a translating facility and as a school for language training, to which end the bureau developed its own dictionaries and teaching materials. Among the most popular works issued by this office were two manuals of colloquial Chinese, the *Pu t'ung-shih*, "Interpreter Pak," and the *Lao Ch'i-ta*, the "Old Cathayan," that is, someone conversant with the language and customs of North China. While first mentioned in 1424, there is evidence to support the conclusion that both had their origin in Mongolian-language textbooks prepared in Peking by the Yuan government. In later centuries they were reworked, updated and reprinted many times for teaching purposes.[84] In order of importance the languages studied in the *Sayŏq wŏn* were Chinese, Japanese, Jürchen (after 1667, Manchu) and Mongolian. Since the policy of the Yi Dynasty was to deal with its neighbors through negotiation not military confrontation, an adequate body of interpreters and translators was crucial to its success. And while the Koreans had no direct contacts with the Mongols after the fall of the Yuan in 1368, the hard experience of the conquest so firmly established

[83] N. N. Poppe, *Mongol'skij slovar' Mukaddimat al-adab* (Moscow-Leningrad 1938),1-8. See also the remarks of Karl H. Menges, "Recent Publications in the Field of Mongolian Studies," *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 63 (1943), 21-24.

[84] Svetlana Rimsky-Korsakoff Dyer, *Grammatical Analysis of the Lao Ch'i-ta* (Canberra 1983), 1-33; Glen Dudbridge, *The Hsi-yu chi: A Study of Antecedents to the Sixteenth Century Chinese Novel* (Cambridge 1970), 60-62; and Chaoying Fang, *The Asami Library: A Descriptive Catalogue* (Berkeley 1969), 258-59.

Mongolian as a "strategic language" in the Korean mind that it remained part of the *Sayŏq wŏn*'s curriculum until the 1890s, when study of modern European languages came to the fore.[85]

In China, the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) inherited much of the Yuan's extensive language establishment. When an embassy of the Timurid ruler Shâhrûkh had an audience with the Ming emperor in 1420 the interpreter (*kalamačî*) was a certain Mawlânâ Ḥajjî Yûsuf "who knew Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Mongolian and Chinese." In these duties he was assisted by several other Muslims versed in various foreign tongues.[86] As an officially defined social category, the *se-mu-jen* were no more, but bilingual West Asians still served in Peking. So, too, did bilingual Mongolians, inherited, quite literally, from the Yuan. They translated Chinese materials into their own tongue and prepared diplomatic documents in Mongolian.[87]

These personnel were attached to two bureaus, the *Ssu-i kuan*, which specialized in written communication, and the *Hui-t'ung kuan*, which handled oral interpreting.[88] Like their counterparts in Korea, these bodies also served as training centers for foreign languages. In the Ming case, this encompassed a rather impressive array: Mongolian, Jürchen, Tibetan, Uyġur, Persian (Hui-hui), Sanskrit, Burmese, Shan and, in later centuries, Vietnamese, Siamese and Malay.[89]

Collectively, they produced a substantial amount of teaching materials and a number of vocabularies. In Pelliot's opinion, those that combine native scripts with Chinese are from the *Ssu-i kuan*, while those transcribed in Chinese characters, suited to the training of oral interpreters, belonged to the

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[85] Ki-joung Song, "The Study of Foreign Languages in the Yi Dynasty (1392- 1910)," *Bulletin of the Korean Research Center: Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*, 54 (1981), 1-45.

[86] Ḥâfiẓ-i Abrû, *A Persian Embassy to China, being an extract from Zubdutu 't- Tawarikh*, tr. K. M. Maitra (New York 1970) 59-60, Persian text and English translation, and Ildikó Bellér-Hann, *A History of Cathay: A Translation and Linguistic Analysis of a Fifteenth-Century Turkic Manuscript* (Bloomington, Ind. 1995), 171, English translation and 142, Turkic text.

[87] Walter Fuchs, "Notizen zur Übersetzertätigkeit ins Mongolische um 1400," *Oriens Extremus*, 9 (1962) 69-70 and Francis W. Cleaves, "The Sino-Mongolian Edict of 1453 in the Topkapı SarayıMüzesi," *HJAS*, 13 (1950) 431-46.

[88] The history of these organizations is exhaustively treated by Paul Pelliot, "Le Hôja et le Sayyid Husain de l'histoire des Ming," *T'oung-pao*, 38 (1948), 207-72 and Henry Serruys, *Sino-Mongolian Relations during the Ming*, II, *The Tribute System and Diplomatic Missions* (Brussels 1967), 408-25.

[89] Norman Wild, "Materials for the Study of the *Ssu i Kuan*," *BSOAS*, 11 (1943-46), 617-40 and Pamela Kyle Crossley, "Structure and Symbol in the Role of the Ming-Qing Foreign Translation Bureaus," *Central and Inner Asian Studies*, 5 (1991), 38-70.

Hui-t'ung kuan.[90] Fortunately, much of this material has survived and much has been subjected to scholarly scrutiny. One of the earliest, dating to 1389, is a Mongolian vocabulary of 844 terms organized under 17 subject headings. This was compiled by Qoninči, a Mongol born in China whose chief collaborator was a Muslim, Mašâih Muḥammad.[91] An Uyġur vocabulary in the Uyġur script, similarly organized under 17 headings, has also been preserved and published.[92] So, too, have the materials in Malay, Burmese, Vietnamese and Jürchen.[93] Lastly, the Persian materials produced by the *Hui-t'ung kuan* have been recently examined. These include exercises in Persian prose, based on diplomatic documents received from Muslim states, and a classified vocabulary of Persian words transcribed in characters with Chinese definitions.[94]

While certainly less prolific, North India produced a most interesting multilingual dictionary, a "septaglot," the *Farhang-i Zafân-gûyâ va Jahân-pûyâ*. Compiled in the fourteenth century by a certain Badr al-Dîn Ibrâhîm, this short work contains terms in Persian, Arabic, Turkic, and a smattering of words in "Nabataen," that is, Aramaic, and in "Rumî," a catchall category for Greek, Latin and Syriac. Although arranged alphabetically, the author's principal source, a lost Persian compilation, was certainly organized topically.[95]

In western Eurasia, the Mamlûks of Egypt, recruited, for the most part, from the western steppe, took a lively interest in the study of languages,

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[90] Pelliot, "Le Hôja et le Sayyid Husain," 272-87.

[91] Antoine Mostaert, *Le matérial mongol du Houa i i iu le Houng-ou*, 2 vols., ed. Igor de Rachewiltz (Brussels 1977-1995) and Roy Andrew Miller, "Qoninči, Compiler of the *Hua-i yü* of 1389," *UAJ*, 38 (1966), 112-21.

[92] Louis Ligeti, "Un vocabulaire sino-ouigour des Ming: Le *Kao tch'ang-kouan yi- chou* du Bureau des Traducteurs," *AOH*, 19 (1966), 117-99 and 257-316.

[93] E. D. Edwards and C. O. Blagden, "A Chinese Vocabulary of Malacca Malay Words and Phrases Collected between AD 1403 and 1511 (?)," *BSOAS*, 6 (1931), 715-49; Roy Andrew Miller, "The Sino-Burmese Vocabulary of the *I-shih chi-yü*, *HJAS*, 17 (1954), 370-93; Jeremy H. C. S. Davidson, "A New Version of the Chinese-Vietnamese Vocabulary of the Ming Dynasty," *BSOAS*, 38 (1975), pt. I, 296-315 and pt. II, 586-608; and Daniel Kane, *The Sino-Jurchen Vocabulary of the Bureau of Interpreters* (Bloomington, Ind. 1984) 90-98 and 134 ff.

[94] Liu Ying-sheng, "Ming-tai chung-kuo kuan-pan po-ssu yü-yen chiao-hsüeh chiao-ts'ai yuan-liu yen-chiu," *Nan-ching ta-hsüeh hsüeh-pao* 3 (1991), 104-09 and Liu Ying-sheng, "Hui-hui kuan tsa-tzu yü Hui-hui kuan i-yü yen-chiu," *Yuan shih chi pei- fang min-tsu shih yen-chiu ch'i-k'an* 12-13 (1989-90), 145-80.

[95] Robert Dankoff, *The Turkish Vocabulary in the Farhang-i Zafân-gûyâ* (Papers on Inner Asia, no. 4; Bloomington, Ind. 1987), 1-3 and S. I. Baevskij, "'Rumijskie' slova v persidskom tolkovom slovare *Zafanguja*," *Palestinskij sbornik*, vyp. 21 (84) (1970), 91-99.

most notably their native Qıpčaq Turkic.[96] Among their best known works is the *Kitâb al-Muštâq fî Luġat al-Turk wa al-Qifčaq*, a Qıpčaq-Arabic vocabulary dating to the late fourteenth century.[97] The *al-Tuḥfat al-Zakiyyah fî al-Luġat al-Turkiyyah*, compiled some time before 1425, contains both a vocabulary and an extended grammatical treatise on Qıpčaq. Its author appears to have been a native speaker of Turkic trained in the Arab philological tradition.[98] Although the Mamlûks had a natural preoccupation with their parent tongue, they nonetheless produced a major multilingual vocabulary, the anonymous *Kitâb Majmû' Tarjumân Turkî wa 'Ajamî wa Muġalî wa Farsî*. Originally dated to 1245, this Turkic-Arabic and Mongolian-Persian dictionary was actually completed in 1343.[99] Its Mongolian material very likely came from Mamlûks of Mongolian ancestry, one of whom, active in the early fourteenth century, had a fluent command of the spoken and written forms of his mother tongue.[100]

The Ottomans, too, possessed works of this nature. Another Arabic-Persian-Turkic-Mongolian vocabulary has turned up in a fifteenth-century Istanbul manuscript. Like all of its predecessors in the Middle East it is written entirely in the Arabic alphabet. However, there is another fifteenth-century manuscript from Istanbul that contains a Mongolian decree in 'P'ags-pa dating from Qubilai's reign, which is accompanied by a Turkic translation in the Uyğur script. The text was obviously traced from a now lost original, and while it was surely treated in its own day as exotica, its Mongolian connections were probably understood.[101]

In the Christian world of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries interest in Eastern languages was intense and the Qıpčaq Turkic spoken by

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[96] N. A. Baskakov, *Vvedenie v izučenie tjurkskix jazykov*, 2nd ed. (Moscow 1969), 72-74 provides a succinct summary. For a survey of all known Arabic works on Turkic lexicography and grammar, see Robert Ermers, *Arabic Grammars of Turkic* (Leiden 1999), 15-43.

[97] Ananiasz Zajączkowski, ed. and tr., *Vocabulaire Arabe-Kiptchak de l'époque de l'État Mamelouk* (Warsaw 1958).

[98] E. I. Fazylov and M. T. Zijaeva, ed. and tr., *Izyskannyj dar tjurkskomu jazyku: Grammatičeskij traktat XIV v. na arabskom jazyke* (Tashkent 1978) and Tibor Halasi-Kun, "Kipchak Turkic Philology X: The al-Tuḥfah and its Author," *AEMAe*, V (1987), 172-73.

[99] Barbara Fleming, "Ein alter Irrtum bei den chronologischen Einordnung des Tarğuman turki wa Mugali," *Der Islam*, 44 (1968), 226-27.

[100] Donald P. Little, "Notes on Aitamiš, a Mongol Mamlûk," *Die islamische Welt zwischen Mittelalter und Neuzeit: Festschrift für Hans Robert Roemer zum 65. Geburtstag*, ed. Ulrich Haarmann and Peter Bachman (Beirut 1979), 390-96.

[101] Louis Ligeti, "Un vocabulaire Mongol d'Istanboul," 10-99 and O. N. Tuna and J. E. Bosson, "A Mongolian 'Phags-pa Text and its Turkish Translation in the 'Collection of Curiosities'," *Journal de la societé Finno-Ougrienne*, 63/3 (1962), 3-16.

the majority of the nomads in the Golden Horde attracted, as it did in the Middle East, considerable attention. The Russians produced the *Tolkovanie jazyka poloveckogo*, a short glossary of "Polovtsian" words preserved in a sixteenth-century manuscript that may go back to the thirteenth century.[102] Far more extensive is the famous *Codex Cumanicus*. This contains two distinct parts: 1) the "Interpreters Book," an Italo-Latin-Cuman-Persian glossary, compiled by Italian merchants in the Crimea for practical and commercial purposes some time in the 1290s, and 2) the "Missionary Book," composed of Cuman riddles and religious texts translated into Latin, prepared by German Franciscans in the middle decades of the fourteenth century as an aid to proselytization. The latter also contains scattered glossaries in Cuman, Latin and Middle High German.[103]

In the Latin West motives for language learning varied. The well established quest for philosophical and scientific knowledge from the Islamic world continued in the thirteenth century, which saw the translation of various Arabic works into Latin and other European languages. The stronger impulse, however, was religious and political.[104] The staunchest advocates of language study in Europe were the Franciscan Friar Roger Bacon (d. 1291) and the Franciscan Tertiary and mystic Ramon Lull (d. 1316). The latter, for example, secured Papal sanction for the establishment of chairs of Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic and Greek at Paris, Rome, Oxford, Bologna and Salamanca.[105]

As is well known, both Bacon and Lull shared a preoccupation with the Mongols and a belief that language was the key to the Tartars' conversion and the Tartars' acceptance of Christianity the key to the conversion of the Muslims.[106] These ideas and aspirations were most fully elaborated by Lull, who in his romance *Blanquerna*, written around 1283, envisions fifty Tartars and ten friars teaching each other their native tongues by means of the total immersion method. Thirty Tartars become devout Christians and together

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[102] M. P. Alekseev, *Slovari inostrannyx jazykov v russkom azbukovnike XVII veka* (Leningrad 1968), 18-27.

[103] Peter B. Golden, "The *Codex Cumanicus*," *Central Asian Monuments*, ed. Hasan B. Paksoy (Istanbul 1992), 38-57 and Louis Ligeti, "Prologomena to the *Codex Cumanicus*," *AOH*, 35 (1981), 1-54.

[104] George Sarton, *Introduction to the History of Science*, v. 2, pt. 2 (Baltimore 1931), 491-92 and 831-44 and Martiniano P. Roncaglia, "Les Franciscans et les langues greque et orientales au XIII^e siècle," *Islamische Welt*, ed. Haarmann and Bachman, 530- 44.

[105] Josée Balagna-Coustou, *Arabe et humanisme dans France des derniers Valois* (Paris 1989), 13-17 and 27-28.

[106] Devin DeWeese, "The Influence of the Mongols on the Religious Consciousness of Thirteenth Century Europe," *Mongolian Studies* 5 (1978-79), 58-71 and Gian Andri Bezzola, *Die Mongolen in abendländischer Sicht, 1220-1270* (Bern and München 1974), 201-09.

with five friars who have passed out of "intensive Mongolian" travel east, convert the Tartar khan, who then secures the right of Christian missionaries to operate freely in "Turkey."[107]

His projects and dreams, of course, were never realized but the study of "heathen" tongues was given new impetus. During Lull's lifetime the Dominicans firmly embraced the notion that language acquisition was central to their missionary strategy. For them, Christianity was to be explained to potential converts in their own tongue and their customs studied from original documents. To this end, the Dominicans set up *Studium Linguarium* in Paris, Tunis and Spain to teach Hebrew, Arabic and Greek. In the early fourteenth century they sent young language students to their mission in Kaffa, the Crimea. What was to be studied is not specified but it seems likely that it was one of the principal languages of the Golden Horde, Qıpčaq or Mongolian.[108]

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The assembled evidence warrants the conclusion that the multiethnic and multilingual Mongolian Empire was a major catalyst in the growth of language study throughout Eurasia during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The Mongols themselves generously rewarded those with linguistic skills, organized schools for language training, encouraged translation, and sponsored or inspired the compilation of multilingual vocabularies. There were, of course, other and quite extensive language training and translation enterprises before the Činggisids—the rendering of the Buddhist canon into Chinese and the Central Asian vernaculars and Greek scientific texts into Arabic are the best known examples.[109] While all these enterprises had profound cultural consequences, the Mongols, I think, had the greater reach;

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[107] Ramon Lull, *Blanquerna: A Thirteenth Century Romance*, tr. E. Allison Peers (New York 1988) ,328-31 and 376.

[108] Andre Bertheir, "Les écoles de langues orientales fondées au XIII[e] siècle par les Dominicains en Espagne et en Afrique," *Revue africaine* 73 (1932), 84-103 and Bertold Altaner, "Die fremdsprachliche Ausbildung der Dominkaner-missionare während des 13. und 14. Jahrhunderts," *Zeitschrift für Missionswissenschaft und Religionswissenschaft* 23 (1933), 233-41.

[109] Walter Fuchs, "Zur technischen Organisation der Übersetzungen buddhischer Schriften ins Chinesische," *Asia Major*, 6 (1930), 84-103; Jan Nattier, "Church Language and Vernacular Language in Central Asian Buddhism," *Numen*, 7 (1990), 195-219, particularly 209ff; De Lacy O'Leary, *How Greek Science Passed to the Arabs* (Chicago 1979),155-75; and Dimitri Gutas, *Greek Thought, Arabic Culture: the Graeco-Arabic Translation Movement in Baghdad and Early 'Abbâsid Society* (London and New York 1998), 20-27.

their personnel policies, administrative procedures, cultural preferences and religious patronage, as well as their political prestige, produced a package of powerful incentives for language study that operated on a truly continental scale.

The extensive linguistic and lexical legacy surveyed here was, of course, generated by a complex interplay of the external stimuli provided by the Mongols and indigenous cultural currents unique to each region. For instance, both European Christians and Yi Dynasty officials identified Mongolian as a strategic language, but for quite different reasons: the one to advance missionary work and the other to enhance "national security." Despite differences in motivation, there are some intriguing commonalities, particularly in the organization of the numerous vocabularies; most are arranged by subject, not by alphabetical order, and the similarities among the categories encountered in Chinese and Islamic lexicons such as the *Hexaglot* are striking. (See chart for details.) They lead off frequently with the heading "Sky/Astronomy," followed by "Earth/Geography." Thereafter we find many similar headings, such as "Numbers/Measures." "Colors/Sounds," "Food/Drink," etc. While these latter appear in no regular order, this still raises the possibility of common models and diffusion. But whatever the explanation, common origins or chance convergence of intellectual styles, a close comparative study of the organization and vocabulary of these works might pay interesting dividends.

In summary, it seems evident that this growing awareness and concern for the languages of others was a transcontinental phenomenon, part of a larger "basic information circuit" fashioned by the Mongols, through which flowed economic, cultural, technological, geographical and linguistic information.[110] Placed in this wider Eurasian context, the *Rasûlid Hexaglot* should be viewed as a dramatic expression of the linguistic cosmopolitanism of the age. The *Hexaglot*, to be sure, stands out among such monuments but it does not stand alone.

[110] S. A. M. Adshead, *Central Asia in World History* (New York 1993), 70.

Sino-Mongolian Vocabulary - Reign of Qubilai	***Sino-Mongolian Vocabulary* of 1389**	**Hexaglot - Arabic, Persian, Turkic, Greek, Armenian Section**	**Hexaglot - Arabic, Persian, Turkic, Mongolian Section**
Sky	*Astronomy*	Heaven & Earth	Heaven & Earth
Earth	Geography	General Vocabulary	Offices
Humans	Time & Seasons	Human Body	Human Body
Functionaries	Flowers & Trees	Kinship Terms	Animals, Insects, Birds
Saddles & Horses	Birds & Animals	General Vocabulary	Kinship Terms, Human Relations
Weapons	Houses	Time & Seasons	Time & Seasons
Cereals	Utensils	Geog. & Natural Phenomena	Numbers & Measures
Food	Clothing	Houses & Utensils	Geographical Features
Human Body	Food & Drink	Plants, Food, Drink	Buildings, Construction
Clothing	Precious Objects	Clothing & Textiles	*Trees, Fruit*
Utensils	Persons & Conditions	Precious Objects	Cereals & Vegetables
Writing	Human Activities	Animals, Insects	*Colors*
Precious Objects	Sounds & Colors	Colors	Conditions
Birds	Numbers	*Weapons & Riding Equipment*	*Horses*
Quadrapeds	Human Body	Colors	Utensils, Tools
Insects	Directions	Diseases	Weapons & Riding Equipment
Plants & Trees	Current Usage	Birds (Flying things)	Food & Drink
Vegetables & Fruit		*Numbers*	Clothing & Textiles
Numbers			Precious Objects
Time			Occupations
Directions			General Vocabulary
Colors			

THE ORGANIZATION AND TRANSCRIPTION OF THE TEXT

The Components of the Rasûlid Hexaglot

The *Hexaglot* actually consists of several distinct glossaries. The first part, pp. 186-197 of the manuscript, contains a five-language dictionary consisting of entries in Arabic, Persian, Turkic, Greek, and Armenian with two sets of entries per page. We have designated these sections Column A and Column B. In addition, there is a third set of entries, noted by us as Column C. The latter constitutes a distinct glossary, containing a series of separate entries for Arabic and Mongol, Arabic and Turkic, and Arabic and Persian. In some instances the same Arabic terms or definitions appear for each of the languages. The second part (manuscript pp. 197-205) is an Arabic, Persian, Turkic and Mongol dictionary organized in three separate sections per page which we have designated Columns A, B, and C; except for manuscript p. 205 which has four sections (Columns A, B, C, and D). In both sections of the manuscript, on even-numbered pages, the columns A, B, C, read from right to left. On odd-numbered pages, they read from left to right. Most of the pages have twenty-nine to thirty-one/twolines (p. 205 has forty-five). Manuscript p. 206 has marginal entries in Arabic, Persian, Turkic and Mongol. Further, on manuscript p. 211 there is another brief *vocabularium* with entries in Turkic, Persian and Arabic organized in four sections (Columns A, B, C, and D). Given the repetitions of some of the words in the "pentaglot" and "tetraglot," as well as the "triglot," it seems clear that the Hexaglot was not originally a single work, but appears to be a pastiche of glossaries in the possession of our author. The material was obviously copied from one or more texts. On several pages the columns are misaligned so that entries in one match those of another line.

Transcription of the Text

By the time of the composition of the *Hexaglot*, Turkic had been written in Arabic script since the Qarakhanid era (992-1212). The earliest Arabic-script works were the *Qutadğu Bilig* of Yûsuf Ḫâṣṣ Ḥâjib, a work in the "mirror for princes" genre, dated to 1069 and"Compendium of the Turkic Dialects" (*Dîwân luġât at-Turk*) of Maḥmûd al-Kâšġarî composed in 1077. The oldest Arabic manuscript of these works, that of the *Dîwân*, however dates only to

the mid-thirteenth century (664/1265). One of the manuscripts of the *Qutadğu Bilig* is roughly contemporaneous (1361) with the *Hexaglot.*[1] There are also some legal documents written in Turkic in Arabic script (with interlinear Persian translations) from the Qarakhanid realm that stem from the twelfth century[2] as well as interlinear Qur'ân translations that also stem from the Qarakhanids but are preserved in manuscripts dating to the fourteenth century.[3] Thus, although Turkic already had a longstanding literary tradition, in a variety of scripts, the *Hexaglot,* is one of the important, early Turkic transcription texts in Arabic script. The earliest Mongol transcription texts in Arabic scipt date to the era of the *Hexaglot* as we have seen. There is even less of a tradition for transcription texts or dictionaries of Greek and Armenian.

In what follows, the Arabic transcription is given first in brackets[], followed by the various phonemes the letter can denote in our text. We have not devoted a special section to the Persian as the *Hexaglot* almost always follows standard Persian orthography. The only divergence is that Persian گ [g] is, when indicated at all, usually noted with three dots over ك. Similarly, Pers. ژ is usually indicated with ز [z]. The interdentals ث [t̲] and ذ [d̲] were pronounced *s* and *z* respectively. The of emphatic consonants ض [ḍ] and ظ [ẓ] were pronounced *z*. The system used here allows for the relatively wide range of pronunciations within Persian. Long vowels are written as such, even though their pronunciation may have differed, e.g. دوزخ has been rendered as *dûzaḫ* "hell" although it may just as easily have been pronounced *dôzaḫ*. Similarly with short vowels, we have transcribed بر خیز as *bar-ḫiz* "rise, stand up !"which may also stand for *bar-ḫez*. Where alternate pronunciations are clearly indicated in our text, these have been preserved, e.g. بشینو *bi-šînûw* "hear!" instead of *bi-šînau* or *bi-šînou*.

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[1] See Kâšğarî/Dankoff, I, pp.1-7. See also W-E. Scharlipp, *Türkische Sprache, Arabische Schrift* (Budapest, 1995), 56-57 who cites 1073 as the date for the completion of Kâšğarî's work. On the scripts in addition to Arabic, in which Turkic was written see T. Tekin, *Tarih Boyunca Türkçenin Yazımı* (Ankara, 1997).

[2] M. Erdal, "The Turkish Yarkand Documents" *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 49 (1984), 260-301; M. Gronk, "The Turkish Yarkand Documents" *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 49 (1986), 455-507 and most recently M. Osmanov, J. Li and S. Jin, "On An Ancient Uyghur Yarkand Document in Arabic Script" *Turkic Lnaguages* 3/1 (1999), 43-55.

[3] See A.K. Borovkov, *Leksika sredneaziatskogo tefsira XII-XIII vv.* (Moskva, 1963) and J. Eckmann, *Middle Turkic Glosses of the Rylands Interlinear Koran Translation* (Budapest, 1976).

ا [ʾ] : in initial position can designate any vowel, e.g. Turk. ال ʾl = *al* "take !" انك ʾnk = *enek* "chin," اسبرله ʾsbrlh = *ısparla* "hand over !" اشت ʾšt = *išit* "listen !" التر ʾltr = *oltur* "sit down !" الرت ʾlrt = *ölürt* "kill !" اجماق ʾjmâq = *učmaq* "paradise," استن ʾstn = *üstün* "above." Similarly ا followed by ي (اي) in initial position often renders *e*, *ı* or *i* (e.g. ايراق ʾyrâq = *ıraq* "distant") and او renders *o*, *ö*, *u*, ü (e.g. اول ʾwl = *öl* "dew" and *ol* "he"). The same patterns apply in the Mongol entries : امدكان ʾmdkân = *ömdegen* "eggs," اينا ʾnâ = *ene* "this, ," ايماسون ʾymâsûn = *oimasun* "felt stocking." With the Mongol entries we also find او ʾw rendering *au* (e.g. اوله ʾwlh = *aula* "mountain" or *eü* (e.g. اوداجى ʾwdâjî = *eüdeči* "gatekeeper"). The Greek and Armenian entries, with a less complex vowel structure, make use of the same patterns, e.g. Greek اغومى ʾġwmy = *agome* "come on !" اوثيوس ʾwtyws = *oteyos* (ὁ Θεός) "God," ايكينون ʾkynwn = *ekinon* "this," Arm. امين ʾmyn = *amen* "all," اندانى ʾndânî = *əndani* (ընտանի) "family," ايرس ʾrs = *eres* (երես modern *yeres*) "face," اور ʾwr = *ur* (ուր) "where ?" The Greek diphthongs αι (*ai*), αι (*ei*) and οι (*oi*) are also written with a combination using ا : ايرانن ʾrânn = *aïranin* (αἰράνιν < Turk. *ayran* "a yogurt drink"), ايما ʾymâ = *eima* (αἷμα) "blood." Greek αυ and ευ (modern pronunciation *av* and *ev*) are written اف and ايف : افي ʾfy = *afyi* (αὐγή) "dawn," ايفكيروسى ʾfkyrwsy = *efkerose* (εὐκαίρωσε) "empty !" In medial and final positions, ا renders *a* and *e* (the latter only in Turkic and Mongol) : Turk. يلواج ylwâj = *yalavač* "prophet," سويلا swylâ = *söyle* "say, speak !" Mong. سارە sârh = *sara* "moon," ايداجى ʾydâjî = *idêči* "officer in charge of food," كلماجى klmâjî = *kelemeči* "interpreter." In the Greek and Armenian entries, medial and final ا is invariably *a* : Greek ماثى mâty = *maṭe* "learn !" Arm. اكانج ʾkânj = *aganč* (ականջ *aganč/akanj*) "ear."

ب [b]: b, p, p' : Turk. بو bw = *bu* "this," تبرت tbrt = *tepret* "set in motion !"Arm. كوبك kwbk = *gobk* (կոպք *kopk*,[4] and بيران byrân = *peran* (փերան *p'eran*) "mouth," بارك bârâk = *parag* (բարակ) "fine, thin." In Mongol it only renders *b* : بيا byâ = *beye*

[4] *Kopk'* is the Eastern Armenian pronunciation which distinguishes between *k* and *k'*. The *Hexaglot* makes no such distinction.

"body, stature," بجيك bjyk = *bičik* "book." In the Greek forms it is used for *p* (π) and *b* (in modern orhography μπ *mp*), Greek ψ is rendered by بس (bs), e.g. كابسى kâbsy =*kapse*(κάψε) "burn !" او٣مبروس ٣wmbrws = *ombros* (ὀμπρός < ἐμπρός) "in front of."

ت [t] : t, t' : Turk. تشرا tšrâ = *tašra* "outer," تت : tt = *tut* "hold ! seize !" Mong. تقا : tqâ = *toqa* "elbow," تراق : trâq = *taraq* "yoghurt," Greek كاتو kâtw = *kato* "down," Arm. مارت mârt = *mart*(մարդ *mard*/*mard*) "man, human being," انت ٣nt = *anut* (անութ *anut'*) "armpit."

ث [t̲] : t̲ used only in Greek : ماثى mât̲y = *maṯe* (μάθε) "learn !" ثكارن t̲kârn = *ṯikarin* (θηκάριν) "sheath."

ج [j] : j, č, č' (in Armenian), c (tz in Greek) : Turk. نجا njâ = *nije* "for how much ?" اجق ٣jq = *ačıq* "open," Mong. جقا jqâ =*jaqa* "collar," كوجون kwjwn = *güjün* "abcess," ايبجكون ٣ybjkwn = *ebčigün* "chest," جينا jynâ = *čina* "wolf," Greek داغرجوكى dâġrjwky = *daġarčuki* (*daġartzuki* δαγαρτζούκι/ταγαρτζούκι) "leather sack," Arm. جرماك jrmâk = *jermak*/*jermag* (ջերմակ *jermag*/*čermak*) "white," ميجن myjn = *mičin* (միջին *mičin*/*mijin*) "middle," اجك ajk = *ačk* (աչք *ajk*/*ač'k'*) "eye."

ح [ḥ] : h, ḥ (rare). Arabic *ḥ* is not native to any of the other languages of the Hexaglot. It is found only in Arm. حمار ḥmâr = *həmar* "mad, insane" (յամառ yamar : *hamar* "stubborn, self-willed."

خ [ẖ] : ẖ : Turk يختغ yẖtġ = *yaẖtıġ* "light," Mong. بختاق bẖtâq = *boẖtaq* "woman's headgear," Greek خولى ẖwly = *ẖoli* (χολή) "gall-bladder," Arm. خيلوك ẖylwk : *ẖelok* (խելօք *ẖelok*/*ẖelok'*) "wise," اخبر ٣ẖbr = *aẖper* (cf. աղբիւր *aġpiwr*/*aġpiwr*) "source."

د [d] : d, t (unaspirated in Greek or the ντ = *d* of Mod. Greek) : Turk. قلدى qldy : *qıldı* "he did," Mong. دران drân = *durân* "heat," Greek. اديلفى ٣dylfy = *adelfi* (ἀδελφή) "sister," زوندە zwndh = *zonda* (ζώντα) "living," كندكلون kndklwn = *kenduklon* (κέντουκλον) "felt," ريدنون rydnwn = *redinon* (ρέτινον)"rein," Arm. دارى dâry : *dari* (տարի *dari*/*tari*) "year."

ذ [d] : ḏ : Turk. اذق ʾḏq *aḏaq* "foot," Greek entries : اذرفوس ʾḏrfws = *aḏerfos* (ἀδερφός) "brother," ذیکا ḏykâ = *ḏeka* (δέκα) "ten."

ر [r] : r : Turk. یرط yrṭ = *yırṭ* "tear, rend!" Mong. کران krân = *görên* "antelope," Greek روذون rwdwn = *rodon* (ρόδον)"rose," Arm. مارك mârk = *mark* (մարգ *mark/marg*) "pasture," سمییرین smyyryn = *cmyerin* (< ձմեռն *cmeṙ* "winter").

ز [z] : z : Turk. بلکاسز blkâsz = *bilgesiz* "ignorant," قزی qzy = *quzı* "lamb," Mong. کیبیز kybyz = *kibiz* "carpet," بوز bwz = *böz* "cotton, linen,"[5] Greek زوی zwy = *zoyi* (ζωή) "life," زافه zâfh = *zava* "mail (armor)," Arm. مازmâz = *maz* (մազ) "hair." In Armenian it is also used to render *ž* : تزوخك tzwẖk = *tožoẖk* (դժոխք *tžoẖk/džoẖk'*) "Hell."

س [s] : s, ç, dz (in Armenian and some Greek entries) : Turk. کسك ksk = *kesek* "brick," سندو sndw = *sindü* "scissors," Mong. سکر skr = *sikür* "parasol," ایماسون ʾymâswn : *oimasun* "felt stocking," Greek فروخوس frwẖws = *vroẖos* (βροχός) "rain," کوبسی kwbsy = *kopse* (κόψε) "cut !" سوکا swkâ = *suka* (*cuka*, τσούκα) "pot, kettle," Arm. سبان sbân = *sban* (սպան) "kill !" سیرك syrk = *cerk* (ձեռք *cerk/dzerk'*) "hand," سیسی sysy = *dzedzi* (ծեծի *dzedzi/ceci*) "crush, beat !" شوریك swryk = *coreg* (ցորեկ *coreg/c'orek*) "daytime."

ش [š] : š : Turk. قیش qyš = *qış* "winter," توشك twšk = *töšek* "mattress," Mong. شباون šbâwn = *šibaun* "bird," rare in the Greek entries, دروشیا drwšyâ = *drošia* (δροšιά < δροσιά) "dew," Arm. تاشت tâšt = *tašt* (դաշտ *tašd/dašt*) "plain, field."

ص [ṣ] : ṣ in Turkic texts in Arabic script (e.g. Ottoman and some of the Mamlûk glossaries[6]) was often used to indicate velar vocalization of neighboring vowels. In the Hexaglot it is only infrequently used

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[5] These are both loanwords from Turkic, cf. *kebiz* in Middle Qıpčaq *köwüz*, *kewüz* "carpet, rug" and *böz* "cotton cloth" itself an old loan word from Greek βύσσος (see Clauson, *ED*, 389, 692). Mongol does not have a "native" z although this has developed in modern dialects from *j*.

[6] See Scharlipp, *Türkische Sprache Arabische Schrift*, 103.

in this way, Turk. قصقج qsqj = *qısqač* "cray fish," صقله ṣqlh = *ṣaqla* "hide !" It is found in only a few of the Armenian entries, e.g. اصنيك ʾṣnyk = *aṣnik* (cf. ասոնք *asonk'*) "these."

ض [ḍ] : ḍ : Employed only in a few Armenian entries to denote *dz* : اسفاض ʾsfâḍ = *aswadz* (Աստուած *Astuac* "God."

ط [ṭ] : ṭ, d : as with other Arabic emphatic consonants, is sometimes used in Turkic to indicate velar voweling : طرق ṭrq = *taraq* "comb," طط ṭṭ = *ṭuṭ* (but see also تت *tut*) "hold, seize !" طغمق ṭġmq = *ṭoġmaq* "birth," طاتلغ ṭâṭlġ = *ṭaṭlıġ* "sweet" (but تاتسز tâtsz = *tatsız* "tasteless." It is used in a few Mongol entries, e.g. طوقولان ṭwqwlân = *ṭoqolan* "lame." It also appears in several of the Greek and Armenian entries, probably to denote an unaspirated *t* : Greek ساوطو sâwṭw = *savaṭo* (Σάββατο) "Saturday," طريدين ṭrydyn = *ṭridin* (Τρίτην) "Tuesday," Arm. طاسن ṭâsn = *ṭasn* (տասն *dasn/tasn*) "ten."

ظ [ẓ] : used in Persian only in loanwords from Arabic.

ع [ʿ] : used in Persian and Turkic only in loanwords from Arabic.

غ [ġ] : ġ : Turk. انغا ʾnġâ = *anġa* "to him," يوتغل ywtġl = *yutġıl* "swallow !" Mong. يابوغان yâbwġân = *yabuġân* "pedestrian," Greek غمرون ġmrwn = *ġamron* (γαμρον < γαμβρός) "son-in-law, brother-in-law," غالى ġâly = *ġali* (γάλη) "milk," Arm. جنجغوك jnjġwk = *jnjġuk* (ճնճղուկ *jənjəġug/ čənčəġuk*) "sparrow."

ف [f] : f, v, sometimes indicated in the Armenian entries as ڤ and transcribed here as *ẇ*. It is rarely used in the Turkic entries and not used at all in the Mongol, cf. Turk. افكان ʾfkân = *öfken* "lung." Greek فلى فا fly fâ = *fleva* (φλέβα) "vein," فونين fwnyn = *vunin* (βουνίν) "mountain," كفالين kyfâlyn *kefalin* (κεφάλιν) "head," Arm. ڤازي ẇâzy = *ẇazi* (վազի *vazi*) "run !" سوف swf or سوڤ swẇ = *dzov/dzoẇ* (ծով *dzov/cov*) "sea." The pronunciation of initial ո (historically *o*, now *vo-*) is indicated by ڤا/فا, cf. فاسينج / ڤاسينج *ẇacinč/vacinč* = ոչինչ *vočinč/voč'inč'* "nothing."

ق [q] : q : Turk. قلدم qldm = *qıldım* "I did," يوق ywq = *yoq* "no, not," Mong. قاان qâ'ân = *qa'an* "emperor," سوقر swqr = *soqar* "blind." It is rarely used in the Greek or Armenian entries, cf. Greek قفادين kfâdyn = *kavadin* (καβάδιν) "caftan," Arm. قاتن qâtn = *qatn* < կաթ *gat/kat'* "milk."

ك [k] : k, g, in combination with ن i.e. نك : ng. The Persian entries occasionally have ك with several dots, the equivalent of Modern Persian گ : g. There are no such markings in the Turkic entries many of which may also be read with *g* instead of *k*. Thus, كون kwn = *kün* or *gün*. Given the absence of such diacritics, we have transcribed the Turkic forms with *k*. Turk. كير kyr = *kir* "enter!" In other instances, we have the expected forms : بكله bklh = *bekle* "guard !" Turk. سنكل snkl = *singil* "sister," Mong. كوكت kwkt = *keüket* "infants, children," اوكاي 'wkây = *ügei* "without," Greek ديوكسى dywksy = *diokse* (διώξε) "drive out ?" كاڟسى kâṭsy = *kaṭise* (κάθισε) "sit !" اسكوما 'skwmâ = *askoma* (ἄσκωμα) "bucket," نيكله nyklh = *nigla* (νίγλα) "horsegirth," In the Armenian entries it can render g, k, k' : كرتا krtâ = *grta* (< կարդալ *gartal/kardal* "to read") "read !" كير kyr = *ker* (գէր *ker/gêr*) "fat," توزخك [= توژخك] twžẖk = *tožoẖk* (դժոխք *džoẖk/tžoẖk'*) "hell," كينك kynk = *gyank* (կեանք *gyank/kyank'*) "life."

ل [l] : l : Turk. دل dl = *dil* "tongue," اولرا 'wlrâ = *olara* "to them," Mong. بول bwl = *bôl* "slave," قلاون qlâwn = *qalaun* "warm, hot," Greek ليكوس lykws = *likos* (λύκος) "wolf," Arm. بال bâl = *pal* (բալ *pal/bal*) "fog," ليزو lyzw = *lezu* (լեզու *lezu*) "tongue."

م [m] : m : Turk. من mn = *min* "mount !" برمق brmq = *barmaq* "finger," Mong. مندور mndwr = *möndür* "hail," يامـا yâmâ = *yama* "thing," Greek مافرون mâfrwn = *mavron* (μαύρον) "black," Arm. هوغمن hwġmn = *hoġmn* (cf. հողմ *hoġm*) "wind."

ن [n] : n : Turk. اندن 'ndn = *andan* "from him," ينجه ynjh = *yinje* "fine, thin," Mong. نوكور nwkwr = *nökör* "associate, comrade," Greek نيختا nyẖtâ = *niẖta* (νύχτα) "night," Arm. աշուն 'šwn = *ašun* (աշուն *ašun*) "autumn."

ه [h] : h, in final position often used to render *a* or *e* : Turk. يوقله ywqlh = *yoqla* "destroy !" الكله ʾlklh = *elekle* "sift !" Mong. ساره sârh = *sara* "moon," ايمه aymh = *eme* "woman," كهير khyr = *keher* "bay (horse color)," هوتا hwtâ = *huta* "a sack," Greek اوهى ʾwhy = *ohi* (rare, cf. οὔχι) "no. " It was rarely used in our text for final *a* and never for final *e* (cf. زافه zâfh = *zava* (ζάβα) "chain (armor)," Arm. هوكى hwky = *hoki* (հոգի *hoki/hogi*) "spirit."

و [w] : w, o, ö, u, ü, v. This wide use of و is particularly true of Turkic : كوس kws = *köwüs* "chest," اول ʾwl = *ol* "that" and *öl* "dew," اولو ʾwlw = *ulu* "great," اورن ʾwrn = *övren* "learn!" كويـاوو kwyâww = *küyevü* "son-in-law," جاوش jâwš = *čawuš/čavuš* "leader," Mong. نوين nwyn = *noyin* "prince," بويرا bwyrâ = *böire* "kidney," دورون dwrwn = *dûrûn* "full," اوكون ʾwkwn = *ökün* "fat," Greek ابيدو ʾbydw = *apedo* (ἀπεδῶ) "from here," توفين twfyn = *tuvin* (τουβίν) "leggings," ساوطو sâwṭw = savaṭo (Σάββατο) "Saturday," Arm. بور bwr = *por* (փոր *por/p'or*) "fat," سوين swin = *cuyn* (ձիւն *cyun/dziwn*) "snow," تووك twwk = *twok* (< թոք *tok/t'ok'*) "lung."

ى [y] : y, ı, i, e : يط yṭ = *yaṭ* "lie down !" قوى qwy = *qoy* "place !" اوغى ʾwġy = *oġı* "read !" صيل ṣyl = *sıl* "wipe !" يين yyn = *yin* "dismount !" ايسكل ʾyskl = *eskil* "stretch !" Mong. قرى qry (used here in Arabic style for *â*) = *qurâ* "rain," يكه ykh = *yeke* "great" منقلاى mnglây = *manqlai* "forehead" قولير qwlyr = *qulir* "flour," سيودر sywdr = *seüder* "shadow, shade," تيركون tyrkwn = *tergün* "head." In Greek it renders *e* and *i* as well as *ḫi* (χι) : بيدى bydy = *peidi* (παιδί) "child," ديرمان dyrmân = derman (δέρμαν) "skin," بسى يى bsy yy = *psiyi* = *psiḫ'i* (ψυχή) "spirit, soul," ييلوس yylws = yilos = *ḫ'ilos* (χεῖλος) "lip," Arm. ايس ʾys = aydz (այծ *aydz/ayc* "goat," كاربيت kârbyt = *garbet* (կարպետ *garbet/karbet*) "carpet, rug," ميس mys = *mis* (միս *mis*) "meat."

Typographical and Other Conventions

Our text contains a great many forms with undotted letters based on ب، ت، ث، ن، ى. Due to technical reasons these have been indicated with the letter ى and questions marks (?). Readings of considerable uncertainty are indicated by brackets with asterisks [***]. There are frequent confusions of final ن

and ى as well as the common ف — ق, ع — غ, ر — ز, د — ر etc. Where there are emendations of the manuscript forms, these have been indicated with an asterisk (*) . The transcribed forms are indicated in bold type.

Arabic has been used as the "control" language and translations, unless undeciphered, are always given. When no translation is provided for the other entries, it may be presumed that they are identical in meaning to the Arabic. Readings in the Mongol sections suggested by György Kara have been indicated with a superscripted [k].

All dictionary references (medieval and modern) are given in abbreviated form. For these abbreviations, see the Bibliography.

THE RASÛLID HEXAGLOT

TEXT AND TRANSLATION

186— col. A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	GREEK	ARMENIAN
1	الله **Allâh** "God"	خداي **ẖudây**	تنكري **tengri**	اوثيوسي **oṭeyos**	اسفاض **aswadz**
2	النبي **al-nabîy** "prophet"	بيغمبر **paygambar**	يلواج **yalavač**	بروفيتس **profitis**	بايكامبر **paygambar**
3	الدنيا **al-dunyâ** "world"	اين جهان **în jahân** "this world"	بو جهان **bu jihân** "this world"	توتو بنكزمين **tuto pan-kozmin**[1] "this world"	ايس اشخاركس **ays ašẖarks** "this world"
4	الاخرة **al-âẖira** "the Here-after"	ان جهان **ân jahân** "that world"	اول جهان **ol jihân** "that world"	ايكينون بنكزمين **ekinon pankozmin** "that world"	اين اشخاركس **ayn ašẖarks** "that world"
5	الجنة **al-janna** "Paradise"	بهشت **bihišt**	اجماق **učmaq**	برادسوس **paradisos**	اركافتن **arkawtin**[2]
6	جهنم **jahannam** "Hell"	دوزخ **dûzaẖ**	تمق **tamuq**	يييينا **yeyena**	توژخك **tožoẖk**
7	الحساب **al-ḥisâb** "reckoning"	شمار **šumâr**	سقيش **saqıš**	بسيفوس **psifos**	همار **hamar**

[1] The ms. form is badly garbled. One would expect here κοσμίν (*kosmin*, pronounced *kozmin*). *Pankozmin* actually means "an entire world" (πάγκοσμος, LSJ, 1284), "common to all the world, all over the world" (πάγκοσμος, Soph., 829).

[2] Lit. "kingdom."

8	الحيوة	زندكاني	عيش ترليك	زوي	كينك
	al-ḥayawt[1]	**zindagânî**	**ʿaiš** [arab.] **tirlik**	**zoyi**	**gyank**
	"life"				
9	عش طويلا	ديرزي	كج ترل	زيس بولا	شاد ابري
	ʿiš ṭawîlan	**dîr zî**	**keč tiril**	**zis pola**	**šad abri**
	"live long !"				
10	ارسم	بفرماي	بيُر	اورسي	هرامي
	ursum	**bi-farmây**	**buyur**	**orise**	**ḫrami**
	"prescribe !"	"command ! "	"order !"	"command !"	"command !"
11	افرح	شاد باش	سَون	خارس	خندا
	ifraḥ	**šâd-bâš**	**sévin**	**ḫaris(e)**	**ḫnda**
	"rejoice !"				
12	اكتب	بنويش[2]	بيتكل	غرابسي	كري
	uktub	**bi-navîš**	**bitikil**	**ġrapse**	**gri**
	"write !"				
13	تعلم	بياموز	اُورَن	ماثي	اوسير
	taʿallam	**bi-yâmûz**	**övren**	**maṯe**	**usir**
	"learn !"				
14	تكلم	سخن بكوي	سويلا	لالي	خسيص
	takallam	**suḫan bi-gûy**	**söyle**	**lale**	**ḫoses**[3]
	"speak, talk !"				
15	قل	بكوي	ايتكل	ابي	اسا
	qul	**bu-gûy**	**ayıtġıl**	**ipe**	**asa**
	"say !"				

[1] Yemeni usage for *al-ḥayât* (Lane [1865], 682) (Varisco).
[2] Ms has نُوش (*nuviš*) or بنُوش (*bi-nuviš*).
[3] Or خسير *ḫosir*.

16	كل	بخور	يَكل	فايي	كير
	kul	**bu-ḫwur**	**yegil**	**faye**	**ger**
	"eat !"				
17	اشرب	بياشام	إيجكل	بيي	خمي
	išrab	**bi-yâšâm**	**iǩkil**	**piye**	**ḫmi**
	"drink !"				
18	دق	بجَس	طالمن ار[1]	تيبسُو	ارفاص ار
	duqqa	**bi-jas**	[ṭalmın] **ur**	**tipsu**	***arwadz ar**
	"knock !"				
19	مص	بمك	سور	فزاسي	سيسي
	muṣṣa	**bi-mak**	**sor**	**vizase**	**dzedzi**
	"suck !"				
20	قم	بَرخز	طر	ايبرو	اري
	qum	**bar-ḫiz**	***ṭur**	**eyiru**	**ari**
	"rise, stand up !"				
21	اجلس	بنشين	التر	كاشسي	نيست
	ijlis	**bi-níšîn**	**oltur**	**kaṯise**	**nist**
	"sit down !"				
22	اقبض	بكير	تت طط	بياسي	برني
	iqbiḍ	**bi-gîr**	**tut, ṭuṭ**	**píyase**	**perni**
	"seize !"				
23	خذ	بستان	ال	اي باري	ار
	ḫuḏ	**bi-satân**	**al**	***eypare**	**ar**
	"take!"				
24	حل	رها كن	قوي بير	ابولسي	توغ
	ḥullu	**rahâ kun**	**qoy bir**	**apolise**	**toġ**
	"set free !"				

[1] Perhaps جاليب ار *čalip ur* ?

25	اعط **aᶜṭi** "give !"	بده **bi-dih**	برغل **birġil**	برادوس **parados**	دور **dur**
26	سلم **sallim** "hand over !"	بسبآر **bi-sipâr** "commit !"	اسبرله **ısparla**[1] "hand over !"	براذوس **paradȯs** "hand over !"	بسهسو ص
27	اذهب **iḏhab** "go !"	برو **bi-rau**	بر **bar**	اغومي **aġome** "come on!"	كنا **kna**
28	نم **num** "go to sleep !"	بخسب **bi-ẖusp** "lie down, sleep !"	يط **yat** "lie down !"	كيمثي **kimiṯe** "go to sleep !"	باركي **bargi** "lie down !"
29	ارفع **irfaᶜ** "lift, raise !"	بردار **bardâr**	كُتُرْ **kötür**	سيكو **siku**	فيرو **ver(c)u**

186—col. B

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	GREEK	ARMENIAN
1	اطرح **iṭraḥ** "throw !"	بيَفكن **bi-yafgan**	ات تبرت **at, tepret** "throw !" "move !"	ريبسي **ripse**	سكي **cki**
2	علق **ᶜalliq** "hang !"	بياويز **bi-yâviz** "hang up !"	اساقي **asa qoy**	كريماسي **kremase**	كاخي **gaẖi**
3	رد **rudda** "send back !"	*بَيفراي	دُنْدُرْ* ***döndür**	ييريسي **yirise**	افيلسو **a ẇelcu**

[1] Or *osparla* "to deliver, hand over, entrust" < Pers. *avîspâr-* > *ôspâr* = Mod. Pers. *sipâr*, see Clauson, *ED*, 242-43

4	اسمع **isma**[c] "listen !"	بشينُوْ **bi-šinŭw**[1]	اشت **išît**	اكسي **akuse**	لشي **lsi (?)**
5	ابصر **ubṣur** "look !"	بنكَرْ **bi-nigar**	باق **baq**	ايدي **ide/ede** "see !"	ديسر **desir**
6	انظر **unẓur** "see !"	بُبين **bu-bîn**	كرغل **körġıl**	ثوري **ṯore** "look at !"	هيس **hayis**[2]
7	اره **ari-hu** "show it !"	بُنمَاي **bu-numây** "exhibit !"	كركز*[3] **körgüz** "show !"	ديكسي **dikse** "point out !"	سيسو **ceco** "show !"
8	اظهر **aẓhir** "expose !"	بيدا كن **paidâ kun** "make public !" public !"	[***] **?**	فانيروسي **fanerose** "make visible !"	ايريفسو **erewco**
9	اخف **iḫfa**[4] "conceal !"	بنهان كن **pinhân kun**	صقله **saqla**	كريبسي **kripse**	باهي **bahi**
10	شم **šummu** "smell !"	بوي شينُوْ **bûy šinuw**	سَز اله **sez, ʾlh ?**[5]	ميريسو **mirisu**	هوتدا **hotda**

[1] For *bi-šinaw*.

[2] This may also be read as هيير* *hayir*

[3] Ms. : كزيز. Perhaps كزيز *közir* (cf. Sarı Yuğur *közer* "show," Sevortjan, III, 61) or كزيك *közik* "make visible, appear, be seen, show oneself."

[4] Also *iḫfî* or *aḫfî*.

[5] Cf. *sez-* "perceive, feel, discern (Clauson, *ED*, 860-861), Trkm.(Baskakov et al. *TRS*, 603), *siz-* "feel, sense, become aware of" and *sezin-*, *sezinle-* "to be aware of." Perhaps سز اله is a corruption of سزنله *sezinle* although it seems to be two words. It may also be a corruption of قوقله *qoqla-* "smell."

11	اضحك **iḍḥak** "laugh !"	بخند **bi-ḫand**	كلكل **külgil**	ييلاسي **yelase**	سيساغي **dzidzaġi**
12	ابك **ibki** "weep !"	بُكري **bu-girî**	اغله **aġla**	كلابسي **klapse**	لاسي **laci**
13	تعال **taʿâla** "come !"	بيَا **bī-yâ**	كَل **kel**	ايْلَا **ela**	اريك **arek**
14	هات **hâti** "let me have !"	بيار **bi-yâr** "bring !"	كلترْ **keltir** "bring !"	فيري **fere** "bring !"	بير **per** "bring !"
15	احمل **iḥmil** "carry, lift !"	بَر كُنْ **bar-kun** "lift !"[1]	كُتُرْ **kötür** "lift up !"	سيكسي **sikse** "carry, lift !"	فيرسو **verco**
16	ضع **ḍaʿ** "place !"	بنه **bi-nahi**	قوي **qoy**	ثيسي **ţese**	تيز **tiz**
17	افتح **iftaḥ** "open !"	بكشاي **bu-kušây**	اَچ **ač**	انيكسي **anikse**	باس **pac**
18	اغلق **iġliq** "close !"	بُبند **bu-band** "bind !"	بغله **baġla** "bind !"	كليدوسي **klidose** "close, shut !"	باكي **pagi**
19	اقتل **uqtul** "kill !"	بكُش **bi-kuš**	الرت **ölürt**	سيري **sire** "shoot !"	كسي **gdzi** "stab, kill !"

[1] Rubinčik et al., *PRS*', I, 201, *bar-kardan* "to lift up."

20	عد **ʿuddu** "reckon !"	بيازماي **bi-yâzmây** "try, prove examine !"	ساغل **saġil** "reckon !"	دوكيماسي **dokimase** "prove, test examine !"	بويرسي **poyrci** "examine !"
21	اضرب **iḍrib** "beat, hit, strike !"	بزن **bi-zan**	*اوُر **ur**	ديرني **derne**[1]	زارك **zarg**
22	اقتل **uqtul** "kill !"	بُكُش **bu-kuš**	*يُقْلهْ[2] **yoqla**	سكوتوسي **skotose**	سبان **span**
23	خيط **ḫayyiṭ**[3] "sew !"	بدوز **bi-dûz**	تك **tik**	رابسي **rapse**	كاري **gari**
24	خرق **ḫarriq** "tear !"	بدر **bi-dar**	يرط **yırt**	سكيسع **skise**	بادري **badri**
25	اقطع **iqṭaʿ** "cut !"	بُبُرْ **bu-bur**	كَس **kes**	كوبسي **kopse**	كدري **gdri**
26	دق **duqqa** "crush, grind, pound, pulverize !"	بكوب **bi-kûb** "beat, strike, pound !"	تكل **tögil**[4]	كبانسي **kopanise** "pound, crush !"	سيسي **dzedzi**

[1] May also be read as ديري *dere*.

[2] Cf. Türkmen *yoqlamaq* "to remember, spend, expend, destroy, kill'" (Baskakov et al., *TRS*,314). Although found in Osm. and Azeri, *yoqlamaq* is not used in this sense. See also Clauson, *ED*, 902.

[3] Or *ḫiṭ*.

[4] Ms. has : تَكُل perhaps for تُكُل **töggül* ?

27	اسحق **isḥaq** "crush; pound, pulverize !"	بساي **bi-sây** "grind,rub !"	سورت **sürt** "rub !"	تريبسي **tripse** "rub, grind pound !"	كسي **ksi** "rub, grind !"
28	اركل ? ?	ببيز **bi-bîz** "sift !"	الكله **elekle** "sift !"	كوسكينسي **koskinise** "sift !"	ماغي **maġi** "sift !"
29	احفر **iḥfir** "dig !"	بُكن **bu-kan**	قز **qaz**	سكابسي **skapse**	بوري **puri**

186—col. C

	ARABIC	MONGOL			
1	الحارس **al-ḥâris** "watchman, sentinel, guard, sentry"	تكر[كا] **tegür[ge]** "outpost"	5	حلمة الثدي **ḥalamat al-ṯadî** "nipple of the breast"	ابوجي **ubuji**
2	الوزير **al-wazîr** "minister, vezier, counsellor"	ما [***] ?	6	الكنف ياتى ظهره **al-kanaf ya'tî ẓahrih**[1]	بُد د[***] ?
3	الضباب **al-ḍabâb** "fog, mist"	منان **manan**	7	الساعد **al-sâʿid** "fore-arm"	بيلَك **bilek** "wrist, fore-arm"
4	جهنم **jahannam** "hell"	دامق* **damuq**	8	السبال **al-sibâl** "mustache"	ساقال **saqal**

[1] "The side extending to its back" or *al-katif* "shoulder" instead of *al-kanaf* ? (Varisco)

9	سطيحة كابيرة **saṭîḥa kabîra** "large leather bag in which travellers carry provisions"	[***] ?	15	الخلد **al-ḫuld** "mole (zool.)"	[***] ?
10	العرق **al-ʿaraq** "sweat, perspiration"	كلاسن	16	الفنك **al-fanak** "fennec, a furred animal"	قرساق **qarsaq** "fox of the of the steppe"
11	المهاة **al-muhât** "the seed of the male in the womb of the female"	[***] ?	17	الدلق **al-dalaq** "marten"	*سوسار **sûsar**
12	المنى **al-mina** "semen, sperm"	هوسون ***husun**	18	الوعل **al-waʿil**[1] "mountain goat, ibex"	اغلجه **uġulja**
13	الزوج **al-zauj** "husband, wife, couple"	*اميراق **amiraq**	19	البجع المكى **al-bajaʿ al-makkî** "the pelican of Mecca"	[***] ?
14	الساق **al-saq** "shank, leg, thigh"	*بلدر **baldir** "the calf of the leg"	20	الزمج **al-zummaj** "a kind of eagle, vulture"[3]	هيليه **hélie**[k][2] "hawk, kite, vulture"

[1] Or *al-waʿl*.

[2] See also ms. p. 200A25, *helie* " a kite."

[3] Dozy, I, 602, "falco Halioetus:" Mevlût Sarı, 706, "kırmızı ayaklı kerkenez kuşu denilen yırtıcı bir kuş. Uşak kapan.." Varisco : "small eagle-like bird used in hunting."

21	*اليويو هو الجلم **al-yu'yu'**[2] **wa huwa al-jalam** "merlin, it is the *jalam*"[3]	ترمتای **turumtay** "merlin; male of any kind of hawk"	25	الشبكة **al-šabaka** "net, smete"	*كلمی ***gölmi**[1]
			26	لقانصة **al-qânişa** "the gizzard of a bird"	بوتكه **bötege**
22	النسر **al-nasr** "eagle"	قجير **qajir** "eagle, vulture"	27	الخام **al-ḫâm** "raw, inprocessed cloth"	بوز **böz** "cotton, cloth"
23	العتبة **al-ᶜataba** "threshhold"	بوساقة **bosaqa**[k]	28	الحمص **al-ḥimmiṣ** "chick-pea"	برجاق **burčaq** "pea; bean"
24	المنزل الذي يقام فيه دباب **al-manzil illâḏi yuqâmu fihi dubbâb**[4] "a dwelling in which reptants live"	بتق	29	حلقة راس الخيمة **ḥalqa ra's al-ḫaima** "ring in the roof of a tent"	اوركه **örüke**

[1] Ms. has لحلمی. The Mong. *gölmi* more specifically is "large fishing net; net for catching quadropeds and birds."

[2] Perhaps اليويو is to be read النونو *al-nûnâ*. cf. *nûnî* "sort d'oiseau" (Dozy, II, 748).

[3] *Jalam* denotes a predatory hunting bird," see *al-Tuḥfa*, f. 11b (Atalay ed., 11a), ed. trans. Fazylov, Zijaeva, 114n.50. It is the Syrian term for this bird, see D. M. Varisco, *Medieval Agriculture and Islamic Science. The Almanac of a Yemeni Sultan* (Seattle, 1994), 144-145.

[4] Or *ḏubâb* "flies."

187—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	GREEK	ARMENIAN
1	اعصر **iʿṣir** "press, squeeze !"	بفيشار **bi-fīšâr**	قس غل **qıs ġıl**	سفيكسي **sfikse**[1]	كامي **kami**
2	احرق **iḥriq** "burn, set on fire !"	بسوزان **bu-sûzân**	كيْدر **köydür**	كابسي **kapse**	ايري **ayri**
3	اعلم **iʿlam** "know !"	بدان **bi-dân**	بلكل **bilgil**	ايكسفري **iksevre**	قديسر **qdecir**
4	انس ***insa*** "forget !"	فراموش كن **farâmûš kun**	أُنْوُت ***unut***	لزمونيسي ***lizmonise***	مارسير ***marcir***
5	اقرا **iqraʾ** "read !"	بخوان **bi-ḫwân**	اوغي **oġı**	انغنسي **anaġnose**	كرتا **grta**
6	اطرد **uṭrud** "chase, drive away !"	برَان **bi-rân** "drive away !"	سور **sür** "drive away !"	ديوكسي **diyokse** "drive out !"	كاهي **kahi** "beat, strike strike !"
7	طهر **ṭahhir** "clean !"	باك كن **pâk kun** "purify !"	ارُوت **arut**	كثارسي **kaṯarise**	سربى **srpi** "cleanse !"

[1] Perhaps سفينكسي *sfinkse*.

8	احلق **iḥliq** "shave !"	بتَراش **bi-tarâš**	يولغل* **yülü ġıl**[9]	كسيرسى **ksirise**	اسلسنى **adzilcni** "let shave !"
9	ادلك **udluk** "rub !"	بُمال **bu-mâl**	سوركل **sür gil**[2]	مالكسى **malakse**	اجرى **ajri** "soap, lather !"
10	حك **ḥukka** "scrape !"	بخار **bi-ḫâr** "scratch !"	قاشى **qašı** "scratch !"	كنيسى **knise** "scrape !"	كويرى **koyri**
11	امح **umḥu** "wipe off, scratch out !"	بُسُتُر **bu-sutur** "erase !"[4]	صيل **ṣıl** "wipe !"	سفونكسى **sfonkse**[3] "wipe !"	كيرى **keri** "scratch, scrape !"
12	انفض **unfuḍ** "shake off !"	بيَفشان **bi-yafšân**	ايسكل **eskil** "stretch !"[5]	تناكسى **tinakse**	توتفى **totwi**
13	اركب **irkab** "mount !"	بَرْنشين **bar-nišîn**	من **min**	كفليكسي **kavalikse**[6]	هسير **hdzir**
14	انزل **inzil** "dismount !"	فُرُوْاى **furû-ây** "descend !"	ين **yin** "dismount !"	بزيبسى **pezepse** "dismount !"	اجير **ičir**

[1] Or *yulġıl* cf. *yul-*, *yulu-/yol-*, *yolu-* "to pluck out" (see Clauson, *ED*, 918.919 and Sevortjan, IV, 215, who connects it with *yülü-* "to shave.

[2] Only in Osm. has *sür-* ("to drive away," see above) come to mean "rub, smear." Clauson, *ED*, 844, 846) suggested tha this could be a secondary formation from *sürt-* "to rub." It is also possible that our form here is indeed سور تكل *sürtgil*.

[3] Or *sfunkse*.

[4] Steingass, 655 *sıtırdan*, *sutırdan* "to shave, scrape, pare, pull out hairs; to erase, cancel, abolish, cut off; to curry."

[5] One would expect *silk-* "to shake something" (Clauson, *ED*, 826).

[6] Possibly كفليكبسى *kavalikepse*.

15	اشتم **ištim** "abuse, revile !"	دشنام ده **dušnâm dih** "vilify !"	سوكغل **sög ġıl** "curse, revile !"	افرسي **ivrise** "insult, revile, curse, abuse !"	انركى **anarki** "dishonor, offend !"
16	اشرف* **ašrif** "exalt, honor !"	بُزرك كن* **buzurg kun**[1] "honor !"	اغرلا **ağırla** "honor, respect !"	فيلبسي* **filepse** "treat well !"[2]	كفسير **kowcir** "let praise !"
17	احفظ **iḥfaẓ** "guard !"	نكه دار **nigah dâr** "observe, guard !"	بكله **bekle** **?**	فيلاكسي **filakse** **?**	بهى **bahi** **?**
18	اهرب **uhrub** "flee !"	بُكريز **bu-gurîz** "fly, flee !"	قجغل **qačġıl** **?**	فيي **fiye** **?**	بخير **paḫir** **?**
19	اكسر **iksir** "break !"	بشكن **bi-šikan** **?**	سَيغل **seyġıl** **?**	سباكسي **spakse** **?**	كودرى **godri** **?**
20	اصنع **iṣnı**[3] "arrange, design !"	شياي بور **?** ?	بونيله?[3] **?** ?	سيندكسي **sindakse** "draw up, compose !"	ا.ل.ر.مى ? **?**
21	اشقق **ušquq** "split, tear !"	بشكاف **bi-šikâf** **?**	يرغل **yarġıl** **?**	سكيسي **skise** **?**	جرودى **čarodi** **?**

[1] Another reading might be بلند بر ده *baland bar dih* "exalt, extol"

[2] Ms. has : كيلسي for فيلبسي ? φιλέψε < φιλεύω (DuC., 1676) "amice excipere," Mod. Greek "to treat (to a drink)."

[3] Perhaps بوتنله **bütünle* "to complete, to make complete, to mend, to repair" (Redhouse, 340) or توزنله *tüzenle* "put in order, compose."

22	لف **luffa** "wrap up, roll up !"	ببیچ **bi-pîc** "roll !"	سارغل **sarġıl**	تیلکسی **tilikse** "roll up !"	اولیرجی **olirči** "roll up !"
23	انسج **unsuj** "weave !"	بُبَاف **bu-bâf**	اویر **öyr**[1]	بلیکسی **plekse**	هوسی **husi(hüsi)**
24	ابلع **ibla**^{c} "swallow, gulp down !"	فُرو خوُر **furû-ẖwur**	یوتغل **yutġıl**	کتابیی **katapiye**	کول **gul**
25	بلغ **balliġ** "make reach, attain !"	برسَان **bi-risân** "bring !"	یتر **yetir** "cause to reach !"	فثاسیتو **ftase to** "reach it !"	هسر **hasir** "let arrive !"
26	غط **ġaṭṭi** "cover !"	بُبُوش **bu-pûš**	اورت **ört**	سکیباسی **skepase**	ماسکی **madzgi**[2]
27	بع **bi**^{c} "sell !"	بفروش **bu-furûš**	صت **ṣat**	بولسی **polise**[3]	ساخی **dzaẖi**
28	اشری **išrî** [4] "buy !"	بخرید **bi-ẖarîd**	ساتن ال **satın al**	اغوراسی **aġorase**	کنی **kni**
29	زن **zin** "weigh !"	بسنج **bi-sanj**	طرت غل **ṭartġıl**	زییسی **ziyise**	کشری **gšri**

[1] Cf. Osm. *ör-*.

[2] For داسکی *dadzgi* ?

[3] Or *pulise*.

[4] Or اشتری *ištarî*.

187—col.B

1	كل **kil** "measure !"	ببيماى ***bi-paimây**	اولچ **ölč**	دیامترسی **diyametrise**	جابی **čapi**
2	اعبر **uʿbur** "pass !"	بكذران **bi-gud̲arân** "cause to let pass !"	كجغل **kečġıl**	دیافا ***diyava**	انسیر **ancir**
3	ارحل **irḥal** "depart, move away !"	رحیل كن **raḥîl kun** "depart"	كوجغل **köčġıl**	[***] **?**	*جُكی **čoki**
4	عانق **ʿâniq** "embrace !"	كنار كیر **kanâr gîr**	قوچ **qoč**	پریلافی **perilave**	كركی **krki**
5	قبل **qabbil** "kiss !"	بوسَه ده **bûsa dih**	اب **öp**	فیلسی **filise**	باك **bak**
6	اقلب **iqlib** "turn !"	بكردان **bi-gardân**	دونیدر **dönidür**	ستریبسی **strepse**	شرچی **šrči**
7	فكر **fakkir** "meditate, think about !"	بیندیش **bi-yandîš** "meditate !"	سانغل **sanġıl** "think, suppose !"[2]	اثیمیثی **aṯimiṯe**[1] "remind, think upon !"	اسكاسو **asgacu** "remind !"
8	اذكر **uḏkur** "remember !"	یاد اَور **yâd âvar**	انكغل **angġıl**	ثیمیثی ***ṯimiṯe**	ایشی **iši**

[1] Or *aṯimise* if read as اثیمیسی.

[2] Clauson, *ED*, 833.

9	دبر **dabbir** "arrange, plan !"	بنشان **bi-nišân** "prescribe business !"	دانغل **danġıl** "consult !"	سی فولیبسی **sivulepse** "advise, consult !"	جونجوتی **jončwti** "recognize !"[1]
10	اعمل **iʿmal** "work !"	کَار کن **kâr kûn** 	ایش ات **iš et** 	بیسي دولیان **pise duliyan** "do work !"	بان ارا **pan ara**
11	استرح **istariḥ** "take a rest, be calm !"	بیَشَای **bi-yâšây** 	دینغل **dınġıl** 	سییسی[2] ***siyise (?)** 	هانکجیر **hangčir**
12	اغد **uġdu** "run !"	بِدَوْ **bi-dau** 	یُگُر **yügür** 	دَارمی **darme** 	ایسعی
13	قف **qif** "stop, come to a standstill !"	باست **bi-ist** 	طر **ṭur** 	استا **ista** 	کیسیر **gecir**
14	خلط **ḫalliṭ** "mix !"	بیامیز **bi-yâmîz** 	قت **qat** 	زمیکسی **zmikse** 	خرنکی **ḫarngi**
15	اطلب **uṭlub** "seek, look (for) !"	بِجُوی **bi-jûy** 	استغل **isteġıl** 	یبربسی **yirepse** 	بندری **pndri**

[1] This would seem to indicate that the Armenian source was working through Turkic for it is only in Turkic that *dam-* has the meaning of : "to know, to recognize," in addition to the meanings noted above, see Clauson, *ED*, 516

[2] < σιγάω "keep silence." Ms. has اینسستی or اینستی. This may also be read, perhaps, as انبیسی *anapapse* (ἀναπάψε ?) < ἀναπαύομαι or as اکینیسی *akinise* (ἀκινησε] or اکینیتسی *akinitese* (ἀκινητησε) " be at rest !"

16	قم قياما **qum qiyâman** "stand up !"	برپای خیز **bar pây ẖiz** "stand up !"	اوطر **oṭur** "stand up !"	ایرو یودن **eyiru** "rise !"	ارنی ای **arni ay yodn** "arise to your feet !"
17	اقفز **iqfiz** "jump !"	بجه **bi-jah**	سیکری **sekri**	بیدسی **pidise**	ڤازی **ẃazi** "run"
18	اسرع **usruᶜ** "hurry !"	بشتاب **bi-šitâb**	ترکن **terkin**[1]	سبوداکسی **spudakse**	شتابی **štabi**
19	ادخل **udẖul** "enter !"	درای **dar-ây** "come in !"	کیر **kir** "enter !"	*ایسلتی **iselṯe** "enter !"	اس **adz** "let enter !"
20	افرغ **afriġ** "empty !"	تهی کن **tahî kun**	قوتر غل **qotarġıl**	ایفکیرسی **efkerose**	تاردکسو **tardagcu**
21	عد **ᶜudda** "count !"	بُشُمار **bu-šumâr**	سناغل **sanaġıl**	میترسی **metrise**	هم اری **ham ari**
22	الجم **aljim** "bridle (a horse) !"	لکام کن **lagâm kun**	ایرله **eyerle** "saddle (a horse) !"	خلینوسی **ẖalinose**	لکامی **lgami**
23	اسرج **asrij** "saddle (an animal) !"	زین بر نه **zîn bar nih**	ایرله **eyerle**	ستروسی **strose**	تانبی **tanbi**

[1] Ms. has ترکي perhaps to be read as ترکل *terkel* (<*terk kel* "come quickly) or ترکله *terkle* "hurry," see Clauson, *ED*, 542, 545.

24	تحرك **taḥarrak** "move !"	بجُمب **bu-jumb**	تبره **tepre**	سالبسى **salepse**	دارى **dari**
25	حرك **ḥarrik** "set in motion !"	بجُمبَان **bu-jumbân**	تبرت **tepret**	سالبسى تو ***salepse to**	دارسو **darco**
26	ارسل **arsil** "send !"	بفرست **bi-firist**	ايغل **ıyġıl**	بيمبسى **pempse**	اغركى **əġarki**
27	اكر **akri** "rent, lend, hire !"	*كرى بكير ***kirâ bi-gîr** "rent, take in rent !"	كرى بر **kirâ bir** "give rent !"	اغويسى **aġoyase** "rent, lend, hire !"	تارسى **tarci** "give back !"[1]
28	اكر **akri** "rent, let, lease, let out, farm out, hire out !"	*كرى بده ***kirâ bi-dah** "give in hire !"	كريه برغل **kirâya bir-ġıl** "rent out !"	دوس ايس اغوين **dos is aġo-yin** "give in rent, hire !"	دور انفارس **dur anwarc** "give it free !"
29	اشعل السراج **iṣ̌al al-sirâj** "light the lamp !"	جراغ بر كن **čirâġ bar kun**	جراغ يندر **čiraġ yandır**	ابسى لخنارن **apse liḫ-narin**	جراك ڤارى **čirag ẇari**

[1] The Armenian may have been taken from a written Turkic text, reading كرى بير as *keri bir* "give back."

187—col. C

	ARABIC	MONGOL			
1	السلم **al-salam** "captive"[1]	اوغرجق **oġurčaq** "captive"	6	الابلق **al-ablaq** "piebald"	الا **ala** "grappled"
2	مطيع **mutîᶜ** "obedient"	ايل **il**	7	الاحوى **alaḥwâ** "deep green verging to black"[2]	كورن **küren** "brown, maroon, deep violet"
3	الحبشي **al-ḥabašî**[3] "dark or cream (color of a horse)"	قليون **qaliun** "brown, isabella"	8	الاغباش **al-aġbaš**[4] "dark"	صرل **ṣaral** "ashen, dun-colored"
4	المدير **al-mudîr ?** "head, chief"	جوقر **čoqur** [k] "tacheté"	9	الاجانة **al-ijjâna** "trough"	قدغه **qoduġa**
5	السنان **al-sinân** "spear, spearhead"	*اجُر **üjür** "lance"	10	قدح يحلب فيه **qadaḥ yuḥlabu fîhi** "bowl with which one milks"	ساوُلقه **saulqa** "bucket"[5]

[1] Dozy, *Supplément*, I, 677.

[2] See Mevlût Sarı, 364, *ḥawîya* "koyu yeşil olmak. Yahut koyu kırmızı olmak," *al-ḥuwwa* "koyu yeşil veya koyu kırmızı," *al-aḥwâ* "koyu yeşil;" Vl. V. Polosin, *Slovar' poétov plemeni ᶜabs (VI-VIII vv.)* (Moskva, 1995), 134 *aḥwâ* "dark-green;" Steingass, 28 *aḥwâ* "black, dusky (in the lips), black inclined to green." Here probably a horse color.

[3] Lit. "Ethiopian."

[4] It may also be الاغبث *al-aġbaṯ* "dust-colored (see Mevlût Sarı, 1077 "boz renkli, *gabaṯa* "renk toz gibi boz olmak), or الاغبس *al-aġbas* "horse of a dun color" (see Redhouse, 147; Mevlût Sarı, 1078 *al-ġabas* "boz, kül rengi, *ġabišat al-dâbba* "hayvanın rengi boz olmak").

[5] Cf. Lessing, 659, *saġulġa* "pail, bucket."

11 القدح له خرطوم
al-qadaḥ lahu ḫurṭûm
"a cup or bowl with a spout"
[***]
?

12 مجر العنان
mijarr
"leather cord attached to the bridle"
جلبور*
čilbur

13 العنان
al-ʿinân
"reins"
جلاو
jilau

14 المحيق
al-muḥyiq
"sharp, pointed"
ايرتى*
irte
"having a sharp edge"

15 غلاف القوس
ġilâf al-qaus
"bow-case"
قرمسقا
qorumsaqa
"quiver"

16 العذار
al-ʿiḏâr
"cheek-piece (of horse)
نقطه
noqṭa
"halter"

17 المقود
al-miqwad
"halter"
نقطه
noqṭa

18 نعل الفرس
naʿl al-faras
"horseshoe"
تقا
taqa

19 السبب مضفور
al-sabab al-maḍfûr
"twisted rope, whip"
مينا
mina
"whip, scourge"

20 تتماج
tutmâj
tutmač
"thin slices of pasta, vermicelli"[1]
هرما تتماج
hurma

21 يطرية
iṭriya
"a kind of vermicelli"[3]
كوكا لاخيشه
köke lâḫîša[2]

---

[1] On tutmač etc., see P.B. Golden, "Chopsticks and Pasta in Medieval Turkic Cuisine," *Rocznik Orientalistyczny*, 49 (1994-95), 71-80.

[2] Lit. "blue laḫiša" < Pers. *lāḫiša, lāḫišta* "vermicelli or long slices of paste put into a broth" (Steingass, 1111).

[3] *Iṭriya* is ultimately a term of Greek origin < ἴτριον "a kind of cake," which was known to the Arabs by the ninth century, see A.M. Watson, *Agricultural Innovation in the Early Islamic World* (Cambridge, 1983), 22-23.

22	الرشتة **al-rišta** "a kind of macaroni"	هتكوما **hetküme** "a kind of vermicelli"[1]
23	لاكيشة اسم الطبيخ **lâkîša ism** "*lâkîša* the name of a dish"	تتماج **tutmač**
24	الوظيفة و الراتب **al-waẓîfa wa'l-râtib** "daily ration" and "daily allowance, salary"	سوسن **süsün** "provision for travelling"
25	الشكال **al-šikâl** "fetter"	جيدار **čider** "hobbles for horses"
26	لبن الرماك قميز **laban al-rimâk** "(sour) mare's milk"	ايران **airan qimiz** "buttermilk sour milk."[2] "kumiss"
27	اللبا المضوغ **al-libâ al-muḍûġ** "colostrum of masticants"	قيماق **qaimaq**[3] "cream"
28	الاقامة للضيافة **al-iqâma li'l-ḍiyâfa** "stopping place for banquet"	ساورى **sauri** "dwelling, feast"
29	الخمر **al-ḫamr** "wine"	دراسون **darasun** "raisin-wine"

[1] Kara notes : "cf. *Muqaddimat al-Adab*/Poppe, 182. Middle Mong. *hečkeksen unqasun* = Chag. *késken yung* "wool cut into slices, " hence Middle Mong. *hečke-* to cut, Mong. *eske-/edke-* + *me*, deverb. noun."

[2] See Clauson, *ED*, 276; Redhouse, 292 "A coolling and nourishing drink made by beating up fresh sour curds with water, buttermilk, whey."

[3] A Turkic word (from Old Turk. *qanaq/qanyaq/qayaq*, see Clauson, *ED*, 636). Kara notes that the usual Mongol term for "colostrum" is *uguraġ*." For "colostrum" elsewhere in the *Hexaglot*, see194A23, 205B8.

188—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	GREEK	ARMENIAN
1	افعل **if'al** "do"	بكُون **bu-kun**	قل **qıl**	بيسى **pise**	ارا **ara**
2	فعل **fa'ala** "he did"	بكرد **bi-kard**	قلدي **qıldı**	اي بيكي **epike**[1]	ارار **arar**
3	يفعل **yaf'alu** "he does"	بُكُنَد **bu-kunad**	قلر **qılır**	ثاد بيسى **ṯado pise** "he will do it"	ارننى **arne** "he does"
4	لا تفعل **lâ taf'al** "don't do"	نَكُن ***nakun**	قلمه **qılma**	مي بيسيس **mi pises** "you (s.) will not do"	ميا ينيس **miaynes** "you (s.) do not do"
5	ما فعل **mâ fa'ala** "he did not do"	نَكَرد **nakard**	قلمدي **qılmadı**	اوكبيكى **uk epike** "he did not do"	جارار **čarar**
6	لا يفعل **lâ yaf'alu** "he does not, will not do"	نكُنَد **nakunad**	قلماس **qılmas**	اوميد بيسى **umi do pise** "he surely will not do it"	جارني **čarne** "he does not do"
7	فعلت **fa'alta** "you (s.) did"[2]	بكردي **bi-kardî** "you did"	قلديم **qıldım** "I did"	ايبى كستو **epikes to** "you did it"	ايريير **ayrir** "you did"

[1] It is not clear why the author divided the word as *e pike*. It does not ineidate accent *epíke* (ἐποίκε. On the Greek forms in general, see Golden, "The Byzantine Greek Elements in the Rasûlid Hexaglot" *AEMAe*. V (1985), pp.41-166. I have divided the words according to their Greek appearance, e.g. *epikes to* (ἐποίκες τὸ) not *e pi kesto* (cf. ms. p. 188A7).

[2] This can also be read as *fa'altu* "I did," hence the confusion in the Turkic entry ?

8	فعلتم **faᶜaltum** "you (pl.m.) did"	بكردید **bi-kardîd**	اي تنكز **ittingiz**	*اي بيكتى **epikete**	ايريك **ayrik**
9	ما فعلت **mâ faᶜalta** "you (s.) did not do"	نكردى **nakardî**	قلمدن **qılmadın**	اوكى بيكيستو **uk epikes to** "you (s.) did not do it"	جيريير **čayrir**
10	ما فعلتم **mâ faᶜaltum** "you (pl.m.) did not do".	نكرديد **nakardîd**	ايتمدنكز **itmedingiz**	اوكي بيكيتى **uk epikete**	جيريك **čayrik**
11	ما فعلوا **mâ faᶜalû** "they did not do"	نكردند **na-kardand**	قلمدي **qılmadı**	اوكي بيكاندو **uk epikan do**	جيرين **čayrin**
12	ما يفعلون **mâ yafᶜalûna** "they do not do, are not doing"	نكنَند **na-kunand**	ايتمالر **itmeˀeler**	اوميبيون **umi piyun** "they were not doing"	جاينين **čaynein**
13	فعلت **faᶜaltu** "I did"	كَرْدَم **kardam**	قلدم **qıldım**	اي بكاتو **epika to** "I did it"	ايري **ayri**
14	انا افعل **anâ afᶜala** "I may/ should do"	من بكنم **man bu-kunam**	بن قلم **ben qılam** "that I may do (it)"	اي غو نا تو بيسو **eġo na to piso** "I should do it"	ايو ارنيم **es arnem**

15	انا لا افعل	من نكنم	قلمس من	ايسى اى بيكس	ايس ارميم
	anâ lâ af^{c}ala	**man na-kunam**	**qılmas men**	**esi epikes ⬇**	**es arnem**
	"I may not do"	"I may not do"	"I may not do"	"you (s.) did"	"I do"
16	انت فعلت	تو كردى	سن ايتنك	ايسي بولا بييس تون	تون ايريم
	anta fa^{c}alta	**tû kardî**	**sen itting**	**esi pola piyis ton ⬇**	**tun ayrir**
	"you (s.) did do"			"you do it frequently"	"you did do"
17	انت تفعل	تو مي كُني	سن قلرسن	ايسى اودين توتو بييس*	كسنو
	anta taf^{c}alu	**tu mî-kunî**	**sen qılırsın**	**esi uden tuto *piyis ⬇**	**?**
	"you (s.) do"	"you are doing"	"you dot"	"you are not doing this"	
18	انت ما تفعل	تو نمي كني	سن قلماسن	تو بيكتى	تون جه سرسير*
	anta mâ taf-^{c}alu	**tu na-mi-kunî**	**sen qılmasın**	**to pikete**	**tun če sarcir**
	"you (s.) are not doing"	"you are not doing"	"you do not"	"you did"	"you will do"
19	انتم ما فعلتم	شما كرديد	سز مو قلر سز	اوكى بكاتو	توك ايريك
	antum mâ fa^{c}altum	**šumâ kardîd**	**siz mū qılır siz**	**uk epika to ⬇**	**tuk ayrik**
	"you (pl.) did not do"	"you did"	"did you do it?"	"I did not do it"	"you did do"

20	ما فعلت	نكردم	قلمادم	ايسيس اوكي بيكيتي	جايري
	mâ faʿaltu	**nakardam**	**qılmadım**	***esis uk epikete** ⬇	**čayri**
	"I did not do"			"you did not do"	"I did not do"
21	انتم ما فعلتم	شما نكرديد	ايتمادنكز سز	*ايسيس بيكاتتو	توكجيريك
	antum mâ faʿaltum	**šumâ nakardîd**	**itmedingiz siz**	***esis *pikate to** ⬇	**tuk čayrik**
	"you (pl.) did not do"			"you are doing it"	"you did not do"
22	انتم تفعلون	شما مي كُنيد	سز قلرسز	ايسيس اودن بيكاتي	توك انييك
	antum tafʿalûna	**šumâ mî-kunîd**	**siz qılırsız**	**esis uden *pikate** ⬇	**tuk aneik**
	"you (pl.) are doing"			"you are not doing"	"you were doing"
23	انتم ما تفعلون	شما نمي كنيد	سز قلماسز	ايكيني اوكي بيكان	توك جيك انييك
	antum mâ tafʿalûna	**šumâ nâ-mîkunîd**	**siz qılmasız**	**ekini uk epikan**	**tuk čik aneik**
	"you (pl).are not doing"			"they did not do" ⬇	"you were doing"
24	هم ما فعلوا	ايشان نكرديد	انلر ايتمدلر	*ايكيني تو بييون	ناكانك جيرن
	hum mâ faʿalû	**îšân na-kardand**	**anlar itmediler**	***ekini to piyun**	**nakank čayrin**
	"they did not do"			"they are doing it" ⬇	"they did not do"

25	هم يفعلون **hum yaf-ʿalûna** "they are doing/they do"	ايشان ميكنند **îšân mî-kunand** "they are doing"	انلر ايدرلر **anlar iderler**	ايميس ابكا ميدو **emis epikame do** "we did it" ⬇	ناكانك كفانين **nakank kwanein** "they were doing"
26	نحن فعلنا **naḥnu faʿalnâ** "we did"	ما كرديم **mâ kardîm**	بز قلدق **biz qıldıq**	ايكيني او بيون **ekini *u piyun** "they are not doing" ⬇	مينك ايراك **menk ayrak** "we did"
27	هم ما يفعلون **hum mâ yafʿalûna** "they are not doing"	ايشان نمي كنند **îšân nā-mî-kunand**	انلر ايتماس **anlar itmes**	اي غو ميد بيسو **eġo mi do piso** "I may not do it"	ناكانك جين اينيل **nakank čen aynel** "they did not do"
28	نحن ما فعلنا **naḥnu mâ faʿalnâ** "we did not do"	ما نكرديم **mâ na-kardîm**	بز قلمدق **biz qılmadıq**	اوكيبيكاميدو **uk epikame do** "we did not do it"	مينك كڤاي نينك* **menk kway neink** "we were doing"
29	نحن نفعل **naḥnu nafʿalu** "we do"	*ما ميكنيم **mâ *mî-kunîm** "we are doing"	بز ايدريز **biz idiriz**	ايميس تو* بييومين **emis to piyumen** "we are doing it"	مينك جا نينك **menk čayneink** "we were not doing"

188—col.B

1	نحن لا نفعل **naḥnu lâ naf'alu** "we do not do"	ما نمي كنيم **mâ na-mî-kunîm** "we are not doing"	بز ايتمس بز **biz itmes biz** **biz**	ايميس اومييومين **emis umi piyumen** "we are not doing"	منك جاينينك **menk čaynenk** "we do not do"
2	ستفعل **sataf'alu** "you (s.) will do"	بوك بكني **bûk bukunî** "perhaps you may do"	قلغش ايرنج **qılġaš irinč** perhaps (you) wilt do"	لاثينا تو بييسيس ***laṯina*[1] to piyisis** "truly you may do"	مي تيك ايتيس **mi tek aynes** "you may do it"
3	ستفعلون **sataf'alûna** "you (pl.) will do"	بوك بكنيد **bûk bukunîd** "perhaps you may do"	قلغش ايرنج **qılġas irinč** "perhaps (you) will do"	لاثينا تو بييسيتي ***laṯina to piyisete** "truly you wilt do it"	مي تيك ايتينك **mi tek aynek** "you may do"
4	الفاعل **al-fâ'il** "doer, actor"	كننده **kunanda** "doer"	قلغاي **qılġay**	تو بيوند تو **to piyonda to** "the one doing it"	زوكوغ **zukoġ** "doer"
5	فعل **fu'ila** "was made, done"	كرده شد **karda šud**	قلندي **qılındı**	اي بيتون **epiyeton**	زوكڤساڤ **zukwecaw**

[1] Perhaps a corruption of ἀληθινός "true," i.e. "truly." A better form, but requiring a more serious emendation would be to omit ل leaving *بيشتو = *piṯano* for piqano/ (n) "probably, likely."

6	ما فعل **mâ fu'ila** "was not done"	كرده نشد **karda na-šud**	قلنمدي **qılınmadı**	اوكي بييتون **uk epiyeton**	جيغاڤ **čegaw**
7	الفعل **al-fi'l** "action; doing"	كَرْدَن **kardan**	قلغن **qılġın**	افتيازمان **o ftiyazman**	اي نيل **ayinel** "making"
8	المفعول **al-maf'ûl** "made, done"	كرده **karda**	قلنمش **qılınmış**	افتيزمينون **o ftiyazmenon**	زوكاس **zukadz**
9	انا **anâ** "I"	من **man**	بن **ben**	ايغو **eġo**	يس **es**
10	انت **anta** "you (s.)"	تو **tu**	سن **sen**	ايسي **esi**	دا **da ?**
11	انتم **antum** "you (pl.m.)"	شما **šumâ**	سز **siz**	اسيس **esis**	اوڤ **oẇ ?**
12	هذا **hâ ḏâ** "this one"	اين **în** "this"	بو **bu**	توتو **tuto** "this"	اصنيك **aṣnik** "these"
13	هو **huwa** "he"	او **û** "he, she, etc."	ال **ol**	ايكينوس **ekinos** "that one, he"	ادنيك **adnik** "those"
14	من **man** "who ?"	كي **kî** "who ?"	كم **kim** "who ?"	تيس **tis** "who ?"	نكانك **nakank** "they"

15	نحن **naḥnu** "we"	ايما **îmâ** "we"	بز **biz** "we"	ايميس **emis**[1] "we"	ايس **ays** "this"
16	هم **hum** "they (m.)"	ايشان **îšân**	الر **alar**	ايكيني **ekini** "those, they"	ادنيك **adnik** "those"
17	هولا **hâ'ulâ'i** "these"	اينان **înân**	بكر **bungar**[2]	توتي **tuti**	نكانك **nakank** "they, those"
18	لي **lî** "to me"	مرا **ma-râ** "to me"	بنكا **banga**	ايمينان **emenan** "me (acc.)"	اينس **inc** "to me"
19	لك **laka** "to you (s.)"	ترا **tu-râ** "you, to you (s.)"	سنكا **sanga** "to you (s.)"	ايسينان **esenan** "you(s. acc.)	كييز **kyez** "to you (s.)"
20	لمن **liman** "to whom?"	ازكي **az kî** "from whom ?"	كمنك **kiming** "of whom ?"	تينوس **tinos** "for whom? of whom ?"	ڤوير **woyr** "whose"
21	لنا **lanâ** "to us"	مارا **mâ-râ**[3] "to us"	بزا **bize** "to us"	ايماس **emas/imas** "us (acc.-gen.)"	ميييز **myez** "to us"
22	لكم **lakum** "to you"	شمارا **šumâ-râ** "to you"	سزا **size**	ايساس **esas** "you (acc.-gen)"	سييز **cyez** "to you"

[1] Or *imis*.

[2] Perhaps بُلَر *bular* ?

[3] The ms. has فارا.

23	لـه **lahu** "to him"	اورا **û-râ** "to him"	انغا **anġa** "to him"	ايكينن **ekinon** "him (acc.)"	نرا **nra** "to him"
24	لهم **lahum** "to them" (m.)	ايشانرا **îšân-râ** "to them"	اولرا **olara** "to them"	ايكينوس **ekinus** "them (acc.)"	ناسانس* **nacanc** "to them"
25	نعم **naᶜam** "yes!"	اري **âri** 	اوت **evet** 	ني **nei** 	ها **ha**
26	لا **lâ** "not; no"	نه/نا **na/nâ**[1] 	يوق **yoq** 	اوهي **ohi** 	جه **čeh**
27	اين **aina** "where?"	كو **kû** 	قني **qanı** 	بون **pun** 	اوري **ure**
28	كيف **kaifa** "how?"	جكُونَه **čigûna** 	قنه **qana**[2] 	بوس **pos** 	اينچ كن **inč kan** "how many?"
29	لو **lau** "if"	اكر **agar** 	قلنك **qalıng** 	اندو **ando** 	تي **te**

[1] Ms. has one form written over the other.

[2] If not a corruption of نجه *nijeⁿniče* "how much ? how many ?"

188—col.C

	ARABIC	MONGOL
1	الجبن الطري غير مملوح **al-jubn al-ṭarîy ġair-mamlûḥ** "unsalted, fresh cheese"	بشلاق **bišlaq**
2	الزبد **al-zubd** "butter"	طوسون **ṭosun**
3	اقط **aqiṭ** "sour milk dried (cream) cheese"[1]	ارجي **ârči**
4	البند **al-band** "tether"[2]	هواسن **huyâsun** "tether, rope, cord"
5	الحنا **al-ḥinnâ** "henna (a reddish orange cosmetic)"	قنا **qĭna**
6	السواك **al-siwâk** "small stick for cleaning and polishing the teeth"	سيرين **sirin ?** "skin rawhide"
7	الحمير المتشسط **al-ḥamîr al-mutawassiṭ** "medium-sized ass"	بولان **bölen** "wild ass"
8	الضحكة **al-ḍaḥka** "laugh, laughter"	قلجا **qalja** "facetious, jocular"
9	البكا **al-bukâ'** "crying"	اويلغو **uilaġu** "to cry, weep"
10	الافترا **al-iftirâ'** "calumny" lie, falsehood"	ايقاقو **aiqaqaqu**
11	وقوله جدا *wa qauluhu*[3] **jiddan** "very much"	ماشى **maši**

[1] Steingass, 87.

[2] Dozy, *Supplément*, I, 117 "cordon (tresse, ruban), courroie pour chaussure, ceinture." Ultimately it is from Pers. *band* "a band, tie...belt, girdle, or anything by which bodies are joined"(Steingass, 201).

[3] "His speech (was)."

12	قول القائل ابدا ***qaul al-qâ'il*[1] abadan** "always"	ناسودا **nasuda**	18	[***] ? ?	[***] ? ?
13	التخريب **al-taḫrîb** "destruction, devastation"	سويتككو* **süitkegü**[k][2] "to devastate"	19	النبت **al-nabt** "growth"	ارغغو **urġuġu** "to grow"
14	التفريغ و الاخلا **al-tafrîġ wa'l-iḫlâ'** "emptying, discharge" and "emptying, voiding"	صولتقغو **sulatqaġu** "to loosen, to empty"	20	الانصات **al-anṣât** "listening, hearing"	سوننغو **sonanġu** "hearing"
			21	الفتح **al-fatḥ** "opening"	نيكو **nêgü** "to open"
15	العنا **al-ʿanâ'** "worry"	دويغو **doyaġu** "to have care of something"	22	الجرح **al-jarḥ** "wounding"	[***]
			23	التفريج **al-tafrîj** "dispelling, driving away"	كوكولغو **kögöleġü** "to chase, expel"
16	الامتلا **al-imtilâ'** "fullness"	دوركو **dürgü** "to fill up"	24	الدرج **al-darj** "passing"	انككركو **öngkergü** "to pass"
17	الخروج **al-ḫurûj** "going out"	غارغو **ġarġu** "to go out"	25	البعد **al-buʿd** "going away, far beyond"	يرجغو **yorčiġu** "to go"

[1] "As the speaker said."

[2] Kara also suggests : سوناكو *sönêgü*.

26	المسح	ارجغو بغى يالنكغو [***]
	al-masḥ	**arčiğu** ? ?
	"wiping clean"	"to clean, ? ?
27	المرج بملاعبة	باقرقغو
	al-maraḥ bi-mulâʿaba	**baqarqaġu**[k]
	"being glad, happy by paying, joking"	"to be pleased, have pleasure"
28	المدح	سيشغو
	al-madḥ	**saišaġu**
	"praising"	"to praise"
29	الزيادة	هولاولكو
	al-ziyâda	**hüleülgü**
	"surplus, excess"	"amounting to more, being more"

189—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	GREEK	ARMENIAN
1	من اين **min aina** "whence?"	از كجا **az kujâ**	قندن **qandan**	ابيو **apapu**	اسكيس **eskic** "from here"
2	من هاهنا **min hâhunâ** "from here"	از ينجا **az înjâ** "hence"	بندن **bundan**	ابيدو **apedo**	هوسكيس **hoskic** "from here, there"
3	منه **minhu** "from him"	ازو **azû**	اندن **andan**	ايكينون **ekinon** "him (acc.)"	انام ني **i-nam-ne**
4	منك **minka** "from you"	ازتو **az tu**	سندن **senden**	ابيسي ناني **ap esenane**	ايك ني **i-kene**
5	مني **minnî** "from me"	ازمن **az man**	بندن **benden**	ابي مني **ap emene**	ايس ني **isne**
6	الي اين **ilâ aina** "whither ?"	بكجا **ba-kuja**	قنجه **qanǰa**	بو **pu**	اور **ur**
7	لهذا **lihâḏâ** "to this"	اين اورا **în-û-râ**	بنغا **bunġa**	توتن **tuton** "this(acc.)"	سرا **sra**
8	لهولا **li-hâ'ulâ'i** "to these"	*اينان را **înân-râ**	بلرا **bulara**	توتس **tutis/tutus** "to these/ these(acc.)"	ڤاسانس (ẇacanc) **nacanc** "to those"

9	كان **kâna** "he was"	بُودْ **bûd**	ايدي **idi**	ايتون **iton/itun**	ايـر **er**
10	صار **ṣâra** "he became"	شُودْ **šud**	بلدي **boldı**	اي ينيتون **eyineton**	ايغاڤ **eġaẇ**
11	اي **ayy** "which?"	كدام **kudâm**	قنغي **qanġı**	بيون **piyon**	اورم **orme** "someone"
12	كنت **kuntu** "I was"	بودم **bûdam**	اردم **irdim**	ايمون **imun**	اي **ei**
13	لم **li-ma** "why?"	چرا **čirâ**	نيشا **niše**[1]	ديأتي **diyati** "for what?"	ايـر **er**
14	مجري **mijrî**[2] "because of me"	از بهر من **az bahr-i man** "on account of me"	اجون **ičün** "because of"	*اوديا **odiya** "because of"	فانس **ẇanc** "because of"
15	لاي شي **li-ayyi šai'in** "for what?"	از بهر چه **az bahri či** "on account, of what ?"	*ناي جن **neyčün** "because of what ?"	اوذياتي **oḏiyati** "because of what?"	فاسينج **ẇacinč** "nothing"
16	شي **šay** "thing"	جيز **čîz**	ناسنه **nesne**	تبوتي **tipote**	ايـرك **irk**

[1] neiše < *ne iše* (Clauson, *ED*, 775).
[2] From *min jarâi* "because of me" (Lane [1865], 401).

17	هوذا **huwa d̲â** "look at that one !"	اينك **înak** "behold !"	اوش **oš** "look ! see him !"	ناتون **naton**	هوسكا **hoska**
18	متي **matâ** "when?"	كي **kai**	قجن **qačan**	بوتي **pote**	ايپ **i-yip**
19	الان **al-âna** "now"	اكنون **aknûn**	امدي **imdi**	ايدارتي **edar(t)e**	امها **imha**
20	طرف **ṭaraf** "border"	كنار **kanâr**	اوچ **uč**[1]	اكران **akran**	ايزير **ezir**
21	وسط **wasaṭ** "middle"	ميان **miyân**	اورتا **orta**	ميسي **mesi**	ميجن **mijin**
22	غيره **ġairuhu** "other than him/it"	جزاو **juz-i û** "besides him etc."	ايرق **ayruq** "other than"	باريكسو **parekso** "besides, other than, except"	آيل **ayl** "other"
23	كم **kam** "how much? how many?"	چند **čand**	نجه **nije**	بوسا **posa**	كني **kani**
24	كله **kulluhu** "all of it"	همه **hama** "all"	قمو **qamu** "all"	اولا **ola** "all, whole"	امين **amen** "all"

[1] Or *uj*.

25	بكم **bi-kam** "for how much?"	بجند **ba-čand**	نجا **nije**	اسبوسا **isposa**	ايكني **ikani**
26	اعلي **aʿlâ** "above"	بالا **bâlâ**	استن **üstün**	ابانو **apano**[1]	اڤير **i-ẇer**
27	خارج **ḫârij** "outer, outside"	بيرون **bîrûn**	تشرا **tašra**	ايكسو **ekso**	ايترُك **i-turk**
28	داخل **dâḫil** "within, inside"	درون **darûn**	ايجر **ičer**	ابيسو **apeso** "inside"	اينرك **i-nerk**
29	قدام **quddâma** "in front of"	بيش **pîš**	ايلرو **ilerü**	اومبروس **ombros**	ارچيف **arčew**

189—col.B

1	خلف **ḫalfa** "behind, after, in the rear of"	پس* **pas**[2] "after, behind"	كيرو **kirü** "backwards, behind"	اوبيسو **opiso**	ايديف **edew**
2	اسفل **asfala** "below, underneath"	زير **zîr** "under, below"	*اسرا[3] **asra** "below, beneath"	كاتو **kato** "down, under"	اڤير **i-ẇayr**

[1] Or *epano*.

[2] The Ms. has پيْش : bîša, possibly a corruption of پشت pušt "back" but this is unlikely.

[3] Perhaps اصرا *aṣra* ?

3	الراس **al-raʾs** "head"	سر **sar**	بش **baš**	كيفالين **kefalin**	كلوخ **kluḫ**
4	العر **al-šaᶜr** "hair"	موي **mûy**	سچ **sač**	مليا **maliya**	ماز **maz**
5	الجبهة **al-jabha** "forehead"	بيشاني **pîsânî**	الن **alın**	ميتبن **metopon**[1]	جاكاد **čagad**
6	العين **al-ᶜain** "eye"	چشم **čašm**	كزم **közüm** "my eye"	امادن **omadin**	اجك **ačk** "eyes"
7	الحدقة **al-ḥadaqa** "pupil (of the eye)"	دِيْدَه **dîdа**	قرق **qaraq**	*كورپندما ***korinduma [tiyu]**	بدوخ **bduḫ**
8	الهدب **al-hudb** "eye-lashes"	مُزَه ***muža**[2]	كربك **kirpik**	امادفلا **omadofila**	اجيس ماز **ačic maz**
9	الجفن **al-jafn** "eyelid"	بيله **pîla**	قبق **qapaq**	كافولا ***kafula ?**	كوبك **gobk**
10	الحاجب **al-ḥâjib** "eye brow"	ابرو **abrû**	قاش **qaš**	افرديا **ofridiya**	اونك **unk**

[1] Or *metopin*.

[2] Or *maž*, for مژه. See marginal note : مجه *mijah*.

11	الوجة **al-wajh** "face"	روي **rûy**	يوز **yüz**	برسبون **prosopon**	ايرس **eres**
12	الانف **al-anf** "nose"	بيني **bînî**	برن **burun**	ميتي **miti**	كيت **kit**
13	الفم **al-famm** "mouth"	دهن **dahan**	اغز **aġız**	ستوما **stoma**	بيران **peran**
14	الشفة **al-šafa** "lip"	لب **lab**	توتق **tutaq**	ييلوس **yilos**	شرتونك **šrtunk**
15	السن **al-sinn** "tooth"	دندان **dandân**	تيش **tiš**	دوندي **dondi**	اكرايك **akrayk** "teeth"
16	اللسان **al-lisân** "tongue"	زبان **zabân**	دل **dil**	غلوسن **ġlosan**	ليزو **lezu**
17	الناب **al-nâb** "canine, eye tooth"	دندان بزرك **dandân-i buzurg** "big tooth"	ازغ ديش **azıġ diš** "canine, large tooth"	ميغادوند **meġadond[i]** "big tooth"	ميس ادام **mec adam** "big tooth"
18	الذقن **al-d̲aqan** "chin"	زنخ **zanaẖ**	انك **enek**	بغونين **piġunin**	كلاب **glap** "lower jaw"
19	اللحية **al-liḥya** "beard"	ريش **rîš**	سقل **saqal**	ييئيا **yeniya**	مروك **moruk**

20	الامرد **al-amrad** "beardless"	بي ريش **bî rîš**	سقل سز **saqalsız**	اينيون **ayeniyon**	أن مروك **anmoruk**
21	الملتحي **al-multaḥî** "bearded"	باريش **bâ rîš**	سقل لغ **saqal lıġ**	ييڤياتيس **yeniyatis**	مورقوك **morquk**
22	السبال **al-sibâl** "mustache"	سبلت **sabalat**	بيق **bıyıq**	مستاك **mustak(i)**	برنجوك **perančuk**
23	الحلقوم **al-ḥulqûm** "throat"	كلو **gulû**	بغز **boġaz**	غرغورين **ġurġurin**	بوخك **poḫk**
24	العنق **al-ʿunuq** "neck"	گردن **gardan**	بين **boyun**	سفوندلو **sfondilo**	ڤييز **wiyz**
25	الاذن **al-uḏun** "ear"	گوش **gûs**	قلاق **qulaq**	فتين **ftin**	اكانج **aganč**
26	الكتف **al-katif** "shoulder"	دوش **dûš**	اغن **eġin**[1]	نوموس **nomos**	اوسن **usn**
27	رفش الكتف **rafš al-katif** "shoulder-blade"	شانه **šâna**	يغرين **yaġrın**	اوموبلاتي[2] **omoplati**	تياك **tiyak**

[1] The ms. اعن could also be emended to امـــز *omuz*, a loanword in Oğuz from Greek (ὦμος, see Eren, *TDES*, 307) or possibly اكن *egin*.

[2] Or اوموبلاتن *omoplatin*..

28	الظهر **al-ẓahr** "back"	بشت **pušt**	ارقه **arqa**	رايي **rayi**	اوغن **oġn**
29	الصدر **al-ṣadr** "chest, breast, bust"	سينه **sîna**	كوس **köwüs**	ستيثوس **stiṯos**	كورسك **gurck**

189—col.C[1]

	ARABIC	MONGOL		ARABIC	MONGOL
1	الحصد **al-ḥaṣd** "harvesting"	قادوقو **qaduqu** "cut, mow reap, harvest"	6	العد **al-ʿadd** "counting"	طولغو **ṭolaġu** "count"
2	الحسد **al-ḥasad**[1] "envy"	يتوركيكو **jitürkegü**[2] "envy, be jealous"	7	الشد **al-šadd** "tightening, fastening"	هيطاغو **huyaġu** "fasten, tie, attach"
3	الجدة **al-jidda** "newness rebirth"	سينتككو **sinetkegü** "to renew"	8	الذكر والتذكير **al-ḏikr wa'l-taḏkîr** "remembrance" and "reminding"	دراتغو **duratġu** "remember, reminding"
4	المد **al-madd** "stretching"	تاتغو **tataġu** "drag, draw, pull"			

[1] Or *al-ḥasd*.

[2] Kara suggests *jitügerke-*.

9	الاختيار **al-iḫtîyâr** "choosing"	سون غغو* **soŋġaġu** "choose, choosing"	3	العرق **al-ʿarq** "sweat"	در **der**
10	الولادة **al-wilâda** "birth"	تراكو **törekü** "to be born"	4	الساق **al-sâq** "shank, leg, thigh"	بلدر **baldir**
11	الوجود والوجدان **al-wujûd wa'l- wijdân** "finding and meeting with"	اولغو **olġu** "find"	5	الضباب **al-ḍabâb** "fog, mist"	طمان* **ṭuman**
12	الخشن **al-ḫašin** "rough, coarse"	شرون* **širün**	6	غربى **ġarbî** "a kind of date"[1]	صرى كرسه **ṣari krse** ? "yellow ?"
			7	الحقن[2] ? ?	بدروق **badruq** ? "fugitive"[3]
189—col.C[2]					
	ARABIC	TURKIC	8	[***] الكف [***] **al-kaff ?** **?**	الا قرغا [***] لا **ala qarġa** **ala ?** "rook"
1	السرطن **al-saraṭan** "crayfish"	قصقج **qıṣqač**			
2	الخلد **al-ḫuld** "mole (zool.)"	كوسيز سبك **kössiz sebek** "blind mouse"	9	الشبكة **al-šabaka** "net"	اَغ **aġ**

[1] Lit. "Western, but see Lane [1877], 2242 (Varisco).

[2] Perhaps الحقب *al-ḥaqab* "a cord that ties a saddle to a camel" (Varisco).

[3] Cf. Turkic, *Tarama Sözl.*, I, 362 : *badruk* "kaçak, firari." It might also be read as بردوق *burduq* (Azeri.) "wine-skin" (see Radloff, IV/2, 1832).

10	النحل **al-naḥl** "bee"	عارو **aru**	
11	الزمج وا هو الجلم ***al-zummaj wa huwa al-jalam** "a kind of eagle, vulture, it is a kind of hawk"[2]	طرمطاي ***ṭurumtay**	
12	الضفدع **al-ḍifdi**[c4] "frog"	قربغا **qurbaġa**	
13	[***] ? ? ?	دكرنج **d.gr.nč ?**[6] ?	
14	ردها ? ?	[***] ? ?	
15	شقة الخيمة **šuqqa**[1] **al-ḫaima** "cloth piece, of a tent"	ايف قباغى* **iv qabaġı** "cover of of a tent (house)"	
16	المنزل اللذي يقام فيه دباب **al-manzil allâḏî yuqâmu fîhi ḍabbâb**[3] "a dwelling in which reptants live"	قروق* **qoruq** "enclosed space, preserve"[5]	

[1] Wehr, *šiqqa, šuqqa* "an oblong piece of cloth (women's wrap):" Dozy, *Supplément*, I. 773, *šuqqa* "Pièce, morceau, portion, tranche, pièce de drap, pièce d'étoffe de lin ou de pil de chèvre, dont on sert pour faire des tentes..."Shoukes, or cloth made of goat's hair" (for tents), Une, cloison d'étoffes que l'on place autour d'une tente."

[2] See ms. p. 186C20, C21. *Zummaj* may be a copyist's error for *al-yu'yu'*.

[3] Or *ḍubâb* "flies," see ms.p. 186C24.

[4] Or *al-ḍafda'*.

[5] Clauson, *ED*, 652 : *qorıġ* "an enclosure, enclosed area, particularly one enclosed by a ruler," cf. Azeri *gorug* "game preserve." Cf. also ms.p. 186C24, Mong. *batiq*.

[6] This might be دكرزنج *degzinč* "dizziness" < *tegzin-* "to revolve, rotate, be dizzy" (see Clauson, *ED*, 488-489. Old Osm. had *degzin-* to revolve, walk about , be dizzy." Qıpčaq has *degzin-* and *tezgin-*).

190—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	GREEK	ARMENIAN
1	الثدي **al-ṯady** "female breast"	بستان **pistân** "the breast, nipple"	امجك **emček**	فزين **vizin**	سيس **dzidz**
2	البطن **al-baṭn** "belly"	شكام **šikam**	قرن **qarın**	كيليان **kiliyan**	بور **por**
3	السره **al-surra** "navel"	نافه **nâfa**	كوبك **köbek**	اوفالون **ofalon**	بورد **bord**
4	العانة **al-ʿâna** "pubes"	زهار **zahâr**	قاسق **qasıq**	ابوكيلي **ipokili**	كنا **kna** [?]
5	العكنة **al-ʿukna** "single fold of skin across the abdomen (caused by fatness)"	نورد شكام **navard-i šikam** "fold of the belly"	قزي **qazı** "rolls of fat on a man's belly"	كيلياس ديبلا **kiliyas dipla** "fold of the belly"	سالس **dzaladz por** "wrinkled belly"
6	الدبر **al-dubr** "buttocks"	كون **kûn**	كت **köt**	كولون **kolon**	اور **or**
7	الذكر **al-ḏakar** "penis"	كير **kîr**	سك **sik**	بسولي **psoli**	كلير **glir**

8	الخصى **al-ḫuṣâ** "testicles"	خاية **ḫâya** "a testicle"	طاشق **ṭašaq**	اُرييديا **oryidiya**	سوك **cuk**
9	فرج **farj** "pudendum of the female"	كُس **kus**	ام جق **amčuq**	مونين **munin**	بوس **puc**
10	الكبد **al-kabid** "liver"	جِكَرْ **jigár**	باغر **baġır**	سكوتي **sikoti**	ليرت **lert**
11	الكلية **al-kulya** "kidney"	كرده **gurda**	بغرك **böğrek**	نفرين **nefrin**	ايركام **irgam**
12	الطحال **al-ṭiḥâl** "spleen"	سبرز **supurz**	طلق **ṭalaq**	سبلين **splin**	بيساغ **paydzaġ**
13	المارارة **al-marâra** "gall bladder"	زهره **zahra**	اوت **öt**	خولي **ḫoli**	ليغيك **leġik**
14	القلب **al-qalb** "heart"	دل **díl**	يرك **yürek**	كرذيا* **karḏiya**	سيرد **sird**
15	الرئة **al-riʾa** "lung"	شش **šuš**	افكان **öfken**	فرغونن* ***freġonin**[1]	توك **twok**
16	اليد **al-yad** "hand"	دست **dast**	ال **el**	ييرن **yerin**	سيرك **cerk**

[1] From Class. Gr. (LS, 1424) πλεύμων "lung" > φλεγμόνιν > φλεμμόνιν etc.

17	العضد **al-ʿaḍud** "upper arm"	بازو **bâzû**	قول **qol**	فرايیون **vrayiyon**	بازبكن **pazugn**[1]
18	الكفّ **al-kaff** "palm of the hand"	كف **kaff**	ايه **aya**	بلامي **palami**	آب **ap**
19	الاصبع **al-iṣbaʿ** "finger"	انكشت **angušt**	برمق **barmaq**	دختيلي **daẖtili**	ماد **mad**
20	الظفر **al-ẓufur** "fingernail"	نَخُونْ **nâẖûn**	ترْناق **tırnaq**	ني ين **niyin**	اغونك **eġunk**
21	الفخذ **al-faẖid** "thigh, leg"	ران **rân**	بوت **but**	ميرين **mirin**	اندام **andam** "member, limb"
22	الركبة **al-rukba** "knee"	زانو **zânû**	ديز **diz**	غوناتون **ġonaton**	سونك **dzung**
23	الساق **al-sâq** "shank"	ساق **sâq**	بيجك **bejek**[2]	سكيلوس **skelos**	جڤير **jwir [jur]**
24	الكعب **al-kaʿb** "anklebone"	شتالنك **šitâlang**	اشق **ašıq**	ستراغالي **straġali**	فيك **ẇek** "ankle"

[1] Or *pazukn*.

[2] Perhaps **bijek* or **bayčak/bayjak*, cf. Osm. *bajaq*.

25	الرجل **al-rijl** "foot"	باي **pây**	ايق **ayaq**	بوداري **podari**[1]	ادڤتك **odwetik** "feet"
26	الابط **al-ibṭ** "armpit"	بغل **baġal**	قلتق **qoltuq**	مسكالي **maskali**	انت **anut**
27	العقب **al-ᶜaqib** "heel"	باشنه **pâšina**	اكجه **ökčä**	فتيرنا **fterna**	كرونك **grung**
28	البدن **al-badan** "body"	تن **tan**	بي **boy**	سكينوما **skinoma**	انس **anc**
29	الروح **al-rûḥ** "breath of life, soul, spirit"	جان **ĵân** "soul"	دين **dın** "breath, spirit, soul"	بسي يي **psiyi** "soul"	هُوْكي **hoki** "spirit"

190—col.B

1	النفس **al-nafs**[2] "soul; psyche spirit, breath"	نفس **nafs** "breath; soul spirit"	تين **tın** "breath, spirit, soul"	بنيو مان **pnevman** "breath, spirit, mind"	ميت **mit** "mind, intellect, thought"
2	العظم **al-ᶜaẓm** "bone"	استخوان **ustuḫvân**	سنوك **sönük**	ستيون **steyon**	اسكور **əskor**

[1] Or بوداربن *podarin*.

[2] Or *al-nafas*.

3	العرق **al-ʿirq** "vein"	رَكْ **rag**	طَمَرْ **ṭamar**	فلي قا **fleva**	ايراك **erag**
4	الدم **al-dam** "blood"	خون **ẖûn**	قان **qan**	ايما **eyma**	*ارين **aryun**
5	القيح **al-qaiḥ** "pus"	ريم **rîm**	ارن **iriń**	ايركوس **erkos**	هون **hun** "*sanies*, ichor, purulent blood"
6	العصب **al-ʿaṣab** "nerve"	بي **pai**	سنر **sınır**	نيفرون **nevron**	جيغ **čiġ**
7	المخ **al-muẖẖ** "marrow"	مغز استخوان **maġz-i ustuẖvân** "marrow of the bone"	يلك **yilek**	ميالوس **miyalos**	*اغيغ **əġeġ**[1]
8	الخال **al-ẖâl** "mole, birth-mark (on the face)"	كنجده **kunjada** "a freckle a mole"	بَنك **benek** "a small spot, a speck, a freckle"	ايليا **eliya** "mole"	سين **dzin**
9	الدماغ **al-dimâġ** "brain"	مغز سر **mâġz-i sar**	بكي **bengi**	انكي فالوس **enke falos**	اغغ كلخي[2] **əġeġ klẖi**

[1] ms. اعيعي

[2] ms. اعغي كلخي. Lit. "marrow of the head," Pers. uses the same construction.

10	القريب **al-qarîb** "relative"	خويش **ẖwîs** "kinsman"	يوق **yavuq** "relative"[1]	سين يينيس **sinyenis** "of same kin"	*اندانى **əndani** "family"
11	الانسان **al-insân** "man, human being"	مردم **mardum**	كشي **kiši**	اثربوس **aṯropos**	*مارت ***mart**
12	الاب **al-ab** "father"	بدر **padar**	اتا **ata**	*بتيري ***pateri(n)**	هاير **hayr**
13	الام **al-umm** "mother"	مادر **mâdar**	أنا **ana**	مانا **mana**	مايير **mayir**
14	الاخ **al-aẖ** "brother"	برادر **birâdar**	قرنتاش **qarıntaš**	اذرفوس **aḏerfos**	اخباييير **əẖpayir**
15	الاخت **al-uẖt** "sister"	خواهر **ẖvâhar**	سنكل **singil**	اديلف **adelf(i)**	كوير **kuyr**
16	الخال **al-ẖâl** "uncle (maternal)"	برادرمادر **birâdar-i mâdar**	طغايي **ṭaġayı**	ثيون **ṯiyon**	كيرى **keri**
17	الجد **al-jadd** "grandfather"	بدر بدر **padar-i padar**	اولو اتا **ulu ata**	بابوس **papos**[2]	باب **bab**

[1] Clauson, *ED*, 901 : *yağuq* "near, neighbour; neighbourhood; relative."

[2] Or *papus*.

18	العروس **al-ʿarûs** "bride"	عروس **ʿarûs**	كلن **kelin**	نيفى **nifi**	هارس **hars**
19	الختن زوج البنت **al-ḫatan** **zauj al-bint** "son-in-law, bridegroom" "husband of the daughter"	داماد **dâmâd**	كويياوو **küyevü**	غمرون **ġamron**	بيسا **pesa**
20	الشاب **al-šâbb** "young man"	برنا **barnâ**	يكيت **yigit**	باليكارن **palikarin**	كدريج مارت **gdrij mart**
21	الصبي **al-ṣabîy** "boy"	كودك **kûdak**	اُغلَن **oġlan**	بيدين **peidin**	كدريج **gdrij** "youth"
22	العجوز **al-ʿajûz** "old woman"	بير زن **pîr-zan**	قراشلر* **qarı ešler**[2]	غرى **ġŕe(a)**[1]	باراڤ **baraw**
23	الشيخ **al-šaiḫ** "old man"	بير **pîr**	قرى **qarı**	ييروس **yeros**	هلڤور **halwor**
24	الولد **al-walad** "children, off-spring"	فرزند **farzand** "offspring"	اغل قز **oġul-qız**	بيدي **peidi** "child"	اورتي **orti** "child"

[1] Or *ġri(a)*.

[2] Ms. : سلر. May also be read as *išler*, lit. "companions" (*eš*, Clauson, *ED*, 253-254) but used in plural for "woman," see also ms. p.191A6.

25	الغلام **al-ġulâm** "boy; slave, servant"	شاكرد **šâgird** "a boy, servant"	اغلن **oġlan** "boy, servant"	*سيرفوس ***servos** "man-servant"	مشاك **mšag** "servant"
26	العم **al-ᶜamm** "paternal uncle"	برادر بدر **birâdar-i padar**	اتا قرنتاش **ata qarıntaš**	ثيون **t̲iyon**	هربايير ***horpayr**
27	البنت **al-bint** "daughter"	دختر **duẖtar**	قيز **qız**	OMITTED	OMITTED
28	الجارية **al-jârîya** "girl; slave girl; maid"	لنيزك **kanîzak**	قرناق **qırnaq**	سكلافا **sklava**	اغخين **aġaẖin**
29	العبد **al-ᶜabd** "slave"	بنده **banda**	قل **qul**	دولس **dulos**	سار **dzar(a)**

190—col.C

	ARABIC	TURKIC			
1	القرطم **al-qirṭim**[1] "safflower"	يسمق **yasmıq**[2]	3	الحمص **al-ḥimmiṣ** "chick-peas"	*نخط **noẖuṭ**
2	العدس **al-ᶜadas** "lentils"	مرجماي **merjümey**			

[1] Or *al-qurṭum*

[2] Zajączkowski, *Bułġat*, I, 24/Arab. 7_{1-2}.

4	حلقة راس الخيمة **ḥalqat ra'ṣ al-ḫaima** "ring on the top of the tent"[2]	ايو و ئمنكاي ? **iv** [***][1]	9	غلاف **ġilâf al-qaus** "bow-case"	قربان القوس **qurban** "quiver"
			10	المدير **al-mudîr** "head, chief, director"	جير **jir ?** ?
5	المستريح **al-mustarîḥ** "quiet"	دنج **dınč**[3] "tranquil"	11	الابلق **al-ablaq** "piebald"	الا **ala**
6	المعمور **al-maᶜmûr** "the(inhabited) world"	ابادان **abadan**	12	الاحوى **al-aḥwâ** "dark green"	ايبكن **ipkin** "violet"
7	المطيع **al-muṭîᶜ** "obedient"	ايل **il** "subordinate"[4]	13	عودان يكل بحهما الرشتة **ᶜûdâni yukalu bihimâ al-rišta** "two pieces of wood with which one eats macaroni"	شوكو "chopsticks"[6]
8	الخام **al-ḫâm** "linen, raw cloth"	بيز **bez**[5]			

[1] Perhaps a corruption of ايو تملكى **iv tämligi* "smoke-hole of tent" ?

[2] See also ms. pp. 186C29, 202A13.

[3] Or *dinč*.

[4] < Turk. *el/il* "political unit," subsequently "country, province, people, community" (Clauson, *ED*, 121-122). In the Mongol era, it denoted a "subordinate" people or state, e.g. the Ilkhānate, see T.Allsen, "Changing forms of Legitimation in Mongol Iran," in G. Seaman, D. Marks (eds.), *Rulers from the Steppe* (Los Angeles, 1991), 227.

[5] Or *biz*, cf. also *böz*.

[6] See Clauson, 404 *čöke* "chopsticks," Ligeti, "Un vocabulaire sino-ouïgour des Ming" *AOH*, XX (1966), p.154 *čöki* (cho-ki) "baguettes (pour manger) and discussion in P.B. Golden, "Chopsticks and Pasta in Medieval Turkic Cuisine," *Rocznik Orientalistyczny*, 49 (1994-95), 71-80.

14 هي الشعرية الرشتة
hiya al-šiʿ-rîya al-rišta
"it is vermicelli, macaroni"

اوماج
ovmač[1]
"porridge"

15 لاكشة نوع من الطبيخ
lâkiša nauʿ min al-ṭabîḫ
"lâkiša, a type of cooked food"

تتماج
tutmač

16 الشكال
al-šikâl
"fetter"

كشان
kišen

17 الجبن الطري غير مملوخ
al-jubn al-ṭarîy ġair mamlûḫ
"unsalted fresh cheese"[7]

ياش بينير
yaš peynir

18 الاقط
al-aqiṭ
"sour milk dried (cream-) cheese"[2]

قورت
qurut
"dried curds used as a kind of cheese"[3]

19 السليق
al-salîq
"du bouilli"[4]

يخنى
yaḫni
"stew of meat or fish"[5]

20 الرقاق
al-ruqâq
"flat loaf of bread"

قجقاج دبى
qačqač dibi

21 قوله بقر
qauluh[6]
baqar
"bovines, cattle"

صغر اكوز
sığır öküz

22 الحنّا
al-ḥinnâ
"henna"

قنا
qına

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[1] Or *omač*.

[2] See also ms. p. 188C3.

[3] Clauson, *ED*, 648.

[4] Dozy, *Supplément*, I, 676. Lane, 1411, *salîqa* "what is cooked with hot water, of herbs, or leguminous plants, and the like: see also Mevlût Sarı, 774 : "Küçük ağaçlardan dökülmüş çer çöp. Arının kovanda uzunluğuna yaptığı gömeç."

[5] Redhouse, 2199.

[6] Author's comment : "he said" or "his speech"

[7] See ms. p. 188C1.

23	الخر المتوسط **al-ḫarr al-mutawassiṭ** "ass of ? medium size"[2]	اباي **abay**	29	اخر الطرفي ? **aḫir al-ṭarafî** "extreme end" ?	صنغى **ṣonġı**[1] "its end"
24	البند **al-band** "cord"	باغ **baġ** "tie, belt, cord"			
25	الامتلا **al-imtilâ'** "full; fullness"	طلو **ṭolu**			
26	السر المروج في راس ? **?** ?	حئحرعا **?** ?			
27	البكا **al-bukâ'** "crying"	يغلمق **yıġlamaq**			
28	الافترا **al-iftirâ'** "calumny, lie"	جقمق **čaqmaq**			

[1] Ms. صرعن.

[2] Instead of the expected Arabic الحمار, *al-ḥimâr*, one finds Pers. *ḫarr* "ass."

191—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	GREEK	ARMENIAN
1	امراة الاخ **imraʾ at al-aḫ** "wife of brother"	برادر زن **birâdar-i zan** "brother of wife" (!)[2]	يزجي **yazıčı**[1]	ينى كادلفو **yinekadelfu** "wife of brother"	اخبيركين **aḫpergin** "wife of brother"
2	الرفيق **al-rafîq** "companion, friend"	يار **yâr**	ايش **eš**	سيدرفس **sidrofos**	انكير **ənger**
3	العمة **al-ʿamma** "paternal aunt"	خواهر بدر **ḫvâhar-i padar** "father's sister"	طيزه **ṭayza** "maternal aunt"[3]	ثيا **ṯiya** "aunt"	هوركويير **horkuyr** "paternal aunt"
4	الحبلي **al-ḥublâ** "pregnant"	آبستن **âbistan**	اغيلجه **oğılča**	انكاستروميني **engastromeni**	بادیغۇور **badeġ̈wor**
5	الرجل **al-rajul** "man"	مرد **mard**	ار* **er**	اندراس **andras**	مارت **mart**

[1] Perhaps it should read ينكه *yenge* "brother's wife, sister-in-law" (Clauson, *ED*, 950). It may also be a corruption of طزنه *yizne/yezne* "husband of sister" with many variations (see Clauson, *ED*, 988, Sevortjan, IV, 167-170). In any event, *yazıčı* or *yazıji* in this meaning is unattested.

[2] It should be *zan-i birâdar* "wife of the brother."

[3] Cf. Turkmen *dayza* "female relative on the mother's side" (Baskakov et al., *TrkmSlov.*, 243), Osm. *teyze* "maternal aunt." Related to this are Qırğız *tay* "kinship on the mother's side," *tay ata* "maternal grandfather," *tay ene* "maternal grandmother," etc. (Judaxin, *KRSlov.*, 688-698).

6	المراة **al-marʾa** "woman"	زن **zan**	اشلر **ešler**[1] "women"	ينيكا **yineka**	كنيك **gnig**
7	الظئر **al-ẓiʾr** "wet nurse"	دايه **dâya**	اورتا **avurta**	فايا **vaya**	تاييك **tayyag**
8	الانثي **al-unṯâ** "female"	ماده **mâda**	ديشي **diši**	ثيلكون **ṯilikon**	مداك **madag**
9	الذكر **al-ḏakar** "male"	نَرْ **nar**	اركك **erkek**	ارسينيكون **arsenikon**	اورس **orc**
10	الكبير **al-kabîr** "great"	بُزُرْك **buzurg**	الُو **ulu**	ميغان **meġan**	ميس **medz**
11	الامير **al-amîr** "commander; prince"	امير **amîr**	بك **beg**[2]	*برمكير **primikir** "first officer"[3]	اميرا **amira** "lord, esquire"
12	النقيب **al-naqîb** "leader, headman"[6]	نقيب **naqîb** "chief"	چاوش **čavuš**[4]	*فارغانوس ***varġanos**[5]	چاڤوش **čawuš** "leader"

[1] Or *išler*, see Ms. p. 190B22.

[2] Or *bek*.

[3] This form is very close to the Osm. *piremkür* which derives from the Greek Πριμμικήριος, the title of the commanding officer of the Varangian forces in Byzantine service, see M.C. Bartusis, *The Late Byzantine Army. Arms and Society, 1204-1453* (Philadelphia, 1992), p. 279.

[4] Originally "army commander" by medieval times, *čavuš* had come to denote a variety of officials and functionaries in the ruler's entourage, ranging from the ruler's "sergeants-at-arms" to "heralds," see Clauson, *ED*, 399.

[5] Possibly, قادبانوس *qadepanos* Κατεπάνος.

[6] Arab. *naqîb* has a wide range of meanings, cf. Dozy, II, 715-716 : "le surintendant de la classe des chérifs...Syndic, qui est chargé des affaires d'une communauté dont il est membre....

13	الشجاع	دلير	الب	اندريو مينوس	مانوك
	al-šujâ^{c}	**dilîr**[1]	**alp**	**andriyo-menos**	**manug**
	"courageous; brave, valiant"				"boy; lad"
14	الصالح	نيك	ايو	كالون	اغيك
	al-ṣâliḥ	**nîk**	**eyü**	**kalon**	**aġeg**
	"good"				
15	الطالح	بَد	يوز	كاكون	كيش
	al-ṭâliḥ	**bad**	**yavuz**	**kakon**	**keš**
	"bad, evil"				
16	الحسن	نيكو	كركلو	*اومورفون	لاڤ
	al-ḥasan	**nîkû**	**körüklü**	***omorfon**	**law**
	"beautiful"				
17	القبيح	زشت	كُركسيز	اسكيمون	اغدودي
	al-qabîḥ	**zišt´**	**körüksiz**	**eskimon**	**aġdodi**
	"ugly"				
18	الطويل	داراز	ازن	ماكرين	اركاين
	al-ṭawîl	**darâz**	**uzun**	**makrin**	**ergayn**
	"long"				
19	القصير	كوتاه	قيصغه	كوندون	كارج
	al-qaṣîr	**kûtâh**	**qısġa**	**kondon**	**garj**
	"short"				
20	الجلد	جلد	دغرق	غورغوس	جاردار
	al-jald	**jald**	**dıġráq**	**ġorġos**	**jardar**
	"staunch, strong"		"firm, tough, cunning"	"vigorous, nimble"	"dextrous, clever, skillful"

un officier qui est sous le chaikhs ou syndic du marché.... Sergeant, archer, sbire, bas officier de justice..." See also Steingass, 1421.

[1] Ms. دلير or دلير *dalîr*.

21	البليد **al-balîd** "stupid, doltish, idiotic"	كاهل **kâhil** "slow; lazy; sick"	*دلبي **delbe**[1] "fool"	اوكنياريس **okniyaris** "lazy, indolent"	اويل **uyl** "ignorant, foolish, dumb"
22	الفصيح **al-faṣîḥ** "eloquent"	زباناور **zabân-âvar**	دلك **dillik**	كالوسيد خوس **kalosidiḫos**	ليزڤور **lezvawor**
23	العي **al-ʿayy** "incapable of expressing oneself"	بي زبان **bî-zabân** "without a tongue"	*تلسز **tilsiz** "without a tongue"	*كاكوسيد خوس **kakosidiḫos** "inarticulate"	مونج **munč** "dumb, mute,"
24	الغني **al-ġanîy** "rich"	توانكر **tuvângar**	باي **bay**	بلوسيس **plusis**	هاروست **harust**
25	الفقير **al-faqîr** "poor"	درويش **darvîš**	جغان **čıġan**	فتوخوس **ftoḫos**	*كاريك **garik**
26	الضوء **al-ḍauʾ** "light"	روشنائي **raušanâʾî**	يختغ **yaḫtıġ**	فوس **fos**	لويس **luys**
27	الظلام **al-ẓalâm** "darkness"	تاريكي **târîkî**	قرنو **qaranu**	سكوتوس **skotos**	موتن **mutn**

[1] Ms. دكمن for *delinen* (< *deli* "crazy") which is unattested. Khwârazmin *telbe* "fool" from the same root seems more likely, Clauson, *ED*, 493; Sevortjan, III, 214-217.

28	المفتوح **al-maftûḥ** "open"	كُشاده **gušâda**	اجق **ačıq**	انيختون **aniẖton**	اباس **ipac**[1]
29	المغلق **al-muġlaq** "closed"	بسته **basta** "bound, closed"	بغلو **bağlu** "bound, tied"	ديمينون **demenon** "bound, tied, fastened"	كاباس **gabadz** "tied"
30	الصحيح **al-ṣaḥîḥ** "healthy, sound, complete"	دُرُست **durust** "entire, whole, sound"	بتون **bütün** "complete, entire, perfect"	ايبس **iyiyis** "sound, healthy"	اغجلوك **oğčluk** "sanity, health, soundness"
31	المكسور **al-maksûr** "broken"	شكسته **šikasta**	سنيق **sınıq**	سباكيس مينون **spakis menon**	كودراس **godradz**

191—col.B

1	الشبعان **al-šabʿân** "sated"	سير **sîr** "satiated"	توق **toq** "satiated"	حورتاشيا **ẖortašiya** "satiety"	كشتساس **gštacadz** "satiated"
2	الجايع **al-jâ iʿ** "hungry"	گُرسُنه **gurusna** "hungry"	أج **ač** "hungry"	بينا **pina** "hunger"	كاخساس **kaẖcadz** "hungry"
3	الغليظ **al-ġaliẓ** "thick; fat"	اصطبر **iṣṭabr**	يغن **yoğun**	اذرون **adron**	هاست **hast**

[1] Ms. ابايس

4	الدقيق **al-daqîq** "fine, thin"	باريك **bârîk**	ينجه **yinje**	ايبسيلون ***epsilon**[1]	باراك **parag**
5	الفارس **al-fâris** "horseman"	سار **suvâr**	اتلغ **atlıġ**	كافلاريس **kavalaris**	سياڤور **ciyawor**
6	الراجل **al-râjil** "pedestrian"	بياده **piyâda** "footman"	ييغ **yayaġ**	بيزوس **pezos**	هيديڤاك **hedewag**
7	الصاحي **al-ṣâḥî** "sober"	هُشيار **hušyâr**	آذغ **aḏıġ**[2]	اكسابيمس **?**	لورج **lurč**
8	السكران **al-sakrân** "drunk"	مست **mast**	اسرك **esrük**	ميثس مينوس **me̲ismenos**	هرباس **harpadz**
9	البعيد **al-baʿîd** "distant"	دور **dûr**	ايراق **ıraq**	ماكرا **makra**	هيرو **heru**
10	القريب **al-qarîb** "near"	نزديك **nazdîk**	يوق **yavuq**	سيما **sima**	امود **əmod**
11	الزيادة **al-ziyâda** "surplus, more (than)"	افزون **afzûn** "more"	ارتق **artıq**	بيريسون **perison**	اڤيلي **aweli** "more, plus, exceeding"

[1] Or ابسيلون *opsilon.*

[2] Ms. has أرغ *arıġ* "pure" which is not attested in this meaning. This is clearly a corruption of Khwarazmian or Archaic *aḏıġ*> *ayıġ* "sober" (Clauson, *ED*, 46).

12	النقصان **al-nuqṣân** "deficit, deficiency"	كَم **kam** "defective"	اكسك **eksük**	*لبسون **lipson**	ماكاس **magas**[1] "defective, deficient"
13	الصعود **al-ṣuʿûd** "ascent, rise"	بالا **bâlâ** "upwards"	اغيش **aġıš** "ascent, rise"	ابانو **apano**[2] "above; on the upper side"	اڤير **əwer** "up"
14	الهبوط **al-hubûṭ** "descent"	زير **zîr** "under"	اينيش **iniš** "descent"	كاتو **kato** "down, below"	اڤير **əwayr** "down"
15	الغلا **al-ġalâ** "high price"	گرَان **girân** "precious"	قز **qız** "expensive"	كيدنون* ***kednon** "expensive"	سوغ **suġ** "expensive"
16	الرخيص **al-raḫîṣ** "cheap"	ارزان **arzân**	اُجُز **učuz**[3]	فثينون **ftinon**[4]	اژان **ežan**
17	الثقيل **al-ṯaqîl** "heavy"	سنكي **sangî**	اغر **aġır**	فارين **varin**	ساندر **dzandr**
18	اخفيف **al-ḫafîf** "light (of weight)"	سَبُك **sabuk**	يونغل **yüngül**	لافرون **lafron**	تيتيڤ **tetew**
19	الشديد **al-šadîd** "strong"	سخت **saḫt**	قتو **qatu**	سفيختون **sfiḫton**	بيند **bind**

[1] For *pagas* ?
[2] Or *epano*.
[3] Or *ujuz*.
[4] Or فتينون *ftinon*.

20	اللين **al-layyin** "soft"	نارم **narm**	يمشق **yumšaq**	خامنون **ḫamnon**[1]	كاكوغ **gaguġ**
21	القوي **al-qawîy** "strong"	بزور **ba-zûr**	كوچلُغ **küčlüġ**	دیناتون **dinaton**	اوزوڤ **užow**
22	الضعيف **al-ḍaᶜîf** "weak"	بي زور **bî-zûr**	كچسز **küčsüz**	ادیناموس **adinamos**	انور **anor**[2]
23	الجديد **al-jadîd** "new"	نو **nau**	ينكي **yengi**[3]	كينوريون **kenuriyon**	نور **nor**
24	العتيق **al-ᶜatîq** "old"	كهن **kuhan**	اسكي **eski**	باليون **paleyon**	هين **hin**
25	الحي **al-ḥayy** "living, alive"	زنده **zinda**	تيرلك **tirlig**	زونده **zondah**	كيندانى **gendani**
26	الميت **al-mayyit** "dead"	مرده **murda**	الوك **ölüg**	ابوڤامينون **apoḫamenon**	ميراس **meradz**
27	العليل **al-ᶜalîl** "sick"	بيمار **bîmâr**	ييكليك **yiğlig**[4]	مولس **molis**[5]	هڤاند **hiwand**

[1] From χαῦνος, χαύνος (ḫaunos) "languid, indolent" with the regular shift of αυ > αμ.

[2] Perhaps recte انزور *anzor* ?

[3] Or *yingi*, *yangi*.

[4] Ms. ينكل or perhaps يسكل = يشكل **yiškil* ? But, *yiglig* < *iglig* "sick" (Clauson, *ED*, 106) seems most likely.

[5] Perhaps from a corruption of ادیناموس* *adinamos* ? Greek μώλυς (molis) means "soft, weak, feeble."

28	صحيح الجسم **ṣaḥîḥ al-jism** "healthy in body"	تندرُست **tan-durust** "healthy"	اسن **esen** "healthy"	ايلاروس **ilaros** "well, in good health"	اوغج **oġč** "healthy"
29	البارد **al-bârid** "cold"	سرد **sard**	طلمي **ṭulmı**[1]	كريُون **kriyon**	هوڤ **hov**
30	الحار **al-ḥârr** "hot"	كرم **garm**	اسي **isi**	زيستي **zesti**[2]	شوغ **šoġ**
31	الكبير **al-kabîr** "big, large"	بزرك **buzurg**	اُلُغ **uluġ**	ميغان **meġan**	ميس **medz**

191—col.C

	ARABIC	TURKIC			
1	التخريب **al-taḫrîb** "devastation"	سيمك **simek**[3]	2	التفريغ و الاخلا **al-tafrîġ wa l-iḫlâ** "emptying discharge" and "emptying, voiding"	بوشتمق **bošatmaq** "to release, empty"

[1] A metathecized form of *tumlı* (see Clauson, *ED*, 503, 506), see also entries ms. pp. 193A6 and 205D3.

[2] Lit. "heat, warmth." This may be a corruption of زيستس *zestos* (ζεστός) "hot."

[3] Cf. *sımaq* "to break, to conquer" (Clauson, *ED*, 782).

3	الغي **al-ġayy**[1] "going astray"	يسماق **yasmaq**[2]	9	المدح **al-madḥ** "praise"	اكمك **ögmek** "to praise"
4	العنا **al-ʿanâ** "worry"	اريلمق **arılmaq** ?[3]	10	الفتح **al-fatḥ** "opening"	اجمق **ačmaq** "to open"
5	الخروج **al-ḫurûj** "exit"	*جقمق **čıqmaq**[4] "to go out"	11	الجرح **al-jarḥ** "wounding"	قيمق **qıymaq** "to chop up"
6	الحت **al-ḥatt** "descending"	بتمق **batmaq** "to descend"	12	الدرج **al-darj** "entering, entry"	*كيرمك **kirmek**[5] "to enter"
7	البيت **al-bît** "provisions, victuals"	ييمك **yemek**[6] "to eat, food"	13	الجدة **al-jidda** "rebirth"	ينكلمق **yangılamaq** "to renew"
8	الانصات **al-anṣât** "listening, hearing"	*تنكلمق **tınglamaq**[7] "to listen"	14	البعد **al-buʿd** "going away far beyond"	كتمق **kitmaq** "to go away"

[1] Also"tresspassing, transgression, offense, error, sin."

[2] < *yazmaq* "to make an error, lose one's way, offend, sin" (Clauson, *ED*, 983).

[3] Osm. *arılmaḳ* "to become clean or pure, to get well" etc. (Redhouse, 76) is semantically incompatible. Perhaps, this form should be emended to *ازيلمق or more properly ازيلمك *üzilmek* < *üzülmek* "to be strained, injured by overstraining, to be weakened or worn out (Redhouse, 251, Redhouse II, 1213 "to be worn out, to be weakened by illness, to be sorry of worried"). There are a number of verbal nouns with confusion of *-maq* and *-mek*.

[4] Ms. جمفوح : *جقموح : **čıqmuč* ?

[5] Ms. : درمك.

[6] Or Arab.*النبت *al-nabt* "growth (of plant)," - بتمك = Turk. *bitmek/büt mek*. "to grow" (Clauson, *ED*, 298).

[7] Ms. ركموں. The reconstruction *تنكلمق may also be read as *tınglemaq*.

15	المسح بمعني النظافة **al-mash bi-maʿna al-naẓâfa** "wiping off, cleaning in the sense of tidiness, neatness"	سرتمك **sürtmek** "rub out, erase"[1]	20	الحسد **al--ḥasad** "envy"	كنلمق **künilemaq** "to envy"
			21	المد **al-madd** "stretching"	درتمق **dartmaq** "to strech"
			22	العقد **al-ʿaqd** "knotting, tying"	دكمك **dügmek** "to tie a knot"
16	المرح ايملابعبة **al-maraḥ bi-mulâʿaba** "being glad by playing"	اينشمق **oynašmaq** "to play together"	23	العد و سمق **al-ʿadd wa samaq** "counting" and "to count"[2]	سنمق **san(a)maq** "to count"
17	الشد **al-šadd** "binding, fastening"	بغلمق **baġlamaq** "to bind"	24	الصعود **aṣ-ṣuʿûd** "rising"	اغمق **aġmaq** "to rise"
18	الزيادة **al-ziyâda** "surplus, more"	ارتمق و قيل ارتوق **artmaq wa qila artuq** "*artmaq* and *artuq* is also said"	25	التذكر والذكر **al-taḏkir waʾl-ḏikr** "reminding" and "remembrance"	انمك **anmak** "to remember"
19	الحصد **al-ḥaṣd** "harvesting"	بجمك **bičmek** "to harvest"	26	الاختيار **al-iḫtiyâr** "choice"	سجمك* **sečmek** "to choose"

[1] Clauson, *ED*, 846.
[2] Clauson, *ED*, 782, 835.

27	الولادة	طغمق
	al-wilâda	**toġmaq**
	"birth"	"to birth"
28	الوجود والاحوال	طبمق
	al-wujûd wa l-aḥwâl	**ṭapmaq**
	"finding" and "states of being"	"to find"
29	الضجر	*قزمق
	al-ḍajar	**qızmaq**
	"anger"	"to be angry"
30	الجزر	قيمق
	al-jazr	**qıymaq**
	"butchering"	"to chop up"
31	التفكر	*تشنمك
	al-tafakkur	**tüšünmek**
	"thinking"	"to think"
32	التغير	اينمق
	al-taġayyur	**aynamaq**
	"change"[1]	"to change, change color"[2]

[1] Also perhaps تغيير *taġyîr* "change."

[2] Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.*, 29.

192—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	GREEK	ARMENIAN
1	الصغير **al-ṣaġîr** "small, little"	كوچك **kûčak**	كچك **kičik**[1]	ميكرون **mikron**	بوكر **pokr**
2	العالم **al-ʿâlim** "learned"	دانا **dânâ** "learned"	بلكا **bilge** "wise"	فرونيموس **fronimos** "wise"	خيلوك **ḫelok** "clever"
3	الجاهل **al-jâhil** "ignorant"	نادان **nâ-dân** "ignorant"	بلكاسز **bilgesiz**	موروس **moros** "stupid, silly, foolish"	انكيد **ankid**
4	المقوم **muqawwam** "straight"[2]	راست **râst** "right; upright, straight"	كني **köni** "right, correct"	اورثون **orṯon** "straight, upright"	اغورت **əġort** "straight, upright"
5	المعوج **al-muʿwajj** "crooked, bent"	كَجْ **kaj**	اكري **egri**	سترفون **stravon**	سور **dzur**
6	الذيذ **al-laḏîḏ** "delicious"	بَمَزَه **ba-maza**[3] "with taste"	طاطلغ **ṭaṭlıġ** "tasty"	امنوستون **emnoston** "tasty"	انوش **anuš** "tasty, sweet, pleasant"

[1] See also ms. p. 203A26. Only Osm. has the vocalization *küčük*. Elsewhere in Oğuz (Azer. *kičig*, Trkm. *kiči*) and the other Turkic languages it is *kič(g/k)*, see Clauson, *ED*, 696. The relationship to Pers. *kûčak* is unclear.

[2] Redhouse, 1950.

[3] i.e. *bâ-maza*

7	البشع **al-baši^{c}** "disgusting, distasteful"	بي مزه **bî-maza** "without taste"	تاتسز* **tatsız** "tasteless"	آنوستون **anoston** "tasteless"	انهام **anham** "tasteless"
8	الواسع **al-wâsi^{c}** "wide"	فراخ **farâḫ**	كنك **keng**	بلاتين **platin**	لاين **layn**
9	الضيق **al-ḍayyiq** "narrow"	تنك **tang**	طار **ṭar**	ستينون **stenon**	نيغ **neġ**
10	الطاهر **al-ṭâhir** "clean, pure"	باك **pâk**	ارغ **arıġ**	سباستر يكون **spastrikon**	سربكيك **srpgik**
11	الخبيث **al-ḫabîṯ** "dirty, disgusting"	ناباك **nâ-pâk** "unclean, impure"	ارغسز **arıġsız** "impure"	اس باسترون **aspastron** "impure, unclean"	اعرسولي ?
12	الصديق **al-ṣadîq** "friend"	دوست **dûst**	سغدج **saġdıč**	فيلوس **filos**	سيريلي **sìreli** "amiable, beloved, dear"
13	العدو **al-^{c}adûw** "enemy"	دشمان **dušmân**	يغي **yaġı**	اخثروس **eḫṯros**	تشمان **tušman**
14	السمين **al-samîn** "fat"	فَرْبِه **fárbih**	سمز **semiz**	ليبارون **liparon**	كير **ker**

15	الهزال **al-ḥuzâl** "emaciation, leanness"	لاغر **lâġar** "lean, gaunt, poor"	ارق **aruq**[1] "lean, emaciated"	فتوخون ***ftoḫon*** "beggarly, mean, sorry, poor"	نهار **nihar** "thin"
16	السبت **al-sabt** "Saturday"	شنبه **šanba**[2]	شنبه كن **šenbe kün**	ساوطو **savaṭo**	شابات **šapat**
17	الاحد **al-aḥad** "Sunday"	يك شنبه **yak-šanbih**	يك شنبه كن **yekšenbe kün**	كيراكير ***kirakir**[3]	كيراكي **giragi**
18	الاثنين **al-iṯnain** "Monday"	دو شنبه **dû-šanbih**	دو شنبه كن **düšenbe kün**	دفتيرا **deftera**	اركوشابات* **ergušapat**
19	الثلثا **al-ṯalâṯâ** "Tuesday"	سه شنبه ***sih-šanbih***	سه شعنبه كن ***sehšenbe kün***	طريدين ***ṭridin***	ايركشابات **erekšapat**
20	الاربعا **al-arbaᶜâ** "Wednesday"	جهار شنبه **čahâr-šanbih**	جهار شنبه كن **čehâršenbe kün**	ططرادي **ṭeṭradi**	جوركشابات **čorekšapat**

[1] Or *arıq*.

[2] Or *šanbih*.

[3] The ms. may also be read as كيراكي *kiraki*, cf. Kupiaκή

21	الخميس **al-ḫamîs** "Thursday"	بنج شنبه **panj-šanbih**	بنج شنبه كن **penčšenbe kün**	فيفدي **pefdi**	هينك شابات **hing šapat**
22	الجمع **al-jumᶜa** "Friday"	أدينَه **âdîna**	اينه كن* **ayna kün**	باراسكيوي **paraskevi**	اوربات **urpat**
23	اليوم **al-yaum** "today"	امْرُوز **imrûź**	بكن **bukün**[1]	سيميرون **simeron**	أيسو **ayso(r)**[2]
24	النهار **al-nahâr** "daytime"	روز **rûz**[3]	كندز **kündüz**	ايميرا **imera**	سوريك **coreg**
25	الغد **al-ġad** "the morrow"	فرْدَا **fardâ** "tomorrow"	يارن **yarın** "tomorrow"	افرى **avri** "tomorrow"	اي كوس **aykuc** "early, by day break"
26	بعد غد **baᶜda ġadin** "day after tomorrow"	بس فردا **pas fardâ** "after to-morrow"	ايركون **erkün**[4]	مثافرى **meṯavri** "day after tomorrow"	*مي كالورن **megalorn** "day after to-morrow"
27	الامس **al-ams** "yesterday"	دينا **dîna**	دين **düyn**[5]	ايخثيس **eḫṯes**	ايريك **ereg**

[1] Or *bugün*.

[2] Or *aysr*, i.e ايسر or perhaps *ايسور.

[3] Or *rôz*.

[4] Or *irkün*. Unattested. Perhaps from ايرته كسون *erte kün/irte kün* "the following day" (see Clauson, *ED*, 202-203).

[5] This form is found only in Mod. Türkmen. Otherwise, *tün* or *dün* would be expected (Clauson, *ED*, 513)

28	الصبح **al-ṣubḥ** "dawn"	بام **bâm**	طان **ṭan**	*افيي **avyi**	فغفاغ **waġwaġ**
29	الفجر **al-fajr** "dawn, morning twilight, morning prayer"	بامداد **bâmdâd** "in the morning, at break of day"	ارتا **erte** "early morning"	برونيون **proyinon** "morning"	ارفدوس **arvduc** "in the morning"
30	الظهر **al-ẓuhr** "noon, mid-day prayer"	*نماز بيشين **namâz-i pîšîn** "mid-day prayers"	ايلك **öylek**[1] "noon"	ميسي ميرين **mesimerin** "mid-day"	كيسور **gesor**
31	العصر **al-ʿaṣr** "afternoon; (f.)mid-afternoon prayer"	نماز ديكر **namâz-i dîgar** "afternoon prayers"[2]	اكندو **ikindü** "afternoon prayers"	ديليس **dilis** "afternoon, late afternoon"	فرجين **werčin** "afternoon" (lit."the last)"

192—col.B

1	العشا **al-ʿišâʾ** "evening, evening prayer"	نماز شام **namâz-i šâm** "evening prayers"	اخشام **aḫšam** "sunset"	*ايليوفا سيلي ما **iliyovasilevma** "the onset of evening"	هيريك مودن **hirig mudn**

[1] From Old Turk. *ödleg* < *öd* "time." The form *öyle* is noted as Oğuz by Kâšġarî/Dankoff, I, 140, who also cites *özle* as the Qıpčaq form. It is also possible that our ms. has corrupted an original ايلَن **öylen* "noon" which is attested in Qıpčaq (see Clauson, *ED*, 55-56, Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.*, 163).

[2] Pers. *dîgar* can also mean "evening."

2	العتمة **al-ʿatama** "first third of the night"	وقت خفتي **vaqt-i ḫuftî** "time of the evening meal, supper"	يتغو **yatġu**[1]	ديبنوس **dipnos** "supper, dinner"	كنوژام **knu žam** "time to sleep"
3	العيد **al-ʿîd** "holiday"	جشن **jašn**[2] "feast"	بيرام **bayram** "holiday"	باسكا **paska** "Easter"	زاديك **zadig** "Easter"
4	الليل **al-lail** "nightime"	شَبْ **šab**	دون **dün**[3]	نيخنا **niḫta**	كيشير **kišer**
5	البارحة **al-bâriḥa**[4] "yesterday, last night"	دي شب **dî-šab** "yester-night"	ابركو كن* **öbürgü dün** "the other night, several nights ago"[5]	بروبسي **propse** "day before yesterday; the other day"	ميكال كيشير **megal kišer** "the other day night"
6	جن الليل **janna al-lail** "night fell, it became night"	شب شُد **šab šud**	دون اولدى* **dün oldı**	انيختا ايناي **iniḫta inêî**	CROSSED OUT[6]

[1] < Turk. *yat-* "to lie down, to lie down to sleep" (Clauson, *ED*, 884). Cf. the semantic similarity with the Armenian entry.

[2] Or *čašan*.

[3] See 192 A27 *düyn*. Both *dün* and *düyn* derive from *tün* which had "night" as its initial meaning and subsequently developed the meaning of "yesternight" > "yesterday" (see Clauson, *ED*, 513; Sevortjan, II, 316-317). In Qıpčaq one finds both *tün* "night, evening, yesterday, previous, earlier" *tüne* "yesterday, the previous night, evening"and *dün* "evening," *düne kün*"yesterday" (see Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.*, 73, 216).

[4] i.e. *al-laila al-bâriḥa* "last night."

[5] This form, *öbürgü* (< *o bir* "the other one") is formally attested only in Osm., cf. *öbür gün* "the other day, three days ago, several days ago" (Redhouse, 232).

[6] ms. كسير i.e. *kišer* "night."

7	نصف الليل	نيم شب	دون بجغي	ميسا نختين	كيشير انغاڤ
	niṣf al-lail	**nîm šab**	**dün bučuġı**[1]	**mesaniḫtin**	**kišer əngaw** ⬆
	"midnight"				"night fell"
8	ليلة قمرا	شب مهتاب	ايدن دن	*فينكاريا	كيس كيشير
	laila qamrâ'	**šab-i mahtâb**	**aydın dün**	***fengariya**	**ges kišer** ⬆
	"moonlit night"		"moonlit night"	"moonlit"	"midnight"
9	ليلة مظلمة	شب تاريك	قرنغو دون	سكوتينا	لوسكا كيشير
	laila muẓlima	**šab-i târîk**	**qarangu dün**	**skotina**	**lus(n)ga kišer** ⬆
	"dark, tenebrous night"			"dark (night)"	"moonlit night"
10	ليلة طويلة	شب دراز	ازن دون	ماكريا نيختا	موتن كيشير
	laila ṭawîla	**šab-i darâz**	**uzun dün**	**makriya niḫta**	**mutn kišer** ⬆
	"long night"				"dark night"
11	ليلة قصيرة	شب كتاه	قيسا دون	*ميكري نيختا	ايركين كيشير
	laila qaṣîra	**šab-i kutâb**	**qısa dün**	**mikri niḫta**	**ergayn kišer** ⬆
	"short night"				"long night"
12	النجم	*ستارة	يلدز	استرون	بوكر كيشير
	al-najm	**sitâra**	**yıldız**	**astron**	**pokr kišer** ⬆
	"star"				"short night"

[1] Cf. 201A1, 2 *tün bučuq*.

13	طلع النجم **ṭalaʿa al-najm** "the star arose"	ستارة بر امد **sitâra bar âmad**	يلدز تغدي **yıldız toġdı**	*ايكس فيني استرون ***eksefine astron** "a star showed forth"	استغن **astġn** "star"	⬆
14	الشمس **al-šams** "sun"	افتاب **âftâb**	كُن **kün**	ايلوس **ilos**[1]	استغن الاڤ* **astġn əlaw** "the star rose"	⬆
15	القمر **al-qamar** "moon"	ماهتاب **mâh-tâb**	أي **ay**	فينكوس **fengos**	اريف **ar** "sun"	⬆
16	الزهرة **al-zuhara** "the planet Venus"	ناهيد **nâhîd**	كون يلدز **kün yıldız**	افيرينوس **avyerinos**	*لوسنكا **lusnga** "moon (light)"	⬆
17	الثريا **al-ṯurayyâ** "Pleiades"	بَروِين **parvîn**	الكر يلدز **ülker yıldız**	ايكسا ستيرون* **eksasteron**	ايكي استغ **ayki astġ** "Morning Star, Venus"	⬆
18	غرب النجوم **ġaraba al-nujûm** "the stars set"	ستارة فروشد **sitâra furû-šud** "a star set"	يلدلر بتي **yıldızlar battı**	*استرون ايديني ***astron edine** "a star set"	بويناستغ **puynastġ** (lit. "nest star Pleiades")	⬆

[1] Or *oilos*. The latter form noted in some Anatolian dialects, see Dawkins, *MGAM*, 159. The classical form is ἥλιος.

19	خسف القمر **ḫasafa al-qamar** "the moon eclipsed"	ماه بكرفت **mâh bi-girift**	اي تتندي **ay tutundı**	ايكسلبسي افينكو"* **ekselipse[1] o fengos**	استغن ايجاف **astġ ičaw** ⬆ "the star set"
20	السنة **al-sana** "year"	سال **sâl**	يل **yıl**	خرونوس **ḫronos**	لوسنكانور **lusnganor** "new moon"
21	العام الاول **al-ʿâm al-awwal** "last year"	پار **pâr**	بلدر **bıldır**	بيرسي **persi**[2]	داري ⬆ **dari** "year"
22	القابل **al-qâbil** "next (year)"	سال آينده **sâl-i âyanda**	كيدرجه يل **kiderje yıl**	تخرونوا **tuḫronu**	هيرو **heru** ⬆ "last year"
23	الربيع **al-rabīʿ** "spring"	بهار **bahâr**	ياي **yay**	انيكسي **aniksi**	دارس الكالكامي **daric algalik-ami** ⬆ "next year (following year or years)"
24	الصيف **al-ṣaif** "summer"	تابستان **tâbistân**	ياز **yaz**	كالوكيرن **kalokerin**	كاروُن **karun** ⬆ "spring"

[1] Ms. ائل بستي.

[2] Or *perisi*.

25	الخريف **al-ẖarîf** "Autumn"	بايز **pâyîz**[1]	كوز **küz**	فثينوبرن **ftinoporon**[2]	يامارن **yamarn** ⬆ "summer"	
26	الشتا **al-šitâ**[3] "winter"	زمستان **zamistân**	قش **qıš**	ييموس **yimos**	آشون **ašun** ⬆ "autumn"	
27	الريح **al-rîḥ** "wind"	باد **bâd**	يل **yel**	انيموس **anemos**	سمييرين **cmyerin** ⬆ "winter"	
28	الجمد **al-jamad** "ice"	يخ **yaẖ**	بوز **buz**	باغوس **paġos**	هوغمن **hoġmn** ⬆ "wind"	
29	الثلج **al-ṯalj** "snow"	برف **barf**	قار **qar**	يونين **yonin**	باغ **baġ** ⬆	
30	المطر **al-maṭar** "rain"	باران **bârân**	يغمر **yaġmır**	فروخوس **vroẖos**	سوين **cuyn** ⬆ "snow"	
31	الندي **al-nadâ** "dew"	نَم **nam**	اوُل **öl**	*دروشيا ***drošiya**	**OMITTED**	

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	ARABIC	MONGOL			
1	كرسية [***] "chair, throne"	سنجلي "chair, seat, stool"	2	مستريح **mustariîḥ** "resting, relaxed, calm"	انغلان **anġulan**[3]

[1] For *pâ'iz*.

[2] Perhaps فتينوبورن *ftinoporon*.

[3] For *amġulan*, "repose."

3	العالي **al-ʿâlî** "high, tall, lofty, sublime, excellent"	دادو* **dêdü** "upper, superior "sublime"[k]	8	الاطرية **al-iṭriya**	كوكا لاخيشه **köke lâḫîša** "a kind of vermicelli"
4	الطرئف **?** ?	كهير **kehir** "bay, chestnut (color of horse)"[l]	9	الصياد **al-ṣayyâd** "a fowler, falconer"	*سباوجي **sibauči** "falconer"
5	الاشقر **al-ašqar** "a chestnut horse, esp-cially with black"	جردا **jerde** "chestnut horse"	10	*البلخس **al-balaḫš**[2] "hyacinth, ruby"	تورمى **?** ?
			11	[***] [***] ?	[***]
6	الزمن **al-zaman** "time"	[***] **?** ?		?	
7	معمور **maʿmûr** "flourishing, prosperous"	الجاتو **öljêtü**	12	الصقر **al-ṣaqr** "setting on fire"	*قتاغو **qatâġu**[3]

[1] Also *kehер*. Elsewhere, ms. p. 204B1 the Arabic for this term is given as كميت *kumait* "reddish brown". The same word is used to define Turkic *toru* in the *At-Tuḥfat* and the *Kitâb al-Idrâk*. Another Arabic term for this is *šâhibalût*.

[2] Dozy, I. 109, "rubis balais,...vient du mot *balakhchân*, qui est employé souvent pour designer la province de Badakhchân." Ligeti read this as الناجش *al-nâjiš* "traqueur des bétes fauves ou féroces qui les fait lever et les poussor du coté du chasseur" (cf. Steingass, 1367 "one who beats up game for sportsmen") and the Mong. as تورجي *torči* "oiseleur au filet."

[3] In the ms. the Mong. form is given as قمعو *qamġu* "to gather together, to sweep together" (Lessing, 926) which Kara emends to the form noted here (Lessing, 943 *qata-* "to dry up, to become hard, to waste away physically"). He suggests here "'to dry, to temper by heating,' which is *qala-* < *qalaġa*, "cf. also his suggestion of شتاغو *šitâġu* "to burn."

13	الحرز **al-ḥirz** "fortified place, refuge"	*مناغو ***manâġu**[1]	18	ARABIC		PERSIAN
19	المسجيد **al-masjîd** "mosque"	مسكد **masgid**				
14	التفكر **al-tafakkur** "thinking, reflecting, meditating"	سيتككو **setkigü**	20	السراط **al-sirâṭ** "street"		كوى جشان* **kûy-i čašân** "a street of passage"
			21	[***] **?** ?		[***] **?** ?
15	المكدي **al-mukaddî** "mendicant, beggar"	قوي رونجي **quyrunči** ?[2]	22	الصفر **al-ṣufr** "brass"		ارمك **?** ?
16	الجانب **al-jânib** "side, flank"	يان **yân**	23	الوبر **al-wabr**[3]		رسئور **?**
17	الابتدا بالشي **al-ibtidâ bi'l-šay** "the beginning of the thing"	ترلكو **terülekü** "beginning"	24	قوس قزح **qaus quzaḥa** "rainbow"		[***] **?**
25	البعة **al-biʿa** "church, synagogue"	كليسا **kalîsa**				

[1] Ms. مناغو Ligeti translates *manâġu* as "veiller, surveiller, garder."

[2] Or قوي دوقجي *quyduqči*.

[3] Or *al-wabar* "hair, fur of camels and goats" Another possibility is الوتر *al-watr* " string of a bow."

26	الكنيسة **al-kanîsa** "church; synagogue"	كنيست **kanîsat**
27	النفس **al-nafas** "breath"	دم **dam**
28	الروح **al-rûḥ** "soul"	جان **jân**
29	الصدع **al-ṣad**[c1] "crevice, fissure, crack"	ىلف
30	الحارس **al-ḥâris** "guard, watchman"	باسبان **pasbân**
31	الحريف **al-ḥarîf** "fellow worker, associate, partner, mate, companion"	همپشت **hampušt**[2] "companion, assistant"

[1] Or *al-sudġ* "temple (anat.), earlock, lovelock" or "moutain goad or gazelle" (Varisco).

[2] Perhaps to be read as همپیشه *hampîša* "of the same craft."

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	GREEK	ARMENIAN
193—col.A					
1	المرعي **al-marʿâ** "pasture"	جرازار **čarâzâr**	اطلغ **oṭlaġ**	لفادين **livadin**	مارك **mark**
2	المصيف **al-maṣîf** "summer residence"	جايكاه استان **jâygâh-i istân** "summer dwelling"	ايلغ **aylaġ** "summer place"	*كالوكير ينوس توبوس ***kalokerinos topos** "summer place"	امرن ديغن **amran deġn**
3	السيل **al-sail** "torrential stream"	اب رود **âb-i rûd**	اقن **aqın**	ييمارى **yimari**	هَيغيغ **heġeġ**
4	الرعد **al-raʿd** "thunder"	تندر **tundar**	اتكُن ***ötkün**	فروندى **vrondi**	امروك **amrok** "storm, tempest"
5	البرق **al-barq** "lightning"	درخش **daraḫš**	ييلدرم **yıldırım**	*ستر بسيمون ***stripsimon** "twisting"	كيساك **gaydzag**
6	البرد **al-bard** "coldness, cold"	سرما **sarmâ** "cold"	طلمي **ṭulmı** "cold"[1]	كريون **kriyon** "cold"	سورت **curt, curd** "cold"
7	الحر **al-ḥarr** "heat"	گرما **garmâ**	اسي **ısi**	*زيستي **zesti**	شوغ **šoġ**

[1] See also ms. p. 191B29.

8	الغيم **al-ġaim** "clouds"	ابر **abr**	بلت **bulıt**[1]	سينفون **sinefon** "cloud"	آنب **anp** "cloud"
9	الضباب **al-ḍabâb** "fog"	ميغ **mîġ**	طمان **ṭuman**	اومخلي **omiẖli**	بال **pal**
10	المشتي **al-mušattâ**[2] "winter residence"	جاي زمستان **jay-i zamistân** "abode of winter"	قشلغ **qıšlaġ** "winter quarters"	ييمونكوس توبوس **yimonikos topos** "winter place"	سميرن* ديغن **cmerən deġn** "winter place"
11	الخضرة **al-ẖuḍra** "vegetation, verdure"	سبزي **sabzî** "verdure"	ياش **yaš** "green"	براسيا **prasiya**[3] "garden-patch"	كناج **ganač** "green"
12	الحشيش **al-ḥašîš** "grass"	گياه **gîyâh**	اوط **oṭ**	خرتارين **ẖortarin**	خود **ẖod**
13	السما **al-samâ'** "sky"	اسمان **âsmân** "heaven"	كوك **kök**	اورانوس **uranos**	ايركينك **ergink**
14	الارض **al-arḍ** "earth"	زَمين **zamîn**	يير **yer**	اي يي **i yi** "the earth"	كيدين **kedin**
15	الجبل **al-jabal** "mountain"	كُوهْ **kûh**	طاغ **ṭaġ**	فونين **vunin**	ليرن **lern**

[1] Or *bulut*.
[2] Or *al-maštâ*.
[3] Ms. : براميا.

16	الحجر **al-ḥajar** "stone"	سَنكْ **sang** 	تاش **taš** 	بيترا **petra** "rock"	كارْ **kar**
17	المدر **al-madar** "clods of earth or mud, clay"	كُلوُخ **kulûḫ** "earth, clay, unburnt brick"	كسك **kesek** "clod of earth, mud, brick"	بلثارن **pliṭarin** "brick"	*كوغسن ***kuġcn**[1] "clod of earth"
18	الصحرا **al-ṣaḥrâ**[3] "steppe, desert"	دَشْت **dašt** "plain without water"	يازي **yazı** "plain"	كانبوس **kampos** "plain"	*تاشت **tašt** "plain, field"
19	التل **al-tall** "hill"	*بَلندي **balandî** "summit"	تبه **tepe** "hill"	فونارين **vunarin** "hill"	بلور **plur** "hill"
20	البحر **al-baḥr** "sea"	دريا **daryâ** 	دنغز **deṅġiz** 	ثالاسا **ṯalasa** 	سوڤ **dzov**
21	الرجلة **al-rijla** "watercourse from stony parts into plain"	جُوي **jûy** "running stream"	اُكز **ögüz** "river, stream"	بوتامين **potamin** "brook, rivulet"	ارو **aru** "brook"
22	النهر **al-nahr** "river"	رود **rûd** "river"	ارق **arıq** "river"[2]	ميغالوبوتامين **meġalopotamin** "large river"	كيدن **kedn** "river"

[1] Ms. كوعرن.

[2] Also "irrigation canal." Clauson, *ED*, 214.

23	الغادير **al-ġadîr** "pond"	ابكير **âb-gîr**	*كول **köl** "pool, lake"	*ايستيرنا **isterna** "cistern, reservoir"	ارق **ariq**
24	العين **al-ʿain** "spring, "source"	چشمه **čašma** "fountain"	بنكار **pıngar**[1]	بيغادين **piġadin**	اخبر **aḫper** "source"
25	السفينة **al-safîna** "ship"	كشتي **kištî** "a boat"	كمي **kemi**	كارافين **karavin**	ناڤ **naw**
26	الزورق **al-zauraq** "boat"	سماري **sumârî** "a ship"	قيوق **qayuq** "a small boat"	سندالين **sandalin** "flat boat"	بوكر ناڤ **pokr naw** "small ship"
27	البئر **al-biʾr** "well"	چاه **čâh**	قيوُ **quyu**	فليترون **fletron**[2]	هور **hor**
28	الدلو **al-dalw** "leather bucket, bucket"	دول **dûl**[3]	قوا **qova**	اسكوما **askoma**	جرهان **črhan** "bucket"
29	البلد **al-balad** "town"	شهر **šahr**	السن **ulus**[4]	كاستريون **kastriyon**	كاغاك **kaġak**

[1] Also *bingar, pungar, mungar* etc., see Clauson, *ED*, 351.

[2] Or *flitron*.

[3] Ms. has دَوْل.

[4] < Turk. *uluš* "country" > Mong. *ulus* ultimately denoting "nation, people, tribe" (Clauson, *ED*, 152). It is in the Mongol form that it is found in Osm. and other Turkic languages. In its usage in the Hexaglot, it curiously parallels the semantic development of Old Pers. (Avestan) *xsaθra* "kingdom" > *šahr*.

30	الولاية **al-wilâya** "province"	ولايت **vilâyat**	ايل **il**	خورن **ẖoran**	ايركير **ergir**

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1	القرية **al-qarya** "village, small town"	ديه* **dîh**	كنت **kent**	خريون **ẖoriyon**	كيغ **keġ**
2	الطين **al-ṭîn** "clay"	كل **gîl**	بالجق **balčıq**	بيلوس **pilos**	شاغاخ **šaġaẖ**
3	التراب **al-turâb** "earth, dust, soil, dirt"	خاك **ẖâk**	تبرق **topraq**	خومان **ẖoman**	ماخير **maẖir**
4	البيت **al-bait** "house"	خانه **ẖâna**	او **ev**[1]	اسبيتين **ospitin**	دون **dun**
5	الباب **al-bâb** "door, gate"	دَر **dar**	قبو **qapu**	ثيرا **ṯira**	تورن **turn**
6	الحانوت **al-ḥânût** "store, shop"	دوكان **dukkân**	كبت **kebit**	ايرغا ستيرين **erġastirin** "workshop, shop"	خانوت **ẖanut** "shop"

[1] Elsewhere in the *Hexaglot* noted as ايو *iv*.

7	السطح **al-saṭḥ** "roof"	بام **bâm**	اجك **öček**[1]	دومان **doman**	دنيوك **dəniwk**[2]
8	الزلي **al-zillî** "carpet"[4]	جامه زمين **jâma-yi zamîn**[5] "ground-cloth"	تشكو **töšegü**[3]	ابلومان **aploman** "floor covering, kind of rug or mat"[6]	كاربيت **garbet** "carpet, rug"
9	المطرح **al-maṭraḥ** "mattress"[7]	مامه خواب **jâma-yi ẖvâb** "bed-clothes"	توشك **töšek** "mattress"	سترومي **strosi** "mattress"	انكوغين **angoġin** "mattress"
10	المخدة **al-miḫadda** "cushion, pillow"	بالشت **bâlišt**	يستق **yastıq**	برسكفالادين **proskefaladin**	بارس **parc**
11	الدواج **al-duwâj** "covering, blanket"	لحاف **liḥâf** "blanket, coverlet"	يرغان **yorġan**	افابلومان **efaploman**	لحاف **lhaw**

[1] Or *öjek*.

[2] Or *denikk*.

[3] < **töše-*, *döše-* "to spread out" (Sevortjan, III, 333-335; Clauson, *ED*, 561, 563), cf. *tošek* "mattress, bedding, Čağ. *tošek* "carpet, mattress, for sleeping."

[4] < Pers. *zailû* (Lane, [1867], 1242), cf. Steingass, 634 "a kind of woolen blanket worn by the poor," but *zilûča* "a small woolen garment or carpet."

[5] Lit. "floor-covering."

[6] Lit. "something spread out or extended."

[7] See W. Diem, H.-P. Radenberg, *Dictionary of the Arabic Material of S.D. Goitein's A Mediterranean Society* (Wiesbaden, 1994),133 : *maṭraḥ* "mattress, see also Dozy, II, 32, "lit, lieu, place où l'on se couche" and S. Spiro, *An Arabic-English Dictionary of the Colloquial Arabic of Egypt* (Cairo, 1985, reprint Beirut, 1973), 363 *turrâḥa* "mattress."

12	الشفة **al-šaffa** "thin veil or cloth"	چادر **čâdar** "a veil"	برنجك **bürünčük**[1] "cloak, veil"	سافانون **savanon** "shroud"	سافان **sawan** "veil, shroud"
13	القدر **al-qidr** "cooking pot"	ديك **dîg**	ايسيج **isič**	سوكا **tsuka**	بودوك **budug** "pot, kettle"
14	المغرفة **al-miġrafa** "large spoon, laddle, scoop"	كفكير **kafgîr**[2]	جمجا **čömče**	خوليارين **ḫuliyarin**	شريب **šrep**
15	الغضارة **al-ġiḍâra** "(earthen-ware) dish"[4]	كاسه **kâsa** "plate, saucer"	اياق **ayaq** "bowl, cup"[3]	بيناكين **pinakin** "plate, dish"	بناك **bnag** "dish"
16	القدح **al-qadaḥ** "drinking cup"	بيَالَهْ **piyâla**	سغراق **saġraq**	بوتيرين **potirin**	تناكه* **teneke**
17	السكين **al-sikkîn** "knife"	كارد **kârd**	بيجاق **bıčaq**	مايرين **mayerin**	تناك **tənak**

[1] Or *bürünček*, *bürünjük* etc.

[2] For *kafk-gîr*.

[3] Clauson, *ED*, 270.

[4] Diem, Radenberg, *Dictionary*, 156 *ġaḍâr* "earthenware," *ġaḍâ'irî* "maker of porcelain-like translucid dishes;" Dozy, II, 216, *ġaḍâr* "la porcelaine," *ġiḍâr/ġuḍâr* "gran plat" > Port. *alguidar*.

18	المقدحة **al-miqdaḥa** "fire-steel"	آتش زَنَه **âtiš-zana**	جقمق **čaqmaq**	بيريفغالون **pireġvalon**[1]	اتسيك* **atesik**
19	الرحا **al-raḥâ** "handmill"	آسيا **âsiyâ** "a mill"	تكرمن **tegirmen** "mill"	ميلوس **milos** "mill"	جغاسك **ṭaġack** "mill"
20	الرحل **al-raḥl** "baggage, goods"[2]	كالا **kâlâ** "any kind of household furniture"	يك **yük** "load, baggage"	روخا **ruḫa** "baggage"	كوماش **gumaš** "wool(en)"
21	المال **al-mâl** "property, wealth"	خواسته **ḫwâsta** "riches, possessions"	طوار **ṭavar** "property, wealth"	بلوتوس **plutos** "wealth, riches"	كامش **kameš**
22	النار **al-nâr** "fire"	آتَش **âtiš**	اوط **oṭ**	استيبا **estiya**	كراك **grag**
23	الفص **al-faṣṣ** "stone of a ring"	نگينْ* **nigīn** "a ring; a precious stone set in a ring"	يزقاش **yüz-qaš**[3] "ring with a bezel"	فليمدين **vlimidin** "ring,jewelry"	اكن **agn** "gem, stone"
24	اللبد **al-libd** "felt"	نمد **namad**	كجه **keče**	كيندكلون **kenduklon**	تاغك **taġik**

[1] Perhaps بيريغالون *pireġalon*.

[2] Diem, Radenberg, *Dictionary*, 80.

[3] Perhaps for يزك قاش *yüzük qaš*, Cf. Osm. *yüzük kašı* "collet of a ring" (Redhouse, II, 615); cf. also *qaš* "jade" precious stone (Clauson, *ED*, 669-670).

25	الابرة **al-ibra** "needle"	سوزَنْ **sûzan**	يكنه **yigne**	فيلونين **velonin**	أسيغن **aseġn**
26	المشط **al-mušṭ** "comb"	شانه **šâna**	طرق **ṭaraq**	ختينين **ḫtenin**	ساندر **sandr**
27	المقص **al-miqaṣṣ** "(pair) of scissors"	نَاخُن كير **nâḫun-gîr** "scissors"	سندو **sindü**[1]	بساليدن **psalidin**	مكراد **mgrad**
28	المسن **al-misann** "whetstone"	آب سانه **apsâna**	بلوه **bilev**[2]	اكونين **akonin**	ايسان **esan**
29	المراة **al-mir³âh** "mirror"	ايْنَه **âyîna**	كزانكو **közengü**	كاثريفتين **kaṯreftin**	هايلي **ḫayli**
30	الخابئة **al-ḫâbi³a** "large vessel, jar"	خُمْ **ḫum**	كب **küp**	بيثارين **piṯarin**	كراس **garas**

193—col.C

	ARABIC	PERSIAN			
1	القانصة **al-qânişa** "gizzard"	سنك دانه **sang-dâna** "gizzard of a bird"	2	دود القز **dûd al-qazz** "silk worm"	كرم بيله **kirm-i pîla**

[1] More commonly *sındu* (Clauson, *ED*, 836), cf. Osm. *sındı* "large shears."

[2] Perhaps بلوْ *bilev* ? < *bilegü*, Qıpčaq *bilev*, *bilewü*. The *Kitâb al-İdrâk*, 35, notes the Türkmen form بلكو *bilegü*, see also Clauson, *ED*, 341.

3	الجاموس **al-jâmûs** "buffalo"	كَاو ميش **gâv-mîš**		11	الاقليم **al-iqlîm** "climate, region"	كشوَرْ **kišvar**
4	الموج **al-mauj** "anxiety"[1]	اشوب **âšû** "terror, dread, fear"		12	شجر السرو **šajar al-sarw** "cypress tree"	كاج **kâj** "a wild pine tree, a fir tree"
5	القناة **al-qanât** "canal"	كَريز **karîz**		13	السلم **al-sullam** "ladder, (flight of) stairs"	ناردبان **nârdubân** "a staircase, ladder"
6	النديم **al-nadîm** "drinking companion"	هم قدح **ham-qadaḥ** "a boon-companion"		14	الكماة **al-kamʾa** "mushroom truffle"	كمسك ? ?
7	الضهيج **al-ḍajîʿ** "bedfellow"	هم بستر **ham-bistar**		15	ضمران **ḍamrân**	شاه اسبرم **šâh-isparam** "sweet basil"
8	الخان **al-ẖân** "caravansaray"	كاروان سراى **kârvânsarây** "basil-royal"		16	النبق **al-nabq** "Christ's-thorn lotus fruit"	كنار **kunâr**[2] "the lote-fruit"
9	القصر **al-qaṣr** "castle"	كوشك **kûšk**		17	الفستق **al-fustuq** "pistachio"	بيسته **pîsta**
10	الخندق **al-ẖandaq** "ditch, trench"	كنده **kanda** "a ditch round fortified town"				

[1] Dozy, II, 651 "s'inquiéter."

[2] Or *kunnâr.*

18	السنارة **al-sinnâra** "fishing tackle, fish hook"	جوشه **jûša** ?	
19	الرشاد **al-rašâd** "garden grass, cress"	سبيداب **sapidâb** "a sort of food"	
20	الهندبا **al-hindibâ'** "wild chicory, endive"	كاسنه[2] و تلخه ***kâsna wa talḫa** "endive, white succory" and "tares, darnel"	
21	البقل **al-baql** "herbs, pot-herbs"	تره* **tara** "garden herbs"	
22	[***] **?** ?	[***] **?** ?	
23	باطن **bâṭin** "eggplant"	باتنكا* **pâtingâ**	
24	قوله امين *qauluhu* **amîn** "reliable"	استوان **ustuvân**	
25	قوله فلان ابله *qauluhu* **fulân ablah** "someone (who) is stupid"[1]	نادان **nâdân**	
26	الجاهل **al-jâhil** "ignorant"	نادانا **nâdânâ**	
27	ثبت **ṯabt** "firm fixed"	ثبوت كرده **ṯabût karda** "made firm"	
28	ثخين و صفيق **ṯaḫîn wa ṣafîq** "thick" and "thick, in texture (cloth)"	زفت **zaft** "thick, coarse"	
29	نقيه **naqîh** "weak"	نرمخى **narmḫî** "soft-natured"	
30	الذكى **al-ḏakiy** "intelligent"	زيرك* و هنرمند **zîrak wa hunar mand** "intelligent" and learned"	

[1] In 24 and 25, *qauluhu* "the speaker said." *Fulân* "so and so," perhaps, here, a scribal error.

[2] = *kâsnî* or كاشنى *kâšnî*.

194—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	GREEK	ARMENIAN
1	الكانون **al-kânûn** "hearth"	آتشدان **âtišdân**	أُجق **ojaq**	باريستيا **paristiya**	بغايك **pġarik**
2	الدبة **dabba** "skin bag, tumbler; flacon, bouteille"	دبة **dabbat** "a vessel made of raw skins in the form of a jar or large bottle"	ياغلق **yaġlıq**[1]	فيكين **vikin** "jar, cask"	سيطان **ciṭan** "vessel to carry oil"
3	الحنطة **al-ḥinṭa** "wheat"	كندم **gandum**	بغدا* **buġda**	سيتارين **sitarin**	سورين **coren**
4	الشعير **al-šaʿir** "barley"	جو **jau**	اربه **arpa**	كريثارين* **kriṯarin**	كاري **kari**
5	الدخن **al-duḫn** "pearl millet"	كاورس **gâvars** "millet"	طارغ **ṭarıq**	كيخروس **keḫros**	كويريك **goyrik**
6	العدس **al-ʿadas** "lentils"	نسك ميزو **nask, mîžû**	برجق **burčaq**	فاكي **faki**	اوسبن **ospn**[2]
7	الارز **al-aruzz** "rice"	برنج **birinj**	بيرغن **bırġun**	اورزين **orizin**	برنس **princ**

[1] < Turk. *yaġ* "grease, fat, oil." In modern Turkic, *yaġlıq* is largely used in the sense of "handkerchief" (cf. Osm. *yağlık* "napkin, handkerchief" (see Sevortjan, IV, 61; *TS*, vi, 4199-4201, "mendil, peşkir, bez parçası").

[2] Or *osbn*.

8	الدقيق **al-daqîq** "flour"	أرد **ârd** "flour-meal"	اون **un**	آليفرين **alevrin**	*اليـر ***alir**
9	النخالة **al-nuḫâla** "bran"	سَبوس **sabûs**	سكتي **sökti**	بيدرا ***pidira**[1]	تيب **tep**
10	الخبز **al-ḫubz** "bread"	نان **nân**	اتمك **etmek**	بسومين **psomin**	هاس **hac**
11	الطعام **al-ṭaᶜâm** "food"	خُورْدني **ḫvurdanî**	اش **aš**	فاييتن **fayiton**	سباس **sbas**[2]
12	الخوان **al-ḫuwân** "table"[3]	خوان **ḫvân**	تركي **türki**	ترابيزين **trapezin**	سغان **seġan**
13	العسل **al-ᶜasal** "honey"	انكبين **angubîn**[4]	بال **bal**	ميلين **melin**	ميغر **meġr**
14	السمن **al-samn** "clarified butter"	روغن **rauġan** "clarified butter"	سوجو **süčü** ⬇ "sweet"	فوترون **vutiron** "butter"	ايغ **eġ**
15	الحلو **al-ḥulw** "sweet"	شيرين **šîrîn**	آجي **ajı** ⬇ "bitter"	غليكن **ġlikin**	كاغسر **kaġcr**

[1] Or perhaps *pidura*. Ms. : شدًا

[2] Or *spas*.

[3] Or *ḫiwân* "dinner-table."

[4] Perhaps *angubîn*, cf. ms. : انكُبين

16	الحامض **al-ḥâmiḍ** "sour, acid"	ترش **turuš**	قوجي **ṣučı** ⬇ "wine"	اوكفينن **oksinon**	تتو **ttu**
17	الخمر **al-ḫamr** "wine"	سيكي **sîkî**	آزق **azıq** ⬇ "provisions"	كراسين **krasin**	كيني **kini**
18	الزاد **al-zâd** "provisions"	ئرسه **?**	ات **it´** ⬇ "meat"	ديكفين **diyikisin**	باشار **bašar**
19	اللحم **al-laḥm** "meat; flesh"	كوشت **gûšt**	جيك ات **čig it** ⬇ "raw meat"	كرياس **kreyas**	ميس **mis**
20	اللحم النيء **al-laḥm al-nî'** "raw meat"	كوشت خام **gûšt-i ḫâm**	بشغ ات **pišiġ it** ⬇ "cooked meat"	ابفيتون كرياس **apsiton kreyas** "uncooked meat"	هوم ميس **hum mis** "uncooked meat"
21	اللحم المطبوخ **al-laḥm al-maṭbûḫ** "cooked meat"	كوشت بخته **gûšt-i puḫta**	سكلمش* **sögülmiš**⬇ "roasted"	ايبفيمينون كرياس **epsimenon kreyas**	ايباز ميس **epadz mis**
22	المشوي **al-mašwiyy** "roasted"	برْيان **biryán** "roasted"	اغز **aġuz** ⬇ "colostrum"	افتون **ofton**[1] roasted"	خرڤز **ḫorwow**[2]

[1] Or *ofton*.

[2] Or *ḫorwadz*.

23	اللبا[1] **al-libâ'** "colostrum"	فرشه **furša** "biestings"	سوت **süt** ⬇ "milk"	بيتيا **pitiya** "colostrum"	جاباس **čapadz** "uncooked (milk)"
24	اللبن **al-laban** "milk"	شير **šîr** "milk"	ايرن **ayran** ⬇ "butter-milk"	غالي **ġali**[2] "milk"	مَاسُن* **madzun** ⬇ "curdled milk"
25	المخيض **al-maḫîḍ** "buttermilk"	دوغ **dûġ** "butter-milk,"	بالق **balıq** ⬇ "fish"	ايراني ***ayrani(n)** "ayran"	قاتن **qatn** ⬆ "milk"
26	السمك **al-samak** "fish"	ماهي **mâhî** "a fish"	كماج **kömeč** ⬇ "baked bread in the ashes"[3]	اوبسارين **opsarin** "fish"	سوكن **cugn** "fish"
27	الملة **al-mullâ** "bread baked in hot ashes"	كلو **kulû**[4] "a large buttered cake"	طوز **ṭuz** ⬇ "salt"	بيتا **pita** "unleavened bread"[5]	بغارج **pġarč** "unleavened bread"
28	الملح **al-milḥ** "salt"	نمك **namak** "salt"	تورق **turaq** ⬇ "dried milk"[6]	آلاس **alas** "salt"	آغ **aġ** "salt"

[1] Ms. : اللثما.

[2] Perhaps غالن *ġalan*.

[3] Clauson, *ED*, 722.

[4] Ms. has : كَلوْ *kalû*.

[5] Cf. Modern Turkish *pide*.

[6] Clauson,, *ED*, 538 : čağ. *turaq* "a kind of dried milk which they put in a leather bag to store it." Cf. also Toparlı *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.* , 213 "yoğurttan yapılan yemek" citing the *Kitâb-ı Muqaddîme-yi Abu'l-Lavş as-Samarqandî*.

29	الشيراز **al-šîrâz** "curdled whey; a kind of cheese"	شيراز **šîrâz**	ياغ **yaġ** ⬇ "grease, fat, oil"	اوكسي غالان **oksi ġalan** "sour milk"	سيراخ **seraḫ**[1]
30	الشحم **al-šaḥm** "fat"	بيه **pîh** "fat, grease"	اجياغ **ičyaġ** "inner fat"	اكسونكين **aksungin** "fat, lard, grease"	*خراكغ **ḫarageġ**

194—col.B

1	الالية **al-alya** "fat tail (of a sheep)"	دنبه **dunba**	قيرق **quyruq**	دوماكي **dumaki**[2]	تماك **tmag**
2	السويق **al-sawîq** "kind of mush made of barley (also with sugar and dates)"	بست **pist** "meal of wheat barley or vetches, esp. when toasted"	قاوت **qavut** "roasted wheat ground to flour, gruel made of such flour"	*خوندري ***ḫondri**[3] "gruel, porridge"	بوخند **poḫind** "gruel, oats"
3	الفاكهة **al-fâkiha** "fruit(s)"	ميوا **mîva**	ييمش **yimiš**	*ابوريكون **oporikon**	مرك **mirg**[4]

[1] For *šereġ*.

[2] Or دوماكن *dumakin*.

[3] Or خوندرين *ḫondrin*. Ms. has رحوردي

[4] Or *mirk*.

4	التفاح **al-tuffâḥ** "apple(s)"	سيبْ **sîb**ˊ	المه **alma**	ميلون **milon**	خنزور **ḫncor**
5	الكمثري **al-kummaṯrâ** "pear"	امرود **amrûd**	ارمت **armut**	ابيدين **apidin**	طانز **ṭanc**[1]
6	المشمش **al-mišmiš** "apricot"	زرْدالو **zardâlû** a small apricot"	صارغ ارك **ṣarıġ erik**[2]	خروسي ملا **ḫrusi mila**[3]	سران **dziran**
7	الاجاص **al-ijjâṣ** "plum"	شفتالو **šaftâlû** "a peach (rough plum)"	قرا ارك **qara erik** "peach, plum"	*داماسكينون ***damaskinon**[4] "plum"	سالور **salor** "plum"
8	العنب **al-ʿinab** "grapes"	*انكور **angûr**	ازم **üzüm**	ستافلين **stafilin**	خاغوخ **ḫaġoḫ**
9	الغبيرا **al-ġubayrâ**[5] "jujube,[5] oleaster"	سنجدْ **sinjîd** "the jujube-tree and fruit"	يكده **yigde** "jujube tree"	زينفون **zinzifon** "jujube tree"	بشاديك **pšadik** "oleaster, jujube"

[1] For *danc*.

[2] In ms. shifted into the Greek column. Lit. "yellow fruit" (see Clauson, *ED*, 222, *erük*, *sarı(ġ) erik* "apricot, *qara erik* "plum").

[3] Or خروسو ملا *ḫrusomila*.

[4] Ms. has : داناداسكرون

[5] Sarı Mevlûd, 436 *al-ġubairâ'* "igde ağacı veya yemişi.," Redhouse, 301 اكده "a variety of jujube, fruit of zyzyphus, jujuba," Dozy, II, 200, "pouliot;" Houtsma, *TAG*, Arabic, 8/ Germ. trans. 107 "Zizyphus."

10	البطيخ **al-biṭṭîḫ** "melon, watermelon"	خَرْبُزَه **ḫarbuza**	قاون **qavun**	بيبنين **peponin**	خربزاك **ḫarbzak**[1]
11	الشجر **al-šajar** "tree"	درخت **daraḫt**	اغاج **aġač**	ديندريون **dendriyon**	سار **dzar**
12	الخلاف **al-ḫilâf** "willow"[3]	بيد **bîd**	*سكت **sögüt**	اي تيَا **iteya**[2]	كاغخمي **gaġḫami** "abele tree, white asp"
13	الغصن **al-ġuṣn** "branch"	شاخ **šâḫ**	بتق **butaq**	كلونوس **klonos**	جوغ **juġ**
14	الاصل **al-aṣl** "root"	بيخ **bîḫ**	دوب **düb**	ريزا **riza**	داك **dag** "bottom"
15	الورد **al-ward** "rose"	كُل **gul**	ججك **čiček**[4]	رودون **rodon**	قارت **vart**
16	الورق **al-waraq** "leaf"	*تلك **talk**[5] "gold leaf"	يبرق **yapraq** "leaf"	فيلون **filon** "leaf"	ديريڤ **derew** "leaf"

[1] Or *ḫarbzag*.

[2] Or *etiya*, *iteya*, *itiya*.

[3] Steingass, 470, Sarı Mevlût, 436 "söğüt (salkın söğüt)."

[4] Normally "flower," but in Khwârazmian Turkic and in Ibn Muhannâ it denoted "rose" (see Clauson, *ED*, 400).

[5] The ms. has : ملك. Above is بر perhaps a correction for برك *barg* "leaf of a tree."

17	الطرفا*	كَزْ	يلغن	*ميرينن*	موشي
	al-ṭarfâ[1]	**gaz**	**yılġın**[2]	***mirinin***[3]	**mošay**[4]
	"tamarisk"				
18	الشوك	خار	تكان	انكاثين	بوش
	al-šauk	**ẖâr**	**tiken**	**ankaṯin**	**puš**
	"thorns"	"a thorn"		"thorn"	
19	الثوم	سير	سرمسق	سكوردون	سختور
	al-ṯûm	**sîr**	**sarmısaq**	**skordon**	**sẖtor**
	"garlic"				
20	البصل	بياز	سغان	كروميدين	سوخ
	al-baṣal	**piyâz**	**soġan**	**kromidin**	**soẖ**
	"onions"				
21	الثوب	جامه	طون	بانين	كداڤ
	al-ṯaub	**jâma**	**ṭon**	**panin**	**gdaw**
	"garment, dress; garb"	"a garment"	"garment"	"clothes"	"clothes"
22	القميص	پيراهَن	كنكلك*	ايماتين	شابيك
	al-qamîṣ	**pîrâhan**	**könglek**	**imatin**	**šabik**[5]
	"shirt"				
23	السراويل	شلوار	ايم	فُراكين	ڤارديك
	al-sarâwîl	**šalvâr**	**im**[6]	**vrakin**	**wrdik**
	"trousers"	trousers, drawers"			

[1] Ms. الطرقاي

[2] Or *yılġun*.

[3] Ms. can also be read as ميريني *mirini*.

[4] Or *moši*.

[5] Or *šabig*.

[6] Clauson, *ED*, 155 : *üm*, *TS*, iii, 2065, *im* "iç donu, don."

24	القبا **al-qabâʾ** "outer garment with full-length sleeves"	قبا **qabâ** "a garment; a short tunic open in front"	قفتان **qaftan** "outer garment or robe"	قفادين **kavadin** "long garment"	كبًا **gaba**
25	المنطقة **al-minṭaqa** "belt, girdle"	كَمَر **kamar**	قر **qur**	فراكولورين* **vrakolurin**	كمران **gamran**
26	الرانات **al-rânât** "gaiters"[1]	رانين **rânîn** "breeches, drawers"	اشم **išim** "gaiters, breeches greaves"[2]	توفين **tuvin** "leggings"	بادنجك **badnjak**
27	الخف **al-ḫuff** "slipper"	موزه **mûza** "a boot"	اتك **etik** "boot slipper"	بتيكين **patikin** "boot slipper"	كوشيك **gošik**[3]
28	الدباج **al-dibâj** "brocade"	ديبا **dîbâ**	بارجين **barčın**	فلاتين **vlatin**	تيباك **tibak/tibag**
29	ثوب مقصور **ṯaub maqṣûr** "garment of linen"	جامه سبيد **jâma-i sapîd** "white garment"	كمش بيز **kümüš bez** "silver cloth"	اسبرون بانين **aspron panin** "white clothing"	لقاساس كلاف **lwacadz halaw** "washed blanched linen"

[1] Dozy, I, 576, "sort de chaussure."
[2] Clauson, *ED*, 155, 978 *yišim, išim* < *ič üm*, Toparlı, *Kıpçak*, 96, 249, *išim, yišim*.
[3] Or *gošig*.

30	المداس **al-madâs** "shoe"	كفش **kafš**	بشمق **bašmaq**	كاليا **kaliya**	موجك **mujak**[1]

194—col.C

	ARABIC	PERSIAN		ARABIC	PERSIAN
1	الخاين **al-ḫâ'in** "unreliable"	ناشتوار[2] **nâ-ustuwâr** "not trustworthy"	7	سخي وكريم **saḫîy wa karîm** "generous" and "noble; generous"	جوانمرد **juvân-mard** "brave, generous"
2	الحر **al-ḥurr** "free-born; free"	ازاد **âzâd**	8	العالي **al-ʿâlîy** "high, sublime, lofty, excellent"	عالي **ʿâlî**
3	الجزوع **al-jazûʿ** "impatient"	ناسكينة **nâ-sakînat** "not having tranquility of mind"	9	العالم **al-ʿâlim** "learned; scholar"	دانا **dânâ**
4	الصبي **al-ṣabîy** "boy"	كودك **kûdak** "kid"	10	الظاهر **al-ẓâhir** "visible, perceptible, manifest"	بيدا **paidâ** "clear, evident, manifest"
5	الصبور **al-ṣabûr** "(very) patient"	شكيبا **šikîbâ**[3] "extremely patient"	11	الطالح **al-ṭâliḥ** "bad, evil"	*نه خوب بد **na-ḫûb, bad** "not good," "bad"
6	الصالح **al-ṣâliḥ** "good; virtuous"	نيك سيرت **nîk-sîrat** "virtuous, moral, good"			

[1] Or *mujag*.

[2] Or can be read as ناشتوان *nâ-uštuwân*.

[3] Perhaps *šakîbâ*, cf. ms. : شكيبا

12	الحبشي **al-ḥabašî** "Abyssinian, black-colored horse"	سمند **samand** "dun or cream(color of a horse); a noble steed"	17	الاجانة **al-ijjâna** "large receptacle for linen, laundry"[1]	تغار **taġâr** "a provision bag hung by a horseman at each side of his horse"
13	الزمن **al-zamin** "worn out by old age"	بر جاي مانده **bar-jaymânda** "tired, worn down with fatigue"	18	الملحفة **al-milḥafa** "cover, blanket; wrap"	چدرشب **čâdiršab** "bed-sheets a large veil"
14	الوجع الالم **al-wajaʿ, al-alam** "pain, ache; ailment;" "suffering"	دَرْد **dard** "pain, disease"	19	الاغبش **al-aġbaš** "gray, ash-colored black (horse)"[2]	ديزج **daizaj** "a horse striped black from withers to the tail"[3]
15	الغيور **al-ġayûr** "jealous"	رشكون **raškûn**	20	السبت المضفور **al-sabat al-maḍfûr** "woven basket"	[***] ? ?
16	الميزان **al-mîzân** "a balance"	ترازو **tarâzû**	21	شجر العناب **šajar al-ʿunnâb** "jujube tree"	[***] [***] ? ?

[1] Mevlût Sarı, 14, *al-ijjâna* "leğen. Büyük çamaşır kabı."

[2] Mevlût Sarı, 1078, "boz, kül rengi." Dozy, II, 200, *aġbaš al-wajh* "qui a un visage sombre." Lane [1877], 2225, "intensely black horse," Wehr (4th ed.), 778, notes "dark (night), opaque, not transparent."

[3] Cf. *dez* "ash-colored, an ash-color with which certain animals are striped from the head to the tail, a black color, a bay horse" (Steingass, 553).

22 السنان
al-sinân
"spearhead"

سار نیزه
sar-i nîza
"head of a short spear"

23 القنينة والقارورة
al-qinnîna wa'l qârûra
"bottle; flacon" and "flask"

شیشه
šîša
"glass, bottle"

24 المقطع
al-miqṭa^{c}
"cutting instrument"

كاز
gâz[2]
"shears, scissors, forceps or anything similar"

25 الكور
al-kûr
"hearth, stove"

اتش دان
âtišdân

26 المبضع
al-mibḍa^{c}
"scalpel"

نیش
nîš

27 الصولجان
al-ṣaulajân
"staff with a curved end; polo mallet"

چوكان
čaugân
"a stick with one end bent used in a game at ball"

28 التمر
al-tamr
"dates, esp. dried ones"

خرما
ḫurmâ
"a date"

29 الرند
al-rand
"myrtle"

*مشكاور...
muškâvar..[1]

30 الوظيفة والراتب
al-waẓîfa wa'l-râtib
"daily ration, pay" and "pay, salary, daily allowance"

علفه
^{c}alafa
"salary"

[1] "Musk-bearing" ? Unattested.

[2] Or *kâz*.

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	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	GREEK	ARMENIAN
1	القلنسوة **al-qalan-suwa** "tall head-gear; cap"	كلاه **kulâh** "a conic hat of black lambskin"	برك **börk** "cap"	كميلافكين **kamilavkin** "a priest's high hat"	كداك **kdag**
2	اللباد **al-labbâd**[1] "felt"	قبا نمد **qabâ-yi namad** "a coarse, raintight cloak"	كيك **keyik**[2] "felt cap, felt cloak"	كابا **kapa** "capote, a shepherd's coarse cloak"	تاغيك **tağik** "felt"
3	الصدرة **al-ṣudra** "vest"	بغالتاق **baġaltâq** "a robe"	بغرتاق **baġırtaq**[3]	بيريستيثين **peristi̱tin** "breastband, bodice, corset"	اريسك
4	الفرو **al-farw** "fur(s)"	بوستين **pûstîn** "a fur garment"	اجمك **ičmek** "fur coat"[5]	غونا **ġuna** "fur garment"	مشتاك **muštak**[4] "pelt, fur-coat"
5	الجلد **al-jild** "skin"	بوست **pûst** "skin"	دري **deri**	ديرمان **derman**	مورتي **morti**

[1] This is perhaps اللبادة *al-lubbâda* "felt cap," see the Turkic entry.

[2] < Turk. *kiy-*, *key-* (< *ked-*), Osm. *giy-* "to dress, to put on, to wear," Türkmen *gey-* "to dress, to put on to wear." Kâšğarî/Dankoff, I, 299, renders Arab. *al-lubbâda* as *kedük* "felt cap" and "felt cloak" (see II, 168 and 235 where *käyük* is noted).

[3] Clauson, *ED*, 319, derives it from *bağır* "liver" = "a garment or wrapping to protect the liver," first noted in Kâšğarî/Dankoff, I, 372 *bağırdaq* "A women's bodice" (*ṣudra al-mar'a*). The form *bağıltaq* is also found and was borrowed into other languages in this form.

[4] Or *muštag*.

[5] Cf. Türkmen (*TRSI*, 365) *ičmek* "fur coat, short sheepskin coat."

6	السمور **al-sammûr** "sable"	سمور **samûr**	كشْ **kiš**	ريسوس **risos**	كزيني **gzeni** "sable skin"
7	الفنك **al-fanak** "fennec"	فنك **fanak**	قرسق **qarsaq**	*فانك ***fanak**	فاناك **fanak**
8	الفروة **al-farwa** "skin, hide"	*كول **kaval** "leather of a large coarse sheep-skin"	كرك **kürk** "fur, skin, hide"	برفيا غنا **proveyağuna**[1] "sheepskin-hide"	*ازيني **edzeni** "goat-skin"
9	الحلي **al-ḥalî** "piece of jewelry"	بيراية **pîrâya** "ornament"	*بنجق **bunčuq** "bead, jewel"	خرسافكون **ḫrusafikon**[2] "jewelry"	زاربند **zarband** "guilded"
10	اللولو **al-luʾluʾ** "pearl"	مروارید **marvârîd**	ينجو **yinčü**	متغاريتارين **marġaritarin**	ماركريد **markrid**
11	القلادة **al-qilâda** "necklace"	گردن بند **gardan-band** "necklace"	بغمق **boġmaq** "necklace"	*بريكتكون ***peri yek-tikon** "containing, embracing"	كيرك **kayrak**[3] "necklace"
12	ذهب **ḏahab** "gold"	زَرْ **zar**	ألتون **altun**	خرسافين **ḫrusafin**[4]	اوسكي **oski**[5]

[1] Or *proviyağuna*.
[2] Or *ḫrisafikon*.
[3] Or *kerak, kayrag*.
[4] Or *ḫrisafin*.
[5] Or *osgi*.

13	الفضة **al-fiḍḍa** "silver"	نقره **nuqra**	كمش **kümüš**	اسيمين **asimin**	ارساد **ardzad**
14	الورق **al-waraq** "paper money, banknotes"	درام **diram**[1] "a silver coin; money"	يرمق **yarmaq** "silver; coins"	اريرا **aryira** "silver, money"	ترام **tram** "money"
15	النحاس **al-nuḥâs** "copper"	مسين* **misîn**[2] "made of copper"	بقر **baqır**	خالكومان **ẖalkoman**	بغينس **bġinc**
16	الشبة **al-šabah** "brass"	حوْلاَ ?	توج **tuj** "bronze"	ييتون **yiton** "cast, molded (metal), a metal alloy"	تغين بغينس **teġin bġinc** "yellow copper, brass"
17	الحديد **al-ḥadîd** "iron"	اهن **âhan**[3]	دمر **demir**	سيدرن **sideron**	اركات **erkat**[4]
18	الخيل **al-ẖail** "horse(s)"	اسب **asb**	اط **aṭ**	الوكون **aloġon**	سي **ci**
19	البغل **al-baġl** "mule"	استر **astar**	قتر **qatır**	فورذنين* ***vordonin**	جوري **čori**

[1] Vocalized in ms. as دَرَم *daram*.

[2] Ms. has مسنْ.

[3] Vocalized in ms. as اَهِن *ahin*.

[4] Or *ergat*.

20	الحمار **al-ḥimâr** "donkey"	خر **ḫar**	اشك **ešek**	غيدورين **ġaydurin**	ايش **eš**
21	الجحش **al-jaḥš** "young donkey"	خركُرَ **ḫar-kurra** "an ass's colt"	قتق **qotuq** "new born donkey"[1]	بلارين **pularin** "colt, foal"	اش كداك **eš godak** "young donkey"
22	الجمل **al-jamal** "camels"	اُشْتُرْ **uštur**	دوه **deve**	كاميلين **kamilin**	اوغد **uġd**
23	الفصيل **al-faṣîl** "young (weaned) camel"	اشتربجه **uštur-bača** "infant of a camel"	بوطه **boṭa** "camel colt"	كاميلوبولون **kamilopulon**	اوغ كداك **uġd godak** "small camel"
24	الفحل **al-faḥl** "male camel"	اُشتر نرْ **uštur-i nar** "male camel"	بغرا **buġra** "male camel"	كاميلين ثيليكون **kamilin ṯilikon** ⬇ "female camel"	مادك اوغد **madag uġd** ⬇ "female camel"
25	الناقة **al-nâqa** "she-camel"	اشتر ماده **uštur-i mâda** "female camel"	انن **inen** "female camel"	كاميلين ارسينيكون **kamilin arsenikon** ⬆ "male camel"	اورس اوغد **orc uġd** ⬆ "male camel"
26	الفيل **al-fîl** "elephant"	بيل **pîl**	يغان **yaġan**	ليفاس **lefas**	بيغ **piġ**

[1] Cf. Redhouse, II, 670 *koduḳ*, Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.*, 137 (*quduq*), 141 (*qutuq*).

27	الثور **al-ṯaur** "bull; ox"	كاو نر **gâv-i nar**	بوقا **buqa**	فويدين **voyidin**	باخري **baḫre** "cattle"
28	البقرة **al-baqara** "cow"	ماده كاو **mâda-gâv**	انك **inek**	آنكيليا* ***angeleya**	كوڤ **gow**
29	العجلة **al-ʿijla** "calf"	گوساله **gû-sâla**	بزغو **buzaġu**	مسكارين **moskarin**	اورت **ort**

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1	الغنم **al-ġanam** "sheep"	كوسفند **gûsfand**	قوين **qoyun**	بروفاتون **provaton**	اجخار **əčḫar**
2	الخروف **al-ḫarûf** "lamb"	بره **barra**	قزي **quzı**	ارنين **arnin**	كارن **karn**
3	العنز **al-ʿanz** "she-goat" "goat"	بُز **buz** "a she-goat"	كجي **keči** "goat"	ايدي **eyidi** "she-goat"	آيس **aydz** "goat"
4	الجدي **al-jady** "kid, young billy goat"	بز غاله **buz-ġâla**	اغلاق **oġlaq**	ايريفين **erifin**	اول **ul**
5	الكبش **al-kabš** "ram, male sheep"	نره **nara** "male"	قوچ **qoč** "ram"	كرياربن **kriyarin** "ram"	خوي **ḫoy** "ram"

6	التيس **al-tais** "billy goat"	بز نر **buz-i nar**	دكه **deke**	تكاس **takas**[1]	اورس ايس **orc aydz**
7	الاسد **al-asad** "lion"	شير **šîr**	ارسلان **arslan**	ليون **leyon**	ارويس **aruydz**
8	النمر **al-namir** "leopard; tiger"	بلنك **palang** "leopard"	قبلان **qaplan**	باردوس **pardos**	اويز **ovəz** "panther"
9	الذئب **al-ḏi'b** "wolf"	گرك **gurg**	قورت **qurt**	ليكوس **likos**	كيل **kayl**[2]
10	الغزال **al-ġazâl** "gazelle"	آهو **âhû**	اوق **ıvıq**	دركادين **dorkadin**	ايزموك **edzmuk**[3]
11	الكلب **al-kalb** "dog"	سك **sag**	ات **it**	سكيلي **skili**	شون **šun**
12	الجرو **al-jarw** "puppy, cub (of a dog)"	سك بچه **sag-bača** "puppy dog"	انك **enük**	كلوكين **kulukin**	لاكود **lagod**
13	*الخنزير **al-ẖinzîr** "swine, pig, hog"	خوك **ẖûg**	طنز **ṭonuz**	ييريدين **yiridin**	خوز **ẖoz**

[1] A Turkic loanword : < *teke*.

[2] Or *kel*.

[3] Or *aydzmuk/aydzemug*.

14	العير **al-ʿair** "wild ass, onager"	كور **gûr**	قلان **qulan**	اغريو غيد درين **aġriyo ġaidurin**	سريش **creš**
15	الايل **al-ayyil** "mountain goat"	بز كوهي **buz-i kûhî**	ايراق **ayraq**[1]	*اغريوبرفاتون ***aġriyoprovaton** "field sheep"	فيري اوجخار **vayri očẖar**
16	اليحمور **al-yaḥmûr** "deer, roe, roebuck"[3]	كاو كوهي **gâv-i kûhî**[2]	سيغون **sıġun** "male deer, elk"[4]	عيلافين **elafin** "deer"	ايغن **eġn** "deer"
17	الفهد **al-fahd** "lynx (also term for cheetah and panther)"	يوز **yûz** "a small panther or ounce esp. that used in hunting deer"	اسري **esri** "lynx, hunting leopard"[5]	كاتوباردوس **katopardos**	هوڤاز **hovaz**
18	الصيد **al-ṣaid** "game"	نخجير **naẖčîr**	*اوليك ***avlig**	كينيين **kiniyin**	اورس **ors**

[1] See Clauson, *ED*, 8, *sub* : *ɣvik*.

[2] Lit. "mountain cow" (Steingass, 1073). In Modern Persian (Rubinčik, *PRS*, II, 382) it denotes "yak, bison."

[3] Arab. *yaḥmûr* also denotes "wild ass."

[4] Clauson, *ED*, 811-12.

[5] Clauson, *ED*, 250.

19	الارنب **al-arnab** "hare; rabbit"	خرگوش **ḫar-gûš**	طفشن **ṭafšan**	لاغون **laġon**	لابستاك **labastak**[1]
20	الثعلب **al-ṯaʿlab** "fox"	روباه **rûbâh**	دلكو **dilkü**	الوبو **alopu**[2]	آغبيس **aġbes**
21	القرد **al-qird** "ape, monkey"	بوزنه[3] **bûzîna**	بيچن **bičin**	ميمو **maimu**	ابوزنا **abuzna**
22	اليربوع **al-yarbûʿ** "jerboa"	موش دشتي **mûš-i daštî** "a field-mouse" a mole"	كلنكو **kelengü** "field mouse"	لاغورين ***laġurin**[4]	فيري موكن **vayri mugn** "field mouse"
23	الحية **al-ḥayya** "snake"	مار **mâr** "serpent"	يلان **yılan**	اوفيدين **ofidin**	اوس **oc**
24	العقرب **al-ʿaqrab** "scorpion"	گَزْدُم **gaždum**	جاذن **čaḏan**	سكوربيوس **skorpiyos**	*كريز **gariz**[5]
25	القمل **al-qaml** "louse"	شبش **šipiš**[6]	بيت **bit**	فثير **ṯir**[7]	اوجل **očil**

[1] Or *labstag, labstak.*

[2] Or *alupu, alopo.*

[3] recte : بوزينه.

[4] Or *laġorin*, most probably a diminutive formed from *laġon* (see above).

[5] For *garij* ? Ms. has : لوثر.

[6] Vocalized in ms. as *šapš* : شَبْشْ or *šapuš* : شَبُشْ.

[7] Or فتير *ftir.*

26	البرغوث **al-burġûṯ** "flea"	كَيْك **kaik**	بركا **bürge**	بسيلوس **psilos**	لو **lu**
27	النحل **al-naḥl** "bee"	زنبور **zanbûr**	اري **arı**	ميلسا **melisa**	ميغو **meġu**
28	الذباب **al-ḏubâb** "flies, fly"	مكس **magas**	قيغو **qoyġu**[1]	ميه **miya**	جانج **janj**
29	السنور **al-sinnaur** "cat"	گربه **gurba**	جتك **četük**	كاتا* **kata**	كادو **gadu**

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	ARABIC	PERSIAN		
1	الاقامة للضيف **al-iqâma** **li³l-ḍaif** "guesthouse"[2] **ḫurmâ**	علره ?	3 السكر هو نبيذ التمر **al-sakkar** **ḥuwa** **nabîḏ** **al-tamr** "*sakar* it is date wine"	نبيذ خرما **nabîḏ-i** "date wine"
2	[***] [***] [***] ? ?	[***] [***] ? ?		

[1] Clauson, *ED*, 599 *qoḏġu*.

[2] Perhaps *al-iqâma li³l ṣaif* "summer house."

4	شراب الحنطا **šarâb al-ḥinṭâ** "wheat beer"	بوزا **bûzâ** "beer, beverage made from rice, millet or barley"	10	الجهبذ **al-jahbaḏ** "intelligent"[2]	بحوش **banûš**[1]
5	الخل **al-ḫall** "vinegar"	سركا **sirkâ**	11	الخزف **al-ḫazaf** "pottery, earthenware"	سفال **sufâl** "earthenware"
6	الزرنيخ **al-zarnîḫ** "arsenic"	زرني **zarnî**	12	النورة **al-nûra** "lime; depilatory agent"	اهك **âhak** "ointment compounded of quick lime and arsenic (used in baths as a depilatory"
7	الشبة **al-šabah** "brass"	برنج **birinj**	13	الزيبق **al-zîbaq** "quicksilver, mercury"	سيماب **sîmâb**
8	زبرجد زمرد **zabarjad zumurrud** "an emerald" "emerald"	زفره[3]	14	النساج **al-nassâj** "weaver"	جوله **jûlah** "a weaver"
9	الفيروزج **al-fîrûzaj** "turquoise"	فيروزه **firûza** "a turqoise"			

[1] Cf. باهوش *bâhûš*, ms. has : كهون.

[2] "A man endowed with a critical mind, great scholar, bright, intelligent," Goitein, *A Mediterranean Society*, I, 248-250, describes the office of *jahbaḏ* as that of a "banker in government service, fulfilling the tasks of cashier (or treasurer), money changer, and accountant."

[3] Perhaps a corruption of زمرد *zumurrud* ?

15	الضحكة **al-ḍaḥka** "laugh, laughter"[1]	مسخرة **masẖarat** "a buffoon; a pleasantry, anything ridiculous or mirthful"	22	الوقت الحين الاوان **al-waqt** **al-ḥîn** **al-awân** "time, time, time"	هنكام **hangâm** "time"
16	الصياد **al-ṣayyâd** "hunter"	اشكار كننده **iškâr-kunanda**	23	الغلام الاجر **al-ġulâm** **al-ajir** "boy; slave servant," "hireling, workman"	شاكرد **šâgird** "apprentice, a boy"
17	الجندي **al-jundî** "soldier"	سباهي **sipâhî** "military, belonging to an army"			
18	العدل **al-ʿadl** "justice"	داد **dâd**	24	الداحل **?** ?	ابد **?** ?
19	الخراج **al-ẖarâj** "tax"	ساو **sâv** "tribute"	25	الجور والظلم **al-jaur** **waʾl-ẓulm** "injustice, oppression" and "injustice, oppression"	ستم **sitam** "oppression, injustice"
20	النقاوة **al-naqâwa** "elite, pick, best"	بهين **bihîn** "better, best, selected, picked out"			
21	الكنز **al-kanz** "treasure"	كنج **ganj** "hidden treasure"	26	الست **al-sitt** "lady"	خاتون **ẖâtûn** "a lady"

[1] Or perhaps to be read as *al-ḍuḥka* "object or ridicule, laughing stock."

27	الذات **al-ḏât** "person; personality (female)"	كدبانو **kad-bânû** "a married woman, mistress of a family"
28	الجارية **al-jâriya** "girl; slave girl; maid"	كنيزك **kanîzak** "a girl, slave girl"
29	العبد **al-ʿabd** "slave, serf; servant"	بنده **banda** "a servant, slave domestic"

196—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	GREEK	ARMENIAN
1	الفار **al-fâr** "mouse; rat"	موش **mûš**	سچان **sičan**	بندكوس **pondikos**	موكن **mugn**
2	البعوض **al-baʿûḍ** "gnats; mosquitoes"	بشه **pašša** "a gnat"	جبن **čibin**	كنوبين **kunupin**	منتجغيغ **mntjġiġ**[1]
3	الاشقر **al-ašqar** "chestnut horse"[2]	بُورْ **bûr** "a bay horse"	جلكو **čilgü** "chestnut, sorrel horse"	دَغالين **daġalin** "roan horse"	كارمير سي **garmir ci** "red horse"
4	الاشهب **al-ašhab** "gray[5] (horse)"	خنك **ḫing** "white, a gray horse"	اق **aq** "white"	سيديرن **sidirin**[3] "of iron (color)"	جرماك **jermak**[4] "white"
5	الادهم **al-adham** "black (horse)"	سياه **siyâh**	قرا **qara**	ماسرون **mavron**	سيف **sew**
6	الاصدا **al-aṣdaʾ** "rusty[7] (horse)"	سرخ خام **surḫ-hâm** "red-raw"	يغز **yaġız** "darkish brown"[8]	ساديون* ***vadiyon** "horse of red-grey color"	كرج كوين **korčkuyn**[6]

[1] Or *mntčeġiġ* for *mntjġik*.

[2] Dozy, I, 774 "Alezan."

[3] Or *sidiron*.

[4] Or *jermag*.

[5] This refers to white hairs mixed with other colors (Lane [1877], 1608.

[6] For *korškuyn*.

[7] Cf. *al-ṣadaʾ* "rust."

[8] Clauson, *ED*, 909.

7	الرهوان **al-rahwân** "ambler"	رهوار **rahvâr**	يورقه **yorqa**	*داون[1] ***daon**	*شجريك ***šjrig**[2]
8	الابلق **al-ablaq** "piebald"	ابلق **ablaq**	ألا **ala**	*بيقيلن ***piqilin**[3]	خيد **ḫayd**[4] "spotted, speckled"
9	الطاغي **al-ṭâġi** "insolent"	نيامختـه **nayâmuḫta** "untaught"	طاغي **ṭaġi** "rebellious"	ايمنوتون ***ayimnoton** "untrained"	درموغ **drmuġ** "untamed"
10	السيف **al-saif** "sword"	شمشير **šamšîr**	قليج **qılıč**	*سباثين ***spaṯin**	*تور ***tur**
11	السهم **al-sahm** "arrow"	تير **tîr**	اق **oq**	سييتا **sayita**	نيد **ned**
12	القوس **al-qaus** "bow"	كمان **kamân**	يا **ya**	دكسارن **doksarin**	انيغ **aneġ**[5]
13	الجعبة **al-jaʿba** "quiver"	تيردان **tîr-dân**	كيش **kiš**	ككرون ***kukuron**	نيد امان **ned aman**
14	الوتر **al-watar** "bowstring"	زهْ كمان **zih-i kâmân**	كرش **kriš**	كورذا **korḏa**	لار **lar**

[1] Ms. : دَادن

[2] Or *šjrik*. Ms. : شهرنك

[3] Ms. : قيلن, perhaps also to be read as *piqilon*.

[4] Or *ḫed*.

[5] More properly اغيغ *aġeġ*.

15	القضة **al-quḍḍa** "feather of an arrow"	بر تير **par-i tîr**	تبت **tibit**	فتيرون **fteron**	تيڤ **tew**
16	الغمد **al-ġimd** "sheath"	*نيام ***niyâm**	قين **qın**	ثكارن **ṯikarin**	بادنيك **badnik**[1]
17	الدبوس **al-dabbûs** "mace"	جركوشي **čâr-gûšî**	جماق **čomaq**	تريفولن **trivolin**[2] "caltrop"	دبوز **ḏabuz**
18	النصل **al-naṣl** "arrowhead"	بتكان **paikân**	اق تمري **oq temiri**	كسفارن **ksifarin**	سلاك **slak**
19	الهدف **al-hadaf** "target"	نشانه **nišâna** "a butt for archers"	اماج **amač**	سيمادن **simaḏin**	نشاناك **nšanak**[3]
20	الرمح **al-rumḥ** "lance"	نيزه **nîza**	سنكو **süngü**	*كندارن ***kondarin**	رونب **runb**
21	السكين **al-sikkîn** "knife"	كارد **kârd**	بيجق **bıčaq**	مايرن **mayerin**	تناك **tanak**[4]
22	السرج **al-sarj** "saddle"	زين **zîn**	ايار **eyer**	سيلا **sela**	تانك **tamk**

[1] Or *badnig*.

[2] Or *trivolon*.

[3] Or *nšanag*.

[4] Or *tanag/tnag/tnak*.

23	الميثرة **al-mîṯara** "saddle cloth, blanket"	كفجك **kafčak**[1]	كبجك **köpčük**	كوبريتورن **kopritorin**[2]	تامزازكوس **tamjajgoc**[3] "saddle cushion"
24	الركاب **al-rikâb** "stirrup"	كيت **kyt ?**	ازنكو **üzengü**	سكالين **skalin**	هيزنيلي **ĥedzneli**
25	الحزام **al-ḥizâm** "belt, girth, girdle"	تنك **tang** "strap for fastening the load"	قلنك **qolang**	نيكله **nigla**[4]	كاشينك **kašink** "saddle girth"
26	اللجام **al-lijâm** "bridle, rein"	لكام **ligâm**	اويان **uyan**	خالينارن **ĥalinarin**	لكام **lgam**
27	الثفر **al-ṯafar** "crupper (of the saddle"	باردم **pâr-dum** "crupper"	قسقن **qusqun** "crupper strap"	اندلينا **andelina** "strap on the breast of a horse"	انورن **anurn** "crupper of saddle"
28	السموط **al-sumûṭ** "strings, long saddle-straps to tie up the luggage"	فتراك **fitrâk** "saddle-straps"[7]	تزكو **tizgü**[5]	ارغافيس **arġavis**[6]	كاخان **gaĥan**

[1] *Kafčak* "saddle pillow or cushion."

[2] Or *kopritorin*.

[3] Probably تامزازكوس = تامجاجكوس *tamjajgoc*.

[4] Perhaps نينكله *ningla*.

[5] See *al-Idrâk*, ed. Caferoğlu, Arabic, 38, *sub* : *tizgin*.

[6] Or ارغافين *arġavin* < ἀργαβίον "leather bag of horseman's saddle."

[7] Also "cords fixed to the saddle for hanging game."

29	الوهق **al-wahq** "lasso"	كمند **kamand**	اقرق **uqruq**	سرون ***siron ?**	جوان* **čuwan**

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1	العذار **al-ʿiḏâr** "cheekpiece (of a horse's harness)"	افسار **afsâr** "a headstall"	يولار **yular** "halter"	كابيستيرين **kapistrin** "halter"	باخورس **baḫurc** "halter"
2	الحبل **al-ḥabl** "rope"	رشته **rišta**	ايب* **ip**	سكارن **sokarin**	بران **baran**
3	العقال **al-ʿiqâl** "cord used for hobbling the feet of a camel"	اشكل **aškal** "fetters"	كشن **kišen**	بيدكلن **pediklon**	شكيل **šegil**
4	الوتد **al-watad** "tent peg"	ميخ **mîḫ**	قازق **qazıq**	بالوكن **palukin**	سيس **cic**
5	اللبد **al-libd** "felt"	نمد زين **namad-zîn** "a coarse woolen saddle cloth"	يونا **yona** "saddle-pad"	اذرماتين **iḏromayin** "horse-cloth"	بارنوس تاغك **barnoc tağik** "saddle cloth, felt"
6	المقرعة **al-miqraʿa** "whip"	تازيانه **tâziyâna**	قمجي **qamčı**	ثينسا **ṯys(?)a ?**	داجكناك **dajgənak**[1]

[1] Or *dajgnagk*.

7	الاشفا **al-išfâ** "a shoe-maker's awl"[2]	درفش **darafš**	بيز **biz**	سفلين[1] **suvlin**	هيرون **herun**
8	الترس **al-turs** "shield"	سپَرْ **sipar**	قلغان **qalġan**	سكتارن **skutarin**	اسبر **aspar**[3]
9	الدرع **al-dirᶜ** "coat of mail"	زره **zirih**	يارق **yarıq**	زافه **zava**	سانسبك **sancpok**[4] "bridle, halter"
10	المقود **al-miqwad** "leading, rope, leading rein, halter"	بالهنك **pâlhang** "bridle, halter rope"	تين **tin** "leading rein"	ريدنون **redinon** "reins"	برنيلي برن **berneli baran**
11	العنان **al-ᶜinân** "rein(s); bridle"	عنان **ᶜinân**	تزكن **tizgin**	ايريتون ***eriton ?**[5]	ايرسناك **ersnak**[6]

[1] Or : سغلين *suġlin*., Middle Greek σουγλίν < σουβλίον (see Andriôtês, 334).

[2] Redhouse, 122 : اشـــفى *išfa*; Steingass, 66 "a cobbler's awl, a large needle," Dozy, I, 772.

[3] Or *aspar*.

[4] Or *sancpog*. Perhaps سانستك *sanctog*.

[5] < ἐρυτον < ἐρύω "to drag, draw, pull. It may also be a garbling of: افرينون *ofrenon* < Lat. *frenum* "bridle, rein, bit." Mod. Grk. φρένο "brake," however, is from French *frein* (see Andriôtês, 412).

[6] Or *ersanak*.

12	السطيحة **al-saṭîḥa** "a leather bag in which travellers carry provisions"[1]	مطهره **maṭharat** "a vessel having a spout"	سولق **suwluq** "water trough, water vessel"	اسكودفلا **askodavla** "leather waterbag"	جردان **črdan** "waterbag"
13	الجراب **al-jurâb** "sack, traveling bag"	همیان **himyân** "a long purse or scrip, esp. hung at the side"	تغرجق **taġarčaq** "small leather sack"	*داغرجوكي ***daġarčuki** "small leather sack"[2]	بارك **barg** "bag"
14	الابيض **al-abyaḍ** "white"	سبيد **sapîd**	ارنك **ürüng**	اسبرون **aspron**	سبيداك **spidak**[3]
15	الاحمر **al-aḥmar** "red"	سرخ **surḫ**	قزل **qızıl**	اليثنون **aliṯinon**	كارمير **garmir** "red"
16	الاصفر **al-aṣfar** "yellow"	زرد **zard**	سارغ **sarıġ**	كترنون **kitrinon**	تيغين **teġin** "yellow"
17	الاسود **al-aswad** "black"	سياه **siyâh**	قرا **qara**	*مافرون ***mavron**	سيڤ **sew**
18	الاخضر **al-aḫḍar** "green"	سبز **sabz**	ياشل **yašıl**	براسينون **prasinon**	كناج **ganač**

[1] Also "a large waterbag made of three skins."

[2] A borrowing from Turk. *daġarčuq*, cf. Mod. Turkish *dağarcık*. Clearly, the Greek form is taken from an Anatolian Turkish dialect, as opposed to our entry *taġarčuq*, see Clauson, *ED*, 471, Sevortjan, II, 120-122.

[3] Or *spidag*.

19	الاكحل **al-akḥal** "dark blue"	كبود **kabûd**	كوك **kök**	ڤينيتون **veneton**	كابويد **gabuyd** "blue"
20	ابيض نقي **abyaḍ naqîy** "pure white"	سبيد سبيد **sapîd-i sapîd** "white white"	اُب ارنك **üp ürüng** "very white"	*اسبروتاتون ***asprotaton** "most white"	سبيداك سبيداك **spidak spidak**[1] "white white"
21	احمر قاني **aḥmar qânî** "crimson red"	سرخ سرخ **surḫ surḫ** "red red"	قيب قزل **qıp qızıl** "very red"	*اليثنون **aliṯinon** "true red"	كارمير كارمير **garmir garmir** "red red"
22	اسود حالك **aswad ḥâlik** "pitch-black, very black"	سياه سياه **siyâh siyâh**	قب قرا **qap qara**	كتا مافرون **katamavron**	سيڤ سيڤ **sew sew** "black-black"
23	اصفر فاتح **aṣfar fâtiḥ** "light yellow"	زرد زرد **zard zard**	سب سارغ **sap sarıġ** "very yellow"	خروسو كترنون ***ḫruso-kitrinon** "pale golden hue"	تيغين تيغين **teġin tegin** "yellow yellow"
24	الحما **al-ḥummâ** "fever"	تَب **tab**	اسك **isíg**	ديفوس **difos**	شوغ* ***šoġ**
25	الصداع **al-ṣudâ^{c}** "headache"	درد سر **dard-i sar**	بش اغري **baš aġrı**	كيفالوبونيا **kefaloponiya**	كلخ ساڤ **klḫacaw**

[1] Or *spidag spidag*.

26	الاعمي **al-aʿmâ** "blind"	نابينا **nâ-bînâ**	كسز **kössüz**	اوماتوس* ***aomatos**	كوير **guyr**
27	الاصم **al-aṣamm** "deaf"	كر **kar**	سغر **sáġır**	كفوس* **kufos**[1]	خويل **ḫuyl**
28	الاعرج **al-aʿraj** "lame"	لنك **lang**	اخسق **aḫsaq**	كفدوس* **kofdos**	كاغ **gaġ**
29	الاحدب **al-aḥdab** "hunch-backed"	كوز **kûz**	بكرجي **bükrüji** "hunch-backed"[2]	كرتوس **kirtos** "hunchback"	كوز **guz**

196—col.C

	ARABIC	PERSIAN			
1	ابشاش* **ab-šâš** "muslin; cloth"	دستار **dastâr** "the sash or fine mulsin cloth wrapped round the turban"	3	القميص **al-qamîṣ** "shirt"	بيرهَنْ **pîrahán**
			4	كمه **kummuhu** "its sleeve (of the shirt)"	آستين **âstîn**
2	سر بوش **sar-pûš** "a female veil or head-dress of fine linen"[3]	مثله **miṯluhû** "like it"	5	بدنه **badanuhu** "its body, trunk, torso (of the shirt)"[4]	تَنْ **tan** "body"

[1] Or *kofos*.

[2] Or *bükrije*, cf. Osm. dial. (*Derleme Sözl.*, II, 818) *bükrüce*.

[3] *Ab-šâš* (ms. البشاش) and *sar-pûš* are Persian loanwords in Arabic.

[4] C. also Dozy, I, 59, *badana* "corps (partie d'habit du col à la ceinture)".

6	*تخاريسة ***taẖârîsa**[1] "jutting part of a dress or shirt"	نير بز **nîr-i baz** "border, hem or fringe of a garment"	11	الشروال **al-sirwâl** "trousers, pants, drawers; panties"	ازار **izâr** "trouser"[2]
7	ذيلة **d̲aila**[3] "hem border (of a garment")"	دامان **dâmân** "skirt, hem"	12	التكة **al-tikka** "waistband"	يزار بند **izâr-band** "the string of the drawers"
8	قبة **qabba**[4] "collar (of a garment)"	فودك **?** ?	13	القبا **al-qabâ'** "an outer garment with full-length sleeves"	مثله **miṯluhu** "like *it*"
9	طوقة ***ṭauqa**[5] "neck-lace; neckband, riff, collar"	مثله **miṯluhû** "like it"[6]	14	بغلطاق **baġalṭâq** "a robe"	مثله **miṯluhu** "like it"
10	ربقة **ribqa** "collar"	كريبان[7] **girîbân** "a collar"	15	دراعة **durrâ'a** "loose outer garment with sleeves, slit in front"	مثله **miṯluhu** "like it"

[1] Cf. *taẖrîṣa* or perhaps to be read as تخاريسه *taẖârîsuhu* "its jutting part."

[2] Also "a veil of fine muslin covering the body to the middle of the leg."

[3] Cf. *d̲ail* or perhaps to be read as ديله *d̲ailuhu* "its hem."

[4] Perhaps قبته *qabbatuhu* "its collar."

[5] Cf. *tauq* or طوقته *tauqatuhu* "its necklace" etc.

[6] I. e. the Persian is identical to the Arabic.

[7] Ms.: كرمان

16	الثافروق ? ?	دسه ? ?	23	سرموزة* **sarmûza** "hose worn over boots, gaiters"[1]	مثله **miṯluhu** "like it"
17	المقص **al-miqaṣṣ** "scissors"	نا خنبره* ***nâḫunbura** "small scissors"[2]	24	المهمات **al-muhimmât** "supplies for war"[3]	مثله **miṯluhu** "like it"
18	المشط **al-mušṭ** "comb"	شانه **šâna**	25	الزردية **al-zuradiyya**[4] "chain mail"	زره **zirih** "coat of mail"
19	بيته **baituhu** "its case"	شَانَ دان **šânadân** "a comb-case"	26	الازار **al-azrâr** "buttons"	كوز كره **gauz girih** "ornamental button"
20	الملعقة **al-milʿaqa** "spoon"	جمجه **čumča** "a spoon, ladle"	27	الجوشان **al-jawšân** "coat of mail"	مثله **miṯluhu** "like it"
21	الخف **al-ḫuff** "shoe, slipper"	موزه **mûza** "a boot"	28	الخوذة **al-ḫûḏa** "helmet"	مطله **miṯluhu** "like it"
22	والي نصف الساق **wa ilâ niṣf il-sâq** "and to the middle of the shank, leg"	سر موزه **sar-mûza** "hose worn over boots gaiters"	29	الرمح **al-rumḥ** "lance"	نيزه **nîza** "short spear"

[1] Ms. has سرموزة. Cf. preceding Pers. term (Steingass, 678) and Dozy, I, 650, noting also the forms *sarmûj*, *sarmûja*, *sarmûz*, *sarmûza* "espece de guêtre, de sandale, ou de mule, qu'on chausse par-dessus la botte".

[2] Cf. *nâḫungîr*.

[3] Redhouse, 2047.

[4] Cf. *zarad* "chain mail, coat of mail" and Dozy, I, 584-5 cf. *zrd*. II, "faire avale, armer de mailles, mailler, cuirasser."

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	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	GREEK	ARMENIAN
1	الاقرع **al-aqraʿ** "bald"	کَل **kal**	طاز **ṭaz**[1]	ليكوس **likos** "scald-head"	كوند **gund**
2	الابرص **al-abraṣ** "leprous; leper"	بيش **pîs** "leprosy"	آلا **ala** "leper"	بريستكتوس ***peristiktos** "dappled, spotted"	بيساك **bisak**[2] "dappled"
3	المجذم* **al-majḏam**[5] "mutilated (from leprosy)"	وئد **?** ?	ارن ائكلا[3] **?** ?	لفياز*[4] مينوس ***luviyaz-menos** "mutilated"	كوتي **koti**
4	المجنون **al-majnûn** "possessed; insane"	ديوانه **dîwâna** "insane, mad"	دالو **delü**	ديمونيارس **demoniyaris**	حمار **ḥəmar**
5	البازي **al-bâzî** "falcon"	باز **bâz**	طغن **ṭoġan**	يراكن **yerakin**	بازا **baza**

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[1] Old Osm. *taz* and *daz*, cf. *TS*, II, 1031.

[2] Or *bisag*.

[3] Marginal note : جـــولاق : *čolaq* "having one arm missing." The ارن ائكلا may be corrected to : ارن انكلي *örün englilörün öngli* "white colored" of complexion (see Clauson, *ED*, 185), a reference to the skin changes of lepers.

[4] Or *loviyazmenos*, ms. : بكنلمعوس : recte ? بكيلمرفوس *pikilomorfos* ? *ποικιλο-μορφος ?

[5] Cf. lit. "hospital for lepers." Cf. *ajḏam* "mutilated (from having an arm, a hand, etc.cut off); leprous; leper." The partially effaced form may also be read as المجـــذوم *al-majḏûm* "leprous, leper." Cf. also *mujḏam* "lepreux" (Dozy, I, 179).

6	الباز الاشهب **al-bâz al-ašhab** "white-grey falcon"	باز سبيد **bâz-ì sapîd**	اق طغن* **aq ṭoġan**	اسبرون يراكن **aspron yerakin**	سبيداك بازا **spidak baza**[1]
7	الصقر **al-saqr** "saker, falcon, hawk"	سقر **saqr**	جغري **čaġrı**	فلكنن **falkonin**	شهينيك* **šahenik**
8	الباشق **al-bâšaq** "sparrow hawk"	باشه **bâša**	قرغو **qarġu**	ايكسفتيرون **eksefteron**	فرزناك **varžnag**
9	الكركي **al-kurkî** "crane"	كُلَنك **kulang**	ترنه **turna**	ييرانوس **yeranos**	كرونك **grung**
10	النسر **al-nasr** "eagle"	كركس **kargas** "a vulture; the eagle"	قراقش **qaraquš** "eagle"	ايتوس **ayetos** "eagle"	انكغ **angəġ**[2] "vulture"
11	الصقب **al-ṣaqab** "partridge"	كبك **kabg**	ككلك **keklik**	بيردیكي **perdiki**[3]	ككاڤ* ***gakaw**

[1] Or *spidag baza*.

[2] Or *ankġ/angġ*.

[3] Perhaps to be read as : بيردیكن *perdikin*.

12	الدجاج **al-dajâj** "chickens; fowl, hen"	مُرغ خانه **murġ-i ẖâna** "a domestic fowl"	دقق **daquq**[1] "fowl"	اورنيشين **orniṯin** "hen"	هاڤ **haw**
13	الديك **al-dîk** "cock"	خروس **ẖurûs**	طاووق **ṭavuq**[2]	*بيتينوس ***petin(os)**[3]	*اورزاك اكغوغ ***orzak akġoġ**[4]
14	العصفور **al-ᶜuṣfûr** "sparrow"	*كُنجشك **gunjiik**	سبجك **sibčik**[5]	ستروثا **struṯa**	*جنجغوك **jnjġuk**
15	الاوز **al-iwazz**[6] "goose"	مرغ ابي **murġ-âbî** "an aquatic bird, waterfowl"	اردك **ördek** ⬇ "duck"	نسارين **nisarin** ⬇ "duckling"	ساك **sak** "goose"
16	البط **al-baṭṭ** "duck"	بط **baṭṭ**	قاز **qaz** ⬆ "goose"	ينارن **yinarin** ⬆ "gosling"	بات **pat** "duck"
17	ابولحديج **abuʾl-ẖudaij** "stork"	لقلق **laqlaq**	جارك **?**	بيلرغوس **pelarġos**	هريكيل **hərəkil**[7]

[1] Noted as "Turkmânî" in Houtsma, *TAG*, 10 : *daġıq*.

[2] < Old Turk. *taqıġu* "fowl, cock or hen." Cf. *daquq* above. It is the standard form (*tavuq*) in Osm., cf. also Azeri *toyuġ*, Trkm. *tovuq*. See Clauson, *ED*, 468.

[3] Ms. : بنتيل

[4] Or *orcak/orcag*.

[5] Cf. Middle Qıpčaq (Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.*, 60) *čıpčıq*, *čıpčaq*, Tatar *čıpčıq*, Bašk. *sıpsıq/säpsik* "sparrow."

[6] Marginal note: *huwa al-baṭṭ* "it is the duck," hence the confusion in the Turkic and Greek entries.

[7] Or *harekil*.

18	الخطاف[1] **al-ḫuṭṭâf** "swift, a variety of swallow"	برستك **piristuk** "a swallow"	قرلوج **qarlavuč**[2]	يلدوني **yelidoni**[3]	سسيرن **dzidzarn**
19	الحمام **al-ḥamâm** "dove, pigeon"	كبوتر **kabûtar**	*كوكرجن **kügerčin**	بيرسترين **peristerin**	انغني **aṅġni**
20	الغراب **al-ġurâb** "crow"	كلاغ **kulâġ**	قرغا **qarġa**	كُرونا **kuruna**	اكراف **akraw**
21	العقعق **al-ᶜaqᶜaq** "magpie"	عقعق **ᶜaqᶜaq**	سقسغان **saqsaġan**	اسئرشا **?**	*نزيغ **andzeġ**
22	الدراج **al-durrâj** "francolin"	دراج **durrâj** "the francolin"	سغلن **süġlin** "pheasant"	تايي نارين **tayinarin** "francolin"	تراج **traj** "francolin, sand grouse"
23	الطيهوج **al-ṭaihûj** "a small kind of partridge"	تهو **tihû** "a bird smaller than a partridge, a quail"	ككلك **keklik** "partridge"	[***][4] **?**	سلام **salam** "hazel-grouse"

[1] Marginal note : شبكو.

[2] Old Turk. *qarġılač, qarlıġač*, cf. Qıpčaq *qarlawuč* (*al-Idrâk*, 70), Old Osm. *qarlağuč* (Clauson, *ED*, 657).

[3] Or يلدونن *yelidonin*.

[4] None of the familiar terms is in evidence here, cf. πέρδικα, περδίκι, ὄρτυξ, ὀρτύκι, μελεαγρίς, λειβαδοπέρδικα, ταγηνάρι etc.

24	القطاة **al-qaṭâh** "sand grouse"	[***] نسك **nusak, ?** "a kind of bird," ?	*بغرلق **bağırlaq**[1]	*كسلوبيردكا ***ksiloperdika**	كاركير **karkyr ?**
25	العقاب **al-ʿuqâb** "black eagle, sea eagle"	عقاب **ʿuqâb**	قرقش **qaraquš**	ايتوس **ayetos**	ارسيڤ **arciw**
26	واحد **wâḥid** "one"	*يك[2] **yak**	بير **bir**	اينان **enan**	مينك **menk**[3]
27	اثنان **iṯnânî** "two"	دو **dû**	اكي **iki**	ديو **diyo**	ايركوك **erguk**
28	ثلثة **ṯalâṯa** "three"	سئه **sih**	اوچ **üč**	تريا **triya**	ايريك **erek**
29	اربعة **arbaʿa** "four"	جهار **čahâr**	تورت **tört**	تيسيرا **tesera**	جورس **čors**
30	خمسة **ḫamsa** "five"	بنج **panj**	بيش **biš**	بيندع **pende**	نينك **hing**
31	ستة **sitta** "six"	شَشْ **šaš**	التي **altı**	ايكس **eks**	ڤيس **vec**

[1] Clauson, *ED*, 310.

[2] Ms. has : يكى "one, somebody, a certain one; the one"

[3] Or *meng*.

197—col.B

1	سبعة **sabʿa** "seven"	هفت **haft**	*يتي **yeti**	افتا **efta**	توتن **yotn**
2	ثمانية **ṯamâniyya** "eight"	هشت **hašt**	سكز **sekiz**	*اوختو ***oḫto**	اوت **ut**
3	تسعة **tisʿa** "nine"	نُه **nuh**	تقز **toquz**	اينيا **eniya**[1]	اين **inn**
4	عشرة **ʿašara** "ten"	ده **dah**	اون **on**	ذيكا **ḏeka**	طاسن **ṭasn**[2]
5	احد عشر **aḥada ʿašara** "eleven"	يازده **yâzdah**	*اون بير ***on bir**	اين ديكا **endeka**	طاسن مينك **ṭasun menk**
6	اثني عشر **iṯnâ ʿašara** "twelve"	دُوازده **duvâzdah**	اون اكي **on iki**	دوديكا **dodeka**	طاسني ڤيركوك **ṭasni werguk**
7	ثلثة عشر **ṯalâṯata ʿašara** "thirteen"	سيزده **sîzdah**	اون اوچ **on üč**	ديكاتريا **dekatriya**	طاسنو ڤيروك **ṭasnu weruk**

[1] Or *eneya*.

[2] This form and succeeding derivatives from it may also be read as *dasun* etc.

8	اربعتة عشر **arbaᶜata ᶜašara** "fourteen"	جهارده **čahârdah**	اون دورد **on dörd**	ديكاتسيرا **dekatesera**	طاسنو جورس **ṭasnu čors**
9	خمسة عشر **ḫamsata ᶜašara** "fifteen"	بانزده **pânzdah**	اون بيش **on biš**	ديكابيندي **dekapende**	طاسنو هينك **ṭasnu hing**
10	ستة عشر **sittata ᶜašara** "sixteen"	شانزده **šânzdah**	اون التي **on altı**	ديكا ايكس **deka eks**	طاسنو ڤيس **ṭasnu wec**
11	سبعة عشر **sabᶜata ᶜ ašara** "seventeen"	هفده **hafdah**	اون يتي **on yeti**	ديكا افتا **deka efta**	طاسنو *يوك **ṭasnu yok**[1]
12	ثمانية عشر **ṯamâniyyata ᶜašara** "eighteen"	هژده **haždah**[2]	اون سكز **on sekiz**	*دكا اوختو ***deka oḫto**	طاسنو اوت* **ṭasnu ut**[3]
13	تسعة عشر **tisᶜata ᶜašara** "nineteen"	نوزده **nûzdah**	اون تقز **on toquz**	ديكانيا **dekaniya**	طاسنواين* **ṭasnu in**[4]

[1] Ms : طاسني ڤيوك *ṭasni wyok.*

[2] Ms. has : هژْده *hižzdah* to which a ج has been overwritten producing : هج ده which is, perhaps to be vocalized as hijdah, i.e. *hiždah.*

[3] Or *dasnu ut*. The Ms. has : طاسني ڤوت *ṭasni wot.*

[4] Or *dasnu in*. The Ms. has : طاسني ڤين *ṭasni win.*

14	عشرون **ᶜišrûna** "twenty"	بيست **bist**	يكرمي **yigirmi**	ايكوس **ikos(i)**	كسان **ksan**
15	ثلثون **ṯalâṯûna** "thirty"	سي **sî**	اطز **oṭuz**	ترينذا **trenda**	ايرسون **eresun**
16	اربعون **arbaᶜûna** "forty"	چهل **čîhil**	قرق **qırq**	سرنده **sarandah**	كارسون **karsun**
17	خمسون **ḫamsûna** "fifty"	بنجاه **panjâh**	الي **elli**	بيندينذا **pendinda**	ايسون **isun**
18	ستون **sittûna** "sixty"	شصت **šaṣt**	التمش **altmış**	ايكسيندا **eksinda**	ڤتسون **wətsun**
19	سبعون **sabᶜûna** "seventy"	هفتاد **haftâd**	يتمش **yetmiš**	ايفدميندا **evdominda**	ايتناسون **ətnasun**
20	ثمانون **ṯamânûna** "eighty"	هشتاد **haštâd**	سكزن **sekzen**	*اوغدويندا ***oġdoyinda**	اتسون **ətsun**
21	تسعون **tisᶜûna** "ninety"	نَوَدْ **navad**	تقزن **toqzan**	ايني نندا **eneninda**	اينسون ***insun**
22	مايـة **miʾa** "one hundred"	صد **ṣad**	يوز **yüz**	ايكاتون **ekaton**	*هرويـر ***həruyr**[1]

[1] Or *haruyr*, see ms. : هروئن.

23	مايتان	دوصد	اكي يوز	دياكوسيا	ايركرويرٍ*
	miʾatân	**duṣad**	**iki yüz**	**diyakosiya**	**erkeruyr**[1]
	"two hundred"				
24	ثلثماية	سيصد	اوچ يوز	*تریاکوسیا	ايركهرويرٍ*
	ṯalâṯu miʾatin	**sîṣad**	**üč yüz**	***triyakosiya**	**erkhruyr**
	"three hundred"				
25	اربعماية	جِهَارصد	تورت يوز	تيتراكوسيا	جورك هرويرٍ*
	arbaʿu miʾatin	**čihârṣad**[2]	**tört yüz**	**tetrakosiya**	**čork hruyr**
	"four hundred"				
26	خمس ماية	بانصد	بيش يوز	بينداكوسيا	هينك هرويرٍ*
	ḫamsu miʾatin	**pânṣad**	**biš yüz**	**pendakosiya**	**hing hruyr**
	"five hundred"				
27	ستماية	ششصد	التي يوز	ايكساكوسيا	ڤيس هرويرٍ*
	sittu miʾatin	**šašṣad**	**altı yüz**	**eksakosiya**	**wec hruyr**
	"six hundred"				

[1] Or *ergeruyr*, cf. ms. : انرلروئن.

[2] Vocalized thus, rather than the standard *čahârṣad*.

28	سبعماية	هفصد	يتي يوز	ايفتاكوسيا	يوتن هرويـر*
	sabʿu miʾatin "seven hundred"	**hafṣad**[1]	**yeti yüz**	**eftakosiya**	**yotn hruyr**
29	ثمان ماني	هشصد	سكز يوز	اوختاكوسيا	اوت هرويـر*
	ṯamânî miʾatin "eight hundred"	**hašad**[2]	**sekiz yüz**	**oḫtakosiya**	**ut hruyr**
30	تسعماية	نهصد	توقزيوز	كوسيا	اينن هرويـر*
	tisʿu miʾatin "nine hundred"	**nuhṣad**	**toquz yüz**	***kosiya**[3]	**inn hruyr**
31	الف	هزار	بنك	ييليا	هزار
	alf "one thousand"	**hazâr**	**bing**	**yiliya**	**həzar**[4]
32	الف الف	هزار هزار	بنك بنك	ييلياس ييلياد[س]	هزار هزار
	alfu alfin "a thousand thousand, million"	**hazâr hazâr**	**bing bing**	**yiliyas yiliyades**	**həzar həzar**[5]

[1] For *haft ṣad*.
[2] For *hašt ṣad*.
[3] For *eniyakosiya*.
[4] Or *hazar*.
[5] Or *hazar hazar*.

197—col.C

	ARABIC	PERSIAN
1	الفيف **al-saif** "sword"	شمشير **šamšîr**
2	المعوج **mu^{c}wajj** "crooked, bent"	فاكورى **fâkwry** ?
3	القوس **al-qaus** "bow"	كمان **kamân**
4	النشاب **al-nuššâb** "arrows"	تير* **tîr** "arrow"
5	النصل **al-naṣl** "arrow head"	بيكام **paikâm**[1]
6	التيركاش **al-tîrkâš** "quiver"	مثله **miṯluhû**
7	البيرق **al-bairaq** "banner, flag"[4]	*ئدرفه[3] ?
8	الوتر **al-watar** "bowstring"	زه **zih**
9	الفرج **al-sarj** "saddle"	زين **zîn**
10	القربوس **al-qarabûs** "pommel of a saddle"	بيشانى زين **pîšânî-yi zin** "front, brow of saddle"
11	الموخر **al-mu$^{\prime}$ḫar** "back part of the saddle"	*بشت زين ***pušt-i zîn**
12	الميثرة **al-mîṯara** "saddle cloth"	مثله **miṯluhu** "like it"
13	المرشحة **al-miršaḥa** "cloth placed beneath saddle"	*نمد زين ***namad-zîn**
14	البدادين **al-bidâdayn** "the saddle-cloths"	جناح **janâḥ**[2] "covering of the saddle"
15	الحزام **al-ḥizâm** "belt, girth, girdle"	نوار زين **navâr-i zîn** "saddle-belt"

[1] For *paikân*, "point of a spear or arrow."

[2] = **jana/juna*.

[3] Perhaps درفش "a standard, ensign, colours, banner."

[4] < Turkic, see (Clauson, *ED*, 307, Eren, 44-45).

16	الحلقة **al-ḥalqa** "ring, round clamp, buckle"	مثله **miṯluhu** "like it"
17	السير **al-sair** "(leather) belt, girth"	دوال **duvâl** "a stirrup of leather"
18	اللسب **al-lasb** "whip"	*تازيانه[2] ***tâziyâna**
19	الدبوس **al-dabbûs** "mace"	*كرز **gurz**
20	الركاب **al-rikâb** "stirrup"	مثله **miṯluhu** "like it"
21	اللجام **al-lijâm** "bridle, rein"	لغام **liġâm**
22	العنان **al-ʿinân** "reins, bridle"	افسار **afsâr** "a headstall"
23	الكبش **al-kabš** "battering ram"	مثله **miṯluhu** "like it"
24	بركسطوان **bargusṭuwân** "horse armor"[1]	مثله **miṯluhu** "like it"
25	الرقبة **al-raqaba** "neck"	گردن **gardan**
26	المراة **al-mirʾah** "mirror"	اينه **âyina**
27	[***] ? ?	[***] ? ?
28	الشكال **al-šikâl** "fetter"	مثله **miṯluhu** "like it"
29	الشبح **al-šabḥ** "*fetter"[3]	باى بند **pây-band** "a fetter"
30	النعل **al-naʿl** "horse-shoe"	مثله **miṯluhu** "like it"
31	المسمار **al-mismâr** "nail"	ميخ **mîḫ**
32	يصطبل **iṣṭabl** "stable"	مثله **miṯluhu**

[1] Steingass, 178.

[2] Ms. تارنتل.

[3] Cf. *šabḥa* "ring lined with felt to tie horse by."

198—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	MONGOL
1	الله **Allâh** "God"	خداي **ẖudây**	تنغري **tanġrı**	تنكري **tengri**
2	الابد والدائم **al-abad wa'l-dâ'im** "the eternal and everlasting"	هَميشه **hamîša**	بار **bar**	*منكي ***möngke**
3	الرسول **al-rasûl** "messenger" (i.e. the Prophet)	فرشتاده **firištâda** "apostle"	يلواج **yalavač** "prophet"[1]	ايلجي **elči** "messenger, apostle"
4	الملك **al-malak** "angel"	*فرشته وقيل الملك ***firišta wa qîla al-malak** "angel," *malak* is (also) said"	*برشته وقيل الملك **pirište wa qîla al-malak**[2] "angel," *malak* is (also) said"	ايلِجي **elči**
5	الشيطان **al-šayṭân** "the Devil"	ديو **dîv**	ديو **dîv**	باروي **barui** "angel" ⬆
6	السما **al-samâ'** "sky, heaven"	آسمان **asmân**	كلك **kadalika** "the same"	ايليه **eliye** "the Devil" ⬆

[1] A term of probable Iranian origin denoting, like the Arabic, both "messenger" and "prophet of God" (see Clauson, *ED*, 921).

[2] There is contamination of lines 4-5. Neither of these terms is Turkic, but are clearly taken from Persian and Arabic respectively.

7	الشمس **al-šams** "sun"	افتاب **âftâb**	كن **kün**	كوك **kök** ⬆ "sky heavens"
8	القمر والشهر **al-qamar wa'l-šahr** "moon and month"	ماه **mâh**	اي **ay**	ناران **naran** ⬆ "sun"
9	الهلال **al-hilâl** "new moon, crescent"	ماه نو **mâh-i nau** "new moon, new month"	ينكي آي **yengi ay** "new moon"	ساره **sara** ⬆ "moon"
10	البدر **al-badr** "full moon"	ماه شب چهارده **mâh-i šab-i čahârdah** "the moon of the fourteenth night"	تولو آي **tolu ay** "full moon"	سني سره **sini sara** ⬆ "new moon"
11	كوكب الصبح **kawkab al-subḥ** "morning star"	ستاره روشن* **sitâra-i raušan**	[***]يولدوز* **yulduz** ?[1]	دورون سره **dürün sara** ⬆ "full moon"
12	البرق **al-barq** "lightning"	درخش **daraḫš**	الدرم **ıldırım**	جولبن **čolban** ⬆ "morning star"
13	الريح **al-rîḥ** "wind"	باد **bâd**	ييل **yil**	قال جقربه **qal čaqirba** ⬆ "it lightens"
14	الغمام **al-ġamâm** "clouds"	ابر **abr**	بلُط **buluṭ**	كي **kei** ⬆ "wind"

[1] Perhaps a corruption for : تنك يولدوز *tang yulduz*. Although, in this case, some variant of *čolpan/čoban yulduzi* would be expected. Cf. the Mongol column.

15	الغيث **al-ġaiṯ** "rain"	بارام **bârân**	يغمور **yaġmur**	اويلان **eüilen**[1] "clouds"	⬆
16	الثلج **al-ṯalj** "snow"	برف **barf**	قار **qar**	قري **qurâ** "rain"	⬆
17	البرد **al-barad** "hail"	تكرك **tagarg**	تولوجق **tolučaq**	جاسون **časun** "snow"	⬆
18	*النوان[2] **al-nû'ân** "tempest, storm, gale, hurricane"	دمه **dama** "wind and snow"	بري وبرغان ***burı̣[3] wa buraġan** "tempest" and "whirl-wind"	مندور **möndür** "hail"	⬆
19	الندى **al-nadâ** "dew"	شب نم **šab-nam**	[***]جيك* **čik[4] ?** "dew, ?"	براون **boraun** "snow-storm, blizzard"	⬆
20	الجلد **al-jalîd** "ice"	يخ **yaḫ**	بوز **buz**	سودرين **seüderin** "dew"	⬆
21	السيل **al-sail** "flood, torrent"	سيل **sail**	سيل **seyl**	*مولسون **mölsün** "ice"	⬆

[1] For *eüilen*.

[2] Ms. النوك.

[3] Perhaps برن *buran*, see Redhouse, 393, *buran, buraġan* "A whirlwind, an eddying tempest of wind, rain or snow."

[4] Or *čig* (Clauson, *ED*, 413, Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.*, 59, 60.

22	الزلزلة **al-zalzala** "earthquake"	لرزانيدن وجنبانيدن **larzânîdan jumbânîdan** "to make tremble," "to cause to shake"	يير تتريمق **yir titremaq** "earthquake"	اوير **üyer** ⬆ "inundation, flood"
23	الظل **al-ẓill** "shadow, shade"	سايه **sâya**	كوليكه **kölige**	قجر كدلم* **qajar ködelem** ⬆ "the earth is shaking"
24	الضو **al-ḍau** "light"	روشاني **raušanî**	ايدين* **aydın**	سيودر **seüder** ⬆ "shadow, shade"
25	الظلمة **al-ẓulma** "darkness"	تاريكي **târîkî**	قرانغو **qarangu**	ككان **gegên** ⬆ "light"
26	الملك **al-malik** "the king"	بادشاه كذلك وقيل الملك **pâd-šâh kaḏâlika wa qîla al-malik** "similarly *pâd-šâh, al-malik* is (also) said"	بادشاه **pâdišâh**	بران* **barân**[1] ⬆ "darkness"
27	الامير **al-amîr** "the prince"	مير **mîr**	بك **beg**	قاان **qaʾan** ⬆ "the emperor"

[1] Ms. : ترتف

28	امير البلد **amîr al-balad** "mayor"	شحنة **šaḥna** "a viceroy; a prefect, mayor"	بسجاق **basčaq**[1] "mayor"	نوين **noyin** "the prince"	⬆
29	السيدة **al-sayyida** "princess"	خاتون ايضا **ḫâtûn aiḍan** " also *ḫâtûn*"	خاتون **ḫatun** "lady, queen"[2]	داروغا **daruġa** "mayor"	⬆
30	امر الملك **amr al-malik** "order of the king"	فرمان **firmân**	ياسا **yasa**	قاتون* **qatun** "queen"	⬆
31	كتابة **kitâba** "writing, record"	مسال **misâl** "royal mandate"	يرليغ **yarlıġ** "(royal) command"	جساق **jasaq** "order (of the emperor)"[3]	⬆

198—col.B

1	السلاحي **al-silâḥî** "man at arms"	سلاحدار **silâh-dâr** "sword-bearer"	كيشي **kiši** "man, person, human being"[4]	قورجي **qorči** "armor-bearer"

[1] More commonly *basqaq*. In the Mongol administration, this was a term for a tax-collector. In the *Codex Cumanicus*, however, it is noted as meaning "Bürgermeister, Gouverneur, 'rector'" (Grønbech, *KWb*, 52).

[2] See Clauson, *ED*, 602-603.

[3] Presumably, the missing Mongol term was جرليغ *jarlig*

[4] Clauson, *ED*, 752-3. This could be a corruption of *kešig*, the "personal bodyguard" of the Činggisid rulers, see T. Allsen, *Mongol Imperialism. The Policies of the Grand Qan Möngke in China, Russia, and the Islamic Lands, 1251-1259* (Berkeley, 1987), 99-100. On the various positions (e.g. *qorčin* "quiver-bearer," etc.), see D.M. Farquhar, *The Government of China under Mongolian Rule* (Stuttgart, 1990), 245-246. On the term, see P. Pelliot, "Notes sur le *Turkestan* de M. W. Barthold," *T'oung-Pao*, (1930), pp.28-31 and Doerfer, *TMEN*, I, 467-472.

2	الساقي **al-sâqî** "cupbearer"	كاسه دار **kâsa-dâr**	اياق تتغجي **ayaq tutuġčı**	اياق جي **ayaqači**
3	الشرابي **al-šarâbî** "wine-server"	شرابدار **šarâb-dâr**	بادرجي **badırčı**	ايداجي **idêči** "officer in charge of food"
4	الترجمان **al-turjumân** "translator"	زباندار **zabân-dâr**	تل بلكان **til bilgen**	كلماجي **kelemeči** "interpreter"
5	راعي الخيل **râʿi al-ḫail** "keeper of the horses"	كله بان **gala-bân** "pastor, shepherd, keeper"	تتغجي **tutuġčı**	ادونجي[1] **adunči** "keeper of the horses"
6	البواب **al-bawwâb** "gatekeeper"	دربان **dar-bân**	قبوجي **qapujı**	اودَاجي **eüdeči**
7	مظلة راسه **miẓalla rasuhu** "an umbrella, parasol; its head"	*جتر ايضا **čatir aiḍan** "also *čatır*"	جتر **čatır** "umbrella, tent"	سكر **sikür** "parasol"
8	الرعية **al-raʿîya** "subjects"	قلانده **qalândih**	*قلانلغ **qalanlıġ**	*اينا كون **ene kün** "this person"
9	الانسان والبدن **al-insân waʾl badan** "man" and "body"	تَنْ **tan** "body; person the whole man"	كشي **kiši** "person"	هرن كشي **haran; kiši** "person; person"

[1] Ms. : الدورجي perhaps for ادووجي *adu'uči*, cf. *aduġuči* (Lessing, 11).

10	الرجل **al-rajul** "man"	مرد **mard**	ار **er**[1]	ايره **ere**
11	المراة **al-marʾa** "woman"	زَنْ **zan**	اَبجي **epči**	ايمه **eme**
12	القامة **al-qâma** "stature"	بالا **bâlâ**	بويي **boyı**	بيَا **beye** "body, stature"
13	الراس **al-raʾs** "head"	سر **sar**	باش **baš**	تيركون **tergün**
14	وسطه **wasaṭuhu** "its crown"	ميان سر **mîyân-sar**	باش تباسي* **baš tepesi**	هوري **horai** "crown of the head"
15	الشعر **al-šaᶜr** "hair"	موي **mûy**	سج **sač**	هوسون **hüsün**
16	الناصية **al-nâṣiya** "forelock"	موي بيشاني* **mûy-pîsânî**	بورجاك* **börček**	كاكول **kêkül**
17	الجبهة **al-jabha** "forehead"	بيشاني **pîšânî**	الين **alın**	منقلاي **manqlai**
18	الحاجب **al-ḥâjib** "eyebrow"	ابروي **abrûy**	قاش **qaš**	هنسقه **hanisqa**

[1] Or *ir*.

19	الهدب **al-hudb** "eyelash"	مژه[1] **muža** "the eye-lashes"	كيربيك **kirpik**	سربون **sorbun**
20	الباصرة **al-bâṣira** "eye"	جشم **čašm**	كوز **köz**	ميدون **nidün**
21	الوجه **al-wajh** "face"	روي **rûy**	يوز **yüz**	نيغور **niġur**
22	الخد وجنة **al-ḫadd, wajna** "cheek, cheek"	رخ **ruḫ**	ينغاق **yanġaq**	ارتون **eriün** "jaw"
23	اللحية **al-liḥya** "beard"	*ريش **rîš**	كذلك **kaḏalika** "the same" (= *saqal*)	سقل **saqal** "beard"
24	الشارب **al-šârib** "mustache"	بروت **burût**	بيغ **bıyıġ**	سربسون **sarbisun**
25	الانف **al-anf** "nose"	*بيني **bînî**	برون **burun**	قبر **qabar**
26	الشفة **al-šafa** "lip"	لب[2] **lab**	ايرني ايرن توتق **irni irin tutaq**[3]	هرل **hürül**

[1] Ms. vocalizes it as : مِژه : *miža*.

[2] Another entry is illegible although it may well be only another attempt at writing the word given here.

[3] There are two words here : *irni* ("his/her lip")/*irin* and *tutaq*, see Clauson, *ED*, 232-233.

27	الفم **al-famm** "mouth"	دهان **dahân**	اغز **aġız**	امان **aman**
28	الضرس **al-ḍirs** "molar tooth"	دندان **dandân** "tooth"	تيش **tiš**	شدون **šidün**
29	اللسان **al-lisân** "tongue"	زبان **zubân**	تل **til**	كلان **kelen**
30	الحنك **al-ḥanak** "palate"	كام **gâm**	مايكس **?**	تنغلاي **tanġlai**
31	الذقن **al-ḏaqan** "chin"	زنخدان **zanaḫdân**	انكاك* **engek**	ايرون **erün**

198—col.C

1	الاذن **al-uḏun** "ear"	كوش **gûš**	قولاق **qulaq**	جكين **čikin**
2	الصماخ **al-ṣimâḫ** "auditory meatus"	سوراخ كوش **sûrâḫ-i gûš** "orifice of the ear"	قولا **qula** (?)	نوكن **nüken**
3	القذال **al-qaḏâl** "occiput"	بيش سر **pîš-i sar**	باش ارتسي* **baš artısı**	كجكه **gejige**
4	الحلق **al-ḥalq** "throat"	گلُوْ **gulû**	بغوز **boġuz**	قولاي **qôlai**

5	الرقبة **al-raqaba** "neck"	گردن **gardan**	بوين **boyun**	كوجُونْ **küjün**
6	راس الكتف **raʾs al-katif** "top of the shoulder (blade)"	سر شانه **sar-i šâna** "top of the shoulder-blade"	اكني اكين **egni, egin** "his shoulder," "shoulder"	ايكام **egem** "shoulder"
7	الكتف **al-katif** "shoulder-blade"	شانه **šâna** "the shoulder-blade"	يغرين **yaġrın** "shoulder-blade"	دالو* **dâlu** "the shoulder-blade"
8	الابط **al-ibṭ** "armpit"	بغل **baġal**	قلتق **qoltuq**	سُوُه* **suwu**
9	اليد **al-yad** "hand"	دست **dast**	ايل **il**[1]	قار **qar**
10	اليد اليمني **al-yad al-yumnâ** "the right hand"	دست راست **dast-i râst**	ساغ اليك **saġ ilig** "right-handed"	براون قار **baraun qar**
11	اليد اليسري **al-yad al-yusrâ** "the left hand"	دست چَپ **dast-i čap**	سول اليك **sol ilig** "left-handed"	جيون قار **jeün qar**
12	العضد **al-ʿaḍud** "upper arm"	بازو **bâzû** "arm"	بلك **bilek**	جاربـاون **čarbaun**
13	المرفق **al-mirfaq** "elbow"	ارنج **âranj**	ترساك **tirsek**	تقا **toqa**

[1] Also *el* and hence also *saġ elig, sol elig* below.

14	مفصل اليد والغيرها **mafṣil al-yad wa ġairuhâ** "joint of the hand, etc."	بيوند **paivand** "a joint"	بغيش **bəġiš**	اويا **üye**
15	راحة اليد **râḥat al-yad** "palm of the hand"	كف دست **kaf-i dast**	اياغ **ayaġ**	هلاقان **halaqan**
16	الاصابع **al-aṣâbiʿ** "fingers"	انگشت **angušt** "finger"	برمق **barmaq**	قرون **qurûn**
17	الابهام **al-ibhâm** "thumb"	انگشت بزرك **angušt-i buzurg**	باش برمق **baš barmaq**	اردا قرون **urda qurûn**
18	السبابة **al-sabbâba** "index finger"	انكشت كلمه شهادة **angušt-i kalima-i šihâdat** "fore-finger, index"	برمق [***] **? barmaq**	سو* قرون[1] **su qurun**
19	الوسطي **al-wusṭâ** "the middle finger"	انگشت ميانه **angušt-i miyâna**	اورتا برمق **orta barmaq**	دمداغي قرون **dumdaġi qurûn**

[1] Ms. has : سع قرون

20	البنصر والخنصر **al-binṣir wa'l-ẖinṣir** "ring finger" and "little finger"	جارون اكلنج[1] **? kilanj** ?, "little finger"	كجيجيك برمق **kičijik barmaq** "little finger"	اوجكان قرون **üčkên qurûn** "the little finger"
21	الظفر **al-ẓufur** "nail"	ناخن **nâẖun**	ترناق **tırnaq**	قمسون **qimsûn**
22	الصدر **al-ṣadr** "chest"	سينه **sîna** "the bosom, breast"	ككوز دوش **kögüz, döš** "chest, breast"[2]	ايبجكون **ebčigün**
23	الثدى **al-ṯady** "female breast"	بستان **pistâń** "breast, nipple"	امجك **emček**	كوكه **köke**
24	البطن **al-baṭn** "belly"	شكم **šikam**	قرني قرين **qarnı, qarın**	كهلي **kehli**
25	السرة **al-surra** "navel"	باف **nâf**	كندك **kindik**	كوسون **küisün**
26	ما حولها **mâ ḥaulahâ** "that which is around it (i.e. the navel)"	بيش ناف **pîš-i nâf** "(what is) in front of the navel"	كنكك انكو **kindik öngü** "what is in front of the navel"	قربنك **qarbing** "the abdomen"

[1] Ms. : كلوح.

[2] *Kögüz* (Clauson, *ED*, 714) "chest, breast" (for either males or females). *Döš* (Clauson, *ED*, 558) usually denotes the "upper part of the chest."

27	قلب الانسان **qalb al-insân** "human heart"	دل **dil** "heart"	كونلوكى **könlügi**[1] "his heart"	دران **durân**
28	الكبد **al-kabid** "liver"	جگر **jigar**	باغير **bağır**	هيلكي **helige**
29	المرارة **al-marâra** "gall, gall bladder"	زهره **zahra**	اوت **öt**	سلوسون* **sölüsün** "gall"
30	التحال **al-tiḥâl** "spleen"	سبرز **supurz**	تالاق **talaq**	دليون **deliün**
31	الرئة **al-ri'a** "lung"	شُشْ **šuš**	اُوبْكا **öpke**	اوشغي **aušġi**

[1] Probably for كونكولى *köngüli*.

199—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	MONGOL
1	الكلية **al-kulya** "kidney"	كُرْدا **gurda**	اوكراك **ögrek**[1]	بويرا **böire**
2	الصارين **al-maṣârîn** "intestines"	رُوْدَه **rûda** "a gut, an intestine"	بغارسوق* **baġarsuq** "entrails"[2]	كساسون **gesesün**
3	المعا **al-miᶜâ**[3] "gut, intestines"	رُوْدَه **rûda**	قزو **qazu**	قربين* **qarbin**
4	الشحم **al-šaḥm** "fat"	ني **naiy**	ايج ياغى **ič yaġı**	اوكون **ökün**
5	الالية **al-alya** "fat tail (of sheep)"	دنبه **dunba**	قذوروق قويورق **quḏuruq**[3] **quyuruq**	سيول **seül**
6	الضلع **al-ḍilᶜ** "rib"	بهلو **pahlû** "the side"	اياكو **eyegü** "rib"	قابرغه **qabirġa** "rib"

[1] This is an unusual form. Old Osm. had *böġrek* (Mod. Osm. *böbrek*) found in most of the medieval Turkic langauges, see Clauson, *ED*, 328, Sevortjan, II, 205-207. Middle Qıpčaq (Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.*, 46) has *bögrek*, *bügrek*, *bügrük*, *bükrek*.

[2] In ms. : بغاسوق *baġâsuq*. The form *bağarsuq* is found in Old Ottoman, alongside of *bağırsaq*, see Clauson, *ED*, 319-320.

[3] Ms قدوروق *quḏuruq*, cf. *aḍaq* below. These are Khwârazmian Turkic or archaic Oğuz or Qıpčaq forms.

7	الوسط **al-wasaṭ** "waist"	ميان **miyân**	بيل **bil**	*نيرغون **nirġun**
8	الظهر **al-ẓahr** "back"	بُشت **pušt**	ارقا **arqa**	اوجا **uča**
9	الذكر **al-ḏakar** "penis"	كير **kîr**	سك **sik**	اوجقاي **ojoqai**
10	فرج المراة **farj al-marʾa** "pudendum of the female"	كُس **kus**	ام **am**	هتكون* **hütkün**
11	العانة **al-ʿâna** "pubes"	بوي زهار **bûy-i zahâr**	يمدو **yemdü**	سورسون **süresün**
12	الانثيان **al-unṯayân** "the testicles"	خايكان **ḫâyagân**[1]	قجوقاق تاشاق **qočuqaq**[2] **tašaq**	بولدوكه **böldöge**
13	الاست **al-ist** "buttocks"	كُن **kûn** "backside, anus"	كوت **köt**	بغاغر **baġaġur**
14	الرجل **al-rijl** "foot"	باي **pây**	اذاق اياق **aḏaq, ayaq**	*كول **köl**

[1] Marginal note : *ḫâya* "testicle."

[2] This form is uncertain, perhaps قجوتاق **qočutaq* ?. Middle Qıpčaq (cf. *At-Tuḥfa*, 4b) has قوطاق *qoṭaq* of which this may be a corruption (قوتاق*).

15	الفخذ **al-faḫid** "thigh"	ران **rân**	بود **bud**	بدون شيبو **büdün,** [šibu] ?
16	الركبة **al-rukba** "knee"	زانو **zânû**	ديز طيز ايضا **diz ṭız**[1] ***aiḍan*** *diz* also *ṭız*	*ابددون **ebüdün**
17	ظهر القدم **ẓaḥr al-qadam** "upper part of the foot"	بشت باي **pušt-i pây** "bottom of the foot"	اذاق يوزي **aḏaq yüzi**	*اولمي **ölmei** "upper part of foot"
18	بطنه **baṭnuhu** "its (the foot's) sole"	زمين باي **zamîn-i pây** "bottom of the foot"	اياق استي **ayaq astı**	*اوله **ulâ**[2]
19	الكعب **al-kaʿb** "ankle bone"	شتالنك **šitâlang**	اشوق **ašuq**	*سيغه **siġa**
20	العقب **al-ʿaqib** "heel"	باشنه **pâšina**	*اوكجا **ökče**	جاوجه **jauja**
21	الجلد **al-jild** "skin"	بوست **pûst**	ناشيه ?[3]	*اراسون **arasun**
22	العرق **al-ʿirq** "vein"	رَكْ **rag**	تمر **tamar**	سداسون **sudasun**

[1] This represents two dialect forms. A velar form (cf. the *ṭız* of our text) is noted in Trkm. *dïz*.

[2] Ms. has : اوليي.

[3] It seems unlikely that this is a corruption of تري *teri* or دري *deri* the common Turkic for "human skin."

23	العظم **al-ʿaẓm** "bone"	استخوان **ustuẖwân**	سينكوك **singük**	سربسون **sirbüsün** ⬇ "nerve;sinew"
24	العصب **al-ʿaṣab** "nerve; sinew"	بَيْ **pai**	سكر **sıngır**	ياسون **yasun** ⬆ "bone"
25	المخ	مغز	بين مخ الراس يليك	مخ الراس هكي مخ العظم جمكا
	al-muẖẖ	**maġz**	**beyin *muẖẖ al-raʾs*, yilik**	***muẖẖ al-raʾs* heki** ***muẖẖ al-ʿaẓm* čimge**
	"cerebrum, brain, marrow"	"brain, fat, marrow"	*beyin*, "marrow of the head, *yilik*"[1]	*keki* "marrow of the head" *čimge* "marrow of the bone"
26	الدم **al-dam** "blood"	خون **ẖûn**	قان **qan**	جيسون **čisun**
27	الريغ*	[***]	يار ايضا تكروك	سلتكو
	al-rîġ (for **rîq**) "saliva, spittle"	**?**	**yar *aiḍan* tükrük**[2] "saliva also spittle"	**silütkü**
28	الجشا **al-jušâʾ** "belch(ing), burp(ing)"	اروغ* **ârûġ** "a belch"	ككرمك **kekirmek**	ككركوْ **kekerekü** "bleching"

[1] Clauson, *ED*, 927-928 : *yilik* in most of the Turkic languages, including Oğuzic, denotes "marrow bone."

[2] Or *tükürük*.

29	الرمص **al-ramaṣ** "white secretion (of the eye)"	*ديد وخشينه **dîd vaẖšîna ?**[1]	جبق **čapaq** "mucus from eye"	جلبوق **čalbuq** "secretion of eyes"

199—col.B

1	القي **al-qay**[2] "vomit"	مُس كسنا ? ?	قسمق* **qusmaq** "to vomit"	*[2]بلجكو **böljekü**
2	العذرة **al-ʿaḏira** "human excrement"	گُوهْ **gûh**	بوق ارق ايضا **boq, arıq *aiḍan*** "excrement" also "human excrement"[3]	بغاسون **baġasun**
3	البَول **al-baul** "urine"	ميزك **mîzak**	سدوك **sidük**	سيسون **sêsün**
4	الضراط **al-ḍurâṭ** "fart"	تيز **tîz**	اسُرمَق **usurmaq**	هنغسون **hunġasun**
5	دواب **dawâbb** "animals, beasts; riding animals"	چارپاي **čâr pây** "a quadruped"	دور **davar**[4] "livestock"	ادوسون **adûsun** "animals"

[1] *Dîd* "eye," *vaẖšîna* "anything white" ??

[2] As read by Ligeti. The ms. has : تركجلو = بركجلو : **börkjelü*, or بوكجلو *bögjelü* a metathesized form. Cf. Class. Mong. *bögelji-* "to vomit" (Lessing, 124).

[3] See Clauson, *ED*, 213 (*arq, arıq*) and 311 (*boq*).

[4] Or *dawar, diwar* etc. (see Clauson, *ED*, 442).

6	الفرس الفحل وهو الجندية **al-faras al-faḥl wa huwa al-jundîya** "horse, stallion, i.e. one used for military service"	ايغر ايضا **aiġir *aiḍan*** "also stallion"	ايغر **ayġır** "stallion"	اجرغه **ajirġa**
7	الرمكة **al-ramaka** "mare"	مادیان **mâdiyân**	قسراق **qısraq**	كاوُن **geün**
8	العشرا **al-ʿušarâʾ** "(pregnant) with calf or foal"	مادیان **mâdiyân**	قلناجي **qulnačı**	بغز **boġaz** "pregnant (mare)"
9	المهر **al-muhr** "foal, colt"	كُرَه **kurra**	قلون تايي **qulun, tayı**	اونوقان* **unuqan**
10	البغل **al-baġl** "mule"	استر **astar**	قتر **qatır**	لوسه **lausa**
11	الحمار **al-ḥimâr** "donkey"	خر **ḫar** "an ass"	اَشاك **ešek**	ايلجكان **eljigên**
12	الاتان **al-atân** "female donkey"	خر ماده **ḫar-i mâda**	تشي اشاك **tiši ešek**	امه ايلجكان **eme eljigên**
13	الجحش **al-jaḥš** "young donkey"	خر كره **ḫar-kurra**	قدق **quduq**	انوغان **unuġân**

14	الجمل **al-jamal** "camel"	اُشتر **uštur**	توه **teve**	تمان **temên**
15	الفصيل **al-faṣîl** "young (weaned) camel"	اشتربچه **uštur-bača**	كوشك **kösek** "camel colt"	بوتغان **botaġân** "young camel"
16	الثور **al-ṯaur** "bull"	نره گاو **nara-gâv**	*[اك]وز الخصي **[ök]üz *al-ḫaṣîy*** "(castrated) bull"	*بوقا **buqa**
17	البقرة **al-baqara** "cow"	ماده گاو **mâda-gâv**	اينـاك **inek**	اونيان **üniên**[1][k]
18	البقر **al-baqar** "bovines, cattle"	گاو **gâv**	صغر **ṣıġır**	اوكر **üker**
19	ثور الحرث وهو الصداق **ṯaur al-ḥarṯ wa huwa al-ṣidâq** "plowing bull" "i.e., the dowry gift"	جفت فاو **juft-gâv** "a plowing ox"	جفت اكوز **čift öküz** "plowing ox"	انجتو* **anjatu** "plowing ox"
20	العجول **al-ʿujûl** "calves"	كُوساله **gû-sâla** "a calf"	بُزاغو **buzaġu** "calf"	توقل **tuqul** "calf"
21	كبش الغنم **kabš al-ġanam** "ram, male sheep"	قوج **qûč** "a horned fighting ram"	قجقر **qočqar**	قوجا **quča**

[1] Or *ünien*.

22	المعجة الحلوب **al-maᶜja al-ḥalûb** "milk ewe"	ميش **mîš** "a sheep"	كذلك **kaḏalika** "the same" [= **saġlıq**]	ساغليق **saġliq** "milk ewe"[1]
23	العنز **al-ᶜanz** "goat"	بز **buz**	كجي **kečī**[2]	ايمان **imân**
24	الحمل **al-ḥamal** "lamb"	بره **barra**	قوزي **quzı**	قُوريغان **qurīġân**[3]
25	الحمل المولود قبل وقته **al-ḥamal al-maulûd qabla waqtihi** "the lamb born before its time (prematurely)"	[***] **?** ?	[***] قوين **?** **qoyın** ? "sheep"[5]	كوربه **körbe**[4] "lamb born prematurely"
26	العناق **al-ᶜanâq** "she-kid, young she-goat"	بز غاله **buz-ġala** "a kid; a calf"	اغلاق **oġlaq** "kid"	انوكون **ünügün** "a kid"

[1] *Saġlıq* is of Turkic origin, see Clauson, *ED*, 809 "milch animal." It is found in this meaning only in Turkī today.

[2] This form is usually associated with Oğuz. Middle Qıpčaq, for the most part, has *ečki* (see Clauson, *ED*, 24).

[3] Or *qurīġân* or perhaps قوريقان *qurīqan* [k].

[4] Cf. Turk. *körpe* "animal produced late in season, Qıpč. *körpe* "a suckling lamb, calf, lambskin" (Clauson, *ED*, 737)

[5] *Qoyın, qoyun* can also denote "ewe or lamb" (Clauson, *ED*, 631)

27	الحولي	يكساله	تغلي من الضان جنس من الغنم	تولاكه شيشك
	al-ḥaulî	**yak-sâla**	**toġlı min al-ḍân jins min al-ġanam**	**tölege šišek**
	"yearling, lamb,wether"	"one-year"	"*toġlı*[1] of sheep, a type of sheep"	"last year's lamb"[2]
28	*الخصي من الشياه*	بختـه	ارك	اركا
	al-ḫaṣî min al-šiyâh	**baḫta**	**irk**	**irge**
	"castrated sheep"	"a ram three or four years old"	"(castrated) ram"[3]	"three year-old castrated ram"
29	التيس القديم	بز كلان	ايركج	سيركه
	al-tais al-qadîm	**buz-i kalân**	**irkeč**	**serke**
	"old billy goat"	"elder goat"	"he goat"[4]	"castrated goat"

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1	القطيع	رَمَه	سورك	سُروك
	al-qaṭîᶜ	**rama**	**sürük**	**sürüg**
	"drove, flock, herd"			
2	جارو الكلب	سَك بَجَه	انك	كلوكان
	jarw al-kalb	**sag-bača**	**enik**[5]	**gölügên**
	"puppy"			

[1] Clauson, *ED*, 469 *toqlı* "a lamb a few months old, cf. Kâšgarî (Dankoff, I. 326, "six-months old sheep [al-jaḏaᶜ min aḍ-ḍân wahwa llaḏî maḍâ ᶜalayhi sitta ašhur]."

[2] Clauson, *ED*, 563 notes for *tišek/šišek* "a two-year-old sheep." An early loan-word in Mongol as *šilegü* or (Kara) *silüge* "three-year-old sheep."

[3] Clauson, *ED*, 321.

[4] See Clauson, *ED*, 223 originally "he goat" surviving in Oğuz Turkic in this sense and also meaning "castrated goat."

[5] Or *enük*.

3	الوحش **al-waḥš** "game"	دَدْ **dad** "a beast of prey"	كَيك **keyik** "wild game, antelope"	كران **görên** "antelope"
4	الاسد **al-asad** "lion"	شير **šîr**	كذلك **kaḏâlika** "the same" (= **arslan**)	ارسلان **arslan**
5	الفيل **al-fîl** "elephant"	بيل **pîl**	يغان **yaġan**	جغان **yaġan**
6	السبع **al-sab**[1] "predatory animal"	نخجير **naḫčîr** "a wild beast"	كذلك **kaḏâlika** "the same" (= **arqar**[2])	ارقار **arqar** "wild goat"
7	النمر **al-namir** "leopard"	بلنك **palang**	كذلك **kaḏâlika** "the same" (= **qaplan**)	قبلان **qablan**
8	الذئب **al-ḏi'b** "wolf"	گرك **gurg**	قرط **qurṭ**	جينا **činâ**
9	الفار **al-fâr** "mouse; rat"	سال موش **sâl-i mûš** "year of the mouse"[3]	سيجقان **sıčqan yıl** "year of the mouse"	قلقنه* هون **quluqana hon** "year of the mouse"

[1] Or *al-sabu'*.

[2] "Mountain sheep" (Clauson, *ED*, 216).

[3] In entries 9-18 our source is following the twelve-year animal cycle calendar of Inner and East Asia. This was much used in Mongol sources and in those of the subject peoples of that era.

10	الفهد **al-fahd** "lynx (also the term for cheetah and panther)"	يوز **yûz** "a small panther or ounce, esp. that used in hunting deer"	اسري* **esri** "panther"	برس **bars** "tiger"
11	الارنب **al-arnab** "hare, rabbit"	خرگوش* **ḫar-gûš**	توشقان **tavışqan**	تاولي*[1] **taulai** "hare"
12	التمساح* **al-timsâḥ** "crocodile"	نَهَنك **nahang**	ايلن بالق **ılan balıq**[2]	لو* **lu** "dragon"
13	الحية **al-ḥayya** "snake"	مار **mâr** "a serpent"	ايلان **ılan**	موقاي **moqai** "snake"
14	الغنم **al-ġanam** "sheep"	سال گسبند **sâl-i guspand** "year of the sheep"	قوين يل **qoyın yıl** "year of the sheep"	قونين هون **qonin hon** "year of the sheep"
15	القرد **al-qird** "ape, monkey"	حمدونا **ḥamdûna** "ape, baboon"	بيجين **bičin**	بيجين **bičin** "ape"
16	الديك **al-dîk** "cock, rooster"	خروس **ḫurûs** "a dung-hill cock"	تخُق تغاقو* **taḫuq, tağaqu** "cock, hen"[3]	تقاتون **taqaqun**

[1] Ms. has : تاولغاي : تاولغاي : *taulġai* ?

[2] Cf. Middle Qıpčaq *yılan balıq* in the *Irşâdü'l-Mülûk*, 455b4/443.

[3] Both of these terms derive from Old Turk. *taqıġu* and can denote "domestic fowl" of either sex (Clauson, *ED*, 468).

17	الكلب **al-kalb** "dog"	بلا امالة **bilâ imâla** [i.e. **sag**][1]	ايت **it**	نوقاي **noqai**
18	الخنزير **al-ẖinzîr** "swine"	خُوك **ẖûk** "a pig"	تنغوز ييل* **tonġuz yıl** "year of the pig"	قاقاي هون **qaqai hon** "year of the pig"
19	الضبع **al-ḍabᶜ**[2] "hyena"	كفتار **kaftâr**	تلو قرط **telü qurṭ**[3]	دلتو جينا **deltü činâ**
20	الدب **al-dubb** "bear"	خرس **ẖirs**	ايو **ayu**	اوتاكا **ötege**
21	السنور **al-sinnaur** "cat"	گربه **gurba**	ماشوك جتوك ايضا **mešük, četük** *aiḍan* "cat, also cat"[4]	ميغو **miġu**
22	ابن اوي **ibn âwâ** "jackal"	شغال **šaġâl**	چغال **čaġal**	جغل*[5] **caġal**
23	الثعلب **al-ṯaᶜlab** "fox"	رُوْبَه **rûbah**	تلكو **tilkü**	هونكن **hüngen**

[1] Lit. "without the shading of pronunciation of "a" towards "e." The Pers. *sag*, however, is omitted. Its pronunciation, however, it may be presumed was to be *sag* rather than *säg*.

[2] Or *al-ḍabuᶜ*.

[3] Lit. "mad wolf." The Mongol has calqued the same usage, including the Mongolized loan of the Oğuz Turkic *deli* > *deltü*.

[4] The latter form refers to a "female cat." See comments of Clauson, *ED*, 402.

[5] Ms. has : جثر.

24	الغزال **al-ġazâl** "gazelle"	اهو **âhû**	اوبوق **ubuq** "the female gazelle"[1]	الذكر اونا الانثى جران **al-ḏakar ôna al-unṯâ jerên** "*ona* male (of the gazelle)," "***jerên*** female (of the gazelle)"
25	حمار الوحش **ḥimâr al-waḥš** "wild ass, onager"	خر گوره **ḫar-gûra**	كذلك **kaḏâlika** "the same" **(= qulan)**	قولان **qulan** "wild ass, onager"
26	الايل ويسمي الوعل **al-ayyil wa yusamma al-waʿl** "the stag called the mountain goat,"[2]	گوزن **gavazn** "a kind of mountain-ox; a deer, doe, elk, a stag"	سغين **sıġın** "male maral deer, elk, stag"	بوقو **buqu** "a deer"
27	السمور **al-sammûr** "sable"	سمور **samûr**	كيش **kiš**	بلغان **bulaġan**
28	القندس **al-qundus** "beaver"	قندز ايضا* **qunduz** *aiḍan* "also *qunduz*"	قندز **qunduz**	قليون **qaliun**
29	السنجاب **al-sinjâb** "gray squirrel"	سنجاب **sinjâb** "ermine, gray squirrel"	تينك **tiying** "squirrel"	كرمون **keremün** "gray squirrel"

[1] See ms. p.195B10 and Clauson, *ED*, 8, *ivtq*.

[2] A term also for "ibex" in Yemen (Varisco). See also J. S. Jabbur, *The Bedouins and the Desert*, trans. L. I. Conrad (Albany, 1995), pp.100-103 on the ibex.

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	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	MONGOL
1	القنفذ **al-qunfuḏ** "hedgehog"	خر بشت **ḫar-pušt**[1]	كيربي **kirpi**	جريا **jaria**
2	اليربوع **al-yarbûᶜ** "jerboa"	موش دشتي **mûš-i daštî** "a field mouse" a mole"	كذلك جمران **kaḏâlika jumran** "the same, *jumran*"	جمران **jumran** "mole, field mouse"
3	السمك **al-samak** "fish"	ماهي **mâhî**	باليق **balıq**	جقاسون **jaqasun**
4	السفحعاه **?** ?	كرم[2] **kirm** "worm"	قورت **qurt** "worm"	قورغاي **qorġai** "worm"
5	البرغوث **al-burġûṯ** "flea"	كيك **kaik**	بوركا **bürge**	بوركا **bürge**
6	الصئبان* **al-ṣiʾbân** "nits"	رشك **rišk** "nits"	سركا **sirke** "nit"	سركه **sirke** "nit"
7	القمل **al-qaml** "louse"	شبش **šipiš**	بيت **bit**	بوسون **bösün**[3]

[1] Marginal note : خار بشت : *ḫâr-pušt*.

[2] Ms. clearly has : كَرْم *garm* "warm, hot" which is graphically very similar to our form.

[3] Kara : *bö:sün*.

8	القراد **al-qurâd** "tick"	كَنَهْ **kanah**	سقورقا **saqurqa**	شالجه **šalja***[k][1]
9	النمل **al-naml** "ant"	مونجا **mûrčâ** "a little ant"	قرنجا قمرساق **qarınča** **qumursaq** "ant, ant"[2]	سرغلجين* **sirġoljin** "ant"
10	الخنفسا **al-ḫunfusâ**[3] "dung beetle, scarab"	كوزد خفزدوك* **gauzad, ḫafazdûk** "beetle"	ضفران* قورت **ḍıfıran qurt**[4] "dung beetle, black beetle"	همكاي قرقاي*[3] **hümegei qoroqai**[k] "dung beetle, scarab"
11	قلب الحيوان **qalb al-ḥayawân** "heart of animal"	دل جَانَورْ **dil-i jânavar**	جانورلار يركي **janavarlar yüregi**	جروكه **jirüke** "heart"

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[1] Ms. has : سَالحَه perhaps for سَالجَه *salija*. Kara also notes *silja*/*šilja*, citing Mong. *silja*/*šalja* "sheep tick."

[2] More commonly *qumursqa*, *qumursġa*. Closer to our form is Qıpč. *qımırsaġı* (*Bulġat*, ed. Zajączkowski, I, Arabic, 11).

[3] Ms. has : قرخاي : قرخاي : *qoroḫai* ?

[4] Cf. the Qıpčaq form found in the *At-Tuḥfa*, ed. Atalay, facs. f. 14v (=14r) in the marginal note : طفردن قرطي *ṭıfırdan qurṭı* "corrected" to *ṭonġuzdan qurṭı* in the edition of E.I. Fazylov, M.T. Zijaeva, *Izyskannyj dar tjurkskomu jazyku* (Taškent, 1978), p.123). T. Halasi-Kun, "Kipchak Philology and the Turkic Loanwords in Hungarian, I" *Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi*, II (1982), 166-167 correctly explained this form (which is also the term from which Hung. *toportyán* in the compound term *toportyán féreg* "dung beetle" derives). Our form ضفرن *ḍıfıran* (*ḍ* is sometimes used for *d* when it is followed by velar vowels) or * طفرن reflects this Qıpčaq form. Our entry is perhaps a garbling of the compound **ṭıfıran qurṭı* or two terms, the second being *qurt* which in Turkic denotes "worm." The *al-Qawânîn*, ed. Kilisli Rifat, 62, defines Arabic *al-ḫunfus* "dung beetle" as *ḍonġuzlan qurṭı*, see also Clauson, *ED*, 648.

12	الكرش **al-kirš** "stomach"	شكنبه **šikanba**	قرين **qarın**	*كجان **güjên**
13	القرن **al-qarn** "horn (of an animal"	شاخ **šâḫ**	بنوز **bunuz**	ابير **eber** "horn"
14	الذنب **al-ḏanab** "tail"	دُمْ **dum**	قيوروق **quyuruq**	سَيول **seül**
15	الحافر **al-ḥâfir** "hoof"	سُمْ **sum**	درناق **dırnaq**	ترغون **turġun**
16	الروث **al-rauṯ** "dung (of a horse camel, etc.)"	سركين **sargîn**	تيزاك **tizek**	*هوتوك **hötük** "dung"[1]
17	الطائر **al-ṭâʾir** "bird"	مرغ **murġ**	قوش **quš**	شباون **šibaun**
18	الفرخ **al-farḫ** "young bird"	*مرغ بجه ***murġ-bača**	يوري **yavrı**	جلجغان **juljaġân**
19	معروف **maʿrûf** "well-known"[2]	كذلك **kaḏâlika** "the same"	كذلك **kaḏâlika** "the same"	سنقور **sonqur** "gerfalcon"

[1] Ms. has : هورون, perhaps for هودوك *hödük* ?

[2] The reference is to Turk. *sonqur*, cf. also Houtsma, *TAG*, Arabic, 10.

20	الباز **al-bâz** "falcon"	باز **bâz**	جقر قوش **čaqır quš**	قرجقاي **qarčaqai**
21	الصقر **al-ṣaqr** "saker, falcon, hawk"	چرخ **čarḫ**	بلبان **balaban**	اتلكو **itelgü**
22	الشاهين **al-šâhîn** "shahin, Indian falcon"	شاهين **šâhîn** "a royal white falcon"	كذلك **kaḏâlika** "the same" (= *lačın*)	لاجين **lačin** "white falcon"
23	العقاب **al-ʿuqâb** "eagle"	اله **ulah**[1]	قرا قوش **qara quš**	بركوت **bürküt**
24	الباشق **al-bâšaq**[2] "sparrow hawk"	باشه ايضا **bâšâ aiḍan** "also ***bâša***	باشه **baša**	قرغو **qirġu**
25	الحداة **al-ḥidʾâ** "a kite"	زغن وجال **zaġan wa čâl** "kite" and "bustard"	**eliye** "kite"	**helie** "a kite"
26	الاوز **al-iwazz** "goose"	*قاز **qâz**	قاز **qaz**	قلون **qalaun**
27	البط الصيني **al-baṭṭ al-ṣînî** "Chinese duck"	مرغابي **murġâbî** "a wild duck"	اوردك **ördek** "duck"	*نوقاسون **noqâsun**[3] "duck"

[1] Or *ullah*.

[2] Or *al-bâšiq*.

[3] Or *noqasun*.

28	الكركي **al-kurkî** "crane"	كلنك **kulang**	*تورنا **turna**	توغرون **toġurûn**
29	الغراب **al-ġurâb** "crow"	كلاغ **kulâġ**	قرغا **qarġa**	كريا **kerie**

200—col.B

1	الغراب **al-ġurab** "crow, raven"	كلاغ **kulâġ** "crow, raven"	تغان **toġan**[1]	تراقون **turaqun**
2	العقعق **al-ʿaqʿaq** "magpie"	عكه **ʿakka**	سقسقان **saqsaqan**	ساجغاي **sâjiġai**
3	نوع من الطير **nauʿ min al-ṭair** "kind of bird"	حَواصل **ḥávâṣil**[2] "a pelican, heron"	كذلك **kad̲âlika** "the same"[3]	*قورياي **qoriday**[phg] "pelican"[4]
4	الحمام **al-ḥamâm** "dove, pigeon"	كبوتر **kabûtar**	*كوكرجين **kügerčin**[5]	كوچا **küčê**[6]
5	السمان **al-sumân** "quail"	*واريج ***vârtîj**	بلدرجين **bıldırčın**	بُودَنَه **bödene**

[1] Usually "falcon," but in some Middle Qıpčaq dialects "crow, rook," Clauson, *ED*, 471.

[2] Rubinčik, *PRS.*, I, 520. In Kâšġarî/Dankoff, II, 267, *ḥawâṣil* is used to translate Turk. *quġu* "swan" (see also Clauson, *ED*, 609).

[3] In Turkic *qorday* (Clauson, *ED*, 649).

[4] Räsänen, *Versuch*, 282, *qorda* "kropfgans, Pelican."

[5] Cf. Türkmen *gögerčin*, Clauson, *ED*, 713, Sevortjan, III, 56-59.

[6] Kara suggests Turk. *kögerčin* or *kü ?*

6	القبج **al-qabj** "kind of partridge"	سبك **kabg** "partridge"	سكليك **keklik**	ايتاون* **itaun**
7	الهزار **al-hazâr** "nightingale"	چكاوك **čakâvak**	توريغان **turıġan**[1]	بلدور **bildür**[2]
8	الهدهد **al-ḫudhud** "hoopoe"	توتك **tûtak**	ابُوك **ibük**	هولجين **höljin**[3]
9	الدجاج **al-dajâj** "chickens"	ماسيان ومرغ خانكي* **mâkiyân wa murġ-i ḫânagî** "hen and domestic fowl"	داقوق **daquq** "fowl, hen"	دقاوم **daqaun**
10	الخطاف **al-ḫuṭṭâf** "swift, a variety of swallow"	بالوايه **bâlvâya** "a swallow"	قرلقوج **qırlaquč**	قريجا **qariača** "swallow"
11	الذباب **al-ḏubâb** "flies, fly"	مگس **magas**	سنغك **sinġek**	شمول **šimûl** "gnat"
12	البق **al-baqq** "bedbug, gnat"	بشه **pašša** "gnat"	جبن **čıbın**	شيشاول **šisaûl** "gnat, mosquito"[4k]

[1] Otherwise unattested. This may be توريغاى *torıġay* "sky-lark" (Clauson, *ED*, 541).

[2] Kara : *bildü:r.*

[3] Kara : *höljin.*

13	المنقار **al-minqâr** "beak"	چنك مرغ **čunak-i murġ** "a bird's beak"	تگشوك **tü(n)gšük**[1] "bird's beak"	قوشون **qošûn** "beak"
14	الجناح **al-janâḥ** "wing"	بال مرغ **bâl-i murġ** "wing of a bird"	قانت **qanat**	جيور **jiür**
15	المخلب **al-miḫlab** "claw, talon"	چنغال **čanġal**	چنقال **čanqal**	كوي **kwy ?**
16	قلنسوة الجارح **qalansuwat al-jâriḥ** "hood of predatory birds"	كلاه جنوار **kulâh-i jânwâr**	قوش *باشي* **quš bašı**	*تمغاغ* **tomaġaġ** "hood of predatory bird"
17	الجارح **al-jâriḥ** "predatory birds"	كذلك **kaḏâlika** "the same"	قرايغو ***qarayġu ?** ?	بي طلبا القا **bi taliba alqa** "I have put the bell on the foot of the falcon"
18	عقال الجناح **ʿiqâl al-janâḥ** "cord of the wings"	بند مرغان **band-i murġân**	قوش باغي **quš bağı**	هوياسن **huyâsun** "cord"
19	خرء الطير **ḫurʾ al-ṭair** "excrement of a bird"	بيخال مرغ **pîḫâl-i murġ**	قوش سيجي* **quš sıčı**	*سنقاسون **sanqasun**
20	الوالد **al-wâlid** "father"	بدر **padar**	*اتا **ata**	ايجكا **ečige**

[1] Usually *tumšuq*, see Clauson, *ED*, 509-510.

21	الام **al-umm** "mother"	مادر **mâdar**	انا **ana**	ايكا **eke**
22	الابن **al-ibn** "son"	بسر **pusar**[1]	اغول **oġul**	كون **köün**
23	البُنيّ **al-bunayy** "little son"	بسرك **pusarak** "a little boy"	اغولقنا **oġulqına**	نوكون **nükün** "a little boy"[2]
24	البنت **al-bint** "girl, daughter"	دُخْتَرْ **duẖtar**	قيزقنا **qızqına**	اوكين **ökin**
25	الاخ الكبير **al-aḫ al-kabîr** "big brother"	برادر كلان **birâdar-i kalân**	الغقرنداش **uluġ qarın daš**	اقا **aqa** "elder brother"
26	الاخ الصغير **al-aḫ al-ṣaġîr** "little brother"	برادر خرد **birâdar-i ẖurd** "a younger brother"	ايني **ini** "younger brother"	ديون **deün**[k] "younger brother"
27	الاخت **al-uẖt** "sister"	خاهَرْ **ẖâhar**[3]	اكاجي **ekeči**	اكاجي **egeči**
28	العم **al-ʿamm** "paternal uncle"	برادر بدر **birâdar-i padar**	اتا قرنداش **ata qarındaš**	آبقا **abaqa**

[1] Or *pisar*.

[2] Kara : *nükün* "petit enfant" : *nûn* or *nuwun* [نووون] would be better for the attested *nuġun/nu'un* "petit enfant."

[3] Lit. form : خواهر *ẖwâhar*.

29	الخال **al-ḫâl** "(maternal) uncle"	برادر مادر **birâdar-i mâdar**	تتغايي **taġayı**	نقاجو **naqaču**

200—col.C

1	الختن **al-ḫatan** "son-in-law, bridegroom"	داماد **dâmâd**	كياكو **küyegü**	كركان **kürgen** "son-in-law"
2	الحم والصهر **al-ḥam wa'l-ṣihr** "father-in-law" and "relative by marriage"	خشدامن **ḫušdâman** "mother-in-law"	قاين اتا **qayın ata** "father-in-law"	قادم ايجكا **qadum ečige** "father-in-law"
3	الحماة والصهر **al-ḥamâh wa'l-ṣihr** "mother-in-law and "relative by marriage"	خشدامن **ḫušdâman** "mother-in-law"	قاين انا **qayın ana** "mother-in-law"	قادم اكا **qadum eke** "mother-in-law"
4	زوجة الابن **zaujat al-ibn** "wife of the son"	زن بسر **zan-i pisar**	كلين **kelin**	بيري **beri**
5	الضرة **al-ḍarra** "wife other than the first of a plural marriage"	انباغجار **anbâġjâr**	كني **kïñiy**[1]	*جيتور **jitür**[2] "concubine"

[1] More commonly *küni* "co-wife," a term that means "jealousy" (Clauson, *ED*, 727).

[2] Kara : "read *jitüer* (or *jitü:r*; in fact, if "antelope" is *görên*, cf. Mong. *göröge*, then here one would expect *jitêr* for Mong. *jitöger*, modern *jötöör*)."

6	العديل **al-ᶜadîl** "brother-in-law (sister's husband)"	سليف **silf**	نماشا* **namaša**[1]	باجا **baja**
7	المهر **al-mahr** "dower, bridal money"	[***] ? ?	قلينك* **qalıng** "bride price"	اوكوله **ögöle**
8	القريب **al-qarîb** "relative"	خشاوَنْدْ **ẖišâvánd** "a kinsman"	قداش **qadaš**	سادون* **sadun**
9	الاجنبي **al-ajnabî** "foreigner, alien"	بيگانه **bigâna**	يات **yat** "stranger, foreigner"[3]	بوشي **büši**[2]
10	الرضيع **al-raḍîᶜ** "milk-brother"	هَمْشيرَه **haḿ-šîra**	امكداش **emikdaš**	كوكلداش **köküldaš**
11	الصاحب **al-ṣâḥib** "associate, comrade"	يار **yâr**	قلداش **qoldaš**	نوكور **nökör**[4]

[1] Cf. the Čigil *nanuža* "one's wife's sister's husband" (Clauson, *ED*, 778, who notes it as a probable loanword from Iranian).

[2] Kara : "originally 'other, else, different.'"

[3] In some later Turkic languages, it came to denote "enemy." In Middle Turkic (Uyğur) there is the form *yat yagi* "alien, enemy," see Sevortjan, IV, 158-159 and V.M. Nadeljaev et al. (eds.) *Drevnetjurkskij slovar'* (Leningrad, 1969), 247).

[4] This term originally designated those who had left their clans to become "followers" of a chieftain, i.e. the retainers or comitatus of a Mongol warlord. *Nökör* had an interesting history in Turkic, see Gy. Németh, "Wanderungen des mongolischen Wortes *nökür* 'Genosse'" *Acta Orientalia Hung.*, III (1953), 1-23.

12	الجار **al-jâr** "neighbor, companion"	هَمسَايَه **ham-sâya** "neighbor"	انباز **anbâz** ⬇[1] "a companion, associate in trade"	اوتاق **ortaq** ⬇ "companion, partner"[2]
		[***] [***] **?, ?** ? ?		اورتاق[3] **ortaq** "companion, partner"
13	الشريك **al-šarîk** "partner, companion"	هَمْبَاز **ham-bâz** "associate"	يولداش **yoldaš** ⬇ "companion"	منداش **mindaš** ⬇
14	الرفيق **al-rafîq** "companion"	*هَمتا[4] **hamtâ**	*سليق احراق ***salıq, *učraq**[5] ?	سليق ***saliq** ⬇ "friend"
15	الصديق **al-ṣadîq** "friend"	دوست **dûst** "friend"	خَصم **ḫaṣm** (Arab.)⬇ "adversary"	*دايسون[k] ***daisun*** ⬇ "enemy"[6]
16	العدو **al-ʿadûw** "enemy"	دشمان **dušmân** "enemy"	ياشداش **yašdaš** ⬇ "coeval"	*تورلتاش **töreltaš** ⬇ "coeval"

[1] The manuscript became corrupted here with the Turkic and Mongol entries having skipped a line.

[2] *Ortaq* is a Turkic term whose original meaning (Clauson, *ED*, 205) was "partner." Although it may have been used to designate "neighbor," (there are other Mongol terms for this : *ail-un kümün, körsi(n)*).

[3] This, a native Turkic terms borrowed into Mongol, probably belongs in the Turkic column with *anbâz* (the latter a loanword from Persian)

[4] Perhaps همتك *hamtak* "a fellow-traveller." A second entry has a line run through it. It may be همبر *hambar* "a friend, companion" or همره *hamrah* "fellow-traveller."

[5] From Turk. *učra-* "to meet with" (Sevortjan, I, 615) ?

[6] Ms. has : اتحان. Kara, cf. Mong. *dayisun*.

17	الترب والقرن **al-tirb wa³l qirn** "person of same age"and "mate"	همزاد **ham-zâd** "of equal age, contemporary"	اداش **adaš ⬇** "namesake"	اتداش **atdaš ⬇** "namesake"
18	السمي **al-samîy** "namesake"	هم نام **ham-nâm** "a namesake"	*اغلانلر ***oğlanlar ⬇** "children"	كوكت **keüket ⬇** "children,"
19	الصغار **al-ṣiġâr** "minors, those under age"	بجگان **bačagân** "infants, children"	ايرتا **irte**[1] **⬇** "day-time"	اودُور **ödür ⬇** "day"
20	النهار **al-nahâr** "day (from dawn to dusk)"	روشناي روز **raušanâ³î-yi rûz** "light of day"	كيجا **keče ⬇** "night"	سُوني **söni ⬇** "night"
21	الليل **al-lail** "nightime, night"	شَب **šab** "night"	بو كجا **bu keče ⬇** "tonight"	انا سني **ene söni ⬇** "tonight"
22	الليلة **al-laila** "tonight"	إمْشَبْ **imšab** "tonight"	تون كجا **tün keče ⬇** "last night"	هوجكن سني **höčken söni** [k] **⬇** "last night"
23	البارحة **al-bâriḥa**[2] "last night"	دوش **dûš** "last night"	تنكدا كجا **tangda keče ⬇** "tomorrow-night"	مناقار سني **manaqâr söni ⬇** "tomorrow-night"

[1] Or *erte*.

[2] = *al-laila al-bâriḥa*.

24	ليلة غد **laila ġadin** "night of the following day"	فردا شب **fardâ-šab** "tomorrow-night"	*بو كون ***bukün** ⬇ "today"	انا ادور **ene ödür** [k]⬇ "today"
25	اليوم **al-yaum** "today"	إمْرُوزْ **imrûz** "today"	تنكدا **tangda** ⬇ "tomorrow"	مناقار **manaqâr** ⬇ "tomorrow"
26	الغد **al-ġad** "tomorrow"	فردا **fardâ** "tomorrow"	ايرتا]*كون* **ir(te) kün** ⬇ "day after tomorrow"	جناجي اودور **činâji ödür** ⬇ "the day after tomorrow"
27	بعد الغد **baʿda al-ġad** "day after tomorrow"	بس فردا **pas-fardâ**	امدي* **imdi** ⬇ "now"	*ادوا]* **edöe** ⬇ "now"
28	الان والساعة **al-ân wa'l-sâʿa** "now" and "now, at the present time"	اكنون **aknûn** "now"	كون **kün**[2] "day"	اوناكى[1] **önege** "now, today, the present"[3]
29	نصف النهار **niṣf al-nahâr** "midday, noon"	نيم روز **nîm-rûz**	اورتا]كون[**orta (kün)**	اودور دلي **ödür düli** "midday, noon"

[1] Perhaps a corruption for اودور. See also ms. p.200C20.

[2] Should be placed at ms p. 200C20.

[3] See Lessing, 639 : *önüge*.

201—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	MONGOL
1	نصف الليل **niṣf al-lail** "midnight"	نیم شب **nîm-šab**	تون بجُق يرم* كيجا **tün bučuq yarım keče?**[1]	سني دلي **söni düli**
2	المسا **al-masâʾ** "evening"	شبانكاه **šabân-gâh**	تون بجق يرم* كيجا **tün bučuq yarım keče** ⬆	سني دلي **söni düli** ⬆
3	السنة **al-sana** "this year"	إمْسَال **imsâl** "this year"	بو ييل **bu yıl** "this year"	انا هون **ene hon** "this year"
4	عام اول **ʿâm awwal** "last year"	بار سال **pâr-sâl**	بلدر **bıldır**	ندانی هون **nidani hon**
5	اول عام اول **awwal ʿâm awwal** "(year) before last year"	بيرار **pîrâr**	الميش ييل **olmıš yıl**	اورجي هون **urji hon**
6	العام القابل **al-ʿâm al-qâbil** "next year"	سال آينده **sâl-i âyanda**	كلكان ييل **kelgen yıl**	ايراكو هون **irekü hon**

[1] The first form should be compared with Qıpčaq *tün bučuqı* (Houtsma, *TAG*, 60, 69, Arabic text, 28).

7	امس **amsu** "yesterday"	ديك[1] **dîg**	تون كون **tün kün**	هوجكان ادور **höčken ödür**
8	اول من امس **awwal min amsi** "before yesterday"	برير **parîr** "of the day before yesterday"	اسرغي اودور **asraġı ödür**[2]	اودرجي **ürji ödür** "before yesterday"
9	الربيع **al-rabîᶜ** "Spring"	بهار **bahâr**	از **az**[3]	قابور **qabur**
10	اوله **awwaluhu** "the first of it (Spring)"	اول بهار **avval-i bahâr** "first (month) of Spring"	ياز اولي **yaz evveli** "first (month) of Spring"	قوبي سره **qubi sara** "first month of Spring"
11	**GARBLED**	ماه دُيم بهار **mâh-i duyyum-i bahâr** "the second month of Spring"	ايكنج اي اثار **ikinč ay, ?** "the second month, ?"	قرا *اوجر **qara oujir** "the second month of Spring"
12	الشهر الثاني **al-šahr al-ṯânî** ⬆ "the second month"	ماه *سيم از بهار **mâh-i siyum az bahâr** "the third month of Spring"	اوجنج **üčünč** "third"	اوهلجين **öheljin** "the third month of Spring"

[1] Garbled additional notation. There is also a marginal note : دِيْنَه "yesterday."

[2] Old Osm. has *asraġı* "the (day/night) before last," see Clauson, *ED*, 252. Presumably, the Mong. *ödür* has shifted from the neighboring column.

[3] For ياز *yaz*.

13	الشهر الثالث **al-šahr al-ṯâliṯ** ⬆ "the third month"	تابستان **tâbistân** "Summer"	يازي **yazı** "Summer"	جون ياي **jun, yai** "Summer"
14	الصيف **al-ṣaif** ⬆ "Summer"	اول تابستان **avval-i tâbistân** "first (month) of Summer"	ياي اولي **yay evveli** "first (month) of Summer"	ككوه سره **kököe sara** "first month of Summer"
15	اوله **awwaluhu** ⬆ "its first month"	ماه دوم تابستان **mâh-i duvum-i tâbistân** "second month of Summer"	ايكنج اي **ikinč ay** "second month"	جنو* دمدادو **jun-u dumdadu** "second month of Summer"
16	الشهر الثاني منه **al-šahr al-ṯanî minhu** ⬆ "the second month of it"	ماه سيم تابستان **mâh-i siyum-i tâbistân** "third month of Summer"	اوجنج اي **üčünč ay** "third month"	جنو هاجور **jun-u hujaur** "third month of Summer"
17	الشهر الثالث **al-šahr al-ṯâliṯ** ⬆ "the third month"	بَايبزْ **pâyîz** "Autumn"	كوز **küz** "Autumn"	نامور **namur** "Autumn"
18	الخريف **al-ḫarîf** ⬆ "Autumn"	[ماه] اولبابيز **[mâh-i] avval-i pâyîz** "first month of Autumn"	كوزاولي **küz evveli** "first month of Autumn"	قران سره **quran sara**

19	اواله **awwaluhu ⬆** "its first (month)"	ماه دوم بايیز **mâh-i duvum-i pâyîz** "the second month of Autumn"	ايكنج اي **ikinč ay** "second month (of Autumn)"	بغا سره **buġa sara**
20	الشهر اثاني **al-šahr al-ṯânî ⬆** "the second month"	ماه سيُيم بايیز **mâh-i siyum-i pâyîz** "the third month of Autumn"	اجنج اي* **üčünč ay** "third month (of Autumn)"	قُوجا [سره*] **quča [sara]**
21	الشهر الثالث **al-šahr al-ṯâliṯ ⬆** "the third month"	زمستان **zimistân** "Winter"	قش **qış** "Winter"	اوبول **obul** "Winter"
22	الشتا اوله **al-šitâʾ awwaluhu ⬆** "Winter, its beginning"	اول زمستان **avval-i zimistân** "first (month) of Winter"	قش اولي **qış evveli**	كلتر سره **keltür sara**
23	اوله **awwaluhu ⬆** "its first/ beginning"	ماه دوم زمستان **mâh-i duvum-i zimistân** "the second month of Winter"	ايكنج اي **ikinč ay** "second month"	كويار سره **köyer sara** "second month of Winter"
24	الشهر الثاني **al-šahr al-ṯânî ⬆** "the second month" العدد **al-ʿadad** "number"	يك **yak** "one"	بير **bir**	نكَن **niken**

25	واحد **wâḥid** ⬆ "one"	دو* **dû** "two"	ايكي **iki** "two"	قويـر **qoyar** "two"
26	اثنتن **iṯnatân** ⬆ "two"	دو **dû** ⬆ "two"[1]	اوچ **üč** "three"	قربان **qurban** "three"
27	ثلثة **ṯalâṯa** ⬆ "three"	جهار **čahâr** "four"	تورت **tört** "four"	دربان **dörben** "four"
28	اربعة **arbaᶜa** ⬆ "four"	بنج **panj** "five"	بيش **biš** "five"	طابون **ṭabun** "five"
29	خنسة **ḫamsa** ⬆ "five"	شش **šaš** "six"	الطي* ***altı** "six"	جرعوان **jurᶜuan** "six"
30	ستة **sitta** ⬆ "six"	شش **šaš** ⬆[2] "six"		

201—col.B

1	سبعة **sabᶜa** "seven"	هفت **haft**	يدي **yedi**	دولان **dolân**
2	ثمانية **ṯamâniya** "eight"	هشت **hašt**	سكز **sekiz**	نايمان **naiman**

[1] Confusion on the part of the copyist. The Pers. سه *sih* "three" has been omitted.

[2] An extra line was added to compensate for the misalignment of the Arabic entries. The Pers. merely repeats the preceeding.

3	تسعة **tisᶜa** "nine"	نُهْ **nuh**	طقز **ṭoquz**	ييسون **yisun**
4	عشرة **ᶜašara** "ten"	ده **dah**	اون **on**	هربان **harban**
5	عشرون **ᶜišrûn** "twenty"	بيشت **bîst**	يكرمي **yigirmi**	قورين **qorin**
6	ثلثون **ṯalâṯûn** "thirty"	سي **sî**	*اوتوز **otuz**	*قوچين **qučin**
7	اربعون **arbaᶜûn** "forty"	چهل **čiℏil**	قرق **qırq**	دوجين **döčin**
8	خمسون **ḫamsûn** "fifty"	بنجاه **panjâh**	ايلي **elli**[1]	تابين **tabin**
9	ستون **sittûn** "sixty"	شصت **šaṣt**	التمش **altmış**	جران **jıran**
10	سبعون **sabᶜûn** "seventy"	هفتاد **haftâd**	يتمش **yetmiš**	*دلا[ن] **dala[n]**[2]

[1] Or *illi*.

[2] The ms. has : حـــنـــرا which Ligeti emends to : دلا. Kara, however, suggests that this should be *dalan*, the Arabic transcription being perhaps a mistaken repetition of line 9 : *jiran*. There is no basis to "emend" the ms. form to *dala[n]*. Indeed, the *lapsus calami* suggested by Kara seems most likely.

11	ثمانون **ṯamânûn** "eighty"	هشتاد **haštâd**	سکسان* **seksen**	نایان **nayan**
12	تسعون **tisʿûn** "ninety"	نود **navad**	تقسان **toqsan**	ییران **yiren**
13	مائة **miʾa** "hundred"	صد **ṣad**	یوز **yüz**	جاوون **jawun**
14	الف **alf** "thousand"	هزار **hazâr**	منك بین **ming, bin**	منقان **minqan**
15	عشرة الاف **ʿašarat âlâf** "ten thousand"[1]	صد هزار ⬇ **ṣad hazâr** "a hundred thousand"	یوز منك ⬇ **yüz ming** "a hundred thousand"	هربان تومان **harban tümen** ⬇ "hundred thousand"[2]
16	مائة الف **miʾa alf** ⬆ "hundred thousands"	یکم **yakum** ⬇ "the first"	بیرین ***birin** ⬇ "first"	نیکا ار **nikeʾer** ⬇ "first"
17	الواحد **al-wâḥid** "the first, single"	دوم **duvum** ⬇ "second"	ایکنج **ikinč** ⬇ "second"	قودار **qodâr** ⬇ "second"
18	الثاني **al-ṯânî** "the second"	دوم **duvum** "second"	ایکنج **ikinč**	قودار **qodâr**

[1] This is actually a rendering of the Mongol *tümen* "ten thousand." Clearly, an entry for *tümen*, an important military and administrative term in the Mongol empire, has been omitted in the other columns.

[2] Lit. "ten ten thousand."

19	احاد ***uḥâda**[1] "one by one"	يكان يكان **yagân yagân**	بير بير **bir bir**	*نكانجه **nikenče**
20	اعشار **aᶜšâr**[2] "ten by ten"	ده كان ده كان **dah-gân dah-gân**	اون اون **on on**	هربانجه **harbanča**
21	دينار **dînâr** "dinar"	يك دينار **yak dînâr** "one gold coin"	بير التون **bir altun**	نكن التن **niken altan**
22	ذراع **dirâᶜ** "a cubit"	يك قولاج ⬇ **yak qûlâj** "one fathom"	بير ارشون **bir aršun** "one cubit"	نكن قري **niken qari** "one cubit"
23	باع **bâᶜ** "a fathom"	يك گز ⬆ **yak gaz** "one cubit"	بير قولاج **bir qulač** "one fathom"	نكن الدا **niken alda** "one fathom"
24	منا **manan** "a weight of 2 ratl"	يك من **yak man** "one *man*"[4]	بير باتمن **bir batman**[3]	نكن بتمن **niken batman**
25	غرارة **ġirâra** "sack (for straw or grain)"	تغار **taġâr** "a provision bag hung by a horseman at each side of his horse"	بير تغار **bir taġar** "one taġar"	نكن تغار **niken taġar**

[1] Or *uḥâdu*.

[2] Or *uᶜšâru* for *ᶜušâru*

[3] A unit of measurement for solids and liquids "with a wide range of volumes," see Clauson, *ED*, 305-306.

[4] A "weight which varies according to the custom of the country" (Steingass, 1316).

26	حمل **ḥiml** "a load"	يك خروار **yak ẖarvâr**	بير يوك **bir yük**	نكن اجا **niken ača**
27	الما **al-mâ**[a] "water"	اب **âb**	سو **su**	اوسون **usun**
28	النهر **al-nahr** "stream"	جوي **jûy**	ار **arq**[1] "irrigation canal"	تتاول **tataul** "irrigation canal"
29	النهر الجاري **al-nahr al-jârî** "flowing stream"	جوي روان **jûy-i ravân**	اقار ارق **aqar arq**	*جرغه[k][2] **čorġa**

201—col.C

1	الينبوع **al-yanbûᶜ** "spring, source, well"	چشمه **čašma**	منار **mınar**	بلاق **bulaq**
2	الغدير **al-ġadîr** "pond"	كذلك **kaḏâlika** "the same"	*كول **köl**	ناور **naur**
3	البير **al-biʾr**[3] "well"	جاه **čâh**	قيوْ **quyu**	قدق **quduq**

[1] Or *arıq*.

[2] Ms. has : احرعه for which Kara has suggested the emendation noted here. He further notes "*čorġa* "tube, tuyau; [canal]", cf. Written Mong. *čorġo* "tube, pipe, spout, funnel: pump" also a toponym in Eastern Turkestan; or cf. *čuburuı-* to flow? "

[3] I.e. البئر.

4	الجواري الجاري ***al-juwârî al-jârî** "deep water" "flowing"	رود **rûd** "river, torrent, flowing water"	اوزان رود **özen rud** "river, river (Pers.)"	موران **mören** "river"
5	الدجلة **al-Dijla** "the Tigris river, any great river"	بسان **basân**[1] **?**	مسه **?**	جوي* ***jui**[2] **?** "flowing water"
6	الرحا الما **al-raḥâ al-mâ**[3] "water-mill"	اسياف **âsiyâf** "a water-mill"	اكرمان **egirmen** "mill"[3]	تيرمان **têrmen**
7	الرض **al-arḍ** "earth"	زمين **zamîn**	يير **yir**	غجار **ġajar**
8	وجهها **wajhuhâ** "its face, surface"	روي زمين **rû-yi zamîn** "surface of the ground"	يير يوزي **yir yüzi** "face of the earth"	دالاكي **delekei** "surface of the earth"
9	القاع **al-qâ**ᶜ "plain, lowland"	زمين هامون **zamîn-i hâmûn**	يبان *يازي* **yaban, *yazı**	كير قجر* **ker qajar** "steppe"
10	الجبل **al-jabal** "mountain	كوه **kûh**	تاغ **taġ**	اوله **aula**

[1] < *basânîdan* "to water, to irrigate," *pasânîdan* "to irrigate" (Steingass, 185, 249) ?

[2] This is a Pers. term. The ms. seems to have : هوي .

[3] This is an unusual form. Cf. the more common *tegirmen* (Clauson, *ED*, 486) of which this may be a corruption.

11	الجبل الصغير **al-jabal al-saġîr** "little moutain"	كُوه خُرْد **kûh-î ḫurd**	كجيك تاغ **kičik taġ**	القون **alqun**[1]
12	التل **al-tall** "hill"	بُشتَه **pušta** "a little hill"	تبا **tebe**	اوندر **öndür**
13	الرابية **al-râbiya** "hill"	توده **tûda** "hillock"	تباجوق **tebečuq**	هلقون **hulqun**
14	المكان العالي **al-makân al-ʿâlî** "highest place, high place"	بَلَند **baland** "high"	*يوكساك يوجا ايضا **yüksek** **yüče**[3] ***aidan*** "high" "also *yüče*"	[2]ئئرون مرئرا
15	العقبة **al-ʿaqaba** "steep road, steep incline; pass"	كريوا **garîvâ**[4] "a steep or difficult pass"	يقش اغيش **yoquš**[5] **aġıš** "rise, ascent"	دبان **dabân** [k] "mountain pass"

[1] Kara prefers an emendation to : قلدون *qaldun*, cf. *Histoire secrète* : *qaldut* "petites montagnes" pl. (see I. De Rachewiltz, *Index to the Secret History of the Mongols* (Indiana University Uralic and Altaic Series, 121, Bloomington, 1972), p. 76, line 5022 *qaldut-ta*). *Qaldun* is best known as a toponym : Mount Burḫan Qaldun which played an important role in Činggis Qan's early history.

[2] Kara suggests a reading : [ي]ا نيرون هور *nirun hora[i]* "sommet de l'arrête."

[3] Or *yüje*.

[4] Usually كريوه.

[5] Or *yaquš* (see Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.*, 231).

16	المكان السافل **al-makân al-sâfil** "low place"	نشيب **nišîb** "a descent, declivity; low, hollow"	قويي انيش ايضا **qoyı, iniš *aiḍan*** "down, downwards" also "descent"	بوقاني دورا ايضا **boqani, dôra *aiḍan*** "a descent" also "down, "downward"
17	التراب **al-turâb** "dust, earth, dirt"	خاك **ḫâk** "earth, dust"	تبراق **topraq**	شيروا **široa** "dust"
18	الرمل **al-raml** "sand"	*ريك **rîg**	قُم **qum**	قماق **qumaq**
19	الغبار **al-ġubâr** "dust"	كرد **gard**	توزْ **toz**	توسون **tôsun**
20	البلدان **al-buldân** "countries"	ولايتها **vilâyathâ**	ايل **il**	الوس **ulus** "country"
21	القرية والمدينة **al-qarya wa'l madîna** "village" and "city"	ديه وشَهر **dih *wa* šahr** "town, village" and "city"	كنت بالق ايضا **kent, balıq *aiḍan*** "town,village" also "city"	بلاغسون **balaġasun** "city"
22	باب المدينة **bâb al-madîna** "town gate"	دروازه **darvâza** "a gate"	كنت قابوغي **kent qapuġı** "gate of the town"	*[1]قهلقا **qahalqa** "a gate"

[1] Ms. has : قلقهاد

23	القلعة **al-qalᶜa** "fortress"	حصار **ḥiṣâr**	حصار **ḥiṣar**	قرقان **qorqan**
24	السور **al-sûr** "wall"	بارو **bârû**	بارو **baru**	كرلكاتي* **gerlegetei**[1]
25	دار الحكم **dâr al-ḥukm** "house of justice"	المحكمه **maḥkamat** "a tribunal"	يُولون **ywlwn ?** ?	يارغو **yarġu** "tribunal"
26	البيت **al-bait** "house"	خانه **ẖâna**	ايو **iv**[2]	كير المي **ger ?**
27	السوق **al-sûq** "bazaar, market"	بازار ايضا **bâzâr *aiḍan***	بازار **bazar**	اوجار* **učar**
28	القنطرة **al-qanṭara** "arched bridge, vault, arch; archway, arcade"	بل منزل كاه **pul-i manzil-gâh** "the bridge of an inn"	كوسكو* كوبروك* **köskü köprük** "bridge (covered by a) kiosk/inn"	كوركا* **körge** "bridge"
29	المنزل **al-manzil** "stopping station"	منزل كاه **manzil-gâh** "an inn"	كوسكو يير **köskü yir**	قناغو* **qonaġu**[3] "stopping station, inn"

[1] Kara prefers the reading : كوريان* : *kürien* "enceinte, mur" or even كرسكا *gerisge* "paravant."

[2] Or *ev, iw, ew* etc.

[3] Ms. has قناغو تا. The final *tâ* is unclear and may be a scribal error.

202—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	MONGOL
1	الطريق **al-ṭarîq** "way, road"	راه **râh**	يول **yol**	مور **mör**
2	الحجر الكبير **al-ḥajar al-kabîr** "big stone"	سنك **sang** "stone"	تاش **taš** "stone"	كري **küri** "stone"
3	السطح **al-saṭḥ** "(flat) roof"	اسمانه بام **âsmâna, bam** "ceiling, roof" "roof"	طام استي **ṭam üsti** "top of the house"	كير ديرا **ger dêre**
4	الطين **al-ṭîn** "clay, mud"	كيل **gîl**	بلجق و باليق ايضا **balčıq** *wa* **balıq**[1] ***aiḍan*** "*balčıq* and also *balıq*"	شيرا **šira**
5	الاجر **al-âjurr** "baked brick"	خشت **ḫišt´** "brick"	كربيج **kerpič** "brick"	تنغلاسون **tanglasun** "brick"
6	الرماد **al-ramâd** "ashes"	خاك استر **ḫâk istar**	كول **kül**	هناسون **hünesün**
7	الخيمة **al-ḫaima** "tent"	چادر **čâdar**	جادر والاجوق **čadır** *wa* **alačuq** "tent" and "large tent"	جاجر **čačir**

[1] Both terms mean "mud" rendering Arabic *al-ṭîn* in the Mamlûk glossaries. *Balıq* (which can also mean "fish" and "city") seems to be more restricted to Oguz (see Clauson, *ED*, 333, 336).

8	الطنب **al-ṭunub** "tent rope"	رسمان **rismân** "a rope"	ايب **ip** "rope"	ديسون **dêsün** "rope"
9	الوتد **al-watad** "peg"	ميخ **mîẖ**	قازوق **qazuq**	قدسون **qadasun**
10	القبة **al-qubba** "dome-shaped edifice"	خرگاه **ẖargâh**[1] "tent, pavilion, tabernacle"	*قرا ايو ***qara iv**[2] "tent"	تيرمه **terme** "tent"[3]
11	بابها **bâbuhâ** "its (i.e. the tent's) door"	در خرکاه **dar-i ẖargâh** "door of the tent"	قرا ايو قبوغي* **qara iv qapuġı** "door of the tent"	ايودن **eüden** "gate"
12	لبادها **labbâduhâ** "its felts"	نمد خرکاه **namad-i ẖargâh** "felt of the tent"	قرا ايو كزي **qara iv kizi** "felt of the tent"[4]	سسكاي **siskei** "felt"
13	لباد راسها **labbâd raʾsihâ** "felt of its top"	نمد سر خركاه **namad-i sar-i ẖargâh** "felt of the top of the tent"	*تنلك وتوبي* **tünlük wa tübi** "smoke-hole" and "foundation (of the house)"[5] ?	*اوكاين بركسون **örgeyin bürkesün** "covering of the top of the tent"

[1] Vocalized in ms. as : *ẖirgâh*.

[2] *Tarama Sözlüğü*, IV, 2259 *kara ev* "büyük çadır," see also A. N. Kononov, "Semantika cvetooboznačenij v tjurkskix jazykax" *Tjurkologičeskij Sbornik 1975* (Moskva, 1978), 162. Lit. "black tent/house."

[3] Lessing, 806 : *terme* < Tib. *ther-ma*, "thin woolen textile, flannel-like fabric; the wooden grate of the walls of a felt tent."

[4] The form *kiz* (< *kiyiz* < *kiḏiz* "felt") is Qıpčaq or Turkî (Čaġatay). The standard Oguz term is *keče/keči* (Clauson, *ED*, 694,707).

[5] Clauson, *ED*, 520 : *tünglük* "'the smoke-hole of a tent', hence by extension, 'window'

14	اخشابها [omitted] و هي **aḫšâbuhâ** **wa hiya** "its wood (posts) and it is [?] "	*جبهاي سر خرکاه ***čubhâ**[1]**-yi** **sar-i ḫargâh** "beams of the top of the tent"	ايو اوقي **iv oqı** "tent beam"	هوني **huni** "poles of a tent"
15	القبر **al-qabr** "grave"	گور **gûr**	سين **sın**	هوکودل **hüküdel**
16	الشجر **al-šajar** "tree"	درخت **daraḫt**	اغاج **aġač**	مودون **modun**
17	العرق **al-ʿirq** "root"	بيخ درخت **bîḫ-i ḍaraḫt** "root of a tree"	اغاج کوکي **aġač köki** "root of a tree"	هوجاور **hujaur** "root"
18	الورق **al-waraq** "foliage"	برق **barq** "leaf of a tree"	يبراق **yapraq** "leaf"	نابچين **nabčin** "leaf (of a tree)"
19	الغصن **al-ġuṣn** "twig, branch"	شاخ **šâḫ** "branch"	بوتاق **butaq** "branch"	*سلسون **salâsun** "twig, branch"
20	شجر الصفصاف وهو الخلاف **šajar al-ṣafṣâf wa huwa al-ḫilâf** "willow tree, i.e. the oriental poplar"[2]	درخت بيد **daraḫt-i bîd** "willow-tree"	سکوت **sögüt**	ايجاسون **ičêsün**

and the like." Ibid, 434-435 : *tûb* "the root of a tree or plant, hence metaph. 'the foundation (of a structure)..."

[1] Instead of the expected : *čûb*, "a long, wood, ...a beam;" cf. also *čûbâ* "a stake, a post"

[2] *Ḫilâf* can denote a variety of willow trees.

	poplar"[1]			
21	البياض **al-bayâḍ** "white (poplar)"	سافيدار **safîdâr** "white poplar"	تتراك **titrek** "aspen, trembling poplar"	هوليياسون **huliyasun**
22	الصنوبر **al-ṣanaubar** "stove pine"	درخت جلغوزه **daraḫt-i jalġûza** "jalġoza[2] tree"	جلغوزه* اغاجي **čalġoza aġačı**	سمور مدون **samur modun** "cedar-tree"
23	شجر ضلب الجنال **šajar *ḍulb *al-janâl**[3] "plane tree, sycamore," "plaintain-tree"	سبيدار **sapîdâr** "a willow"	قرا تتراك **qara titrek** "black trembling poplar"	قلياسون **qaliyasun** "a kind of elm-tree"
24	شجر النشاب* **šajar al-nuššâb** "arrow tree"	خدنك **ḫadang**[4]	قدنك **qadang**[5]	قوسون **qusun** "birch tree"
25	الطرفا **al-ṭarfâ** "tamarisk"	گَزْ **gaz**	يلغون **yılġun**	سوقاي **suqai**
26	الشوك **al-šauk** "thorn(s)"	خار **ḫâr**	تكان **tikén**	اوركاسون **örgesün**

[1] *Ḥilâf* can denote a variety of willow trees.

[2] Pers. *jalġûza* "a nut resembling the pistachio" (Steingass, 368).

[3] For *dulb*, Varisco suggests شجر الطنب بالجبال *šajar al-ṭunub bi-al-jibâl*, the term for a tree in the mountains of Yemen. If *al-janâl* is the correct reading, it may be from Pers. *čanâl* "the plantain-tree."

[4] "White poplar; tree from which they make arrows and saddle-trees" (Steingass, 450).

[5] The Turkic term clearly stems from the Persian.

27	العفص **al-ʿafṣ** "galls, gallnuts oak apples"	مازوُ الحهيع **mâzû, ?** "gall, oak-apple," ?	مازو **mazu**	مازو **mâzu** "gallnuts"
28	قصب الخضر والقلم **qaṣab al-ḫaḍir wa'l-qalam** "green sugar reed" and "reed pen"	كذلك **kaḏâlika** "the same"	قمش وقاشاق **qamiš** *wa* **qašaq** "reed, cane, rush" and "bulrush"	قولوسون* **qulusun** "reed"
29	اخطب **al-ḫaṭab** "firewood"	هيزم **hîzum**	اودون **odun**	تلان و جال **tülên wa jâl**

202—col.B

1	الفحم **al-faḥm** "charcoal(s)"	انگشت **angišt**	كُمُرْ **kömür**	نورسون **nüresün**
2	الفاكهة **al-fâkiha** "fruit(s)"	مَيْوه **mîva**	يميش **yemiš**	جميش **jemiš**
3	التفاح **al-tuffâḥ** "apple(s)"	سَيْوب **sîv [sîb]**[1]	المه **alma**	اليما **alima**
4	السفرجل **al-safarjal** "quince"	به **bihi**	هَيْوَه **hayva**	هيبه **haiba**

[1] This must be the intention of the superscripted ب *b*.

5	المشمش **al-mišmiš** "apricot"	زردالو **zard-âlû**	ساروا اروك **saru erük**	شيرا ارك* **šira erük**
6	الانجاص **al-injâṣ**[1] "pear" "plum"	آلو **âlû** "plum"	قرا اروك ايصا **qara erük *aiḍan*** "also *qara erük*"	قرا اروك **qara erük**
7	الخوخ **al-ẖauẖ** "peach"	شفتالو مثله **šaft-âlû miṯluhu** "*šaftâlû* likewise"	شفتالو **šaftalu**	شفتالي **šaftali**
8	العنب الزبيب **al-ʿinab al-zabîb** "grape, dried grapes, raisins"	انكور **angûr** "a grape, a raisin"	ازوم **üzüm** "grape, raisin"	ازوم **üzüm** "grape"
9	الحصرم **al-ḥiṣrim** "unripe and sour grapes"	غوره **ġûra** "unripe grapes"	قروق **qoruq** "unripe grape, sour grape"	قرا* **qûra** "dry (grapes, raisins)"
10	الرمان **al-rummân** "pomegranate"	نار **nâr**	انار **anar**	انار **anâr**
11	التين **al-tîn** "fig"	انجير سيوا **anjîr sîvâ** "fig apple"	انجير **injir** "fig"	انجير **injir**
12	الجوز **al-jauz** "walnut"	قوز **qûz**	يغاق **yaġaq**	جغاق **jaġaq**

[1] A Yemeni dialect term for *al-ijjâṣ* (Varisco).

13	الغبيرا **al-ġubairâ** "jujube"	سنجد **sinjid**[1]	يكدا **yigde**	جكدا **jigde**
14	الزرع **al-zarᶜ** "seed"	كشت **kišt**	اشيق **ašıq**[3]	*ترغان[2] **targan**
15	الحنطة **al-ḥinṭa** "wheat"	گندم **gandum**	بغداي **buġday**	تريسون **taryasun**[4]
16	الشعير **al-šaᶜîr** "barley"	جو **jau**	اربا ايضا **arpa *aiḍan*** "also *arpa*"	اربا **arpa**
17	الارز **al-aruzz** "rice"	برنج **birinj**	تترقان ايضا **tuturqan *aiḍan*** "also *tuturqan*"	*تترقان **tuturqan**
18	الدخن **al-duḫn** "pearl-millet"	ارزن **arzan** "millet"	تاروا **taru**	آمون **amun** "millet"
19	الذرة المقشورة **al-ḏura al-maqšûra** "threshed sorghum"[6]	ارزن كوفته **arzan-i kûfta** "threshed millet"	*تُكُو **tügü**[5] "peeled millet"	آمون **amun** "hulled millet"

[1] In ms. vocalized as *sanjad*.

[2] Or perhaps ترقان *tarqan* which is closer to the ms. form. Kara suggests تريان *taryan* or تريق *tariq*.

[3] "Budding graft, pollen, Cf. Middle Qıpč., Osm. *ašı* (Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.*, 25).

[4] Kara : "a hapex from *tariya* (*n*) + *sun* or *tari-* + *ġasun*."

[5] Cf. Middle Oğuz (Kâšġarî/Dankoff, II, 269) *tügi* "seeds of millet after the bran has been peeled away," Middle Qıpč. *tüwgü* or *tügü:* (See Clauson, *ED*, 478).

[6] In Yemen, *ḏurra* denotes "sorghum" (Varisco).

20	القطن **al-quṭn** "cotton"	بُنْبَه **punba**	*باخته **paḫta**[1]	كبينك **köbeng**
21	البصل **al-baṣal** "onion(s)"	بياز **piyâz**	سوغان **soġan**	*سونكقينا **songqina**
22	الثوم **al-ṯûm** "garlic"	سير **sîr**	سرمساق ايضا **sarımsaq *aiḍan*** "also *sarımsaq*"	سرمساق **sarimsaq**
23	الخس **al-ḫass** "lettuce"	كاهو لنا كون **kâhû, ?, ?** "lettuce, ?, ?"	*مرول **marul**[3]	*الغان[2]
24	الحشيش **al-ḥašîš** "grass, hay"	كاه علف **kâh-i ᶜalif** "hay, fodder"	اوت ***ot** "grass, fodder"	اباسون **ebesün**
25	الرطبة **al-raṭba** "clover"	سبست **supust** "trefoil"	يرنجقه **yurınčqa** "clover"	*قسينغر ***qosiyanġur** "vetch"[k][4]
26	ابيض **abyaḍ** "white"	سفيد **safîd**	اق **aq**	جغان **čaġân**
27	احمر **aḥmar** "red"	سرخ **surḫ**	قزل **qızıl**	هولان **hulân**

[1] Or perhaps بامق *pamuq* [k].

[2] A reading الغاي is also possible.

[3] < Greek μαρούλι < μαρούλιν < Lat. *amarula (lactuca)*, see Andriôtês, 198.

[4] Ms. : قحنغو. The form suggested by Kara requires considerable emendation. He further notes Mod. Mong. *xošoongor* "vetch" and *ger-iin x.* "clover" (Lessing, 971, *xosijangġur*). "Another word,"*qojiġar* "balk, mangy" is also used as the first attribute element of some plant names, but not independently" (Kara).

28	اخضر **aḫḍar** "green"	سبز **sabz**	ياشيل **yašıl**	نوغان **noġân**
29	ازرق **azraq** "blue"	كبود **kabûd**	كوك **kök**	كوكه **köke**

202—col.C

1	اسود **aswad** "black"	سياه **siyâh**	قرا **qara**	قرابجين **qarabčin**
2	اصفر **aṣfar** "yellow"	زرد **zard**	ساري **sarı**	شيرا **šira**
3	اعجمي **aʿjamî** "non-Arabic; Persian"	تاجك **tâjik**[1]	مسلمان **müsülman**	سرتاول **sartaul**[2]
4	ابق **âbiq** "fugitive"	گريخته **gurîẖta**	*سركن **sürgün**	كزك **kezik**
5	اعين **aʿyan** "large-eyed; beautiful-eyed"	فراخ چشم **farâẖ-čašm**	كنك كوزلك **keng közlük**	*جقتو **čoqtu**

[1] "One not an Arab or Turk, a Persian" (Steingass, 273).

[2] < Turk. *sart* "town dweller, Iranian" < Sanskrit (via Soġdian) *sartha* "merchant" (Clauson, *ED*, 846), see also V.V. Barthold (Bartol'd), "Sart" in his *Sočinenija* (Moskva, 1963-1977), II/2, 527-529. In the Mongol era, it denoted both "Muslim" and the "urban Iranian population."

6	اعجف **aʿjaf** "slender; lean"	لاغز **lâġar**	اروق **aruq**	تروغان **turuġan**
7	امرد **amrad** "beardless"	بي ريش **bî-rîš**	سقل سيز **saqalsız**	سقل اوكاي **saqal ügei**
8	انثا **unṯâ** "female"	ماده **mâda**	ديشي **dişi**	امه **eme**
9	بارد **bârid** "cold"	خنك وسرد اقوي منه **ḫunuk *wa* sard *aqwa minhu*** "cold, and *sard* is stronger than it"	سغُق **soġuq** "cold"	كويتان **küiten**[1][k]
10	باغي **bâġî** "rebellious; wicked"	باغي مثله **bâġî miṯluhu** "*baġî*, likewise"	باغي **baġı**	دايسون **daisun** "rebellious"
11	بخيل **baḫîl** "avaricious, greedy; miser"	سخت **saḫt** hard, austere, cruel, stingy"	قتا **qata** "hard, stingy"[2]	قتاون **qataun** "hard; stingy"
12	بعيد **baʿîd** "distant"	دور **dûr**	يراق **yıraq**	قولا **qola**
13	بكر **bikr** "virgin"	دُخْتَر خانه **duḫtar-i ḫâna**	قز اغلان **qız oġlan**	هوكين **hökin**

[1] Or *köiten*.

[2] Usually *qat(ı)ġ/qat(ı)ı*, see Clauson, *ED*, 597-598.

14	تعبان **taʿbân** "tired"	فرومانده **firû-mânda**	∗أرلميش **arılmış**	هججم **hečejem** [k]
15	ثقيل **ṯaqîl** "heavy"	كران سنكن **girân, sangîn** "heavy, heavy"	أغر **aġır**	كُنْدو **kündü**
16	جاري **ǰârî** "flowing"	روان **ravân**	أقر **aqar**	ارسغتو **urusġu-tu**[1]
17	جارية **ǰâriya** "girl; slave-girl, maid"	كنيزك **kanîzak**	قرناق **qırnaq**	شباكجين[2] **šibekčin**
18	خراب **ḫarâb** "destruction, desolation"	ويرانه **vîrâna** "desolate"	∗بسق **∗basıq**[3] ?	ايبدركاي **ebderkei** "destroyed"
19	جايع **ǰâʾiʿ** "hungry"	گرسنه **gursina**[4]	اج كشي **ač kíši** "hungry person"	اولسكلان **öleskülen**
20	جبان **jabân** "coward"	ترسندا **tarsindâ**	∗يرك سيز **yüreksiz**	جركان اوكاي **ǰürken ügei**
21	جديد **jadîd** "new"	نَوْ **nau**	ينكي **yengi**	شيني **šıni**

[1] Kara suggests ∗ارسقلتو *urusqaltu*.

[2] Ms. has : شباكشين *šibekšin*.

[3] Cf. *basıq-* "to be attacked, crushed" (Clauson, *ED*, 373)

[4] Or *gursina, gurisna, gurusna, gurasna*.

22	الجلد **al-jald** "strong, sturdy"	بشكول **biškûl**[1]	تغراق **tiġraq**	الدام **ildam**
23	الجيد والظريف **al-jayyid wa³l-*ẓarîf [ẓarf]** "good" and "fine"	نيكو **nîkû** "good, beautiful"	يخشي **yaḫšı**	قاين **ṣain**
24	الحاد **al-ḥâd** "sharp"	تيز **tîz**	كسكين* **keskin**	قرجا **qurča**
25	الحار **al-ḥârr** "heat, warmth"	گرم **garm** "warm"	ايسي **isi**	قلاوون **qalawun**
26	الحافي **al-ḥâfî** "barefoot(ed)"	باي برهنا **pây-barahnâ**	يالنك اياق **yalıng ayaq**	نيچكون كول **ničkün köl**
27	الحامض **al-ḥâmiḍ** "sour"	ترش **turuš**[2]	أجي **ajı**	قاسون **qasûn** "sour, bitter"
28	الحسن **al-ḥasan** "beautiful, handsome, nice, good"	نيكو و زيبه ونغز وخوب ***nîkû wa zîba wa naġz wa ḫûb** "good, beautiful, elegant, good, "	كركلو **körüklü** "beautiful"	قوالوق* **qualuq** "beautiful"
29	الحي **al-ḥayy** "living, lively"	زنده **zinda** "alive, living"	تيرك **tirig** "alive, living"	اميدو **amidu** "living, alive"

[1] Or *baškûl*.

[2] Or *turš*.

203—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	MONGOL
1	خاطئة **ḫâṭiʾa** "sinner"	روسبي ايضا **rûspî *aiḍan*** "courtesan also"	روسبي **röspi** "courtesan"	سيرلجي **sirilči**
2	خفيف **ḫafîf** "light (of weight)"	سبوك **sabûk**	ينكل* **yingil**	كونكان* **köngen**
3	دقيق **daqîq** "fine; slender"	باريك **bârîk**	اينجكا **inčke**	نارين **narin**
4	ذكر **ḏakar** "male"	نر **nar**	ايركك **irkek**	سبان **soban**[1]
5	راجل **râjil** "pedestrian"	بياده **piyâda**	يذاغ **yaḏag**	يابوغان **yabuġân**
6	راكب **râkib** "rider"	سوار **suvâr**[2]	اطليغ **aṭlıġ**	مورتاي **moritai**
7	واقف **wâqif** "stopping"	ايستاده **istâda** "standing"	ترميش **turmıš** "stood"	بايقسان*[k] **baiqsan** "standing"
8	رحو **raḥw**[3] "slack"	سست **sust** "weak"	كوج سيز* **küčsiz** "weak"	كوهو اوكاي* **küčü ügei** "weak"

[1] Kara suggests an emendation to هران *haran*, "man, person."

[2] Or *savâr*.

[3] Or *riḥw*.

9	رخيص **raḫîṣ** "cheap"	ارزان **arzân**	اوجوز **učuz**	قلبار **qilbar**
10	ردي **radîʾ** "spoiled,[1] bad"	بَد **bad**	يمان **yaman**	ماوا* **mawu**
11	رطب **raṭb** "moist"	نَم **nam**	اول **öl**	نويتن **noitan**
12	رقيق **raqîq** "fine, delicate; soft, tender"	نزُك* **nazuk**[3] "thin, slender"	يفخا **yufḫa** "slender"	نيمكن **nimgen** "thin; fine"
13	سابق **sâbiq** "antecedent"	بيشين **pîšîn**	برون* **burun**	اوردج جي **üridačči**
14	سكران **sakrân** "drunk"	مست **mast**	اسروك **esrük**	سقتن كي **soqtangi**
15	سمين **samîn** "fat"	فربه **fárbih**	سميز **semiz**	ترغون **tarġun**
16	شب و شبة **šâbb wa šâbba** "young man and young woman"	جوان **javân** "young"	يكيت **yigit** "young man"[5]	جَلَاْاوُ* **jalawu**[4] "young"

[1] As of food.

[3] Recte : نازك *nâzuk*.

[4] Ms. can be read as *jala'u*.

[5] Sometimes also for "young woman" (Clauson, *ED*, 911).

17	شبعان **šabʿân** "sated"	سير **sîr**	طوغ **ṭoġ, [ṭo]q**	جات قولان **čatqulan**
18	شجاع **šujâʿ** "courageous"	دلير **dilîr**	اوراكلو **üreklü**	جركاتو **jürketü**
19	مشوش **mušawwaš** "muddled"	بدخو **bad-ḫû** "bad-tempered, wicked"	قليغي يمان **qılıġı yaman** "of bad character"	ابري ماو **aburi mau** "bad-tempered"
20	شيخ **šaiḫ** "old man	بير مرد **pîr-mard** "an old man"	قري **qarı** "old"	ابوكان قوجا **ebügen qoja**[1] "old man, old"
21	صاحي **ṣâḥî** "aware, alert"	هشيار **hušyâr** "intelligent, sober, alert"	آيق **ayıq** "sober"	الاور **eleür**[2] "sober, alert"
22	ما صاف **mâʾ ṣâfîn** "clear water"	اب روش **âb-i rûš** "clear water"	اري **arı** "pure"	ككان **gegên** "clear"
23	صحيح **ṣaḥîḥ** "whole"	درست **durust**	بتون **bütün**	بتون **bütün**
24	صدر **ṣadr** "front part"	بيش كاه* **pîs-gâh**	انك **öng**	قويمُر* **qoimur** "the part of the tent opposite the entrance"

[1] Turkic *qoja* "aged, old"probably belongs in the Turkic column.

[2] Cf. Mong. *eregül* [k].

25	اعسر* صعب **a^{c}sar, ṣa^{c}b** "more difficult" "difficult"	دشخوار* ***dušẖvâr** "dangerous, difficult"	برك **berk** "hard, firm"[l]	بركه **berke** "difficult, hard"
26	صغير **ṣaġîr** "small"	خرد *كوجك **ẖurd, kûčak** "little, small"	كجيك **kičik** "small"	اوجوكوكن **üčügüken** "small"
27	صلب **ṣulb** "hard, firm"	سخت **saẖt**	قتغ **qatıġ**	باتو **batu** "strong, hard, firm"
28	ضيف **ḍaif** "guest; visitor"	مهمان **mihmân**	قنق *قنوق **qonaq, qonuq**	قونا جاجي **qona čači** "guest"
29	ضيق **ḍayyiq** "narrowness; narrow"	تنك **tang** "narrow"	تار **tar**	نرين* **narin**

203—col.B

1	طويل **ṭawîl** "long"	دراز **dirâz**	اوزون **uzun**	اورتو **urtu**
2	طيب و طاهر **ṭayyib wa ṭâhir** "good" and "pure"	بامزه و باك **bâ-maza wa pâk** "sweet, savory, tasteful" and "pure"	يرليغ سلو **yaralıġ, silü** "useful, pleasant," "pure"	ام تاتاي* **amtatai**[k] "tasty, sweet, agreeable"

[l] The original Turkic sense of the word is "firm, stable, solid" (see Clauson, *ED*, 361-2, cf. also Osm. "hard, firm, fast, tight, strong, solid," Redhouse, 356) and was borrowed into Mongol where it came to mean "difficult, severe," see also discussion in Sevortjan, *Étim. slov.*, II, 116-120.

3	عاقل **ʿâqil** "reasonable" sensible"	خردمند **ẖiradmand** "wise, sensible"	اسلو **uslu** "intelligent"	اقاتوا **uqâtu** "wise, intelligent"
4	عبد **ʿabd** "slave"	بنده **banda**	قل **qul**	بول **bôl**
5	عتيق **ʿatiq** "old"	كهنه كنانه **kuhna, kanâna** "old, ancient" "old, not new"	اسكي **eski** "old"	قاوجين **qaučin**
6	عجلان **ʿajlân** "quick"	شتابززده **šitâbzada** "hasty"	جليطو* **čalıṭu**[3]	جليتو[1] **čalitu***
7	عجوز **ʿajûz** "old woman"	بيرْ زَنْ **pîr-zaṅ**	قري ابجي **qarı epči**	ايمهكان **emegen**
8	عزب **ʿazab** "celibate"	باكيزه **pâkîza** "pure, chatse"	اريغ **arıġ** "pure"	اريغوا ***ariġu**[3]
9	عريض **ʿarîḍ** "broad"	بهن **pahn**	انلو **enlü**	انتو **entü**
10	عريان **ʿuryân** "naked"	برهنه **barahna**	يالين **yalın**	نجكون **ničkün**

[1] Kara suggests a considerable emendation to ياراو, cf. Mong. *yaġaraġu*, Mod. Mong. *yaaruu* "hasty, speedy, quick." The Turk. and Mong. forms, however, seem very similar.

[2] Cf. Türkmen (Baskakov, *TRS*, 720) *čalt* "quick, fast." Another possibility is جليـــقلو *čalıqlu*, cf. Osm. *čalıq*, "quick-tempered, restive" (see Clauson, *ED*, 419).

[3] See also ms. p.203C26. Kara reads both as : اريون *ariwun*.

11	عقيم **ʿaqîm** "barren"	زن نا زاينده **zan-i nâ-zâyanda** "barren woman"	قسير ابجي **qısır epči**	كوسر ايمه **küser eme**
12	كنز **kanz** "treasure"	كان **kân** "treasure house"	قز **qız** "expensive"	بركه **berke** "worthy"
13	غليظ* **ġalîẓ** "thick"	ستبر **sitabr**	يغون **yoġun**	بيدون **bidün**
14	غني **ġanîy** "wealthy"	توامگر **tuvângar**	باي* **bay**	بايان **bayan** "rich, wealthy"
15	فرحان **farḥân** "merry"	شادمان **šâdmân** "cheerful, pleased"	سونكان **sevingen** "pleased"	ارئقوا **?**
16	فصيح **fasîḥ** "eloquent"	زباناور **zubân-âvar**	تلاووز **tilavuz**	كلنا اوران **kelene uran**
17	فقير **faqîr** "poor"	درويش **darvîš**	يوقصل **yoqṣul**	چيقال **čiqal**[1]
18	قحبة **qaḥba** "whore"	زن غر **zan-i ġar**	ايرسك ابجي **irsek epči**	*قيالي ***quyali**[2]
19	قديم **qadîm** "old"	ديرينه **dîrîna** "old"	ايردن **erden** "former times"[3]	ايرتكي* **erteki**

[1] Kara suggests *čiqul* ?

[2] Or قيقالى* *quyaqali*.

[3] Clauson, *ED*, 203, Cuman *erte* "in former times."

20	قريب **qarîb** "near"	نزديك **nazdîk**	يَقن **yaqın**	اويْرا **oira**
21	قصر **qaṣîr** "short"	كوتاه **kûtâh**	قيسغا **qısġa**	بوقاني **boqani** [k]
22	قليل **qalîl** "little; few"	اندك **andak**	از* **az**	اوجكان **üčken**
23	قوي **qawîy** "strong"	بازور **bâzûr**	كوچلو **küčlü**	كجتو* **küčütü**
24	كابن* **kâbin** "dull; decrepit"	كند **kund** "dull; stupid man"	جُنْكا **čönge** "dull, weak"	مقادق* **moqadaq** "dull, stupid"
25	كبير **kabîr** "great"	بزرك كلان **buzurg, kalân**	اولوغ **uluġ**	يكه* **yeke**
26	كثير **kaṯîr** "much"	بسيار **bisyâr**	كوب يكش **köp, yöküš**	اولان **olan**
27	متكدر **mutakaddir** "turbid"	تيرا **tîrâ**[1]	بولانق **bulanıq**	بولنغر **bulanġir** [k]
28	كسلان **kaslân** "lazy, sluggish"	كاهل ايضا **kâhil *aiḍân*** "also *kâhil*"	كاهل **kahil**	اودان **udân**

[1] Recte : تيره *tîra*.

29	كل **kull** "all, whole"	همه **hama** "all, the whole"	برجه تكل قم **barča, tügel, qamu**	بُكده **bügde**[k][1]

203—col.C

1	كهل **kahl** "man of mature age"	دوموي **dûmûy** "a man half gray-bearded"	قرغل يورون **qırġıl, yürün ?** "gray-haired man," ?	برول سقلتوس **burûl, saqaltu**[s][k] "a gray-bearded man"
2	لبيق **labîq** "clever, suave, adroit, refined"	خوش خوي **ẖvûs-ẖûy** "good-natured"	قلغي يخشي **qılġı yaẖšı** "good-natured"	ابري سايتو **aburi sayitu** "good-natured"
3	لعاب **laʿʿâb** "buffoon, mime"[2]	بازي گر **bâzîgar** "a rope dancer"	اوينجي **oyıncı** "player, dancer"	نادنجي **nâdanči** "player, jester"
4	لين ناعم **layyin, naʿim** "soft" "soft"	نرم **narm**	يمشاق **yumšaq**	جولان* **jölen**
5	مالح **mâliḥ** "salty"	شور **šûr** "salty, brackish"	توزلغ **tuzlıġ** "salty"	طابستو **ṭabusutu**
6	ملك صاحب **malik, ṣâḥib** "owner" "master"	خداوند **ẖudâvand**	ايي **iyi**	ايجان **ejen**

[1] Or *bügüde*.

[2] Dozy, II. 543.

7	مبارك **mubârak** "blessed"	همايون خجسته **humâyûn ḫujasta**	قتلغ **qutluġ**	قوتوقتو* **qutuqtu**
8	متثبت **mutaṯabbit** "firm, steady, stable"	اهسته **âhista** "grave, sedate modest, quiet"	اترقلي* **oturaqlı** "settled, sound, dignified"	نموغان **nomoġan** "quiet, modest"
9	مجنون **majnûn** "insane"	دوانه **divâna**	تلو **telü**	تالي **teli**[1]
10	مخرق **muḫarraq** "torn"	دريده **darîda**	يولوق **yoluq**	طاسورقاي **ṭasuraqai**[k]
11	مر **murr** "bitter"	تلخ **talḫ**	اجيغ **ačıġ**	قاسون* **qasûn**
12	يسحق الحي و*موتى **yasḥaqu al-ḥayy wa mautâ** "destroys life," and "lifeless"	كشتن **kuštan**[2] "killed"	اولو **ölmü** "to be dead"[3]	الاغداغو **alaġdaġu** "to be killed"
13	مستحي **mustaḥî** "bashful"	شرمگين **šarmgîn**	اوطلو **uṭlu**	هجوري **hičüri**

[1] Kara suggests : تانك *tenek/teneg* "foolish, fool."

[2] See Rubinčik, *PRS.*, II, p.328 : *kuštan* "to kill, murder." Cf. also كشت *kušt* "killing, murder," كشتنى *kuštanī* "deserving death, sentenced to death,"which are other, possible readings.

[3] Lit. "his death." Perhaps this should be اولك *ölmek* "to die," اولو *ölü* "dead" or اوللو *ölümlü* "mortal."

14	مستعمل **mustaʿmal** "used, in use"	داشته **dâšta** "old, worn out"	طظلمش **ṭuṭulmuš**	آمسجم* **emüščem** "worn out, used"
15	مشوام ***mašʾûm**[2] "inauspicious, ill-omened"	بداختر **bad-aḫtar** "ill-starred, unfortunate"	ياوز **yavuz** "bad, inauspicious"	برمه*[1] **barama** ? [k] "wretched"
16	معوج **muʿwajj** "crooked"	كج **kaj**	اكري **egri**	مرو **murû**
17	مكسر **mukassar** "broken"	شكسته **šikasta**	سينوق **sınuq**	ققرقاي* **qaqarqai**
18	مفتري **muftarin** "slanderer"	غماز **ġammâz** "informer"	ايقاق **ayqaq** "slanderer"	جقيقي* **čaqiqai**
19	مفتول **maftûl** "twisted; spun"	تافتا **tâfta**	اسلمش **esilmiš** "twisted"	تتقسان **tataqsan**
20	مفرد **mufrad** "single, detached, isolated"	جدا **judâ** "distinct; apart"	ايرو* **ayru** "separate, apart"	انكيده **angida** "separated, apart"
21	مقصول* **maqṣûl**[3] "washed"	شسته **šusta** "washed"	يونمش **yunmiš** "washed"	نرمه **norama** "moistened; washed"

[1] As suggested by Kara. Ms. has : شوم

[2] I. e. مشؤوم.

[3] Ms. مقصور *maqṣûr* "shortened" does not match.

22	مقوم **muqawwam** "highly credible"	راست **râst** "just"	دغروا **doġru** "honest, true"	تبشين **tübšin** "just, straight, honesty"
23	مكسر **mukassar** "broken"	ريزه **rîza** "broken small"	طلو **ṭ. lu ?** ?	دوران ***duran ?** ?
24	ملتحي **multaḥî** "bearded"	باريش **bâ-rîš**	سقلو **saqallu**	سقلتو **saqaltu**
25	ميت **mayyit** "dead, lifeless"	مرده **murda**	اولمش اولو **ölmiš, ölü**	اوكوكسان **üküksen**
26	نظيف **naẓîf** "clean"	باك **pâk**	اري **arı**	اريون* **ariyun**[1]
27	هارب **hârib** "fugitive"	گرزنده* ***gurizanda**	كجقي **kačqay**	هرغوداسون **horġodasun**
28	واسع **wâsiʿ** "wide; broad"	فراخ **farâḫ**	كنك **keng**	أو **au**
29	وسيخ و خسيس **wasiḫ wa ḫasîs** "dirty" and "mean"	زشت **zišt** "hideous, ugly, rough, rude, obscene"	حمكئن[2] **?** ?	[***] **?** ?

[1] Cf. 203B8 *ariwun*.

[2] Perhaps *چركين *čirkin* "ugly."

204—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	MONGOL
1	وحيد **waḥîd** "alone"	تنها **tanhâ**	يلغوز **yalġuz**	قاقجا **qaqča**
2	وقح **waqiḥ** "impudent"	شُوخ **šûḫ**	اوطسيز **uṭsız**	يداولقسان **yadauluqsan**
3	يابس **yâbis** "arid"	خُشكْ **ḫušk** "dry, barren"	قوروغ **kuruġ** "dry"	قوسون **qôsun** "empty, void, poor"
4	المرض **al-maraḍ** "disease"	بيماري **bîmârî**	اغريق* **aġrıq**	ابجين **ebečin**
5	الحما **al-ḥummâ** "fever"	تَب **tab**	استما **isitme**	قلاوجغو **qalaučaġu**
6	الدمل[1] **al-dummal** "abscess"	بناور* ***banâvar**[3]	جبان*[2] ***čıban**	كوجون **güjün**
7	العقر **al-ʿaqr** "wounding (a horse or camel) in the feet"	ريش **rîš** "a wound"	ياغر **yaġır** "a saddle-gall"	دارتو **dâritu** "having a wound on the back (under the saddle"[k]

[1] Marginal note : خَعر بش ?

[2] Ms. has : جُبَان *čuban*, see also Clauson, *ED*, 396.

[3] Or *panâvar*.

8	الجرح **al-jurḥ** "wound"	زخم **zaḫm** "wound"	يرلو **yaralu** "wounded"	يرتو **yaratu** "wounded"
9	السعال **al-suᶜâl** "cough"	سُلفه* **sulfa**	اكسيماك **öksimek**	قان يادو* **qaniadu**
10	الورم البطيم* **al-waram, al-baṭîm**[1] "swelling, tumor"	اماش **âmâs** "tumor, swelling"	ششمان **šišman** "swelled up"	قابتقو **qabutqu** "swelling, tumor"
11	المريض **al-marîḍ** "sick"	بيمار ورنجور **bîmâr wa ranjûr** "sick" and "sick, infirm"	اغرين اغريق وعليل* **aġrın, aġrıq, wa ᶜalîl**[2] "sick, sick" and "ill"	ابدجتي **ebedčitei**
12	الاعرج **al-aᶜraj** "lame"	لنك **lang**	اقسق **aqsaq**	طوقولان **ṭoqolan**[3]
13	الاطروش **al-uṭrûš** "deaf"	كَرْ **kar**	صاغر **ṣaġır**	دولاي **dülei**
14	الابلة **al-ablah** "stupid"	بي عقل **bî-ᶜaql**	اوس سيز **us-sız**	بالاي **balai**

[1] Cf. *butm* "turpentine tree; granulous tumour" (Steingass, *Arabic*, 129).

[2] The latter term is Arabic.

[3] I. e. *doqolan*.

15	الابرص **al-abraṣ** "leprous; leper"	*بيس **pîs** "leprosy"	الا بيس **ala-pis**	الاق **alaq** "leprous"
16	الاحول **al-aḥwal** "squint-eyed"	كاج **kâj**	*قنغر **qıngır**[1]	*قلجر **qiljir**[2]
17	الاعمي **al-aʿmâ** "blind"	كور **kûr**	كوز سيز **köz-siz**	سوقر **soqar**
18	الاحدب **al-aḥdab** "hunch-backed"	كوز بشت **kûz-pušt**	بكري **bükri**	بكاتو **böketü**
19	الاقرع **al-aqraʿ** "bald"	كَل **kal**	طاز **ṭaz**	طرغاي **taraġai**
20	الاجرب **al-ajrab** "mangy"	گرگين **gargîn**	قطور **qotur**	دولنكير **dulankir**[3]
21	الفرس الجواد الخصي **al-faras al-jawâd, al-ḫaṣî** "charger" "gelding"	اختا **aḫtâ** "gelding"	اكديش **igdiš** "gelding"	اختا **aḫta** "gelding"

[1] The ms. has قلغر *qılġır*. This may be a *lapsus calami* for قلجر *qalčır, qılčır* "squint-eyed" (Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.* 101, 118) or *qıngır* "crooked of the eye, squinting" which is found in a number of Middle Turkic texts, see Clauson, *ED*, 639.

[2] Ms. : قنجر. The Mongol form is most probably taken from Turk. *qılčır*.

[3] Kara suggests قوجكير *qojigir*.

22	اليعبوب الكثير الجرى **al-yaᶜbûb al-kaṯîr al-jary** "big wide-stepping horse, good steed, one which races a lot"	اسبي اعرف بلنك **asp-i ᶜaraf, palang** "thick-maned horse," "spotted horse"[2]	براغ **buraġ**[1]	كيو **geü** "mare"
23	الحجر الحلوب **al-hijr al-ḥalûb** "lactiferous mare" "milk mare"	*خوشيري ***ḫvusîrî**[3]	سغينليق **saġınlıq**	سالين **sâlin**
24	الرهوج **al-rahûj**[4] "(horse) of a light step"	رهوار **rahvâr** "ambler (horse)"	يريغا **yorıġa**	جوريا **joriya**
25	العدا **al-ᶜaddâʾ** "runner, racer"	دونده **davanda**	يكرك **yügrük**	قوردون **qurdun** "runner, racer horse"
26	الماشي طيبا **al-mâšî ṭayyiban** "(horse) which goes well"	اسبكام زن **asp-i gâm-**[zan] "a swift-paced horse"	يورقليغ **yorıqlıġ** "(horse) with a gait"	*يبدلتو **yabudaltu** "having a certain gait"

[1] Cf. *buraq* (Redhouse, 351) "the flashing steed, name of the courser that carried Muhammed, in his night-jouney from Mekka to Jersusalem, and thence to heaven, in an instant." This is an Arabic term (*baraqa* "to shine, glitter, sparkle, flash").

[2] Steingass, 255 *palang* "leopard, panther," *palang-gûn* "(A horse) spotted like a leopard, leopard-coloured."

[3] = *ḫvuš-šîrî* "with good milk."

[4] Perhaps a corruption of الرهوان *al-rahwân* "ambler."

27	الكودن و هو الركوب	كاهل	جمان	ناشقه
	al-kaudan wa huwa al-rakûb	**kâhil**	**čemen**	**našqa**[1]
	"a pack horse, i.e. a mount"	"slow, lazy"	"a sluggish horse"	"slow, lazy (horse)"
28	الاشهب	خنك	اق	سقلا
	al-ašhab	**ẖing**	**aq**	**saqlâ**
	"gray"	"white, gray"		"gray horse"
29	الادهم	سياه	قرا	قرقجين موري*
	al-adham	**siyâh**	**qara**	**qaraqčin mori**
	"black"			"black mare"

204—col.B

1	الكميت	سرخ	توري	كهير
	al-kumait	**surẖ**	**torı**	**keher**
	"reddish-brown"		"bay (horse)"	"bay (horse)"
2	الاشهب بشعر اسود	شير خنك	بوز	بورا
	al-ašhab bi-šaʿr aswad	**šîr-i ẖing**	**boz**	**bora**
	"gray" "with black hair"	"milk gray, a gray horse"	"gray"	"gray (horse)"
3	الفرش والحشبة	نهالي	دوشك	دبسكر
	al-farš waʿl-*ẖašba ?	**nahâlî**	**döšek**	**debisker**
	"anything spread on the ground as bedding" and ?[2]	"a species of small carpet, a mattress"	"bed, bedding, mattrass"	"bedding"

[1] Kara : cf. *najaġai.*

[2] Cf. *ẖašîb* "a coarse cloth" (Varisco).

4	البحاف **al-biḥâf** "cover, blanket"	شاد كانه ***šâd-gâna**[1]	**yorġan**	**könjile**
5	الكسا **al-kisâ**[2] "carpet"	كليم مثله **kilîm miṯluhu** "a carpet, like it"	كليم **kilim** "rug without a pile"	كيبيز **kibiz**[2[k]] "carpet"
6	البد **al-libd** "felt"	نمد **namad**	كويز **kiviz**	سسكه **siske**
7	الوسادة **al-wisâda** "pillow, cushion"	بالشت **bâlišt**	يستوق **yastuq**	دره **dere**
8	جهاز البيت **jahâz al-bait** "house gear"	رخت خانه **raḫt-i ḫâna**	اغرق ايضا **aġrıq** *aiḍan*	اغرق **aġrïq**[3]
9	القدر **al-qidr** "cooking pot"	ديك **dîg**	اسيج قزغان **isič, qazġan**	توقان **toqân**[4] "pot"
10	البرمة **al-burma** "earthenware pot"	ديك سنكين **dîg-i sangîn** "pot of stone"	تاش اسيج **taš isič**	جيلاون ئراتون **čilaun, ?** "? (of) stone"
11	الكانون **al-kânûn** "hearth"	اتشدان **âtišdân**	اوجق **očaq**[5]	قلامتا **qolamta**

[1] Cf. *šâd-gâna* " a mattress for sleeping on..."

[2] Kara : cf. Written Mong. *kebis*.

[3] Or *aġruq*. The Mongol entry is of Turkic origin, see Clauson, *ED*, 90.

[4] Kara suggests : توقوان *toqo'an*.

[5] Or *ojaq*.

12	المغرفة **al-miġrafa** "ladle"	كفليز **kaflîz**	كمجا **kemče**[1]	شيناقه* **šinaqa**
13	الملعقة **al-milʿaqa** "spoon"	جونجه* ***čûnča**[2] "spoon, ladle"	قشق **qašıq**	قلبوغه **qalbuġa**
14	زبدة الدهن **zubdat al-duhn** "essence of oil, butter"	روغن گران **rauġan-i girân** "heavy oil, butter"	بلاغاغو ***bulaġaġu** "butter stirring implement?"[3]	القو **alqu** "a kind of pot"
15	الخوان **al-ḫuwân**[4] "table"	شيره **šîra** "a tray with a leg to stand upon"	شيره **šire**[5] "a tray with a leg to stand upon"	شيره **šire**[6]
16	القصعة الكبيرة **al-qaṣʿa al-kabîra** "large bowl"	كاسه كلان **kâsa-yi kalân**	الغ اياق **uluġ ayaq**	يكا اياغا **yeke ayaġa**
17	القصعة الطويلة **al-qaṣʿa al-ṭawîla** "long bowl (of wood, copper)"	ناوه اش **nâva-yi âš** "kneading-trough of victuals"	تكنا **tekne** "trough"	قدغا **qodġa** "long bowl"

[1] This form is unattested. Perhaps it is a corruption of جمجا *čömče* "laddle" (Clauson, *ED*, 422).

[2] Marginal note has جُمجا *čumčâ*, cf. lit. form *čumča*.

[3] *bulaġağu*, cf. *bulağač* "bulama yapımında karıştırma işini yapan arac" *Derleme Sözlüğü*, II, 784, *bula-*, *bulğa-*.

[4] Or *al-ḫiwân*.

[5] Perhaps *šira*.

[6] Cf. Doerfer, *TMEN*, Mong. *siregen*, "table" [k].

18	القصعة بكفة **al-qaṣᶜa bi-kifta** "bowl with inlay for cooking"	*كاسه جايي **kâsa-yi čây ?** "bowl for tea" ?	*جونكك اياق ***čöngek ayaq** "leather milking-pot"[1]	يكا جا اياغا **yeke čâ ayaġa** "a large bowl for tea"
19	الباطية **al-bâṭiya** "wide and shallow bowl"	سقراق **saqrâq** "a jug, a pitcher"	سغراق **saġraq** "wooden bowl, cup, goblet"	*جالاك **čelek** [k][2] "large wooden bowl"
20	در لبن الرماك **darr, laban al-rimâk** " milk, mare's milk"	خيك قميز **ḫîk-i qimîz** "a leathern bottle, bag of koumiss"	*ياتيق **yatıq** "broad, squat goblet or jug"[3]	*نامبوغه ***nambuġa** "bucket of leather"
21	ظرف يحمض فيه لبن الرماك **ẓarf yuḥammḍu fîhi laban al-rimâk** "a container in which mare's milk is soured"	حُردُل **?** ?	*كوكور **kökür** "leather flask"[4]	*كوكور **kökür** "a container of leather for liquor"[5]

[1] Kašğarî/Dankoff II, 108.

[2] Ms. has :تالاي. Kara : Cf. Wuti ^{oT}12848 *čeleg* "large wooden bowl" (Chin. da mu wan)

[3] The ms. يالیق *yalıq* "saddle-bow" seems most unlikely. A nearly identical form is given in 204C15 below.

[4] Cf. Siberian (Teleut) and Kazakh *Kökkör* "die Lederflasche, der Schlauch" (Radloff, II/2, 1224).

[5] Mong. *kökü(g)ür* [k].

22	ظرف يحمل فيه لبنها **ẓarf yuḥmalu fihi labanuhâ** "a container in which its soured milk is carried"	خيكى كي وي قميز بساردید* **ḫîkî kî dar vay qimîz [***]** "a leather bottle in which kumiss is ?"	ارقوت ***arqut ?**	اوليكه* ***ölige** [1]
23	جرة **jarra** "jar"	سبو*[2] **sabû** "ewer, jar"	سناك **senek** "jar"[3]	قدغوْ **qodġu**
24	المهد **al-mahd** "cradle"	كهواله **gahvâla**[4]	بيشيك **bišik**	الي كي **ölege**
25	السراج **al-sirâj** "lamp"	جراغ **čirâġ**	جراغ **čıraġ**	جولا **jula**
26	المقدحة **al-miqdaḥa** "fire-steel"	اتش دان **âtiš-dân** "hearth"	جمق **ča(q)maq** "flint"	جقور **čaqûr** "silex"
27	الابرة **al-ibra** "needle"	سوزن **sûzan**	يكنا **yigne**	جون **jün**
28	السفينة **al-safîna** "ship"	كشتي **kištî**	كمي **kemi**	اونقجا **onqoča**

[1] Ms. has : امـــوكـــه. Kara : cf. Wuti "12949 *ölige*, Manchu *uliyen* "a birch bark vessel," *Kalmwb*, 249b *ölg/ölä* "Hausgeräte." Khalkha *ölög* "raw material, things found in a burial site."

[2] Ms. : سبوي.

[3] Clausen, 838, *sengek/senek* Oğuz "an earthenware jug, also a jar."

[4] Cf. Lit. Pers. *gahvâra*.

29	العجلة **al-ʿajala** "carriage," vehicle, cart"[1]	گردون **gardûn** "a wheel, chariot, go-cart"	قنغلي **qanġlı** "wagon, cart, carriage"	تراكون **teregün** "cart"

204—col.C

1	القربة والظرف **al-qirba wa ẓarf** "waterskin" and "receptacle, container"	مشك **mašk** "a milk-bottle or water-bottle made of a sheep skin"	تلقوق **tolquq** "skin container"[2]	طلم **tulum** "hose, water-skin, leather bag"
2	الاشفا **al-išfâ** "a shoemaker's awl"	درفش **darafš**	بيز **biz**	سبيكا **sibege** "awl"
3	المقص **al-miqaṣṣ** "scissors"	دو كارد **dû-kârd**	قبتو **qıptu**	قيجي **qaiči** "scissors"
4	المنجل **al-minjal** "scythe, sickle"	داس **dâs**	اوراق **oraq**	قادور **qadûr**
5	الفاس **al-faʾs** "axe, hatchet"	تبر **tabar**	بلتا **balta**	سوكا **süke**
6	المنقر **al-minqar** "borer, pickaxe"	اسكنه **iskana** "an auger"	اوتركو **ötürgü** "auger"	برغي* ***burġu(i)** [k][3]

[1] Steingass, 837; Dozy, II, 98 "char."

[2] Cf. Old Turkic *tolquq* "an inflated skin container or bladder, ...a skin container" > Osm. *tolquq, doluq* etc. (see Clauson, *ED*, 496).

[3] Ms., however, has : سنوعي. Kalmwb, 62a : *burġu* "Bohrer" [k].

7	العلاة وهي الزبرة **al-ᶜalât wa hiyaʾl-zubra** "anvil" "i.e. piece of iron, anvil"	سندان **sandân** "an anvil"	اورس **örs**	دوسى **dösi**
8	المطرقة **al-miṭraqa** "hammer"	خايسك **ẖâyisk**	جاكوج **čeküč**	الوقا **aluqa**
9	الكلبتان وهي الملزمة **al-kalbatân wa hiyaʾl-milzama** "blacksmith's tongs" i.e. "vise, press"	انبور **anbûr** "pincers, forceps"	قصغاج **qısġač**	الربى* ***ölürbi**[k][1]
10	القدوم **al-qadûm** "adze"	تيشا **tîsa**	كركى **kerki**	هولى **hûli**
11	المنشار **al-minšâr** "saw"	اره دسترا **arra, dastarâ**[2] "saw, a hand-saw"	بجغو **bičġu**	كيرا **kirê**
12	المثقب **al-miṯqab** "borer" an auger"[4]	برمه **barma** "a gimlet, a wimble, auger"	اشكو **üšgü** "awl,	ايريم **erim**[3] "borer"

[1] Ms. has : ايكردي. Kara notes *onqača*.

[2] Steingass, 522 *dast-arra*.

[3] Written Mong. *örüm* [k].

[4] Cf. also *barmâh* "an auger, gimnlet, wimble; a surgeon's trepan."

13	المبرد **al-mibrad** "file, rasp"	سوهان **sûhân**	اكك **egek**	قورا **qaura**
14	المراة **al-mir³ât** "looking glass, mirror"	اينه **âyina**	كزكوْ **közgü**	تولي **toli**
15	سطيحة صغيرة **saṭîḥa ṣaġîra** "a small leather bottle"	فلا سكين ***fīlāskin**[1]	تاتوق **yatuq** "flat bottle"	سمل **sumal** "a small leather bottle"[2]
16	الجوالق **al-juwâliq** "a sack"	جوال **juvâl**	جوال **čuval**	هوتا **hûta**
17	الرمح **al-rumḥ** "lance, pike; spear, javelin"	نيزه **nîza**	سنكو **süngü**	جده **jida** "lance"
18	السيف **al-saif** "sword"	شمشير **šamšîr**	قليج **qılıč**	الدو **ildü**
19	العلم **al-ʿalam** "flag, banner"	علم **ʿalam**	سنجق **sanjaq**	توغ **tuġ**

[1] Cf. Mod. Pers. *filâsk* "thermos, flask."

[2] Lessing, 737 *sumal* "oblong bag or sack;" Wuti °12967 Manchu *sumala*, Turki *kičik taġar* etc. Kow. II, 1403b *sumal* "prodolgovatyj mešoček, kisa; petit sac oblong" [k]. Kara prefers a reading تشماق or دشماق *tāš(i)maq* or *daš(i)maq*, Written Mong. *dasimaġ* "container, leather bag or skin for liquids; metal water flask designed for being carried on the back" (Lessing, 266). Wuti °12888, Kow. III 1621a "outre de peau" Kara futher adds "I know *damag* as a leather or metal flask, necessarily carried on the back, similar to Hung. *kulacs* and Russ. *fljaga*.

20	غمد السيف **ġimd al-saif** "sheath of the sword"	نيام **niyâm**	قلين **qalın**	قي **qui**
21	الدبوس **al-dabbûs** "a club or iron-headed mace"[1]	گُرز **gurz**	جماق و بلاو تبز* **čomaq wa *bulau, topuz** "cudgel, mace" and "mace"	بلاو **bulau**
22	الدرع **al-dir^{c}** "a coat of mail"	جوشن **jaušan**	يارق **yarıq**	قياق **quyaq**
23	البيضة **al-baiḍa** "helmet"[4]	خوده **ẖûda**[2] "helmet"	يشوق **yošuq**[3] "helmet"	دولغان* ***dûlġan** "helmet"
24	القوس **al-qaus** "bow"	كمان **kamân**	يا **ya**	نومون **numun**
25	مقبضه **maqbiḍuhu**[5] "its handle"	قبضة كمان **qabḍat-i kamân** "handle of a bow"	يا قبي **ya qabı**	باريول* **bariûl**
26	وتره **wataruhu** "its string"	زيه كمان **zîh-i kamân** "bowstring"	كريش **kiriš** "bowstring"	كبجي كريش **köbči, kiriš** "bowstring"

[1] Steingass, 503 (*dabûs*), Dozy, I, 423 (*dabbûs*) "massue casse-tête."

[2] Perhaps خوذ *ẖûd* "helmet"

[3] See Clauson, *ED.*, 977.

[4] Mevlût Sarı, 143 : *labisa baydatan al-ḥadîd* : "tolga giymek."

[5] Or *miqbaḍuhu*.

27	التوز **al-tûz** "the thin bark of a tree, which is wrapped round bows"[1]	توز كمان **tûz-i kamân**	يا توزي **ya tozı**	قلداسن **quldasun**
28	الغرا **al-ġira**[2] "glue"	سريشم **sirîšam**	اليم **elim**[2]	جرجي جلسون جبغون سجاغن **jarči jalasun** **čabaġun** **sačaġun**[3]
29	سية القوس **siyat al-qaus** "curved part of a bow"	كرش كمان **kiriš-i kamân** "any bowstring of a bow"	كرش يا **kiriš-i ya** "bowstring"	كرجسون **kerčêsün**[k] "incision on a bow"

[1] Dozy, *Supplement*, I, 154. According to Dozy, it is a Persian borrowing.

[2] Cf. Qıpčaq *ilim* (*Codex Cum.*/Grønbech, 106) "Fischgarn." Isinglass was prepared from fish gut.

[3] The *Muqaddimat al-Adab* "has, according to Poppe, *jilsün* for "glue," here *sačaġun* seems to mean '(are) equal' (*n* - plural), i.e. synonymous" [K]

205—col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	MONGOL
1	النصل ***al-naṣl** "arrowhead"	نصل **naṣl**[1]	بيكام **paykam**	داميران **demiren**
2	السهم **al-sahm** "arrow"	تور ***tûr**[2] "an arrow"	اوق **oq**	سومون **sumun**
3	نوع منه بحشب دور **nauᶜ minhu bi-ḥašab ?**[3] "a type of it (arrow) of- ? wood" ?	[***] **?** ?	[***] **?** ?	قدالي* **qodali** "horn-tipped arrow"
4	رشة **riša** "feather (of an arrow)"	بر تير **par-i tîr** "feather of an arrow"	اوق توكى **oq tügi**	اودون **ödün**
5	الجعبة **al-jaᶜba** "quiver"	تير كش **tîr-kaš**	كيش **kiš**	قور **qor**
6	نطاق الجعبة **niṭâq al-jaᶜba** "belt of the quiver"	كمر كش **kamar-i kaš**	كيش قوري **kiš quri**	اقساو قرمان* **aqsau qurman**

[1] < Arabic, but denoting "the point of a spear, sword or knife" (Steingass, 1407). The Turkic entry is Pers. and the Mongol is Turkic pointing, perhaps to a confusion in the text.

[2] Standard Pers. is *tîr*.

[3] Perhaps بحسب دور *bi-ḥasab dawr* "according to the twist" ? (Varisco).

7	انكشتوان **ankuštwân** "thimble"	انكشتوان **anguštvân**	*اولشاك **ölšek**[1]	اركبجي **erekebči**
8	الترس **al-turs** "shield"	سبر **sipar**	قلقان **qalqan**	قلقان **qalqan**
9	الطبل **al-ṭabl** "drum"	دهل **duhul**	كورك **kevrük**[2]	كوكركه **kögürge**
10	السكين **al-sikkîn** "knife"	كارد **kârd**	بجاق **bıčaq**	قوقو قدقه كيتغه **ququ, qudqa kituġa**
11	نصابها **niṣâbuhâ** "its (the knife's) handle"	دسته كارد **dasta-yi kârd**	صب **ṣap**	هسي **hesi** "a knife's handle"
12	سكين غير حاد **sikkîn ġair ḥâdd** "a knife without a point"	كند **kund** "blunt sword or knife"	ارماز جكو **urmaz čekü ?**[3] ?	موغوداق **moġodaq** "blunt (sword or knife)"
13	الموسى **al-mûsâ** "straight razor"	استره **ustura**	كراي **kerey**	دلبور **delbür** "razor"
14	المنطقه **al-minṭaqa** "belt"	كمر **kamar**	قور **qur**	بوسه **büse**

[1] This is a Qıpčaq form, cf. *ölček*.

[2] Or *kövrük*, cf. Kašgarî/Dankoff, I, 357 : *kövrüg* "kettle drum" (ṭabl).

[3] "Knife which does not strike" ?

15	الخريطة **al-ḫarîṭa** "bag, pouch"	كيسه **kîsa** "a purse, a bag"	[***] [***] ? ? ? ?	ينجوق **yančuq**[1] "bag, a purse"
16	المشط **al-mušṭ** "comb"	شانه **šâna**	تراق **taraq**	سام **sam**
17	بيته **baituhu** "its case"	شانه دان **šânadân** "a comb case"	تراق ليق **taraqlıq**	سنيجين **samčin** "comb case"
18	السرج **al-sarj** "saddle"	زين **zîn**	ايير **eyir**	ايمال **emêl**
19	اللبد **al-libd** "felt"	نمد زين **namad-zîn** "a coarse woollen saddle-cloth; a saddle stuffed on the upper part"	اجليك وياغرليق **ičlik wa yaġırlıq** "stuffing of a saddle" and "felt placed under the saddle"[2]	طوقوم **ṭoqum** "saddle fender, fender made of felt"
20	الثفر **al-ṯafar** "crupper (of the saddle)"	بار دنب **pâr- dunb**	قوسقون **qušqun**	قودرغاْ **qudurġa**

[1] < Turk. *yančuq* (Clauson, *ED*, 945).

[2] For *ičlik*, see Clauson, *ED*, 26. *Yağırlıq* (< *yağır* "saddle-gall," Clauson, *ED*, 905) is found in Medieval Qıpčaq, *Kitâb al-Idrâk*, ed. Caferoğlu, Arabic, 96 *yağırlıq* - *al-miršaha* (الرشحة) which Caferoğlu renders as (Turk trans. 117) "hayvan arkasına konulan bir nevi çul" (cf. also Mevlût Sarı, 608 : "Eyerde, semerde terleme keçesi. İç gömlek. Terlik (Ter için)." For other Qıpčaq texts, see Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.*, 230 "eyerin altına konulan keçe."

21	مخاد السرج **maḫâdd al-sarj** "saddle-pillows"	ادرمجاه* ***âdramjâh**[2] [k] "saddle-cloth"	اذرم **eḏrim** "saddle-pad"	دبسه[1] ***debse** [k] "saddle-cushion"
22	السموط **al-sumûṭ** "strings/long saddle-straps to tie up the luggage"	فتراك **fitrâk** "saddle-straps; cords fixed to the saddle for hanging game to"	تزكو **tizgü**	قنجوقا **qanjuqa** "saddle-thongs"
23	العرقة ***al-ᶜaraqa** "strap"[3]	جماق **čumâq** "a ladle"?	تبنكو **tebengü** "thick pad of a pack saddle"[4]	كلمي **gölme** "saddle cloth, horsecloth, saddle strap"
24	الركاب **al-rikâb** "stirrup"	ركاب **rikâb**	اوزانكو **üzengü**	دورا **dörê**
25	السير **al-sair** "(leather) belt; girth"	دوال **duvâl** "a stirrup-leather"	قيش **qayıš**[5] "strap, thong, belt"	سر* ***sur** "girth, stirrup-leather"
26	اللجام **al-lijâm** "bridle"	لكام **ligâm**	يوكان **yügen**	قدار **qadâr**

[1] Suggested by Kara. Ms. has : انتاه.

[2] Steingass, 28 : *âdram* "saddle-cloth."

[3] Mevlût Sarı, 993 "esir bağladıkları kayı", bağ." Cf.also Steingass, *Arabic*, 688. The ms. form can also be read as المغرفة *al-miġrafa* "large spoon, ladle, scoop" which matches the Pers. The Turkic and Mongol forms and the entries that follow,however, indicate that this is either a confusion of entries for the Arabic and Pers. or a corruption of the text.

[4] Redhouse, 490.

[5] Or *qayš*.

27	السوط **al-sauṭ** "whip, lash"	تازیانه **tâziyâna**	قامجي **qamčı**	بریه **berie**
28	الحزام **al-ḥizâm** "belt, girth"	تنك **tang**	قلان **qolan**	قلان **qolan** "girth, girdle"
29	المسمار **al-mismâr** "nail"	میخ **mîḫ**	قازوق **qazuq**	قدسون **qadasun**
30	الطويلة **al-ṭawîla** "a beast's tether"[1]	ریسمان **rîsmân** "a rope"	اورق **uruq** "rope"	جلا **jalâ** "ribbon, strap"[2]
31	البرذعة **al-barḏaᶜa** "saddle, pack-saddle"	سماکند **?**	بالان **palan**	*اجیماق **ačimaq**[k][3]
32	یوم الضیافة **yaum al-ḍiyâfa** "day of entertainment"	روز مهماني **rûz-i mihmânî** "banquet, feast day"	طوي **ṭoy** "feast"	قورم **qurim** "banquet, feast"
33	الهدیة **al-hadîya** "gift"	راه اورد **râh-âvard**	ارمغان **armaġan**	سوغات **sauġat** "present"
34	التقدمة **al-taqdima** "present"	پیش کش **pîš-kaš** "a magnificent present"	تکشماك ***tegišmek** "to present a gift"[4]	اولجم **oljam** "gift"

[1] Redhouse, 1264.

[2] Or *jolâljilo* "reins" [k].

[3] Or اجیان *ačian* "pack, burden." Cf. Mong. *ačiya*, Mod. Khalkha *ačaa(n)*.[k]

[4] Clauson, *ED*, 487.

35	الطعام **al-ṭaᶜâm** "food; repast"	اوس و خردني **aus wa ẖvurdanî** "gift" and "repast"	يكسي **yegsi**	ايدان* **idên**
36	المطبوخ **maṭbûẖ** "cooked; boiled down"[1]	بُخْتَه **puẖta** "boiled, cooked"	بيشميش بسيك **pišmiš wa pišig** "boiled" and "cooked"	بلباسون **bolbasun** "boiled, cooked"
37	النيء **al-nîʾ** "raw, unripe"	خام **ẖâm**	كوى جك **küi**[2] **čig**	توي كوي* **tüi küi** "raw, unboiled"
38	اطرية **iṭriya** "vermicelli"	رشته **rišta** "a kind of macaroni"	اكرا*[3] **ügre**	لاخشه **lâẖša** "a kind of vermicelli
39	الطبيخ **al-ṭabîẖ** "(cooked) food"	اش **âš**	اش **aš**	بدان **budân** "food, meal"[4][k]
40	نوع من التتماج يعمل باليد **nauᶜ min al-tutmâj yaʾmalu bil-yad** "a type of tutmač made by hand"	بُغرا خاني **buġrâ ẖânî** "a certain dish"[5]	صلما تتماج **ṣalma tutmač**[4]	هوماج **homač** "a kind of dish"

[1] Redhouse, 1889.

[2] Perhaps mistakenly carried over from Mongol column.

[3] Ms : اكري.

[4] Radloff, IV, 374, 375 *salma* Qaz.Tat. "soup with dumplings of flour."

[5] Attributed to Buġra Khan, ruler of Khwârazm.

41	البيض **al-baiḍ** "eggs"	تخم **tuḫm**	يمردا **yumurda**	امدكان **ömdegen**
42	المسفد **al-musaffad** "roasted meat"[2]	كباب **kabâb** "meat cut in small pieces and roasted" with onions and eggs stuck on skewers"	سوكلما **sögülme** "roasted meat"	سيركان **sirgen** ?[1] "meat roasted"
43	المدقق **al-mudaqqaq** "chopped meat"	كفتا **kuftâ** "hashed meat, balls of pounded meat cooked in soup"	قيما **qıyma** "minced meat"	جبما **čabma** "hashed, chopped meat"
44	الشوربا* ***al-šûrbâ** "potage, soup"	شوربا **šûrbâ** "broth, soup, gruel"	شوربا **šorba**	سولان **sülen** "soup, bouillon"
45	اللحم **al-laḥm** "flesh, meat"	گوشت **gûšt**	ات **et**	ميغان **miġan**[3]

205—col.B

1	الغدة **al-ġudda** "gland"	غدود **ġudûd**	باز **bez**	بلجرغا **bulčirġa**[k]

[1] Kara suggests سرلان *siralân* (*širalân*), cf. *sira-* "to roast," or rather سرلقا *srlq' siralqa, siro* "spit, skewer," Middle Mong. *sirolqa*, Mod. dial. *šorlo-* , *šorolgo* "meat (to be) roasted on skewers"

[2] Mevlût Sarı, 758 *saffada* "kebap etini şişte dizmek;" Dozy, I, 657 "rotir."

[3] Or ميقان *miqan* [k].

2	نان **nân** "bread"[1]	نان **nân** "bread"	اتمك **etmek**	اوتمك **ötmek**
3	الدقيق **al-daqîq** "flour"	ارد **ârd**	اون **un**	قوليـر **qulir**
4	العجين **al-ʿajîn** "dough; pastas (such as noodles, vermicelli, spaghetti etc.)"	خمير **ḫamîr**	يغرلمش **yuġurulmiš**	جورقسان قوليـر **juruqsan qulir**[k] "dough"
5	السويق **al-sawîq** "a kind of mush made of wheat or barley (also with sugar and dates)"	بست **pist**	قاووت* **qavut**	قلجقان* **qoličaqân**[k] "mixture"
6	النخالة **al-nuḫâla** "residue left in a sieve; bran"	سبوس **sabûs** "bran, chaff"	كبك **kebek** "bran"	كبك **kebek** "residue"
7	الحليب **al-ḥalîb** "milk"	شير **šîr**	سوت **süt**	سون **sün**
8	اللبا **al-libâʾ** "colostrum"	فله **fala** "beestings; sour curdled milk"	اغوس **aġus** "beestings"	اوراق **ûraq** "colostrum"

[1] < Pers. In Mod. Yemeni Arabic (Ṣanʿâʾ dial.) *nâneh* is used for "bread" in children's speech, see Deboo, 196.

9	سقراط وهو اللبن الخيلي **saqrâṭ[1] wa huwa al-laban al-ẖailî** "sour milk, it is *leban*, sour horse's milk"	جغرات وماست **juġrât[2] wa mâst**	يغرت **yoġurt**	تراق **taraq**
10	الحمض **al-ḥamḍ** "acid"[3]	دوغ **dûġ** "churned sour milk, whey, butter-milk"	ايران **ayran** "butter-milk, sour milk"	اومدان **umdân** "butter-milk" "beverage" [k]
11	طبيخ الائط هو غير ? **tabîẖ ?? huwa ġair ?**[4]	قرط [***] كرده **qirṭ ? karda**	قتيق **qatıq**	قلياسون **qoliasun**
	"a cooked dish ? it is without ?"	"a leek, ? made...?"	"seasoning condiment"[5]	"spice, condiment"
12	السمن **al-samn** "clarified butter, cooking butter"	روغن كاو **rauġan-i gâv** "ghee"	ساريغ ياغ **sarıġ yaġ**	شيرا طوسون **šira ṭosun** "butter"
13	الجبن **al-jubn** "cheese"	بنير **panîr**	بينر **beynir**	بينر **beinir** [k]

[1] Cf. *ṣaqr* "ekşi süt" Mevlût Sarı, 872, Steingass, *Arabic*, 586 ṣaqr, ṣaqrat "sour milk."

[2] Noted by Steingass, 365, as a term from the dialect of Samarqand. Both mean "sour, coagulated milk."

[3] For *al-maḥîḍ* or *ḥamiḍ* "butter milk"? See Dozy, I, 323 *ḥâmiḍ*, *laban ḥâmiḍ* "est du lait très-épais qu'on a rendu aigre en le faisant bouillir et en y ajoutant un fort acide..."

[4] Perhaps : طبيخ الاقط وغيره بلا ملح *tabîẖ al-aqiṭ wa-ġairuhu bi-lâ miliẖ* "dish of dried curd and the like without salt" (Varisco).

[5] Clauson, *ED*, 598. Cf. Redhouse, 1407 "anything added, especially, anything eaten with bread to give a relish; a condiment."

14	الحوا **al-ḥalwâ'** "sweetmeats"	شيريني **širînî**	تاتلو **tatlu**	نشون* **nišün**[1]
15	العسل **al-ʿasal** "honey"	انكبين **angabîn**	بال **bal**	بال **bal**
16	الخمر **al-ḫamr** "wine"	سيكي **sìkî**	جغر **čağır**	بور **bor**
17	الصرف **al-ṣirf** "unmixed (wine)"[2]	بي اب **bî-âb** "without water"	سو سز جغر **susız čağır** "waterless wine"	اسون اوكاي بور **usun ügei bor** "wine without water"
18	الثوب **al-ṯaub** "garment"	جامه **jâma**	طون **ṭon**	ديل **dêl**
19	السبيخ **al-sabîḫ**[3] "loose (unspun) cotton"	كذلك **kaḏâlika** "likewise"	كذلك **kaḏâlika** "likewise"	كذلك **kaḏâlika** "likewise"
20	الثوب المذهب **al-ṯaub al-muḏahhab** "gilded garment"	جامه زر **jâma-yi zar**	الطون ليغ طون **alṭunluġ ṭon**	التتاتي ديل **altatai dêl**

[1] Kara : "*nisinggü* 'sugar cane' it is an exotic word."

[2] Steingass, 786.

[3] Or السبيج *al-sabîj* "shirt without sleeves, a black woolen garment."

21	نوع منه **nauᶜ minhu** "a kind of it (i.e. garment)"	جامه لو **jâma-yi lu** "dragon-garment"	لو طون **lu ṭon** "dragon-garment"	لو قرا **lu qara** "a kind of dragon garment"
22	نوع منه **nauᶜ minhu** "a kind of it (i.e. garment)"	جامه اكر **jâma-yi ?** "? garment"	اكر طون **? ṭon** "? garment"	كمرليك **kemerlik** "velour garment"
23	نوع من ثياب القطن **nauᶜ min ṯiyâb al-quṭn** "a kind of cotton garment"	زندنيجي **zandanîčî** "cloth made from the town of Zand in Bukhara"	زندي **zandi**	برما ***bürme** "a kind of cotton garment"
24	ثوب مخطاط **ṯaub muḫaṭṭâṭ** "striped garment"	فوته **fûta** "a kind of striped Indian cloth"	الا تون **ala ton** "parti-colored garment"	القهين **alaqčin** "multi-colored garment"
25	ثوب قطن **ṯaub quṭn** "cotton garment"	كرباس **karbâs** "a white cotton garment; fine, linen, muslin"	بيز **bez** "cotton cloth"	بوز **böz** "cotton, linen"[1]
26	ما صغير **mâ ṣaġîr** "that which is small"	نيمجا **nîmčâ** "a short upper garment"	كذلك **kaḏâlika** "likewise"	تكلا **tegle**

[1] Mod. Mong. *böz* (Lessing, 128). This is a loan-word from Turk. *böz* which ultimately derives from Greek βύσσος "linen" in Turk. "cotton cloth." Late Medieval Oğuz has the form *bez* (see Clauson, *ED*, 389).

27	فيما يلبس للحرب **fîmâ yulbasu li-l-ḥarb** "that in which one dresses for war"	خفتان **ḫaftân** "a vest worn under armor;	قفتان **qaftan**	ديل قفتان **dêl qaftan** "a vest worn under armor"
28	قسم **?** ?	قسم **?** ?	قسم **?** ?	*قبجاسون **qubčasun** "dress, clothes, uniform"
29	قبا غير قسيم **qabâ ġair ?** "an outer garment with full length sleeves, without ?"	جامه ني قسيم **jâma ne ?**	قسئي سيز طون **?-sīz ṭon** "?-less garment"	جوبجاقاي ديل **jubčâqai dêl** "lined garment"
30	قميص **qamîṣ** "shirt"	بيرهان **pîrahân**	كنكلك **könglek**	جمجا **čamča**
31	سراويل **sarâwîl** "drawers; panties"	شلوار **šalvâr**	اشتان كنجك **ištan, könček**	*ايموندون[1] **emüdün?**
32	فروة **farwa** "fur, pelt; skin, hide"	و كرك **wa kurk** "and a pelisse, a fur coat"	اجوك وكورك **ičük wa kürk** "fur-skinned, coat" and "fur (coat)"	نكا **neke** "fur, pelt"

[1] Ms. اثملاون.

33	ظهارة الثوب **ẓihârat al-ṯaub** "outside of the garment"	بوشيش **pûsîš** "a covering, garment, dress; a coverlet sheet, blanket"	طون يوزي* طون ارغسي ***ṭon yüzi** ***ṭon arġası** "the front of a garment," the back of a garment"	اورو يكي قدر ائط **örü, ?** **qadar, ?** "outside of the garment;" ?, lining of the garment, ?"
34	بطانته **biṭânatuhu** "its inside, lining"	استر جامه **âstar-i jâma** "lining of a garment"	قب **qab** "inside lining"[1]	ابجو **abču** "the inside of the garment"
35	الزيق **al-zîq** "collar"	جب كه **jib[2]-i kih** "small breast-collar"	يقا **yaqa**	جقا **jaqa**
36	الكم **al-kumm** "sleeve"	كئان[3] استين **astîn**	ينك **yeng**	قنجون **qančun**[4]
37	الذيل **al-ḏail** "hem, border of a garment)"	دامَن **dâman**	اتاك **etek**	قورما **qorma**
38	الزر **al-zirr** "button"	كرامي[5]	تكما **tügme**	تبجي **tobči**

[1] Redhouse, 1405, "a cover, envelope, vessel, or receptacle of any kind, *kürk qabı* 'the outer face to a fur garment'." Cf. Turkish *iç kaplama* "lining."

[2] <Arab. *jaib*

[3] This word is unclear, seemingly erased and replaced with the entry beneath it.

[4] Or قنجوي *qančui* [k].

[5] Perhaps *كوكه *güga* "a coat button" ?

39	القلنسوة **al-qalansuwa** "tall headgear, hood, cap"	كركره ركور ? ? ?, ?	برك **börk** "hat, headgear"	مقلاي ***maqalai**
40	الذي [***] تلبسه نسا المغل **? alladî talbasuhu nisa' al-muġâl** "the ? which Mongol women wear"	كلاه **kulâh** "any headgear, a Tartar cap"	بغتاق* ***boġtaq** "high cap worn by certain women"[2]	بختاق* **boḫtaq**[1] "woman's headgear"
41	وهي [***] يستر العين **? wa hiya tasturu al-ᶜain** "the ? , it shields the eye"	حاد ? ?	كوزلدروك **közüldürük** "something woven from horse tails and put on the eye if it is bleared or dazed"[3]	[سا]ربجين* **[sa]rabčin** "eye-protecting visor"
42	ثوب يقى من المطر **ṯaub yaqî min al-maṭar** "garment which protects from the rain"	جشم بند **čašm-band** ⬆ "a cover for the eye of an animal"	يغمورلوق **yaġmurluq** "rain-garment"	داقوا **daqu**

[1] The Mongol *boġtaq* is described by William of Rubruck who journeyed to the Činggisid capital in the 1250's, see *The Mission of Friar William of Rubruck*, trans. P. Jackson, ed. P. Jackson, D. Morgan (London, 1990), pp.88-89.

[2] In Ottoman usage these were the women of the Imperial harem.

[3] Kašġarî/Dankoff, I, 387; *Kitâb al-Idrak*, 54/81, *közündürlik* "a veil of horse hair (šaᶜriyya) black...which is placed upon the eye."

43	المشمع **al-mušammaʿ** "waterproof, impermeable (of a garment)"	باراني **bârânî** ⬆ "a riding coat or cloak which keeps out the rain"	موغ لوغ ***muġluġ?**[1]	كلمتو
44	لباد لدفع المطر **lubbâd li-dafʿ al-maṭar** "felt garment to repel rain"	جامه موم داد **jâma-yi mûm dâd**[3] ⬆ "wax-garment"	كذلك ر نتر **kaḏâlika**[2] "likewise, ?"	ثركل كبنك **?, kebeneg** " ?, felt raincoat or cloak"
45	ثوب من الشعر **taub min al-šaʿr** "a garment of pelts"	*[جام]ه نمد ***[jâm]a-yi namad** "garment of felt" (?)	جكمان **čekmen** "a kind of outer jacket"[4]	جكمان **čekmen** "a kind of upper garment"

205—col.C

1	الصوف **al-ṣûf** "wool"	بشم **pašm**	يباغو[5] *جبغي يبغي ويون **yapaġu, *jabaġı, yapaġı wa yün**	نونغاسون* ***nunġâsun**[6]

[1] Perhaps : *موم لوغ *mumluġ* [k] < *mum* "wax."

[2] Superscripted form is unclear.

[3] Perhaps for دار *dâr* "holding, possessing" etc., but it is unclear what, if anything, this has to do with our entry.

[4] Redhouse, 726. The term is noted in the *Codex Cumanicus* (Grønbech, 74, "wollenes Tuch") and is a loan-word in Mongol and Russian (see Räsänen, *Versuch*, 103; Šipova, *Slovar'*, 382-383.

[5] Except for *yün/yun*, the other forms are all derived from *yapaġu* "matted hair or wool," see Clauson, *ED*, 874-875.

[6] Cf. *unasun*.

2	الغزل **al-ġazl** "spun thread, yarn"	ريسمان **rîsmân** "a rope, thread"	ييبليك **yiplik** "thread, cord"	هوتاسون **hutâsun** "thread, yarn"
3	الخف **al-ḫuff** "shoe, slipper"	اوتك موزه* ***mûza ötük <**	اوتك **ötük** "boot, slipper"[2]	ارتاسون **ürtesün**[1]
4	خف الصرم **ḫuff al-ṣarm** "leather shoe"[4]	موزه جرم **mûza-yi čarm** "boot of cow-leather"	كون اتوك **kön ötük** "leather boot"	قودسون* ***qodosun**[3]
5	الجراب التركي **al-jaurâb al-turkî** "Turkish stocking"	نمد موزه **namad-i mûza** "felt of a boot"	اوق **uq** "felt stocking"[5]	ايماسون **oimasun** "felt stocking"
6	اللفافة **al-lifâfa** "wrap"	باي تابه **pây-tâba** "shoe-sock"	تولاغ **tolaġ** "puttee"[6]	قجغو **qučiġu**
7	الحذا **al-ḥiḏâ**[3] "sandal"	لالكا **lâlakâ** "shoe or slipper"	بشمق **bašmaq** "shoe, slipper"	جاروق **čaruq** "slipper, sandal"

[1] Kara comments : *ürtesün* usually means 'particle, scrap, sawdust,' *ögedesün* > *ööd °* means 'scrap,' *üdegesün* > *üdees °* 'thong,' *oriyadasun* > *oriâdasun* would mean 'ribbon, wrapping,' also '(foot)wrap,' but *oriya-* should have an initial *h* in Middle Mong. and 'wrap' is still far from 'slipper.'"

[2] Clauson, *ED*, 50, "boot," the meaning "slipper" seems to be peculiar to Oğuz.

[3] Ms. has : هوكك لك. Cf. Mong. *ġutul, ġutusun, ġodasun*, Buriat *godohong* [k].

[4] Lane, 1872 : 1684 < Pers. *čarm*.

[5] < *uġuq*, largely found in Turkî, see Clauson, *ED*, 83.

[6] Cf. Osm. *dolaq*, Middle Qıpčaq *tolaq* (*Kitâb al-İdrâk*, ed. Caferoğlu, 65 and 45, marginal note which defines *al-lifâfa* as *čolmaq* and *dolaq*).

8	الذهب **al-ḏahab** "gold"	زر **zar**	الطون **alṭun**	التان **altan**
9	الفضة **al-fiḍḍa** "silver"	نقرة **nuqrat** "gold or silver coin"	كميش **kümüš**	منكو* **möngü** "silver"
10	حجر البخش **ḥajar al-balaḫš** "Badakhshan stone"	لعل **laᶜl** "a gem, a ruby of the most brilliant lustre"	لعل **laᶜal**	ئوجي
11	الؤلو **al-luʾlu**[3] "pearls"	مروارید **marvârîd**	ینجو **yinčü**	سبت **subut**
12	المرجان **al-marjân**[1] "small pearls, corals"	مرجان **marjân**	ستیك * **sitik ?**	حئحا
13	الزجاج **al-zujâj** "glass (as substance)"	ابکینه **âbgîna**	سرجا **sırča**	قرابا **qaraba**[k][2]
14	الخاتم **al-ḫâtam** "seal ring"	انکشترین **anguštarîn** "ring"	یوزك **yüzük** "ring"	قرغو **qaraġu**[3]

[1] Or *al-murjân*.

[2] Cf. Mong. *qaraġu* or *qaraġa* < *qara-* "to see" [k]

[3] Cf. Mong. *ġaraqa* "ring" [k]

15	السوار **al-siwâr**[1] "bracelet"	دستبانه **dast-bâna**	بلازوك **bilezük**	بوغان **buġân**[2]
16	القرط **al-qurṭ** "earring"	كشواره **gûš-vâra**	اسرغا وكوبا* **ısırġa *wa* küpe**	سوكا **süke**
17	الكلابند **al-kulâband** "hat band"	كلابند **kulâ-band**	سقالوغ **saqaluġ**	سقلدرغا **saqaldurġa**
18	الحديد **al-ḥadîd** "iron"	آهَن **âhan**	دَمُرْ **demür**	تمر **temür**
19	الفص **al-faṣṣ** "stone of a ring"	نكينه **nigîna** "precious stone set in a ring"	قاش **qaš** "jade, precious stone"[4]	نجور* **najur**[3] "jade, nephrite"[k]
20	النحاس **al-nuḥâs** "copper"	روي **rûy** "brass"	طوج **ṭuj** "bronze, copper"	جيز **jiz** "copper"
21	الرصاص **al-raṣâṣ** "lead"	ارزيز **arzîz**	قرقشين **qorqašın**	توقلغان **tuqulġan**[5]

[1] Or *al-suwâr*.

[2] Kara suggests : بوغاق *buġaq*. cf. Mong. *buġui(bči)/baġui* "bracelet."

[3] ms. : نهور nhwr.

[4] Clauson, *ED*, 669.

[5] Or *tuqalan*.

22	الكبريت **al-kibrît** "sulfur"	كوكيرد **gaugird**	كوكرد **kükürd**	كوكرد **gugird**
23	المسن **al-misann** "whetstone"	ابسان **apsân**	بلاو **bilev**	بلاو **bileü**
24	صاحب الصنعة **ṣâḥib al-ṣanʿa** "artisan, craftsman; expert, specialist"	بيشه ور **pîšavar** "an artisan"	اوز وئيس ليغ **uz *wa* ?** "skilled craftsman" and ?	اوران اوز وئئس ليغ **uran; uz *wa* ?** "artisan," "craftsman" and ?
25	التاجر **al-tâjir** "merchant, trader"	بازركان **bâzargân**	ستغجي **satıġčı**	قدلدقجي **qudalduqči**[1]
26	الجهبذ* **al-jahbaḏ** "government official"[2]	خانه بان **ḫâna-bân** "guardian of the house"	كذلك ترغاق **kaḏâlika turġaq** "likewise *turġaq*"	ترغاق **turġaq** "the day watch"
27	الحارس **al-ḥâris** "watchman; sentry"	باسبان **pâsbân**	كوزدجي **közediji**	كبتاول **kebteül** "the night watch"
28	الخياط **al-ḫayyâṭ** "tailor"	درزي **darzî**	ديكجي **dikiji**	هويقجي **hoyoqči**[k]

[1] Class. Mong. *qudalduči* [k].

[2] Cf. Dozy, I, 226 : جهبذ *jihbiḏ/jahbiḏ* "celui qui examine les pièces de monnaie pour séparer les bonnes des mauvaises, essayeur, vérifacteur, changeur, un homme qui connait à fond les affaires et qui en pénètre les circonstances les plus subtiles" See also f.195C10.

29	الطنبوري **al-ṭunbûrî** "player of the ṭunbûr"	مطرب **muṭrib** "musician, minstrel"	قبوزجي **qopuzčı** "player of the lute"[1]	قوهرجي **quhurči** "player of the lute"
30	الكاهن **al-kâhin** "diviner"	نشان كوي **nišân-gûy** "sign-sayer"	قام **qam** "shaman"	ايدوغان* ***iduġân**[k] "shaman, shamaness"
31	المصارع **al-muṣâri**ᶜ "wrestler, fighter"	كشتي كير **kaštî-gîr** "wrestler"	كرجي **küreči**	ابلدجي* **abalduči**[2]
32	المنجم **al-munajjim** "astronomer"	ستاره شناس **sitâra šinâs**	يولدوزجي* **yulduzjı**	هودوجي **hoduči** "astrologer"
33	المكدي **al-mukaddî**[3] "beggar"	كداي **gadây** "poor, mendicant"	دلنجي **dilenji**	قويدوقجي **quiduqči** "beggar"
34	الاسم **al-ism** "name"	نام **nâm**	اد **ad**	نيرا **nere** "name"
35	الحافة والطرف **al-ḥâffa wa³l-ṭaraf** "side and edge"	كناره **kanâra**	قرق **qırıq** "the edge"	قجار **qijâr** "border"

[1] Turk. *qopuz* "stringed instrument, lute" (Clauson, *ED*, 588).

[2] Ms. has : ابلدقجي* **abadlduqči* ?

[3] Or *al-mukdî*, Dozy, II, 458 كدي "mendier."

36	الجانب **al-jânib** "side"	سو **sû**	[***] ينغا يان **yanġa, ? yan** "side," ? "side, flank"	يان **yân** "side"
37	الصورة **al-ṣûra** "form, likeness"	بيكر **paikar**[1]	بنكز **bengiz**[2]	جراي **čirai**
38	الحزم **al-ḥuzn** "sadness, grief"	اندوهي **andûhî**	يار **yar**[3]	[جو]بال انتو **[jo]balantu**[k][4]
39	النصيب **al-naṣîb** "share of profit"	بهرا **bahrâ**[5] "a part, profit"	بها **baha** "price, value"	اونا **üne** "price, value"
40	المرة والنوبة **al-marra wa³l-nauba** "time, turn" and "time, instance"	يك بَارَ **yak-bâr(a)** "once, one time"	بير قتلا وبير كار **bir qatla *wa* bir ker** "one time" and "one moment"	نكنا **nikene** "once, one time"
41	اللون **al-laun** "color"	رنك **rang**	بنكز **bengiz** "color, complexion"	اونكا **önge**

[1] Indication of marginal note, unclear.

[2] Originally "complexion, color," but cf. *bengze-*, *benze-* in Osm. Azeri "to resemble," see comments in Clauson, *ED*, 352 and ms. p. 205C41 below.

[3] Cf. Middle Qıpčaq *yarlı* "poor, miserable" (Clauson, *ED*, 967).

[4] < *jobalangtu* [k].

[5] Steingass, 211 بهرة *bahra*.

42	الحلف والیمین **al-ḥalf**[1] **wa'l-yamîn** "swearing, oath" "oath"	سوگند **saugand**	اند **and**	اندغر **andaġar** "oath, swearing"
43	السم **al-samm** "poison"	زَهر **zahr**	اغو **aġu**	قرا **qora**
44	الصدق **al-ṣidq** "truth sincerity, veracity"	راست **râst** "right, true; good"	كوني **köni** "right, true"	اونان **ünen** "right, true"
45	الكذب **al-kiḏb**[2] "lie"	دروغ **durûġ**	يلغان **yalġan**	قدل **qudal**

205—col.D

1	الحر **al-ḥarr** "heat, warmth"	كرم **garm** "warm"	اسيك **isig** "warm, hot"	قلاون **qalaun** "warm, hot"
2	البرد **al-bard** "coldness"	سرما **sarmâ** "cold"	صووق **savuq** "cold"	جوان **jöen** "cold"
3	وسط البرد **wasṭ al-bard** "milieu, medium of cold"	خنك **ḫunak** "cold"	دملو* **dumlu**[3]	كويتن **küiten**

[1] Or *al-ḥilf.*

[2] Or *al-kaḏib.*

[3] Clauson, *ED*,503, *tumlïġ* "cold, a cold thing."

4	المسك **al-misk** "musk"	مشك **mašk**[1]	يبار **yıpar**	جار **jâr**
5	النار الواقيعة [***] في **al-nâr al-wâqiʿa fî- ?** "actual fire in ?"	اتش كنند [***] [***] **atiš kunand ? ?** "they set fire, ? ?"	اودن **odun** "fire wood"[2]	توداك* ***tüdeg** "camp-fire"
6	الكتابة **al-kitâba** "piece of writing"	نامه **nâma** "book"	بتيك **bitik** "book"	بجيك **bičik** "book"
7	النار **al-nâr** "fire"	آتش **âtiš**	اوط **oṭ**	قال **qal**
8	جمرة النار **jamrat al-nâr** "ember,live coal of the fire"	غارْ ***ġâr**[5]	[***] [***][3] **?** **?** ? ?	ايكشكا[4]
9	العمل والشغل **al-ʿamal waʾl-šuġl** "work, labor" and "work, job"	كَارَ **kâr(a)**	ايش **iš**	اويلا **üile**

[1] Or *mišk*.

[2] Clauson, *ED*, 60.

[3] In Turkic usually *kömür* (Clauson, *ED*, 723).

[4] ? Kara suggests *نورسن *nürsün* < *negürsünč* "(char)coal" which goes well beyond the ms. form.

[5] For اخگر *aḫgar* "charcoal, a live coal" ?

10	الابتدا بالشی	اغز کردن	بشلمق	ترلکو
	al-ibtidâ bi'l-šay	**aġaz kardan**	**bašlamaq**	**terülekü**
	"the beginning of a thing"	"to commence"	"to begin"	"beginning"
11	التعریج علی الشی	کج کردن بحوز کردن	اکمك	کرلوغو
	al-taʿrîj ʿalâ'l-šay	**kaj kardan** **? kardan**	**egmek**	**?**
	"the turning towards a thing"[1]	"to turn oneself aside," " to ?"	"to bend, to curve"	?
12	الصید	شکار کردن	اولق	ابالغو
	al-ṣaid	**šikâr kardan**	**avlamaq**	**abalaġu**
	"hunting, hunt"			
13	نهایة	اهستا	اقرو وارقون	الغر
	nihâyatan[2]	**âhista**	**aqru** *wa* **arqun**	**alġur**
	"in the end, finally, eventually"	"slowly, gently, by degrees"	"slowly, gently, quietly"[3]	"slowly, quietly, leisurely"
14	*الخیب	خیبة	بوش	کوتك
	al-ḫaib[4]	**ḫaibat**	**boš**	**kötek** (?)[5]
	"failure, defeat, frustration, disappointment"	"disappointment"	"disappointment"[6]	"disappointment, despair"

[1] This may also be read as التعـویج علی الشی *al-taʿwîj ʿalâ'l-šay* "the bending towards a thing."

[2] Marginal note : تمام *tamâm* "completeness, wholeness, entirety" etc.

[3] Clauson, *ED*, 89-90, *aqru, aqrunlarqun*, Qtp. Osm. *arqun arqun*.

[4] Or *al-ḫaiba*.

[5] Kara suggests : *کندل *genedel* "panic, error, fallacy, mistake" or جکرل *čökörül* "despair."

[6] Clauson, *ED*, 376.

15	[***] ? ?	نيشه **naiša** "a small reed; a fife, flute, bagpipe"	توتوك **tütük** "pipe"[1]	جوور **čuwur** "a kind of reed fife"
16	التشابه ***al-tašâbuh** "resemblance, similarity"[2]	جنانك **čunânk[i]** "as"	كبي **kibi** "like"	متو **metü** "similar, like"
17	الدهر والزمن **ad-dahr wa'l zaman** "time, age, epoch" and "time, period"	[***] **?** ?	جاق **čaq** "time"	جاق **čaq** "time"
18	الشبيه **al-šabîh** "similar (to), like, resembling"[3]	جنانك **čunânk[i]**	كبي **kibi**	متو **metü**
19	الشي **al-šay** "thing, something"	جيزي **čîzî**	نما **neme**	ياما **yâma**
20	الظاهر والمعلوم **al-ẓâhir wa'l-maᶜlûm** "visible, distinct" and "known"	[***] **?** ?	بلكوا **belgü** "sign, mark"	بلكاتو **belgetü** "having a sign, mark"

[1] Cf. Osm. *düdük*, Middle Qıpč. *tüdük, düdük* (Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.*, 72, 215).

[2] See 205D18 of which this may be a corruption.

[3] See line 16 above.

21	العلامة **al-ʿalâma** "mark"	نشان **nišân**	بلكا **belge**[1]	بلكا **belge**
22	انا **anâ** "I"	مَنْ **man**	مَنْ **men**	بي **bi**
23	نحن **naḥnu** "we"	ما **mâ**	بيز **biz**	با وبدا **ba *wa* bida**
24	انت **anta** "thou"	تو **tû**	سن **sen**	جي **či**
25	انتم **antum** "you"	شما **šumâ**	سيز **siz**	تا **ta**
26	وانتما ⬆ **wa antumâ** "and you (dual)"	است **ast** "is"	در **dur** "is"	بي **bei/ bi** "is"
27	هو هي هما هم هن ⬆ **huwa, hiya, humâ, hum, hunna** "he, she, both of them, they(m.), they(f.)	اينان **înân** "these"	بلار **bular** "these"	ادا **ede** "these"

[1] See Sevortjan, II, 108-109.

28	هاذان ⬆ وهولا **hâd̲âni wa hâ'ulâ'i** "these (two) and these"	ان **ân** "that"	اول **ol** "that"	ترا **tere** "that"
29	ذاك ⬆ **d̲âka** "this, this one"	اينان ايشان **înân îšân** "these, they"	بلار **bular** "these"	تدا **tede** "these"
30	اوليك ⬆ **ulâ'ika** "there, these ones"	اينجا **înjâ** "this place, here"	مندا بندا* **munda, bunda**[1] "here"	اندا **ende** "there, in that place"
31	هنا **hunâ** "there, then, now"	انجا **ânjâ** "there, in that place, thither"	اندا **anda** "there"	تندا **tende** "there, in that place"
32	ثم **t̲umma** "then, thereupon, furthermore, moreover; and again"	همجُنين **hamčunîn** "in this manner, thus, in like manner"	بندق بويلا **bundaq, böyle** "thus, like this," " in this way"	تيين **tein** "like this, in this way"
33	كذا ⬆ **ka-d̲â** "so, thus, that way"	همجنان **hamčunân** "in that manner, in the same manner"	اندق ايلا **andaq, öyle** "this way," "that way"	ايين **eyin** "like this, in this way"

[1] Perhaps *anda* "there."

34	كذلك ⬆ **ka-dâlika** "likewise"	جند **čand** "how much? how many? how long?"	نجا قج ***neje,**[1] **qač** "how many?, how much?"	كدون **kedüi** "how much? how many?"
35	كم ⬆ **kam** "how much? how many?"	*شد ***šud** "it was"	بلدي **boldı** "it was, became"	بولي **bolai** "it is"
36	حسب ⬆ **ḥasb** "reckoning, computing"[2]	*جكونه ***čigûna** "how? of what kind?, in what manner?"	نجك **nečik** "how?"	يامر **yamar** "how? of what kind?"
37	كيف ⬆ **kaifa** "how?"	كي **kai** "when? in what manner?"	*قجن ***qačan** "when"	كلي **keli** "when?"
38	متى ⬆ **matâ** "when?"	كدام كدام **kudâm, kudâm** "which? whosoever; who? what?"	قى و قيغ **qay wa *qayıġ** "which" and "which?"[3]	الي **ali** "which? which one? what?"
39	اي **ayy** "which? what? whoever, whosoever?"	كي **kî** "who?, what? which?"	كم **kim** "who?"	كان **ken** "who?"

[1] Or *nije, neče*.

[2] Clearly a topic heading. May also be read as *ḥasab* "measure, extent, degree, quantity."

[3] Clauson, *ED*,632-3.

40	من الا منه سعها	جه	نا	*يان
	man ilâ manhu sa^{cc}ahâ[1]	**či**	**ne**	**yan**
	"who ? Except *manhu* is like it"	"who? what? which?"	"what?"	"what?"
41	ما الا سعها مه	كجا كو	قاني	قانا
	mâ ilâ sa^{cc}ahâ mahu	**kujâ, kû**	**qanı**	**qâna**
	"what ? Except *mahu* is like it"	"where? where?"	"where"	"where"
42	اين	بيش	اونك	ادما وارا دا ائعد منه
	aina ⬆ "where?"	**pîš** "before; in front"	**öng** "in front, before"	
43	قدام	بس و كر رردن	سنك	قوينا
	quddâma ⬆	**pas wa ? ?**	**song**	**qoina**
	"in front of"	"after, behind"	"after, behind"	"after, behind"
44	تحت	زير	اشغا الط	دورا
	taḥta "under; below, beneath"	**zîr** "under, below, beneath"	**ašaġa, alṭ** "under, below"	**dôra** "under, below"
45	فوق	بالا	يقردا	ديرا
	fauqa "above, over; on, on top of"	**bâlâ** "above, upwards"	**yuqarda** "above, upwards"	**dêre** "above, over"

[1] Yemeni colloquial usage *sa^{cc}a* "like, as" (Varisco).

205—Entries running around border of text

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	MONGOL
A	يمين **yamîn** "right side, right hand"	راست **râst** "right"	ساغ **saġ** "right"	بران قار **baranqar** "right"
B	شمال **šamâl** "left"[1]	جب **čap**	صول **ṣol**	حاون غار **jeün ġar**
C	حذا وازاء ومقابل **ḥiḏâ wa izâʾa wa muqâbil** "opposite" and "face to face with, and opposite to"	برابر **barâbar** "opposite, over, against"	قرشو **qaršu** "facing, opposite"	اسركو **esergü** "opposite, contrary, against"
D	وسط و بين **wasṭ wa baina** "middle, center, heart, milieu" and "between, among, amidst"	ميانه و ميان **miyâna wa miyân**	اورطا **orṭa**	ئئدو[2] ? ?

[1] Lit. "North," but often used to indicate "left" (Varisco).

[2] Perhaps دندە *dunda* "middle, center" or تبدە *töbdü*, cf. *töb* "center, middle, central."

205—side and top of page

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	MONGOL
E	غباوة و احمق **ġabâwa wa aḥmaq** "foolishness" and "stupid"	دريغ **darîġ** "stupid, foolish"	اسيس **essiz** "without intelligence"[1]	قئران **?** ?

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	MONGOL
F	الذي وما يعناهما **allâḏî wa mâ ya'nâhumâ** "which" and "what concerns the two" ?	انچ **anč (i)** "that which"	كم **kim** "who"	كان **ken** "who"

[1] See also *us-siz* above. Sevortjan, I, 306.

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC	MONGOL
Columns on right side of page				
206–col.A				
1	داخل و باطن وجوا	اندرون	ایچ	ططنا توطار
	dâḫil wa bâṭin wa juwwâ[1]	**andarûn**	**ič**	**ṭoṭuna toṭar**
	"inner, inward" "inner, interior, inmost," "in it, within, inside"	"within, inside"	"interior, or inside (of something)"	"inner, inside, within" "within, in among"[2]
2	جرا ومن جرا	از بهر	جن اوجن	تولاده
	jarâ wa min jarâ	**az bahr(-i)**	**čün, üčün**	**tulada**
	"because" and "because of"	"because of"	"because of, for the sake of"	"for, for the sake of, in consequence of, because"
206–col.B				
1	سمعا وطاعا هیت هیا	هالا	به	حشه
	sama^{c}an wa ṭâ^{c}an haita, hayyâ	**hâlâ**	**be**	***čiše**
	"hearing" and "obeying"[3] "come hither ! hey, come on !"[4]	"hola ! bravo! well-done ! come along !"	"hey you !"	"hey you !"

[1] Or *jawwan* "inside, within."

[2] Cf. *dotura*.

[3] "To hear is to obey !" (?)

[4] Steingass, 1519 (*hayâ*), 1520 (*haita*).

2	ومعنا هما اسرع	زه	تزله*	قردول*
	wa manᶜâ humâ usruᶜ	**zih ?**[1]	**tezle**	**qurdul**
	"and the meaning of the two of them is hurry up !"	"quickly !"	"hurry !"[2] at once !	"speed up ! hurry up !"[3]

206–col.C

1	غير	حز	اوزكا	بشي
	ġair	**juz**	**özge**	**bïši**
	"other than, different from"	"besides, except, other"	"other, other than"	"other than"

2	عند ولدن النظر فبيان	بيش	قت	تركدا
	ᶜinda wa ladun al-naẓar fa-bayân	**pîš**	**qat**	***terig(ü)de (?)**
	"at, near, by, with" and "in sight and clear"	"before, in front of"	"by the side of"[4]	"at the head of (?)"

206–col.D

1	دون	بي	سيز	اوكي
	dûna	**bî**	**siz**	**ügei**
	"without"			

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[1] Perhaps for زد < زود *zûd* "quick, quickly, at once" (*zûd budan* "to be quick").

[2] Osm. *tezle-* "bir şeyi çabuklaştırmak," see *Türkçe Sözlük*, II, 1468.

[3] Cf. Mong. *qurdula-* "to speed up, expedite, hasten, hurry" (Lessing, 989).

[4] Clauson, *ED*, 593 (an Oğuz usage).

Takmilat al-Tarâjim - "Supplement to the Translations"

211–col.A

	ARABIC	PERSIAN	TURKIC
1.	الابقع **al-abqaʿ** "spotted" (bird)[2]	كلاغ بيشه **kalâġ-pîša** "a jack daw"	الا قرغا **ala qarġa**[1]
2	البلدي **al-baladî** "native, compatriot, countryman"	همشهرى **hamšahrî**	يرداش **yirdaš**
3	الحائط **al-ḥâʾiṭ** "wall"	ديوار **dîvâr**	مثله و تلوار **miṯluhû wa tılwar** "like it and *tīlwar*"
4	شجر الدلب **šajar al-dulb** "plane tree"[3]	چنار **čanâr**	مثله جنار **miṯluhû čınar** "like it *čınar*"
5	السلق **al-salq** "a variety of chard"	جغندر **čuġundur** "rape, beet"[5]	جوكندر **čögündür**[4]
6	الخطمي **al-ḫiṭmî** "marsh mallow, white mallow"	خيرو **ḫîrû** "ox-eye, mallow-flower"	خيرو **ḫîrû**

[1] Lit. "spotted crow." Cf. Osm. *alaja qarġa* "rook."

[2] Lane (1863), 235 "black and white applied to a crow-like bird;" Mevlût Sarı, 118 : بقع الطير "kuş alaca olmak," الابقع "alacalı, serap," الباقع "sırtlan, alaca karga."

[3] See ms. p. 202A23.

[4] Or *čüküdür*.

[5] Or *čuqundur* "beet root."

7	التبن **al-tibn** "straw"	كاه **kâh**	سامان **saman**
8	الذي من الفرش **allâḏî min al-farš** "that which is a a mat or carpet"	زيلو **zilû**[1] "a kind of woolen blanket worn by the poor"[3]	قالي **qalı** "a costly kind of carpet"[2]
9	المغزل **al-miġzal** "spindle"	دُوك **dûk**	يك **yik**[4]
10	الجعة نبيذ الشعير **al-jiᶜa** **nabîḏ al-šaᶜîr** "beer" "barley-beer"	نبيذ جَو **nabîḏ-i jau** "beer, ale, malt liquor"	صُرمَا **ṣorma** "wine, beer"[5]
11	الطبيب **al-ṭabîb** "physician, doctor"	بزشك وبجشك **bizišk wa bijišk**	اوطجي **oṭajı**
12	الزيادة **al-ziyâda** "increase, increment, surplus"	افزون **afzûn** "more, greater, more ample"	ارتقلوق **artuqluq** "abundance, excess"[6]

[1] Or *zailû*.

[2] Cf. Houtsma, *TAG*, Arab. 8/trans. 86, notes this form as "Türkmen." It is translated as *al-basâṭ* "carpet." See also the *Codex Cuman.*/Grønbech, 191 : *qalı/ḫalı* "grosser Teppich" which Grønbech considers a Pers. borrowing. Steingass, 949, however, views the word as Turkic.

[3] Cf. *zilûča* "a small woolen garment or carpet."

[4] Or *yig*, Clauson, *ED*, 99.

[5] Clauson, *ED*, 852.

[6] Clauson, *ED*, 211.

211–col.B

1	الخفاش **al-ḫuffâš** "bat"	پره وشبرك [***] **? para wa šaprak** ? "bat" and "bat"	يرسا **yarasa**[1] "bat"
2	بكرة غدي **bukra,**[2] **ġudan** "early morning, early morning"	بامداد **bâmdâd** "in the morning at the break of day"	تنلا* **tanla**[3] "dawn"[4]
3	الحغن **al-jiṣṣ** "gypsum, Plaster of Paris"	كج **kaj** "plaster of Paris"	كرج **kireč** "lime, chalk"
4	اللوز **al-lauz** "almond"	بادام **bâdâm**	باتام **batam***
5	الكراث **al-karrâṯ**[5] "leek"	گندنا **gandanâ** "a leek, chives"	كمران **kömüren** "a liliaceaous plant, the bulbs of which are eaten"[6]

[1] Found in both Middle Qıpčaq and Oğuz, surviving today only in the latter (Osm. and Azeri, see Clauson, *ED*, 972-973.

[2] Cf. also *bukratan* "early in the morning."

[3] Ms. has تن تلا perhaps تن بلا *tan bile* "with the dawn/morning."

[4] Cf. *tangla* etc. Clauson, *ED*, 510.

[5] Or *al-kurrâṯ*.

[6] Redhouse, 1529 (*kümran, gümran, gümüran*). See *Türkçe Sözlük*, II, 909, *kömüren* : "sarımsağa benzer bir yaban otu, yaban sarımsağı."

6	الخرنوب **al-ḫarnûb**[1] "carob, carob bean, St. John's bread"	حبور خنجك **ḫabûr**[2] **ḫinjak** "a sort of plant," "an esculent berry from the tree *wan*"	كجي موينزي* **keči moynuzı**[3] "carob bean" (lit goat's horn")
7	الفرحان **al-farḥân** "merry, gay, cheerful, joyful glad"	شادمان **šâdmân** "cheerful, joyful, pleased"	سونكان **sevingen**
8	المكنسة **al-miknasa** "broom"	جاروب **jârûb**	سبوركه **süpürge**
9	القلية **al-qaliyya** "fried, roasted"	بريان وفلية **biriyân wa qalîyat** "roasted" and "anything roasted"	قزرماق **qızarmaq**
10	العمامة **al-ʿimâma** "turban"	دستار **dastâr**	دلبند **dülbend**
11	الخاتمة **al-ḫâtima** "end, close, conclusion"	سرانجام **sar -anjâm**	سون **son**

[1] Marginal note indicated, but unclear.

[2] Cf. خابور *ḫâbûr* "a sort of plant" (Steingass, 436).

[3] Ms. may also be read as كجي مونزي *keči münüzi*. Cf. Redhouse, 1529, *keči boynuzu* "the carob bean." Cf. also the *at-Tuḥfa*/Atalay, 27 (f.14a = 14b) *iške münüzi*.

12	النقص*	كَمِي	اكسكليك واكسوك*
	al-naqṣ	**kamî**	**eksiklik** **wa eksük**
	"decrease, diminution, deficit, loss, lack"	"smallness, deficiency, poverty"	"deficiency" and "deficient"
13	معا	باهم	يلا
	maᶜan	**bâham**	**yile**[1]
	"together, at the same time"	"together, along with"	"together with"

211-col.C

1	الجنب	پهلو	يان
	al-janb	**pahlû**	**yan**
	"side"		
2	الزنبور	فئح	قزل عاري
	al-zunbûr	**?**	**qızıl ᶜarı**
	"wasp, hornet, bee"[2]	?	"red bee"
3	العيد	جشن	بيرام
	al-ᶜid	**jašn**	**bayram**
	"feast, festival, holiday"		
4	الشراع	صا يَوان	كليكه
	al-širâᶜ	**ṣâyavân**	***kölige**
	"sail, tent"	"a shade"	"shade"

[1] More comonly *ile*, or بيلا *bile* < *birle* "together with."

[2] Dozy, I, 605, "guepe, abeille."

5	اليقطين **al-yaqṭîn** "a variety of squash"	كَدُوْ **kadû** "a gourd"	قَباق **qabaq** "gourd, pumpkin, marrow"[1]
6	الفوة **al-fuwwa** "roots of dyer's madder"	زرير* **zarîr** "a yellow-dying wood"	بويه **boya** "dye"
7	الحسك **al-ḥasak** "thorns, spines, name of several prickly herbs"	كبرك **kabarak** "name of a thorny plant"	تمور تكان **temür tiken** "the plant caltrop"[2]
8	النجس الخبيث **al-najis al-ḫabîṯ** "impure" "bad, evil"	نابكَ **nâpak**[3]	ارى سيز **arısız**
9	المخلاة **al-miḫlâh** "nosebag"	طوربا* ***ṭûrbâ**[4]	طبرا **ṭopra**[5]

[1] Clauson, *ED*, 582; Redhouse, 1431 "a pumpkin, a gourd , a squash or vegetable marrow."

[2] Redhouse, 620, "the plant caltrop," cf. Osm. *demir diken*, "caltrop"

[3] Cf. Pers. *nâpâk*.

[4] Ms. has طور ا, See Turkic entry.

[5] Or *ṭobra*. Noted in Middle Qıpčaq in this form, cf. *Ettuhfet*/Atalay, 65/33b and the *Codex Cumanicus*/Grønbech, 249, but also found as *torba*, (see Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.*, 210), cf. also Osm. *torba*.

10	الدبس **al-dibs** "syrup, molasses, treacle, esp. of grapes"	دُوْشاب **dûšâb** "syrup of grapes or dates, anything upon which milk is poured, milch"	بكماز* **bekmez** "syrup of fruit juice"[1]
11	القد **al-qidd** "a strip of leather, strap, thong"	تسما* ***tasmâ** "a thong of undressed leather"[3]	كمرين[2]
12	القطعة **al-qaṭaʿa** "stump"	يازه **yâz(a) ?** ?	كتك **kütük** "tree stump"
13	وخشب [***] [***] و ? **wa ḫašab** **wa** ? and "wood, lumber, timber" and ?	جوب **čûb** "wood"	جلك **čelik** "short piece of tapered wood"[4]

211–col.D

1	القيح **al-qaiḥ** "pus, matter"	ريم **rîm**	يرن **yirin**

[1] Clauson, *ED*, 327. Osm. *pekmez*, see Redhouse, 378 "boiled grape juice, used as treacle."

[2] Perhaps كرين.

[3] Cf. Pers. *tasma*.

[4] Cf. also Toparlı, *Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözl.*, 57 "çocukların oynadıkları çelik çomak."

2	الحوصله **al-ḥauṣala** "craw (of a bird), bladder"	*ابدان مرغ ***abdân-i murġ** "bladder of a bird"	قرساق **qursaq** "craw, bladder"
3	الاصطبل **al-iṣṭabl** "stable"	بايكاه **pâygâh**	اخور **aḫur**[1]
4	شجر التوت **šajar al-tût** "mulberry tree"	درخت توت **daraḫt-i tût**	توت اغاجي*[2] **tut *aġačı**
5	الجزر **al-jazar** "carrot"	زردك **zardak**	كشور **kešür**[3]
6	الصبر **al-ṣabir** "aloe"	والوا* **wa alvâ** and "aloe"	الوَا **alwâ** (Pers.)
7	الصعتر **al-ṣaʿtar** "wild thyme"	اَويشن **âvšîn** "wild marjoram, origan"	ككك اوت **kekik ot** "garden thyme"
8	المكحلة **al-mukḥula** "a box in which collyrium or sulphuret of antimony is kept"	سرمه دان **surma-dân** "a box in which *surma*[4] is kept"	سرمه ليغ **surmalıġ**

[1] Clauson, *ED*, 89 *aqur*, cf. Osm. *ahīr*.

[2] Ms. has احامى for اغاجى.

[3] Or *kešwer, gešür*.

[4] Steingass, 678 "a collyrium, with which the eye-brows and lashes are tinged, antimony."

9	الكرة **al-kura** "globe, sphere ball"	كوي **gûy** "a ball"	طوب **ṭop** "ball"[1]
10	البتع شراب العسل **al-bitᶜ, šarâb al-ᶜasal** "mead, honey wine"	شراب انكبين **šarâb-i angubîn** "honey wine"	بال سيرا **bal sıra**[2] "honey beer"
11	الدراهم **al-dirâhim** "dirhems"	سيم **sîm** "silver"	اقجا يرمق **aqča yarmaq** "money"[3]
12	القدر **al-qidr** "size, dimension, measure, worth, value"	اندازْ[4] **andâz** "a measure, a certain quantity, valuation"	الي جماي[5] **?** ?
13	قبل **qabla** "previously, formerly, earlier, before, prior to"	بيش **pîš** "before, in front of"	انكر وبرون ***angar**[6] **wa burun**

[1] Clauson, *ED*, 434.

[2] Cf. Kazan Tat. Kazakh, Siberian Turk. *sıra* "beer" (Radloff, IV/1, 637).

[3] See ms. p.195A14.

[4] Perhaps اندازه "an ell, a yard, measure, quality, dimension, proportion"

[5] Perhaps a corruption of الجمك *ölčmek* "measure" ?

[6] Perhaps *önger*.

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