

men all rolled up their sleeves' (*taşammarat* . . . 'ani'l-kummayn); also used for helping and competing *Kaş. II* 214 (*sıtğaşu:r, sıtğaşma:k*): (xIII(?) *Tef. 272 sıtaş-*, the transcription of a V. w. the *sin* unvocalized, translated 'to come together; to encounter', is clearly an error for *sataş-*).

Tris. SDĞ

D *satıgçı*: N.Ag. fr. *satıg*; 'merchant, salesman', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes. Cf. *satıgçu:ı*. *Türkü VIII ff. satıgçı*: er *Toyok IV r. 3 (ETY II 180)*: *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. PP 22, 8 ff. (eren)*; *satıgçı* 'merchant' is common in *Kuan. 43, etc.*: Civ. *Kısak satıgçıka* 'to Kısak, the merchant' *USp. 72, 67*: *Xak. XI KB Chap. 58 (4419 ff.)* lays down rules for dealing with *satıgçı* 'merchants': *xiv Muh. al-bayı* 'merchant' *şarıcı: Mel. 56, 14*; *satıgçı: Rif. 154*; *Çağ. xv ff. satıgçı dalâl wa dast-furüş* 'auctioneer, retailer', who keeps goods on hand and sells them *San. 229v. 23* (quotn.): *Kom. XIV* 'merchant' *satıgçı CCI*; *Gr.: Kıp. XIII al-bayyâ şarıcı: Hou. 24, 1*.

D *satıgçu:ı* Dev. N./Ag. fr. *sat-*; 'a seller', a rather more limited term than *satıgçı*; n.o.a.b.; all modern words go back to *satıgçı*. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* (if we have been hunters, butchers or) *it etin satıgçı* 'sellers of dog meat' *TT IV 8, 58-9*; *U II 84, 11*; *Çağ. xv ff. satıgçı 'umüm furüşanda* 'a general term for seller' *San. 229v. 25*.

D *satıgılığ* P.N./A. fr. *satıg*; apparently 'having a (high) price (set on it)'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. burxanların ağır satıgılığ nomın nomlayrmen* 'I preach the highly priced (i.e. precious) doctrine of the Buddhas' *U III 47, 26*.

D *satıgılık* A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *satıg*; survives in SW Osm. *satılık* 'something for sale' (horse, house, etc.). *Xak. XI satıgılık neñ şay mu'add li'l-bay* 'something destined for sale' *Kaş. I 503*; *Kıp. xv mabi* 'for sale' *satılık Tuh. 35b. 3*.

D *satıgısız* Priv. N./A. fr. *satıg*; 'priceless', in the sense of 'beyond price'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* (persons who search for gold, silver, pearls, and) *satıgısız ertiniler* 'priceless jewels' *Kuan. 19*; a.o. *do. 157 (köndegü)*.

Tris. V. SDĞ-

D *satıgla:-* Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *satıg*. *Xak. XI ol anıñ birle: satıgla:dı: bāya'a ma'ahu mina'l-bay* 'he traded with him'; the more correct form (*al-aşahh*) is *satıglaşdı*: but both words are used' *Kaş. III 336 (satıgla:lar, satıgla:ma:k)*.

D *satıglaş-* See *satıgla:-*.

D *satıgşa:-* Hap. leg.; Desid. Den. V. fr. *satıg*. *Xak. XI er atın satıgşa:dı*: 'the man was on the point of selling (*yabi*) his horse, and

wished to do so' *Kaş. III 333 (satıgşa:r, satıgşa:ma:k; verse)*.

Dis. SDG

D *sidük* Pass. Dev. N. fr. *sl:d-*; 'urine'. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *sidik*, but in NC Kır.: SC Uzb. SW Tkm. *siydik*. These forms are irregular, since *sidük* should become *siyütk/siyük* and suggest that besides *sidük* there was another form **sidütük*, with the Suff. -*tük*, which is of the nature of a Past Pass. Participle. *Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. teve südükin alıp* 'take camel's urine and . . . ' *H I 54*; *böri mayakı ud sidüki birle* 'wolf's dung and ox's urine' *do. 102*: *Xak. XI sidük* (MS. *sidük*) *al-bawl acma* 'urine', in general *Kaş. I 389*; (in a grammatical section) one says *sidti: bāla* and thence *al-bawl* is called *sidük* (*sic*) *III 321, 5*; *xiv Muh. al-bawl si:dük Mel. 48, 1*; *sl:tük Rif. 142*: *Kom. xiv 'urine' sidük/siy CCI*; *Gr.: Kıp. XIII al-bawl si:dik* (or *siydik*?) *Hou. 21, 19*; *xiv sitük al-bawl*; *sidük al-bawl*, also *sitük İd. 51*; *xv al-bawl sidik Tuh. 7a. 7*; a.o. *83b. 9*: *Osm. xiv sidük/sidik* both noted *TTS II 824; IV 692*.

Dis. V. SDG-

D *sütger-* Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. *süt*. *Xak. XI yugrut sütgördi*: 'the *yogurt* oozed (*yağtur*) until it became like milk in liquidity' (*fı rıqqatıhi*) *Kaş. II 189 (sütgire:r, sütgirme:k, sic)*.

Dis. V. SDL-

D *satıl-* Pass. f. of *sat-*; s.i.a.m.l.g. *Xak. XI tavar: satıldı: bi'ati'l-sil'a* 'the commodity was sold' *Kaş. II 121 (satılu:r, satılma:k)*: *Çağ. xv ff. satıl-furüşta şudan* 'to be sold' *San. 229r. 7*; *Xwar. XIII şatıl-ditto 'Ali 33*; *Kıp. XIII* (in a list of names for slaves) *şatılmiş mabyü* 'sold' *Hou. 30, 4*; *xiv şatılmiş* (MS. *şatılmış*) a Proper Name (*'alam*) derived fr. the Pass. Participle meaning *al-mabi* 'İd. 58.

?E *satlan-* See *şatlan-*.

Tris. V. SDL-

D *satula:-* Den. V. fr. **satu*; there is no trace of any cognate word, but its form is reasonably well established. N.o.a.b. *Xak. XI ol telim satula:dı: takallama bi-kalām kaşır la manfa'a fihi* 'he said a great many things of no value' *Kaş. III 323 (satula:r, satula:ma:k)*; *satula:layu: (sic)* *sayraşıp tatlığ ünin kuş ünir*: 'a bird rises singing volubly with a sweet note' *III 194, 16*.

Dis. SDM

PU?E *satma*: Hap. leg.; a Pass. Dev. N.; there is obviously no connection w. *sat-*, but a Dev. N. fr. *sap-*, in the sense of 'something grafted or fastened on' would suit the meaning. *Xak. XI satma: al- 'irzāl*, that is 'a small platform (*raff*) which a night-watchman (*al-nāfir*) fastens in a tree to sit on at night' *Kaş. I 433*.

Dis. SDN

?F *satun* 'garlic'; perhaps a l.-w.; n.o.a.b. Cf. *sarumsak*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. (for a chronic catarrh) *soğun sakalı satun sakalı birle sokup* 'pound onion rootlets (lit. 'beard') and garlic rootlets together and . . .'. *H I* 144-5; o.o. do. 176 (*yanç-*); *II* 12, 101; xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. suan* 'garlic' (*Giles* 10,381) *satun R IV* 380, 388 (*sadun*); *Liğeti* 193.

Dis. V. SDN-

D *satın-* Refl. f. of *sat-*; s.i.s.m.l. usually for 'to sell for oneself'. *Xak. XI er atın satındı*: 'the man pretended to sell (*yabı*) his horse' *Kaş. II* 150 (*satınur*; *satınma:k*).

Dis. SDR

sa:tır Hap. leg. *Xak. XI sa:tır* a term of abuse (*sabb*) meaning 'you without a pedigree' (*man lâ aşı lahu*) *Kaş. I* 406.

F *sıtır* l.-w. fr. Sogdian *st'yr*, which is itself a l.-w. fr. Greek *stater* 'a silver coin'. Common in *USp.* and *Fam. Arch.* as a unit of currency, occasionally as a unit of weight. The *Dat. sıtırka* gives the quality of the vowels. Study of the documents shows that there were three units of currency, the *bakır* 'copper' representing the Chinese *ch'ien* 'copper cash' (*Giles* 1,736) of which ten were equal to a *sıtır*, the *sıtır*, and the *yastuk* equal to fifty *sıtır*. As units of weight the *bakır* was a Chinese 'mace' or one-tenth of an ounce, and the *sıtır* the Chinese *liang* 'ounce' (*Giles* 7,010). These words are discussed in F. W. K. Müller, 'Uigurische Glossen', p. 319, *Festschrift für Friedrich Hirth*, Berlin, 1920. L.-w. in Mong. as *şicir* 'refined gold, gold leaf' (*Kow.* 1508). Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *USp.* 18, 3 (*bakır*), etc.—*Üç sıtır tamğa kümüş do.* 64, 18 seems to mean 'three *sıtır* in (minted) coin'—*I sıtır it süttin* 'one ounce of dog's milk' *H I* 62; xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. liang* 'ounce' *sıtır R IV* 720 (*sidir*, mistranslated), *Liğeti* 195.

D *sedrek* N./A.S. fr. *sedre:-*. Survives in NC *Kir. seyrek* (1) 'rare, scarce'; (2) (of forests, crops, etc.) 'sparse'; *Kzx. sirek* 'rare': NW *Kk.* Kumyk, Nog. *siyrek*; *Kaz. sirek* 'rare'; sparse; loosely woven': SW *Az.*, Osm., *Tkm. seyrek* ditto. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *chidrihūta* 'having become gappy or perforated' *sedre:k (-t-) bolmişlar TT VIII A.40*: *Xak. XI sedrek bü:z* 'loosely woven (al-muhalhali-nase) cotton fabric'; *sedrek kapuğ al-sancūra*, that is 'a lattice work (*muşabbak*) door' *Kaş. I* 477; *konak başı: sedreklı yég* 'a head of millet is best when it has few seeds' (*kāna qalila'l-habb*) *I* 384, 12: *Çağ. xv ff. seyrek mutaxsilı wa kam mucimm wa raqıq* 'dispersed, sparsely filled, thin'; in *Pe. tanuk San.* 238r, 23: *Kom.* xiv 'scattered, scanty' *seyrek CCI*; *Gr.*

**sedrem* See *seyrem*.

D *sıdırım* N.S.A. fr. *sıdır-*; lit. 'a single strip'. Survives in SW *Osm. sıırım* 'strap'. Cf. *kadış*,

yarındak. Oğuz XI sıdırım (MS. *sıdırım*) 'a strap' (*al-qidd*); and one says *sıdırım* (ditto) *ışılığ er* 'a man who performs a task (*ya'malu'l-'amal*) and leaves no part of it for anyone else' *Kaş. I* 485; a.o. *I* 517 (*sıdır-*, not described as *Oğuz*): *Kip. xiv sıırım al-sayr mina'l-culūd* 'a leather strap' *Id.* 52: *şırım* 'a white (*abyağ*) strap'; see *sırım do.* 57.

Dis. V. SDR-

D *sa:tur-* Caus. f. of *sa:-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak. XI ol apar koy sa:turı: a'addahu'l-ğanak* 'he ordered him to count the sheep' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 186 (*sa:taturur*, *sa:turma:k*); a.o. *III* 192, 11.

D *sattur-* Caus. f. of *sat-*; s.i.s.m.l.v.g. as *sattur-/sattır-*. *Xak. XI ol meniñ tava:riğ satturdı: abā'a matā'i* 'he ordered that my goods should be sold' *Kaş. II* 183 (*satturur*, *satturma:k*): *Çağ. xv ff. sattur-*. Caus. f.; *furişāndan* 'to order to sell' *San.* 229r, 8: *Kip. xv* the Caus. f. of *şa:ř-*, *bā'a*, is *şa:řtır-*; it should be *şa:řdır-* but the *-d-* has been assimilated *Kav.* 68, 15.

?D *sıdır-* 'to strip, peel, scrape', and the like; perhaps Caus. f. of **sıd-*, see *sıdığ*. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SE(?), usually as *siyır-*, but *sizir-* in some NE languages, *sıdır-* in SC *Uzb.* and SW *Tkm. sı:r-*. Cf. *soy-*. *Xak. XI bu er ol sıdırım sıdırğan* 'this man is constantly making straps' (*al-qidd*) and cutting them in strips (*yaquddınuhu*) from a hide and stripping (*yağsur*) the hair from them; also used of anyone whose nature it is to strip (or peel) things (*man kāna fi tab'ihi qaşru'l-şay*) *I* 517; n.m.e.: (xiv *Muh.* see *sıdıril-*).

D *sı:tur-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *sı:-*. *Xak. XI ol otup sı:turı: aksara'l-ħatob* 'he had the firewood (etc.) broken up' *Kaş. III* 187 (*sı:taturur*, *sı:turma:k*).

S *sıttür-* See *sı:đtür-*.

S *sottur-* See *so:đtur-*.

sedre:- survives only(?) in NC *XIX* (? not *XX*) *Kzx. sire-* 'to be planted at wide intervals'. *Xak. XI kişi: sedre:dı*: (MS. *sedredi*), but in all other *V.s* in the section the second vowel is long *axaffat zaħmatu'l-nās* 'the crowd of people dispersed' (or was scattered); and one says *to:n sedre:di*: (ditto) 'the garment was loosely woven and worn thin' (*tahalhala wa'n-carana*, MS. *'ncara'ana*) *Kaş. III* 277 (*sedre:r*, *sedre:mek*); a.o. *III* 167 (*olğun*).

D *sedret-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *sedre:-*. *Xak. XI ol to:nuğ sedretti*: 'he wove the garment loosely' (*halhala*); and one says of *kişi:ni: sedretti*: 'he dispersed (*qallana*) the crowd of people'; also used for dispersing and scattering (*axaffa*) a crowd of anything *Kaş. II* 332 (*sedretür*; *sedretme:k*; MS. twice *sedret-*).

D *sıdıril-* Pass. f. of *sıdır-*; s.i.s.m.l. with the same phonetic changes; in some, e.g. SW *Osm.*, as well as having its usually Pass.

meaning 'to be stripped, scraped', etc., it is used as an Intrans. V. meaning 'to slip, slip away', and the like. **Xak.** x1 **balık elğdin sıdırıldı:** 'the fish slipped (*tazallaqa*) out of the hand'; also used of anything slippery (*zallāq*) that escapes (*tamallaşa*) from the hand (etc.); and one says **yo:l sıdırıldı:** 'the road was scrutinized (*nuzıra fi'l-tariq*) at every corner'; and one says **er ta:mdin sıdırıldı:** 'the man slipped off the wall' (etc.) *Kaş.* II 231 (**sıdırı-lu:r, sıdırılma:k**): xiv *Muh. zaliqa* 'to slip' **şiril- Mel.** 26, 15; *Rif.* 110 (MS. **şir-** in error); **al-zalaq şırlmak** 36, 7; 122: **Kıp.** xiv **şiril- inzala'a** (*zala'a* has no relevant meaning, and *inzala'a* is not noted in the dicts.; no doubt an error for *inzalaqa* 'to slip away'); one says **sırıldı: ara: yêrden** 'he slipped away from the place' *Id.* 52.

D sedreş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **sedre-.** **Xak.** x1 **to:n sedreşdi:** 'the garment lost its roughness (*taxāna*) and became less thick' (*qalla kaşafatuhu*); one also says **bođu:n sedreşdi:** 'the crowd of people dispersed' (*qalla*); also used of anything when it disperses (*xaffa wa qalla*) and scatters (*taxalxala*) after being closely packed *Kaş.* II 211 (**sedreşü:r, sedreşme:k**).

D sıdırış- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **sıdır-.** **Xak.** x1 **ol anar kâr sıdırıdı:** 'he helped him to sweep off the snow and shovel it up' (*fi kashi'l-talc wa carfihi*); also of other things. *Kaş.* II 211 (**sıdırısur, sıdırışma:k**; MS. **sıdırış-.**).

Tris. SDR-

D sıdırğa:k Hap. leg.; Dev. N. connoting habitual action fr. **sıdır-;** lit. 'constantly scraping (the ground)'. **Xak.** x1 **sıdırğa:k** (MS. *sıdırğa:k*) **al-zılf** 'a cloven hoof' *Kaş.* I 502.

Dıs. V. SDS-

D satsa- Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of **sat-.** **Xak.** x1 **ol atın satsa:di:** 'he wished to sell (*bay*) his horse' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 284 (**satsa:r, satsa:mak;** MS. in error **satsa:-.**).

Dıs. V. SDS-

D satış- Recip. f. of **sat-;** s.i.s.m.l., usually for 'to sell to one another, to trade'. **Xak.** x1 **ol maņa: tavar: satışdı:** 'he helped me to sell (*fi bay*) goods'; also used for competing *Kaş.* II 80 (**satışur, satışma:k**); a.o. I 518 (**alış-;**) **Çağ.** xv ff. **satış-** Recip. f.; to sell (*furūxtan*) to one another' *San.* 229r. 7: **Kıp.** xv **tabāya'a** 'to sell to one another' **satış- Tuh.** 10b. 8.

Mon. SÇ

1 sa:ğ (ʔsağ) in the earliest period only in the phr. **sa:ğ ya:ğ** 'pure (i.e. clarified) butter'; thence more generally 'sound, healthy' and, by a curious metaph., 'right' (not 'left') in the Oğuz group only; cf. **oğ.** S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes **sağ, sax, sav, saw, so;** **su:** The Tkm. form, **sağ,** suggests that this is one of *Kaş.*'s false long vowels, cf. **1 baş:**

See *Doerfer* III 1047. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud. sağ yağ** *TM IV* 252, 22: **Civ. sağ yağ** *HI* 145: **Xak.** x1 **sa:ğ ya:ğ** *al-samn* 'clarified butter'; **sa:ğ köpül** *al-qalbu'l-maxmūmu'l-naqi* 'a cleansed, pure mind' *Kaş.* III 154; a.o. III 159 (**ya:ğ**): xiiii(?) *At.* (if a man thinks before he speaks) **sözi söz sağı** 'his words are sound words'; *Tef. sağ* (1) 'healthy'; (2) 'right (not left)' 258: xiv *Muh.* (in Adv.'s of Place) **yamin** 'right' **sa:ğ** *Mel.* 14, 10; **sa:ğ el** *Rif.* 90; 'the right hand' **sa:ğ é:lin** 47, 9; (**sa:ğa**): 125; **mâ** 'tayyib' 'good water' **sa:ğ su:** 76, 16; 180: **Çağ.** xv ff. **sağ** (1) *huşyâr* 'sober'; (2) *şahiş* *wa tandurust* 'healthy'; (3) 'sobriety, good health'; (4) *taraf-i rāst* 'the right side' *San.* 232r. 24: **Oğuz** x1 **sa:ğ** *al-şihha wa'l-salāma* 'good health'; hence one says **yiniş sa:ğ mu:** 'is your body healthy?'; **sa:ğ su:v** *al-mā'u'l-qarāhu'l-aḍb* 'pure, palatable water'; **sa:ğ elğ** 'the right hand'; all these phrases are Oğuz; the Turks do not know them *Kaş.* III 154: **Xwar.** xiv **sa:ğ** 'right' *Qutb* 151; **sağ yağ** *Nahc.* 25, 1: **Kom.** xiv 'to be well' **sav bol-;** 'on the right side' **sa kolunda CCG;** *Gr.*: **Kıp.** xiiii **al-samn sa: ya:ğ** *Hou.* 16, 8; **muta'āfi** 'cured' *wa huwā'l-şahiş* (opposite to 'ill' **sökel**) **sa:ğ do.** 26, 6: xiv (Tkm.) **sağ** *al-şahiş*; one says **Sancar sağ dur** 'Sancar is well and in good health'; **sağ el** 'the right hand'; one says **sağ elin bile: ye:** 'eat with the right hand'; and in **Kıp.** **oğ elin bile: ye:** **sağ yağ** *al-samn* *Id.* 58; *al-samn şayağ* *Bul.* 8, 6; (in Adv.s of Place) **yamin sa:ğ:da:** *do.* 14, 5: xv *al-mu'āfa minā'l-maraḍ* 'cured of a disease' **sa:ğdır** *Kav.* 60, 5; **tāba** 'to be well', etc. **saw bol- Tuh.** 24a. 3: **Osm.** xiv **sağ** 'healthy, sound; honest, upright'; and once, xv, 'pure'; c.i.a.p.; **sayağı/sayyağı** (for **sa:ğ ya:ğ**) noted down to xvii *TTS I* 586, 606; *II* 776, 801; *III* 584, 506; *IV* 648, 669.

2 sa:ğ Hap. leg.; perhaps a l.-w. **Xak.** x1 **sa:ğ** the word for 'the sticks with which wool is processed' (*quḍbān yunfaş bihāl-şif*) *Kaş.* III 154.

D 3 sa:ğ Dev. N. fr. **sa:-;** n.o.a.b., but see **sa:ğlığ.** **Oğuz** x1 **sa:ğ** *al-aql* 'the intellect'; **sa:ğ** *al-fiṭna wa'l-dakā* 'intelligence, sagacity'; hence one says **sende: sa:ğ yo:k** 'you have no intelligence' *Kaş.* III 153.

sak 'awake, alert', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. in NE, NC, NW. Cf. **sakçı:** **Xak.** x1 **sak sak** an Exclamation (*harf*) used by a sentry (*al-hāris*) in the army when he tells people to keep awake (*al-tayaqquz*) to protect castles, forts, or horses from the enemy; one says **sak sak** 'be wakeful' (*aqqāz*); hence 'an intelligent, wide awake man' (*al-fatīmu'l-mutayyaqiz*) is called **sak er** *Kaş.* I 333: **KB** **sak başını yéyür** 'look out or it will bite your head off' 164; **bu beglik işine takı sak kerek** 'a man must be alert in the position of *beg*' 439 (prob. spurious); a.o. 1452 (**ođuğ**).

sığ/sık Preliminary note. *There is no clear evidence of the existence of any early word pronounced sığ, but some medieval and modern*

forms of 'shallow, scanty' suggest that this may have been the original, or an alternative, form of **1 sİK**. In addition to the words listed below there is a presumably old word **sİK**, 'tight, dense', and the like, homophonous w. **sİK-**, which is first noted in *Kom.* and survives in *NW Nog.*: *SW Az.* (**sİK**); *Osm.*; *Tkm.*

1 sİK (?sıġ) 'shallow, scanty', and the like. Survives in *SW Osm.* **sıġ** 'shallow'. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* **uluġ suvka kirser öllmegey sİKka teġip üngey** 'if he enters great waters (i.e. goes to sea?) he will not get wet, but will reach shallow (water) and get out' *Kuan.* 17; **odġurak kılġalı sıkıġ terinliġ** 'he must confidently expound the shallow and the deep' *Hien-ts.* 2084; **Oġuz XI sİK al-qalil** 'few, scanty'; hence one says *olarda: ko:y sİK* of 'they have (only) a few sheep' *Kaş.* III 130; *Kıp.* XIII (*al-'amiq* 'deep' *terin*) and the opposite (*dadd*) of 'deep' is **sı:**, *Tkm.* **sİK Hou.** 7, 1.

?**F 2 sİK** (?sıġ) *Hap. leg.*; the likeliest meaning is 'stalk' or the like; prob. a Chinese l.-w. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ.* (if a woman suffers from painful and swollen breasts, she should rub on a mixture which is described; if the woman subsequently(?) suffers in this way) **kentir sİKni üç öni kesip** 'cut a stalk(?) of hemp into three pieces' (boil them in wine and water, mix the decoction with cow's butter and rub it on) *H I* 122.

?**E 3 sİK** See **şİK**.

1 su:k 'greed, greedy; envy, envious, covetous'. *Kaş.*'s explanation of **su:k** in **su:k erpek** as the same word used metaph. is possible but improbable; it is more likely to mean 'poking, thrusting'; and the like, homophonous w. **suk-**. For 'index finger' it survives only(?) in *NC Kzx.* **suk kol**; in the other meanings it survives in *SE Türki Shaw* 125 (only); *NC Kı.r.*: *SC Uz.b.*: *NW Kk.*, *Nog.* **Türkü VIII ff.** *Man.* **tođunçusuz uvutsuz suk yek üçün** 'because of the insatiable, shameless demon of greed' *Chuas.* 252-3, 302-3, 310-11; *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A.* **az uvutsuz suk yek** 'the demon of lust and shameless greed' *M III* 20, 8 (ii); *a.o. do.* 11 (ii); *Bud.* **suk erpek U II** 46, 71-2 (**eġ-**): **Xak. XI su:k** er 'a greedy, covetous (*al-'amı'u'l-çaşı*) man'; **suk erpek al-muhallıla mina'l-aşabi** 'the index finger'; it means 'the greedy' (*al-harış*) because it appears first in taking food *Kaş.* III 130; **KB** (I do not like a man) **suk erse kılınçı** 'if he behaves greedily 849; **közl suk** (a man) 'with a greedy eye' 1143, 3568; *a.o.* 1379, 2611 (**erksiz**), 5384 (**2 aç-**): XIII (?) *At.* (the miser) **közl suk 255**; *a.o.o.*: *xiv Muh.* **al-sabbāba** 'the index finger' **suk barmak Rif.** 141 (inadvertently omitted in *Mel.*): *Kıp.* XIII **al-şahāda** 'index finger' **suk barmak Hou.** 20, 15; *XIV ditto al-sabbāba Id.* 59; *xv al-sabbāba suk* (*MS. şuk*) **barmak Kav.** 61, 3.

VU 2 suk a Particle which although not alliterative seems to have the same functions

as an alliterative Intensifying Particle (see **1 ap**). *N.o.a.b.* **Xak. XI suk yalġuz** er 'a lonely, isolated (*al-wahidu'l-munfarad*) man who has no friends or helpers' *Kaş.* I 333; **Xwar. XIV suk yalġuz ditto Qutb** 150.

Mon. V. SĞ-

saġ- 'to milk' (an animal). An early l.-w. in *Mong.* as *saġa-/sa'a-* (*Haenisch* 130, *Kow.* 1294). *S.i.a.m.l.g.* w. some phonetic changes (**saġ-**, **sav-**, **saw-**, **sa-**). *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ.* **saġ-** 'to milk' *H II* 40, 144; **Xak. XI er ko:y saġdı**: 'the man milked (*halaba*) sheep' (etc.) *Kaş.* II 15 (**saġa:r**, **saġma:k**); about 1000., and see **suġ-**: *xiv Muh.* **halaba sa:ġ-Mel.** 25, 9; *Rif.* 108; **Çaġ. xv ff.** **saġ-düşidan** 'to milk' *San.* 231r. 15; **Xwar. XIV saġ-** ditto *Qutb* 151; *Kıp.* **xiv saġ-halaba Id.** 58; *xv ditto saġ-/şaw-Tuh.* 13b. 8.

D sa:k- prob. an Emphat. f. in **-k-** fr. **sa-**; *n.o.a.b.*, replaced at an early date by **sakin-**; see **sakış. Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud.* [gap] **yeme: inçe: sa:kas:r** 'and if he thinks as follows' *TT VIII K.z.*: **Xak. XI bardı: eren konuk körüp** (384, 5 **bulup**) **kutka: saka:r** 'goné are the men who, when they see (find) a guest, reckon it ('*addahu*) a favour from heaven' *I* 85, 5; 384, 5; *n.m.e.*: **KB saka barsa mundaġ bu yapıliġ telim** 'if (I) had many thoughts of this kind' 4428.

D sıġ- lit. 'to fit (Intrans.) into (something *Dat.*)', with various metaph. meanings. *S.i.a.m.l.g.* as **sıy-** in *NE, NC, NW* and **sıġ-** in *SE, SC, SW. Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ.* **kılınç kılınç sıġmaz** 'what you have done does not fit' (i.e. is inappropriate or unsuccessful?) *TT I* 76; **Xak. XI bu: söz köpülke: sıġdı: naca'a hādā'l-kalām fi'l-qalb** 'this statement acted on the mind'; and one says **um kabbka: sıġdı**: 'the flour filled (*wasā'a*) the sack'; also used of other things *Kaş.* II 15 (**sıġa:r**, **sıġma:k**); **kılıç kinka: küçün sıġdı**: translated 'the swords almost failed to fit into (*yasā*) the scabbards because they were covered with blood' *I* 183, 8; 359, 18; 397, 9; *a.o.* 359, 4; **KB elliġ köpülte sıġdı erse tapuġ** 'when his service had commended itself to the king's mind' 1607; **Çaġ. xv ff.** **sıġ-** (spelt) **guncidan** 'to fill exactly'; **sıġış-** has the same meaning; **Ṭalı'-i Harawī** thought that **sık-** had this meaning, but it means 'to squeeze' *San.* 253r. 5 (quotns.); **Xwar. XIV sıġ-Qutb** 164; *Kıp.* **xiv wasa'a sıġ-Bul.** 87v.: **xv wasa'a şıy-Tuh.** 38b. 10; *Osm.* **xiv to xvi sıġ-** 'to fit, suit'; in several texts *TTS II* 813; *IV* 681.

sık- lit. 'to squeeze, press, compress'; metaph. 'to distress, depress (someone)'. *S.i.a.m.l.g.* *Uyg.* VIII (I fought them and pierced their ranks) **Selege:ke: sİka: sanġdım** 'I pressed them against the Selenga and pierced them' *Şu. E.4:* VIII ff. *Bud.* *TT V* 10, 95 (**yudruk**): *Civ. H II* 10, 72; **Xak. XI ol üzüm sİkıdı**: 'he pressed (*aşara*) the grapes' (etc.) *Kaş.* II 18 (**sİka:r** (*MS. sİkıdı*), **sİkma:k**): *xiv Muh.*

'aşara sığ-, v.l. sük- Mel. 29, 3; sük- Rif. 112 (in MS. skrıtı.); Çağ. xv ff. sük- *afşurdan* 'to squeeze, press' San. 254r. 10 (quotns.): Xwar. XIII sük- (and sığ-) 'to squeeze' Ali 13; Kıp. XIV sük- *aşara İd.* 59; xv ditto Kav. 76, 8; Tuh. 26a. 4 (sük-); a.o. do. 53a. 1: Tkm. 'abasa 'to frown' (burtaş-/bıruş-) sük- do. 26a. 1.

sığ- Hap. leg.; quite distinct from sağ-, but liable to be confused with it; the -u- is fixed by süğur-, q.v. Basically 'to draw out, or drain off (something Acc., from something Abl.)'. Xak. XI ko:ydım kurut süğdi: 'he procured (ittaxada, milk for) dried curd cheese from the cow'; its origin is süğurdi: (sic) Kaş. II 15 (suğar, süğma:k).

sok-, suk- Preliminary note. *Most modern NE, NC, SC, and NW languages distinguish between sok- 'to beat, crush, reduce to powder, forge (iron)', and the like with a Direct Object in the Acc., and suk- 'to insert, thrust (something into something else), with some connotation of force; to invite to enter, admit', and the like, with a Direct Object in the Acc. and an Indirect one in the Dat. In SE Türki Shaw, BŞ and Jarring all list sok- but only Shaw 125 suk-. In SW only sok- (Az. sox-) exists; almost all its meanings belong to suk-, but some like '(of a snake) to bite; to injure, calumniate' in Osm. seem to belong to sok-. Kaş. treats both V.s in the same para.; in this and other early texts it is simply a matter of judgement which V. is involved.*

sok- 'to beat, crush', etc.; see above. Cf. tö:ğ-. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (he saw farmers irrigating and cultivating the land) kuş kuzğun sokar yoriyur 'birds and ravens walk about crushing (the clods)' (and kill innumerable creatures) PP 1, 4-5; (among the fittings of a house) sokğu tegirmen 'a mill for crushing (grain)' TT VI 86; sokup 'digging into' (the entrails of a corpse) X 552 Civ. (take various seeds, etc. and) bu otlar yumşak sokup 'crush these vegetables to a pulp' TT VII 22, 12; sok- 'to grind, crush', etc. is common in H I: Xak. XI (after suk-) and one says er tu:z sokdi: 'the man crushed (daqqa) salt' (etc.); and kuş meş sokdi: laqata'l-ia'iru'l-habb 'the bird picked up seed' Kaş. II 18 (soka:r, sokma:k); (the crow) bu:z sokar: 'pierces (yanqur) the ice' I 425, 18; XIII(?) Tef. sok- 'to crush' 272: Çağ. xv ff. sok- ur- ... darb eyle- ma'nāsina 'to strike' Vel. 297; sok- ((1) suk-); (2) of a poisonous animal 'to bite' (gazıdan), in Ar. lasa'a/ladağa San. 244v. 26: Oğuz XI (after Xak.) anı: yıla:n sokdi: 'the snake bit him' (ladagathu) Kaş. II 18: Kom. XIV sox- 'to strike; to card (wool); (of the heart) to beat; to forge (iron)' CCG; Gr. 221 (quotns.)

suk- 'to insert, thrust in', etc.; see above. Türkü VIII ff. İrkB 33 (ur-) Uyğ. VIII Bud. (of doomed souls) kođı sukarlar 'they thrust

them down' (into the cauldrons) TM IV 255, 139; a.o. Hüen-tı. 1927-8 (sap-): Xak. XI men anı: evke: sukdu:m 'I made him enter (adxaltuhu) the house'; also used of anything when you have inserted it into something by force (adxaltahu . . . şiddat(n)), for example an axe-head on to the handle Kaş. II 18 (sok-follows); a.o. III 142 (2 *koñ): KB yavalık bile borka baş sukmasa 'you must not in your folly thrust your head into wine' 708: XIII(?) Tef. suk- 'to thrust' (one's hand into one's bosom) 277: XIV Muh. haşā 'to fill up, stuff' suk- Mel. 25, 5; suk- Rif. 107; al-*haşu sukmak* 24, 10 (mis-spelt *sahmak*); 119: Çağ. xv ff. suk- (1) *furū hardan* 'to bow (the head, etc.)' San. 244v. 26 (quotn. w. Indirect Object in Dat.); (2) sok- follows: Xwar. XIV suk- (w. Dat.) 'to thrust into' Qutb 159: Kom. XIV 'to insert (something into something) sox- (sic) CCG; Gr. 221 (quotn.): Kıp. XIII *dassa min dasi'l-şay' fi'l-şay* 'to hide something in something' suk- Hou. 40, 5; XIV suk- *adxala İd.* 59: XV suk- *adxala aw haşā aw dassa Kav.* 9, 12; 77, 15; *haşā suk-* Tuh. 3b. 2; 13b. 10.

Dis. SĞA

saka: survives only(?) in NC Kzx. sağa (1) 'an estuary'; (2) 'the foot of a mountain'; (3) 'the junction of the blade and hilt (of a knife, etc.)'. Xak. XI saka: *saşlu'l-cabal* 'the foot of a mountain' Kaş. III 226.

D sağu: (sa:ğu) if the basic meaning is 'corn measure' a Dev. N.I. fr. sa:-, lit. 'an instrument for counting'; if 'a (milk) pail', a Dev. N. in -u: fr. sağ-; but the first is the likelier. Survives in SE Türki sağu 'a wooden pail' Shaw 118 (only). SW Osm. sağu in the phr. sağu sağ- 'to sing a dirge', noted as early as XIV, TTS I 590; II 780, is a different word of unknown origin. Uyğ. VIII (then the lynx) [gap] sağuda yuğurt birle kelürüp 'brought (the . . . of a dead lizard) mixed with yoğurt in a pail' U IV 50, 122: Xak. XI sağu: al-mikyāl 'a corn measure' Kaş. III 225; a.o. sa:ğu: III 418 (kırklım): XIV Rbğ. sağu 'a corn measure; a drinking vessel; the pan of a pair of scales' R III 275 (quotns.).

D soku: (sokğu:) Dev. N.I. fr. sok-, abbreviated. Survives as sokkı/sokku in some NE and NC languages in its original meaning and such extended meanings as 'a heavy blow; the sound of horses' hooves'. Xak. XI soku: al-minhāz 'a mortar'; originally with -kk- (bi'l-taşādi) but abbreviated like baku: and yaku: (q.v.); an Ar. parallel is added R III 226: Çağ. xv ff. sokku: (spelt) 'a large wooden mortar' (hāwan) San. 245r. 16.

Dis. V. SĞA-

*saka:- See sakak, saka:l.

sakı:- n.o.a.b.; there is no connection w. NE Alt., Sag., Tel. sakı- 'to wait for, watch', etc. R III 247, which seems to be a Den. V. fr. sak. (Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. sakığuluk TT I 19 is an error for sakinğuluk): Xak. XI 01

meniġ kō:zūme: sakı:dı: 'he appeared faintly (*taxayyala*) before my eyes'; similarly one says **sakı:kıġ sakı:dı:** *taxayyala*'-*sarāb* 'ka-)annahu mā' 'the mirage appeared faintly like water' *Kaş. III* 268 (**sakı:r, sakı:ma:k**).

D sika:- perhaps a Den. V. fr. **sik** the N./A. homophonous w. **sik-**, see **sıġ/sık** Preliminary note; 'to stroke, fondle'. Survives in SW Osm. **sıġa-/sıva-** 'to rub with the hands, smooth, massage' (for the meaning 'to roll up the sleeves' see **sıtġa:-**). **Uyġ. VIII** ff. Bud. (if he thinks, 'let the Buddhas of the ten cardinal points come, let the divine favour of the Buddhas [gap] me') **töġörmn sika:zunlar** **anı üçün töġöden ükün be:lgörmış** "'let them touch my husked millet". Thereupon a heap of husked millet appeared' *TT VIII K. 3*: **Xak. XI** **ol anıġ başın sika:dı: amarra yadahu** 'alā rā'sihī ta'aṭṭufa(n) 'he passed his hand affectionately over his head'; also used when one has felt (*ahassa*) anything by passing the hand over it *Kaş. III* 269 (**sıkar, sika:ma:k**): XIII(?) *Tef. sıġa-/sıka-* 'to stroke' 270-1: **Xwar. XIV** **sıġa-** 'to caress, show kindness to (someone *Acc.*)' *Quth* 164: Osm. XIV ff. **sıġa-** 'to fondle, stroke'; in several texts *TTS II* 812; *III* 616.

soġı:- 'to be cold'; s.i.s.m.l. w. phonetic changes (**so:-, su:-, souu-**, etc.); in others displaced by der. f.s. **Uyġ. VIII** ff. Civ. **soġı-** 'to be cold' *H II* 24, 47: **Xak. XI** **su: soġı:dı:** 'the water (etc.) was cold' (*barada*) *Kaş. III* 268 (**soġı:r, soġı:ma:k**): XIV *Muh. barada* (*Mel.*, in error, *barrada*) **sowı:** *Mel.* 25, 16; *Rif.* 105; **Xwar. XIV** **sowu-** 'to get cold' *Quth* 156 (*sawu-*): **Kip. XIV** **sowu- barada** *Id.* 60: xv *barida* (*sic*) **mina'l-şitā** 'to be cold in winter' (**üşü-f**) **sowu- Tuġ. 8a.** 10: Osm. XVI **sowu-** 'to be cold' *TTS II* 836.

D sükı:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **1 su:k** in the sense of 'index finger'. **Xak. XI** **ol anı: sükı:dı: nadaġahu bi-işbi'ihı** 'he prodded him with his finger' *Kaş. III* 269 (**sükı:r, sükı:ma:k**).

Dis. SĠC

D sakçı: N.Ag. fr. **sak;** 'guard, guardian'. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Xak. XI** **KB kılıġ baldı boldı bu él sakçı** 'the sword and spear have become the guardians of this realm' 2140; a.o. 2143: XIII(?) *Tef. raqıb* 'watchman, guardian' **sakçı** 261: **Çaġ. xv** ff. **sakçı mustahfiş** 'guard, etc.' *San.* 232r. 20; **sakçı** 'watchman (*mıġahbān*), guard' *Do.* v. 20; **Xwar. XIV** **sakçı** 'guard, sentry' *Quth* 153.

Mon. SĠD

F sa:xt l.-w. fr. **Pe. sāxt** 'stirrup leather, horse armour, saddle and bridle ornaments', and other artifacts like 'vessel, pot'. Survives in NC Kzx. **sawıt** 'vessel, container; coat of mail, armour': NW Kar. T. **sawut** 'vessel' *R IV* 430; Kaz. **saut**, **sawıt** ditto *R IV* 237, 428. **Oġuz XI** (after **üstern**, q.v.) this is what is called **sa:xt** in **Oġuz Kaş. I** 107: **Çaġ. xv** ff. **sawut zırh** 'coat of mail' *San.* 236v. 19:

(**Xwar. XIV** **saġıtlıġ** 'armoured' *Quth* 151); **Korn. XIV** **saġıt** 'tool, instrument, horse-trappings' *CCG*; *Gr.* 212.

Dis. SĠD

sıġıt 'weeping, lamentation'; prob. a quasi-onomatopoeic. Survives only(?) in NE Koib., *Sag. Tel.* **sıġıt/sıt** *R IV* 6, 19, 655; **Khak. sıt.** **Türkü VIII** (if tears come to the eyes) **tılda:** ('so read) **köŋülte: sıġıt kelser** 'and lamentation comes to (or from?) the tongue and the mind' *I N* 11: **Xak. XI** **sıġıt al-bukā** 'a weeping, lamentation' *Kaş. I* 356; a.o. *III* 275 (**sıġta:-**): **KB** (wake up, greybeard, and prepare for death) **w keçmiş küñünke sıġıt kil ünün** 'cry out lamentations for your days that are past' 376; o.o. 932, 1233 (**saġıt-**), 1516: **XIV** **Muh. al-niyāha** 'wailing for the dead' *sıġıt* *Mel.* 8, 7; *Rif.* 80: **Korn. XIV** 'mourning' **sıġıt** *CCG*; *Gr.*

D suġıt. Preliminary note. *These two words are obviously different; 1 suġıt is a Dev. N. fr. suġ-, q.v.; 2 suġıt which lies between 1 suġıt and sıġıt can hardly be a similar Dev. N. fr. suk-, though semantically connected, since the sound change -k- > -ğ- is unknown in Xak., but might be a similar Dev. N. fr. sıġ- misvocalized.*

D 1 suġıt Hap. leg.; see above. **Karluk XI** **suġıt al-aqıt** 'dried curd cheese' *Kaş. I* 356.

VUD 2 suġıt Hap. leg.; syn. w. **suktu:**. **Xak. XI** **suġıt** 'guts (*al-am'ā*), which are stuffed (*yuhşā*) with spices (*afāwih*), rice and meat, cooked and eaten' *Kaş. I* 356.

D sukту: Dev. N. in **-tu:** (phonetic variant of **-dı/-di:**) fr. **suk-**. Survives only(?) in NW Kaz. **sokta Budagov I** 709 (Kaz. **-o-** corresponds to standard **-u-**). **Xak. XI** **suktu:** 'guts stuffed with liver (*habid*), meat, and spices, cooked and eaten' *Kaş. I* 416.

D saġdıċ Den. N. fr. **1 saġ.** Survives only (?) in SW Az. **saġdış**; Osm. **saġdıċ** 'a bridegroom's best man; a bride's attendant'. **Türkü IX**(?) the word occurs in 3 (or 4?) *Talas* inscriptions, *ETY II* 134 ff. There are better transcriptions in *Novye epigraficheskie nahodki v Kirgizii*, Frunze, 1962; **otuz oġlan saġdıċları:** 'the thirty young men, the comrades(?)' *Talas II* 1 (pp. 23 ff.); **otuz oġlan saġdıċı:ġ VIII** 3 (p. 16); *X* 3 (p. 18), and prob. *IV* (*ETY II* 136), but there is no satisfactory text of this: **Xak. XI** **saġdıċ al-şadiq** 'a true friend'; **saġdıċ (sic?)**; the first vowel looks more like **damma** *ism diyāfa tadūr bayna'l- qawm fi'l-şitā* 'alā'l-tartīb' the name of an entertainment given by (each) member of a clan in turn during the winter' *Kaz. I* 455; a.o. *III* 374, 7 (*al-şadiq*): **Kip. XIV** **saġaç** 'the comrade (*raqıq*) of the bridegroom who waits on the people at a wedding feast' *Id.* 59.

Dis. V. SĠD-

D soġıt- Caus. f. of **soġı:-**; 'to make cold, to chill'. S.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes.

Uyg. VIII ff. Man. (just as cold water mixed with hot water) soğitur 'chills it' *Wind*. 49; Bud. köğüzlerin soğitdaçı 'cooling the breasts' (of pregnant women) *Usp*. 102a. 33-4; Civ [gap]tam(?) mün birle soğitıp içürser 'if one cools . . . with broth and gives it to him to drink' *HI I*: (Xak.?) xiv *Muh. barrada* 'to cool, chill' sawut- *Mel*. 64, 12; sowut- *Rif*. 105; (al-bārīda 'a cold fever, ague' şawuttı: 163 only); Kip. XIII *barrada'l-mā' wa gayrahu sawut-* (sic) *Hou*. 38, 14; xv *barrada şawut-* (sic) *Kav*. 77, 6; (bārīda üşümek;) *hurūda* 'being or becoming cold; chilling(?)' sowutmak *Tuh*. 7a. 9-10).

D sığta:- Den. V. fr. sığıt. Survives in most NE languages and SE Tar. as sıkta-; Khak. sıxta-. Türkü VIII bunça: boğun kelipen sığta-mış yoğla-mış 'all these people came, mourned, and celebrated the funeral feast' *IE 4, II E 5*: Uyg. VIII ff. Man. sıktayū(?) *TT II* 16, 13; Bud. (then the king and the people) ığlayū sığtayū 'weeping and lamenting' *PP* 30, 8; o.o. *do*. 61, 4, etc. (1 ulı-); *U III* 13, 5 (i) (acığ; 17, 3 (ığla:-); 17, 21; 42, 26, etc.; Xak. xi oğla: sığtadı: 'the boy (etc.) wept' (sığtar; sığta:ma:k); alternatively pronounced with -x- (wa bi'l-xā luğa fıhi), as in Ar. ğunār/xumār and ğaddār/xattār; this (change) is permissible only in V.s and not in N.s; you may not say sıxtı for al-bukā instead of sığıt *Kaş. III* 275; a.o. *III* 355 (1 bağ); xiv *Muh. nāha* 'to wail, lament' sıkta:- in Turkistan, sığta-/sıxta- in 'our country' *Mel*. 8, 8; *Rif*. 80; nāha sıkta:- 31, 9; wa nadaba (same meaning) sıxta- 115; Çağ. xv ff. sıkta- (and also sıktal-) ba-mubālağa wa ifrāt <girya> kardan az rü-yi tangdılı 'to lament to an excessive extent because of grief' *San*. 254r. 23; Kip. xiv şıkda- (sic) nadaba 'alā'l-mayt 'to bewail the dead' *Id*. 59; nāha şıkta- (vocalized şokuşa-) *Bul*. 85r.

D sığtat- Caus. f. of sığta:-; n.o.a.b. Xak. XI (under the cross-heading -D-, cf. köklet-) ol ani: sıxtattı: (sic) abkahu 'he made him weep'; sığdadtı: (sic) alternative form (luğa) *Kaş. II* 327 (sıxtatur, sıxtatma:k); (in a grammatical para.) ani: sığtat abkihu *II* 360, 12; Çağ. xv ff. sığtat-(-tı) ziyāda ağılat- 'to make (someone) weep to excess' *Vel*. 287 (quotn.); sığtat- Caus. f.; ba-ifrāt giryanıdan ditto *San*. 254v. 6 (quotns.).

D sağtur- Caus. f. of sağ-; s.i.s.m.l. Xak. XI ol koy sağturdu: ahlaba'l-labına (MS. labin) 'he had the milch-ewe milked' *Kaş. II* 185 (sağturur, sağturma:k).

D sığtur- Caus. f. of sığ-; 'to insert or fit (something into something else)'. S.i.s.m.l. as sığdır- or sıydır-. Cf. sığur-. Xak. XI ol bir ne:pnı: bı:rke: sığturdu: 'he inserted (adala) one thing into another, and made it fit in it' (awsa'ahu fıhi) *Kaş. II* 185 (sığturur, sığturma:k).

D sıktur- Caus. f. of sık-; 'to have something pressed, squeezed, etc.'. S.i.s.m.l.g. Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. in *Usp*. 53 (3), 3-4 the right reading is prob. bor sıkturğalı kelip 'who came to organize the wine-pressing': Xak. XI ol üzüm sıkturdu: 'he gave orders for pressing (bi'-aşr) the grapes, and they were pressed' *Kaş. II* 186 (sıkturur, sıkturma:k); Kip. xv (another Suff. of the Caus. f. is -tır-, e.g. . . .) ista'şara sıktır- *Tuh*. 55a. 3.

D soktur- Caus. f. of sok-; 'to order to crush, grind', etc. Unlike sok- and suk-, soktur- and saktur- are separated in *Kaş. S.i.s.m.l.g. Xak. XI ol murç sokturdu: adaqqa'l-fulful* 'he had the pepper ground'; and also other things *Kaş. II* 187 (kađalıka, 'the same Aor. and Infin.' (as saktur- which precedes it)).

D saktur- Caus. f. of suk-; 'to order to insert, thrust in', etc. S.i.s.m.l.g.; in SW Osm. soktur-; Tkm. sokdur-. Xak. XI ol bı:r ne:pnı: bı:rke: sakturdu: 'he ordered the insertion (bi-ıdxāl) of one thing into another, and it was inserted' *Kaş. II* 186 (sakturur, sakturma:k); Kip. xv (another Suff. of the Caus. f. is -tur-, e.g. . . .) istahşā 'to have (something) filled or stuffed' saktur- *Tuh*. 55a. 4.

D sığtaş- Co-op. f. of sığta:-; 'to lament, or wail, together'. S.i.s. NE I. as sıktaş-/sıktaş-. Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. (the two brothers) ığlaştı ötrü sığtaştılar 'wept and lamented together' *PP* 53, 1; Xak. XI kişi: karnuğ sıxtaşdı: 'the people all wept (bakā) together' (sıxtaşur; sıxtaşma:k); another form (luğa) with -ğ- sığtaşdı: *Kaş. II* 211.

Tris. SĞD

D sığıtçı: N.Ag. fr. sığıt 'mourner'. N.o.a.b. Türkü VIII yoğçı: sığıtçı: 'participants in the funeral feast and mourners' *IE 4, II E 5*; *IN II*: (xiv *Muh.*?) nāyih wa nādīb 'mourner, wailer' sığta:çı: *Rif*. 158 (only) seems to be an abbreviated N.Ag. fr. *sığta:ğ).

D sağdıçlığ Hap. leg.?: P.N./A. fr. sağdıç. Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. kaltı varxar sanlığ sağdıçlığ tavarın altımız yuñladımız erser 'if we have taken and used property belonging to a monastery (Sanskrit vithāra) or our friends' *TT IV* 6, 44.

D sığıtsız Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. sığıt. Uyg. VIII ff. Man. (because he has established the doctrine of the Prophet) [gap]suz sığıtsız boltımız 'we have become free from . . . and lamentation' *M III* 36, 6 (i).

Dis. SĞĞ

?D sakak (saka:k) obviously cognate to saka:l, and prob. a Dev. N. fr. *saka:- in the sense of 'something hanging down, pendulous'; of human being, 'double chin'; of a bovine, 'dewlap', and the like. Survives in the same and some extended meanings in NE Kir., Kzx. sağak: NW Kk., Nog. (for 'fish's gills')

sağak: SW Osm., Tkm. **sakak**. **Xak.** XI **sakak** *al-daqaan* 'a double chin' *Kaş.* II 286 (prov. misquoted, verbs following **sakak** and **sakal:** inverted); a.o. I 282, 26 (same proverb correctly quoted, with **saka:k**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **sakak** *zanaxdänla gardan mäbayn* 'the part between the chin and the chest' *Vel.* 276 (quoting); **sakağ** *ğabğab*, same meaning *San.* 232v. 17 (same quoting.): **Xwar.** xiv **sakak alması** 'Adam's apple' *Qutb* 153; **Kom.** xiv 'chin' **sağak CCI**; **Gr.**: **Kıp.** XIII (among 'parts of the body') *al-ğababa* 'double chin' **sağak Hou.** 20, 7: **Osm.** xv ff. *ğabğab sakak* in several Ar. dictis. *TTS* I 591; II 781; III 589; IV 653.

D **sakığ** Dev. N. fr. **saku-**; 'mirage'; n.o.a.b. **Sakım**, q.v., and SW xx Anat. **sağın** 'mirage' *SDD* 1178 are cognate forms. **Xak.** XI **usukmıška:** **sakığ** (*sic*) **kamuğ** **su:v körünü:r** 'to the thirsty man every mirage (*sarab*) seems to be water' *Kaş.* I 191, 7; a.o. III 268 (**saku-**); n.m.e.: **KB sakığ ol körü barsa dünyā lşi** 'the affairs of this world, if you go to look at them, are a mirage' 1410; a.o. 3627.

D **sıkığ** theoretically, as in the case of **sevıg** and **sevük**, there should be two Dev. N./A.s fr. **sık-**, a N.Ac. in **-ıg**, **sıkıg** 'pressure, constriction', and the like, and a Pass. N./A. in **-uk** 'squeezed, constricted', and the like, the latter becoming **sıkık** by vocalic assimilation in some modern languages. The early forms all seem to be **sıkıg**; of modern forms NE Tel. **sıkık** 'narrow, compressed' *R IV* 608; and SC Uzb. **sıkık** 'pressure; compressed, narrow, narrowed' represent **sıkuk** and SW Osm. **sıkı** 'tight, severe; pressing necessity, trouble, straits', etc. **sıkıg**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. **erüş üküş alp sıkıg emğeklerıg** 'many (Hend.) grievous constrictions and sufferings' *Suv.* 109, 4; a.o. *U II* 11, 7 (**tapıg**): (**Xak.?**) xiv *Muh.?* *al-şarāb* 'wine(?)' **sıkıg Rif.** 190 (only).

VU?D **sukak** the male of the **ıvık**, q.v., which was almost certainly 'female gazelle', so presumably 'male gazelle'; etymologically explicable as Dev. N. fr. **suk-**, lit. 'thrusting (with its horns)'. N.o.a.b.; unconnected w. Osm. **sokak** 'street' which is a corruption of Ar. *zuqāq*. **Uyg.** VIII *Şu. S* 11 (yul): **Xak.** XI **sukak** *al-raym mınal-zibā* 'a male white gazelle' *Kaş.* II 287; **arkar:** **sukak yomuttı:** *ictama'al-ırvāc wa'l-'afır* 'the female mountain sheep and gazelles have assembled' I 214, 17: **KB** 5374 (**ıvık**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **sukağ** (1) 'a kind of gazelle (*ahū*)', but bigger than an (ordinary) gazelle; its horns are used to make knife handles and are smooth and without corrugations' (2) 'a narrow street'; see above) *San.* 245r. 16: **Oğuz** XI **sukak** *kināya 'anı'l-fārisi* 'a slang term for a Persian'; one says **bu sukak ne:** *tēr* 'what does this Persian say?' *Kaş.* II 287: **Xwar.** xiv **sukak** 'gazelle' *Qutb* 161.

D **soğık** N./A.S. fr. **soğı-**; 'cold'. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. **soğık suv** 'cold water' *TT*

VIII 1, 5; **soğık yélte:** 'in a cold wind' *do.* 14 — **sovuk yaş** 'cold tears' *HI* 85; o.o. *do.* 135, 186: **Xak.** XI **KB kayısı soğık etti** 'some of them prepared a cold (drink)' 1060; a.o. 4623 (**ısıt-**): XIII(?) *Tef. sovuk(?)* 'cold' 257 (*savuk*, but unvocalized): xiv *Muh. al-bārid* 'cold' **sowuğ Mel.** 53, 11; (**tumulug**); in margin) **savuku Rif.** 150; o.o. (water) 77, 10; 181; (day) 80, 7; 185: **Çağ.** xv ff. **sawuğ/sawuk** *sard wa bārid* 'cold' *San.* 236v. 21: **Xwar.** XIII **sowuk** 'cold' *'Ali* 57: XIII(?) **soğuk Oğ.** 242: xiv **savuk/sovuk Qutb** 156-9; **savuk Nahc.** 30, 16: **Kom.** xiv 'cold; the cold' **sawok, suwuk CCI**; **Gr.**: **Kıp.** XIII *al-bārid* 'the cold' **sawuk (sic) Hou.** 5, 9; *al-bārid sawuk do.* 27, 12: xiv **sowuk al-bard** *Id.* 51; *Bul.* 3, 4; xv *bard wa bārid sowuk Tuh.* 7a. 10: **Osm.** xiv ff. **sovuk (normal)/savuk** (less common) 'cold'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 606, 637; II 836; III 605, 636; IV 668, 702.

D **sokğu:** See **soku:**.

Tris. SĞĞ

VUD **sukaklıg** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **sukak**. **Xak.** XI **sukaklıg ta:ğ** 'a mountain full of male gazelles' (*'ufr mınal-zibā*) *Kaş.* I 498.

D **soğıklık** A.N. (sometimes Conc. N.) fr. **soğık**; s.i.s.m.l. w. phonetic changes. **Xak.** XI **soğıklık neç** 'anything intended for (use in) the cold weather' (*'anı'add li'l-burıda*) *Kaş.* I 503: **Çağ.** xv ff. **savuğlık sardı** 'the cold' *San.* 236v. 21 (quoting.): **Xwar.** xiv **sovukluk** 'the cold' *Qutb* 159; **Kıp.** xiv (in a list of diseases, after 'cold fever, ague' **ditretmek**) *al-bārd* 'a cold' (?) **sowukluk Bul.** 9, 16: **Osm.** xiv ff. **sovukluk** 'the herb purslane' in one xiv, and 'the cold' in one xvi text *TTS* II 836; IV 703.

Tris. V. SĞĞ

D **soğıklan-** Refl. Den. V. fr. **soğık**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI **bu: yérıg soğuklandı:** (*sic* in MS.; -u-? error for -ı-) 'he reckoned that this place was cold' (*bārid*) *Kaş.* II 266 (**soğuklanu:r, soğuklanmak**): **Osm.** xvi **sovuklan-** (of a man) 'to be cold, feel the cold'; in one text *TTS* II 836.

Dis. SĞL

D **saka:l** obviously cognate to **saka:k**, and prob. a Dev. N. fr. ***sakar-**; in the sense of 'something hanging down'; 'beard'. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. **sakalı ertıñü köp erti** 'his beard was very thick' *U III* 30, 30; a.o. *USp.* 105b. 3 (**yüllit**): Civ. *HI* 144-5 (**satun**): **Xak.** XI (they fight) **sakal tutup** 'grasping one another by the beard' (*li'l-lıhā*) *Kaş.* I 230, 5; **saka:l oxsar** 'he fondles his beard' (and cuts his throat) *I* 282, 26; 4 o.o. of **saka:l**; n.m.e.: **KB** bu kökçin sakal 'this greybeard' 667; 1798; o.o. 1098 (**bütür-**); 1103 (1 **saç**): XIII(?) *Tef. sakal* 'beard' 259: xiv *Muh. al-lıhya saka:l Mel.* 47, 5; *Rif.* 140: **Çağ.** xv ff. **sakal lıhya**, in *Pe. riş San.* 232v. 17 (quoting.): **Kom.** xiv 'beard' **sakal CCI**; **Gr.**: **Kıp.** XIII *al-lıhya sakal Hou.* 20, 7: xiv **şakal** ditto *Id.*

59: xv ditto *Tuh.* 31b. 5; (şakallı: 'bearded' *Kat.* 59, 19-20).

D **sağlıg** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. 3 sağ in its etymological meaning. Sağlıg in later texts is a Sec. f. of **sağlık**. **Xak.** xi sağlıg 'anything counted' (*al-ma'dūd*); originally **sağlıg** *Kaş.* I 464.

D **sağlık** Dev. A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. sağ-; 'a milch animal'. Survives only(?) in SE *Türki Şaw* 118, *Jarring* 263 ('ewe'). In other modern languages the words for 'milch animal' are generally other Dev. N.s fr. sağ-, usually **sağın**, q.v., but in SW Az., Osm. the hybrid word **sağmal** w. the Mong. Suff. -mal (*Studies*, p. 203) which can be traced back to XIII or XIV in Kıp. (see below). **Sağlık** in other modern languages is an A.N. fr. I sağ, 'health, sobriety, and the like, first noted in *Xwar.* xiv *Qutb* 151 and Osm. *xiv TTS II* 779, etc. *Uyg.* viii ff. Civ. iki **sağlık koyun** 'two milch ewes' *USp.* 36, 2; **Xak.** xi sağlık *al-na'ca* (MS. in error *nac'a*) *al-halīb fi'l-aşl* 'an ewe, originally a milch animal' *Kaş.* I 471; 3 o.o. translated *al-na'ca* I 520 and *III* 102 (**koşul-**); *II* 22 (tel-); xiv *Rbğ.* sağlık ditto *R IV* 279 (quoton.); *Muh.* *al-haliba sağlıg* *Mel.* 70, 17; sağlık *Rif.* 172; *Çağ.* xv ff. sağlıg sağlıur 'milch' (goat) *Vel.* 276 (quoton.); sağlıg (1) *dişidān wa şir dihandā* ditto (same quoton.); (2) 'good health'; (3) 'sobriety') *San.* 232v. 2; **Kıp.** xiii *al-halīb mina'l-ğanam wa'l-ma'az* 'a milch ewe or goat' (**şamğa:lı**; ?middle of **şamğal**); and **şaglık** *Hou.* 15, 10; xiv sağlık *al-na'ca* *İd.* 59 (also **şamğal** 'milch ewe'; sağlık 'good health' 58); *al-na'ca sağlık* (MS. *soğlak*) *Bul.* 7, 11; xv *na'ca şawluk* *Tuh.* 36b. 1 (and '*afiyā* 'good health' sawluk; *Tkm.* sağlık *do.* 24b. 4).

D **saklık** A.N. fr. sak; 'wakefulness, watchfulness; caution'; s.i.s.m.l. in NW. **Xak.** xi saklık *al-yaqaza fi'l-umūr* 'watchfulness in affairs' *Kaş.* I 471; *KB* (he presided over his kingdom) saklık bile 'with watchfulness' 438; o.o. 442 (**ođuğluk**), 1960, 2015, 2221, 2353.

D **sukluk** A.N. fr. I suk; 'greed; envy, covetousness'. S.i.s.m.l. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. *yana iki közi sukluk* [gap] 'and his two eyes ... greed' *U III* 30, 28; **Xak.** xi sukluk 'greed (*al-hirş*) for food and other things, and covetousness' (*al-caşā'a*) *Kaş.* I 471; *KB* (I collected the wealth of this world) sukluğun 'greedily' 1110; bu sukluk iğ ol 'this greed is a disease' 2002; a.o. 6092 (**karāğur**); XIII(?) *At.* (put out of your mind) tavar sukluğun 'greed for wealth' 185; *Kom.* xiv 'covetousness, lust' suklik/sukluk *CCG.*; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** xiii (under 'diseases') *al-tam* 'covetousness', the most grievous of diseases **sukluk** (MS. *su:kaluk*) *Hou.* 33, 7.

Dis. V. SĞL-

D **sağıl-** Pass. f. of sağ-; 'to be milked'. S.i.s.m.l. w. phonetic changes, e.g. NC *Kır.* sa:l-. **Xak.** xi şüt sağıldı: 'the milk was

milked' (*huliba*) *Kaş.* II 124 (**sağılu:r, sağılma:k**); (for *II* 103, 3 see **suğul-**); **Çağ.** xv ff. sağıl- (spelt) *düşida şudan* 'to be milked' *San.* 231r. 25; **Xwar.** xiv sağıl- ditto *Qutb* 154 (*sic* in MS. not *sakil-* as in Index).

D **sıkıl-** Pass. f. of sık-; 'to be squeezed, compressed', etc., lit. or metaph. S.i.m.m.l., sometimes as **sığıl-**. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (if the common people are) **sıkılımsı tapılımsı** 'constricted and bound' (by the agony of illness) *Suv.* 586, 14; **sıkıldım** 'I was depressed' (and felt ill and weak) *Hüen-ts.* 2071; Civ. **beg er sıkılır eş bulmadım** 'the beg is depressed because he cannot find friends' *TT I* 24 (so read, not iş 'work'); **üyük sıkılmak tın buzmak** 'heart disease and respiratory trouble' *H I* 3-5; **Xak.** xi üzüm sıkıldı: 'the grapes were pressed' (*uşıra*); also used of anything that has been compressed and squeezed (*uşıra aw duğıta*) *Kaş.* II 125 (**sıkılır, sıkılma:k**); **Çağ.** xv ff. **sıkıl-** (spelt) *afşurda şudan* 'to be squeezed, compressed' *San.* 254r. 21 (quoton.).

D **suğul-** Pass. f. of suğ-; the meanings as given are more Intrans. than Pass., but the basic meaning seems to be 'to be drained off'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. **kördi bir uluğ köl suvı suğulur alkingüdi uğramışın** 'he saw the water of a great lake sinking into the ground and beginning to disappear' *Suv.* 600, 5; a.o. 603, 9; Civ. (if you take the meat of two bones of goat and boil them in one cup of wine and one cup of water and drink the water) **suğulmuşta** *H I* 18; *Arat* translated 'when it gets cold', but **soğıt-** being Intrans. cannot form a Pass.; the meaning seems to be 'when it has been drained off (the meat)'; a.o. *H II* 12, 82; **Xak.** xi suv suğıldı: 'the water sank' (or became scanty, *nađaba*), also used of milk when it has become scanty (*baku'a*) *Kaş.* II 124 (**suğulu:r, suğulma:k**); **süt suğıldı:** *baku'a'l-laban II* 139, 14; 163, 3 (MS. *sağııldı*); **suğulmuş suv** 'water which has disappeared' (*al-ğābir*) *II* 170, 12; **bu: suv ol tavrak suğulgan** 'this water always quickly sinks into the ground' (*yağür*); also used of a spring when it dries up (*yağür*) quickly *I* 520: XIII(?) *At.* 387 (kö:l); *Tef.* suğul- ditto 276; **Kıp.** xv *dabala* 'to dry up' (MS. *dabala*) *şuvul-Tuh.* 16a. 8.

D **sokul-** Pass. f. of sok-; 'to be crushed', etc. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** tuz sokuldi: 'the salt was crushed' (*duqqa*) *Kaş.* II 125 (inserted (later?) in the middle of the entry of *suvai-*; no Aor. or Infin.); o.o. *II* 135, etc. (**kakıl-**); **Çağ.** xv ff. sokul- ((1) see **sukul-**); (2) *gazida şudan* 'to be bitten' (by a poisonous animal) *San.* 245r. 12.

D **sukul-** Pass. f. of suk-; 'to be thrust into (something *Dat.*)', etc. S.i.s.m.l.; in SW Az. **soxul-**; Osm. sokul-. **Xak.** xi tavar evke: **sukuldi:** 'the goods were brought into (*udxıla* ... fi) the house and hidden' (*ğubına*) *Kaş.* II 125 (**sukulu:r, sukulma:k**); **Çağ.** xv ff. **sukul-** (1) *furū raftan* 'to go down, descend';

and the like *San.* 245r. 12 (quotn.; (2) sokul-follows).

D sakla- Den. V. fr. **sak**; 'to watch over guard, protect'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some extended meanings like SW Osm. 'to conceal'. **Xak.** XI *KB sakış birle saklar kişî iş küdüğ* 'a man watches over his affairs with (careful) calculation' 2220: XIV *Muh. harasa* 'to guard' *sakla*- *Mel.* 25, 7; *Rif.* 107 (mis-spelt *sak*-); *al-harāsa saklamak* 36, 3; *Rif.* 121; *hafıza* 'to protect', in margin *sakla*- *Rif.* 107 (and see *sakın*-): **Çağ.** xv ff. *saxla*- (*sic*) *niğah dāstan* 'to watch' *San.* 230r. 3 (quotn.): **Xwar.** XIII *sakla*- 'to protect' *Ali* 28: XIII(?) *sakla*- ditto, and 'to comply with (an order)' *Oğ.* 128, 180: XIV *sakla*- 'to protect; to keep (an oath)' *Quth* 153; *MN* 425; *Nahc.* 237, 12: **Kom.** XIV 'to guard' *sakla*- *CCI*; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** XIII *harasa wa hafıza sakla*- *Hou.* 35, 3; XIV *şakla*- ditto; another word for *hafıza* is *aşra*- [N.B. Mong. l.-w.] *İd.* 59: xv *harasa mina'l-harāsa bi-ma'nā'l-hifz şakla*-; you can also use it in the sense of 'to beware of' (*al-ihtirāz*), that is to beware of someone or something to avoid being dirtied by them; and you can use it in the sense of 'to conceal' (*al-ixfā*), when you use it to tell someone to conceal an object from the sight of others, or a statement from the ears of others; there is another, more usual, word for 'to conceal', **yaşır**- *Kav.* 74, 12; *harasa sakla*- *Tuh.* 13b. 7; a.o. *do.* 14b. 9 (kizle-); **Osm.** XIV ff. *sakla*- (occasionally, XIV, *saxla*-) (1) 'to guard, protect'; (2) 'to comply with' (laws, etc.); c.i.a.p. *TTS* II 782; *III* 590; *IV* 654.

VU suğlı- Hap. leg., but cf. **suğlit-**; semantically close to **suk**- but morphologically incompatible. **Xak.** XI er <?eğ> **koyğa**: **suğlıd**: 'the man thrust his hand (*adxala* . . . *yadahu*) into his bosom to search for something' *Kaş.* III 297 (**suğlır**, **suğlıma:k**).

VUD suğlit- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **suğlı-**. **Xak.** XI of **apar koyğa**: **eğ** **suğlitt**: 'he ordered him to thrust (*adxala*) his hand into his bosom to search for something' *Kaş.* II 346 (**suğlittur**, **suğlittma:k**).

D saklan- Refl. f. of **sakla-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. Refl. or Pass. meaning, 'to protect oneself; to be protected'. **Türkü** VIII ff. **Man.** **özlerin saklanu** 'protecting themselves' *M* III 38, 5 (i); **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.-A** *M* III 9, 7-8 (**udık**): **Bud.** [gap] **saklanu körgil** 'see that you protect yourself' *TT X* 426; a.o. *PP* 17, 1-2 (**udık**): **Civ.** **saklanğ** 'you must beware' *TT VII* 17, 2 etc.; a.o. *TT I* 195-6 (**tuuş**), 214: **Xak.** XI ol **mendin saklandı**: *hadıra* 'anni wa tavaqqā' 'he bewared of me and protected himself' *Kaş.* II 247 (**saklanur**, **saklanma:k**): *KB* (oh king!) **hacıtblarka saklanğ** ol 'you must keep watch on your ministers' 2503; a.o. 443, etc. (**osa:l**), 1437: XIII(?) *Tef.* **saklan-** 'to protect oneself' *Tef.* 261: XIV *Muh. salima wa naā* 'to be safe, to be saved' *sakla*- *Mel.* 27, 7; **saklan-** *Rif.* 110: **Xwar.** XIV **saklan-** 'to protect oneself'

Quth 153: **Kom.** XIV 'to beware' **saklan-** *CCI*; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** xv *taharrasa* 'to guard oneself' (**sakın**-f) **saklan-** *Tuh.* 10a. 13.

D su:klan- Refl. Den. V. fr. **I su:k** 'to be greedy; to covet (something *Dat.*)', and the like. Survives as **suktan-** in NC **Kır.**, **Kzx.**, and **suklan-** in SC **Uzb.** and NW **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** Sanskrit *nānyeṣām sphako bhavet* 'you must not covet the property of others' neṣ aḍamlarñy bulunçña: **suklanda**:çı bol-ğuluk ermez *TT VIII E.10*; a.o. *do.* *E.10*; *UŞp.* 94, 2: **Xak.** XI *KB közl tok kerek neṣke suktanmasa* 'you must be satisfied and not covet things' 2200; **özüp suklan-** **nursen ajuv tērgell** 'you yourself are greedy to collect (the goods of) this world' (but death is greedy to collect you) 3619: **Kom.** XIV 'to covet' **suxlan-** *CCG*; *Gr.* 225 (quotn.): **Kıp.** xv *iştahā* ditto **şuklan-** *Tuh.* 5b. 3.

D suklun- Refl. f. of **sukul-**, with an Intrans. meaning, 'to fall, or plunge (into something *Dat.*)'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.** (you have shown the bridge of true doctrine) **küvençliğ suv közneklpe suklunmişlarka** 'to those who have plunged into the reflection on (the surface of) the water of pride' *TT III* 55: **Xak.** XI **anıy aça:kı**: **ütke suklundi**: 'his foot went into (*daxala fi*) a hole'; also used of anything that goes into something and gets stuck in it (*istalika ma fihi*) *Kaş.* II 247 (**suklunur**, **suklanma:k**): **Osm.** xv, xvi **soklun-** (*sic* in Osm.) 'to push one's way into (something)', with the implication that it is not one's business to; in two texts *TTS* II 831; *III* 698.

D saklaş- Recip. f. of **sakla-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** XI **buđu**: **n kamuğ saklaşdı**: 'the people all protected themselves from (*tahāfaza* . . . *min*) one another' *Kaş.* II 216 (**saklaşur**, **saklaşma:k**): **Xwar.** XIV **saklaş-** 'to take precautions against one another' *Quth* 153.

D sıklış- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **sıklil-**. **Xak.** XI **buđu**: **n barça: sıklışdı**: 'the people (etc.) crowded together (*izdahama*) until the place was congested' (*dāqa*); also used of grapes when they are pressed (*in'aşarat*) *Kaş.* II 216 (**sıklışur**, **sıklışma:k**).

D sukluş- Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of **sukul-**. **Xak.** XI **sukluşdı**: **neṣ idramaca'l-şay** 'the thing was jammed in'; that is when one thing enters (*daxala*) another and is fixed in it (*yustahkim fihi*), as for example when the tang of a sword blade enters the handle and is fastened in it *Kaş.* II 216 (**sukluşur**, **sukluşma:k**).

Tris. SĞL

D sakalduruk N.I. fr. **sakal**; survives in SE XIX **Türki** *Shaw* 119 (only) for 'the throat strap of a headstall'. **Xak.** XI **sakalduruk** 'a strap (*xayt*) covered with brocade and fixed to a hat (*qalānsuwa*), so that the hat may be fastened below the chin and does not fall off' *Kaş.* I 530: **Çağ.** xv ff. **sakalduruk** (*sic*); **MS.** *sakaldurluk* 'a string (*aqd*) of pearls that

women put over their heads so that it hangs below the chin like a beard' *San.* 232v. 19.

Tris. V. SĞL-

D sağı:la:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. sağı:la. **Xak.** XI er buğdaıy sağı:la:di: 'the man measured (kâla) the wheat' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 325 (sağı:lar, sağı:la:ma:k).

D sakalduruklan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. sakalduruk; quoted only as a grammatical example. **Xak.** XI er sakalduruklandi: 'the man fastened the strap (xayf) of his hat' *Kaş.* III 205, 14; n.m.e.

D sağıkklan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. sağık. **Xak.** XI er sağıkklandi: 'the man owned (milch) ewes' (ni'âc) *Kaş.* II 275 (sağıkklanur, sağıkklanma:k).

D saklantur- Caus. f. of saklan-; 'to order (someone) to protect himself, be watchful, and the like. S.i.s.m.l. in NW. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A M I 13, 4-5 (odğur-).

Dis. SĞM

D sağım N.S.A. fr. sağ-; lit. 'a single act of milking', hence 'the yield of one milking'. S.i.s.m.l.g. in this sense w. some phonetic changes, e.g. NC Kir. sam; Kzx. sawım; NW Kumyk savım; Nog. savım; SW Az., Osm., Tkm. sağım. See sakım. **Xak.** XI bir sağım süit qadr halba min laban the quantity of milk at one milking' *Kaş.* I 397; Xwar. XIV sağım 'a draught of milk' *Qutb* 151.

D sakım N.S.A. fr. sakt-; 'a (single) mirage'. Survives in NC Kir. sakım/zakım; Kzx. sağım; NW Kk., Kaz sağım (Kumyk, Nog. sağın; Tkm. sağım). **Xak.** XI KB (this world) sakım ol 'is a mirage' (if you go to see it, it continues to be visible, but if you try to grasp it it goes away and vanishes) 4759; Kıp. XIII al-sarâb 'mirage' sağım *Hou.* 5, 20: xv ditto *Tuh.* 85b. 11.

D sokım, sukım Preliminary note. *The N.S.A. of sok- is first noted in Çağ. XV ff. sokım 'slaughter cattle' San. 245r. 24, and survives in this meaning in SE Türki sokum: NC Kir. soğım; Kzx. soğım; NW Kk. soğım; Nog. soğım. It is noted in Kıp. Hou. 15, 19; Bul. 7, 14; Tuh. 31b. 8. The N.S.A. of suk- is noted in Kaş. but survives only(?) in SW Osm.*

D sukım N.S.A. fr. suk-; lit. 'a single act of insertion'; in the phr. in *Kaş.* apparently 'the whistle) in which (the arrow shaft) is inserted'. Survives in SW Osm. sokım 'the act of insertion; the point of insertion' (e.g. the point at which a horse's tail joins the body). **Xak.** XI sukım the word for a piece of wood (kaşaba) of which the interior is hollowed out; it is shaped in the form of a cone (al-şanıbara) and pierced on three sides, and mounted on an arrow shaft; it is a whistle' (al-şufâri); 'the

planet Mars' is called bakır sukım ('copper whistle') after it *Kaş.* I 397; o.o. of bakır sukım I 360 (bakır; MS. sukum); III 40 (yultuz); (KB töpüdin savılmış bakır sukın-a (sic) 'Mars had descended from the zenith' 4888; Kıp. XIV see sağın).

D sıkma:n Dev. N. fr. sık-; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI sıkma:n 'the season of pressing (awân 'işir) the grapes in the autumn' *Kaş.* I 444; XIV Muh. (?) (under 'vintners' implements') al-mi'şara 'wine-press' sıkma:n *Rif.* 162 (only).

Dis. SĞN

D sağın Intrans./Pass. Dev. N. fr. sağ-; syn. w. sağık. Survives in NC Kir. san; Kzx. sawın; SC Uzb. soğın; NW Kk. sawın; Kaz. savın. **Xak.** (XI see sağınlıg) XIV Muh. (under 'camels') al-halüba 'milch camel sa:ğın *Mel.* 70, 11; *Rif.* 172 (MS. sa:ğır): Çağ. XV ff. sağın süidi sağılur koyun 'a milch ewe' *Vel.* 276 (quotns.); sağın güşfand-i şirdâr ditto *San.* 232v. 8; (Kıp. XIII see sı:ğun: XIV şağın al-naşl 'arrow'; may be a muddle of sukım *Id.* 59).

sağın n.o.a.b., perhaps a title, possibly foreign, rather than a N. **Xak.** XI sağın laqab akâbira Qarluq 'a title of Karluk chiefs'; and a Turkish physician (al-şabib) is called ata: sağın *Kaş.* I 403; KB (if a melon (kağun) has no flavour, you should throw it out) ay sağın 5111 (this, rhyming w. kağun, is obviously right, two MSS. have sığun).

sığan Hap. leg. **Xak.** XI sığan saç al-şa'ru'l-sabii 'straight lank hair' *Kaş.* I 403.

sı:ğun 'the male maral deer'; clearly identified as such by the phr. sığun muyğak 'male and female maral deer'. There are some odd occurrences w. a rounded vowel in the first syllable. Survives in NE Alt., Leb. Tel. sığın; Koib., Sag., Şor, Khak., Tuv. sın 'maral deer' and in SW, where there are no maral deer, Az., Osm. sığın 'elk'; Tkm. su:ğın 'stag'. Türkü VIII tağda: sığun [gap] 'the maral deer in the mountains... II W 5: VIII ff. tokuz arlı:(?) sığın: kely:k men 'I am a male maral deer with nine?' (corrupt?) *Irkb* 60: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A M I 35, 5-7 (êğer-); Bud. the Hina-yâna and Mahâyâna ('Small' and 'Great Vehicle') sects are metaph. described as koyın tartar sığın tartar kaplı 'the vehicle drawn by a sheep or a maral deer', and yürülüp uç tartar uluğ kaplı 'the great vehicle drawn by a white ox' *Hüen-ts.* 2119-21: Civ. suğun (sic) it kulkakına kelser 'if (the lot) falls on the maral deer or dog's ear' *TT VII* 29, 4; o.o. *H I* 55 (öğl-); *II* 22, 24: **Xak.** XI sı:ğun al-ayyıl 'deer' (a non-specific word for several species); sı:ğun otı: 'a cultivated plant (nabi); its root is in the shape of a human being; it is used to treat sexual impotence'; its Pe. name is İstarang ('mandragora'); there are male and female (plants), the male (used to treat) males, and the female females; Sı:ğun (VU) samur the name of the place after which Buğra: Xa:n

was named *Kaş. I 409: KB sığun muyğak* 'the maral stag and doe' (frolic in the spring) 79; a.o. 5374; *biligsiz sığun sen ađınap yor-a* 'you are an ignorant maral deer, go and roll on your back' 6613 (a dubious verse, prob. spurious): *XIV Muh.(?) al-ayyil sıđın Mel. 72, 11* (in one MS.): *Çağ. xv ff. sığun (sic)* 'a kind of wild bovine' (*gāw-i kühī*), called in *Pe. gawazn* 'elk'(?); a non-specific term like *al-ayyil* *San. 244v. 25; suyğun gawazn*, usually the male, but also the female; the male is also called *buđu* and the female *maral* (Mong. l.-w.s for 'stag' and 'doe') *do. 249v. 1: Xwar. XIV sığun* 'stag'(?). *Qutb 164: Kıp. XIII* (among 'wild animals') *al-aril* (error for *al-ayyil*?) *şıđın* (vocalized *şađ.n*; *baqaru'l-wahş* 'wild bovine' *şıđır keyik*) *Hou. 11, 7: XIV şıđın baqaru'l-wahş İd. 58; şuwun al-ayyil; şuwun keyik baqaru'l-wahş 61; a.o. do. 33 (bakır); baqaru'l-wahş şawan (sic, in error) keyik Bul. 10, 8; al-ayyil şıđın do. 10, 14: xv baqaru'l-wahş şıyn* (in margin *şıđın*) *Tuh. 7b. 6* (there is obvious confusion between *sıđın* and *şıđır* here, but all these entries prob. belong here): *Osm. xiv ff. sığın* in several texts, mostly *Pe.* and *Ar.* dict. translating *gawazn*, *gāw-i wahşī*, and the like *TTS I 618; II 813; III 616; IV 680.*

so:ğun (so:ğon) 'onion'. An early l.-w. in Mong., w. Mong. Suff. *-ğina* as *so'ogina* (*XIV, Studies, p. 231*) / *songina* (*Kov. 1386, Haltod 341*). S.i.a.m.l.g. except *SE, NC*, usually as *soğan*, *NE Alt.*, *Tel. soğono*; in *SE, NC* and some other languages displaced by *Pe. piyāz*. Cf. *osğun*, *kuçkundı*: *Uyg. viii ff. Civ. soğunıñ bışurup* 'boil an onion and . . .' *HI I 128; o.o. do. 144-5 (satun); II 16, 11: Xak. XI so:ğun al-başal* 'onion', with either *fatha* or *damma* on the *ğayn*; *so:ğun yılan* *al-huffāt minal-hayyāt* 'a large harmless snake' *Kaş. I 409: XIV Muh. al-başal soğan* *Mel. 78, 3; Rif. 181: Çağ. xv ff. soğan piyāz*, in *Ar. başal San. 244v. 24: Kom. xiv* 'onion' *soğan CCI; Gr.: Kıp. XIII al-başal (ya:wa: and more commonly) şo:ğan Hou. 8, 15: xiv şoğan ditto İd. 59; Bul. 8, 7: xv ditto Kav. 63, 14 (so:ğan); Tuh. 7b. 12.*

S sığun See *sıđın*.

D sakin See *sukim*.

D sakinç (sa:kınç) *N.Ac. fr. sakin-*; originally 'thought', hence 'deep, anxious thought; anxiety', and the like, survives in *SC Uzb. soğınç*: *NW Kk., Nog. sağınış; Kumyk sağınç* 'anxiety': *SW Tkm. sa:ğınç* 'uncertainty; hesitation'; concepts expressed in some other languages by other der. f.'s of *sakin-*. *Türkü viii ff. Man. Chuas. I 18-19 (Z ö:ğ); neçe yavlak sakinç sakinürbiz* 'whatever evil thoughts we think' *Chuas. 293-4; Uyg. viii ff. Man.-A* (within a man's body there are many) *küçlükler köğüller biltğler sakinçlar* 'strengths, mental activities, knowledges, and thoughts' *M III 9, 14-15 (ii)*; in *do. 12, 2 (i) ff.* is an enumeration of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th *sakinç*: *Man. TT II 17, 68-9*

(*bensiz*): *Bud. sakinç* is common; (1) normally, 'thought', e.g. *Sanskrit cittaakalpa* 'way of thinking' *sakinç TT VIII C.19; samkalpā* 'thoughts' *sakinçlar do. E.2; a.o. do. H.3; inça tēp sakinç sakınu* 'he thought as follows' *PP 45, 1-2; 56, 6; yek sakinç* 'a diabolical thought' *do. 56, 5; o.o. U III 14, 13 (i) (sakinç sakınu); TT X passim, etc.*; (2) 'meditation' *TT V 10, 87 (alañadıur-)*; (3) *sakinç* translating the *Bud. technical term samjñā* 'awareness, consciousness' *TT VI 160* (see p. 66, note 157); (4) *küsüş sakinç* seems to mean 'wishes and aspirations' *TT X 501; UV 14, 135: Civ. neğü sakinç sakınsarsen bütmez* 'whatever ideas you have fail to come to fruition' *TT VII 28, 4; o.o. TT I 110 (tétrü)*, etc.: *Xak. XI sakinç al-hamm* 'anxiety, concern' *Kaş. III 374*; four o.o. translated *al-hamm* or *al-huzn* 'grief': *KB ğarıblik sakinçı sarığ kıldı eğ* 'the worry of being a stranger made his cheeks yellow' 498; *sakinç* usually occurs in antithesis to *sevinç* 'pleasure', e.g. *117 (I kutur-)*; o.o. 913, 1087, 3549: *XIII(?) At.* (do not spend too much time on hope (*amal*), what I call 'hope' is *uzun sanmak* 'meditating for a long time') *uzun sanma sakinç üküş kil* 'amal' do not spend a long time in meditation, concentrate on action' 296; a.o. 426 (*kadğū*): *Tef. sakinç* 'thought, thoughts' 259; *Çağ. xv ff. (sakinma ayma sanma* 'remembering, thinking'); *sağınç (sic)* also occurs with this meaning *Vel. 275* (quoth.); *sağınç* (spelt) *taşawur wa andışa wa xayāl* 'meditation, anxiety, reflection' *San. 232v. 9* (quoths.): *Xwar. xiv sakinç* 'thought' *Qutb 154: Kom. xiv* 'thought' *sağınç CCI, CCG; Gr.: Osm. xiv and xv sağınç (sic)* (1) 'thought'; (2) 'anxiety'; (3) perhaps 'hope, aspiration' in five texts *TTS I 587; II 778; III 585; IV 650.*

Dis. V. SĠN-

D sağın - Preliminary note. The *-k-* of *sakin-* was voiced at an unusually early period, cf. *sakinç*. This may have been due to the fact that the first vowel was originally long, cf. the spellings of *sakinç* in *TT VIII*. Thus *fr. XI* there were two *V.s sağın-*. In *Kaş. I sağın-* is listed correctly between *süsün-* and *soğun-*; *2 sağın-* is listed immediately before *sakin-*, three other *V.s* intervening between the two. *Kaş.'s* note shows that he was aware of the unusual status of *2 sağın-*.

D 1 sağın - *Refl. f. of sağ-*; survives only(?) in *SW Osm. sağın-* 'to yield milk, or, metaph., moisture' *RIV 265* (but few other authorities); *Tkm. sağın-* 'to milk for oneself'. *Xak. XI er koyun sağındı*: 'the man pretended to milk his sheep' *Kaş. II 152 (sağınur-, sağınmak)*.

D 2 sağın - See *sakin-*.

D sakin- (*sa:kın-*) *Refl. f. of sa:k-*; originally simply 'to think'; this meaning s.i.s.m.l., but in most it has come to mean 'to think longingly about (something); to desire', or 'to think

anxiously about something, to be worried', and the like. In SW Osm. **sakın-** means 'to take care of oneself, be cautious, be on one's guard against' and (Trans.) 'to protect'. These are meanings appropriate to **sakla-**, **saklan-** and seem to be due to a folk etymology; in Tkm. **sāğın-** (sic) means 'to stop and think'. Other modern forms are NE **sağın-**; SE **Türki sağın-**, **səğin-**; NC **sağın-**; SC **Uzb. soğın-**; NW **sağın-**. More or less syn. w ö:-, q.v. **Türkü VIII sakın-** 'to think', about a dozen occurrences, e.g. **sakıntım** 'I thought' (if you try to distinguish between a lean and a fat ox from a distance, you cannot tell which is which) **ınça sakıntım** 'that is what I thought' *T* 5-6: VIII ff. (a woman put down her cup and bowl and went away) **yanā: edğüti: sakı:nni:ş** 'then she stopped and thought thoroughly' (what am I doing?) *Irkb* 42; o.o. *do.* 58; *Toy.* III 1v. 1 (*ETY II 178*), etc.; *Man. Chuas.* 293-4 (**sakinç**); **Uyg.** VIII **üç karluk yavlak sakinip teze: bardı:** 'the Three Karluk (tribes) had evil thoughts and deserted me' *Şu. N* 11: VIII ff. *Man.-A M I* 10, 19 (**oyun**); *III* 12, 7-9 (iii) (ö:-); *Man. TT III* 137 (**etöz**); *Bud. sakın-* 'to think' is common in such phr. as **ınça tēp sakıntı** 'he thought as follows' *PP* 10, 7-8: **sakinç sakın-do.** 45, 1-2; 56, 6; *U III* 14, 13 (i) (**sakinç**) is syn.; w the Ger. -**ğalı/-gell** it means rather 'to plan, intend', e.g. **ölürgeli . . . sakinsar** 'if they plan to kill' *Kuan.* 27; Sanskrit *na cintayati* 'he does not think' **neş sakınma:sa:ı: TT VIII D.16**; **sakinda:ı** 'thinker' *do.* C.16; o.o. *U II* 9, 1 and 80, 61 (ö:-); *TT V* 22, 21 (**ađırt**); *UŞp.* 97, 25 (**amru:**); *Hüen-ts.* 1896 (kolu:ıa:-); *Civ. ayığ sakinğuçılar* 'those who think, or plan, evil' *TT I* 141; a.o. *do.* 19 (see **sakı:-**); **sakinmiş kergek** 'one must think about, form a mental picture of' (something) *do.* VII 15, 3 ff.; o.o. of **sakin-**, **sakinç sakın-** (28, 4 **sakinç**), and -**ğalı sakın-** in *VII*: **Xak. XI ol mapā: edğü: sağında** (sic) *zanna bi xayr wa admarra* (sic) *dālika fi nafsihi* 'he thought well of me but concealed the fact' (**sağınur**, **sağınma:k**); and one says **er mendin sakındı: hađara** 'annı' 'he was wary of me'; **wa'l-qāf bi hādā aşlab mina'l-awwal** 'the velar sound in this is harder (more positive) than in the first' *Kaş. II* 153 (**sakinur**, **sakinma:k**); **sakinmasa: utsukar** 'if one does not think (*yatafakkār*, at the beginning of something) one is defeated' *I* 242, 17; **barmış neñiğ sakinma:** 'do not worry (*tahtamm*) about wealth that is lost' *III* 361, 3; three o.o. translated *zanna* or *tafakkāra*: **KB kutadımsı kışi kör sakinmiş kerek** 'a fortunate man must be thoughtful' 726; (speak your words well and) **ıdı saknu** 'after deep thought' 1008; o.o. 517, 1112, 4334 (ö:-); XIII(?) *At. sakın* 'think carefully' 173, etc.; a.o. 367 (ét-); *Tef. sakın-* 'to think; to think carefully, be cautious' 259; *xiv Muh. admara sağın- Mel.* 23, 1; (**sa:xlā: Rif.** 103); *fakkara* 'to think, ponder' **sağın-30**, 1 (PU **bü:kşür-** 113); *zanna sağın-* 28, 11; 112; *al-zann sağınmak* 37, 14; 124 (miş-spelt *taşınmak*); **Çağ.** xv ff. **sağın-**

(spelt) (1) *yād kardan* 'to remember, have in mind'; (2) *taşawwur kardan* 'to meditate, imagine'; (3) *hađar kardan* 'to be wary' *San.* 231 v. 16 (quotns.); **Xwar. xiv sağın-** 'to deem (to be)' *Ali* 48: **xiv sakın-** 'to think; to deem; to be wary' *Qutb* 154: **Kom. xiv** 'to think (of); to meditate'; etc. **sağın- CCI, CCG; Gr.** 211 (quotns.): **Kıp. XIII hađara sağın- Hou.** 34, 19: **xiv sağın-** (vocalized *şagan-*) *hasaba* 'to count, reckon' *Id.* 58: **xv** in a para. on the Turkish equivalents of *zanna* as an Intrans. V., *fakara wa tafakkara sağın-* (MS. *şagan-*) . . . *zanna wa hasaba wa xāla* ('to imagine, conceive') **şağın-** (MS. *şağın-wa şap-*) all other meanings of *zanna sağın-* (sic) *Kav.* 29, 5 ff.; *taħarrasa* 'to be wary' **sakin-Tuh.** 10a. 13; a.o. 14b. 9 (kizle:- cf. **sakla:-**); **Osm. xv sakın-** 'to protect' in one text *TTS IV* 654: **xvi** 'to keep one's distance'; in one text *I* 592: **sağın-** 'to think' *II* 778: **xviii sakın-** in *Rūmi hađar kardan San.* 232v. 14 (quotn.)

D sağın- Refl. f. of **sığ-**; usually 'to take refuge in or with (some place, someone, *Dat.*); to trust, rely on (someone *Dat.*)'. Survives in NC **Kır.**, **Kzx. sıyın-**; SC **Uzb. siğın-**; NW **Kk.**, **Kumyk sıyın-**; SW **Az.**, **Osm.**, **Tkm. siğın-**. NE **Alt.**, **Tel. siğın-** 'to shrink' is a Sec. f. of **sikin-**, Refl. f. of **sık-**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud.* (the hero *Arjuna* . . .) **bilekin siğanıp** 'interlacing his forearms' *U II* 25, 15-16 (this should prob. be read **sikanıp** (**sikinıp**) 'pressing together'); (the maral deer . . .) **yērke yapşını siğindilar** 'sought safety pressing themselves against the ground' *IV* 34, 69; **Xak. xi keyik turuğka:** (MS. *turağka:*) **siğındı: iltacā'l-waḥş ilā'l-ma'qil** 'the wild animal took refuge in the place of shelter'; also used of anything that has taken shelter (*lāda*) in something else; hence one says **men tepri:ke: siğınur:men a'edü bi'llāh** 'I ask God for protection' *Kaş. II* 152 (**siğınur:**, **siğınma:k**); a.o. *II* 160, 26: **KB sapar ok siğındım** 'I have asked Thee for protection' 29; o.o. 451 (**kö:şik**), 2158, 3790, 5125: **XIII(?) Tef. siğın-** 'to ask (God) for protection; to take shelter' 258 (**sağın-**); 270: **xiv Muh. iktanna** 'to hide oneself' **siğın- Mel.** 23, 5; *Rif.* 104; *al-iktinān siğınmak* 35, 16; 121: **Çağ.** xv ff. **siğın-** (1) *guncida şudan* 'to be contained in (something)'; (2) *dāxil wa multaci şudan* 'to surrender, take refuge' *San.* 253v. 7A (quotns.); **Xwar. XIII siğın-** 'to rely on' *Ali* 28 (and **siğındır-** 'to cause to seek refuge' 57); **xiv ditto Qutb** 151: **Kom. xiv siğın/ sıyın-** 'to take refuge with' *CCG; Gr.*: **Kıp. XIII iltacā mina'l-ilticā siğın- Hou.** 37, 8; *lāda mina'l-malād wa'l-ilticā siğın- do.* 43, 16: **xv ilticā sıyın-** (in margin **siğın-**) *Tuh.* 5a. 12; *ittasa'a* 'to be expanded, filled' (**yayın-f**) **siğın- do.** 5b. 3; *ta'assafa* 'to regret, be sorry' **siğın- do.** 9b. 9 (sic, dubious); *rahana* ('to rely on'), *wa iltacā wa istamada* ('to have recourse to') **siğın-** (in margin **siğın-**) *do.* 17b. 8; *lāda wa iltacā sıyın- do.* 39a. 3.

VUD soğun- (**soğın-**)/**suğun-** *Hap. leg.*; in its first meaning Refl. f. of **soğın-**; the meaning

of the Ar. translation of the second phr. is disputed, but a Refl. f. of *suğ-* in the sense of 'to drain oneself off' would suit it. **Xak. XI ER soğundi:** 'the man became cold' (*tabarrada*); and one says **ER soğundi:** *istağba'l-racul mina'l-bawl* 'the man relieved himself of his urine' (etc.) *Kaş. II* 152 (**soğunur, soğunma:k**).

VUD sokun- this V. is vocalized both **sıkın-** and **sokun-** in *Kaş.* but the Uyğ. phr. points clearly to the latter; in the absence of an Indirect Obj. it can be taken as **sokun-** rather than **sukun-** with the basic meaning of 'to rub oneself hard' or the like, but this is not wholly satisfactory. **SW Osm. xv to xvii sokun-** 'to put (an ornament) on (one's head); to plant (e.g. rose trees) in (the ground)' represents an earlier ***sukun-**. **Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. tırrak bıçğu saç sokunğu künlér** 'days for cutting the nails and washing the hair' *TT VII* 32, 19-20; **küskü künde sokunsar bay bolur** 'if a man washes it on a Mouse Day, he becomes rich' *do.* 33, 2-3; a.o.o.: **Uç XI urağut başım sokundu: iğtasalati'l-mara'a** 'the woman washed herself' (should be 'her head'); this is a word (*luğa*, used) in *Uç Kaş. II* 153 (**sokunur, sokunma:k**).

Tris. SĞN

PUD soğançığ pec. to Uyğ. Bud. where it is normally an epithet of **nom** 'doctrine' and translates Chinese *miao* 'excellent, wonderful, lovely' (*Giles* 7,857, see *PP*, p. 249, note 2. *Prima facie* a Dev. (rather than a Den.) N./A. in -**çığ**, but as it has no plausible etymology it may be a l.-w. Kom. xiv 'heel' **sowunçak CCI, Gr.**, which survives in NW Kar. T. **soğançix R IV** 529, is obviously a different word. **Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. soğançığ bar atlığ ertini teg** 'like the lovely jewel called *bara* (Sanskrit) *TT V* 22, 31; **soğançığ öğ körk** 'lovely form' (Sanskrit *riipa*) *Suv.* 164, 20; a.o. *Kuan.* 172; **soğançığ ünliğ** 'with a lovely voice' *do.* 203; with **nom PP** 46, 4 (**tatılığ**); *TT VI* 25; *Hüen-ts.* 160, etc.

D sakinçliğ (sa:kinçliğ) P.N./A. fr. **sakinç;** 'having . . . thoughts'. N.o.a.b. **Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit pāpiyam** 'wicked' **ayığ sa:kinçliğ TT VIII G.34; alku ünliğlarka edğü sakinçliğ** 'with kindly thoughts for all creatures' *USp.* 43, 12-13; **sakinçliğ** 'anxious' *U II* 20, 4 (ata); **Xwar. xiv sakinçliğ** 'thoughtful' *Qutb* 154.

D sakinçsiz (sa:kinçsiz) Priv. N./A. fr. **sakinç;** n.o.a.b. **Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. sakinçsiz süzük köpüllüğ** 'with a pure mind, free from (anxious) thoughts' *TT IX* 95; **Xak. XI KB** (associate freely with the farmers and) **boğuzdın sıyar sen sakinçsiz tiril** 'and so far as your throat (i.e. food needs) is concerned live free from care' 440r.

D sakinuk (sa:kinuk) Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. **sakin-**; 'thoughtful; a profound thinker; cautious; and the like. N.o.a.b. **Xak. XI KB sakinuk** is fairly common as an epithet of

commendation; (listen to the words of) **sakinuk kişi** 'the thoughtful man' (the thoughtful man is a leader of men) 1063; o.o. 58 (**té:tkik**), 1266, 1442, 2186 (**2 uruğluğ**); **xiii(?) Tef. taqi** 'God-fearing' **sakinuk** 259; (**Xwar. xiv sakinukluk** 'caution; thoughtfulness' *Qutb* 153); **Osm. xiv** (God accepts the sacrifices of) **sakinıklardan ve eyülerden** 'the pious and good' *TTS I* 592.

?**D sağnağ:** Hap. leg.; *al-qar*' means both 'a gourd' and 'a pustule'; either might be meant here. *Prima facie* a Dev. N. of the same form as **karnağ:**, q.v., which it follows, but with no obvious etymological connections. **Xak. XI sağnağ:** *al-qar'u'l-yābis* ('dry') *Kaş. I* 491.

D sağınlı Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. sağın. Xak. XI sağınlığ er 'a man who owns milch animals' (*halā'ib*) *Kaş. I* 499.

D soğunluğ P.N./A. fr. **soğun;** survives in **SW Osm. soğanlı. Xak. XI soğunluğ tağ** 'a mountain full of wild onions' (*al-unşul*) *Kaş. I* 499.

Dis. SĞR

I sağır 'a game battue'; n.o.a.b. Several Kip. authorities use this spelling for **sığır**, but that is prob. a mere error. Not connected with **sağır** 'deaf', a word of unknown origin first noted in **xiv Muh. Mel.** 46, 7; *Rif.* 139 and **Kip. xiv İd.** 58 (**sağır**), 60 (**şanğır**) and surviving in **SW Osm. Türkü VIII ff. İrkB** 63 (**İçre**): **Xak. XI sağır** (first syllable unvocalized) 'a kind of hunt (*şayd*) by the king and common people; the king scatters (*yabuıf*) the people in thickets and open spaces (*al-acām wa'l-fayāfi*) to collect the wild animals (*al-wuhūş*) and drive them towards him, and he stands and shoots at his own convenience (*bayn yadayhi*) without tiring himself out looking for them' *Kaş. I* 364.

F 2 sağır no doubt l.-w. fr. **Pe. sāgar** 'cup, goblet'; *Kaş.*'s translation suggests that it was a sort of rhyton. Cf. **sağrak. Xak. XI sa:ğır maxrūt ka-hay'ati'l-minhāz yuc'al fihi'l-şarāb** 'a conical vessel in the shape of a mortar in which wine is put' *Kaş. I* 406; **xiv Muh.(?) laysa fi'l-kūz mā'** 'there is no water in the jug' **sağarda: su: yo:k Rif.** 92 (prob. the **Pe.** word itself).

sığır 'a large bovine', perhaps a generic term; the exact meaning is discussed, not quite completely or accurately, in *Shcherbak*, p. 96. It can hardly originally have meant 'cow' since that was **inge:k**, q.v. Survives in **SE Türki sığır/siyir** 'cow'; **NC. Kir., Kzx. sıyır** 'cow'; **SC Uzb. sığır** 'cow'; **NW Kar. sığır** 'ox'; **sıyır** 'cow' (*Shcherbak*); **Kk., Kumyk, Nog. sıyır** 'cow'; **Kaz. sıyer** 'cow'; **SW Az. sığır** 'large bovine'; **Osm. sığır** 'bull, cow, ox, buffalo'; **Tkm. sığır** 'cow'. **Xak. XI sığır al-baqar** 'bovine'; **su:v sığırı: al-cāmūs** '(water) buffalo', that is 'water bovine' *Kaş. I* 364; o.o., same translation *II* 79, 21 (**müpreş-**); 189 (**süsğir-**); **xiv Muh. al-baqar**

şığır/şığır *Mel.* 7, 14; 71, 1; *Rif.* 72, 172; 'the ox year' *şığır yılı*: 80, 18; 185 (cf. u.d): **Çağ.** xv ff. **şığır** (spelt) *gâw-i nar* 'a male bovine' *San.* 254r. 3 (and several phr.); **Xwar.** xiv **şığır** 'bovine' *Qutb* 151 (*şağır*), 164; **Kom.** xiv 'ox' **şığır**; 'buffalo' *su şığır CCI*; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** xiii *baqaru'l-wahş şığır* (MS. *şağır*) **keyik** *Hou.* 11, 7; *al-baqar muşlaqâ* 'a generic term for bovines' **şığır** (*şağır*) *do.* 14, 8; *al-câmûs şu*: **şığır**: (invocalized) *do.* 14, 20; xiv **şığır al-baqar** *Id.* 58; *Bul.* 7, 7; *al-câmûs şu*: **şığır**: (*şgâmus*) *do.* 7, 10; *baqaru'l-wahş şawan keyik/keyik şığır* *do.* 10, 8; xv **şır/şığır al-baqar** *Kav.* 5, 19; *al-baqara* 'cow' **şığır** (*şağır*) *do.* 62, 2; *baqara* (Inekf) **şığır** *Tuh.* 7b. 6 (and see **şığun**).

VU şukar Hap. leg.; Aor. Participle, used as a N., prob. of **suk-** in the sense of 'one who pushes (with his forehead)' (but has no horns to pierce with). **Xak.** xi **sukar** 'any animal that has no horns, or any man that has no hair on his head' (so that it is) like his temples (*nahwa'l-şudğayn*) like the Turks (*ha'l-Turkiya*); hence one says **sukar** *koy* 'a hornless (*cammâ*) sheep' *Kaş.* I 411.

VU şuğur 'marmot'; Benveniste suggested in *Journal asiatique*, vol. 236, Pt. 2, p. 184 that this is a l.-w. fr. Pe. *şuğur*, but that means 'porcupine'; *al-wabr* is a small fur-bearing animal which hibernates (*Red.* 'the Syrian coney, *Hyrax syriacus*' in Osm.). **Xak.** xi **şuğur al-wabr**, *wahwa duwaybba şibhu'l-waral* 'the marmot, a small animal like (the size of) a large poisonous lizard' (*Red.* 'the white-throated regenia or varan, *Regenia albogularis*'); its skin is used to make rain-coats (*al-mimşar*) *Kaş.* I 363; a.o. II 227 (*tonçuk-*); **Kıp.** xiii (among 'wild animals', *al-samir* 'sable' *şawşar* (corruption of *Pe. susmâr*) . . .) *al-nims* 'weasel, ferret, etc.' **şu:ğır** (*sic*) *şawşar* *Hou.* 11, 14.

şağrı: originally 'raw hide'; thence 'leather from the hindquarters of a horse', and thence 'the hindquarters of a horse'; in this sense s.i.a.m.l.g. w. large phonetic changes, e.g. NE **Tuv. sar**: NC **Kır. soru**, Kzx. **sawır**: NW **sawır/sawır/sawır**; the origin of English 'shagreen'. **Xak.** xi **şağrı**: 'raw hide' (*al-zarğab*); and 'the surface' (*adım*) is called **şağrı**; hence one says **yêr şağrı:sı**: 'the surface and face (*wa wachuhu*) of the ground', and **kışl: şağrı:sı**: **yüz** 'a man's hide is his face', because it is the hardest and thickest part of his skin and endures heat and cold *Kaş.* I 421; o.o. I 152 (*etüklüg*); III 350 (*kirtişlar*): xiv *Muh.* (under 'cobblers' wares) *himuxt* (Pe.) 'thick leather' **şağrı**: *Mel.* 59, 14; *Rif.* 158: **Çağ.** xv ff. **şağrı**: (spelt) *kafal* 'the hind-quarters', and metaph. 'the hide (*püst*) on the hindquarters of a horse or ass, which is tanned', in Pe. *himuxt* *San.* 232r. 1; **Kom.** xiv 'leather' **şağrı** *CCI*; *sawır* *CCG*; *Gr.*

şığra: Hap. leg.; being **Oğuz** perhaps a l.-w. Atalay plausibly suggests a connection w. **Kıp.** xiv **şığrak mā bayna'l-aşbu'ayn** 'the space between two fingers' *Id.* 58; a l.-w. might well

occur in two forms. **Oğuz** xi **şığra**: *al-facc wa'l-wādī* 'ravine, valley' *Kaş.* I 422.

D şukru: Hap. leg.; Ger. of ***sukur-**, Caus. f. of **suk-**, used as an Adv. **Xak.** xi one says **evke**: **sukru**: *kirdim* 'I entered the house intruding without permission' (*dāmira(n) min ğayr iğn*; i.e. 'pushing my way in') *Kaş.* I 422.

DF şağrak 'cup, goblet'; prima facie a Dim. f. of 2 **sağır**, but *Steingass* lists this as a Pe. word and both may be Pe. Survives in SW Osm. (*Red.* 1060). **Xak.** xi **şağrak**: 'a cup or goblet (*al-qa'b wa'l-kās*) out of which one drinks' *Kaş.* I 471 (prov.); o.o. I 100, 7; 468, 8; xiii(?) *Tef. şağrak* 'cup'; xiv *Muh. al-küz* 'jug' **sakra:k** *Mel.* 69, 7; **şağrak** *Rif.* 170; *al-qihf* 'cranium' **baş şağrakı**: 46, 2; 139: **Çağ.** xv ff. **şağrak kûza-i lûladâr** 'a jug with a spout'; also pronounced **şığrak** *San.* 232v. 2; reverse entry 253v. 28: **Xwar.** xiv **şağrak** 'goblet' *Qutb* 151; **Kom.** xiv 'cranium' **savrak** *CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** xiv **şağrak al-hunâb** 'a wooden bowl' *Id.* 58; **Osm.** xiv ff. **şağrak** (occasionally in xiv **soğrak**) 'cup, goblet', etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 589; II 779; III 581; IV 651.

Dis. V. SĞR-

?E **şağur**- *See şuğur*-.

sıkir- 'to whistle'; survives only(?) in NE **Kür.** **sikir-**/**şikkir-** *R IV* 609-12; **Khak.**, **Tuv. şığır-**; there does not seem to be any widely distributed word for 'to whistle'. **Xak.** xi **kuş sıklırdı**: 'the bird whistled' (*şaffara*); and one says **kışl: sıklırdı**: 'the man whistled' *Kaş.* II 83 (**sıkarar**, **sıkirma:k**): xiv *Muh.*(?) *şaffara şı:kir-* *Rif.* 111 (only); *al-şafir sıklırmak* 176 (*Mel.* 73, 11 *ça:ğırma:k*).

D şığur- Caus. f. of **şığ-**; 'to insert, or fit (something *Acc.*, into something *Dat.*)'. N.o.a.b. Cf. **şığtur-** and see **sıkur-**. **Xak.** xi ol **unuğ kabka**: **şığurdı**: 'he inserted (*adxala wa anca'a*) a large quantity of flour into a small container' (*al-zarf*); also used of other things when he fitted them (*avusa'ahu*) into something by force and pressure (*bi-şidda wa rahl*) *Kaş.* II 81 (**şığurur**, **şığurma:k**): *KB* (I have heard what you said and) **könülke şığurdım** *an* 'have driven it into my mind' 3860: **Çağ.** xv ff. **şığur-** (-*dı*, -*ğay*) *şığur-Vel.* 287 (quotn.); **şığur-** (spelt) Caus. f. of **şığ-**, *guncânidan* 'to cause to be contained; to fit (something into something)' *San.* 253r. 19 (quotns.): **Osm.** xiv and xiv **şığur-** ditto; in a few texts *TTS* II 813; III 617; IV 681.

PUD sıklar- the **V.** in the **Uyg.** texts below does not obviously have the same meaning as **şığur-** and may be a Caus. f. of **sık-**, lit. 'to cause to squeeze' or the like. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Mân. uluğ yarlıkanchu köpülüş üze olarnı barça sikurup** 'pressing them all with your great compassionate mind' *TT III* 90-100; 118-19: **Bud.** (we have sent a modest gift) **küşüşürmüz ol sıklarur anı yarlıkazun** 'our wish is that he may deign to take it to himself (?) and accept it' *Hüen-ts.* 2026-7.

VUD **suğur-** Caus. f. of **suğ-**; 'to have (something *Acc.*) drained off (something *Abl.*)' and the like. Consistently spelt **suğur-** in the main entry in *Kaş.*, but this is clearly an error. Survives in NC Kir. **sur-**; Kzx. **sur-** 'to draw (a sword), pull out (teeth), winnow (grain)'; SC Uzb. **suğur-** ditto: NW Kk. **suwir-**; Kaz. **sur-**; Kumyk **suwir-**; Nog. **suwir-** ditto. **Xak. XI er su:v suğurdi:** 'the man gulped down (*'abba*) the water'; and one says **kum su:v suğurdi:** 'the sand absorbed (*naşafa*) the water'; **Karluk XI ol kurut suğurdi:** 'he drained off (*anşafa*) the liquid from the dried cut cheese (*al-aqit*) so that it became cheese': **Barsğan XI ol yoka:ru: yar:in suğurdi:** 'he spat (*bazaga*) towards the sky'; the other (Turks) say **sođtı: Kaş. II 80 (suğurur, suğurmak)** (see above); prov.); a.o. **suğurdi: II 15 (suğ-): Çağ. xv ff. suğur-** (-dı, etc.) **çıkar-** 'to draw out, pull out' *Vel.* 296 (quotns.); **suğur-** (spelt) 'to pull or bring (*birün haşidan wa dar-âwardan*) something out of something else', e.g. a sword from the scabbard, an arrow from a wound, a hair from milk *San.* 244v. 6 (quotns.).

D **suğrut-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **suğur-**; lit. 'to have (things) pulled out, pulled about', etc. **Xak. XI ol anıñ evin suğruttı:** (MS. *suğrattı:*) 'he searched (*bahağa*) his house, and saw everything that was in it' *Kaş. II 332 (suğrutu:r, suğrutma:k)*.

VUD **siğriş-** Hap. leg.; second syllable unvocalized; Caus. f. of **siğur-** with a meaning parallel to that of **siğın-**, 'to provide shelter for one another' or the like. **Xak. XI olar: bî:r birke: siğrişdi:** 'they strengthened (or supported, *makkana*) one another' *Kaş. II 212 (siğrişu:r, siğrişma:k)*.

D **sikriş-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **sikir-**. **Xak. XI ular: barça: sikrişti:** 'the partridges all whistled (*saffarat*) together'; also used of snakes, etc., when they whistle (or hiss) *Kaş. II 213 (sikrişu:r, sikrişma:k)*.

D **suğruş-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **suğur-** with a connotation of totality. **Xak. XI kumlar: suvuğ suğruşdi:** (MS. *suğruşdı:*) 'the sand (completely) absorbed (*tanaşafat*) the water' (etc.) *Kaş. II 212 (suğruşu:r, suğruşma:k; rā'* unvocalized).

Tris. SĞR

?D **sığırçuk** the form, Dim. f. fr. **sığır**, is deceptive, and perhaps cloaks a l.-w.; a kind of small bird, original meaning obscure; survives, meaning 'starling', in SC Uzb. **çuğurçık**; NW Kumyk **siyirtçis**; SW (Az. **siğırçin**); Osm. **sığırçık**. NE Tel. **sığırçık** 'grass-hopper' like other NE words **siğirtki/sığirtkiç** is prob. der. fr. **sikir-** and not connected. **Xak. XI sığırçuk** (MS. *siğırçık al-tayhüc* (l.-w. fr. Pe. *tihū*) 'partridge' or 'quail'? *Kaş. I 501; sığırçuk* (sic) ditto *I 505, 24; xv Muh. zurzur* 'starling' *sığırçuk Mel. 73, 3; Rif. 176:* (Çağ. xv ff. **sığırçin** 'a black bird with white spots', in Pe. *sār* 'starling' *San.*

254r. 4): **Kom. xiv** 'dove' (?) **sığırçık CCI; Gr.: Kip. XIII al-zurzur sığırçuk Hou. 10, 10; xiv ditto Bul. 11, 14; xv zurzur sıyırşık** (sic) *Tuh. 18a. 11; Osm. XVIII sığırçık/sığırçuk* the same as (Çağ.) **sığırçin, sār**; also called **sığır kuşı San.** 254r. 5.

sakırku: 'a tick'; perhaps a l.-w. Survives in SW Osm. **sakırğa;** Tkm. **sakirtğa** and prob. NE *Tuv. sarğı;* NW Kumyk **kasirtğa;** Nog. **kasartki**; most other languages use Pe. *kana*. **Xak. XI sakırku:** (*qāf* carries both *fatha* and *kasra*) **al-quirād 'a tick' Kaş. I 489; Kip. xiv şakurğa: al-quirād Id. 59; xv qurād** (VU köne; Tkm. **kışılıtki;** in margin) **şakırğa Tuh. 29a. 12.**

sıkırka:n 'a kind of large rat'; perhaps a l.-w. Pec. to *Kaş. Xak. XI sıkırka:n* 'a kind of large rat' (*mina'l-cirādān*) *Kaş. I 521; sıçğa:n takı: sıkırka:n al-curd wa'l-fāra* 'rats and mice' *II 263, 22.*

VUD **sokarlaç** Hap. leg.; prob. a l.-w.; the Suff. -laç, which is very rare, is prob., like -va:ç, foreign (?Iranian). **Xak. XI sokarlaç bōrk** 'a tall (*al-şawila*) hat' *Kaş. I 493.*

D **sığırılığ P.N./A. fr. sığır;** n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI sığırılığ er 'a cattle-owner' (dū baqar) Kaş. I 495.**

VUD **suğurluğ** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **suğur. Xak. XI suğurluğ tağ** 'a mountain full of marmots' (*wabr*) *Kaş. I 494.*

Tris. V. SĞR-

VUD **sağurul-** Hap. leg.; if this could be read as **suğurul-** (the script is Uyğ., and such a mistake is possible), Pass. f. of **suğur-**, which gives reasonable sense. **Türkü VIII ff. Man.** (because they did not know the beneficent God) **sağurulğay örtengey otluğ tamu içinde** 'they will be sucked down and burnt in fiery hell' *M III 7, 11* (ii).

D **sığırila-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **sığır. Xak. XI ol anı: sığırila:dı:** 'he reckoned that he was an ox (*baqar*) and traced his ancestry back to one' (*nasabahu ilayhi*) *Kaş. III 331 (sığırila:r, sığırila:ma:k)*.

D **sağrıla:-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **sağrı. Xak. XI ol köniğ sağrıla:dı: ittaxadı'l-cild zarğab** 'he made the skin into raw hide' *Kaş. III 353 (sağrıla:r, sağrıla:ma:k)*.

Dis. SĞŞ

D **sakış (sa:kış)** Dev. N. fr. **sa:k-**; originally 'counting, calculation'; in the medieval period in some languages it came to mean 'thought, care, worry', and so more or less converged w. **sakinç;** survives in this sense as **sağış/sağış** in most NE languages and NW *Kaz., R IV 270. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. ayığ kilinçarımız sanı sakışı idi yok* 'our evil deeds are quite innumerable (Hend.)' *TT IV 6, 25; a.o. VI 54; Civ. bēş ğhalar yorıkı sakış* (sic not *sayış*, see facsimile) 'enumeration of the move-

ments of the five planets (Sanskrit l.-w.) *TT VII 1, 5*; *bés otuz sakış* 'number 25' *do.* 21, 3; a.o.o.: *Xak. XI* (I was counting ('*adadtu*) the revolutions of the Great Bear) *sakış içrez küniüm tuğdı*: 'and while I was counting them (*fi dälîka'l-'adad*) my sun rose' *Kaş. III 247, 25*; n.m.e.: *KB* (the gold and silver which I have collected lies idle) *maña teğdi sakış anıñdin ülüş* 'my (only) share in them is counting them' 1363; o.o. 9 (*katıl-*), 367 (*tüket-*), 2220 (*seç-*, *sakla-*), 4048 (*ağıcı-*): XIII(?) *Tef. sakış* 'counting, calculation' 260; XIV *Muh. yawmu'l-hisâb* 'the day of reckoning' *sa:ğış gü:n Mel. 44, 14*; *Rif. 138 (sa:kış): Çağ. xv ff. sa:ğış jumâra wa hisâb* 'computation, reckoning' *San. 232v. 6* (quoting): *Xwar. XIV sakış* 'thought, reckoning' *Qutb 154*; *sakış kıldılar* 'they counted up' *Nahc. 119, 5*; *sakışı yok* 'are innumerable' *do.* 260, 4; *Kom. XIV sakış et-* 'to decide' (to do something): *Kip. XIII al-hisâb sa:ğış Hou. 22, 2*; XIV *sa:ğış ditto Id. 58*; *al-'adad sa:ğış Bul. 12, 10*; *Osm. XIV ff. sa:ğış* 'calculation, numbering'; common down to XVII *TTS I 588*; *II 778*; *III 586*; *IV 650*.

D sıkış Dev. N. (with Recip. connotation) fr. *sık-*; n.o.a.b. (*Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. sıkış* in *U II 73, 2* (iii) seems to be a misreading of *sıkış*): *Xak. XI sıkış al-zahma wa'l-taşâdum* 'crowding together, colliding' *Kaş. I 368*.

E sakış See *sakız* *Uyg. Civ.*

Dis. V. SĞŞ-

D sa:ğış- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *sağ-*. *Xak. XI olar ikki: süft sa:ğışdı*: those two competed in milking' (*fi habîl-'laban*); also used for helping *Kaş. II 101 (sa:ğışur, sa:ğışma:k)*.

D sıkış- Co-op. f. of *sık-*; survives in SW *Az. sıkış-*; *Osm. sıkış-* 'to be crowded together, compressed; to be urgent', and the like. *Xak. XI ol maña: üzüm sıkışdı*: 'he helped me to press (*fi 'aşr*) the grapes'; also for to compete (MS. in error 'to help'); and one says *klış: sıkışdı*: 'the people crowded together (*izdahama*) until the place was full' *Kaş. II 104 (sıkışur, sıkışma:k)*.

D soğış- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *soğı-*- with a connotation of totality. *Xak. XI ö:ğ soğışdı*: (MS. *soğışdı*:) *tawaccaha'l-samân li'l-burûda* 'the season tended to coldness' (i.e. the cold season came) *Kaş. II 101 (soğışur, soğışma:k, sic)*.

D sokuş- Recip. f. of *sok-*; properly 'to beat, crush one another', and the like, but in the early period often 'to meet, encounter one another' with no implications of violence. S.i.a.m.l.g. in NE, NC, NW *soğuş-/soğış-*, and the like, in SE, SC, SW *sokuş*- usually meaning 'to beat one another, to fight'. There seems to be no certain occurrence of *sokuş-*. *Türkü VIII ff. sokuş-* 'to meet (someone, usually *Dat.*, once *Acc.*)' is common *IrKB 2* and 16 (*utru:*), 6 (*toğuz*), 27, 35, 47 (*ömele:-*),

49: *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. PP 18, 1 (kikşür-): Civ. tütüşke sokuşur* 'one gets involved in a quarrel' *TT VII 36, 5*; *bay bolur edğü yultuzka sokuşur* 'one becomes rich and meets a lucky star' *do.* 37, 3-4: *Xak. XI ol maña: tuz sokuşdı*: 'he helped me to crush (*fi dağq*) the salt' (etc.); also used for competing *Kaş. II 104 (sokuşur, sokuşma:k)*: *Çağ. xv ff. sokuş-* (1) *ba-yah dıgar furû burdan* 'to carry one another down' (perhaps *sokuş-*, see *suk-*); (2) 'to bite (*gazidan*) one another' *San. 245r. 15*.

Tris. SĞŞ

D sakışçı: N.Ag. fr. *sakış*; 'accountant' and the like. N.o.a.b. *Xak. XI KB (the wazir) sakışçı gerek bolsa bilge tetik* 'must be a knowledgeable and quick-witted accountant' (. . . the whole work of a *wazir* is *sakışlar* 'calculations') 2218; XIV *Muh. hâsib* 'accountant' *sa:ğışçı: Mel. 57, 5*; *sakışçı: Rif. 155*.

D sakışlığ P.N./A. fr. *sakış*; survives in some NE and NW languages as *sağıştığ, sağıştu:*, *sağışlı*, etc. *R IV 272* for 'having a . . . mind or disposition; intelligent; anxious', etc. *Xak. XI KB* (he managed all his affairs, and) *sakışlığ bitip kođı barça barın* 'made a written list, with figures, of all his property' 1722; a.o. 2997: XIII(?) *Tef. sakışlığ* 'having a (pre-determined) number' 260.

D sıkışlık Hap. leg.; A.N. fr. *sıkış*; 'worry, concern', etc. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. TT VIII B.6 (azkîfîa:)*.

D sakışsız Priv. N./A. fr. *sakış*; 'incalculable, innumerable'. Syn. w., and often used in Hend. w., *sansız*. N.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. sansız sakışsız tepriler yekler* 'innumerable gods and demons' *TT VI 431*: (*Xak.*) XIII(?) *Tef. sansız sakışsız 261* (under *san*): *Xwar. XIV sakışsız* 'countless' *Qutb 154* (under *sakış*); *sansız sakışsız Nahc. 399, 1*.

Dis. SĞZ

sağız/sakız *Kaş.* distinguishes these two words, but the meanings are very similar; perhaps both are later forms of **sa:kız*, but the Tkm. f. is *sakız*. S.i.a.m.l.g., meaning 'gum, resin', and the like, in a wide range of forms: NE *sağış/sağış/sas R IV 269, 287, 394*; SE *Türki sağız*; NC *sağız*; SC *Uzb. sakıç (sic)*; NW *sağız/sakız*; SW *Osm., Tkm. sakız*; Çuv. *soxâr/suxâr Ash. XI 218*. *Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. kulak sakızı bolsa* 'if he has wax in the ears' *H I 56* (not *sakız* 'dirty' as suggested by Arat); a.o. *II 28, 137*: *Xak. XI sağız al-'ilk* 'gum, resin': *sağız toprak al-'alşâl wa'l-'finu'l-hurr* 'clay (or loam), unadulterated clay': *sakız kull luzüca* 'any viscous substance' which sticks to the clothes, like thickened fruit-juice (*al-rubb*), etc. *Kaş. I 365*; *XIV Muh. (al-'misk 'musk) yıpar*: *al-kundur* 'frankincense' *sakız Rif. 162* (in *Mel. 63, 15* *yıpar* has fallen out and *ka:şlık*, q.v., has come under *al-kundur*): *Çağ. xv ff.*

sakkız (so spelt) 'a gum (*şamgī*) which flows from a tree', in Ar. *ilku'l-buṭm* ('turpentine') *San.* 232v. 22; **Kom.** XIV 'gum mastic' **sakız CCI**; **Gr.**: **Kip.** XIII *al-'ilk sakız Hou.* 18, 9;

D *sıǵız See **sıǵza:-**.

D sıǵza:ǵ Dev. N. fr. **sıǵza:-**; lit. 'something inserted or fitted in' (between two things); survives in SW Osm. **sıǵza** 'the gusset of a garment' (*Sami* 847). **Xak.** XI **sıǵzaǵ** (MS. *sıǵzıǵ*) *al-kalb wahwa sayr yuc'al bayn al-xarzatayn fi'l-xuff wa nahwili* 'the strip of leather which is put between the two rows of stitches in a boot and the like' (the boot in this case seems to have been a top boot with a narrow strip of leather inserted (at the front or more probably the back) between the two edges of the piece of leather forming the main part of the top); **sıǵzaǵ** (MS. *sıǵzıǵ*) 'a patch' (*al-ri'ba*) between two things; and 'a toothpick' (*xılalu'l-asnān*) is called **tıǵ sıǵza:ǵı**; **Kaş.** I 464; **Kip.** XIV **sıǵza:** *tauqu'l-qamı* 'the collar of a shirt' *İd.* 58.

Dis. V. SĞZ-

D sıǵza:- Hap. leg., but see **sıǵza:ǵ**; **Den.** V. fr. ***sıǵız** Dev. N. fr. **sıǵ-** meaning 'something inserted or fitted in'; 'to insert, or fit (something between two other things)'. **Xak.** XI **ol tıǵ sıǵza:dı**: 'he picked (*xallala*) his teeth with a tooth-pick'; and one says **ol etik yı:sin** (first *yā'* undotted) **sıǵza:dı**: *cadara'l-kalb fi'l-xuff* 'he fitted the strip of leather (between the two seams) in the boot' (see **sıǵza:ǵ**); also used of anything when it has been inserted (*udxıla*) between two things under pressure (*bi-tadviq*) **Kaş.** III 283 (**sıǵzar**, **sıǵza:ma:k**).

D sıǵzal- Hap. leg.; **Pass.** f. of **sıǵza:-**. **Xak.** XI **bir ne:ǵ birke: sıǵzaldı**: 'one thing was inserted (*taaxxala*) into another under pressure' (*bi-kulfa*); as a handle is forced into the socket of an axe or spade and fixed (*yastadd*) in it, or a strip of leather is inserted between the two rows of stitches (in a boot) **Kaş.** II 232 (**sıǵzalur**, **sıǵzalma:k**).

Tris. SĞZ

saǵızǵa:n 'magpie'; an old animal name ending in **-ǵan**. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. various phonetic changes, with a metathesis only in SW Az. **saǵzaǵan**; Osm. **saksasǵan**. **Uyǵ.** VIII ff. **Bud.** *TT VI* 95 (kızıl); **Xak.** XI **kuş yavuzı: saǵızǵan** (MS. *saǵızǵa:n*) 'the worst (kind of) bird is a magpie' (*al-'aq'aq*) **Kaş.** I 439, 6; n.m.e.: **xiv Muh.** *al-'aq'aq saǵızǵan Mel.* 73, 3; **Rif.** 176 (vocalized *sıǵızǵa:n*): **Çağ.** xv ff. **sakızǵan saǵızǵan Vel.** 276; **saksasǵan** (*sic*) *kalāğ-i ablaq* 'magpie', in Ar. *'aq'aq San.* 232v. 22; **Kip.** XIII *al-'aq'aq saǵızǵan* (?; unvocalized) *Hou.* 10, 19; **xiv saǵasǵan al-'aq'aq**; **Tkm.** **sakasǵan İd.** 58 (one MS. has different vocalization); *al-'aq'aq saǵasǵan* (*sic*) *Bul.* 12, 6; **xv abı zırayq** 'crow' *va'l-'aq'aq saǵasǵan Tuh.* 4b. 10.

D saǵızlıǵ/sakızlıǵ P.N./A. fr. **saǵız/sakız**; s.i.s.m.l. w. similar phonetic changes. **Xak.** XI **saǵızlıǵ er** 'a man who owns chewing gum' (*'ilk yumdaǵ*); **saǵızlıǵ yér** 'ground containing unadulterated clay' (*fına hurra*); **sakızlıǵ to:n** 'a garment with viscous substances sticking to it' (*ta'alluqu'l-luzıcāt fihı*) **Kaş.** I 495.

Mon. SG

sik 'penis'; homophonous w. **sik-**. Survives in SW Osm. and perhaps elsewhere, but the kind of word deliberately omitted fr. many dicts. **Xak.** XI **sik** *'ardu'l-racul* 'penis'; followed by a para. saying that in reading the Koran before audiences of Turkish men and women it is customary to omit Ar. words containing the syllables **sik**, **tilak**, and **am** for fear of rousing ribald comments **Kaş.** I 334; a.o. *I 201* (örün-); **xiv Muh.** *al-dakar* 'penis' **sik Mel.** 48, 3; **Rif.** 142; **Kom.** XIV 'penis' **sik CCI**; **Gr.**: **Kip.** XIII *faracu'l-racul* 'the male organ' **sik Hou.** 21, 3; **xiv sik al-dakar muqābilu'l-farac** (opposite to 'vulva') *İd.* 53; **xv al-dakar sik Kav.** 61, 6; **Tuh.** 16a. 11.

Mon. V. SG-

sik- (of the male only) 'to copulate' (w. a female *Acc.*). S.i.a.m.l.g. **R IV** 681, but deliberately omitted fr. most modern dicts. **Xak.** XI **er ura:ǵutni: sikti:** 'the man copulated with (*cāma'a*) the woman' **Kaş.** II 22 (**siker**, **sikme:k**); a.o. *I 401*, 21 stating that the Pres. Participle is **sikkem cammā'**: **xiv Muh.** *cāma'a sik-* **Rif.** 107 (only); **nāha** 'to copulate' (mis-spelt *naha*) **sik-** *do.* 116 (only); *al-cimā' si:ǵmek Mel.* 34, 10; **sikmek 119**; **Kip.** XIII (after **sik**) and it is also the Imperat. for the (corresponding) **V.** (*bi'l-fi'l bihi*) *Hou.* 21, 3; **naha** 'to marry' **sik-** *do.* 34, 9; **nāha minā'l-cimā' sik- *do.* 44, 2; **xiv sik-naha İd.** 53; **Bul.** 83v.: **xv cāma'a minā'l-cimā' sik-** **Kav.** 77, 11; **naha** **sik-** **Tuh.** 37b. 3.**

sö:ǵ- 'to curse, revile'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some variations in the last consonant; **SW Tkm.** **sö:ǵ-**. **Uyǵ.** VIII ff. **Bud.** *Suv.* 136, 9-10 (**totā:-**); **TM IV** 252, 17-18 (**sarsı:-**): **Xak.** XI **ol anı: sö:ǵdı: sabhahu** 'he abused, or cursed, him' **Kaş.** III 184 (**sö:ǵer**, **sö:ǵme:k**); **baş:** **boynın sö:ǵe: turdı:** 'he continuously cursed (*zalla yasıbb*) his head and neck' **III** 230, 20; a.o. *I 27* (**sö:ǵıǵ**): **KB yayıǵ tıp söǵerler bu kılkm üçün** 'they curse me and call me fickle because of my character' 690; **xiv Rbğ.** **itni söǵtı** 'he cursed the dog' **R IV** 571; **Muh.** *damma* 'to reprove, blame', **sö:ǵ-** **Mel.** 26, 7; **Rif.** 109; **şatama** 'to curse' **sö:ǵ-** 27, 11; 110; **al-ǵadab** 'to be angry' **sökme:ǵ** 35, 1 (**küsmek 130**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **sö:ǵ-** (-**di** 'with -**ǵ-**) **söǵ-**, *duşnān vēr- ma'nāsına* 'to abuse, curse' *Vel.* 297 (quotr.); **sök-** . . . (2) *duşnān dādan* . . . in this meaning also **söǵ-San.** 245r. 25 (quotrns.); **Xwar.** **xiv sö:ǵ-** 'to curse' **Qutb** 159; **Nahc.** 14, 15-16; 129, 8; **Kom.** **xiv** 'to curse, blaspheme' **sök-** **CCI**, **CCG**; **Gr.**: **Kip.** XIII *şatama sö:ǵ-* **Hou.** 34, 14; **sabba sö:ǵ-**, also *şatama*; the *kāf* in this

word is like the Ar. *qāfu'l-manqūta* (g) *do.* 40, 18: xiv sōg- ('with -g-') *şatama İd.* 53; *Bul.* 51r.: xv ditto *Kav.* 32, 15; 75, 12; *Tuh.* 21b. 5; *sabba wa şatama sōg-* *do.* 20a. 11; o.o. *do.* 28b. 3; 31b. 7.

1 sōk- Trans.; 'to tear apart, pull down, break through (an obstacle)', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. with these and extended meanings. *Türkü VIII kariş sökdım* 'I forced my way through the snow' *T* 25; o.o. *I E* 35, *II E* 27 (*batım*): *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. *ertini alıp söküp* 'taking and detaching the jewel' (in his ear) *PP* 50, 8; o.o. *U II* 76, 1 (80); *TT IV* 6, 39 (*buz-*): *Civ.* *otlar söküp* 'pulling the vegetables to pieces' (and boiling them in milk) *TT VIII M.* 34; o.o. *H II* 26, 97; 28, 129; *Xak.* XI ol *yama:ğ* söktl; 'he tore (*naqaða*) the patch out of the garment'; and one says of *evin söktl*: *naqaða xibā'ahu wa binā'ahu* 'he pulled down his tent or (built) house' *Kaş.* II 21 (2 sōk-follows in the same para.): *KB* 2268 (*çerlğ*): *xiv Muh. fataqa* 'to split, tear apart' (sōkül-; v.l.) *sōk-Mel.* 29, 11; *sōk-Rif.* 113; (*al-naqş se:knek* is prob. an error for *al-naqş söknek* 123): *Çağ.* xv ff. *sōk-* (-tl, 'with -k-') *bir bütün nesneyi çäk et-, sōk-ma'nāsına* 'to tear apart something complete' *Vel.* 297 (quotr.); *sōk-* (1) *şikāştan* 'to split, tear apart' *San.* 245r. 25 (quotns.): *Kıp.* XIII *fataqa min fatq'l-qumās* 'to tear', of tearing linen *sōk-Hou.* 35, 2; *xiv sōk-fataqa İd.* 53; *Bul.* 68r.: *xv fataqa (wa şatama) sōk-Tuh.* 28b. 3.

2 sōk- Intrans. w. Indirect Object in *Dat.*; 'to kneel down'. Syn. w. *çök-* (*Kaş.* translates both the same), but n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. (if the man who understands this scripture stands among the company of Bodhisattvas and) *iki tizin söküp bēser* 'kneels on both knees and presents it' *USP.* 106, 19-20; *Xak.* XI (after I sōk-) and one says ol *begke*: *sōktl*: 'he knelt (*caṭā*) in the presence of the *beg* (etc.);' hence one says *sōke*: *oltur iclis cāṭiya(n)* 'sit down kneeling' *Kaş.* II 21 (*sōker*, *sōkme:k*); one says er *sōke*: *ol-turdr: caṭā'l-racul 'alā rukbatihī* 'the man knelt on his knees and sat' *III* 230 (verse): *KB bu Aytoldı krdı köründil söküp* 'Aytoldı entered and presented himself kneeling' 581.

Dis. SGE

F sekü: l.-w. fr. Pe. *sakū* 'bench, platform, terrace'. Survives in NC Kır. *sekī* 'a small flat ledge in the foothills': NW Kaz. *sekē* 'a bench in a house': SW Az., Osm. *sekī*; Tkm. *sekī* 'a wooden or stone bench, terrace, pavement, pedestal'. *Xak.* XI *sekü: al-dukha* 'a (stone) bench' *Kaş.* III 230; *Kıp.* XIII *al-maştaba* 'a large stone bench' *se:kü: Hou.* 6, 6; *xiv al-maştaba* (sic, also correct) ditto *Bul.* 14, 11; *Osm.* XVI ff. *sekī* used in several Ar. and Pe. dicts. to translate words meaning 'bench', etc. *TTS I* 611; *II* 86c; *IV* 673.

D söke: See 2 sōk-.

YUD sō:ki: N./A.S. fr. *sō*; 'former, of old'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII* ff. *Man.* (if we have some-

how sinned against) *sōki teğri yalavaçı burxanlarka* 'the former messengers of God, the prophets' *Chuas.* 64-5; *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (how was it possible that one day Dharma-gupta) *barı yarlıkadı erki tümen sökilerke* 'deigned to go to the innumerable men of old' *Hüen-ts.* 1950-60; *sōki arşilar biligñe* 'to the knowledge of the sages (Sanskrit ११) of old' *Suv.* 589, 4-5; *Civ.* *sōki xanlar küci* . . . *soğ futsi bilgeñin alı* 'the strength of former kings . . . the devices of the later sage Confucius' *TT I* 105-7; *Xak.* XI *KB sōki teğ boıur yandru kılki yapı* 'his character and habits turn back and become as they were formerly' 738.

E sōkö is read in *TT VIII K.* 10 and identified w. the SW Osm. phr. *sökü oti* 'bird's-foot, *Ornithopus compressus*', but *sökü* is the Osm. f. of **söküğ* Dev. N. fr. I sōk-, so this is impossible. The Brahmi text *şyo kyo dhām* no doubt represents *sögötin* 'its tree'.

Dis. SGC

PU?F süğic Hap. leg.; this word is glossed *yıldız* 'star' in the Fergana MS. but this is an obvious error; it must be some kind of a bird, prob. a l.-w. *Xak.* XI *KB* (just before dawn) *süğic koptı ölep kalıkka ağıp ünün sumlıdı sürı* 'İbrı okıp 'a *süğic* rose and soared climbing to the firmament; it chattered unintelligibly (as if it was) reciting a Hebrew psalm' 5677.

Dis. SGD

sögüt (*sögöd*) in *Uyg.* a generic term for 'tree'; fr. XI onwards specifically 'the willow-tree, *Salix*'. Survives in SE Türki *söget*: NC Kır. *sögöt*: SW Az. *söyüd*; Osm. *sögüd/sögüt*; Tkm. *söyüt*. Cf. *ta:l. Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* *aşok sögüt* 'Aşoka tree' *U II* 24, 3; *nılapuşup atlığ sögüt* 'a tree called Nılapuşpa' *do.* 25, 17-18; *yemiş sögüt* 'a fruit tree' *PP* 79, 4-5; *sögüt* 'tree' *do.* 7; o.o. *U II* 7, 1; 26, 19; 35, 32; *U III* 22, 14; *Hüen-ts.* 316; *TT VIII K.* 10 (*sökö*); *X* 457, etc.: *Civ.* *TT I* 163 (tu:t), 165 (artuç), 191 (çüşüm); *VII* 28, 41-2 (tlk-); etc.: *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'tree' *sögöt Ligeti* 196; *R IV* 576 ('willow', ?error): *Xak.* XI *sögüt şacaru'l-xilāf* 'willow-tree' *Kaş.* I 356 (prov., see *kadıñ*); same prov. *III* 134, 13; 369, 22; a.o. *III* 168 (*kéyik*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *sögüd* 'a name for the willow (*büd*) tree' *San.* 245v. 28 (the spelling looks *Rümi*): *Kıp./Tkm.* XIII *al-şafşaf* 'willow' (*Kıp. ta:l*) Tkm. *sögüt: Hou.* 8, 6.

D sökti: Dev. N. in -tl; (usually -dl; Pass.) fr. I sōk-, 'bran'. N.o.a.b. *Barşağın XI sökti: al-nuxāla* 'bran' *Kaş.* I 416; *Xak.* XI *KB* 4767 (*kavik*).

Dis. V. SGD-

E sekit- See *söküt-*.

D sikit- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *sik-*; cf. *siktür-*. *Xak.* XI (ol) *ura:ğutnı: sikitti:* 'he urged someone to copulate (*hamala man*

cāma'a) with the woman' *Kaş. II* 309 (siklitür, siklitme:k).

D 1 sökit- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 1 sök-; this V. seems to occur in the phr. below. *Üğ.* VIII ff. Bud. sökitgütlük eterig (Iread etlerin) 'you must have (their?) meat minced' *Suv.* 592, 18-19.

D 2 sökit- Caus. f. of 2 sök-; in *Kaş.* clearly w. Caus. meaning; but elsewhere it seems to mean simply 'to kneel' and is a l.-w. in this meaning in Mong. *sögöt-* (*sic*) (*Haensch* 135, *Kov.* 1433, *Haltod* 352). Cf. söküür-. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* VIII ff. Man. (then the holy King Bögü Xan came to the assembly by his own Elect and) *dındarlar[ka?]* söküüp yıncürü (MS. in error *yıncülü*) ötündi 'kneel before(?) the Elect and ventured to bow to them' *TT II* 6, 34; *Xak. XI* ol anı sökitti: *açāhu* (MS. *ahtāhu*) 'he made him kneel' *Kaş. II* 310 (sökitür, sökitme:k; everywhere vocalized *sekit-*): *Kıp. xv(?)* *caṭā* 'to kneel' (*bağdaş oltur-* (not an old phr.); in margin in two second hands) söküüt- (perhaps here fr. Mong.) and *çök-* *Tuh.* 12a. 10.

D siktür- Caus. f. of sik-; n.o.a.b. Cf. sikit-. *Xak. XI* er küpün siktürdi: 'the man urged someone to copulate (*insān 'alā camā'*) with his slave girl' *Kaş. II* 186 (siktürür, siktürme:k).

D sögtür- (sögtür-) Caus. f. of sög-; 'to order (someone *Dat.*) to curse or revile (some one *Acc.*)'. S.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. *Xak. XI* ol anı sögtürdi: 'he urged him to curse, or revile, him' (*'alā sabbihi*); originally sögtürdi: with -ö- but shortened *Kaş. II* 186 (sögtürür, sögtürme:k); *Kıp. xv* (in a para. on the Caus. f.) *wa fi istayama* and for 'to order to curse' söktür- *Tuh.* 55a. 3.

D söktür- Caus. f. of 1 sök-; s.i.s.m.l. *Xak. XI* ol to:n söktürdi: 'he ordered that the seams of the garment should be torn apart' (*bi-naqd durüzü'l-tavb*); also used when he ordered the tearing down (*bi-naqd*) of a wall, etc. *Kaş. II* 186 (söktürür, söktürme:k); *Çağ. xv ff.* söktür- Caus. f.; *şihāfānidan* 'to order to tear apart, etc.' *San.* 245v. 17.

Tris. SGD

D sökitkü (sökitgü) Hap. leg.; prob. merely the Ger. of 2 sökit-, that of 1 sökit- is less prob. *Üğ.* VIII ff. Civ. [gap] turmuş tiktāk ya:ğ içürmiş kerek sökitkü içürmiş kerek: '... standing you must make him drink bitter (Sanskrit l.-w.) oil; you must make him kneel and drink' (you must bleed him) *TT VIII* l.24.

D sögütlüg P.N./A. fr. sögüt; survives with much the same meaning in SW Osm. sögütlü (*Red.* 1094). *Xak. XI* (after sögütlük) and 'the owner of one' is called (the same) with (final) -g *Kaş. I* 506.

D sögütlük A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. sögüt; survives in SW Osm. sögüdlük (*Red.* 1093).

Xak. XI sögütlük *manbat şacaru'l-xilāf* 'a plantation of willow-trees', with (final) -k *Kaş. I* 506; a.o. *I* 510, 22.

Tris. V. SGD-

D sögütlen- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. sögüt. *Xak. XI* yēr sögütlendi: 'the ground was thickly planted with willows' (*muxlifa min şacaru'l-xilāf*) *Kaş. II* 266 (sögütlenür, sögütlenme:k).

Dis. SGG

D sögüg Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. sö:g-; quoted only as an example of a Dev. N. used as a verbal complement. *Xak. XI* anı sögüg sögti: *sabhahu sabāha(n) bālga(n) fihi* 'he cursed (or abused) him violently' *Kaş. I* 27, 12.

Dis. SGL

VU sigil/sögöl (?*sigöl) 'wart' or similar swelling including 'nipple' and 'piles'. The vocalization is chaotic, and perhaps best explained by assuming an original *sigöl. Survives as NE Khak., 'Uv. sö:l; SE *Türki sögel/sügel*: NC *Kır. sö:l*; Kzx. süyel; SC *Uzb. sügal*; NW *Kk., Kumyk süyel*; Kaz. söyal; Nog. şüyel (*sic*): SW *Az. ziyil*; Osm. sigil; Tkm. şipil (*sic*). See sengil. *Üğ.* VIII ff. Civ. kimniş etinde sögül ünser 'if a wart emerges on someone's skin' *H I* 73; a.o. *do.* 74; *Xak. XI* sigil al-tu'lil 'wart, nipple' *Kaş. I* 394; sögül III 301 (sögne-); *Çağ. xv ff.* siwel (spelt) 'a hard lump' (*dāna-i şulb*) which emerges on a hand or limb; in *Rümi sigil*, in *Ar. tu'lul San.* 259r. 3; Osm. xiv *bawāsir sigil* 'piles', in one text *TTS IV* 692; XVIII sigil (with -g-) in *Rümi*, same translation as *Çağ. siwel San.* 255r. 12.

D sökel 'ill, sick': survives only(?) in SW xx⁽¹⁾ Anat. sökel *SDD* 1248; perhaps Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. 2 sök- in the sense of 'kneeling, unable to stand up'. *Kaş.*'s description as 'Öğüz' is dubious, since it is quoted in several *Xak.* phr. *Xak./Öğüz XI* sökel al-marid 'ill', in *Öğüz Kaş. I* 394; o.o. in *Xak. phr. I* 216, III 395 (both oğal-); II 10 (I sız-), 40 (tunğ); III 180 (tur-), 281 (savra-), 286 (suvsar-); XIII(?) *Tef. sökel 'ill'* 275; xiv *Muh. al-'alil* 'ill' (opposite to 'well' esen) sökel *Mel.* 56, 5; 64, 10; *Rif.* 154 (sögel; 163 sökelikli); *Çağ. xv ff.* sökel (with -k-) *xasta wa bimar* 'ill, sick', also used of a man who is crippled (*az 'uḡwi ma'yūb*) *San.* 245v. 25; *Xwar. xiv* sökel 'ill' *Qutb* 160; *Nahc.* 235, 5-6; 240, 13 etc.; *Kıp. XIII* al-marid (opposite to 'well' şa:ğ) söke: *I Hou.* 26, 6; 33, 1 (MS. söke-); xiv sökel ditto *Id.* 53; *Bul.* 9, 15; *marida sökel ol-* *Bul.* 82v.; Osm. xiv and xv sökel 'ill'; in 3 texts *TTS I* 640; II 839.

süglün 'pheasant, *Phasianus spp.*'; survives only in SW Osm. süglün/sülün; Tkm. süglün; elsewhere displaced by Mong. l.-w. *kirgā'ul*. Possibly a l.-w. cf. sülg. *Üğ.* VIII ff. Civ. *H II* 24, 51; *Xak. XI* süglün al-tadruc 'pheasant'; süvlin alternative form (*luğa fihi*)

Kaş. I 444: xiv *Rbg. sülgün* (sic) 'pheasant' *R IV 833* (quott.): *Xwar. xiv süglün* ditto *Qutb 160* (söklün), 162 (süklün): *Kom. xiv ditto söwlün CCI*; *Gr.*

Dis. V. SGL-

D sikil- Pass. f. of *sik-*; noted by *Red.* in *SW Osm.*, and no doubt surviving elsewhere. *Xak. XI ura:ğut sikildi*: 'the woman was copulated with' (*cümü'at*) *Kaş. II 126* (sikkilür, sikilme:k).

D 1 sögül- (sö:gül-) Pass. f. of *sö:g-*; 'to be cursed, reviled', etc. S.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. (*Xak.*) XIII(?) *At. yérilgen sögülgen térip bérmeğen* 'the man who accumulates (property) and does not give is reviled and cursed' 247: *Çağ. xv ff. sökül-* . . . (2) *duşnâm dâda şudan* 'to be reviled, cursed' *San. 245v. 14*.

PU 2 sögül- 'to roast (meat *Acc.*)'; a very unusual case of a *Trans. V.* with a *Pass. f.* N.o.a.b. There are two ancient cognate words, *söglün-*, 2 *söğüş*, q.v., the latter still surviving; and some modern ones, *SW Osm. sögleme* 'roast meat' (*Red. 1093*), *söyüle-* (sögle-) 'to roast' *Barbier de Meynard in R IV 580* and in *xx Anat. söğür-* 'to roast kebabs', *söğürme* 'roast kebab' *SDD 1248*; the likeliest transcription is therefore *sögül-*. *Uyg. VIII ff. Civ.* (if a man's armpits are malodorous) *övkentü sögülüp üç kün yak-zun* 'roast a lung and rub it on for three days' *H I 28-9*: *Xak. XI er et söğüldi*: 'the man roasted (*şavâ*) meat' (etc.) *Kaş. II 126* (sögülür, sögülme:k): XIII(?) *Tef. (PU) söglü-* ditto 278 (*süklü-/süklü-*): xiv *Muh. şavâ sögül-* *Mel. 27, 13*; *Rif. III*; *al-şavâ söğülme:k* 34, 16; 120; (under 'food') *al-şivâ* 'roast meat' *söğülmüş* 65, 12; 164: *Kip. XIII al-şarâ'ih* 'slices of meat' *sö:gülmüş* (*MS. şö:gülmüş*) et *Hou. 15, 17*: xiv *sögül-* ('with -ğ-') *şavâ İd. 53*; *Bul. 51v.*: *Osm. xiv and xv sögül-* 'to roast'; in several texts *TTS I 639*; *II 839*; *IV 704*.

D sökül- Pass. f. of *1 sök-*; 'to be torn apart, split', etc. S.i.m.m.l. *Xak. XI to:n söküldi*: *nuğida durüzü'l-taüb* 'the seams of the garment (etc.) were torn apart'; also used of a building (*al-binâ*) when it has been torn apart *Kaş. II 125* (sökülür, sökülme:k): XIII(?) *Tef. sökül-* ditto 275: *Çağ. xv ff. sökül-* (1) *şikâfta şudan* 'to be torn apart' *San. 245v. 14* (quott.): *Kom. xiv sökül-* 'to be torn apart, separated' *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip. xv maftüq* 'split' *sökülmüş Tuh. 34b. 13*; *Osm. xvi sökül-* 'to be torn apart' in one text *TTS II 839*.

PUD söglün- Refl. f. of 2 *sögül-*, generally used as *Pass.* N.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. süpükçe teğl eti yini söglünüp* 'his flesh and skin being roasted through to the bone' *U III 24, 6* (1); etözi *söglündi* 'his body was roasted' *U IV 40, 171*: *Xak. XI et söglündi*: 'the meat was roasted' (*inşavâ*), and one says *er özleğ*: et *söglündi*: 'the man made it his

business to roast (*tawallâ taşwiya*) the meat for himself' *Kaş. II 248* (söglünü:r, söglünme:k); the second phr. translated 'he concentrated on roasting the meat and did not ask anyone else to help' *II 254, 20*: *Kip. xiv söglün-* *inşavâ İd. 53*; *al-şarâ'ih* 'slices of meat' *sölenmiş et Bul. 7, 15*: xv *inşava* (*şışlan-*, in margin) *söglün-* *Tuh. 7a. 1*: *Osm. xiv söglün-* 'to be roasted'; in one text *TTS I 639*.

Tris. SGL

PUD söglüncü: Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. *söglün-*; n.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* (the cook brought the king) *söglüncüsün* 'his roast meat' *TT V, p. 21*, note *A 124, 3*: *Xak. XI söglüncü:* *al-şivâ* 'roast meat' *Kaş. III 242*; a.o. *II 309* (kokit-): XIII(?) *Tef. söglüncü* ditto 279 (*süklüncü*): *Kip. XIII al-şivâ sö:güncü:* *Hou. 15, 17*: xiv *sö:lüncü:* (sic, under *sin-lâm*) *al-şarâ'ih* ('slices of meat') *wa'l-şivâ İd. 53*; *al-şivâ söglencü:* (sic) *Bul. 7, 15*: xv *al-şirâ'ih* *sölençü Tuh. 21a. 9*.

Dis. SGM

D sökme: N. Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. 1 *sök-*. *Xak. XI sökme:* *min alqâbi'l-abtâl* 'a military title'; it means 'one who breaks the ranks of the (enemy) army' (*kâsir şağ'il-harb*); taken from the phr. *söktü:* *ne:pnü:* 'he tore (*hataka*) the thing' *Kaş. I 444*.

Tris. V. SGM-

D sökmenlen- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *sökme:n-*. *Xak. XI er sökmenlendi:* 'the man put on military dress (*tazayyâ* . . . *bi-ziy'i'l-abtâl*) and reckoned himself one of them'; the Imperat. is *sökmenlen Kaş. II 278* (*sökmenlenür, sökmenlenme:k*).

Dis. SGN

PU sögen Hap. leg.; a Hap. leg. for such a common object is prob. a l.-w. *Xak. XI sögen al-qirtâla* 'a pack saddle' *Kaş. I 403*.

D sögünc Dev. N. fr. **söğün-* Refl. f. of *sö:g-*; 'a curse, abuse', and the like. N.o.a.b.; cf. 1 *söğüş*. *Xak. (XI KB in 4553* the Vienna MS. has *söğünc*, the others *söğüş*): XIII(?) *At. 232* (tt.d-): *Çağ. xv ff. sögünc* ('with -ğ-') *duşnâm* 'curse, abuse' *Vel. 297* (quott.); *söğünc* (spelt) ditto *San. 245v. 29*: *Xwar. xiv sögünc* ditto *Qutb 162* (*sügünc*).

Dis. V. SGN-

D 1 sökün- Ref. f. of 1 *sök-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak. XI* (after 2 *sökün-*) ol to:m sökündi: 'he pretended to tear apart (*yanqud-*) the seams of his garment' *Kaş. II 154* (*sökünü:r, sökünme:k*): (xiv *Muh. anqaða* (for *inqaða*) *sekin-* *Rif. 104* (only) seems to be a misspelling of this word).

D 2 sökün- Refl. f. of 2 *sök-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak. XI er beğke:* *sökündi*: 'the man knelt (*cağâ 'alâ rukbatayhi*) before the beg' *Kaş. II 154* (followed by 1 *sökün-*): xiv *Muh. ittakâ* 'to lean

on (something)' and the like *sö:ygen-* (sic) *Mel.* 21, 12; *sö:kün-* *Rif.* 102 seems to belong here).

PUD *sögne:*- Hap. leg., but see *sögne:gü:*; Den. V. fr. **sögün* which seems to be cognate to *sigil/sögül* and may mean 'whitlow' or the like. *Xak.* XI er *söğöl sögne:di: 'älaca'l-raculu'l-tu'ülil wa dawähu* 'the man treated and cured the wart' *Kaş.* III 301 (*sögne:r, sögne:mek*).

Tris. SGN

PU:F *sekontir* virtually Hap. leg., occurring only in *KB* and the quotation fr. *KB* in *Rbğ.*; 'the planet Saturn'. The spelling is uncertain, the MSS. of both authorities varying between -r and -z. Since, unlike *sevit* 'Venus', q.v., it has no Turkish etymology, no doubt a l-w. *Xak.* XI *KB* (the highest of these is) *sekontir* (it revolves and remains in one sign of the zodiac for 2 years and 8 months) 131.

PUD *sögne:gü:* Hap. leg.; Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. *sögne:-*. *Xak.* XI *sögne:güs:* 'a swelling (*baṭra*, i.e. whitlow) which comes out between the nail and the flesh' *Kaş.* I 491.

Dis. SGR

D *sékrik* Dev. N. fr. *sékri:-*; 'a jump': Survives in NW Kaz. *sikrik* 'a jump' *R IV* 681. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Man. [gap] *ségrik* [gap] context obscure *TT II* 17, 59; *Xak.* XI *sékrik* 'any place in the mountains which is crossed by jumping' (*yu'bar 'anhä bi'l-waṭb*) *Kaş.* I 478.

D *sökrük* Hap. leg.; *Kaş.*'s translation is the same as that of *tüak* and no doubt means 'a woman's sexual organs'; presumably therefore Pass. Dev. N. fr. (2) **sökür-*, Caus. f. of *1 sök-*. *Xak.* XI *sökriük wa'tü'l-mar'a Kaş.* I 478: (*Kip.* XIV *al-qadid* 'dried strips of meat' (*kak et*) (PU) *sögrük* (unvocalized, -k -k) (*kuru:* et) *Bul.* 8, 9 is obviously a different word and, if correctly transcribed, cognate to *sögül-*, q.v.).

Dis. V. SGR-

D *sökür-* Caus. f. of 2 *sök-*; 'to make (someone Acc.) kneel'. N.o.a.b.; cf. *çökür-*. *Türkü VIII I E 2* (1 başlıg), 15, 18; *II E* 13, 16; *N* 10.

?D *sékri:*- 'to jump'. See *sekerçi:*. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. unusual phonetic changes: NE *sekir-/ségir-* *R IV* 442-6; SE *Türki sekre-/sékre-/sekeri-* (also *seki-/sekle-/sekli-/sekilde-*): NC *sékir-*; SC *Uzb. sakra-*; NW *Kk.*, *Nog. sekir-*; Kaz. *siker-*; SW *Osm. seگیر-*, in some cases with extended meanings. Cf. *saçra:-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. U IV* 10, 47 (tölük); *TT X* 355; *Xak.* XI er *suvka: sekrı:di:* 'the man jumped (*waṭaba*) into the water' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 281 (*sekir:r, sekrı:mek*); o.o. *I* 142, 15; 354, 24; XIII(?) *Tef. sékri-* 'to jump' 267; XIV *Muh. qafaza* 'to leap' *ségir-* *Mel.* 30, 9; *sékir-* *Rif.* 114; *waṭaba wa waqafa* (?error for *qafaza*) *sékir-* 116 (only); *Çağ.* xv ff. *ségri-* (-dı, 'with

-ğ-') *sıçra-* 'to jump' *Vel.* 288 (quott.); *ségri-/ségir-* (both spelt) *castan* 'to jump', but 'to wake with a start' (*castan az xwáb*) and 'to jump with surprise or fear' is *séksen-* (not an old word) *San.* 254v. 13 (quotts.). *Xwar.* XIV *sekir-/sékir-* 'to jump, dance(?)' *Qub* 156-7; *Kom.* XIV 'to jump' *sekir- CCI*; *Gr.* *Kip.* XIV *sekir- waṭaba* *Id.* 53; XV *raqaşa* 'to dance' *sekir- Tuh.* 17a. 11; a.o. 28b. 5 (*saçra:-*): *Osm.* XIV to XVI *sekrı-* (or *segrı-*?) 'to jump'; in several texts *TTS I* 611; *II* 806; *IV* 673.

D *sékrit-* Caus. f. of *sékri:-*; *Kaş.* notes two forms without a cross-refc. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SE *Türki sekret-*; SC *Uzb. sakrat-*; elsewhere *sekir-* or the like. *Xak.* XI (in the section headed *fa'landi:*) *ol atın arıktın sekrıttı:* (vocalized *sekrıttı:*) 'he made his horse jump (*awṭaba*) over the canal' (etc.) (*sekrıttür*); similarly one says *ol bitig okır erke:* *sekrıttı:* 'he made an omission (*aswâ barzax*) in reading the book or Koran' (*sekrıtme:k*) *Kaş.* II 333 (for the second phr. cf. *slk*): (in the chapter of words with two consecutive consonants) *ol at sekrıttı:* 'he started off (*a'dâ*) the horse' (etc.) *III* 431 (*sekrıttür, sekrıtme:k . . . Imperat. sekir:*); o.o. *II* 274, 24; *III* 429, 3; *KB* (the proud warrior) *sekirtp* 'setting (the army) in motion' 2381; XIII(?) *Tef. sékrit-* 'to start off' (a horse) 267; *Çağ.* xv ff. *ségrit-/ségirt-* (both spelt) Caus. f.; *caḥânidan* 'to cause to jump' *San.* 255r. 5 (quotts.): *Kip.* XIII *tarada min fardil-faras* 'to drive (a horse) on' (VU) *sekir-* (unvocalized) *Hv.* 33, 17; *Osm.* XIV ff. *sekir-* (?*ségirt-*) c.i.a.p.; occasionally in XIV and XV 'to drive (a horse) on', but normally Intrans., 'to run; (of an army) to advance, attack' *TTS I* 611; *II* 805; *III* 610; *IV* 672.

D *sékriş-* Co-op. f. of *sékri:-*; 'to jump together; to jump in competition with one another'. *Xak.* XI (in a grammatical section) *ol meniş birle: sekrışdı:* 'he jumped in competition with me (*wâṭabani mubâra*) to see which of us was best at it' *Kaş.* II 225, 12; a.o. *I* 214 (*tizig*); n.m.e.

Tris. SGR

D *sekerçi:* Hap. leg.; the context indicates a meaning like 'brigand'. Perhaps der. fr. *serker*, if not N.Ag. fr. **seker*, which is also the basis of *Kip.* XIII *haṭta* 'to incite' (VU) *sekerle:-* (*sin* unvocalized) *Hou.* 39, 12; *lazza mina'l-lazz* 'to molest' ditto *do.* 43, 3, and might possibly be the basis of *sékri:-* if that was a Den. V. in -i-. *Seker* is prima facie the Aor. Participle, used as a N., of *sekir-*, first noted in *Kip.* XIV *sek- daraça*, a word with several meanings, here perhaps 'to walk' *Id.* 53 and surviving in SW Az., *Osm.* 'to hop, skip along, walk mincingly' (a link, perhaps illusory, w. *sékri:-*); *Tkm.*, more neutrally, 'to go, enter, come'. *Xak.* XI *KB* (thirdly, keep all the roads clear and) *karakçıg sekerçiğ arıtıg arıg* 'clear out the highwaymen and brigands(?)' 5577.

Dis. SGS

süksük some kind of a tree, prob. a tamarisk; prob. a quasi-onomatopoeic fr. the noise which it makes in a wind. Survives in SE Türkî **süksük** 'the saksaul tree' (i.e. *Haloxylon ammodendron*, see *U III*, p. 32, footnote) *Shaw* 126 (only), and mentioned in SW Osm. 'a kind of tree' (*Red.* 1067). Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **ötrü braman süksük otupın tamturmuş** 'then the Brahman set fire to the firewood of *süksük*' *U III* 32, 19 ff.: **Xak. XI süksük al-ğadâ** 'Euphorbia, tamarisk' *Kaş. I* 486; **Çağ. xv ff. süksük** 'plants which grow up in the spring and dry off in the summer and become dry sticks' (*xas u xâşâk*) *Vel.* 298 (quots.); **süksük** (spelt) 'a tree (*diraxî*) which grows in sandy soil'; when it becomes dry its long roots emerge from the soil and they make sticks from them (quots.); also called **ucar** (in 65r. 16 translated *hima-i tæg* 'tamarisk', otherwise unknown), in *Ar. ğadâ San.* 245v. 22 (followed by two *Rûmi* meanings otherwise unknown, 'a rough, uneven gait', and 'a horse that does not keep to the road').

VUC seksön 'eighty'; crisis of **sekiz ön**, which was the form used in Türkü VIII, *Ix.* 3 and Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud., *PP* 24, 4 and still survives as **ségiz ön** in NE Khak. In all other modern languages the form is **sekсен** or the like. **Xak. XI seksön** the number 'eighty'; originally **sekiz ön** 'eight times ten' and then joined together (*çu'ilâ wâhid*) *Kaş. I* 437: XIII *Tef. seksen* 'eighty' 267; XIV *Muh.* 'eighty' *sekze:n Mel.* 81, 15; *sekse:n Rif.* 187; *Xwar.* XIV *sekсен* 'eighty' *Quth* 156; *Kıp.* XIII ditto *Hou.* 22, 15; XIV ditto *İd.* 53; *Bul.* 12, 14; XV ditto *Kav.* 39, 7; 65, 9 (*sekse:n*); *Tuh.* 60b. 10.

Dis. SGŞ

D sikiş Dev. N. (connoting mutual action) fr. **sik-**, 'copulation'. Survives in SW Osm. and no doubt elsewhere. **Xak. XI sikiş al-mucâma'a Kaş. I 369; *Kıp.* XIV **sikiş al-cimâ** *İd.* 53.**

D 1 söğüş Dev. N. (connoting mutual action) fr. **söğ-**, 'cursing, abuse', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *M I* 10, 19 (*oyun*); **Xak. XI söğüş al-sabb wa'l-tasâbb ma'a(n)** both 'abuse' and 'mutual abuse' *Kaş. I* 368; **KB** (there is little pleasure and much pain in governing a realm) **az ol öğğüçliş telimrek söğüş** 'there are few who praise and many more (who) abuse' 2148; **saran bolma artuk söğüş bulğa sen** 'do not be mean, you will receive much abuse' 4553; o.o. 239 (**öğdi**); 240, 260 (**körksüz**), etc.: XIII(?) *At. ajunka bu söğüş malâmat nelik* 'why these curses and reproofs to the world?' 453; a.o. 242 (**uzal-**): XIV *Muh. al-şatîma* 'a curse' **söğüş Mel.** 84, 12; **söğüş Rif.** 190; *Çağ.* xv ff. **söğüş duşnâm** 'curse, abuse' *San.* 245v. 28; *Kom.* XIV 'abuse' **söküş CCI**; *Gr.*

(D) **2 söğüş** 'roast meat'; morphologically obscure, but cognate to **2 söğül-**, q.v. Sur-

vives only(?) in SW Osm. **söğüş** 'roast meat'. **Oğuz XI söğüş** ('with -g-') *mâ yaşlıh l'l-şiwâ minâ'l-cidâ wa'l-humlan* 'a kid or lamb suitable for roasting' *Kaş. I* 369; *Osm.* xviii **söğüş** . . . and, in *Rûmi, ğušt-i yaxni* 'cooked meat' *San.* 245v. 28.

Dis. V. SGŞ-

D sikiş- Co-op. f. of **sik-**; survives in SW Osm. and no doubt elsewhere. **Xak. XI er ura:ğut birle: sikişdi**: 'the man and woman copulated' (*bâda'a*); and both of them are described as active participants (*mucâmi*) by this word *Kaş. II* 107 (**sikişür**, **sikişme:k**).

D söğüş- (**söğüş-**) Recip. f. of **söğ-**; 'to curse, or abuse, one another'. S.i.m.m.l. w. some phonetic changes, SW Tkm. **söğüş-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A **söğüşürler (VU) yontusurlar (sic)** 'they curse and threaten one another' *M I* 9, 15-16; **Xak. XI olar ikki: söğüşdi: tasâbbâ** 'those two cursed (or abused) one another' *Kaş. II* 107 (**söğüşür**, **söğüşme:k**); a.o. *II* 89, 13; **Çağ. xv ff. söğüş-** Recip. f.; 'to curse (or abuse, *duşnâm dâdan*) one another' *San.* 245v. 18.

D söküş- Co-op. f. of **1 sök-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. minor phonetic variations. **Xak. XI ol mağa: to:n sökişdi**: 'he helped me to tear apart (*fi naqâ*) the seams of the garment'; also used for helping to demolish a house (*fi hadmî'l-dâr*) (etc.); and also for competing *Kaş. II* 107 (**söküşür**, **söküşme:k**); a.o. *II* 90, 9-10 (**artukluk**).

Tris. SGŞ

D söğüşlüğ Hap. leg.?: P.N./A. fr. **1 söğüş**. **Xak. XI KB söğüşlüğ nelik boldı Dağhâk utun** 'why was wicked Dağhâk (universally) cursed?' 241.

Dis. SGZ

sekkiz 'eight'; like **ottuz, êkkiz**, q.v., and three other numerals it originally had a medial double consonant, but this is seldom written and in many languages not pronounced. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes (-k-/-g-; -z/-s). Only(?) SE Türkî **sekkiz**: SC Uzb. **sakkiz** preserve the -kk-. Türkü VIII **sekkiz** (for **sekkiz**) is common; VIII ff. including Man. and Yen. ditto: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A: Man.: Bud.: Civ. ditto: **O. Kır.** IX ff. ditto: **Xak. XI sekkiz** the number 'eight'; it is an abbreviation (*taxfiif*) of **sekkiz Kaş. I** 365; a.o. *I* 437 (**seksön**): XIII(?) *Tef. sekkiz* 266; XIV *Muh.* 'eight' **sekkiz Mel.** 81, 8; **sekkiz Rif.** 186; **Çağ. xv ff. sékkiz** ('with -k-') *sekkiz Vel.* 288; **sekkiz** (spelt) 'eight'; also pronounced **sekkiz San.** 255r. 10; (on the -kk- see 20v. 9 ff.); *Kom.* XIV 'eight' **sekkiz (sic) CCG**; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* XIII 'eight' **sekkiz Hou.** 22, 8; XIV ditto *İd.* 53; **sekkiz Bul. 12, 11; XV **sekkiz Kav.** 65, 7; *Tuh.* 60b. 7.**

Tris. SGZ

D sekizinc (**sekkizinc**) Ordinal f. of **sekkiz**; 'eighth'. As in the case of other Ordinals (see

üçünç) the *Suff.* gradually became *-inçli*; in some languages *-inçli*, fr. about XI; s.i.a.m.l.g. in those forms. Not well attested in the medieval period. *Türkü VIII ff. Man. seki-zinç* 'eighth (paraphr.) *Chuas. 156; a.o. M III 19, 4 (ii); Uyğ. VIII seki-zinç ay* 'in the eighth month' *Şu. E 5, 6; VIII ff. Civ. ditto* in several documents in *UŞp.*: (**Xak.**) XIII(?) *Tef. seki-zinç 266* (under *seki-z*): **Xwar.** XIV *seki-zinç (sic) Qutb 156; Kom. XIV seki-zinç CCG; Gr.*

Mon. SL

1 sal: 'a raft', prob. specifically one made of timber, see **2 ta:** r. S.i.a.m.l.g., in SW Tkm. **sal:** l. See **salla:**-. **Xak. XI sal:** *al-'am'd bi-ma'nā tar* 'a support' in the (same) sense as **ta:** r *Kaş. III 156; Çağ. xv ff. sal* 'a thing used for crossing rivers'; they fasten timbers together and launch them on to the water and they do not sink; with it they cross the water *Vel. 278* (quon.); **sal** 'a thing constructed of wood and reeds on which they sit and so cross deep rivers' *San. 235v. 26* (quon.); **Kip. XIV sal:** 'poles (*idān*) put together and tied'; one climbs on to it on a river (*al-bahr*), and so crosses from one side to the other; an (Ar.) word for it is *al-tauf* (properly 'a raft of inflated skins') *Id. 59.*

VU?F 2 sal: Hap. leg.; 'lacquer'. Prob. a l.-w., ?Togharian or Indian, not Chinese. Cf. **1 sir.** **Xak. XI sal:** *luzicāt tuttaxad mina'l-ğirā* 'viscous substances made of glue'; they are smeared on Chinese and other wooden bowls (*al-ğisā*); then they are carved (or painted)?, *yunqas 'alayhā* *Kaş. III 157.*

VU sil: Hap. leg.; 'abstemious'. **Xak. XI sil:** *kiş:* 'an abstemious (*qatin*) person', that is one who dislikes (*yu'āf*) eating all (sorts of) food; **sil:** at 'a horse which eats sparingly' (*qalihu'l-'i-tilāf*) *Kaş. III 134.*

so:l 'left' (opposite to 'right'). S.i.a.m.l.g.; SW Tkm. **so:l.** See **soltun.** *Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. sol közi* 'his left eye' *Suv. 595, 12; sol atsiz erpek* 'the left ring finger' *TT V, p. 16, Note A 54, 6; Xak. XI so:l elig* 'the left (*al-yusrā*) hand' *Kaş. III 134; a.o. I 72 (elig) KB solindin* 'in his left hand' 772; **soluğdin tamu orni** 'the position of hell is on your left' 917; a.o. 4056: XIII(?) *Tef. sol* 'left' (side) 273; *xiv Muh. al-yadu'l-yusrā* (in Turkistan) **so:l elig**, (in our country) **şo:l elig Mel. 7, 15; Rif. 79; yasār** 'to the left' **so:l el 14, 10; 90; Çağ. xv ff. sol şol taraf Vel. 209** (quon.); **sol cāmb-i çap** 'the left side' *San. 246r. 17* (quots.); **Xwar.** *xiv ditto Qutb 158; Kom. xiv 'left; on the left' sol CCI; Gr.: Kip./Tkm. xiv şol al-şamāl* 'left' in Tkm.; also called **şağ** and **şon Id. 59 (şağ)**, the Tkm. word for 'right', is an obvious error; **soñ (sic)** a Sec. f. of **so:l**, prob. due to the influence of **oñ** 'right', is noted in NW Krim, *R IV 533; şamāl şolda: Bul. 14, 5; xv şamāl şol Kav. 35, 4; Tuh. 21a, 7; yasār şol do. 39a, 9; 73b, 8.*

sō:l 'the juice in meat; lymph'; survives in NW Kk., Nog. **sō:l; Kaz. sül.** *Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (demons) sō:l aşlığlar* 'who eat serum or lymph' *U II 61, 10; a.o. U III 41, 0-1 (ii) (kabar-); Xak. XI sō:l* 'the juice (*al-rutūba*) in a tree or meat'; hence one says **sō:llüğ et** 'meat which has not been thoroughly cooked, so that traces of blood remain in it' *Kaş. III 134* (prov., see **kađıy**).

Mon. V. SL-

sal- basically 'to move (something *Acc.*), to put into motion', with some implication of violent motion, and a wide range of extended meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g. as a *Trans.*, *Intrans.*, and *Aux. V. Cf. kemiş-*. *Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. bōdüyü kolın sala* [gap] 'dancing and waving her arms' *U II 24, 4; Civ. bu üç* [gap] *birgerü salıp kayinturup içgöl* 'stir these three . . . together, boil them, and drink them' *H I 193-4; (in an agreement for the lease of a vineyard, after a list of various taxes on it) biz salmazbiz tēp biz Budaşirli Baxşıka tapşurup berdimiz* 'we are not responsible for paying them; we have handed them over and entrusted them to *Buddaşirli Baxşı UŞp. 14, 15-16; a.o. TT VII 42, 5 (beltir): Xak. XI ol mağa; to:mın saldı:* 'he waved (*lama'a*) his garment at me'; and one says **ol mağa: kişide: altun saldı:** 'he made me spend (*axraca l*) money on the man'; and **suiv yiğa:çığ saldı:** 'the water washed away (*laqa'a*) the wood' (etc.); also used when a man signals (*awma'a*) with his hand from afar *Kaş. II 24 (salar; salma:k): XIII(?) At. takaburnı yērdin salıp* 'drive pride away from the place' (and cling to humility) 267; **isizlikdin öznü şıgaru salıp** 'drawing yourself aside from wickedness' 366; *xiv Muh. (Mel.) abla'a* 'to cause to swallow'; (*Rif.*) **ablağa** 'to bring (to a place)' **sa:l-** 21, 11; 102; **ba'ata** 'to send' **sa:l-** 24, 1; 105; **walā** (read *walā* 'to release', see *al-taxliya*) **sa:l-** 26, 1; 108; *al-taxliya şalımak* 36, 1; 121; **Çağ. xv ff. sal(-mak, etc.) sa:l-**; also used for *yirek oynaması* 'of the heart, to palpitate', and *harakat ve idğirāb* 'to move, agitate' *Vel. 276* (quots.); ditto also in the meaning of 'acz' 'to be weak, incapable(?)' 277 (quon.); **sal-** *andāxtan* 'to throw', and *idğirāb kardan* 'to agitate', and *muđtarib sāxtan dil* 'to make the heart palpitate'; in the last meaning it is both *Trans.* and *Intrans.* but cannot be used without the word 'heart' *San. 232v. 24* (quots.); **Xwar. XIII sal-** 'to throw' *Ali 31; xiv sal-* 'to put, put down, throw down', etc. *Qutb 152; MN 165, etc.: Kip. xiv şal-arsala* 'to send' *Id. 59; xv ramā* 'an *ğayri'l-qaws* 'to throw' (but not 'to shoot' an arrow) **şal-** (*fbirak-*) *Kav. 74, 2* (but 'to shoot' an arrow at-); **ramā** (*birak-/kemış-/*) **şal-** (*fyik-*) *Tuh. 17a. 13; laqqa'a* 'to throw' **şal-** (*fbirak-/kemış-*) *do. 22a. 10; Osm. xiv ff. sal-* is noted with eleven different meanings *TTS I 595; II 786; III 592; IV 657.*

PU sil- basically 'to rub (something *Acc.*); to wipe' (often with the connotation of wiping

clean), with various extended meanings like 'to smear (plaster or mud) on to (a building); to massage; to caress, stroke'. Most modern forms have back vowels and are Dis.: NE Sag. *sila-* 'to smear, plaster'; Tü. 'to rub' *RIV* 652: SE Türki *sila-* 'to caress, stroke; to rub, rub down; to flatter' *Jarring* 273: NC Kır. *sila-* 'to stroke, caress'; Kzx. *sil-* (?*sila-*)/*silan-* 'to rub off; to strip (flesh from bones); to smear; to massage': SC Uzb. *sila-* 'to smoothe, stroke': NW all languages *sila-* 'to stroke, caress; to massage; to smear': but SW Az., Osm. *sil-*; Tkm. *sıl-* 'to wipe, polish, clean, erase'. As the word is omitted fr. *Kaş.* and the only early der. f.s are *sılığ*, and perhaps *sılıt*; q.v., it is uncertain whether it was originally *sil-* or *sılıt-*, but it certainly had front vowels. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *türtüngü sılıp* 'rubbing on ointment' *U II* 40, 106-7: (*Xak.*) XIV *Muh. mahâ* 'to erase' (VU) *sil-Mel.* 31, 7; *Rif.* 115 (*masaha* ('to wipe') *va mahâ*); *masaha yadahu* 'to wipe the hands' *sile-*: 115 (31, 5 éli: *sürt-*); *al-mash silmak* (unvocalized) 121 (only): Çağ. xv ff. *sıl-* (so spelt) *pâk kardan* 'to cleanse' *San.* 255r. 13: *Xwar.* XIV *sil-* 'wipe, wipe away' *Qutb* 157 (note form *silğeymen*), 164 (*sila-* in error): Kıp. XIII *masaha sil-* *Hou.* 33, 13: XIV ditto *Id.* 53; *masaha va mahâ sil-* (-mek) *Bul.* 81r.: xv *masaha sil-* *Kav.* 9, 21; 74, 1; *Tuh.* 25b. 13.

sol- See *soluş-*.

Dis. SLA

VUD *sılı*: Hap. leg.; the *sin* has a *fatha* in the MS., but if *al-miṣyan* (in the MS.), a word not contained in the ordinary dicts., means, as morphologically it should, 'a mason's trowel' or the like, this is best explained as a Dev. N. (Conc. N.) in -i: fr. *sil-*. *Xak.* XI *sılı*: *al-miṣyan Kaş.* III 233.

Dis. V. SLA-

D *salla-*: Den. V. fr. 1 *sal*: 'to put (people) on a raft'. This V. has been plausibly restored in Uyğ. VIII Şu. S 1, see *altın*. It has no connection w. SW Osm. *salla-* 'to swing, shake, hold in suspense', and the like, which is an irregular der. f. of *sal-*.

DF *sola-*: Den. V. fr. *so*: lit. 'to chain, fasten with chains', metaph. 'to interlock'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *PP* 31, 5-6 (*so*); *TT V* 8, 55 (çirtirt): Civ. (then that mucus dries like clinging mud) [gap] a:kağ yollarıda: *solap kodor* perhaps '[the disease] fixes and deposits [mucus] in the respiratory passages' *TT VIII* 1.7.

S *sula-* See *suvla-*.

D *süle-*: Den. V. fr. *sü*: 'to campaign'. Common in Türkü, but otherwise n.o.a.b. Türkü VIII *süle-* and the syn. phr. *sü: süle-* occur nearly thirty times in *I, II, T*, e.g. *İlğertü: şanturç yazı:ka: teği: süledim* 'I campaigned eastwards as far as the Shantung plain' *I S* 3; *sü: sülepen* 'making cam-

paings' (he subdued peoples in every direction) *I E* 2, *II E* 3: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (if I have deprived other people of their lives) *sü sülep* 'by making campaigns' (putting on armour, etc.) *U II* 78, 30; 86, 47; *TT IV* 10, 12: Civ. *sü sülemek* is the name of a hexagram *TT I* 31: *Xak.* XI *beg yağı:ka: süle:di*: 'the *beg* campaigned against (*ğaza*) his enemy'; originally *süle:di*, then the -ü- was shortened *Kaş.* III 271 (*süle:r*, *süle:leme:k* (*sic*); verse): (XIV *Muh.* (?) *süle-*: is entered in the margin against *habasa* 'to make prisoner' *zında:nlai-* (Pe. l.-w.) in *Rif.* 107).

Dis. SLC

(D) *sa:ıç*: Hap. leg.; N.A.g. meaning 'cook', but there is no appropriate word **sa:l*: to provide a basis for it. *Xak.* XI *sa:ıç*: *al-maḫbaxi fi aṣli'l-luğa* originally 'cook'; thence 'a large kitchen knife' (*şafıratul-maḫbaxi*) is called *sa:ıç*: *biçe:k Kaş.* III 442.

Dis. SLD

D *soltun* Den. Adj./Adv. fr. *so:l*; lit. 'situated on the left'; in the early period also, as a Cardinal Point, 'in the east' in the south-oriented system. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *soltun* 'in the east' *TT VI* 94-5 (*oḡtun*); *soltun yıpaç* 'on the left' *X* 159: Civ. *soltın başı* 'the left side of the head' *TT VII* 34, 6; o.o. *do.* 9 ('ear'); *do.* 12 ('eyebrow'): *Xak.* XI *KB* (God is neither behind nor in front) *nâ soldın oḡun* 'nor to the left or right' 18.

Dis. V. SLD-

PUD *solat-*: Hap. leg.; occurs in a text which certainly contains transcription errors; in the same line *yağak* was transcribed *yasak*. The meaning is within limits clear, but although the word can hardly be a Caus. f. of *sola-*: it is hard to make an alternative suggestion. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (if a man erects a monastery the size of a nutshell (see *yağak*) and) *buğ-day evinince burxan körkindin solatsar* 'adorns it(?) with a statue of Buddha the size of a grain of wheat' (and puts in it a reliquary the size of one seventh of a perilla seed) *Pfahl.* 6, 6.

D *sület-* (*sü:let-*) Caus. f. of *süle-*: 'to launch (troops) on a campaign' and the like. N.o.a.b. Türkü VIII *on ok süsün sületdim* 'I sent out the army of the On Ok (Western Türkü) on a campaign' *T* 43; *xağanımın* (*sic*) *sületdimiz* 'we persuaded my *xağan* to start a campaign' *T* 53.

D *saltur-*: Caus. f. of *sal-*; s.i.m.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes (-t/-d-, -u/-ı-) and the same wide range of meanings as *sal-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *burxanlarğa saçığ töküük salturup* 'have offerings and libations put (or thrown) before the Buddhas' (and give food to the spirits) *TT VII* 25, 7-8: *Xak.* XI (after Oğuz phr.) *ol maḡa: yeñ salturdi*: 'he ordered someone to wave a sleeve at me' (*hattâ alma'a bi-kumma ilayya*); also used for

ordering someone to throw (*bi-tarh*) something *Kaş. II 187 (salturur, salturmar:k)*; *Oğuz XI ol meni: aqar salturdu: amara bi'l-iḥāla li' alayhi* 'he ordered me to make a payment to him (?)' *Kaş. II 187 (followed by Xak.)*; *Osm. xv saldur-* 'to cause (someone) to abandon or give up (something)' *TTS IV 655*.

Dis. SLĠ

D *salıġ* Dev. N. fr. *sal-* (this, rather than *salık*, was prob. the original form) with a wide potential range of meanings. In the early period it meant some form of tax, and was the common word for 'tax' in the Golden Horde, see Caferoğlu in *TM IV*, p. 41. It survives in this sense as *sēlik* in SE Tar. *R IV 359*; *Türki BŞ 386*. *Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. borluknuḡ negü kim salıġı zakātü bolsar* 'whatever taxes and poor-rates (Ar. l.-w.) fall on the vineyard' *USp. 2, 8*; *salıġ bērgü bolmış üçün* 'because they have become liable to pay taxes' *do. 25, 7*; *o.o. do. 14, 14 (basıġ)*; *30, 5(?)*; (*Xak.*) *xiv Rbġ. salıġ bēr-* 'to point out' (of the hand) (a route); lit. 'to give a wave' *RIV 359* (quotn.): *Çağ. xv ff. salıġ/salık (t)* 'a government assessment (*taucih-i mulki*) imposed on a country for (the pay of) a mercenary army' (quotn.); (2) *surāġ wa nişān* 'a sign or mark' (quotn.); (3) *harba* 'weapon of war' (Pe. quotn.) *San. 234r. 14*; *Osm. xiv salık (t)* 'news, information'; (2) 'some kind of weapon', and *salık/salu ver-* 'to point out, indicate'; in several texts *TTS I 593*; *II 784*; *III 591*; *IV 655*.

D *solak*:k prob. Dev. N./A. fr. **sola-*: Den. V. fr. *so:l*; lit. 'situated on the left' or the like. Prob. the origin of Mong. *soloġay* 'left, left hand; left-handed' (*Kov. 1401, Hattod 343*). Survives for 'left-handed' in SW *Osm.*, but all other languages seem to use some form of the Mong. word in this sense. The *Kip. XI* meaning, not recorded elsewhere, seems to mean literally 'the organ on the left'; *Kaş.*'s etymology is, of course, preposterous. *Kip. XI solak*:k 'the spleen' (*al-tihāl*); the *s-* is altered from *t-* (i.e. in *tala:k*, q.v.); this is like the (Ar.) word *sitt* for *sids* and *fast* for *ḥass* (another example quoted) *Kaş. I 411*; (*Kip. xv(?) al-a-sar* 'left-handed' *şolaġay* in text, *şolak* in margin in second (?SW) hand *Tuh. 4a. 4*); *Osm. xvi ff. solak* (metaph. for) 'a personal bodyguard of the Sultan'; in several texts *TTS II 832*; *III 634*; *IV 699*; *xviii solak* in *Rümi*, 'a man who uses his left hand' *San. 246r. 19*.

S *suluk* See *suvluk*.

D *salġa*: Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. fr. *sal-*. *Xak. XI salġa*: at 'a restive (*camū*) horse' *Kaş. I 425*.

D *salkım* occurs in two quite different meanings (1) 'cold; hoar-frost', and the like, and rather later (2) 'something pendulous, a bunch of grapes, ear-rings', and the like. In the first sense it is syn. w. *sarkım*, q.v., which is prima facie a N.S.A. fr. *sark-*; but *sark-* means 'to

hang limply' and the like, so is semantically the basis of *salkım* in its second sense. On the other hand this is also one meaning of *salın-*, q.v. The explanation is perhaps that **salk-*, a der. f. in *-k-* (Intrans.) of *sal-*, also meant 'to hang limply' and is the basis of *salkım* in its second sense, and that *sark-* and *sarkım* are Sec. f.s of these words. But the connection between *sal-* and its derivatives and 'cold' is obscure. *Salkım* in the sense of 'a bunch of grapes', and the like, survives in NW Kk. *solkım*: SW Az. *salkım*; *Osm.*, *Tkm. salkım*; it does not survive in the sense of 'cold', but the cognate form *salkın* s.i.a.m.l.g., in NE Alt., Tel. for 'a violent (cold) wind', elsewhere for 'cool', or 'cold' (weather). *Uyg. VIII ff. Civ.* (hoil a few dry siri) *bir kēce taştın salkımka tēġürüp* 'expose them one night out of doors to the cold' (and the next day take them and reduce them to ashes) *HI 178*: (*Xak.*) *xiii(?) Tef. salkım* 'a bunch (of fruits)' *26r (salġum 'a mirage' is a Sec. f. of salkım, q.v.)*; *Çağ. xv ff. salkım* (spelt) *xāsa-i anġūr* 'a bunch of grapes' and the like, in Ar. *'unġūd San. 234r. 10*; *Xwar. xiii salkum* 'a bunch of grapes' *'Ali 52*; *Kom. xiv 'bunch of grapes' salkum*; '(cold) wind' *salkun (sic) CCG*; *Gr. Kip. xiii al-'unġūd mina'l-'anab wa ġayrihi salkum* *Hou. 8, 1*; *xiv salkum* ditto; and one says *bir şalkum üzüüm yēdim* 'I ate one bunch of grapes' *İd. 59*; *xv 'unġūd salkım Tuh. 25a. 11*; *Osm. xvi ff. salkım* 'pendulous ear-rings' in several phr. *TTS I 594*; *IV 656*.

Mon. V. SLG-

silk- 'to shake (something Acc.)'; s.i.a.m.l.g. as *silk-/silik-/silki-*. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. Sur. 490, 17 (çan)*: *Xak. XI er yığaç silkd:* 'the man shook (*nafaða*) the tree' *Kaş. III 422 (silker, silkme:k)*; *xiii(?) Tef. silk-* 'to shake' *269*; *xiv Muh. nafaða silkit-* (for *silki-*) *Mel. 31, 15 (only)*; *Çağ. xv ff. silk-* (spelt) *taġāndan* 'to shake, shake off' *San. 255v. 21*; *Kom. xiv ditto CCI*; *Gr. Kip. XIII nafaða silik-* *Hou. 36, 3*; *xiv silk-nafaða İd. 53*; ditto (but *silik-* before Suffs. beginning w. consonants) *Bul. 83r.*; *xv nafaða mina'l-nafđ silk-* *Kav. 76, 2*; *Tuh. 37a. 9*.

Dis. SLG

D *siliġ/silik(?)* Dev. N./A. fr. *sil-*; 'clean, pure, smooth', and the like, lit. and metaph. The original form (or forms?) is uncertain. The only certain early *-k* is in *Türkü* and there the second vowel is not marked and might have been *-ü-*. Medieval and modern forms like *sili:* point to *-g*, *Osm. silik* to *-k*. Both forms may have existed, but if so were syn. *Türkü VIII (VU) silik kız oġlın* 'their pure (i.e. virgin) daughters' *I E 7, 24*; *II E 7*; *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* (the lay sister) *Tepriken tēġin (PU) siliġ terken kunçuy teyrim P.N. Pfahl. 6, 4*; *Xak. XI (PU) siliġ er al-raculul'-zarifu'l-naġiyu'l-hasamul-laḡifu'l-kalām* 'a man who is graceful, clean, good-looking, and a witty speaker' *Kaş. I 390*; *KB siliġ par-*

ticularly in the apostrophe **ay siliğ** is common; it consistently rhymes w. words ending in -ğ, **billğ, tillğ, öğdillğ, etc.**; 42 (**kılık**), 43 (**alçak**), 75 (1 oku:-), 527 (**saiv**), 956 (**akru:**), 2072 (1 öz:), etc.: XIII(?) *At. uluğka kiçigke siliğ* (or **silik, sic**, MSS. vary) **kıl sözüü** 'speak honestly to great and small' 356: XIV *Muh. (?) al-nazif* 'clean, pure' **si:illğ**, quoted as a word ending in -ğ *Rif. 77* (only): **Çağ. xv ff.** **siliğ (sic) pāk wa bi-ayb** 'pure, faultless' (also an abbreviation of **isiliğ** 'hot') *San. 256r. 7* (quotns.): **Kom. xiv** 'pure' **sili CCG**; *Gr.*: **Kip. XIII Ay sili**: 'clear (*nazif*) moon'; P.N. of slave girl *Hou. 30, 18*: **xiv siliik** (MSS. *selik*) *al-şābhūl-zarif* 'a graceful boy' . . . **sili: malmūs (?)**, MS. *malmās* 'smoothed' *İd. 53*.

PUD sülük Hap. leg.; if correctly so transcribed perhaps A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **sū**: meaning 'army horses'. It is obviously not **sülük** 'a leech' first noted in **Çağ. xv ff.** *San. 246r. 26*: **Kip. XIII Hou. 7, 6**: **xiv İd. 53** and s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI KB** (from the stock-breeders come food, clothing) **mīngū** at **ađđır sülük** 'riding horses, stallions, army horses(?)' (and load-carrying baggage animals) 4441.

D sö:llüg Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **sö:l**; 'juicy' (meat, etc.). **Xak. XI Kaş. III 134 (sö:l)**; n.m.e.

D silkim Hap. leg.; N.S.A. fr. **silk-**; lit. 'a single act of shaking'. The word, with **seplik**, also Hap. leg., occurs in the guide to good table manners. A translation can only be conjectural. **Xak. XI KB** (stretch out your right hand and pronounce the name of God; your food supplies will increase and you will become rich. Do not stretch out and take a meat ball opposite someone else; take whatever is opposite you and eat it. Do not draw a knife and pick up a bone on it) **ayı bolma kovdaş nā silkim seplik** 'do not be excessively quarrelsome (?; Hap. leg.) or upset the table-ware' (?) 4599 (this would be easier if a corruption of **yā silkme** could be assumed).

Dis. V. SLG-

D silktür- Caus. f. of **silk-**; 'to have (something Acc.) shaken', etc. S.i.s.m.l. **Uyg. VIII ff.** Bud. (then the officials) **kañcanabati balıkta çuğ silktürüp** 'had a bell (or gong, Chinese l.-w.) sounded in the city of Kañcanavati' *U III 29, 13-14*.

D silkin- Refl. f. of **silk-**; s.i.s.m.l. as (1) Intrans. 'to shake, shiver'; (2) Pass. 'to be shaken'. **Xak. XI er to:nin silkindi**: 'the man busied himself shaking (*nağd*) his garment'; and one says **er silkindi: iğsa'arra cildü'l-insān** 'the man's skin quivered'; and **tevey silkindi**: 'the camel was restless' (*intafaða*) *Kaş. II 246 (silkinür-, silkinmek; prov.)*: **Çağ. xv ff.** **silkin- tagānda şudan** 'to be shaken' *San. 256r. 1* (quotn.): **Xwar. xiv ditto Qutb 158**: **Kom. xiv ditto CCG**; *Gr.*: **Kip. xv intafaða silkin-** *Tuh. 6b. 4*.

Tris. SLG

PUD siliğlik A.N. fr. **siliğ/silik**; 'cleanness, purity', and the like, lit. and metaph. **Xak. XI KB** (a man must have gentleness) **ham siliğlik kerek** 'and purity' (or honesty?); understanding and knowledge) 326; (Aytoldı started to speak placidly, and said what he had to say) **siliğlik bile** 'with honesty (or sincerity?)' 584: **xiv Muh.** (as an example of (1) *yā* representing -l-; (2) *kāf* representing -ğ-) *al-nizafa* 'cleanness, purity' **sili:ğli:k** *Mel. 5, 18; 6, 9; Rif. 76, (77 see siliğ)*.

Tris. SLM

D sola:muk Hap. leg.; prob. Dev. N./A. fr. ***sola-**, cf. **sola:k**. **Xak. XI solamuk al-a'sar mina'l-riçāl** 'a left-handed man' *Kaş. I 487*.

Tris. V. SLM-

D salınlaş- Hap. leg.; Recip. Den. V. fr. ***salın**, N.S.A. fr. **sal-**. **Xak. XI anıñ birle: salınlaşdı: cādalahu wa mārāhu** 'he contended with him and opposed him stubbornly' *Kaş. II 258 (salınlaş:ur, salınlaşma:k; see note on konuklaş-)*.

Dis. SLN

D salıu: Hap. leg.; in a section headed *fa'lā* for words containing -ŋ-; crisis of ***salıñu:** Dev. N. (N.I.) fr. **salın-**; 'a sling'; in most modern languages 'sling' is some form of **sap-ğan**, not an ancient word, but in NC **Kır. salmor** Dev. N. fr. **sal-w** SUFF. -mor-, prob. Mong., see *Studies*, p. 203. **Xak. XI salıu:** 'a sling (*al-xaddāfa*) used to throw pebbles' (*al-haşā*) *Kaş. III 379*.

Dis. V. SLN-

D salın- Refl. f. of **sal-**; s.i.s.m.l.g. with a wide range of meanings. **Uyg. VIII ff.** Bud. (of a dying man) **altın erini boş bulup kodı salınsar** 'when his lower lip becomes loose and hangs down' *Suv. 595, 17*; (of a corpse; the stomach bursts and) **bağirsukları salınıp** 'its entrails hang out' *TT X 548-9*: **Xak. XI yinçü: kula:ktin salındı**: 'the pearl hung (*tadallā*) from the ear'; also used of anything that was hanging from something *Kaş. II 154 (salınur-, salınma:k)*: **KB** (fulfil God's commands and offer Him your service) **uçup kir sarayka erejin salın** 'fly (i.e. die?) and enter the palace (of heaven) and grasp(?) its happiness for yourself' 3672; a.o. 118 (**küjek**): **XIII(?) At. takabbur libāsın keđip tap salın** 'if you are wearing the garment of pride quickly cast it off' 277; **aya artak işliğ sevinçin salın** 'O man whose deeds are corrupt, cast away your pleasure in them' 413; **Tef. şādlik üze salınu salınu** 'giving themselves over to joy' 261: **Çağ. xv ff. salın-/salıl- andaxta şudan** 'to be thrown' *San. 233v. 5* (quotns.): **Xwar. XIII ditto 'Alı 33**: **Kom. xiv** 'to be suspended, to hang (Intrans.)' **salın- CCG**; *Gr.*: **Kip. xiv şalın- itarsala** 'to hang down' *İd. 59*: (xv **salın-** in a second (SW?) hand in the margin against *tadallā Tuh. 5a. 9*

and *ta'allāqa* 'to be suspended' *do.* 10a. 11): **Osm.** XIV ff. **salın-** (1) 'to sway, wobble'; (2) 'to be suspended'; (3) 'to be thrown (into something *Dat.*)'; c.i.a.p. *TTS II* 785; *III* 592; *IV* 656.

Tris. SLN

D salındı: Intrans./Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **salın-**; survives in SW **Osm.** **salıntı** 'a swell at sea; swaying about'. **Xak.** XI **salındı:** otup 'firewood which a flood has thrown up (*laqa-tahu*) on the bank of a river': **salındı:** ne:ḡ 'anything thrown away' (*al-maṭruḡ*): **salındı:** (*MS. sol.ndi.*) 'a man's plait of hair' ('*arf*, ?read '*urf*'), derived fr. the phr. **salındı:** ne:ḡ 'the thing hung down' (*tadallā*), it means 'permanently hanging down' (*abada(n) mutadalli*), an incorrect word (*luḡa ḡayr faṣiḡa*) *Kaṣ.* I 449.

Tris. V. SLN-

D salıntur- Caus. f. of **salın-**; s.i.s.m.l., usually w. much the same meaning. **Uyḡ.** VIII ff. Bud. (the maral deer) **tillerin salınturup** 'hanging out their tongues' *UIV* 34, 71.

D salḡu:la- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **salḡu:**; vocalized *salḡu:la-* in the *MS.*, but this seems to be an error. **Xak.** XI **üzüm salḡu:la:du:** 'the grapes hung (*tadallā*) from the vine trellis'; and one says **er itḡ salḡu:la:du:** 'the man threw a missile (*ramā* . . . *bi-qidfa*) at the dog' *Kaṣ.* III 410 (**salḡu:lar**, **salḡu:la:ma:k**).

Dis. V. SLŞ-

D salıṣ- Recip. f. of **sal-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. a wide range of meanings. **Xak.** XI **ola:r İkki:** **ye:ḡ salıṣdu:** 'those two waved (*lama'a*) their sleeves at one another'; also used when they grasped one another by the shoulders (*axada* . . . *ataf*) in wrestling and pushed one another right and left; the original meaning is shaking (*naḡd*) garments, etc. at one another *Kaṣ.* II 109 (**salıṣu:r**, **salıṣma:k**).

D soluṣ- Co-op. f. of **sol-** 'to wilt, wither'. *Sol-* with the same meaning s.i.m.m.l. but is not noted earlier than *Xwar.* XIII '*Ali* 40: XIV *Qub* 158; *MN* 349, etc. **Xak.** XI **ya:ṣ soluṣdu:** 'the vegetables (etc.) withered' (*dabala*); also used of any vegetable or fruit when it has lost its freshness (*dahabat tarawatuhu*) *Kaṣ.* II 109 (**soluṣu:r**, **soluṣma:k**).

Mon. SM

se:m not an independent word but a jingle w. **em** in the phr. **em se:m**, n.o.a.b. **Uyḡ.** VIII ff. Bud. **uküṣ törlüg em sem** 'many kinds of remedies' *TT VI* 264-5; **Xak.** XI 'a remedy' (*al-ilāc*) is called **em se:m**; **se:m** is not used alone (*yufrad*) but (only) in the *Hend.* (*yuz-dawac*) *Kaṣ.* III 157; a.o. (**em sem**) *I* 407, 28; XIII(?) *Tef. em sem* 'remedy' w. **Osm.** XIV to XVI (only) ditto, common *TTS I* 267; *II* 381; *III* 252; *IV* 296.

sı:m alliterative Pref.; see **sı:m simra:k**.

süm alliterative Pref. in **Oḡuz XI**; *Kaṣ.* I 338 (**süçig**).

Dis. SMA

VUF soma: Hap. leg.; prob. a Chinese phr., the **-ma:** may be *mai'mo* 'wheat' (*Giles* 7,602). **Xak.** XI **soma:** the word for 'sprouting wheat' (*hinta minabhatta*); it is dried and ground and made into porridge (*al-aṣāyid*) or bread; also 'sprouting barley' (*al-ṣa'ir*) which is made into beer (*xamir'u-l-fuqqā*) *Kaṣ.* III 234.

Dis. SMD

VU?F samda: Hap. leg.; prob. a corruption of some form of Greek *sandalion* which is a l.-w. in several Oriental languages. **Çiḡli XI samda:** *al-ṣandalu'lladi yulbas* 'a sandal' which is worn (i.e. not 'sandal-wood') *Kaṣ.* I 418.

D simta:ḡ Dev. N./A. fr. **simta:-**; 'negligent, negligence'; n.o.a.b. **Uyḡ.** VIII ff. Bud. (of inferior men) Sanskrit *pramattānām* 'of the negligent, careless' **simta:ḡlar:rnıḡ** *TT VIII A.2*; a.o. *UI* 58 (mis-spelt *şimtaḡ*).

?**F samdu:** Hap. leg.; prob. a Chinese phr., *san tui*. **Xak.** XI **samdu:** 'the word for any food which is somewhere between (*ta'am mu'tadi*) hot and cold, as suits its character' *Kaṣ.* III 240.

Dis. V. SMD-

simta:- 'to neglect, be careless about (something)'; l.-w. in *Mong.* as *şimta-* (*Kow.* 1507)/*şimda-* (*Haltod* 379), where, no doubt owing to a misunderstanding of some Buddhist text, it means 'to hasten, make great efforts, do one's best'. N.o.a.b. **Uyḡ.** VIII ff. Bud. (evil-doers must be rounded up and arrested) **yaṣmaz kemıṣıp simtap boṣ idsar** 'it is not seemly to disregard or neglect them and let them go free' *Suv.* 561, 12-13; o.o. *UI* 58.

D simta:l- Pass. f. of **simta:-** used as Intrans.; 'to be negligent, careless'. N.o.a.b. **Uyḡ.** VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *apramādaṣṣayes-min* 'in this region of non-negligence' **simta:l-ma:ma:kı** [gap] *TT VIII A.2*; a.o. *do.* *E.23*; **nom ermezde yorıdacı simtal-mıṣlar** 'those who behave irreligiously and are negligent' Radloff, *Kuan-şi-im Pusar* 71, 16.

Tris. SMD

D simta:ḡsız Priv. N./A. fr. **simta:ḡ**; 'free from neglectfulness, or idleness'. N.o.a.b. **Uyḡ.** VIII ff. Man. (they observed your commandments) **simta:ḡsız köpülün** 'with a mind free from neglectfulness' *TT III* 131; o.o. *do.* 148; *IX* 46; Bud. (at that time they become) **simta:ḡsız köpüllüg**, **simta:ḡsız bolmıṣta kén** 'after having become free from neglectfulness' (they can achieve all good things) *Maitrisimit fragment*, *TT III*, p. 30, note 131, 2; a.o. *Suv.* 247, 14-16 (2 örüg).

Dis. SMG

simek this word and **simekle:-** raise some difficulties. Malov in *Pamyatniki drevnetjurkskoi pi'smennosti*, Moscow-Leningrad, 1951,

p. 420, suggested w. refce. to *Suv.* 5, 2 that it was identical w. Çuv. *çimëk* (*syimek*) and meant 'funeral feast'; but that word is merely the Çuv. equivalent of *yemek* 'food' and is quite irrelevant. In the vast majority of cases *simek* is used in the Hend. *arığ simek* and seems to mean 'copse, forest, jungle', or the like. In *Suv.* 602, 7 it is used by itself and cannot have this meaning. *Semekle-*, so spelt, in *Suv.* 5, 2 may be a different word. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *arığ simek U III* 10, 13-14 etc. (2 *arığ*); (on the banks of that river a large crowd of fishermen had collected and) *balık tartğu simekin kılurlar ertü Suv.* 602, 7-8 (for continuation see 2 to:ğ) meaning obscure, possibly 'and had made scoops(?) to catch the fish', see *simekle-*.

Tris. V. SMG-

D *simekle-*: Den. V. fr. *simek*, q.v.; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (he died . . . the people in the house) *uluğ yığıt sıgt kılıp ölüğüg semekleğell [. . . éltmezken] üç küñ ertip ba[r]dı. törtünç küñ . . . Suv.* 5, 1-4 (text restored by *Rad.*) the meaning suggested by Malov, op. cit. above, is 'raised loud lamentations; three days passed and they had not yet succeeded in burying the corpse. On the fourth day . . .'; in this context *semekle-* might mean 'to carry out (to burial)' or the like; (after the passage quoted under 2 to:ğ; it was impossible to block up that outlet quickly. Seeing this he thought 'when this outlet was broken up, a deep channel formed') *inçip yüz miñ kişiler birle simeklep terk tavrasar üç ayka teği yeme bütürgülük iş ermez* 'so if a hundred thousand men together hurried to scoop up (earth) (?) the work of blocking it up could not be done within three months' *do.* 602, 15-18.

Dis. SML

VUD *sumlum* N.S.A. fr. *sumli-*; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI** *sumlum tat* 'a Persian who is completely ignorant (*lā ya'rif . . . albatta*) of the 'Turkish language'; and anyone who does not know Turkish is called *sumlum Kaş. I* 486; a.o. *II* 347 (*sumlit-*).

Dis. V. SML-

D *semle-*: Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *se:m*, used only in the Hend. *emle-*: *semle-*. **Xak. XI** one says as a Hend. (*fi'l-atba*) *ol anı emle:di semle:di*: 'he treated him medically' (Hend., '*alacahu wa dāwāhu*) *Kaş. III* 298 (*semle:r*, *semle:mek*; MS. in error -*ma:k*).

VUDF *simle-*: Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **sim*, no doubt a Chinese l.-w.; 'to crush, mince', or the like. Cf. kinle-. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *H I* 157 (*şüwit*).

VU *sumli-*: 'to talk unintelligibly'; pec. to **Xak. XI** *er sumli:di*: 'the man spoke a non-Turkish language (*bi-kalām ğayri'l-turkiya*) which the man addressed did not understand' *Kaş. III* 298. (*sumli:r*, *sumli-*

ma:k): *KB* *çiçeklikte sandwaç ünün sumli:di* 'the nightingale sang unintelligibly in the flower garden' 5972; a.o. 5677 (*sügiç*).

VUD *sumlit-*: Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *sumli-*. **Xak. XI** *ol anı sumlit:ti*: 'he urged him to talk a non-Turkish language'; this is because the Turks call anyone that does not know Turkish *sumlum*, just as the Arabs call anyone that does not know Arabic *a'camı*; that is the original (meaning), but if he later learns Arabic they still call him by this name; but the Turks, when he learns their language, remove him from the category of *sumlum Kaş. II* 347 (*sumlitu:r*, *sumlitma:k*).

VUD *sumliš-*: Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *sumli-*. **Xak. XI** *tat kamuğ sumliš:di*: 'the Persians all talked to one another in their own foreign language' (*tarāfana . . . bi-luğatihim*); also used of any people who talk to one another in a non-Turkish language *Kaş. II* 216 (*sumlišur*, *sumlišma:k*).

Dis. SMN

sama:n 'straw'; s.i.a.m.l.g.; in SE: NC Kir.: SC: NW Kaz.: SW *saman* (Tkm. *sa:man*, with long vowel transposed): NE *Tuv. savañ*: NC Kzx.: NW Kk. *saban*. NW Kumyk, Nog. *salam* is a corruption of Russian *soloma* and not connected. Cf. 2 *küvük*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. (food, slaughter cattle, and) *yéti kağıt saman* 'seven wagons of straw' *Uşp.* 92, 6: *Çiğil XI saman*: 'straw' (*al-tibn*) *Kaş. I* 415; a.o. in **Xak. verse II** 316, 11: XIV *Muh.(?) al-tibn* (ke:wük; in one MS.) *şaman Mel.* 77, 13: *Çağ. XIII saman kâh* 'straw', in *Ar. tibn San.* 234r. 28: *Kip./Tkm. XIII al-tibn* (ke:wük/şalam—see above); **Tkm. sa:man Hou.** 9, 14: *xv tibn* (ke:wük) **Tkm. şaman Tuh.** 8b. 8: **Osm. xv ff. saman oğrısı** 'the Milky Way' (lit. 'the thief of straw'); c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 597; *II* 789; *III* 594; *IV* 659; *San.* 234v. 1.

Tris. SMN

D *samanlığ* P.N./A. fr. *sama:n*; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI** *samanlığ er* 'a man who owns straw' (*tibn*) *Kaş. I* 499; a.o. 500, 12.

Dis. SMR

simra:k See *si:m simrak*.

Dis. V. SMR-

simür-: 'to swallow in a single gulp'; survives as *simür-* in NE Bar.: NC Kzx. and *sümür-* in SE Tar., **Türki:** SW Az., **Osm.**, **Tkm.** **Xak. XI** *ol sü:tüg simür:di*: 'he gulped down ('*abba*) the milk' (etc.) *Kaş. II* 85 (*simürür*, *simürme:k*); **bu er ol sü:tüg simürge:n** (MS. *sümürge:n*) 'this man is constantly gulping down milk' (etc.) *I* 523; a.o. 525, 1: (*XIV Muh. maşsa* 'to suck in' *so:r- Rif.* 115 (only); *al-maşş samurmak* (*sic*) *Mel.* 37, 3; 123 might be this word mis-spelt or an error for *so:rrmak*): **Çağ. xv ff. sümür-** (spelt) (*hamangidan?*) 'to

murmur'; ?an error, not recurring), *nūşidan* 'to drink' (recurring alone throughout the Conjugation), in *Ar. maşş San.* 246r. 27 (quotns.): *Kom.* xiv 'to swallow' *sim-CCG*; *Gr.* 220 (q.v., dubious).

(D) *semri-* 'to be, or become, fat'; prima facie *Den. V. fr. *semir*, an R-Turkish form of *semiz*, q.v. S.i.a.m.l.g. as *semir-*. *Xak.* xi *ko;y semri:di* 'the sheep (etc.) became (or was) fat' (*samina*) *Kaş. III* 281 (*semri:r, semri:me:k*); a.o. *II* 365, 26: *KB* 3600 (2 bulak): *xiv Muh. samina semür-Mel.* 27, 9; *Rif.* 110: *Çağ.* xv ff. *semir-* ('with -r-') *farbiş şudan* 'to be fat', also spelt *semür-San.* 234r. 19; reverse entry 256r. 11: *Kom.* xiv 'to be fat' *semir-CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiv *semir- samina* with -r-, but *semiz* with -z *samin İd.* 53: xv *samina semir-* (*semiz bol-*) *Tuh.* 20a. 10: *Osm.* xv and xvi *semri-* (*sic*) 'to be fat'; common until xvi *TTS I* 612; *II* 808; *III* 613; *IV* 675.

D *semrit-* Caus. f. of *semri-*; 'to fatten'; s.i.m.m.l.g. as *semirt-*. *Türkü VIII ff. turuk* at *semriti: yérin: öpen* 'a lean horse, remembering the place which fattened him' *İrkB* 16: *Xak.* xi *er atın semrittü:* 'the man fattened his horse' (etc.) *Kaş. II* 333 (*semritü:r, semritme:k*); a.o. do. 366, 1: *KB* özin *semrittür* 'he fattens himself' 988; o.o. 990, 3549; *xiii(?) Tef. semrit-* (?*sic*, unvocalized) 'to fatten' 267: *Osm.* xiv *semrit-ditto*; in two texts *TTS II* 808.

D *semriş-* Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *semri-*. *Xak.* xi *atlar kamuş semrişdi:* 'the horses (etc.) all got fat' (*axađat . . . fi'l-siman*) *Kaş. II* 213 (*semrişü:r, semrişme:k*).

D *simrüş-* Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *simür-*; the *sin* everywhere carries both *kasra* and *damma*. *Xak.* xi *ol meniş birl: su:v simrüşdi:* 'he competed with me in gulping down (fi 'abb) the water' (etc.) *Kaş. II* 213 (*simrüşü:r, simrüşme:k*).

Tris. SMR

samurtuğ Hap. leg. *Xak.* xi *samurtuğ 1:ş* 'a complicated (*muxtalih*) affair with no obvious way out' (*lâ yudrâ maxracuhü*) *Kaş. I* 494.

VUD *simürgük* a kind of bird; spelt *semürgük* in the MSS., but *KB* 6609 shows that it must be a Dev. N. (connoting habitual action) fr. *simür-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi *Bala:sa:ğun:* dialect *simürgük* 'a creature (*şay*)' like a nightingale'; *büç büç öter simürgük boğzu: üçün meñlenü:r* 'the bird which sings its song (*al-mutarrib bi-ilhânihi*) when it is hungry picks up (*yaltağıt*) seed for the sake of its throat' *Kaş. II* 290: *KB* (knowledge is a sea which has no bounds or bottom) *neçe suv kötürgey simürgük sora* 'however much water the *simürgük* may suck up and carry off' 6609.

S *samursak* See *sarumsak*.

Dis. V. SMS-

(D) *samsit-* Hap. leg.; presumably Caus. f. of **samsit-*; the only recorded cognate V. seems to be NE *Tel. samzil-* 'to lose one's strength, collapse' *R IV* 436. *Xak.* xi *ol anı: samsittü:* 'he injured him (*adâhu*) with his tongue or hands' *Kaş. II* 336 (*samsitür, samsitma:k*).

Tris. SMS

C *sı:m sımra:k* Hap. leg.; listed among Mon.s w. a central long vowel, which shows that *sım* is an alliterative Prefix. The second *sin* is unvocalized but must represent *sı*; *al-ra's* means quite unspecifically 'a head' of an animal, garlic, or anything else and its precise meaning here is obscure. *Çiğil xi sım sımra:k* 'the name of a kind of food' (*al-ıa'am*); a head (*al-ra's*) is cooked, cut up small, and put in an earthenware bowl (*al-bustüqa*) with spices (*afâüh*); sour cream is poured over it until it matures (*yudrik*), then it is eaten *Kaş. III* 136.

Dis. SMZ

semiz 'fat'; etymologically connected w. *semri-*, q.v. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Türkü VIII T* 5 (*ıra:k*); *viii ff. İrkB* 65 (*ağız*): *Uyğ.* *viii ff.* *Man.* (the trees and shrubs all become) *semiz* 'fat' (full of colour and sap . . .) *Wind.* 19: *Xak.* xi *semiz 'fat' (al-samin; of any animal)* this word agrees with (*wa'faqat*) *Ar.*, except that they have changed the -n to -z; this is permissible (*câyiz*) in their language; they call 'thou' *sen* and 'you' *siz*, changing the -n to -z *Kaş. I* 365; a.o. *I* 285, 13: *KB* (this body is prone to evil) *semiz tutsa* 'if it puts on fat' (it becomes more evil) 3599: *xiv Muh. al-samin* (opposite to 'lean' *aruk*) *semiz/semiz Mel.* 48, 12; 65, 12; *Rif.* 152, 164: *Çağ.* xv ff. *semiz* (spelt) *farbiş wa tanin* 'fat' and 'precious' (?error for *samin*); also spelt *semiz San.* 234v. 3; *semiz farbiş* 256r. 12: *Kom.* 'fat' *semiz CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* *xiii al-samin* (opposite to 'lean' *aruk*) *semiz Hou.* 27, 18: *xiv Tkm. semüz al-samin*; *Kip. semiz ditto İd.* 53: xv *asman* 'fatter' *semiz Kav.* 24, 10; *samin semiz Tuh.* 18b. 3.

Tris. SMZ

D *semizlik* A.N. fr. *semiz*; 'fatness'; s.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* xi *semizlik al-siman* 'fatness' *Kaş. I* 507: *xiii(?) Tef. semizlik ditto* 267: *Çağ.* xv ff. *semizlik farbihi* 'fatness' *San.* 234v. 4: *Kip.* xv (VU) *samna* 'fattening food' (?) *semizlik Tuh.* 49b. 8: *Osm.* xvi *semizlik otu* 'purslane' (in *Osm.* usually *semiz otu*) *TTS IV* 675: xviii *semizlik otu* in *Rümi, xarğa* 'purslane', in *Ar. baqlatu'l-hamqâ San.* 234v. 4.

Mon. SN

D *sa:n* Preliminary note. *There is only one genuine Turkish word sa:n, Dev. N. in -n (usually Intrans./Pass.) fr. sa:-, basically 'number, estimate, calculation, which later acquired*

such meanings as 'a military parade' (i.e. 'a count of the troops') and ('personal) esteem, reputation', the latter following the development of meaning of say- (sa-) to mean 'to respect (someone)'. With one or two such meanings, esp. 'military parade', it became a l.-w. in Pe. It s.i.a.m.l.g. A Pe. word s̄an meaning 'manner, resemblance, and the like used in such phr. as badin s̄an 'in this manner', and as a Suff. in words like pils̄an 'like an elephant' entered Turkish as early as KB and s.i.s.m.l. as a l.-w. San' san 'in small pieces' noted in Çağ. and s.i.s.m.l. is merely a quasi-onomatopoeic not noted in the early period.

D sa:n Dev. N. fr. sa:-; see above. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. altmış iki koti sanı Gang ögüz içindeki kum sanınca bodisatvlar 'the Bodhisattvas, 62 crores in number, equal to the number of (grains of) sand in the river Ganges' Kuan. 84 (and U II 15, 11); (if a man has no faith) ol neç kişi sanıça kirmez 'he is not reckoned as a human being' TT V 26, 114; o.o. IV 6, 25 (sakış) etc.: Civ. Yazdıgird éllig sanı üç yüz takı sekiz altmış 'the year) 358 of the era of King Yazdıgird' TT VII 9, 11-13; kün teprl bun sanı bir takı üç tsu 'the basic (Chinese l.-w. pên) number of the sun is one and three-quarters' do. 13-15; sa:n 'number' is common in TT VIII L.; bérmiş büznliş sanı 'the number of cotton cloths which I have distributed' USp. 31, 4-5; a.o.o.: Xak. xı san al-'adad 'number'; one says ko:y sa:nı: neçe: 'how many sheep are there?' Kaş. III 157; a.o. III 429, 6: (KB sanı in such phr. as yinçü sanı 'like a pearl', 211, is very common; o.o. 266, 493, 1916, 2684, 5780, etc.); it is the Pe. l.-w. s̄an mentioned above): XIII(?) At. sanarmu ediz kum uşak taş sanı 'can one count (the grains of) tall sand dunes and pebbles?' 60; (the rich man . . . dies and) bérür sanını 'renders up the number' (of his goods; or 'his accounts?') 276; Tef. san 'number' 261: Çağ. xv ff. san hisâb wa sağış 'number, calculation' Vel. 279 (quotns.); san (1) şumâra wa hisâb 'number, counting' in general (quotn.), and şumâra wa 'ard-i laşkar 'numbering and reviewing troops' in particular; (2) pâra-i uduw 'part of a limb(?)' (quotns.); (3) one says san san meaning şarha şarha 'in slices' San. 235v. 2 (followed by seven meanings in Pe. including mânând 'resembling'): Xwar. xiv san ('like' Qutb 152; MN 89, etc.); 'reputation' MN: Kom. 'number' san CCI; Gr.: Osm. xiv ff. san noted in various meanings, 'number, calculation' (sometimes in san sağış); 'reputation'; various meanings which seem to be Pe., and as Imperat. of san- TTS I 597; II 790; III 594; IV 660.

sağ Preliminary note. There is one meaning in which sağ is not demonstrably a l.-w., though even there it might be. Otherwise in Uyğ. sağ represents Chinese l.-w.s: (1) in U II 86, 41 (sanlıg) it is a Sec. f. of tsağ, q.v.; (2) in H II

30, 144 it is the name of an unidentified drug; (3) in the formula namo sağ 'homage to the community' it represents tsêng the Chinese transcription of Sanskrit saṅgha.

sağ Hap. leg.; but see sapla:-, saplat-. Xak. xı sağ salhu'l-fâyir 'bird's dung'; hence one says kuş sağı: darqu'l-fâyir (this also means 'bird's dung', but is generally used in Ar. for 'mistletoe, Loranthus' and may have this meaning here) Kaş. III 357.

sen the 2nd Pers. Sing. Pron. 'thou'. The vocalization follows the same irregular pattern as ben, q.v., the Dat. having always been saḡar. In other cases the vowel was almost certainly -e-; spellings w. -é- are fairly common in some dialects, but it seems impossible to find any grammatical explanation of the difference. In Türkü sen was used both as Sing. and as Plur., the regular Plur. siz not being found in these texts, perhaps fortuitously, but in Xak., q.v., it was regarded as uncivil to address anyone except an inferior as sen. C.i.a.p.a.l. Türkü viii sen occurs several times attached to V.s, e.g. ölteç: sen 'you will die' I S 8, II E 6; sênî: Tavğaçıg ölu:rtçel: 'they will kill you Chinese' T 10 (the only example of -é-); ben sepe: (so spelt, perhaps in error) ne: ayayın: 'what shall I say to you?' T 32: viii ff. Man. ay sen Warukdad oğulu senin ayğay ançağ ol 'O thou, son of Warukdad! Thy words are thus' M III 23, 6(ii); örtengeç sen 'thou shalt be burnt' do. 23, 4(ii); sênî okıyur men: 'I am calling thee' do. 23, 12(ii); Uyğ. viii ölmeç: yitmeç: sen 'you will not die or get lost' Şu. E 5; viii ff. Bud. the normal form is sen (often spelt sn), e.g. sen neçük ozduw 'how did you escape?' PP 54, 4; but sên occurs in barmağay sên do. 19, 3; sênî teg 'like you' U III 53, 7(ii) (doubtful reading); in TT VIII the forms are sen and senliç: Civ. the normal form is sen, e.g. sen . . . bérğil, sen ök tapşırıp bérgeysen 'do you give . . . ; you shall hand over and give it' USp. 17, 14-16; but sênî bertgell 'to wound you' TT I 17; sênide boldı do. 126-7; sênî birle 'with you' TT VII 30, 2 (same document): Xak. xı sen a Pron. (harf) meaning 'thou' (anta); the Turks address this word only to children (al-siğâr), servants, and anyone junior to them in age or rank; and anyone enjoying respect or (high) rank (lahu hurma wa martaba) they address as siz, with -z; the Oğuz reverse this practice and say sen to an adult (or great man?), li'l-kabir and siz to children and for the Plur. (li'l-cam) also; this is the rule (al-qiyâs) for both (peoples) because siz is the Plur. Kaş. I 339; but sen and sênî, senliç, saḡar, sende:, sendin are common in Kaş.: KB sen, sênî (33, 104, etc.), senliç, saḡar, seninçin (7, 23, etc.; perhaps only metri gratia) are the standard forms: Gancak xı sê:n 'thou' (anta); the Turks say sen, and in this the Gancak pronunciation is corrupt (taradğala) because they always use é (for e, taiba'u'l-hasra; followed by an irrelevant note regarding the Oğuz use of w

and *u/ü* for Turkish *v* and *i/i*) *Kaş.* III 138: XIII(?) *At. sen, senig, sağa* are regular; the MSS. vary between *seni, sende* and *séni, sände; Tef. sen, seni, senig, sağa/sağar, sendin/senigdin* 267; XIV *Muh. sen, senig, sağa, senden* noted in *Mel.* 6 ff., *Rif.* 77 ff.: *Çağ.* xv ff. *sén xitâb edip* 'as a Vocative' *sen Vel.* 290; *sén* 2nd Pers. Sing. Pron. *tü* 'thou', used both at the beginning and at the end of a phr. c.g. *sén sén tü-i* 'thou art' *San.* 258r. 5; *Xwar.* XIII(?) the standard forms in *Öğ.* are *sen, senig/sennig, sendin* and irregularly *senler/sénler; siz* not used: XIV *sen* passim *Qutb, MN: Kom. xiv sen, seni, senig, sağa* (also spelt *sağa, sa'a*), *sende, senden CCI, CCG; Gr.* 217 (quotns.): Kip. XIII *sen Hou.* 50, 8 etc.; *senin* 52, 8; *sağa*: (triple dotted *kâf*) 52, 12: XIV *sen* Pron. meaning 'thou' *Id.* 54; *ma'ak senin bile Bul.* 14, 13; *lak sağa: (sanga):* and *senün (sic)* 15, 2; 'thou' *sen* 16, 6: XV *sen Kav.* 21, 1 etc.; *sağa: (sağa:)* 21, 2; *seni:* 32, 11; *senin (bile):* 34, 4; *senden* 45, 6; *sende:* 45, 15; *seni Tuh.* 41a. 12, etc.; *senden* 73b. 3.

s:n Preliminary note. *Kaş.*'s theory that the first word is merely a special meaning of the first is not plausible and the two have been listed separately. See *sinai:-*.

I s:n originally 'the human body', hence 'stature, height, external appearance', and the like. Survives in the latter meanings in NE: SE: NC Kir.: NW Kk., Kaz., Nog., and in some of them for 'stature', esp. one at a grave. Cf. **I bod.** *Türkü* VIII ff. *Man. M III* 16, 1 (i) (*kedür-*); *do.* 18, 13 (ii) (*közün-*): *Uyg.* VIII ff. *bu beş yar[uk teğri] sınırları* 'the bodies of these five light-gods' *M I* 21, 5-6 (i); o.o. *do.* 23, 33 (*baça:*); *M III* 13, 19 (ii): *Bud. sının bodın kırtışın* 'his body, stature, and complexion' *Sw.* 593, 20-1: *Civ.* (if there is an illness on a Monkey Day, it makes a man's head ache and) *sının sıslatur* 'his body swell' *TT VII* 24, 21-2 (transcribed *san*, no doubt in error): *Xak. XI s:n al-qadd wa'l-qâma* 'size, stature'; one says *bo:duğ sınılığ kişi:* 'a tall (*tawil*) man' *Kaş. III* 138 (and see **2 s:n**): *KB* *bod s:n* 1849 (2 kur), 2663; XIII(?) *Tef. sınım süpüküm* 'my body and bones' 271.

2 s:n 'tomb'; survives only(?) in SW *Osm. sin (sic); v. G.* in *TT VI*, p. 89 suggested that this might be a l.-w. fr. Chinese *ts'in (ch'in, Giles* 2,091) 'the rear hall in an ancestral temple', but this is impossible since in Middle Chinese this word had a final *-m*, not *-n*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (if one plans to construct) *ölüg kişi üçün s:n orun* 'a tomb for a dead man' *TT VI* 289-90; a.o. *U II* 53, 5 (iii) (*suburğan*): *Xak. XI* (after **1 s:n**) hence 'a tomb' (*al-qabr*) has been called **s:n** because it is the length of a man's stature (*alâ qadri'l-qâma*): **s:n al-qabr; ka:tu: s:n:** a town between Tañut and China (*al-Şin*) *Kaş. III* 138; **s:nka: kirüp kerü:** *yanna:s* 'a man who enters the tomb does not return' *III* 65, 2:

XIV *Muh.(?) al-qabr s:n; (al-maqbara 'cemetery' s:nla:ğ) Rif.* 179 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. **s:n** ('with *-i-*') *qabr wa madfan-i amwât* 'tomb, burial place' *San.* 258r. 6: *Xwar.* XIII **s:n** 'grave' *'Ali Şe: Korn. xiv s:n* 'a memorial statue' *CCG; Gr.: Kip.* XIII *al-qabr wa'l-şanam* (statue) **s:n Hou.** 6, 11: *xv şaxs* 'statue' **ş:n (fabak) Tuh.** 21a. 5; *şanam s:n do.* 22b. 5: *Osm. xiv ff. s:n (sic)*, consistently spelt with *şin* not *şid* 'grave'; c.i.a.p.; and **s:nle** 'cemetery' down to XVII *TTS I* 627; *II* 824; *III* 627; *IV* 692.

ş:n onomatopoeic for a humming or buzzing noise; n.o.a.b. Cf. **ş:ge:k, ş:it:le:-**. In some *Uyg.* *Bud.* texts **ş:n** is a mistranscription of **ş:ğ**, q.v. **Xak.** XI one says *kula:kım ş:it:te:* 'my ear buzzed' (*tanna*); and **kömi:çe:** (MS. *kömiñçe:*) **ş:it:te:** 'the gnat buzzed' (*naqqo*), also used of a fly buzzing *Kaş. III* 358: (XIV *Muh.(?) al-anin* 'to groan' **ş:it:trak** (unvocalized) might represent **ş:it: et-** or **at-** *Rif.* 125 (only)).

VU so:n Hap. leg. **Xak.** XI 'a good-natured, kind-hearted (*al-layyinul-câmbil'-salimul'-qalb*) man' is called **so:n kişi:** *Kaş. III* 138.

F su:n the Chinese word *ts'un* 'a (Chinese) inch' (*Giles* 11,965) one-tenth of a Chinese foot (see **2 ç:ğ**), noted as **tsun**, q.v., in *Uyg.* *Bud.* is also spelt **su:n** in the passages below. *Kaş.*'s exact meaning is uncertain; *al-suftaca* means 'a bill of exchange, cheque', and the like. The reference is perhaps to Chinese paper currency; these notes varied a good deal in size; it can hardly be to physical gold. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ. H I* 146 (*otura:*): **Xak. XI su:n altun:** 'a currency note expressed in gold' (*al-suftaca mina'l-dâhab*); it is something exceeding an inch and up to a cubit in length (*mâ zâda 'alâ qul'i-l-işba' ilâ'l-dirâ'*) *Kaş. III* 138.

soğ originally perhaps physically 'the end, or back' of something, but normally used of time, as a N. 'the end', an Adj. 'later, subsequent', and an Adv. or Postposn. 'afterwards, after' (w. *Abl.*). S.i.a.m.l. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. munda* ('read *mundin*) **soğ** 'after this' *USP.* 103, 11: *Civ. soğ futsi bilge* 'the later sage Confucius' (in antithesis to 'the former (*sökl*) kings') *TT I* 106; (this man's body at first (*burunda*) suffered and is still (*arntı ma*) suffering) **soğ yoriyu edğüke teğir** 'later he will proceed and reach a good state' *TT VII* 28, 47; **bu küntin soğ** 'from today onwards' *USP.* 21, 11; 51, 4; **antın soğ** 'after that' *do.* 98, 4-5: **Xak. XI soğ 'aqibu'l-insân** 'a man's descendants': **soğ** a Particle (*harf*) meaning 'after' (*ba'd*?; MS. *ba'ad*); hence one says **sen meniğ soğda: kel** 'come behind me' (*halfi*): **soğ** 'the end' (*axir*) of any thing or action, one says **bu: söz soğında: ayğül** 'speak yourself at the end of this speech' *Kaş. III* 357: XIII(?) *At. kamuğ âbâdänniğ xarâb ol soğ* 'ruin is the end of every (period of) prosperity' 200; o.o. *14* (*ud-*), 181 (*yügür-*), etc.; *Tef. soğ* 'the end; afterwards'; *anda/ andın soğ* 273: XIV *Muh. ba'd so:ğ Mel.* 14,

8; *Rif.* 90; *āxiru'l-layl* 'the end of the night' *dūm*: 80:1; 80, 7; 185 (*tūm*); a.o. 179 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *soğ şöyra* 'afterwards' *Vel.* 299; *Çağ.* (spelt) *pas wa 'aqab wa ba'd* 'then, afterwards' (quotns.); and metaph. *āxiri* 'latter, last' (quotn.) *San.* 247r. 21: *Xwar.* XIII(?) phr. like *andin soğ* are very common in *Oğ.*: xiv *soğ* 'the end (of something)' *Qutb* 158; w. *Abl.* 'after' *MN* 76: *Kom.* xiv 'last' *soğ CCI, CCG; Gr.* 222 (phr.): *Kip.* xiv *şon* (for *şon*) *āxir; şona koy-axxara* 'to put, or leave, behind' *Id.* 60; *ba'd* (*hanūz*) *şonpa: Bul.* 13, 10; xv *āxir şon Tuh.* 3b. 10; 62b. 3: *Osm.* xiv ff. *soğ* in various phr., esp. *soğ uc* 'consequence, result'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 635; *II* 833; *III* 634; *IV* 700.

Mon. V. SN-

D san- (sa:n-) Refl. f. of *sa-*; basically 'to count oneself, to be counted', hence, very early, 'to be counted among a group, class, etc.', that is 'to be deemed to be (something *Dat.*)'; after about XI it seems to have been regarded as an Active V. and survives only(?) in SW Az., *Osm.* *san-* 'to think, suppose, deem'. It must not be confused w. *sana-* *Den.* V. fr. *sa:m*, q.v. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (a person who wounds his father's or mother's heart is doomed to hell and) *oğul kızka sanmaz* 'is not reckoned to be a son or daughter' *PP* 11, 7; (if a man leads an upright life) *ol tēmin kişike sanur* 'he is immediately reckoned to be a (real) man' *TT VI* 34; o.o. *do.* 38, 194, etc.: *Civ.* *mupa tuğmuş kişiler* (PU) *lukususi yultuzka sanur* 'people born in this (year) are reckoned as being (born) under the star *Lukususi*(?)' *TT VII* 17, 4-5; similar phr. *do.* 17, 6 and 19-20: *Xak.* XI *ol er xayl* (*sic*, prob. a slip of the pen for *yılık*) *bile sandi*: 'that man was reckoned to belong to the horse class' (*'udda . . . min cumlati'l-xayl*); similarly used of anyone who was reckoned to be something (*'udda ma'a'l-şay*); (prov.) *ba:riğ utru: tutsa: yokka: sanmas*: 'if what is to hand (*al-hādir*) is put before (a guest), the hospitality is not, reckoned to be inadequate' (*ma'dim*) *Kaş.* II 28 (*samur* (*sic*), *sanma:k*): *KB billp sözleşse söz billğke sanur* 'if a man knows what he is talking about his speech is reckoned to be knowledge' 170; a.o. 262 (1 *él*): XIII(?) *Tef. san-* 'to think', e.g. *men ayl sandum* 'I thought as follows'; *yavuz sanmağ* 'do not have evil thoughts' 262; *At. sanıp sözleşen* 'a man who thinks before he speaks' 133; o.o. 326, 367 (*ét-*): xiv *Muh.*(?) *hasiba* 'to think, deem' (*bul-*; in margin) *şan-* *Rif.* 107 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *san- qiyās kardan* 'to estimate, judge, deem' *San.* 234v. 7 (quotns.); *San.* adds 'and in *Rūmi* w. *kāf*', i.e. *sen-*, which is an error; most of the quotns. are in *Rūmi*): *Xwar.* xiv *san-* 'to think' *Qutb* 152; (he will provide that believer with food) *sanmaduk yöndin* 'from a direction that he had not thought of' *Nahc.* 188, 8: *Tkm.* xiv *şan- zanna* 'to think, conjecture'; *Kip.* *sağan*. *Id.* 60; (*sağan- hasiba*) *Tkm.* *şan-* *do.* 58: *Osm.* xiv ff. *san-* (1) 'to think, suppose,

expect'; (2) 'to wish (e.g. good, to someone *Dat.*)'; c.i.a.p.; the Imperat. also occurs in the phr. *sanki* 'suppose that', sometimes used ungrammatically as a N. 'supposition' *TTS I* 599; *II* 791; *III* 597; *IV* 662.

D sin- Refl. f. of *st-*: always used as an Intrans. or Pass.; 'to break; to be broken', physically or metaph. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Türkü VIII* (he speared six men) *süğüğl: sindi*: 'his lance broke' (and he killed the seventh with his sword) *IN 5* (hitherto mistranscribed): VIII ff. *Irkb 6* (*azığ*): *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. kemi süsüp sinur* 'the ship collides (with the rocks) and is broken' *PP* 17, 5; *tükel yazukluğ sinyuk çaxşaputluğ dındar* 'a devotee who is thoroughly wicked and breaks the commandments' *TT IV*, p. 14, note A 23, 13: *Civ.* *TT I* 225 (*éndür-*): *Xak.* XI *yığa:ç sindi*: 'the piece of wood (etc.) broke' (*inkasara*); and one says *sü: sindi*: 'the army was routed' (*inhazama*) *Kaş.* II 29 (*sinar/sinur; sinma:k*); o.o. *I* 254, 24 (1 *bu:t*) etc.: *KB* (if a man does not know how to perform a task) *sinup kağgu yer* 'he is disheartened and distressed' 5534; a.o. 167 (1 *tu:ğ*), 4610: XIII(?) *At.* 131 (1 *tu:ğ*); *Tef. sin-* 'to be broken' 271: xiv *Muh. inkasara sin-* *Mel.* 23, 11; *Rif.* 105: *Çağ.* xv ff. *sin-* (*-ğan*) *şin-ya'nı şikasta ol-* 'to be broken' *Vel.* 289; *sin- şikasta şudan San.* 256r. 12 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv *sin-* 'to be broken' *Qutb* 164; *Nahc.* 275, 9 (*oğurğa*): *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCG; Gr.*: *Kip.* xiv *sin-inkasara Id.* 54; *Bul.* 31 v.: xv ditto *sin-* *Tuh.* 6a. 8: *Osm.* xiv ff. *sin-* 'to be broken; to be routed; to be weakened, lost, spoilt; (of the wind) to drop'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 624; *II* 821; *III* 624; *IV* 687.

siñ- 'to sink into (something *Dat.*); to be absorbed, digested', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. as *siñ-/siñi-/sin-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. aş siñer erken* 'while the food is being digested' *Suv.* 592, 7; a.o. *do.* 8: *Civ.* [gap] *siñme:er TT VIII M.21*: *Xak.* XI *aş siñdi*: 'the food was digestible' (*hana'a*); and one says *suv ye:ke: siñdi*: 'the water sank (*ğāra*) into the ground'; and *söz köpülke: siñdi*: 'the remarks made a good impression (*naca'a*) on the mind and were effective' (*amila*) (*siñer, siñme:k*); and one says *ördek kamışka: siñdi*: 'the duck (etc.) slipped into (*tadaxul*) the reeds or litter (*al-qumāş*) so that it was hidden (*tawārā*) in them'; also used of anything that slips into something, e.g. of a man who has slipped into (*tadaxxala*) someone's house as an intruder (*dāmīr*) or the like (*siñer, siñme:k*) *Kaş.* III 391 (there is no obvious reason for having two paras. for this V.): *KB tapuğ siñse* 'if his service is satisfactory' (the small man becomes great) . . . *tapuğ siñmeğince tilek kim bulur* 'who achieves his desires if his service is not satisfactory?' 611-12: XIII(?) *At.* *serip sēnde rāzıñ siñip turmasa serermü eşinje* 'if your secret does not remain hidden within yourself, will it stay hidden within your friend?' 175-6: xiv *Rbğ.* (this river completely) *kurmka siñer* 'sinks into the sand' *R IV* 686; (*Muh. hadama* 'to digest'

slq- *Mel.* 32, 5; error for *siñür-*, q.v.): **Çağ.** xv ff. *slq-* (spelt) (1) *muncađib şudan ya'ni ba-xvud furü haşida şudan* 'to be absorbed, that is drawn into oneself'; (2) *xavd kardān* 'to plunge into (something)'; (3) *hadım kardān wa furü xvirdān* 'to digest, consume'; it is also used for *taħammul kardān* 'to bear, endure' and they also use *slq-* of a bird which hides its head under its wing *San.* 257r. 3 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiv (if these two women had not vomited, but) *bu yeğeneri içinde siñse erdi* 'if these foods had been digested by them' (they would have gone to hell) *Nahc.* 389, 9: **Kom.** xiv 'to be absorbed, digested' *slq-CCG*; **Gr.:** **Kip.** xiv *slq-* ('with -ŋ-') 'to hide oneself (*xanasa*) on the ground, and lie close to it (*laşiqa bihā*) in order to conceal (*yuxfi*) oneself' *Id.* 54; xv *inħadama* 'to be digested' **sin-** *Tuh.* 6b. 11: **Osm.** xiv ff. *slq-* (1) 'to be digested'; (2) 'to sink in; to influence'; (3) 'to be beneficial'; (4) 'to hide oneself'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 630; *II* 826; *III* 630; *IV* 694.

sun- originally **Trans.**, 'to stretch out (one's hand *Acc.*); to offer or present (something *Acc.*, to someone *Dat.*)'; later also **Intrans.** 'to stretch oneself out'. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Türkü** viii ff. **Man.** *Chuas.* 314 (elığ): **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud.** *kaltı toyın kişi elığı kanyuğaru kötürser azu kanyuğaru sunsar* 'if a monk raises his hand against someone or stretches it out to him' *TT V*, p. 15, note A 23, 19-21; *teprl burxan adakında bağırın suna yatıp* 'lying stretched out on his stomach at the feet of the Buddha' *TT X* 175; *do.* 458 (*tağunçu*); a.o. *UV* 14, 153; **Xak.** xi ol *mağa: etme:k sundi* 'he offered me (*nāvalanı*) bread' (etc.) *Kaş.* II 28 (*sunar*, *sunma:k*): **KB** biri kindā çıktı *sunup él tutar* 'the one has come out of the scabbard and reaches out and grasps the realm' 87; *elığ sundi* 'stretched out his hand' 98; o.o. 281, 400 (*sevıt-*), 1410, 2647, 4130 (*utruki*); xiii(?) *At. kédinrek qadahka sunu zahr katar* 'later he stretches out (his hand) to the cup and mixes poison in it' 208; a.o. 286 (*tapar:ru*); *Tef.* **sun-** 'to stretch (something) out' 277; **Çağ.** xv ff. **sun-** (-dı, etc.) *uzan- yat-* 'to lie stretched out' *Vel.* 300 (quotn.); **sun-** both **Intrans.** and **Trans.** *dirāz şudan* 'to be stretched out' and *dirāz kardān* 'to stretch out' *San.* 246v. 15 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiii **sun-** 'to offer' *Ali* 41; xiv **sun-** 'to stretch out, hold out' *Qutb* 161; *MN* 168, etc.: **Kom.** xiv 'to stretch out, extend' **sun-CCG**; **Gr.:** **Kip.** xiii *madda* 'to stretch out', in the sense of stretching out your hand to take something or to give it to someone else **sun-** *Hou.* 43, 19; *nāwala şunu: ber-* *do.* 44, 2; xiv **sun-** *im-tadda* 'to stretch oneself out' *Id.* 54; *şun-nāwala do.* 60; xv **sun-** is entered in the margin against *imtaħa* 'to stretch oneself out' *Tuh.* 6a. 9 and *madda do.* 35b. 6: **Osm.** xiv ff. **sun-** (1) 'to hold out, offer, present'; (2) 'to stretch out one's hand, reach out' (**Intrans.**); c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 647; *II* 847; *III* 642; *IV* 710.

sün- 'to die down, disappear', esp. of a flame, but also metaph. of other things; more or less syn. w. *öç-*. Survives in **NC Kz.** **sün-**:

SC Uzb. **sün-**: **NW Kk.**, **Kumyk**, **Nog.** **sön-**; **Kaz.** **sün-**: **SW Az.**, **Osm.**, **Tkm.** **sön-**. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud.** **armaksızın sönmeksizin** 'without wearying or flagging' *Surv.* 211, 5-6; 236, 11; o.o. *U III* 38, 35 (*tiklig*); *TT V* 446 (*tındur-*); **Civ.** *TT I* 5-6 (*toprak*); **sön-** of an illness) 'to die down, disappear' is fairly common in *HI* and *II*, e.g. *I* 44 (*tolğag*): **Xak.** xi *KB urup berge başı büter terk söner* 'the wounds inflicted by a whip quickly heal and disappear' 2580; xiv *Muh.(?) infaşa'ati'l-nür* 'of a fire, to go out' *sön-* *Rif.* 105 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **sön-** (-gey) *söyün-* 'to go out', of a candle or a fire *Vel.* 299 (quotn.): **sön-** *xvāmūs şudan ātaş* 'of a fire, to go out' *San.* 246v. 16 (quotns.); **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Qutb* 160: **Kip.** xiv *söyün-* (**MS.** *seyün-*) *tafi'a* 'to go out'; **söyün-** *infaşa'a Id.* 54 (*sic*); *infaşa'a söndi*; *söyünür* (*sic*) *Bul.* 23v.: **Osm.** xiv ff. *söyün-* 'to die down' (of fire) and the like is the common form till xvi and occurs sporadically later *TTS I* 643; *II* 841; *III* 639; *IV* 706.

***sün-** See **sünük**, **sünüş**, **sünüş-**.

Dis. SNA

D siğı: **Dev.** **N./A. fr.** **siğ-**; 'digestible' and the like. **N.o.a.b.** **Xak.** xi one says *bu: aş ol siğı* 'this food is wholesome and digestible' (*marı hanı*) *Kaş.* III 368: **Xwar.** xiv *siğı* 'digestible' *Qutb* 158.

D suni: **Hap. leg.**; **Dev.** **N./A. fr.** **sun-**; **lit.** 'something which stretches out'. **Xak.** xi **sun:** *cāyızatı'l-bayt* 'the cross-beam of a house' *Kaş.* III 236.

?**F sunu:** 'coriander seed, *Nigella sativa*'; **prob.** a l-w.; **Ar.** *şüniz* is itself a l-w. **fr.** **Persian.** **Uyg.** viii ff. **Civ.** (in a prescription for stomach ache) *sunu tört bakırmı* 'four copper coins' weight of coriander seed' *III* 18: **Xak.** xi **sunu:** *al-şüniz Kaş.* III 238.

D süğü: (**süğü:g**) 'a lance, spear' (only(?) as a cavalry weapon); **prima facie** a **Dev. N.** in -ü: **fr.** ***sün-**; the cognate form **süğü:g**, a **Dev. N.** in -ü:g, seems to be **pec.** to **Türkü**, in which **süğü:** does not occur. Survives meaning 'spear, bayonet' and the like in **NW Kaz.** **söğge**; **Kumyk** **süngü**; **Nog.** **süngü**; **SW Az.**, **Osm.** **süngü**. **Türkü** viii **süğü batımı:** *karıg* 'snow a lance's length in depth' *I E* 35, *II E* 26; o.o. *I N* 5 (**sin-**); *T* 28 (1 **aç-**): **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man.-A M I** 20, 15-16 (**bére**): **Bud.** (if the *dhāraṇi*) *süğüde aşsar* 'is hung on a lance' *USP.* 104, 19; o.o. *U II* 86, 48 (**süvri**); *TT V* 10, 92 (**kılç**): **Xak.** xi **süğü:** *al-ramh wa'l-qanā* 'lance, spear' *Kaş.* III 368; five o.o.: xiv *Muh.* *al-ramh süğü:* *Mel.* 71, 6; *Rif.* 173; *al-'alam* 'standard' **süğü:** 146 (**tu:k** 51, 4): **Çağ.** xv ff. **süğü** (spelt *süğü*) *nayza* 'lance'; in **Rümi süğü** (misunderstanding of *kāf* used for *ğ*) *San.* 247r. 28: **Xwar.** xiv **süğü** 'lance' *Qutb* 162: **Kom.** xiv 'lance' **süğü CCG**; **Gr.:** **Kip.** xiii *al-ramh süğü:* (*sic?*, **MS.** *süğü:*) *Hou.* 13, 14; 24, 10; xiv **süğü:** ('with -ŋ-') ditto *Id.* 54; xv

ditto *süğü*: (*süngü*.) *Kav.* 63, 19; *Tuh.* 17a. 7; *Osm.* xiv ff. *süğü* (transcribed *süğü*) 'lance'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 653; *II* 854; *III* 648; *IV* 716.

Dis. V. SNA-

D *sana*:- (*sa:na*:-) Den. V. fr. *sa:n*; 'to count'; syn. w. *sa*:-, which it gradually displaced. S.i.a.m.l.g. (*Türkü* VIII the reading *sanağal*: in *T* 27 is an error, see *asın*-): *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. *ülgüleğel sanaga*lı *bolğay* 'it will be possible to measure and count' *USp.* 80, 2: Civ. in contracts relating to the payment of money or goods *sanap* (or *tükel sanap*) *aldım* or *bérdim* 'I have counted (in full) and received, or paid' is a stock phr. *USp.* 16, 8-9; 51, 5; 56, 11 (*eğsüksüz*) etc.: *sana*- 'to count' (the age of someone) *TT* VII 12, 1 ff.; 13, 53-4: *sana*:- 'to count' is common in *TT* VIII L.: *Xak.* XI ol *ko:yn* *sana*:dı: 'he counted ('adda) his sheep'; originally *sana*:dı: but shortened *şana*-. *III* 274 (*sana*:r, *sana*:ma:k): XIII(?) *At.* 60 (*kum*): *xiv Muh.* 'adda *sana*:- (*sic*; v.l. *sa:yn*:-) *Mel.* 29, 1; (*Rif.* 112 (*VU*) *azla*:-): *Çağ.* xv ff. *sana*-(-p, etc.) *ihtirâz et- ve tadârük et-* 'to take precautions, prepare oneself'; *hisâb et-* (and *hisâb al-* *ve say- ve i'tibâr et-* 'to reckon up, to count, to take thought of' *Vel.* 279-80 (quotns.); *sana*- (spelt) *şumurdan* 'to count' *San.* 234v. 24 (quotns.); pointing out in 235r. 3 that *Vel.*'s first translation is an error): *Xwar.* XIII(?) *sanağuluksız neler yılki*lar aldı 'he captured innumerable things and livestock' *Oğ.* 308; *Kıp.* XIII *al-'adad* 'to count' *şana*:mak *Hou.* 22, 2; 'adda *mina*l-'adad *şana*:- *do.* 42, 5; *xiv şana*- 'adda; *Tkm.* *sa*:- *İd.* 60: xv 'adda *şana*:-*şay-* *Tuh.* 25b. 13.

D *sına*:- (*sı:na*:-) 'to test (someone or something *Acc.*)'; Den. V. perhaps fr. I *sın*-, but the semantic connection is not close unless it originally meant 'to take the size, or measure, of something'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; *SW* *Tkm.* *sı:na*-. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. *sınamış* em ol 'it is a tried (and proved) remedy' *H* I 154, 175, etc.: *Xak.* XI ol *anı*: *sına*:dı: *carrabahu fi şay*' he tested him about something' *Kaş.* III 273 (*sına*:r, *sına*:ma:k); *sına*:masa: *arsıkar*' the man who does not test a thing is deceived about it' (*yağtar bihi*) *I* 242, 16: *KB* *sınamış kişl* 'the man of experience' (i.e. one who has been tested) is one of the sources of traditional wisdom 245, 723 (*I karı*); etc.; *neçe me sına*-*dım isiz külğüçü* 'whenever I have tested the evil-doer' 247; (hear now the words of the man . . .) *sınayu* *teğip* 'who attains (his purpose) by trial (and error)' 346; (the king . . .) *sınadı* *erig* 'tested his advice' 593; *sınama* *yağığ* 'do not take chances with the enemy' (he is big and strong; get an iron shield as a protection against him) 4263; XIII(?) *At.* *baka körğil emdi uka sına*yı 'be sure that you look (carefully) now, test and understand' (what other thing is as valuable as knowledge) 99; *Tef.* *sına*- 'to test' 271; *xiv Muh.* *carraba sına*:- *Mel.* 25, 1; *sına*:- *Rif.* 107; *al-tacriba sına*:mak 36, 3; 131: *Çağ.* xv ff. *sına*- (mis-spelt *sine*-) *imihân kardan* 'to try, test' *San.*

256v. 19 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv ditto *Qutb* 164, *Nahc.* 212, 13; *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* xiv *sına*- *carraba* *İd.* 54: xv ditto *Tuh.* 12a. 4: *Osm.* xiv ff. ditto; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 621; *II* 817; *III* 620; *IV* 684.

Dis. SNB

SF *sanwaç* See *sanduwaç*ç.

Mon. V. SNC-

sanç- properly 'to pierce (with a lance), transfix'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some extended meanings as *sanç*-/*sanç*ı-/*sanç*-/*sanç*-, etc. *Türkü* VIII *sanç*- is fairly common, both lit., e.g. *altı*: *erig sanç*ı: 'he speared six men' *I* N 5; and metaph., e.g. (I advanced against the *Çik* . . .) *sü:sin sanç*dım 'I pierced (i.e. routed) their army' *II* E 26: VIII ff. *İrk* 34 (*sü*): *Uyg.* VIII *süğüş*dım . . . *sanç*dım 'I fought . . . and routed' is common in *Şu*-. VIII ff. Bud. *yağ*ı *sanç*ıp 'routing the enemy' *U* II 78, 30; o.o. *PP* 57, 5-6 (*teğler*-); *U* II 86, 48 (*süvri*): etc.: Civ. *TT* VIII I.4 (*tuluğ*): *Xak.* XI ol *anı*: *biçe*:-*kin sanç*ı: 'he stabbed him (*waca*'ahu) with a knife' (etc.); and one says *beğ yağı:sın sanç*ı: 'the beg routed (*hazama*) his enemy' *Kaş.* III 420 (*sança*:r, *sanç*:ma:k): *KB* (the signs of the Zodiac Gemini and Cancer) *sançu* *yorir* 'come piercing' 139; *yağ*ı *sanç*ğa 2320; XIII(?) *Tef.* *sanç*- (of a thorn) 'to pierce' 262: *xiv Muh.* *ta'ana* 'to spear, stab' *sa*:nç- *Mel.* 28, 9; *Rif.* 112; *al-ta*:-*sanç*:mak 37, 14; 124: *Çağ.* xv ff. *sanç*- (-ğay) *şanc*- *Vel.* 279; *sanc*- (so spelt) *niş zadan* 'to sting', also 'to plunge (a javelin, lance, and the like) into something' *San.* 235v. 26: *Xwar.* xiv *sanç*- 'to pierce' *Qutb* 152: *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCI*, *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* XIII *ta'ana sanç*- *Hou.* 33, 18; *xiv sanç*- (-tı) ditto *İd.* 60; *Bul.* 57r.: xv ditto *şans*- (*sic*) *Kav.* 75, 8; ditto *şanç*- (-tı) *Tuh.* 24a. 5; *Osm.* xiv ff. *sanç*- 'to pierce; to plunge in (a sting, etc.)'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 598; *II* 791; *III* 596; *IV* 661.

Dis. SNC

sanaç survives in SE *Türki* *sanaç* 'an entire goat-skin used as a bag for flour (etc.)' *Şhaw* 120 (only); *SC* *Uzb.* *sanoç* 'water-skin'. With final -ç it looks like a l.-w. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. (in a list of goods, one cow, one cooking pot) *blr sanaç* (spelt *sanç*?) 'one skin bag' (etc.) *USp.* 55, 3; *Xak.* XI 'a red leather bag' (*al-cirâbu*l-*ahmar*) is called *sanaç köstürğü*: (*MS. k.sirliü*.) *Kaş.* I 358: *Çağ.* xv ff. *sanaç* (*sic*) *xikça wa anbâni* 'water-skin, leather bag' *San.* 235v. 10 (quotns.).

E *sepeç* See *seğgeç*.

VU?F *sınçü*: Hap. leg.; the shape suggests a l.-w. fr. a Chinese phr. *Xak.* XI *sınçü*: *al-xubz bayna*l-*ruqaqa wa*l-*rağif* 'a loaf of bread (intermediate in shape) between a flat flap and a round loaf' *Kaş.* I 417.

D *sançığ* Dev. N. fr. *sanç*-; lit. 'something piercing'. Survives in SE *Türki* *sançık* 'colic':

NC Kır. **çañçu**: 'lumbago'; Kzx. **şañşu**: 'puncture, perforation, colic'; SC Uzb. **sañçik** 'colic': NW Kk. **şañşuw**; Kaz. **çerçü**; Nog. **şañşuv** 'colic, lumbago': SW Az., Osm., Tkm. **sancı** 'colic'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **yüre-kimde sañçığ kirip** 'sharp stabbing pains enter my heart' *U III* 37, 6-7; (in hell demons thrust down the wicked) **süvri sañçığın** 'with a sharp spike' *TM IV* 254, 102: **Çağ**, xv ff. **sañçığ** 'colic and flatulence (*qūlānc wa nafx*) which collects in a man's side' *San.* 235v. 24 (quotn.); Kıp. xv **rihu'l-batn** 'wind in the stomach' **şañşu** (in margin in SW(?) hand **şañci**) *Tuh.* 16b. 6.

?D **sunçuk** Hap. leg.; prob. Dev. N. fr. **sun-**; lit. 'something held out'; v. G. suggests plausibly that it is a pure Turkish word added to explain the l.-w. **batır** (Sanskrit *pattra*). Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (the Buddha said, 'O Ānanda') **batırımın sunçukumın kötürgil** 'pick up my begging bowl (Hend.)' *TT X* 124-5.

VUD **sañçğa:n** in this form Hap. leg.; the *sin* is unvocalized but the obvious transcription of a word for some kind of thorny bush is **sañçğa:n**, N./A. of Habitual Action fr. **sañç-**, lit. 'constantly piercing'. The only difficulty is that it may survive in SW Osm. (only) **sinçan** 'the box-thorn, *Lycium europaeum*'. **Xak.** XI **sañçğa:n katı**: *hamlu'l-ıdāh* 'the fruit of a thorny bush or tree' *Kaş.* III 146, 26 (see 2 **ka:t**); n.m.e.

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D **sañçit**- Caus. f. of **sañç-**; s.i.s.m.l., but not with the unusual use of Caus. f. shown below. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. (if this omen comes to anyone) **süde erser sañçitur** 'if he is on a campaign he lets himself be routed' *TT I* 67.

D **sañçik**- Hap. leg.; Intrans./Pass. f. of **sañç-**. **Xak.** XI **yağı: sañçikti**: 'the enemy was routed' (*huzima*, MS. in error *haz.ma*); also used when a man has been stabbed (*tu'ina*) *Kaş.* II 228 (**sañçika:r**, **sañçikma:k**).

D **sañçıl**- Pass. f. of **sañç-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** XI **biçe:k ta:mka: sañçıldı**: 'the knife was thrust (*irtazza*) into the wall' (etc.); and one says **sü: sañçıldı**: 'the army was routed' (*inhazama*); the origin is the phr. **erke: biçe:k sañçıldı**: 'the man was stabbed (*tu'ici'a*) with a knife' *Kaş.* II 231 (**sañçilu:r**, **sañçılma:k**): XIII(?) *At. qađā birle sañçılur adakka tiken* 'by fate the thorn is thrust into the foot' 455: **Çağ**, xv ff. **sancıl-** (*sic*?) *furū şudan* 'to descend' and the like *San.* 235r. 28 (quotn.): Osm. XIV ff. **sancıl-** (1) of a person, 'to be stabbed', etc.; (2) of a weapon, 'to be thrust in'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 598; *II* 790; *IV* 661.

D **sañçış**- Recip. f. of **sañç-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** XI **ola:r İkki: sañçışdı**: 'those two stabbed (*waca'a*) one another with daggers or the like'; and one says **begler: sañçışdı**: 'the *begs* went to war (*tahārabat*) and routed (*hazama*) one another' *Kaş.* II 217 (**sañçışur**, **sañçış-**

ma:k): **Çağ**, xv ff. **sancış-** (spelt) Recip. f. 'to stab one another, to wound one another with a javelin or lance' *San.* 235r. 28; Osm. xv and XVI **sancış-** 'to spear one another'; in two texts *TTS I* 598; *III* 596.

Tris. SNC

D **sañçığılığ** P.N./A. fr. **sañçığ**; survives in SW Osm. **sancılı** 'suffering from colic'. The only early occurrence is damaged; Müller transcribed it *sañç[ıklı]ğ* citing as a parallel NE Sag. **sıncık** 'a wooden wedge' *R IV* 635, but that word is clearly a Dim. f. of **sınc** which represents an earlier Dis., **sıgın** or the like, and cannot be relevant here. The original Chinese text can be translated as 'the immortal *vajra*-iron-spike mother', the last word not reproduced in the Turkish version. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **ölümsüz vacır sañçığılığ** 'the immortal owner of a *vajra* spike' *U II* 60, 2 (ii).

Dis. SND

VUD **siğüt** Hap. leg.; the *sin* carries both *kasra* and *damma* in the MS.; the word seems to be a Dev. N. but there is no obvious semantic connection w. **siğ-**. **Xak.** XI **siğüt** 'a gift (*al-hiba*) which is not matched by a return gift (*lā yu'tād fihā*) and for which there is no offset' (*lā ri'd fihā*); one says **bu: at mağa: siğüt be:rdi**: 'he gave me this horse' (without receiving anything in return?) *Kaş.* III 362.

sindu: 'scissors'; one of several words with this meaning, cf. **biçğu:c**, **kıftı**; survives only(?) in SW Osm., Tkm. **sındı**; perhaps a l.-w. **Oğuz XI sindu**: *al-miqrād* 'large scissors' *Kaş.* I 418; XIV *Muh. al-miqrād sindu*: *Mel.* 60, 12; *Rif.* 159: **Çağ**, xv ff. **sındı gāz** 'scissors', in Ar. *miqrād San.* 258r. 7: Tkm. XIII *Hou.* 23, 11 (**biçğu:c**): xv *Tuh.* 34a. 11 (**kıftı**; **sındı** in the margin in SW(?) hand): Osm. XIV ff. **sindu** (normal till XVI) **sındı** (normal fr. XVI) 'scissors'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 622; *II* 818; *III* 621; *IV* 685.

D **sandırış** Dev. N. (connoting mutuality) fr. **sandırı-**; in a Chapter for Dis.s containing consecutive consonants, but missvocalized in the MS. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI **sandırış** (MS. *sanduruş*) 'mutual abuse and quarrelling' (*al-mu'ātaba wa'l-mu'ādalā*) *Kaş.* III 416 (prov.); same prov. *I* 402, 24 (**sandırış**); *II* 214, 5 (**sandırış**).

Dis. V. SND-

D **sinat-** (**sı:nat-**) Caus. f. of **sina-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same meaning. **Xak.** XI **ol meni: bu: ısta: sinattı**: 'he ordered someone to test me (*man carrabani*) in this work' *Kaş.* II 312 (**sinatur**, **sinatma:k**).

D **soğda-** Den. V. fr. **soğ**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI **ol yağı:nı: soğda:di**: 'he chased (*atba'a*) the enemy, and rode after him' (*rahība fi 'aqibihī*); also used of anyone who followed (*sāra 'aqib*) something to catch it *Kaş.* III 400 (**soğda:r**,

soğda:ma:k: *KB* kişig **soğdama** 'do not persecute people' 4301.

D siğdür- Caus. f. of **siğ-**; s.i.s.m.l.; cf. **siğür-**. *Xak.* xi **siğig aşiğ siğürdi**: 'the wine made the food agreeable' (or digestible; *amra'a'l-ta'am*); and one says of **anı**: **evke: siğürdi**: 'he surreptitiously introduced (*ad-xala wa axassa*; ?so read, MS. *aħasa* unvocalized) him into the house' *Kař.* III 397 (**siğdürür**, **siğdürme:k**): *Çağ.* xv ff. **siğdür-** (spelt) *cađab kunānidan* 'to cause to be absorbed, drawn in'; *xawđ farmūdan* 'to cause to plunge into (something)'; *furū xwūrānidan* 'to cause to be consumed' *San.* 257v. 8.

D söndür- Caus. f. of **sön-**; 'to extinguish (a fire)', etc. Survives in the same languages as **sön-**. *Uyg.* VIII ff. (Bud. in some MSS. of *TT VI* 446 (**tındur-**) **söndürmez** is written instead of **sönmez** owing to a false analogy w. **tındurmaz**): *Civ.* **söndür-** 'to extinguish' *H II* 26, 97; (*Xak.*) XIII(?) *Tef.* **söndür-** 'to extinguish' (a lamp) 275; *xiv Muh.* *atfa'a* 'to extinguish' **söndür-** *Mel.* 23, 1; **söndür-** *Rif.* 103; *Çağ.* xv ff. **söndür-** Caus. f.; *xwāmūř kardan ātař* 'to extinguish a fire' *San.* 247r. 13 (quotns.): *Xwar.* *xiv ditto Qutb* 160; *Nahc.* 257, 4; *Kom.* *xiv ditto CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* XIII *atfa'a söyündür-* (MS. *seyündür*) *Hou.* 34, 7; *xiv söyündür-* ditto, also pronounced **söndür-** *Id.* 54; ditto **söyündür** *Bul.* 23r.: *xv ditto söndür-* (or **söwündür-**); spelt *sewındür-*, which is then said also to mean 'to make glad', i.e. **sevindir-** *Kav.* 74, 3; ditto **söwündür-** *Tuh.* 6a. 2; *Osm.* *xiv to xvi* (only) **söyündür-** 'to extinguish'; common *TTS I* 642; *II* 840; *III* 638; *IV* 706.

sandırı- 'to be delirious, to rave', and the like. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *sandır-* (of a mob) 'to be in confusion' (*Haenisch* 132); *sandara-l sandura-* 'to be in confusion; to scatter; to be uneasy, alarmed' (*Kow.* 1288, *Haltot* 318). Survives in SW Tk. **samra-**; it is an open question whether **sandır-** and the like in NC Kir., Kzx.: SC Uzb.: and some NW languages is a direct survival or a reborrowing fr. Mong., prob. the latter. *Xak.* xi **esrük sanrı:di**: 'the drunken man raved' (or was delirious, *hadā*); the original form was **sandırı:di** (MS. *sandırıy:di*). *Kař.* III 281 (**sanrı:r**, **sanrı:ma:k**): (*Çağ.* xv ff. **sandırak** 'delirium in illness or a nightmare' *San.* 235v. 27 (prob. reborrowed fr. Mong.); **sandırakla-** 'to be delirious' 235r. 14); *Kom.* *xiv* 'to rave, be delirious' **sandır-** *CCG*; *Gr.* (fr. Mong.).

D sandırış- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **sandırı-**. *Xak.* xi **esrükler kamuğ sanrı:di**: (MS. *sanrı:di*): 'the drunken men all raved (*hadat*) together'; originally **sandırı:di**: (MS. *sandırı:di*): *Kař.* II 213 (**sanrışur**, **sanrışma:k**; prov.).

Tris. SND

F sanduwa:ç 'nightingale'; l.-w. fr. Sogdian *antw'eh* 'sweet-voiced', see Henning, op. cit., s.v. **suburğan** and H. W. Bailey, 'Arya IV'

BSOAS, XXVI, p. 81. Survives in NE Tel. **sandiğaş R IV** 307: NW Kaz. **sandugaç**; elsewhere displaced by Pe. *bulbul*. *Xak.* xi **sanduwa:ç al-andalib** 'nightingale' *Kař.* I 529 (verse); *III* 178 (same verse); a.o. *III* 311 (*sayra:-*): *KB* **çeçeklikte sanwaç öter** 'the nightingale sings in the flower garden' 78; a.o. 4963 (*sayra:-*): *xiv Rbğ. R IV* 225 (*sayra:-*); *Muh.*(?) **hazār 'nightingale' sanduwa:ç** (MS. *sı:d.wa:c*) *Rif.* 176 (only); *Xwar.* *xiv sanduwaç* 'nightingale' *Qutb* 153; *zanda:wa:ç do.* 207.

VUF sondıla:ç a small bird of some kind; translations vary; *Red.* 1177 translates *şa'wa* in *Osm.* 'the fire-crested wren, *Regulus ignicapitus*', *Hava* 'small sparrow, bullfinch'; *dubsı* is translated alternatively 'wild pigeon, woodpigeon, honey-guile'. Prob., like other words ending in **-la:ç**, a l.-w. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi **sondila:ç al-şa'wa Kař. I 526 (prov., see **örtgün**); o.o. (verse) *I* 529, 5; *III* 178, 14; *xiv Muh.*(?) **dubsı (VU) sandıla:ç** (unvocalized, MS. *sı:dla:c*) *Rif.* 176 (only); *Çağ.* xv ff. **sandalaç/sandulaç** (both spelt) 'a small bird rather bigger than a nightingale'; the male is green (*sabz*) and the female yellow (*zard*); it has a long tail *San.* 235v. 26.**

VUF sondurı: Hap. leg.; under the heading *fu'li*; the *dāl* carries *kasra* in one place and *damma* in the other. Hardly to be connected w. Sanskrit *sundara* 'beautiful, good', but prob. a corruption, through some other language, of Sanskrit *samudra* 'ocean, sea'. *Xak.* xi **sondurı:** (**sondırı:**) *al-bahr* 'sea', etc. *Kař.* I 492 (prov.).

Dis. SNG

D sinuk (sı:nuk) Pass. N./A.S. fr. **sın-**; 'broken', originally in a physical sense, later also metaph. 'defeated, broken (in spirit)', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as **sınık**, but SE *Türki sunuk*: SW Tk. **sı:nık. Türkü** VIII ff. *Irkb* 48 (**sap-**): *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ. USp.* 98, 15 (**anuk**): *Xak.* xi **siğuk (sic) ne:ğ** 'something broken' (*al-maksür*): the *Oğuz* call it **sinuk** without the *ğunna* (ğ) and their form is regular (*al-qiyās lahum*), because it is derived fr. **sındı**; *ınkasara*, and there is no *ğunna* in its Verb *Kař.* III 365 (**siğuk**, otherwise unknown, might be a crasis of ***siğuk**, a cognate form w. Suff. **-ğuk**): *KB* 1858 (**buzuk**): XIII(?) *Tef.* **sinuk** 'broken' 272; *xiv Muh.* **al-maksür** (opposite to 'entire' **bütün**) **sinuk Mel.** 55, 1; **sinuk Rif.** 152 (and 191); *Oğuz* xi see *Xak.*: *Xwar.* **xiv sinuk** 'broken' (e.g. of the heart) *Qutb* 165; *Nahc.* 433, 1; *Kom.* *xiv ditto CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* XIII **al-maksür** (opposite to 'entire' **bütün**) **sinuk Hou.** 27, 2; *xiv ditto Id.* 54; *xv maksür sinik Tuh.* 34b. 7; 48b. 7; *Osm.* *xiv ff. sinuk* (rare)/**sinık** (1) 'broken'; (2) (rarely) 'defeated'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 623; *II* 819; *III* 622; *IV* 686.

D soğuk Hap. leg.; *al-āxir* 'the last, latter' or 'the end'; Den. N./A. in **-uk** (usually Dim.) fr. **soğ**, or perhaps crasis of **soğ** and **2 ok**. *Xak.* xi *Kař.* III 107 (**yétrül-**); n.m.e.

VU **sıñkur** a bird of prey, in modern times, and prob. always, 'the gerfalcon, *Falco gyrfalco*'. The form in Uyğ. (noted only as a P.N.) was **sıñkur** (or **sıñkor**). This became an early l- > ş, as **şıñkor** (or **şıñgor**) (*Haenisch* 141). In Xak. it became **şuñkur** by retrogressive vocalic assimilation and this form still survives in SW Osm. **şuñkur/şuñğur**. In Mong. by a similar process it became **şonkor** (*Kov. 1536, Halted 386*). This later Mong. form was re-borrowed as **şonkar/şuñkar** and survives in SE Türki **şunkar/şuñkar/şuñğar** (*Falco Hendersoni*): NC Kır. **şumkar**; Kzx. **şuñkar** (a hybrid form): SC Uzb. **şuñkor**: NW Kk. **şuñkar**: SW Az. **şuñğar**; Tkm. **şuñkar**. See *Doerfer* I 360. Uyğ. x(?) Bud. (PU) **Meñliğ Sıñkur** P.N. *Pfahl. 12, 18*; **küde-gümüz Alp Sıñkur Tegin** 'our son-in-law Alp Sıñkur Tegin' *do. 23, 13*; **Alp Sıñkur Tarxan do. 20**; [gap] **Öge Sıñkur do. 21**: XIV *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'gerfalcon' **şonkar** (**şonkar**) *R IV 1098*; *Liğeti* 199, q.v.: **Xak. xı şuñkur** the name of a bird of prey (*cāriḥ min cawārihi* 'l-*ḥayr*); it is smaller (*dūn*) than the *toğrıl Kaş. III 381*: **kırğuy şuñkurka**: **karışmaz** 'a sparrow-hawk does not start a fight with a larger falcon' (**akbar mina'l-buzāt**) *II 95, 8*: **KB 5639** (**şeşüt**); a.o. 5697: xiv *Muh. al-şuñğur şuñkar*, v.l. **sunkur** *Mel. 72, 13*; **malihū'l-buzāt** 'king of the falcons' **sunkur Rif. 175**: **Çağ. xv ff. şuñğar** 'the bird called şuñğur' *Vel. 299* (quotns.); **sunkur** 'a hunting bird of the hawk (*şarg*) species', also called **şunkar** *San. 247r. 17* (quotn.); **şunkar** 'a hunting bird of the hawk species', which is long-lived, also called **sunkur**, also used of the deaths of emperors and kings, as it is said in the *Ta'riḫ-i Bābūrī* that 'Umar Şayx Mirzā **şunkar** boldi, i.e. 'died' 259v. 19: **Xwar. xiii(?) şuñkar** 'falcon' (of some kind) *Oğ. 42-6*: xiv **şuñkur** 'falcon' *Qutb 159*; **şuñğar MN 5**: **Kom. xiv 'falcon' şonğur CCI**; *Gr.*: **Kıp. xiii al-şuñqur** 'well-known' (*ma'rif*) *Hou. 10, 3*; **sunkur** as a P.N. *do. 29, 6*: xiv **sunkur** a bird and a P.N. (*yusannā bihi*) *Id. 54*; **al-sunqur** *Kıpçak Bul. 12, 1*: xv **sunkur** is mentioned as the name of a slave in *Tuh. 80b. 10-11*; and **şunkur** is added in a SW(?) hand under 'aqāb 'eagle' *do. 25a. 9*.

Dis. V. SNG-

D **sanğar** - *Hap. leg.*; *Trans. Den. V. fr. sa:n*; syn. w. **san-**. **Xak. xı ol anı: kiş:diñ sanğardı**: 'he reckoned ('adda) that he was a human being' (*mina'l-nās*) *Kaş. II 188* (**sanğarur**, **sanğarma:k**).

Dis. SNG

sepek still widely used in Anatolia for 'a water vessel made of wood or earthenware', *SDD 1205*, and noted in SW Az. **senek** 'a large jug with a long narrow neck and a handle'. **Oğuz xı sepek** 'an earthenware mug (*al-hūz*) for drinking'; also 'a jar' (*al-carra*) *Kaş. III 367*: **Kıp. xiv sepek** ('with -ğ-) *al-carra Id. 54*:

Osm. xiv to xvii (only) sepek 'water vessel'; common *TTS I 612; II 809; III 613; IV 676*.

sipek 'a buzzing insect' of various kinds; Dim. f. of the onomatopoeic **siğ**; survives only in SW Az. **sinek**; Tkm. **sipek** 'mosquito' and Osm. **sinek** (**sipek**) 'fly'; **sivri sinek** 'mosquito'; elsewhere displaced by **çibın** (first noted in Xak. xı *KB 4409*) Cf. **uyaz. Uyğ. viii ff. bud.** (in a list of noxious animals and insects; beasts with tusks and claws, birds) **sipek** (mantises, ants, beetles) *U II 35, 23*: **Xak. xı sipek** in the language of townspeople (*ahlu'l-amşār*) 'a gnat' (*al-baaq*), and in the language of the nomads (*ahlu'l-wabar*) 'a fly' (*al-dubāb*) *Kaş. III 367*; o.o. **sipek** *al-ba'ūd* 'gnat' *II 13, 23; II 352* (**yélpit-**); *III 100* (**yélpış-**): (*xiv Muh. (?) al-dubāb sipek* (MS. *si:kek*) in one MS. *Mel. 74, 8*); **Çağ. xv ff. sipek** (spelt, 'with -ğ-) **paşa** 'gnat'; in *Ar. baqq* and *ba'ūd* *San. 258r. 12*: **Xwar. xiv ditto MN 12**: **Tkm. xiii al-dubāb sipek** (spelt **sipek**; *Kıp. çibın*) *Hou. 10, 11*: **xiv al-dubāb** (**çibın**); also called **sipek**: *Bul. 10, 16*: **xv nāmūs** 'gnat, mosquito' **sipek** (**juyaz**) *Tuh. 36b. 3*: **Osm. xviii sipek** . . . and, in *Rūmī, mahas* 'fly'; **paşa sivri sipek** *San. 258r. 14*.

D **sönük** *Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. sön-*; 'extinguished', and in some modern languages metaph. 'depressed, undistinguished', and the like. Survives in SC Uzb. (**sünik**): **SW Az.**, **Osm.**, **Tkm. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. küçl sönök erser** 'if his strength is exhausted' *TT VIII M.21*.

D **süñüg** See **sügü**.

VU **süñük** (?**süñök**) 'bone'; morphologically *Pass. Dev. N. fr. *süñ-*; survives in such a wide variety of forms that it is difficult to fix the original pronunciation, but the evidence rather points to **süñök**. Survives in NE all dialects **sök**: SE Türki **söpek/sünek/süñgek/süyek/soñak**: NC Kır. **sök**; Kzx. **süyek**: SC Uzb. **su yak**: NW Kk., Kumyk, Nog. **süyek**; Kaz. **söyek**: SW Az. **sümük**; Tkm. **süñk/süyek**. **Türkü viii süñüküñ** (**süñüküñ in II**) **tağça: yadı**: 'your bones lay in mountainous heaps' *I E 24, II E 20*: **Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A M I 23, 33** (**baça**): *Man. M III 39, 3* (iii) (**sr-**): *Bud. yaş süñükleri* 'his fresh bones' *Suv. 625, 10*; o.o. *do. 153, 2-3* (**berükü**): *U III 24, 6* (i) (**söglün-**); *do. 35, 21*: *Civ. TT VII 23, 5* (**üpgük**); *H I 16* (**erçek**); *79; H II 22, 29*: **Xak. xı süñük** *al-azm* 'bone' *Kaş. III 367* (prov.); o.o., spelt **süñük**: *I 98* (**oğruğ**); *178* (**oğur-**); *247* (**oğrul-**); *380* (**to-bık**), etc.: *KB 2206* (**etsiz**), *4131* (**kemdi-**): *xiii(?) At.* (wisdom is to a man) **süñekke yillik teg** 'like marrow to a bone'; (intellect is the beauty of a man and) **süñekniñ yillik 80-90** (except **süñük** once, all MSS. have **süpek**); *Tef. süñük/süñgük 275* (**söñük**): *xiv Muh. al-azm sü:nük Mel. 45, 12*; **süpek Rif. 139**: **Çağ. xv ff. süpek** ('with -k') **kemik** . . . *ustuxwān ma'nāsna* 'bone' *Vel. 299*: **süpek** (spelt, 'with -ğ-) *ustuxwān San. 247r. 20* (quotns.): **Xwar. xiv süpek/süñük** ditto

Qutb 160; *süpük Nahc.* 65, 16; 191, 16; 281, 17 etc.; *Kom.* XIV 'bone' söwek CCI; *Gr.:* *Kip.* XIII *al-'azm süpük* (?; *MS. sü-gü:k*) *Hou.* 21, 19; XIV *süpük* ('with -*ŋ*-') ditto; *süwtük* ditto *Id.* 54; ditto (8) *şünü:k* (*sic*) *Bul.* 8, 9; xv ditto *süwek Kav.* 61, 9; (VU) *sin'a* (perhaps error for *sin'a* 'wrist') *süwek* (in margin in second hand *süpük* 'bone') *Tuh.* 19a, 3; *'azm süwek* *do.* 24b, 6; *Osm.* XIV ff. *süpük* 'bone', common to XVI, sporadic till XVIII *TTS I* 655; *II* 855; *III* 650; *IV* 717.

?D *sengeç* prima facie a Dev. N. in -geç; pec. to *Kaş.* where it is listed twice, in both cases under *fa'lal*, in the second case among words containing a -*ŋ*-. *Xak.* XI *sengeç* 'a kind of apple (*al-tuffâh*), about as small as an almond (*al-banâdiq*), sweet, red and white' *Kaş.* I 455; *sengeç* (*MS. senleç*) 'the name of an apple as small as an almond, sweet' *III* 381.

senğil *Hap. leg.*; hardly to be connected w. *siğil* 'a wart' although the latter survives in SW *Tkm.* as *siğpil*. *Xak.* XI *senğil* 'freckles (*al-kalafa*) which appear on the face' *Kaş.* I 483.

Tris. SNG

D *süpüglüg* P.N./A. fr. *süpüg* (*süpü*); 'lancer' and the like. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII* (where did the men in armour come from that scattered you?) *süpüglüg kantan kelli* *pen süre: eltdi:* 'where did the lancers come from that drove you (before them)?' *I E* 23, *II E* 19; XIV *Muh.*(?) *al-rammâh* 'lancer' *süpü:li:* *Rif.* 84 (only).

D *süpüklüg* P.N./A. fr. *süpük*; 'having bones, bony', etc.; s.i.s.m.l. with the same phonetic changes. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. bodisatv-nüg kalmış sünüklüg şarırın* 'the relics (Sanskrit l.-w.) of the remaining bones of the Bodhisattva' *Suv.* 627, 16-17; *Xwar.* XIV *süpeklüg* (of a date) 'having a stone' *Qutb* 160.

Tris. V. SNG-

D *süpüklen-* *Hap. leg.*; *Ref. Den.* V. fr. *süpük*. *Xak.* XI *oğlan süpük:klendi:* (*sic*) 'the boy's (etc.) bones grew bigger' (*kabura alwâh*) *Kaş.* III 408 (*süpüklenü:r*, *süpük-lenmek*).

Dis. SNL

siğil 'a sister younger than oneself', as opposed to 'a sister older than oneself' (*eke*), q.v., etc.). Survives in SE *Türki siğil:* *NC Kir.* *siğdi*; *Kzx.* *siğil:* *NW Kk.*, *Nog.* *siğil/siğili*; in other languages there is no special word for 'younger sister'. *Türkü VIII I E* 20, *II E* 17 (*kuñcu:y*); *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. tört siğillerniğ* 'of the four younger sisters' *U II* 62, 2 (ii); o.o. *U III* 14, 17; *Pfahl.* 23, 12; *IV Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'younger sister' *siğil R I V* 687; *Ligeti* 195, q.v.: *Xak.* XI *siğil* 'a man's younger sister' (*al-uxtu'l-şavira*) *Kaş.* III 366; o.o. *I* 457 (*baldız*); *III* 7 (*yurç*); *XIII*(?) *Tef.* *siğil* 'younger sister' 269; *XIV. Muh.*(?) *uxtu'l-zawc* 'husband's sister' *si:ğil:*

(*MS. si:ğil:k*) *Rif.* 144 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *siğil/siğil küçük kız karındağ* 'younger sister' (i.e. not an Osm. word) *Vel.* 288 (quoton.); *siğil* (spelt, 'with -*ŋ*-') 'younger sister' *San.* 258r. 18 (quotns.); a.o. 92r. 22 (2 uya).

E *senleç* See *sengeç*.

D *sanliğ* (*sa:nliğ*) P.N./A. fr. *sa:n*; in the early period usually w. the *Dat.* and meaning 'belonging to, responsible to', lit. perhaps 'having the number of, i.e. ascribed to', cf. *san-*. Survives only(?) in SW *Az.*, *Osm. sanli* 'esteemed, distinguished'; *Tkm.* in phr. *sa:nli gün* 'a few days'. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A ol* (PU) *ismiriğ* (or *ismir yek?*) *sanliğ ağığ barımağ* 'treasure and property belonging to . . .' *M III* 11, 20; *Man. frnibranka sanliğ kiltipiz* 'you have made (them) destined for(?) *parinirvâna* (Sanskrit l.-w.)' *TT III* 32-3; *Bud. vrhar sangram sanliğ eđ tavarığ* 'movable property and livestock belonging to a temple or convent' (Sanskrit *vihâra sanghârâma*) *U II* 77, 24; similar phr. *do.* 86, 41; *TT IV* 6, 44; *Suv.* 135, 19; *men ol rakşaska sanliğ* 'men 'I am subject to that female demon' (Sanskrit *râkşasi*) *U IV* 14, 129-30; o.o. *do.* 12, 112; 16, 154; *TT VIII E.1*; *F.8*: *Civ. mağa* (VU) *Tülek Temürke sanliğ . . . kavalıkımnı* 'the vegetable garden belonging to me Tülek Temür' *Usp.* 15, 1; (a man born in the Ox or Swine Year) *bu yultuzka sanliğ tuğar* 'is born under this star' *TT VII* 14, 16-17; a.o.o. in *TT VII*; (*sanliğ* in *TT I* 84 (edliğ) is prob. a P.N./A. fr. *san* as a Sec. f. of *F tsap*, q.v.): *Xwar.* XIV *sanliğ ol bizge* 'that belongs to us' *Qutb* 153; *Osm. ulu sanlu kişi* 'a great and distinguished person' *TTS I V* 662.

D *sınlı* P.N./A. fr. *ı sn*; survives in NE *Alt.*, *Tel. sindu*; *Sag. sınığ* 'tall; long; as long as' *R IV* 634-5; *NC Kir. sindu*: 'shapely, well-built (man), handsome', and the like; *Kzx. sındı* ditto: *NW Kk.*, *Kaz.*, *Nog. sını* ditto. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A M I* 22, 1-3 (*iğdir*): *Xak.* XI *Kaş.* III 138 (1 *ı sn*).

Dis. V. SNL-

D *sınal-* *Pass. f.* of *sına:-*; 'to be tested, tried'. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* XI *ı ş sınalı:* 'the matter was tested' (*curriba*) *Kaş.* II 126 (*sınalur*, *sınalma:k*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *sınal-* (*-ıp*) *sinan-*, *ya'nı tacriba olun-* ditto *Vel.* 289 (quoton.); *sınal-* (mis-spelt *sinel-*) *imtiñân şudan* ditto. *San.* 257r. 1 (same quoton.): *Kom.* XIV ditto *sınal-* CCG; *Gr.*

D *sağla-* *Hap. leg.*; *Den.* V. fr. *sağ*. *Xak.* XI *kuş sağla:dı*: 'the bird defecated' (*đaraqa*) *Kaş.* III 403 (*sağla:r*, *sağla:ma:k*).

D *senle-* *Hap. leg.*; *Den.* V. fr. *sen*; 'to address as "thou"'; cf. French *tutoyer*. *Xak.* XI *ol anı: senle:di:* 'he addressed him as an inferior' (*xâbahdu bi-xi'âbi'l-adniyâ*); it means (to address as) 'thee' (*anta*); the most common (*al-takfir*) form of address is (described by) *si:le:di:* meaning (he addressed him as) 'you'.

(*antum*); this corresponds to (*bi-manzila*) the form of address to kings, as in the Koran *innā anzalnāhu* 'we sent him down' *Kaş. III 298* (**senle:r**, **senle:me:k**).

D **saḡlat**-Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **saḡla:-**. **Xak. XI ol kuşni**: **saḡlatt**: 'he made the falcon (etc.) defecate' (*aslahā'l-bāzi*) *Kaş. II 359* (**saḡlatu:r**, **saḡlatma:k**).

D **senlet**-Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **senle:-**. **Xak. XI ol anı**: **senlett**: 'he urged him to address him (i.e. a third party) as an inferior' (*bi-xitābi'l-şigār*); as we have explained (i.e. under *sen*) the Turks address a superior with *şin zāy* and say **şiz** and address someone inferior in rank with *şin nūn* and say **şen**; hence the phr. **ol anı**: **senlett**: 'he urged him to use this form of address as a humiliation' (*tahkirā(n)*) *Kaş. II 346* (**senletü:r**, **senletme:k**).

Tris. V. SNL-

D **şip̄ile:-** Den. V. fr. ***şip̄il-**, an onomatopoeic cognate to **şip̄**, q.v. Survives in SW Osm. **şinle-** (of animals) 'to whine, moan'; xx Anat. **şipele-/şinile-/şinle-** 'to sob quietly; (of a dog) to howl (with the cold); (of copper vessels) to clatter, clang'. *Kaş.*'s second translation is hard to connect with the rest. **Xak. XI it şip̄ile:di**: 'the dog whined (*harra*) with the cold (etc.)'; and one says **şuv şip̄ile:di**: 'the water was (so) cold (*harada*) that it almost froze' (*yacmud*); and **kula:kım şip̄ile:di**: 'my ear sang' (or buzzed, *tanna*) *Kaş. III 405* (**şip̄ile:r**, **şip̄ile:me:k**; corrected from *-ma:k*, note vice versa as in *Atalay*): (**Kıp. XIV şip̄ilde-** ('with -ḡ-') 'of a dog, to howl' (*avā*) with the cold' *İd. 54*): **Osm. xv ff. şipele-/şip̄ilde-/şipele/şinle-** 'to howl, or whine', usually of a dog; noted in several dicts. and two texts *TTSI 630; II 826; III 628; IV 693*.

D **şüğüle:-** Hap. leg.(?); Den. V. fr. **şüğü**. **Xak. XI ol anı**: **şüğüle:di**: 'he pierced him with a lance' (*ta'anahu bi'l-rumh*) *Kaş. III 405* (**şüğüle:r**, **şüğüle:me:k**).

D **şip̄illen**-Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **şip̄ill**. **Xak. XI ol kırızıḡ şip̄illendi**: 'he adopted the girl as a younger sister' (*ittaxaḡal'-cāriya ux-tā(m)*) *Kaş. III 408* (**şip̄illenu:r**, **şip̄illene:k**).

Dis. SNN

VUD **şeyen** (?**şipe:n**) Hap. leg.; under *fa'āl* in the -ḡ- Chap.; prob. a crasis of ***şip̄ge:n** Den. N./A. connoting habitual action fr. **şip̄-**. **Xak. XI şeyen neḡ ta'am** 'astringent food' *Kaş. III 376*.

F **şaḡu:n/şeqü:n** the Chinese title *chiang chün* (*Giles 1,212 3,276*; *Pulleyblank*, Middle Chinese *tsjan kün*) 'army commander, general' was bestowed by the Chinese emperor on, or assumed by, a number of Turkish notables. Such names occur in the texts and also the names of actual Chinese generals. As the first word had a back vowel and the second a front one scriptions vary. **Türkü VIII Çaça:**

Şeqü:n (Chinese) 'General Sha Cha' *I E 32, II E 26*; **Çaç şeqü:n** (Chinese) 'General Chang' *I N 13*; **Ku: Şeqü:n** (Chinese) 'General Ku' *II S 8-9*; (leading the Kitan and Tatabi: people, PU) **Uḡar Şeqü:n** (came) *I N 11-12*: VIII ff. Yen. **Tarkan Şaḡu:n men Mal. 32, 7**; **er başı şaḡu:n ölüri:p** 'killing the general, the leader of men' *do. 48, 3*; **Uyḡ. VIII ff. Bud. taḡay Toḡa Şaḡunka** 'for uncle Toḡa Şaḡun' *U II 80, 67*; **upası Külüg İnaḡ Şaçı** (VU) **şaḡun** 'the lay brother Külüg İnaḡ, General of Şaçı' *Pfahl. 6, 5*; in the list of names in the third 'Pfahl', *do. 23, 15*, **Aytuḡmış** (VU) **şaḡun** and **Şaḡlıḡ** (VU) **şaḡun** are mentioned between the *teḡins* and the *mals*: **O. Kır. IX ff. Boyla: Şaḡu:n Mal. 7, 1**; (PU) **Çocuk böri: şaḡu:n do. 12, 1**.

Dis. SNR

şejir 'a projecting part (lateral or vertical) of a mountain'; hence also 'the projecting part (corner or buttress?) of a wall'. Survives in NE Alt., Küer., Tel. **şejir** 'corner' *R IV 448*: **NC Kır. şejir** 'a high mountain ridge covered with grass or trees'; **Kzx. şejḡir** 'high mountain ranges'. **Uyḡ. VIII ff. Bud.** (then that cook) **buluḡda şejirde yaşa olurup** 'hiding in corners and (behind) the edges of walls' (stole children in the street) *U III 65, 4* (ii): **Civ. taḡ yerinde taḡ ündi şejir boldı** 'in the mountainous country a mountain rose and became a ridge' *TT I 44-5*: **O. Kır. IX ff. Kara: şejir**, geographical name, occurs several times in *Mal. 24*: **Xak. XI şejir** 'the projecting part (*ra'n*) of a mountain', also 'the edge (or corner, *tarf*) of any wall' *Kaş. III 362*; o.o., **Kara: şejir** geographical name *III 222* (**kara:**); (grief comes to a man): **taḡ şejirne: yeil teḡir** 'the wind beats against the nose (*anf*) of a mountain' (then it passes away from him, as the wind drops from the projecting part (*al-ra'n*) and the latter is as it was before) *III 360, 3*: (**Çaḡ. xv ff.** the word in the passage fr. *Bāhur* quoted in *R IV 448* is Hindustani *şangar* 'a stone breastwork'): **Kom. XIV şejir tav** (i.e. **taḡ**) 'projecting rocks' *CCG*; **Gr.: Kıp. XIV şejir** ('with -ḡ-') *al-rābiya* 'hill, mountain' *Id. 54*.

şıpa:r 'a side'; properly a N., but often used practically as an Adv. or Postposn. Survives in NE Tel.: **NC Kır., Kzx.: NW Kk., Kaz., Nog.**, where it tends to mean 'one of two sides', or 'one of two (anything)', to the exclusion of the other, as in **Kaz. şıpa:r küzle** 'one-eyed', or alternatively, 'the duplicate' of something else, hence 'like' as in **SC Uzb. men** (or **menip**) **şıpa:r** 'like me'. See **sarı:** and cf. **yıpa:k**. **Türkü VIII şıpa:r süsi**: 'one wing of the army' *II E 32* (**bark**); **şıpa:rca: artuk** 'half as much again' *T 40* (1 u:ç): **Uyḡ. VIII berdin şıpa:r** 'south of' *Şu. E 3* (**berdin**); **şıpa:rı: bodun içikti: şıpa:rı: b[ga:p]** 'half the people surrendered to us and half' (fled to China?) *do. E 6-7*: **Man.-A kün bātsıkdın şıpa:r** 'in (or from) the west' *M III 9, 4* (ii) (followed by three similar phr. for the other cardinal points): **Man. koptin şıpa:r** 'in every

direction' *TT III* 60 (1 é:l); o.o. *TT IX* 90, etc. (1 taş): Bud. *kayudın sınar* . . . antın sınar 'in whatever direction' (or 'on whatever side') . . . 'in that direction' (or 'to that side') *U II* 29, 19-21; o.o. *U III* 29, 2-3 (1d-); *Kuan*. 2, 189, 218, etc.: Civ. *alkudın sınar* 'on all sides' *TT VII* 29, 9: *Xak. XI* sınar: *câmbu'l-şay* 'the side of a thing'; hence one says *sınardın yorı*: 'walk beside' (me, *câmba(n)*) *Kaş. III* 375: *KB* *tusulmaz kişig kıl özünde sınar* 'put aside from you the man that is no use to you' 5538; o.o. 1786, 4401 (*sakinçsiz*), 4792: *XIII* (?) *At.* 366 (*sal-*); *Tef. sınar közıl* 'one-eyed' 269 (*siyr*, but ?so read); *oş sınar* 'the right side' (etc.) 272: *Xwar. XIV* *sınar köz birle saklab* 'looking out with one eye'; (the warriors looking) *baylar sıparu* 'in the direction of the rich' *Quth* 165: *Tkm.* xv (under '*alâmatü'l-taşbih*' Adv. of Comparison' . . . and in *Tkm.*) *sınar (f-çılayın)* *Tuh.* 89a. 13: *Osm.* xiv, xv, and xviii *bir sınar* 'one section'; *ol sınarı* 'like that'; *benüm sınarı* 'like me'; and other similar phr.; common *TTS I* 622; *II* 818; *III* 621; *IV* 684.

siğir 'muscle, sinew'; s.i.a.m.l.g. *Türkü* viii ff. *Man.* (the five component parts of the body: bones) *siğir* (veins, flesh, skin) *M III* 19, 14 (i): *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.* *siğirın M III* 29, 3 (i) (damaged passage): Bud. (he was very thin) *siğiri tamırı şünpükige teği közünüp* 'his muscles and veins right down to his bones being visible' *U III* 35, 20-1; a.o. *do.* 60, 4 (i) (1 tu:s): Civ. *HI* 76 (*ağdır*); *bişiğ siğir* 'ginger' (lit. 'cooked sinews', see *H. W. Bailey* in *Fuad Köprülü Armağanı*, Istanbul, 1953, p. 52) *HI* 4, 8, etc.; *H II*; *TT VII* 22, 7; *VIII M.* 16, 29: *Xak. XI* *siğir al-aşab* 'muscle, sinew' *Kaş. III* 362; *bu: er ol siğiri: kurulğa:n* 'this man is constantly getting cramp' (*ya'tarihi'l-taşannuc*) *I* 520, 8: *XIII* (?) *Tef. siğir* 'camel's tendons' 269; *xiv Muh. al-aşab Mel.* 4, 19; 45, 14; *Rif.* 75, 139 (and 142 only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *siğir* (spelt, 'with -p-') *aşab wa pay* ('sinew') *San.* 258r. 14 (quotn.): *Xwar. XIV* *siğir* 'bow-string' *Quth* 158; *Kom.* xiv 'nerve' (?sinew) *siğir CCI*; *Gr.: Kıp.* xiii *al-aşab siğir* (*MS. siğir*) *Hou* 21, 18: *xiv siğir* ('with -p-') ditto *Id.* 54; ditto *sinir: (ğ)* (i.e. *siğir*) *Bul.* 8, 9: xv *aşab siğir Tuh.* 24b. 8.

Dis. V. SNR-

D siğür- Caus. f. of *siğ-*; basically 'to swallow; to digest', w. some extended meanings later. Survives in NE *Khak.*, *Tuv. siğir-*: SE *Türk siğür-*: NC *Kır.*, *Kzx. siğir-*: NW *Kk. siğir-*. There are sporadic spellings *siğir-* in *Uyg.* and in the *MS. of Kaş.* the vocalization is chaotic. Cf. *siğür-*. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* [gap] *siğirip* 'swallowing' *U IV* 40, 175; *siğirgelir do.* 8, 19 (*kılın-*); *siğürür PP* 17, 3 (*uđık*): Civ. *HI* 153, (2 *yu:*): *Xak. XI* *ol tañcu: siğürdi:* (*MS. siğirdi:*) 'he swallowed (*ibtala'a*) the gobbet' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 392 (*siğürür*, also vocalized *siğirür*, *siğürme:k*, sic): *KB* (true words are bitter to the mind, but) *siğürse anıy aşğı bérgey tatıg* 'if one

'swallows them, their benefit gives a pleasant taste' 5774; a.o. 5777: *XIII* (?) *At. siğür-* 'to swallow' 270: *xiv Muh. hađama* 'to digest' *siğür-* *Mel.* 32, 5 (see *siğ-*); *siğür-* *Rif.* 116; *hadmu'l-ja'am si: gü:rmek* 125 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *siğür-* *muncađib şaxtan* 'to draw in, absorb'; *xawđ kardân* 'to cause to plunge into something'; *hadm kardân* 'to digest'; also an idiom for *tahammül kardân* 'to endure, put up with (something)' *San.* 257r. 27 (quotns.): *Xwar. XIV* *siğür-* 'to absorb' (grief into the soul) *Quth* 165 (*siğur-*): *Kom.* 'to swallow, absorb' *siğir- CCG*; *Gr.*

S sanrı- See *sandrı-*.

VU?D soğra- Hap. leg. *Xak. XI* *er 1:şka: soğradı:* *haruna'l-racul fi qabül'l-amr wa raddada'l-kalâm* 'the man was obstinate about accepting the order and rejected what was said to him' *Kaş. III* 402 (*soğra:r*, *soğrama:k*).

S sanrış- See *sandırış-*.

Tris. SNR

D sığar:ki: N./A.S. fr. *sıgar:*; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud. Sanskrit vivekam anubırhayet* 'let him strive for isolation' (i.e. standing apart from the world) *sıgar:kıg ükiltgülık TT VIII E.6*; on *sıgar:ki burxanlar* 'the Buddhas in the ten directions' (the eight cardinal and semi-cardinal points, above and below) *do. K.2*; *onđın sığar:ki alku burxanlar USp.* 89, 24-5; *kayudın sığar:ki çerliğ utar yeğediñ* 'he defeats and gets the better of armies on whatever side they may be' *do.* 104, 19-20: *içtin sığar:ki . . . taştın sığar:ki* 'interior . . . exterior' *TT X* 411-12: *Civ.* (a vegetable garden) *taş köprügnüp öđdün sığar:ki* 'situated on the near side (or east?) of the stone bridge' *USp.* 15, 2.

D siğirke: Hap. leg.; Dim. f. in -ke: (pec. to this word and *ylpke*; prob. a crasis of -kiye: for -kiñe:); 'a small sinew'. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud. Sanskrit tantu* 'thread' *siğirke:lerl: ylpke:leri:* *TT VIII F.14*.

D sepreğü: Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *sepre:-, a Den. V. fr. *señir* presumably meaning 'to discharge (mucus) from the nose'. *Xak. XI sepreğü:* at 'a horse with a continuous discharge from its nose like pus' (*bıñi şudâm yasil min anfihi'l-muxâf ha'l-midda*) and 'a boy is so called as a term of abuse (*yusabb*) when his nose is constantly running' *Kaş. III* 387.

D seğirliğ Hap. leg.; 'having projecting rocks'. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud. Tiş.* 31a. 6 (*esriñti:*).

D sığarsuk Hap. leg.; Den. N. fr. *sıgar:*; lit. 'something on one side'. *Xak. XI sığarsuk al-qañat wahwa maq'adu'l-radif mina'l-faras* 'the hindquarters of a horse, that is the place where a passenger (second rider) sits' *Kaş. III* 388.

Tris. V. SNR-

D sığaral- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *sıgar:*. *Xak. XI* *ol anı: sığarladı:* 'he took advantage of his weakness (*istad'afahu*) and took

revenge on him, when he found him isolated and without a helper' (*wacadahü farid bi-ğayy mu'inu*) *Kaş. III 409* (**sigarlar**; **sigarlar:ma:k**).

D **sigirle-** Den. V. fr. **sigir**; n.o.a.b. with divergent but appropriate meanings. **Xak. XI ol ya:sin sigirle:di**: 'he put a bow-string (*albasal'-aqib*) on his bow' *Kaş. III 409* (**sigirler-**; **sigirle:me:k**): **Çağ. xv ff. sigirle-** (spelt, 'with -ğ-') *pay hardan* 'to hamstring', that is to cut the leg tendons *San. 257v. 22*; **Osm. xiv to xviii sigirle-** 'to hamstring'; in several texts *TTS I 628*; *II 825*; *IV 693*.

D **sigirlen-** Refl. f. of **sigirle-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI et sigirlendi**: 'the meat was stringy' (*kaşura a'säbu'l-lahm*); and one says **ya: sigirlendi**: 'a bow-string was fitted (*ulbasal'-aqib*) to the bow' (etc.) *Kaş. III 407* (**sigirlenür-**; **sigirlenme:k**): **Çağ. xv ff. sigirlen-pay şudan** 'to be hamstring' *San. 258r. 5*.

Dis. SNS

D **sansız** (**sansız**) Priv. N./A. fr. **sa:n**; 'innumerable'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE; in SW only *Tkm. sa:nsız* (Az. *saysız*; *Osm. sayısız*). **Türkü VIII sansız kelürüp kop kot(t)**: 'they brought innumerable (blood horses and furs) and deposited them all' (at the tomb)-*I S 12*: **Uyg. IX Suci 5 (ağıl)**: VIII ff. **Man.-A sansız tümen yıl** 'innumerable myriads of years' *M I 10, 4*; **Man. TT III 102 (ülgüsüz)**: **Bud. sansız tümen özlüg ölürür** 'they kill innumerable myriads of living beings' *PP 1, 5*; o.o. *TT VI 431*, etc. (**sakışsız**): **Xak. XI KB** (Thou hast created) **tümen miñ bu sansız tirig** 'these innumerable millions of living beings' 21: XIII(?) **KBPP sansız salâm u durüd** 'innumerable greetings and praises' 5: **Xwar. xiv sansız** 'innumerable' *Qutb 152*; **sansızın 153**; **sansız Nahc. 399, 1 (sakışsız)**.

D **sensiz** Priv. N./A. fr. **sen**; 'without you'. N.o.a.b. **Xak. XI Kaş. III 131, 22 (uzal-)**; n.m.e.: **Çağ. xv ff. sensiz/sensizin bi-tü** 'without you' *San. 258r. 10* (quottn.): **Xwar. xiv sensizin Qutb 165** (under *sir-*).

Dis. SNŞ

E **sañış** See **sakış**.

süñüş Dev. N. (connoting mutual action) fr. ***süñ-**; 'a battle' and the like. N.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII yegirmi: süñüş süñüşmiş** 'fought twenty (pitched) battles' *IE 15, II E 13*; similar phr. *I E 40, II E 34*; *IX. 11*, etc.: of **süñüşde**: 'in that battle' *IN 2*; o.o. *IX. 9*, etc.: VIII ff. **Man. M III 19, 11-13 (yöle:sür-)**: **Uyg. VIII ekinti: süñüş** 'the second battle' *Şu. N 9*: **Xak. XI süñüş al-tiräd wa'l-mut'ana wa'l-harb** 'battle, sparing one another, war'; **Süñüş** a man's name *Kaş. III 365*.

Dis. V. SNŞ-

D **sınaş-** Recip. f. of **sınar-**; 'to test, or try, one another'. S.i.s.m.l. **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. bir ikintike sınaşalım** 'let us test one another'

(to see which of us is the stronger) *U IV 12, 84-5*: (?**Osm. xvi see sunuş-**).

D **siñış-** Hap. leg. ?; Co-op. f. of **siñ-**. **Xak. XI su:vlar kamuğ siñışdi**: 'the waters all ran together' (*tanādabat*); also used of any liquid (*māyā*) when parts of it penetrate (*tadāwala*) something else *Kaş. III 394* (**siñışür-**; **siñışme:k**).

D **sunuş-** Recip. f. of **sun-**; 'to stretch out, or offer (something) to one another'. N.o.a.b. **Xak. XI olar ikki: etme:k sunuşdi**: 'they two offered (*nāwala*) bread (etc.) to each other' *Kaş. II 112* (**sunuşur-**; **sunuşma:k**): XIII (?) *Tef. sunuş- 'to present (a cup) to one another'; to hold out (swords) together' 277: (**Kip. xv? nāwala** (VU **uşun-**), below the line, in second (?SW) hand, **sunuş-** *Tuh. 37a. 2*): **Osm. xv sunuş-** 'to present (a cup) to one another' *TTS III 643*; (**xvi Ar. mudāwaka** 'testing one another' **süñü ile bir birine ş.nu:şmak** seems to be an error for **sınaşmak** rather than **süñüşmek IV 711**).*

D **süñüş-** Recip. f. of ***süñ-**; 'to fight (one another)'; n.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII süñüş-** is common, both by itself, e.g. **üç yegirmi: süñüş-dimiz** 'we fought thirteen (pitched) battles' *I E 18*; and in the phr. **süñüş süñüş-**, see **süñüş**: VIII ff. **Man.** (we know) **tegril yekil nede ötrü süñüşmiş** 'why the gods and demons fought one another' *Chuas. 165*; a.o.o.: **Uyg. VIII süñüşdim anta: şaңdım** 'I fought and routed (them) there' *Şu. E 1, 3, 4, 6*; *S 5*: **Man. anıñ nomı barı süñüşmek** ol 'his doctrine and being is fighting' *M II 5, 5-6* (i): **Xak. XI iki: er birle: süñüşdi: färada'l-riclän fi'l-harb wa tä'anä** 'the two men charged at one another in the battle and speared one another' *Kaş. III 394* (**süñüşür-**; **süñüşme:k**); a.o. *III 393, 15*.

Dis. SNZ

VUF **sünzi**: Hap. leg.; 'louse'. No doubt a l.-w. fr. a Chinese phr. The second syllable is the common enclitic *tsü* (*Giles 12,317*), but there are difficulties about the first. The normal Chinese word for 'louse' is *shih'sé* (*Giles 9,929*); there is an alternative word, *Giles 9,930*, *Karlgren, Grammatica Serica Recensa*, no. 506a., which has the same pronunciation, but has as its upper part a character, *Karlgren*, op. cit., no. 383a., which serves as a phonetic *sin/sün* (both current) in *Giles 4,584-6/4,894-6*. Prof. W. Simon says that there is no evidence that it ever had this phonetic value in *Giles 9,930*, but as its presence in that character is unexplained (see *Karlgren*, op. cit.) it seems possible that there was once a Chinese word *sün*, or the like, for 'louse' which was later displaced by *shih'sé*, a commoner word. **Xak. XI sünzi**: *şay' min cinsi'l-barğüt wa ahsibuhul-qaml* a thing of the flea family; I reckon that it is 'louse' *Kaş. I 422*.

Mon. SR

F **I sır** originally 'lacquer', l.-w. fr. Chinese *ch'i* 'lacquer' (*Giles 1,023*; *Pulleyblank*, Middle

Chinese *ts'jat*, which would have been *ts'ir* or the like in VIII transcriptions of Chinese in Tibetan characters, see *JRAS*, 1926, p. 521). S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NE, NC, NW usually 'colour, paint', in SE, SC, SW Osm. 'lacquer; glaze (on pottery); silvering (on mirrors)', and the like. Cf. *sırçı*: **Xak. XI SİR** 'viscous substances (*luzicāt*) made of glue (*al-ğirā*) and daubed (*yulaṭṭax*) on Chinese bowls (*qışā*) and then carved' (or painted, *yunqas*); hence one says **sırlıg aya:k** 'a cup daubed with it, and carved (or painted)' *Kaş. I 324*.

VU 2 SİR Hap. leg.; onomatopoeic. **Xak. XI** one says of the sound of a cricket (*al-cudcud*) **sir sir etti**: 'it made the sound of this onomatopoeic' (*al-hikāya*); also used as an onomatopoeic for the scratching (*al-şarir*) of a pen and the like *Kaş. I 324*.

PU SİR (?şir) except for possible occurrences in *I E 34* and *Ix. 21* (see **2 İRKLİN**) this word occurs only in *T* in the phr. quoted below. Various explanations are thus suggested; the most plausible is that put forward by Aalto in *Journal de la Société Finno-Ougrienne XI*, p. 51 that it is the Sogdian word *şyr*, 'beautiful, good'. **Türkü VIII Türkü (PU) ŞİR** **BOĐUN** 'the good(?) Türkü people' *T 3, 11, 60, 61, 62*.

VU SÖR Hap. leg.; prob. a mere onomatopoeic, but cf. **SÖR-**, which may itself have an onomatopoeic basis. **Xak. XI** one says **er sör sör mü:n öpti**: 'the man sipped (*hasā*) the soup noisily' (?), MS. *bi-şib*, which gives no sense and is prob. an error; it is an onomatopoeic (*hikāya*) for the sound of the lips (*al-şafah*) *Kaş. III 122*.

Mon. V. SR-

sa:r-, ser- Preliminary note. *A good deal of confusion has occurred between these two V.s, chiefly owing to scribal errors in the MS. of Kaş. and misunderstandings by Atalay, but the difference is made clear by a grammatical passage, II 37 ff., on the formation of the Infin., if it is correctly translated. It states that there are two Infin. Suffs., -ma:k and -me:k, the first attached to V.s containing (1) qāf; (2) ğayn; or (3) back vowels, the second to V.s containing (1) al-kāfu'l-şulba (k); (2) al-kāfu'l-rakika (ğ); or (3) front vowels (al-kalimatu'l-rakika). Examples are given of each class, that for the last including the following; e.g. er telim serdi: 'the man endured (şabara) much', serer, sermek; since the word has front vowels, the Infin. has -me:k (kāfiya(n)); do you not see that a similar V. w. back vowels (al-muşbi'a) has an Infin. in -ma:k (al-qāfi), it is in the sentence beg anı: sardı: 'the beg reproved him' (zacarahu), sarar, sarma:k (MS. serme:k). Atalay indexed sar- 'as sar- and ser-, and ser- and serme:- as sar-. In the medieval period and later saru:- sometimes occurs as sar-.*

1 sa:r- 'to ill-use (someone)' and the like; pec. to **Xak. XI** (among the Mon V. s. w. a long vowel) of anı: sardı: 'annaşahu wa xaşşana lahu'l-qawū' 'he ill-used him and used harsh language to him' *Kaş. III 181* (sarar, sarma:k; sic, altered fr. -me:k); a.o. *II 38, 29* (see above); *KB 4610*.

S 2 sar- See saru:-.

1 ser- Trans. 'to endure (something)'; Intrans. 'to be patient'. In this meaning n.o.a.b. It is difficult to connect w. this SW Az., Osm., Tkm. **ser-** 'to spread out on the ground, beat to the ground, neglect (one's work)', and the like; der. f.s like **sergek** 'swaying', **seril-** 'to sway' seem to go back to some quite different V. here shown as ***2 ser-**. **Uyg. VIII ff.** **Bud. Öz İg emgekimin serü umadın** 'because I cannot endure my illness and pain' *U III 37, 37*; **ađınlarını emgekin körser bir kşan ödün yerne serip turğalı umaz** 'if he sees the pain of others he cannot endure it even for an instant' (Sanskrit *Ķşana*) *TT X 74-6*; a.o. *TM IV 255, 121*: Civ. in *TT VII 1, 36 ff.*, an astronomical text, **serer**, of a planet, means 'remains' (in a particular constellation); (you have sent a letter to the officials saying) **sizler munun** (?read *munda*) **köbçürni serşin** 'you must bear (i.e. be responsible for) the tax (Mong. l.-w.) here' *UŞp. 9, 1-2* (a very dubious text): **Xak. XI 01 serdi**: 'he was patient about a matter' (*şabara fi amr*) *Kaş. II 7* (serer, sermek); a.o. *II 38, 21* (see above): **KB** (anything that stands firmly) **tüşmez serer** 'does not fall but stays (upright)' 807; **serip turdaçı er** 'the man that waits patiently' (catches the white bird) 1319; o.o. 489 (tüne:-), 5823: XIII(?) *At. 175-6* (sır-): **Xwar. XIV ser-** 'to endure' *Qutb 165* (sır-): (Kip. XIII see saru:-).

2 *ser- See serge:k, seril-.

1 so:r- 'to suck (something Acc.); to suck up, or out (something Acc.)'. Listed in *Kaş.* among Mon. V. s. w. a long vowel, but sometimes ?mis-spelt *sor-* in the MS. A l.-w. in Mong. as *soro-* (*Kow. 1413, Haldot 345*); s.i.a.m.l.g.; SE Türkü irregularly *şora-/şori-*; SW Tkm. *şor-*. **Uyg. VIII ff.** **Man.-A** (a bug) **kişineg kanın kentü sorar** 'itself sucks a man's blood' *M I 8, 15-16*: Civ. **ser-** 'to suck up' *H II 14, 133*: **Xak. XI kenç süit sardı**: 'the child sucked in (*maşşā*) the milk' (etc.) *Kaş. III 181* (**2 sor-** follows); o.o. *I 16, 5* (**şorğū**); *II 70* (**emiğ**): **KB sorar öz kanı 655**; a.o. 4099: **XIV Muğ.(?) maşşā sor-** *Rif. 115* (only): **Çağ. xv ff. sor-** (-ğalı, etc.) *şor-Vel. 294*; **şor- . . . (2) makidan 'to suck' San. 239v. 9** (quotns.): **Xwar. XIV ser-** (Aor. **sorar /sorur**) 'to suck' *Qutb 159*: **Kip. XIII maşşā minā'l-maşş bi'l-fam** 'to suck with the mouth' *şor-Hou. 43, 20*: **XIV şor-maşş İd. 56**: **xv ditto Tuğ. 35b. 7**: **Osm. XIV ff. sor-** 'to suck'; c.i.a.p. *TT S 1635*; *II 834*; *III 635*; *IV 701*.

2 so:r- 'to ask (a question); to inquire about (something Acc.)', and the like. With long

vowel (cf. I **so:r-**) but sometimes ?mis-spelt in *Kaš*. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *sori-* 'to examine, scrutinize, test' (*Haensch* 136, *Kow*. 1412, *Haltod* 345) and also *sura-* 'to ask (a question)' (*Haensch* 137 only; only der. f.s later). Survives as **so:r-** only(?) in SW Osm., and in SE Türki, where the forms (see *Jarring*, p. 277) are **so:r-/so:-/soy-/sora-/soya-**. The forms **sura-** in NE and NC and **sora-** in SC Uzb. (**sūra-**): NW Kk., Kaz., Kumyk, Nog.: SW Tkm. (**so:ra-**) look more like borrowings fr. Mong. **Uyğ.** viii ff. Bud. **kišike sorğil** 'inquire of a man' *USP*. 46, 2 (not certain; in a very dubious text): **Xak.** xi (see *Oğuz*; the meanings given there seem to be good **Xak.**): **KB** (looking closely at what is and is not beneficial and) **kerekliğ kereksizni kértü sorup** 'enquiring into the truth about what is and is not necessary' 328; **bu Ayıtdı sordı kamuğ iş küdüğ** 'Ayıtdı inquired into everything that was going on' 1038: XIII(?) *Tef. so:r-* 'to ask (about something *Acc.*; or of someone *Dat.*)' 273: *xiv Muh. sa'ala* 'to ask (a question)' *so:r-* *Mel.* 26, 15; *Rif.* 110 (mis-spelt *sgr-*); *al-su'āl so:rmak* 36, 7; (*Rif.* 122, *bi:ği:r-*): **Çağ.** xv **so:r-** (1) *pursidan* 'to ask (a question), inquire' *San.* 239v. 9 (quotns.); **sora-** (spelt) *surāğ* (Turco-Mong. l.-w.) *wa taftış kardan* 'to inquire, investigate' *do.* 241r. 9 (quotns.): **Oğuz xi er söz so:rdı: istacarra'l-raculul-xabr** 'the man tried to get news'; and one says **er yitük so:rdı:** 'the man looked for (or asked for news about, *ançada*) the stray animal' (*al-dälla*) *Kaš.* III 181 (**sorar**, **sorma:k**, *sic*): **Xwar.** XIII **şor-** 'to ask' 'Ali 23: *xiv so:r-* (Aor. *so:rdı*) ditto *Qutb* 189: **Kom.** XIV ditto *CCl, CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kip.** XIII *sa'ala şor-* *Hou.* 34, 11; a.o. 43, 21 (after I **so:r-**): *xiv ditto İd.* 56: *xv sa'ala*, in the sense of asking how it is or where it is **şor-Kav.** 76, 5; *Tuh.* 20a. 7.

sür- basically *Trans.* 'to drive away, to drive on', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. these and extended meanings like 'to plough, to follow (an occupation), to spend (time)', and the like, and also in some languages as *Intrans.* 'to continue, push on; (of time) to pass'. Note that SW Osm. **sürt-** 'to rub on, smear' may be a *Sec. f.* of **sürt-**. **Türkü** viii [gap] **sü: sürti:** 'drove the army on (or away?)' *Ix.* 20; a.o. *I E* 23, *II E* 19 (**süjüglüg**): viii ff. *Man. uvutsuz bilig sürüp* 'behaving shamelessly' (i.e. having sexual intercourse) *MI* 5, 6: **Uyğ.** viii **süre:** in a damaged passage *Şu.* S 2: viii ff. *Man.-A* (men and women . . .) **neñ etöz sevinğin uvutsuz işiğ (sic) sürü umaz** 'cannot enjoy bodily love or have sexual intercourse' *MI* 16, 18-20: Bud. (the king's ox-herd) **süre ündi** 'came out driving' (five hundred oxen) *PP* 65, 2; **sürüp işletip** 'driving and putting to work' (birds and animals) *Hüen-tš.* 135; a.o. *TT V* 10, 86: **Xak.** xi **ol at sürdi:** 'he drove on (*sāqa*) the horse' (etc.); and one says **er itğ sürdi:** 'the man drove away (*tarada*) the dog' (etc.); also when a ruler has moved out (*aclā*) of a town one says **sürdi:** *Kaš.* II 7 (**siire:r**, **sürme:k**); o.o. translated *sāqa* *II* 39, 9;

51, 8; 90, 12; *tarada* 177, 10; **kalin bulutuğ tüpi: sürer:** 'a high wind clears away (*yakşif*) the dense clouds' *III* 217, 1; (respect the wise man and listen to his words) **erdemni: ögrenipen işka: sür-e:** 'when you learn good conduct, put it into effect' (*ista'mil*; Imperat. with enclitic -e) *I* 428, 10: **KB** (he has sent away the wicked) **éлиндin sürüp** 'driving them out of his realm' 437; o.o. 65 (**eriniçğ**), 2312 (I öçğ): XIII(?) *Tef. sür-* 'to drive' (a dog) *279: xv Muh. da'aba* 'to drive, drive away' **sür-** *Mel.* 26, 5 (only); *sāqa wa hafta* 'to drive on, incite' **sür-** 27, 1; *Rif.* 110; *tarada sür-* 28, 9; 112; o.o. 40, 7; 129 (and 149 only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **sür-** (-ğüm, etc.) *sür-* *Vel.* 293 (quotn.); **sür-** ('with -ü-') (1) *rāndan* 'to drive, drive away', etc. (quotn.); (2) metaph. **şiyār kardan zamın** 'to plough land' *San.* 239v. 11 (quotns.): **Xwar.** XIV **sür-** (1) 'to drive away'; ((2), for **sürt-**, 'to rub') *Qutb* 163; (1) *Nahc.* 379, 17: **Kom.** XIV 'to drive out' **sür-** *CCG*; 'to plough' **saban sür-** *CCI*; *Gr.*: **Kip.** XIII *sāqa min'al-sawğ sür-*, also *al-nafā* 'to banish' *Hou.* 40, 16: *xiv sür-* *tarada wa sāqa İd.* 52: *xv sāqa sür-* *Tuh.* 20a. 2; *nafā sür-* 36b. 12: *Osm.* xv ff. **sür-** 'to drive away; to spend (time); to go ahead (*Intrans.*), etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 657; *II* 857; *III* 651; *IV* 718.

Dis. SRA

S sarı: 'towards, in the direction of', and the like first appears in the medieval period, and s.i.s.m.l. It has been suggested that it is the Sogdian Postposition *šr*, but this would have appeared earlier in Turkish or not at all, and there is little doubt that it is merely a crasis of **şığarı:**. **Uyğ.** *xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* **tört sarı** 'the four cardinal points' *Ligeti* 192; *R IV* 321: **Çağ.** xv ff. **sarı** ((1) *Sec. f.* of **sarığ**); (2) *simt wa taraf* 'direction, side' *San.* 231r. 2 (quotn.): **Xwar.** XIII **şarı** 'towards' 'Ali 22: XIII(?) **tört sarıka** *Oğ.* 103; **taş sarıka** 'eastwards' *do.* 335; **tün sarıka** 'westwards' *do.* 336: *xiv sarı/saru* 'towards' (someone) *Qutb* 155: **Kom.** *xiv sarı* 'towards' *CCG*; *Gr.*

VU saru: *Hap. leg.*; perhaps a l.-w. Cf. **sekü:**. **Xak.** xi **saru:** 'a shelf' (*al-raff*) in the house on which things are placed' *Kaš.* III 221.

Dis. V. SRA-

saru:- 'to wind or wrap (something *Acc.*) round (something)'; as such *Hap. leg.*, but survives as **sar-** in NW *Kaz.*: SW *Az.*, *Osm.*; *Tkm.* *sara-*. See *sarla:-*. **Xak.** xi **ol su:luk saru:di:** 'he wound (*kāra*) the turban round his head' (*alā ra'sihū*); also used for wrapping (*laffa*) something round (*alā*) something *Kaš.* III 262 ((**saru:r**), **saru:ma:k**): *xiv Muh.* (?) *laffa şay' bi-şay' sar-* *Rif.* 115 (*Mel. çuğlan-*); *al-laff şarmak* 122: **Kip.** XIII *laffa min laffil-'umāna* 'to wrap', of wrapping a turban, etc. **şar-** *Hou.* 43, 17: *xiv şar- laffa İd.* 57; *Bul.* 79v.: *xv ditto Tuh.* 32a. 5; (XIII *naşara* 'to spread out' **şar-** (-ğil) *Hou.* 34, 15:

xiv ser- ditto *İd.* 52 seems to link with later meanings of ser-, q.v.).

sırı- Preliminary note. Kaş. puts these two *V.s* in a single para. which follows *tire-* and precedes *saru-*; in this position *sırı-* might be expected, and in fact the facsimile seems to show *fathas struck out above the sins and kasras substituted*. There is sufficient evidence to prove that 'to sew firmly' was *sırı-*, but the other *V.* may well have been *sarı-*.

VU 1 **sırı-** Hap. leg. *Xak.* XI IT **sırı:**di: 'the dog defecated' (*saliha*) *Kaş.* III 262 (2 **sırı-** follows).

2 **sırı-** 'to quilt or smock' (a garment). Survives as *sırı-* in NE, SE, NW, SW Az.; SC Uzb. *sır-*; SW Tkm. *sıra-*. *Xak.* XI (after 1 **sırı-**;) and one says of *kidiz sırı:*di: 'he sewed with reinforced stitches' (*xāta... xiyāta mu'akkada*), in Türkmen fashion, the felt from which the curtains and coverings (*qirām... wa aḡsiyatuhā*) of tents are made during migrations (*yawma'l-za'n*) *Kaş.* III 262 (**sırı:**r, **sırı:**ma:k) *Osm.* XV Pe. *ājanādan* 'to sew' *igne ile sırımak TTS* III 626.

Mon. SRB

sarp basically 'difficult'; survives only(?) in SW Az., *Osm.* with this such extended meanings as 'steep, rough, inaccessible'. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. *Çiv. yırak barmış kişi kelmek sarp* 'it is difficult for a man who has gone on a long journey to come back' *TT I* 78; a.o. *do.* 221-2 (*étig*); *Xak.* XI *KB İdi sarp bolur bu yañı kelgüçi* 'it is very difficult for this newcomer' 492: *bulardıñ İdi sarp bu yavlak yağı* 'of (all) these the most difficult is the evil enemy' 3591; o.o. 5312, 5549 (*aya-*): *Kom.* XIV **sarp** 'hard' *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp. al-ş'a'b* 'difficult' (opposite to 'easy' *kepeziz*) *şarp Hou.* 25, 11: XIV ditto *İd.* 57: xv ditto *Tuh.* 22b. 2: *Osm.* XIV ff. **sarp** 'difficult'; (of vinegar) 'rough'; (of magic or poison) 'strong'; c.i.a.p. *TTS II* 792; III 601; IV 665: XVIII **sarp** (spelt) in *Rümi*, *saxt wa şadid* 'hard, difficult' *San.* 230v. 25.

Dis. V. SRB-

VUD **sörple-** Hap. leg.; in a section for Dis. *V.s* containing three consecutive consonants; since it precedes the cross-heading *T* the third, *ya'* in the MS, must be *p*; the *Infin.* is given as *-ma:k* corrected to *-me:k* or vice versa. *A Den. V.*, the basis otherwise unknown. *Xak.* XI *ol erpek bile: sörple:di:* 'he drew a lot (*qāra'a... mina'l-qur'a*) with his finger' *Kaş.* III 443 (**sörple:**r, **sörple:**me:k, MS. *söri:le-* everywhere); a.o. 446, 10 (ditto).

Mon. V. SRC-

sürç- 'to stumble'; survives only(?) in SW *Osm.*; the commonest modern word for 'to stumble' is *sürün-* but there can hardly be an etymological connection. *Xak.* XI at **sürç:**di: 'the horse (etc.) stumbled' (*a'tara*) *Kaş.* III 420

(**sürç:**r, **sürçme:**k): XIV *Muh.*(?) 'a'tara **sürç-** *Rif.* 112 (only); *al-ı'tār sürçmek* (MS. -*mak*) 122: *Çağ.* XV ff. **sürç-** (spelt, 'with -ç-') *lağzidan* 'to slip, stumble' *San.* 241 v. 27: *Xwar.* XIV ditto *Nahc.* 299, 11: *Kıp.* XIV *ta'isa* ('to stumble') *wa 'a'tara sücre-* (sic, -ç-) *Bul.* 40v.: XV 'a'tara (*sürün-*); in margin in SW(?) hand) **sürç-** *Tuh.* 26a. 4.

Dis. SRC

S **serçe:** See **seçe:**.

S **sırça** See **sırığça:**.

DF **sırçı:** N. Ag. fr. 1 **sır**; 'lacquerer, painter', and the like. S.i.m.m.l., usually for 'painter'. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (titliççi 'plasterer') . . . **sırçı** . . . (iğaççı 'woodworker') *Pfahl.* 24, 29 (Müller read *sürçi*, prob. influenced by an SE pronunciation (irregular) **sürç** in *Shaw* 121): *Xak.* XI *KB* (in a list of craftsmen; 'blacksmith, cobbler', etc.) **sırçı** 4458.

(D) **sürçük** (?**sürçök**) 'a story told at night'; this is the commonest meaning of *al-samar* and seems to fit all the passages quoted below. The alternative *Xak.* and *Oğuz* forms suggest an original -*ö-*. The only other trace of such a word seems to be **sürçek** 'a horse which is constantly stumbling' *Vam.*, p. 297, not in any *Çağ.* authority, and so presumably *Uzb.* XIV but not now current in *Uzb.* This latter is a regular *Dev.* N. fr. **sürç-**; there is no semantic connection between such a word and the earlier meaning, but there is no obvious alternative. *Xak.* XI **sürçük al-samar**; the *Oğuz* pronounce it **sürçek** *Kaş.* I 478: XIV *Muh. al-hikāya* 'story, anecdote' **sürçe:k** *Mel.* 84, 14 (mis-spelt **sürçe:l**); *Rif.* 190; *Rbg.* *biz olarnı soñ kélgen ya'nı soñra yaratılğan xalıyıqlarğa sürçek kılduk* 'we have made them (i.e. the people of Saba) a cautionary tale for people who came after, that is were created later' *R IV* 828 (mistranslated): *Oğuz* XI see *Xak.*: *Kıp.* XIV **sürçek** ('with -ç-') *al-samar İd.* 52.

Dis. V. SRC-

D **sürçit-** Caus. f. of **sürç-**; n.o.a.b.; the modern *Osm.* form is **sürçtür-**. *Xak.* XI *ol atın sürçitti:* 'he made his horse (or something else) stumble' (*atā'l-ātra*) *Kaş.* II 328 (**sürçit:**r, **sürçitme:**k; corrected from *-ma:k*): *Osm.* XV and XVIII **sürçüt-** 'to cause to stumble'; noted in several XV and one XVIII text *TTS I* 656; *IV* 718.

Tris. SRC

(D) **sarıçça:** 'locust'; one of several names of animals ending in -*ğat*. Survives in NE *Koib.*, *Sag. sarıska*; *Mad. sarıska R IV* 325-6; *Khak. sarısxa*; some NW form with intrusive -*n-* became the basis of the Russian l.-w. *sarancha*; NW *Başkıř, Çuv. sarañca* are no doubt borrowed fr. this word. Cf. **çektürge:**. *Xak.* XI **sarıçça:** *al-carād* 'locust'; 'a lazy man' (*al-racul'l-raxw*) is metaph. called **sarıçça:** *er Kaş.* I 489 (follows **sırıçça:**, *sin*

carries both *fatha* and *kasra*): (xiv *Muh.* see *karinçğa*): *Kıp.* XIII *al-carād šarinça*: (Tkm. *çekürge*): *Hou.* 10, 18: xiv *šarinçkan* (*sic, -c-*) *al-carād* in *Kıp. İd.* 57.

siriçğa: 'glass', perhaps originally a natural mineral like 'rock crystal'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm., Tkm. *sırça*; other modern languages use l.-w.s., the commonest being Pe. *šiša*, for 'glass'. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. *süzük ariğ siriçğa teg* 'like clear, clean glass' *TT V* 6, 24; a.o. *do.* 48: *Xak.* XI *siriçğa: al-zucac* 'glass' *Kaş.* I 489: *KB kişi köpl yuvka siriçğa (sic) sanı* 'a man's mind is fragile, like glass' 4610: xiv *Muh.* *al-qārira* 'glass bottle' *sırça: (-c-)* *Mel.* 69, 5; *Rif.* 170; (and *al-zuccac* 'glass-maker' *sırça:cı: (-c- -c-)* 57, 11; 156): *Çağ.* xv ff. *sırça* (spelt, 'with -ç-') *šiša wa aḡgina* 'glass, glass bottle' *San.* 251 v. 6 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv *sırça* 'glass' *Qutb.* 165: Tkm. XIII *al-zucac* *sırça: Hou.* 5, 11: xiv *İdo.* *İd.* 52; *Bul.* 5, 5: xv *zucac šırşa* (in margin, in SW(?) hand, *šırşa*) *Tuh.* 18a. 8: *Osm.* xiv ff. *sırça* 'glass'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 625; *II* 822; *III* 625; *IV* 688.

Mon. SRD

F *sart* l.-w. fr. Sanskrit *śartha* 'merchant', prob. via Sogdian; it retained this meaning until XI but in the medieval period came to mean 'town dweller' as opposed to 'nomad', and more specifically 'an Iranian', as opposed to 'a Turk'; it retained this meaning in Russian Turkistan until XIX but is prob. now obsolete. *Türkü* VIII ff. Man. (wherever he finds) *niğşaklarığ sartilariğ* 'Hearers and merchants' (he will kill them) *TT II* 6, 16: *Xak.* XI *sart al-tācir* 'merchant' *Kaş.* I 342 (prov.); o.o. *I* 66, 16 (same prov.); *III* 13, 7: *KB* (hear now the words of) *sartil başı ajuñ tezginiğli Xitay arkısı* 'the heads of the merchants and the China caravan that traverses the world' 5754: *Çağ.* xv ff. *sart* 'a Persian town-dweller' (*acamiñ šahri*) who is completely ignorant of Turkish *Vel.* 273 (quotns.); *sart* (spelt) *tācik* 'Iranian' *San.* 230v. 26 (same quotn.): *Kıp.* xv *hadari* 'villager' *sart* (*İtat*) *Tuh.* 12b. 3; *āmmi* 'common people' *sart* 24b. 11.

2 *sart* in *sart sirt* onomatopoeic; as such *Hap.* leg., but NC Kzx. *sirt sirt* has a similar meaning. *Xak.* XI one says *anıñ adaki: sart sirt kildi*: 'his feet made a (clapping) noise' (*šawwata*); the kind of noise made by feet in loose-fitting slippers (*al-mik'abi'l-wāsi*) *Kaş.* I 342.

sirt has a very miscellaneous range of meanings of which 'back' is perhaps the basic one. The *Xak.* meaning, unknown elsewhere, may have been properly 'the thick hair on the back of a horse's neck'. S.i.a.m.l.g. meaning 'a mountain ridge; the back (of a man, knife, axe, etc.); the exterior of something', not all current in all languages. *Xak.* XI *sirt al-hulb* (MS. *halb*) 'thick, coarse hair' *Kaş.* I 342 (cf. *sirtla:-*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *sirt sur'at* 'speed' (*sic*)

Vel. 285; *sirt* (spelt) *šāna wa dūš* 'shoulder blade, shoulder' *San.* 251 v. 4 (*šāna* also means 'speed'; *Vel.*'s translation is prob. a misunderstanding of this word): *Oğuz XI* (after *Xak.*) and the *Oğuz* call any mountain stream or small valley (*tal'a wa wādi šağir*) *sirt Kaş.* I 342: *Kom.* xiv *sirt* 'hill' *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp./Tkm.* xiv *sirt al-rābiya* 'a hill'; and in *Kıp.* *naşul-mihrāt* 'a ploughshare' *İd.* 57; a.o. *do.* 52 (*sürüg*); *al-rābiya sirt Bul.* 3, 10; *al-sikka* 'ploughshare' *širt* (MS. *şirt*) *do.* 4, 1; a.o. *do.* 5, 1 (*sürüg*): xv *saqanür* 'skink' (a kind of lizard) *şirt balıki Tuh.* 19a. 8.

Mon. V. SRD-

sürt- 'to rub', with several connotations, 'to rub (things) together; to rub (something *Acc.*) on, or into (someone *Dat.*); to rub out, erase'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; cf. *türt-*, *I yak-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ.* (if you make a bran and) *ala kişike sürtser* 'rub it on a man with skin disease (or leprosy)' *TT VII* 23, 4; o.o. *do.* 6 (but in *do.* 3 *türt-*); *H I* 65-6 (*üze*), etc.: *Xak.* XI *ol etmekke: yağ sürtti*: 'he smeared (*laṭaxa*) oil on the bread'; and one says of *yarma:k ta:şka: sürtti*: 'he rubbed (or polished, *aḡakka*) the coin on a stone' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 426 (*sürter*, *sürtmek*): xiv *Muh.* *dalaka* 'to rub, polish' *sürt-* *Mel.* 26, 3; *Rif.* 108; *saḡaqa* 'to rub clean' *sürt-* 27, 3; (110 *süpür-*); *masaha yadahu* 'to wipe one's hands' *él:* *sürt-* 31, 5; (115 *sile:-*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *sürte alsam süre bilsem Vel.* 292; *sürt-* ('with -ü-') *mālidan* 'to rub'; in *Rūmi sür-* *San.* 241r. 29 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv *sürt-* 'to rub (on something *Dat.*)' *Qutb* 163 (and see *sür-*): *Kom.* xiv 'to anoint' *sürt-* *CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* xiv *sürüt-* (*sic*; ?error) *masaha wa mahā* ('to erase') *İd.* 52: xv *aḡakka sürtü-* (*sic*) *Tuh.* 5b. 8; *hakka (kaşı-f) sürtü-* 13b. 3; *masaha (sil-f) sürtü-* (*sic*) (in margin in SW(?) hand, *sürt-*) 35b. 13.

Dis. SRD

(D) *sirtığ* *Hap.* leg.? (*Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. *sirtığ* in the following text seems to be a misreading of *kıdığ*; 'the edge of the hair' would make good sense here, and the error would be an easy one in badly written *Uyg.*; (the mysterious light) *alın lakşanının saç sirtığın-din ünür* 'emerges from the sign (Sanskrit l.-w.) on the forehead and the edge(?) of the hair' *TT VII* 41, 29-30): *Xak.* XI *sirtığ atar kull hadit yuhiss minhu'l-racul ba'dahu min ġayr tamām* 'a fragment of any piece of news which a man hears later and incompletely'; one says *men bu: sözdin sirtığ buldım* 'I got part of this story' *Kaş.* I 463.

D *sürtük* *Pass.* Dev. N./A. fr. *sürt-*; lit. 'rubbed, worn down', and the like. Survives in this meaning in SW Az.; the meaning in Osm. 'a disreputable woman' is prob. an attenuation of the *Xak.* meaning. *Xak.* XI *sürtük işler* *al-mar'atu'l-maşığa* 'a passive Lesbian'; also *al-sāhiqa* 'an active Lesbian'; and anything that is rubbed (*in saḡaqa*) is called *sürtük Kaş.* I 477: *Osm.* (xvi Ar. *wallāc* 'one who slips in,

or pushes his way in' *érdüğü yere sokulğan sürtük racül TTS IV 719.*

Dis. V. SRD-

D *sarut-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *saru-*; the modern forms are *sardır-* and the like. **Xak. XI ol aḡar suvluk saruttı:** (*sic*) 'he urged him to wind (*alā takwır*) a turban (round his head)'; also used for telling someone to wrap (*bi-laff*) something *Kaş. II 304* (*sarutu:r, sarutma:k*; MS. *sarıt-*).

?E *serit-* Hap. leg.; Arat plausibly translates 'to melt'; in which case the text is prob. a transcription of a text in Arabic script in which the word was *sızıttı*. **Uyg. VIII ff. Civ.** (if a man gets measles and becomes constipated) *İngek yağın serit(ıp) (? sızıttı) bérğü ol öter* 'you should melt butter and give it to him and his bowels open' *TT VII 22, 17-18.*

D *sırıt-* Caus. f. of *2 sırı-*; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI ol kızka: kıldız sırttı:** 'he made (*kallafa*) the girl sew the felt firmly' (*bi-şamracatı'l-lıbd m'akkadat(an) muqarjamat(an)*), that is like quilting (*al-tadrib*) a garment *Kaş. II 304* (*sırıtur:*, *sırtma:k*).

D *sorut-* (or *sorit-*?) Caus. f. of *1 sor-*; survives in SW Osm. *sorut-* 'to pout'. **Xak. XI ura:ğut keñçe: süit soruttı:** 'the woman made the child suck in (*amaşşat*) the milk'; and one says *er yüzün soruttı:* (MS. *sorıttı:*) '*abbasa'l-racul wachahu* 'the man frowned' (i.e. screwed up his mouth) *Kaş. II 304* (*sorutu:r, sorutma:k*, MS. *sorit-*).

D *sürtül-* Pass. f. of *sürt-*; s.i.m.m.l.g. **Xak. XI sürtüldi: neḡ** 'the thing was rubbed or abraded' (*insaḡaqa . . . wa'nsaḡaca*); also used when someone does it; Intrans. and Pass.; one says *terl:ke: ya:ğ sürtüldi:* 'oil was smeared (*luḡıca*) on to the hide' (etc.) *Kaş. II 231* (*sürtülür, sürtülme:k*); **Çağ. xv ff. sürtül-mälida şudan** 'to be rubbed' *San. 241 v. 17.*

DF *sartla-* Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *sart*. **Xak. XI ol anı: sartladı:** 'he reckoned that he was a merchant' (*tâcir*) *Kaş. III 444* (*sartla:r, sartla:ma:k*).

D *sirtla-* Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *sirt*. **Xak. XI yıpnı: sirtladı:** (MS. *yıpnı: sartladı:*) *lawā'l-xayt 'alā'l-hulb* 'he spun the rope of coarse hair' *Kaş. III 444*; **Oğuz XI and in Oğuz** when a man climbed (*sa'ida*) up a small valley (*al-wādī'l-şğır*) *Kaş. III 444* (*sirtla:r, sirtla:ma:k*; MS. *şirtla:r, şirtla:ma:k*).

D *sürtün-* Refl. f. of *sürt-*; s.i.m.m.l.g. **Xak. XI at yıḡa:çka: sürtündi:** 'the horse rubbed itself (*ihakkka*) against the tree' (etc.); and one says *er öziḡe ya:ğ sürtündi:* 'the man made it his business to oil himself' (*tavallā bi-tadhın nafsıhi*); also used when he pretended to oil something *Kaş. II 245* (*sürtünür, sürtünme:k*); **Kıp. xiv sürtün- immasaha** 'to wipe oneself', with the *nin* of Refl. Action (*al-muḡāwa'a*); then used for *zahafa* 'to crawl' (i.e.

rub oneself) on the ground' *İd. 52*; *inhakka'l-qumāş* 'of linen (etc.)', to be rubbed, worn (out) *sürtün-* *Bul. 32r.*: xv *inhakka sürtün- Tuḡ. 5b. 8*; Osm. xvi Pe. *xazidan* 'to crawl' (*inter alia*) *sürtün- ve karnı üzerine sürtün-* ('on one's stomach') *TTS IV 719.*

D *1 sortur-* Caus. f. of *1 so:r-*; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI ol ka:nıḡ sorturdi:** *amara bi-maḡşı'l-dam mina'l-mıhcama wa nazfihi* 'he ordered that the blood should be drawn off in a cupping-glass and made to flow freely' *Kaş. II 184* (*sorturur, sorturma:k*); **Çağ. xv ff. sordur- Caus. f. . . (2) 'to order someone to suck' (*makidan*) *San. 240v. 8.***

D *2 sortur-* Caus. f. of *2 so:r-*; n.o.a.b.; modern V.s with this sense are derived fr. the longer modern form, e.g. SW Tkm. *so:rat*. **Xak. XI ol soruḡ sorturdi:** 'he ordered someone to call out for (or ask for news about, *bi-nışdān*) the stray animal' *Kaş. II 184* (*1 sortur-* follows; N.B. not described as *Oğuz*); **Çağ. xv ff. sordur- Caus. f.; (r) 'to order (someone) to ask (a question, *pursidan*)' *San. 240v. 8.***

D *1 sürtür-* Caus. f. of *sür-*; s.i.m.m.l., usually as *sürdür-*. **Xak. XI ol anı: sürtürdi:** 'he ordered that he should be thrown out and scared away from the place' (*bi'l-cilā' wa'l-zacr 'anı'l-mawḡı*); and one says *ol aḡar ko:y sürtürdi:* 'he ordered him to drive (*asāḡahu*) the sheep' (etc.) *Kaş. II 184* (*sürtürür, sürtürme:k*); **Çağ. xv ff. sürdür- Caus. f.; 'to order someone to drive out (*ba-rāndan*) or to plough' (*ba-şiyār*) *San. 240v. 9.***

D *2 sürtür-* Caus. f. of *sürt-*; s.i.m.m.l., usually as *sürttür-*. **Xak. XI ol aḡar ta:ş sürtürdi:** 'he ordered him to rub (or polish, *aḡakkahu*) the stone' *Kaş. II 184* (*kaḡalıka'l-maşdar* 'same Aor. and Infin.', i.e. as *1 sürtür-*); **Çağ. xv ff. sürtür- (spelt) Caus. f.; 'to order (someone) to rub' (*mälidan*) *San. 241 v. 12.***

D *sürtüş-* Recip. f. of *sürt-*; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI ol meniḡ birle: koḡuşka: ya:ğ sürtüşdi:** 'he competed with me in smearing (*fi laḡx*) oil on the leather'; and one says *ol meniḡ birle: aşuk sürtüşdi:* 'he competed with me in rubbing and massaging (*fi hakk . . . wa saḡıci*) the ankle' *Kaş. II 210* (*sürtüşür, sürtüşme:k*); **Çağ. xv ff. sürtüş- Recip. f.; 'to rub (*mälidan*) one another' *San. 241 v. 13.***

Tris. V. SRD-

D *sürtüştür-* Caus. f. of *sürtüş-*; s.i.s.m.l. **Uyg. VIII ff. Civ.** (if a man's flesh is inflamed (or leprous, *ala*) *badıyannı yarıp yarıp* ('dittography) *sürtüştürüp* 'cut up some *Illicium anisatum* (Sanskrit *l.-sw.*) and have (the pieces) rubbed together' (take the juice and rub it (*sürtzün*) on the flesh) *HI 48-9.*

Mon. V. SRĞ-

sark- the basic connotation seems to be weak downward movement with no force behind it,

hence (1) (of a liquid) 'to overflow, drip'; (2) (e.g. of a limb) 'to hang limply'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, SC in one or both meanings with some phonetic changes. See **salkim**. **Xak. XI suv sarkdi**: 'the water overflowed' (*sariba*); also used of any liquid when it drips (*taqātarā*) from something; and one says **aḍakim sarkdi**: 'my leg became numb and hung limply' (*xadīrat . . . wa taqātarat a'yā'a(n)*) because of riding' *Kaṣ. III 421* (**sarkar**; **sarkma:k**); **Xwar. XIV xark-** 'to hang limply' *Qutb 155*; **Kip. XIV şark-tadallā** 'to hang down' *Id. 57*; **Osm. XVI and XVII sark-** (1) 'to lean down'; (2) 'to fall on, attack' *TTS I 601*; *II 795*; **XVIII sarkī-sarkit-furū ḥiştan wa āwīxītan** 'to hang, suspend' (Trans.) *San. 230v. 19* (the translation fits only **sarkit-**).

Dis. SRĞ

sariğ 'yellow'; c.i.a.p.a.l. w. some phonetic changes; apparently an early l.-w. in Mong. as *şira* (*Ilaenisch 141*). **Türkü VIII sariğ altun üriñ kümüş** 'yellow gold and white silver' *T 88*; **VIII ff. sariğ taş**: 'a yellow (precious) stone' *Toy. 8* (*ETY II 58*); **sariğ atlığ savçı**: 'a messenger on a yellow horse' *Irkb 11*; **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. sariğ altun PP 43, 1**; **sariğiğ** 'bile' *Suv. 588, 14*; **sariğ tözlüğ iğ ağıriğ** 'illnesses arising from bile' *do. 19-20*; a.o.o.: **Civ. sariğ munga** 'yellow mungo beans' (Sanskrit *mudga*) *H I 87, 119*; **sariğ erük** 'apricot' *do. 101*; **sariğ** [öplüç] 'yellow-coloured' (planet) *TT VII 15, 1-2*; **sariğ tözlüğ suvsalıtk** 'thirst due to bile' *VIII I, 11*; a.o.o.: **Xak. XI sariğ** 'yellow' (*al-aşfar*) of anything; and for 'intensely yellow' (*al-aşfaru'l-fāqī*) one says **sap sariğ**; and 'bile' (*al-mirratu'l-şafra*) is called simply (*muṭlaqa(n)*) **sariğ**; **sariğ suv**: 'yellow liquid' (*al-şufār*) in the stomach'; and one says **sariğ sariğ** as a jingle (*fī'l-i-zīdīwāc*) for 'yellow' *Kaṣ. I 374*; a.o. *I 301* (**kezliğ**), etc.: **KB** the trees are adorned with crimson, scarlet **sariğ** (blue and red) 67; (if my hand is narrow, i.e. stingy) **sariğ kulğa** eq. 'it will make my cheeks yellow' 477: **XIII(?) Tef. sariğ/saru** 'yellow' 262; **XIV Muh. al-aşfar saru**: *Mel. 68, 2*; **saruğ Rif. 168**; **al-büm 'owl' saru**: **kuş 73, 3**; 176 (in margin); **üğl**: in text; **al-mişniş** 'apricot' **sariğ** (*Rif. Saru:ğ*) **erük 78, 11**; 182; **Çağ. xv ff. sariğ** / **sariğ sarı** *Vel. 273* (quott.): **sari** abbreviation of **sariğ zard** 'yellow' *San. 231r. 2* (quott.); **sariğ zard do. 6** (followed by several phr.): **Xwar. XIII sariğ** 'yellow' *'Ali 12*; **XIV sari/sariğ** ditto *Qutb 155*; **Kom. XIV** 'yellow; bile' **sari CCI**; **Gr.: Kip. XIII al-aşfar şaru**: *Hou. 13, 6*; 31, 2; **aşfar fāqī şap saru**: *do. 31, 6*; **XIV şari**: *al-aşfar*; also used for *al-xamr* 'wine'; **sari**: **kawun** 'a yellow pumpkin' *Id. 57*; **al-đura** 'maize' **şaru** (MS. *şara*) *oğ Bul. 7, 1*; **xv al-saman** 'butter' **şari ya:ğ Kav. 63, 3**; **aşfar şari Tuh. 4a. 2** (and several phr.).

sruk 'a pole', and more specifically 'tent-pole'; s.i.s.m.l. as **sirik**. **Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. USp. 104, 13** (**iğaç**); **Xak. XI sruk al-şaqb wahwa** 'amüdü'l-xibā' 'tent-pole' *Kaṣ. I 381*

(the *şin* also carries a *ḍamma*): **Çağ. xv ff. sruk sruk . . . ağaç ma'nāsına wa şadīr direki** 'a pole, tent-pole' *Vel. 294* (quott.); **sruk** (spelt) *sūtīn wa çib-i buland* 'a column; a long piece of wood' (quott.); and metaph. 'a stick' (*çibī*) which children make into a horse and ride on (quott.) *San. 242r. 22*; **Kom. XIV 'pole' sruk**; 'fishing-rod' **sirik CCG**; **Gr.: Kip. XIV sruk** 'a pole' (*ūd*) as thick as a man's arm and longer than a lance, on which clothes are hung'; in *Ar. al-miṣcab* 'clothes-horse' *Id. 52*; **Osm. XVIII sirik** (spelt) in *Rūmi*, 'a long piece of wood' in general; this is a corruption of **Çağ. sruk**, which has this meaning; and 'a lance' (*nayza*) in particular *San. 251 v. 20*.

D soruğ Dev. N. fr. **2 so:r-**; 'question, inquiry'; survives in SW Osm. **soru/soruk** (the latter, used esp. in the phr. **soruk günü** 'the day of judgement', looks more like a cognate f. in **-uk** (Pass.)); **Tkm. sorağ**; in most other languages the form is **surağ** or **surak**, prob. reborrowed fr. Mong. (see **2 so:r-**); **surağ** in *Pe.*, same meaning, was prob. borrowed fr. Mong. rather than Turkish. **Uyg. IX Suci 4-5** (**kü**): **Xak. XI soruğ** 'calling out for (or inquiring about) a stray animal' (*nişānu'l-đalla*); one says **soruğ kıld**: *naşada'l-đalla Kaş. I 374* (followed, irregularly, by **çalığ**, q.v.); a.o. *II 184* (**2 so:r-**); **XIII(?) A. soruğ/soruk** 'question, cross-questioning' 273; **Çağ. xv ff. sruk sormak ma'nāsına** 'inquiry'; **soruğ küni qiyāmat giñi** 'the resurrection day' (quott.); **surağ xabar** 'news' (quott.) *Vel. 204-5*; **sarağ** (*sic*) *xabar do. 274* (quott.); **surağ tafahuş wa taftiş** 'investigation, inquiry'; also *nişān wa aṭar wa xabr* 'sign, trace, news' *San. 242r. 8* (quotts.); **soruğ/soruk** (spelt) (1) *pursiş wa su'al wa iḥtisāb* 'question, questioning, calculating' (quotts.); (2) see **sruk** *do. 22*; **soruğ küni rüz-i pursiş ya'nū rüz-i qiyāmat do. 27** (quott.); **Osm. XIV ff. soru** 'question, inquiry'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 636*; *II 835*; *III 635*; *IV 702*.

D sorğu: N.I. fr. **1 so:r-**; n.o.a.b. **Uyg. VIII ff. Man.** [text begins] **sütidin . . . yeme** [gap] **sorğun tartar** [gap] ('just as?') . . . from milk and draws off . . . by sucking it(?) *Wind. 2-3*; **Xak. XI sorğu**: **al-miḥcama** 'a cupping-glass' *Kaṣ. I 425*; for example, the word for *al-miḥcama sorğu* is derived fr. **sord**: ('the animal) sucked in (*imtakka*) (milk or blood)' *I 16, 4*; similar phr. *II 69, 29*.

VU sarkıç Hap. leg.; thus vocalized, but the Refl. Den. V. is vocalized **sorkuçlan-** and follows the Refl. Den. V. of **sorkuç**; *al-ya'did* seems to be corrupt, *al-ta'şir* would link this word with the following but its meaning would be obscure. **Xak. XI sarkıç al-marīra wahwa nabt min cinsi'l-ya'did 'the corn-cockle, a plant of the . . . family' *Kaṣ. I 454*.**

VU sorkıç Hap. leg.; the Refl. Den. V. is vocalized **sorkuçlan-**. **Xak. XI sorkıç** 'uşara şibü'l-lukh' 'a thick liquid made of the juice of lac', used to fasten the handles on the

tangs of swords, daggers, and knives *Kaş. I* 454.

D **sarkım** Hap. leg.; N.S.A. fr. **sark-**; lit. 'a single act of hanging down'. See **salkım**. **Xak. XI sarkım** *al-şaqi* 'hoar-frost' *Kaş. I* 485.

?D **sarğā:n** a kind of plant; perhaps Dev. N./A. (connoting repeated action) fr. 2 **sar-** (**saru-**) in the sense of (a plant) that wraps itself round things. N.o.a.b. **Uyg. VIII ff.** Bud. (by faith the fungi and crocuses growing in valleys and small valleys and) **suvalardaki ögenlerdeki sarğān otı yaşı yaş** 'the foliage of the *sarğān* plants in the waters and rivers is green' *TT V* 28, 123-4; **Xak. XI sarğā:n** 'a plant (*al-nabt*) which grows in saline ground' (*al-sabxa*); and the place where it grows (*al-manbit*) is called **sarğān yēr**; and a thicket (*al-acma*) in which the reeds have withered is called **sarğā:n kamuş** *Kaş. I* 438.

Dis. V. SRĞ-

D **soruk** Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of 2 **so:r-**. **Xak. XI yitü:k** (MS. *yitü:l*) **sorukt:** 'news was received (*tuucida xabar*) of the stray animal after it had been called out for (or inquired about, *inşādihā*)' *Kaş. II* 115 (**soruka:r**, **sorukma:k**).

D **sarkıt** Caus. f. of **sark-**; s.i.s.m.l., meaning 'to pour drop by drop; to hang up, suspend', and the like. **Xak. XI ol to:ndin suv sarkitt:** 'he squeezed (*qaṭṭara*) the water out of the garment' (etc.) *Kaş. II* 339 (**sarkitu:r**, **sarkitma:k**); **Kom. XIV sarxit-** 'to drip' *CCG*; **Gr. (Gr. 214** suggests that this is a mis-translation); **Kip. XV şaffā** 'to filter (a liquid)' (*süz-İ*) **sarkıt-Tuh. 22b. 13**; **Osm. XVIII San. 230v. 20** (**sark-**).

D **sarğar** Den. V., abbreviated, fr. **sariğ**; 'to be, or become, yellow'. S.i.a.m.l.g. as **sarğar**-, **sarar**-, and the like. **Uyg. VIII ff.** Bud. *U I* 37, 13 (**kırıtış**); **Civ. H I** 172-3 (**kağur-**); **Xak. XI sarğardı: neñ işfarra'l-şay** 'the thing was, or became, yellow' *Kaş. II* 187 (**sarğarur**-, **sarğarma:k**); o.o. (of the face) *I* 69, 11; 486, 16: (**xiv Muh. işfarra sariğ İdi: Mel. 22, 13**; **Rif. 103** is a phr., **sariğ er-**); **Çağ. xv ff. sarğar**-, (**-di**) **sarar-Vel. 273**; **sarğar**-, (**spelt**) **şard zadan** 'to be, or become, yellow', in **Rümi sarar-San. 230r. 19** (quotns.); **Kip. xv** (in a para. on Den. V.s) from **şarı, şarar-/şarğar-Tuh. 83b. 5**; **Osm. XVIII** see **Çağ**.

D **sarkur** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **sark-**; cf. **sarkıt**. **Xak. XI ol ya:ğni: ka:bka: sarkurdi:** 'he let the oil drip (*qaṭṭara*) from the leather container' (*al-zıqq*); also used of any liquid when it has been poured (*aḫrağa*) from one vessel (*wi'ā*) to another and the residue dripped (*qaṭṭara*) into it *Kaş. II* 189 (**sarkurur**, **sarkurma:k**).

D **sarkış** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **sark-**. **Xak. XI buzdın suv sarkışdi:** 'the water

dripped in large quantities (*taqāṭara . . . kaḫira*) from the ice' *Kaş. II* 214 (**sarkışu:r**, **sarkışma:k**).

Tris. SRĞ

D **sara:ğuç** n.o.a.b.; prob. a metathesis of ***saru:ğaç**, **Conc. N. fr. saru-**, in the sense of something wrapped round. The word became a l.-w. in Pe., see *Steingass*, p. 686, *sarāğuc/sarāğoş/sarāğos*, arabicized (*sic*) form *sarāğūc*, 'a woman's hood, cloak, veil, fillet, or head-dress; a camel's halter', with the false Pe. etymology *sar-āğos* 'head-embracing'. **Xak. XI sara:ğuç ximāru'l-mar'a** 'a woman's wrap' *Kaş. I* 487; **Çağ. xv ff. sarağuç** 'avratlar başlarına bağladıkları *canbar* 'a handkerchief which women tie round their heads' *Vel. 274*; **sarağuç** 'a woman's bag (i.e. hood) and veil' (*kisa wa püs*); it is a bag like a long purse (*himyān*) which they cover with embroidery; they put one side (*taraf*) on their heads and the rest of the veil (*satr-i dıgar*) they pass beneath their armpits and make into a sash (*hamarband*); this word is shared w. Pe. *San. 230v. 24*.

D **soruğcı:** Hap. leg.; N.Ag. fr. **soruğ**. **Xak. XI soruğcı:** *nāsidu'l-dalla* 'one who calls out for (or asks for news of) a stray animal' *Kaş. III* 242.

D **sariğliğ** P.N./A. fr. **sariğ**; s.i.s.m.l. usually as **sarılı**; 'having a yellow colour, ornamented with yellow', and the like. **Xak. XI sariğliğ er al-raculu'l-mamrūr** 'a man suffering from biliousness' *Kaş. I* 496; a.o. 500, 15.

D **sariğlik** A.N. fr. **sariğ**; 'yellowness'. S.i.s.m.l., usually as **sarılık**. **Xak. XI sariğlik şufatulu'aşya** 'yellowness of things' *Kaş. I* 503.

D **sırıkluk** Hap. leg.; A.N. (**Conc. N.**) fr. **sırık**. **Xak. XI sırıkluk yiğaç** 'a piece of wood suitable to be made into a tent-pole' (*al-şaqb*) *Kaş. I* 503.

D **sarkındi:** Intrans./Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. ***sarkın-**, **Refl. f. of sark-**. Survives in **NC Kır.:** SW Tkm. **sarkındi** 'residue, dregs' (and 'water leaking through a dam'); the word used in this sense in most modern languages is the cognate **Dev. N. sarkıt**; and **SW Osm. sarkıntı** 'robbery, molestation' (fr. the special meaning of **sark-** in **Osm.**). **Xak. XI sarkındi: suv al-quṭār mina'l-mā'** 'dripping water' *Kaş. I* 493.

D ***sarkıñuk** crisis of ***sarkınyuk** Dev. N./A. fr. ***sarkın-** **Refl. f. of sark-**; lit. 'pendulous, hanging down', hence 'the paunch'. The **Uyg. f.** may be a cognate Dev. N./A. in **-ak**. **Uyg. XIII ff.** Bud. (in a text regarding mystical letters to be placed on various parts of the body; . . . you should put the 12th letter on the groin; the 13th) **sarkınak** (*sic*) **üze urğu** ol 'you should put on the paunch' (the 14th on the bladder) *TT VII* 41, 10; **Xak. XI sarkınyuk** (*yā* unvocalized) *al-fahi* 'paunch'; *bi'l-nūn luğa fihī* 'alternative

form **sarkınuk**; there are similar alternative forms in Ar. *mizāb*/*minzāb* and *mişār*/*minşār* *Kaş.* III 179.

Tris. V. SRĞ-

VUD sorkuçla:- so vocalized; Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **sorkıç. Xak.** XI ol **biçek sorkuçla:** 'he fastened (*sadda*) the tang of the knife (etc.) in the handle with thick lac juice' (*bi-'uşarati'l-lukh*) *Kaş.* III 350 (**sorkuçlar, sorkuçla:ma:k**).

VUD sarkıçlan- Hap. leg.; this V. is vocalized **sorkuçlan-** and follows that word; this casts doubt on the vocalization of **sarkıç. Xak.** XI **yér sarkıçlandı:** (*sorkuçlandı:*) 'corn-cockles (*al-marāra*) grew on the ground, and it became full of (*dāt*) corn-cockles' *Kaş.* II 271 (**sarkıçlanu:r, sarkıçlanma:k**; MS. *sorkuçlan-*).

VUD sorkuçlan- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **sorkuçla:-. Xak.** XI **biçek sorkuçlandı:** 'the handle of the knife was fixed (*sudda*) with thick lac juice' (*bi-'uşara şıbg lukha(n)*); and one says **er sorkuçlandı:** 'the man came into possession of (*şara . . . ma'*) thick lac juice' *Kaş.* II 271 (**sorkuçlanu:r, sorkuçlanma:k**).

İD sara:ğuçlan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **sara:ğuç. Xak.** XI **ura:ğat sara:ğuçlandı:** 'the woman wore a veil' (*taqanna't . . . bi'l-miqna'a*) *Kaş.* III 205 (**sara:ğuçlanu:r, sara:ğuçlanma:k**).

İD sarığla:-; Den. V. fr. **sarığ.** Survives in SW Tk. *sarıla-* 'to embroider with yellow thread'. **Xak.** XI ol **to:mn sarığla:di:** 'he dyed his garment (etc.) yellow' (*saffara*) *Kaş.* III 336 (**sarığlar, sarığla:ma:k**).

Mon. SRG

serk Hap. leg. **Xak.** XI **serk al-xazaf wa mā'nkasara minhā** 'earthenware and broken pieces of it' *Kaş.* I 353.

VU sürk Hap. leg. **Xak.** XI one says **anıy ađak:** **sürk buz teg** 'his feet are as cold as ice' (*ka'l-camd fı'l-burūda*); the word is not used except in this phr. (*al-mateđi*) *Kaş.* I 353.

Dis. SRG

D sürüg Dev. N. fr. **sür-**; lit. 'something driven'; usually 'flock, herd' in a broad sense, but sometimes specifically 'a flock' of sheep, or other small livestock, in antithesis to **ögür**, 'a herd' of larger animals. Survives in these senses in NE Tuv. **sürüg:** SC Uzb. **suru/suruv:** NW Kk. **sürüw;** Kumyk **sürüv;** Nog. **sürüv:** SW Az., Osm. **sürü;** Tkm. **sürü.** NC Kır. **sürü:** is merely a N.Ac. 'banishment, expulsion'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *M I 8, 8* (uđ): Man. **yunt sürügi** 'a herd of horses' *Wind.* 12: Bud. Sanskrit *yāthāt* 'from the herd' **sürügn-din TT VIII C.5:** **sürüg ud** 'the oxen of the herd' *PP* 65, 6: **Xak.** XI **sürüg kull qađi** *mīna'l-an'am* 'any herd of livestock' (a generic

term for cattle, sheep, camels, etc.); one says **bi:r sürüg koy:** 'one flock of sheep' *Kaş.* I 389 (verse, **sürüg ögür koy tevey** 'flocks (*qađi*) of sheep and camels'); a.o. III 102, 19 (**koşul-**): *KB koy sürüg* 5371; a.o. 4353 (**erkeç:**) *xiv Rbg. bir sürüg koy R IV 816:* **Çağ.** xv ff. **sürük** ('with -k') *camī at ve bölük* 'a gathering, crowd' *Vel.* 192 (quotns.): **sürük** (spelt) *galla wa ramna* 'flock' *San.* 242r. 28 (same quotn.): **Kom.** xiv 'herd' **sürüv CCG;** *Gr.* (also 'soft, thin leather' **sürük CCI**, and see **süvrli**): **Kıp.** XIII *al-qađi* *mīna'l-ğanam sürü:* *Hou.* 15, 4: **XIV sürü/sürün** (*sic*) ditto *İd.* 52- **sürük** *şirt al-saqanqür* 'skink' *İd.* 52; ditto **süre:k** (*sic*) *şirt Bul.* 5, 1 (perhaps a different word).

?F **1 sirke:** 'vinegar'; s.i.a.m.l.g.; the word is also current in Pe. and may well be an Iranian l.-w. Uyğ. *xiv Chin.-Üyğ. Dict.* 'vinegar' **sirke** *Liğeti* 195; *R IV 704:* **Xak.** XI **sirke:** *al-xall* 'vinegar' *Kaş.* I 430; o.o. I 209 (**üzit-**); III 252 (**açı:-**); *xiv Muh. al-xall sirke:* *Mel.* 66, 7; *Rif.* 165; **Kom.** xiv 'vinegar' **sirke CCG;** *Gr.:* **Kıp.** xiv **sirke:** *al-xall İd.* 52; xv ditto *Kae.* 63, 2; *Tuh.* 14a. 13.

2 sirke: 'a nit'; s.i.a.m.l.g. **Xak.** XI **sirke:** *şu'ābatu'l-ra's* 'a nit on the head' *Kaş.* I 430; *xiv Muh. al-şibān* 'nits' **sirke:** *Mel.* 74, 6; *Rif.* 177; **Çağ.** xv ff. **sirke** (spelt) ((1) 'male mountain goat' is a Mong. l.-w. *sérke*); (2) 'a small louse' (*şipiş-i rīza*) which appears on the body and clothing; in Pe. *rişk* 'nit' *San.* 251 v. 15: **Kıp.** XIII *al-şibān sirke:* *Hou.* 12, 3: **XIV sirke:** (after 'vinegar') also used for *al-şibān* (MS. *şibyān*) *İd.* 52; xv *şibān sirke* *Tuh.* 22a. 10: **Osm.** XVI **sirke** 'nit'; in one text *TTS IV* 965.

D serge:k Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. (connoting habitual action) fr. **2 *ser-**; cf. **seril-**. **Çağ.** xv ff.; **Kom.** xiv **sergek** 'wakeful' is a Mong. l.-w.; a Dev. N./A. fr. **serge-.** **Xak.** XI **sergek:** (MS. *sergek*, but under the heading *fa'lāl*) *al-ihāz wa'l-tamāyul* 'swaying, tottering' from drunkenness and the like; one says **esrük sergekledi:** 'the drunken man swayed' (*tamāyala*) *Kaş.* II 289.

?F **serker** Hap. leg.; prob. a l.-w. fr. some Iranian language; there is no obvious origin, but a phonetic resemblance to Ar. *saraqā* 'to rob', of which derivatives occur in Pe. Cf. **sekerçi:** **Karluk** XI **serker qađi** 'n'l-*čariq* 'a highwayman' *Kaş.* I 457.

Dis. V. SRG-

D sergür- Caus. f. of **ser-** in its meaning of 'to be patient, stand still', and the like; 'to halt (something), bring it to a standstill'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *TT III 76-7* (**eriş-**): Bud. Sanskrit *anādhāra* 'without holding back' **tutuksuz sergürte:** **çisiz TT VIII A.4;** **ınca kalıtı çüç suviğ** (so read) **turgurup artukrak sergürser** 'just as, if one checks muddy water and brings it to a complete halt. . . ' *Suv.* 74, 22-3; a.o. *U II* 69, 5 (ii) (**çeritğ**).

Tris. V. SRG-

D **sergekle**:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **serge:k**; 'to sway, totter'. **Xak.** XI *Kaş. I 289* (**serge:k**); n.m.e.

D?F 1 **sirke:le**:- Hap. leg. ?; Den. V. fr. 1 **sirke**: **Xak.** XI *ol suvuğ sirke:le:di*: 'he mixed the water (etc.) with vinegar' (*al-xall*) *Kaş. III 353* (**sirke:le:r**, **sirke:leme:k**).

D 2 **sirke:le**:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 2 **sirke**: **Xak.** XI *ol oğlan başın sirke:le:di*: 'he pulled the nits (*naza'a'l-ş'ân*) from the boy's head' *Kaş. III 353* (**sirke:le**:- follows).

VUD **sürgü:le**:- Hap. leg.; the vocalization is uncertain; the word is in a section for Tris. V.s ending in **-le**:- of which the second vowel is long; the Perf. is spelt *sürgü:le:di*; the Aor. and Infin. *sürgü:le*:-; it is fairly obvious that the first is right on the length and the second on the quality of the vowel and that it is a Den. V. fr. ***sürgü**; Dev. N. fr. **sür**- meaning 'driving, pursuing', and the like. **Xak.** XI *it keyikni sürgü:le:di*: 'the dog made the antelope run (*a'dâ . . . 'l-zaby*) and followed in its tracks to catch it'; also used of anyone who ran after something and attacked it in order to catch it *Kaş. III 353* (**sürgü:le:r**, **sürgü:leme:k**).

D **sirke:le:n**- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of 2 **sirke:le**:-; in a section containing V.s of which the second vowel should be long, but not so spelt in the MS. **Xak.** XI *oğlan sirkelendi*: 'the boy's head (etc.) had nits' (*ş'a'iba*) *Kaş. III 202* (**sirkelendi:r**, **sirkeleme:k**).

Dis. SRL

DF **sırlığ** P.N./A. fr. 1 **sır**; 'lacquered'. S.i.s.m.l. with some phonetic changes with the same shades of meaning as 1 **sır**. **Xak.** XI *Kaş. I 324* (1 **sır**).

Dis. V. SRL-

D **sarıl**- Pass. f. of 1 **sar**:-; n.o.a.b.; the translation in *Kaş.*, which would be appropriate for 1 **sar**:- and has no Pass. connotation, is inexplicable, but the word is used as an ordinary Pass. in *KB*; **arıldı**: is a mere jingle, see 2 **arıl**-. **Xak.** XI *beğ aya: arıldı: sarıldı*: 'the *beğ* (etc.) was angry with him' *Kaş. II 123* (**sarılır**, **sarıлма:k**): *KB* (if a servant does something which does not please his master) **ilenç özke kılğu sarılşa** (*Arat, serilse*) *kalı* 'he must blame himself, if he is abused (or ill-treated)' 1610; (a man's mind is like brittle glass, take great care of it, or it will break, **sarma anı** 'do not handle it roughly') **sarılsa kişi köpli kétti tatığ** 'if a man's mind is roughly handled, the savour (of life) has gone' 4611.

D **sarul**- Pass. f. of **saru**:- this V. seems to occur in two consecutive paras. in *Kaş.*; in the first the Perf. is spelt *saruldı*:-, but the Aor. and Infin. are spelt *sarıl*:- in the second the Perf.

is spelt *sırlıdı*:- but the Infin. is spelt *sarul*:-; the basic meaning is 'to be wrapped round (something)'. There is, however, one difficulty about this explanation; in *Uyg. Man.* a V. meaning 'to be attached to (something)' is clearly spelt *sırl*:-; this might be a Pass. f. of **sırl**:- as a metaph. application of 'to be sewn firmly to (something)', but there is no other trace of such a V.; **sırl**:- in some medieval and modern languages is a Sec. f. of **sırdıl**:-, q.v. **Sarul**- survives as **sarıl**- in NW *Kaz.*; SW *Az.*, *Osm.* and **saral**- in *Tkm.* (*Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man. sırılmıştarka TT III 53* (II-)); **Xak.** XI *yışığ yıgaçka: saruldi*: the rope was wrapped round (*iltaffa*) the tree'; also used of other things (**sarılır**, **sarıлма:k**; MS. *sarıl*:-); and one says *ya:ğ ellğe: saruldi*: (MS. *sırlıdı*:-) 'the oil stuck to (*iltafaqa*) the hand'; also used when parts of something have stuck to something else, e.g. flour to felt (**sarılır** (*sic*), **sarıлма:k**) *Kaş. II 123*; XIII (?) *Tef.* (a fairy (*peri*) comes and er **béllne sarılır** 'embraces the man's waist' 262; *Osm.* XVII *ikinci hişara sarılıp* 'investing the second fortress' *TTS IV 664*).

D **seril**- except perhaps in *Uyg.* can hardly be a Pass. f. of 1 **ser**- (which is normally Intrans.) and presents some problems. In *Kaş.* it is clearly cognate to **serge:k** and the Pass. f. of 2 ***ser**-. This V., w. the connotation of 'to be fickle', may be that in *PP 78, 5-6* (see **amrak**) but the right reading there might be **sarılır**. In SW *Az.*, *Osm.*, *Tkm.* **seril**- is the Pass. f. of **ser**- with its meaning in those languages, and means 'to be spread out' (e.g. to dry). *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (when I enter *nirvāna*, my doctrinal teaching called 'good' without being extinguished or diminished . . .) **yértinçüde serilip turur** 'will endure (or remain?) on earth' *Suv. 164, 16-17* (cf. *Civ.*); Sanskrit missing **serillü TT VIII F.10**; a.o. *PP 78, 5-6* (**amrak**): *Civ.* in *TT VII 1*, an astronomical text, the word used for a planet 'remaining' in a particular constellation is **serer** (see **ser**-), but in l. 46 it is **serillür**: **Xak.** XI *er serildi*: (translated) *tamāyala'l-sakrān* 'the drunken man swayed', and almost fell down; also used of anything else that sways and almost falls down *Kaş. II 123* (**serillür**, **serilme:k**); a.o. *I 196* (**eril**:-) *KB* (when I was angry with you, you yourself blamed me) **serildim şa:pa men tüğüldi yüzüğü** 'I relented (lit. swayed) towards you, and you frowned at me' 795.

D **sırl**- See **sarul**:-.

D **sorul**- (**so:ru**:-) Pass. f. of 2 **so:r**:-; 'to be inquired about, questioned', and the like. Survives in SW *Osm.* **sorul**:-, *Tkm.* **soral**:-. In other modern languages **sorul**- is the Pass. f. of 1 **so:r**:- 'to be sucked' and the like, not noted in the early period. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A M I 26, 27-8* (1 a:t): (**Xak.**) XIII (?) *At. sorul*:- 'to be questioned': *Çağ. xv ff. sorul*- (spelt) *pursida şudan* 'to be asked, questioned' (and *makida şudan* 'to be sucked') *San. 240v. 10*.

D **sürül-** Pass. f. of **sür-**; s.i.s.m.l. with the same range of meanings as **sür-**. **Xak.** XI at **sürüldi**: 'the horse was driven' (*siqa*); and one says **er sürüldi**: 'the man (etc.) was driven away' (or repulsed, *turida*); and one says **monçuk sürüldi**: 'the bead was rubbed' (or polished, *suhiqa*); also used when a thing rubs itself (*insahaqa bi-nafsihi*); Intrans. and Pass. **Kaş.** II 123 (**sürülür, sürülme:k**; for the last meaning cf. **sürtül-**): XIII(?) **Tef. sürül-** 'to be driven away' 279; **Çağ.** xv ff. **sürül-** ('with -ü-') 'to be driven away'; metaph. 'to be ploughed' **San.** 240v. 10.

D **sarla-** Hap. leg., but see der. f.s.; Den. V. fr. ***sar**, cognate to **saru-**, which might be a Den. V. in -u-; fr. ***sar**. **Xak.** XI **ol suvlu k sarla:dı**: 'he wound (*kāra*) a turban round his head'; and one says **ada:kına: yörge:nçü: sarla:dı**: 'he wrapped (*laffa*) a bandage round his leg'; also used of anything wrapped round something **Kaş.** III 296 (**sarla:r, sarla:mak**).

DF **sırla-** Dev. N. fr. **sır**; s.i.s.m.l., but usually for 'to colour, glaze', and the like. **Xak.** XI **aya:kır: ayak sırla:dı**: 'the cup-maker (*al-qasṣā*) smeared viscous paste (i.e. lacquer; *lataxa luzūcātī-l-ğirā*) on the cup to ornament it' (*li-yunaqqışahā*) **Kaş.** III 296 (**sırla:r, sırlama:k**).

D **sarlat-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **sarla-**. **Xak.** XI **ol suvlu k sarlattı**: 'he ordered that the turban should be wound round' (*bi-takwır*); also of anything else **Kaş.** II 346 (**sarlatu:r, sarlatma:k**).

DF **sırlat-** Caus. f. of **sırla-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** XI **ol ayak sırlattı**: 'he ordered that viscous paste (i.e. lacquer) should be smeared on the Turkish (*sic*) cup' **Kaş.** II 346 (**sırlatu:r, sırlatma:k**).

D **sarlan-** Refl. f. of **sarla-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI **er suvlu k sarlandı**: 'the man put on a turban' (*ta'ammana*); and one says **er yörge:nçü: sarlandı**: 'the man wrapped himself (*talaffafa*) in a bandage'; and one says **yıp yıgı:nçka: sarlandı**: 'the cord was wrapped (*ılaffa*) round the tree'; it is both Active (Refl.) and Pass.; and one says **er iṣka: sarlandı: ista'adda'l-racul il'l-amal** 'the man made himself ready for work' **Kaş.** II 246 (**sarlanu:r, sarlanmak**); the last sentence with unvocalized V. follows the Infin. but clearly belongs to the same para.; **Osm.** xv and xvi **sarlan-** 'to be wrapped in (something *Dat.*)' in several texts **TTS** II 795; III 600; IV 664.

DF **sırlan-** Refl. f. of **sırla-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** XI **aya:k sırlandı**: 'the cup was smeared with viscous paste (i.e. lacquer) in order that it might be ornamented' (*li-yunaqqış 'alayhi*) **Kaş.** II 246 (**sırlanu:r, sırlanmak**).

D **sarlaş-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **sarla-**. **Xak.** XI **mağa: suvlu k sarlaşdı**: 'he helped me to wind (*fī takwır*) a turban (round my

head)'; also for (helping to) wrap (*fī laff*) something, and for competing **Kaş.** II 215 (**sarlaşu:r, sarlaşma:k**).

Dis. SRM

D **serim** N.S.A. fr. **ser-**; in its most obvious meaning 'patience', der. fr. **ser-** as an Intrans., attested only by its P.N./A. and Priv. N./A.; in the meaning 'strainer', noted only in **Kaş.**, it looks at first sight like a scribal error for ***süzim**, the obvious word to give such a meaning, but its existence is proved by its Den. V. **serme-**, q.v., and der. f.s. of that V.; in this sense it must be der. fr. **ser-** in its rarer, Trans., meaning 'to endure', hence 'to hold back'. **Xak.** XI **serim kull mā yuğattā bihi'l-ibrig wa'l-hasrac min'al-ibrisam wa nah-zihī li-yuṣaffā bihi'l-şarāb** 'any piece of silk or the like used to cover a jug or mug in order to strain a beverage' **Kaş.** I 397.

S **sirim** See **sıdırım**.

D **sorma**: Pass. Dev. N. fr. **I so:r-**; lit. 'something sucked in', in practice 'wine, beer'. Survives only(?) in SE Salar (see *Ligeti*, op. cit. below). Cf. **bor:** **çağır, süçig.** **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. (you should make a powder of various substances and) **tağda sayu bor sorma birle içürser** 'give it (to the patient) to drink every morning with a draught of wine (Hend.?)' **H I** 164; XIV **Chin.-Uyg. Dict.** 'wine' **sorma Ligeti** 196; **R IV** 771: (**Xak.**?) XIV **Muh. nabidū'l-ḥiṭṭa** 'wheat beer' **sorma: Mel.** 63, 7 (only); **Xwar.** XIII(?) **Oğ.** (various kinds of foods and) **sormalar** (MS. *sörmeler*) 'wines' **Oğ.** 93; a.o. **do. 10 (aṣ): Kıp.** XIV **şorma: al-mizir** 'millet beer' **Id.** 57.

D **sürme**: Pass. Dev. N. fr. **sür-**; lit. 'something driven, pushed', etc.; not noted before the medieval period, but s.i.s.m.l.g.; the commonest modern meaning is 'antimony, collyrium', presumably originally 'something rubbed (on the eyebrows)'. In this sense it became a l-w. in Russian as *surma* and has been borrowed, with back vowels, in some languages. It also means 'a sliding door-bolt; a sliding drawer' in some languages. **Xwar.** XIII **sürme** 'antimony' **Ali** 55; XIV ditto **Quth** 163; **Kıp.** XIII (under 'women's gear') **al-kuhl** 'collyrium' **sürme: Hou.** 18, 5; XIV **sürme: al-iṭmid** ditto **Id.** 52; XV **fārhi'l-naccār** 'a carpenter's plane' **sürme Tuh.** 28a. 3; **kuhl sürme do.** 31a. 10; **Osm.** XIV and XV **sürme** 'collyrium' in two texts **TTS** I 657; IV 718.

D **sarma:k** Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. ***sarma-**; lit. 'something wrapped round'; misvocalized **sırma:k** in the MS. **Xak.** XI **sarma:k barda'atū'l-ḥimūr** 'a donkey's pack-saddle' **Kaş.** I 471.

D **sarma:ş** Dev. N. (connoting reciprocity) fr. ***sarma-**; lit. 'being wrapped in one another'. Survives w. same meaning in SW **Osm.** **Xak.** XI **sarma:ş iltifāfu'l-şay' bil'-şay'** 'the involvement of one thing in another'; and

if (the members of) a tribe have been involved (*māca*) with one another in rioting (*fi fitna*) one says **sarmaş boldi**: *Kaş. I* 460.

Dis. V. SRM-

***sarma-**, **serme-**: Preliminary note. *There is n.n.e. for either of these V.s, but in principle Kaş. distinguishes carefully between their der. f.s. Unfortunately the distinction is blurred by scribal errors.*

D *sarma-: Den. V. fr. ***sarum**, N.S.A. fr. **saru-**; 'to wrap round, enfold', and the like. See **sarma:k**, **sarma:ş**, **sarmat-**, etc.

D serme-: Den. V. fr. **serim**; properly 'to strain (something out of a liquid)', but with a much extended meaning in *Çağ. N.o.a.b.* **Xak. XI sermemiş sü:ttin kayak** 'the cream has been skimmed off (*suffiya min*) the milk' *Kaş. III* 167, 8; *Çağ. xv ff. sérme-* (-di, etc.) *sır-*, *hap-*, *al-* 'to strip off, snatch, take' *Vel. 285* (quotns.); **sérme-** (spelt) *rubūdan* 'to rob, steal' *San. 250r. 29* (quotns.)

D sarmat-: Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of ***sarma-**. **Xak. XI ol yışığı:ni: yiğaçka: sarmattı:** 'he had the rope wound (*alaffa*) round the tree' (etc.) *Kaş. II* 349 (**sarmatu:r**, **sarmatma:k**).

D sermet-: Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **serme-**. **Xak. XI ol añar balık sermetti:** 'he urged him to pull the fish out of the water' (*alā ixrāc . . . mina'l-mā*); and one says **ol tutmaç sermetti:** 'he urged him to remove (*alā an 'azala*) the noodles from the water'; also used of anything when one has strained it (*saffahu*) out of water *Kaş. II* 349 (**sermetü:r**, **sermetme:k**, corrected fr. *-ma:k*).

D sarmal-: Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of ***sarma-**. **Xak. XI anıy to:nı: başıça: sarmaldı:** 'his garment was wrapped (*iltaffa*) round his head'; also used of other things; this V. is Pass. (*lāzim*) *Kaş. II* 233 (**sarmalu:r**, **sarmalma:k**).

D sermel-: Pass. f. of **serme-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI balık sermeldi:** 'the fish was pulled out (*uxrica*) of the water', as if it had been strained (*suffiya*) out of the water; and also **tutmaç sermeldi:** 'the noodles (etc.) were strained out of the water' *Kaş. II* 233 (**sermelü:r**, **sermelme:k**; MS. *-ma:k*).

D sarmaş-: Co-op. f. of ***sarma-**; survives in SW Az., Osm. **sarmaş-** 'to embrace one another, to intertwine'. **Xak. XI ol mağa: yışığ sarmaşdı:** 'he helped me to wind (*fi laff*) a thing like a rope (*sic*) round a tree'; and one says **iş sarmaşdı:** 'the affair was complicated and confused' (*iltaxxa . . . wa'xtalağa*); Trans. and Intrans. *Kaş. II* 216 (**sarmaşu:r**, **sarmaşma:k**): *Çağ. xv ff. sarmaş-* (spelt) 'to envelop (or embrace, *piçidan*) one another' *San. 230v. 22*; Osm. **xiv ff. sarmaş-** 'to be wrapped, or wrap oneself, round something', sometimes metaph. & c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 60r; *II* 795; *III* 600; *IV* 664.

D sermeş-: Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **serme-**. **Xak. XI ol mağa: balık sermeşdi:** 'he helped me to pull (*fi ixrāc*) the fish out of the water'; also used for helping to strain (*fi taşfiya*) noodles out of the cooking-pot, or of any liquid when something of a different nature (*laysa min cinsihi*) is removed (*uxricat*) from it *Kaş. II* 216 (**sermeşür**, **sermeşmek** corrected fr. *-ma:k*).

Tris. SRM

D sarmaçuk as such Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. ***sarma-**; lit. 'intertwined'. It is not clear whether **sarmaşık** (**sarmaşuk**) which survives in SW Az. **sarmaşığ** 'convolvulus'; Osm. **sarmaşık** 'intertwined; ivy' is a Sec. f. of this word, or a Pass. Dev. N. fr. **sarmaş-**. **Xak. XI sarmaçuk** (only *cim* vocalized) 'a kind of noodle' (*itriya*); the dough is cut up into small pieces like chick-peas (*al-himmiş*); invalids, and other such people, take them in small quantities (*yahsūhā*) *Kaş. I* 527; (*Çağ. xv ff. sarmaşık* 'the name of a plant which climbs up trees', in Ar. *'aşaqa* or *lablab* 'bindweed, convolvulus'; in *Rūmi* (PU) **serigen** (?for *sarığan*) *San. 231r. 2*).

D serimlig P.N./A. fr. **serim**; 'patient'; pec. to *KB*, where it is laudatory. **Xak. XI KB serimlig kişiler** 'patient people' 1310; o.o. 1317, 1867, 2480.

VU?D sarumsak 'garlic, *Allium sativum*'; original pronunciation uncertain, but prob. **sarumsak**, which is morphologically a Dev. N. fr. a Desid. Den. V. fr. ***sarum** (cf. ***sarma-**), lit. 'something which desires to wrap round something', but there is no close semantic connection. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, usually as **sarimsak**, but SE *Türki* also **samsak**: NW Kumyk **samursak**. **Xak. XI sarumsak** (*sic*, but ?read **sarumsak**) **al-tüm** 'garlic'; **sarumsak** metathesized alternative form (*luğa*) *Kaş. I* 527; **xiv Muh. al-tüm sarumsak** *Mel. 78, 3*; *Rif. 181*: **Xwar. xiv sarumsak** ditto *Nahc. 422, 11*: **Kom. xiv ditto sarumsak** (preferred to **sarimsak** by *Gr.*) *CCI*; *Gr.*: **Kip. XIII al-tüm** (MS. *al-füm*) **sarimsak** (unvocalized) *Hou. 8, 16*: **xiv şarımşak** ditto *İd. 57*; ditto **sarimsak** *Bul. 8, 6*: **xv ditto sarimsak** (*sic*) *Kav. 64, 13*; **tüm sarimsak** (*sic*); in margin in SW(?) hand **sarimsak** *Tuh. 10b. 13*.

D serimsiz Priv. N./A. fr. **serim**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI KB közi suk serimsiz osayuk** 'covetous, impatient, and careless' 3568.

D sarmaşık See **sarmaçuk**.

Dis. SRN

saran 'miser, miserly', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW as **saran/sarağ** with the same meaning except in SE *Türki*: SC *Uzb.*, where **sarağ** has come to mean 'mad, crazy, foolish'. **Uyg. VIII ff. Man. TT III 90** (**kıvirğak**): **Xak. XI** (people do not respect or like) **saranka: al-baxil** 'a miser' *Kaş. II* 250, 3;

n.m.e.: *KB saranka tapınma* 'do not enter the service of a miser' 949; *saran bolma* 'do not become a miser' 1402; a.o. 1669.

D *serinç* Dev. N. fr. *serin-*; 'patience'; as such Hap. leg., but see *serinçsiz*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Man.-A (then that good spirit made . . . the words which he had spoken and) [bo]ğun köpül[t]e *serinçin* [. . .] 'put(?) patience in the minds of the people' *M I* 32, 9-11.

F *sarnıç* 'water container', variously defined; also existed in Pe. fr. an early period and is prob. a l.-w. in both, see *Doerfer III* 1206. Survives in SW Az., Osm. *sarnıc* 'cistern'. *Xak. XI sarnıç al-ulba* 'leather milk-pail' *Kaş. I* 454; *Çağ.* xv ff. *sarnıc* 'cistern' *Zam.* 319 (s.v. *sa'ülğa*).

Dis. V. SRN-

D *sarin-* Refl. f. of *saru-*; survives with the same meaning in SW Az., Osm. *sarin-*; *Tkm. saran-*. Cf. *sarlan-*. *Xak. XI er suv-lukın sarındı*: 'the man wound (*kawvara*) a turban round his head'; and one says *urağut bürünçük sarındı*: 'the woman veiled herself' (*taqanna'at*); also used of anyone who has wrapped or wound (*iltahafa* . . . *wa'laffa*) something round himself *Kaş. II* 151 (*sarinur*, *sarinmak*): XIII(?) *At.* (when you are dead, your enemies) *uyadıp bürürler sarınğu bözüp* 'will feel ashamed and give a shroud to wrap you in' 432; *Xwar.* xiv *sarin-* 'to wrap round (oneself, etc. *Dat.*)' *Qutb* 155; *Kıp.* xiv *laffa'l-şâş* 'to wind muslin (round oneself)' *şarin-* *Bul.* 8or.: xv *ta'ammama* 'to put on a turban' *şaran-* (*sic*) *Tuh.* 10b. 4.

D *serin-* Refl. f. of *ser-* 'to be patient'; n.o.a.b. *Türkü* VIII ff. Man. *serinmek bilgün üntürüp* 'causing the mental process of patience to rise' (from his own limb of thought) *M III* 16, 7-8 (i); *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *titiksā* 'patience' *serinmekliğ* ('for -k) *TT III* A.35; *ağruş serinmekiğin* 'your endurance of pain' *U III* 21, 4 (i); *serinmek* 'patience' as one of the Buddhist virtues is fairly common, see *Hüen-ts. Briefe*, p. 39, note 2099; *Suv.* 207, 18; 208, 1; 225, 21; 229, 9 etc.: *Xak. XI er işka: serindi: şabbara'l-raqid nafsahu* 'the man forced himself to be patient', among a crowd of people who found tasks which they wanted him to do *Kaş. II* 151 (*serinür*, *serinmek*; MS. in error *-mak*, mistranslated by Atalay); *serinğil aşbir* 'be patient' *III* 233, 15; *KB serin-* 'to be patient' is very common; (do not go into anything in a hurry) *şabır kıl serin* 'be patient (Hend.)' 587; *serin* 1107, 1310 (*bok-*), etc.; *serinğil* 1322, 6289, etc.; (he said) *serneyin* 'I will be patient' 558; a.o.o.: xiv *Muh. al-şabr serinmek* (mis-spelt *srınmak*) *Mel.* 37, 14; *serinmek*; *Rif.* 124 *şabara serin-* 111 (27, 15 *şabr et-); al-ihtimal* 'to bear patiently' *serinmek (-mak)* 123 (only).

D *sürün-* Refl. f. of *sür-*; s.i.s.m.l. w. similar meanings, and see *sürç-*. *Xak. XI kişî: öz süründi*: 'the man rubbed (or scratched,

hakka) his own body'; also used of anything hard when it has been rubbed (or polished, *insahaqa*) *Kaş. II* 151 (*sürünür*, *sürünmek*): XIII(?) *Tef. süren-* (*sic?*) 'to be dragged off' (to hell) 279.

Tris. SRN

S *sarinçka*: See *sarıçğa*.

S *sirinçğa* See *sırıçğa*.

D *serinçsiz* Hap. leg.?.; Priv. N./A. fr. *serinç*; 'unbearable, intolerable' (suffering). *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. *U II* 32, 61-2 (*onçsuz*).

D *süründi*: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *sürün-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak. XI süründi*: er 'a man who is driven out (*al-matrūd*) of any place' *Kaş. I* 449; *KB yérindî ajuñuğ süründike kođ* 'leave (this) hateful world to the outcast' 5327; xiv *Muh.(?) tuftu'l-şay* 'the dregs of anything' *süründe*: *Rif.* 190 (only; dubious).

D *saranlık* Hap. leg.; A.N. fr. *saran*. *Xak. XI saranlık al-buxl* 'misersliness, meanness' *Kaş. I* 504 (verse).

Tris. V. SRN-

D *saranla-* Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *saran*; mentioned only as an example of this meaning of a Den. V. in *-la-*. *Xak. XI of an: saranla:di*: 'he reckoned that he was a miser (*baxil*) and ascribed misersliness (*al-buxl*) to him' *Kaş. III* 345, 20; n.m.e.

PUD *sürğüle-* Hap. leg.; the Infin. is *-mak* corrected to *-mek*; spelt *seriyyile*: in the MS. but in the same section as *kalgu:la-* and *salgu:la-*; there is no semantic connection with *ser-*, but a clear connection w. *sürün-* (see *sürç-*), so prob. Den. V. fr. **sürğü* abbreviated Dev. N. fr. *sürün-*. *Xak. XI er sürğüle:di*: 'the man slipped (*tazallaqa*) on the ice' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 409 (*sürğüle:r*, *sürğüle:mek*; see above).

Mon. V. SRS-

?E *sars-* See *sarsu-*.

Dis. SRS

D *sarsığ* Dev. N./A. fr. *sarsu-* 'rough, harsh', lit. and metaph.; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. *sarsığ köpüllüğ* 'hard-hearted' *U IV* 38, 125; o.o. *TT VI* 66 (*VIII* O.9) (*kadır*); *U II* 76, 6 etc. (2 *irig*); *U III* 24, 3 (*tiđil-*); *Xak. XI sarsığ söz*: 'a harsh (*al-xağın*) word'; also used for a harsh affair (*al-omr*) and a harsh thing (*al-şay*) *Kaş. I* 464.

VU?F *sarsa:l* Hap. leg.; ?a l.-w.; there is no widely distributed Turkish word for 'weasel'. *Xak. XI sarsa:l al-dalaq* 'weasel', it is a small animal like the sable (*al-sammür*) *Kaş. I* 483.

Dis. V. SRS-

PU?D *sarsu-* 'to be harsh, rough', and the like; 'to use harsh language'. N.o.a.b.; the surviving occurrences could be taken fr. *sars-* or

sarsı-, but there is a clear semantic connection w. **1 sar-** (see esp. **sarsıt-**) and it is therefore best explained as a Simulative f. of **1 sa:r-**. There is no obvious semantic connection w. SW Az. **sarsı-**; Osm., Tkm., **sars-** 'to sway, totter, shake; to be embarrassed'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **bu muntağ [fırg] sfarsıg[ı] savın sō[ge] sarsa** 'cursing and speaking harshly through these rough, harsh words' *TM IV* 252, 17-18; a.o. *Şiv.* 136, 9-10 (tota:-) (Xak.) XIII(?) *Tef. al-rıhu'l-āşifa* 'a violent gale' **yél katıgıslı sarsıgı** 262; (Çağ. xv ff. **sarsa-** (spelt) *takānida şudan wa larzıdan wa cumbıdan zamin wa gayr-i ān* 'to be shaken; to quiver; (of the earth or something else) to quake', in *Rūmi sarsı-* *San.* 230v. 8; Osm. XVIII **sarsı-** (spelt) *Rūmi* form of **sarsa-** do. 18).

D sürse- Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of **sür-**. Xak. XI of **atıg sürse:di** 'he wished to drive (*savq*) the horse' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 284 (**sürse:r, sürse:mek**; MS. everywhere *sürise-*).

D sarsıt- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **sarsı-**; for the translation cf. **1 sar:-**. Xak. XI of **anı: sarsıttı**: *annaşahu wa gallaza 'alayhi* 'he ill-used him and treated him harshly' *Kaş. II* 336 (**sarsıtu:r, sarsıtmak**): (*KB* see **sasıt-**).

Dis. SRŞ

D soruş Hap. leg.; perhaps best explained as a Dev. N. fr. **1 so:r-**, in the sense of 'something sucked'. Cf. **soruşla:-**. Xak. XI **soruş** 'wheat (*al-hınta*) roasted in the ear before the grains have become hard, and then detached (from the ear) and eaten' *Kaş. I* 368.

Dis. V. SRŞ-

D saruş- Co-op. f. of **saru-**; apparently originally vocalized *saruş-*, later changed to *sarış-* in the MS.; survives in NW Kaz. **sarış-R IV** 325 (only?). Xak. XI of **maşa: suvluk saruşdı**: 'he helped me to wind (*fı kavr*) the turban (round my head)'; also (for helping) to wrap (*fı laff*) anything, and for competing *Kaş. II* 96 (**saruşu:r, saruşmak**): Osm. XVI **sarış-** (of dragons) 'to intertwine' *TTS II* 795.

D sırış- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **2 sırrı-**. Xak. XI **kız anasıpa: kızı sırışdı**: 'the daughter helped her mother to sew the felt extremely firmly' (*fı xiyāta . . . muqarımā bi-muğālabā*) in the same way that the coverings (*ağşıya*) of Türkmen tents, saddle-cloths (*al-walıyā*), etc. are sewn *Kaş. II* 96 (**sırışur, sırışmak**).

D sorış- (**so:rış-**) Co-op. f. of **1 so:r-**; n.o.a.b.; but the Co-op. f. of **2 so:r-** s.i.s.m.l., in SW Tkm. **soıraş-**. Xak. XI **ton terıg soruşdı**: (*sic*) 'the various parts of the garment (*acāz u'l-ıawb*) absorbed (*naşafa*) the perspiration'; and one says **anıy yüzi: sorışdı**: 'his face wrinkled up' (or frowned, *kalaşa*) *Kaş. II* 96 (after the first sentence **soruşur, soruşmak** and after the second **sırışur, sırışmak**; the difference prob. fortuitous);

Çağ. xv ff. soruş- (*pursıdan* 'to ask' and) *makıdan* 'to suck' *San.* 240v. 12; Osm. XIV to XVIII **soruş-** 'to suck one another' (in a kiss); 'to absorb' (a liquid); in four texts *TTS I* 637; *II* 835.

D sürüş- Recip. f. of **sür-**; s.i.s.m.l., usually for 'to drive one another out'. Xak. XI **ağdır kısrak birle: sürüşdi**: 'the stallion bit (*sanna*) the mare', that is when he wished to cover her (*zanzü 'alayhā*); and one says of **menıg birle: sürüşdi: şāradanı** 'he drove me back' (and I him); and one says of **anda: (?read andın) alımın sürüşdi**: 'he exacted (*taqāda*) his debt from him' ('*alayhi*)' *Kaş. II* 96 (**sürüşü:r, sürüşme:k**): **Çağ. xv ff. sürüş-** ('with -ü-') *nuncarr şudan* 'to be pulled, or dragged' (*sic*) *San.* 240v. 12.

Tris. V. SRŞ-

D soruşla- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **soruş**. Xak. XI of **tarıg soruşla:di**: 'he roasted the ears of wheat (*şawā sunbulā'l-barr*) to eat them' *Kaş. III* 335 (**soruşla:r, soruşla:mak**).

Mon. V. SS-

sus- See **suşgak**.

süs- basically (of an animal) 'to butt', with some extended meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g., w. some minor phonetic changes; exceptionally in SE *Türki üs-jüsü-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *PP* 17, 5 (**sin-**): Xak. XI **u:d süsüdi**: 'the ox (etc.) butted' (*nataha*) *Kaş. II* 293 (**süser, süsmek**); a.o. *III* 364, 15; *Kıp. xv nataha süs-Tuh.* 37b. 2; Osm. XIV ff. **süs-** 'to butt'; in several texts *TTS I* 658; *II* 858; *IV* 719; XVIII **süs-** in *Rūmi*, (1) *şāx şudan* 'to be silent'; error for **sus-**, same meaning, a modern V. pec. to SW Az., Osm.) *San.* 243v. 23.

Dis. V. SSA-

sası- 'to be malodorous, to stink'; s.i.a.m.l.g. Cf. **yıdı:-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. [gap] **sasıp turur** 'stinks' *Ü II* 24, 8; a.o. *Ü III* 25, 6 (**toğral-**); in *TT VI* 445 some MSS. read **yıdıyur sasıyur** for **yıdıg sasıg bolup**. Xak. XI **sası:di** (MS. *sasdı*): **ne:p** 'the thing stank' (*nahuna*) *Kaş. III* 265 (**sası:r, sasıtmak**): **Çağ. xv ff. sası-** *ganādan wa muta-'affin şudan* 'to stink' *San.* 231r. 13; *Xwar. XIV şası-* ditto *Qutb* 155; **sası-** *Nahc.* 389, 11; *Kom.* ditto *CCI, CCG; Gr.* 215 (quotns.): *Kıp. xv nahuna wa urıha* (ditto) **sası-Tuh.** 37a. 11; a.o. 84a. 1 (**sasıg**).

Dis. V. SSD-

D sasıt- Caus. f. of **sası-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (when death, the enemy, comes) **top etözin yıdıtıp sasıtıp** 'it makes all his body stink (Hend.)' *TT X* 547; (Xak. XI *KB* **sevıdı tēdükte sasıtur söger** 'when you say "he is pleased", he uses harsh language and curses' 4756; the Hend. w. **sög-** makes it clear that **sasıt-** is here an abbreviation, *metri*

gratia, of *sarsit*-): *Çağ.* xv ff. *sasit*- Caus. f., *gandıdan wa muta'affin kardau* 'to cause to stink' *San.* 231r. 14; *Xwar.* xiv *şaşit*- ditto *Qutb* 155.

D süstür- Caus. f. of *süs*-; s.i.s.m.l. w. minor phonetic changes, e.g. *SC Uzb. suzdır*-. *Xak.* xi *ol koç süstürdi*: 'he egged on the ram to butt until it butted' (*alal'-niñah hatā tāna-tāha*) *Kaş.* II 184 (*süstürür*, *süstürme:k*).

Dis. SSĞ

D sasığ N./A.S. fr. *sası*-; 'stinking, malodorous'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes. *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Bud. etözi yidiğ sasığ bolup* 'his body becomes stinking (Hend.)' *TT VI* 445 (and see *sası*-): *Xak.* xi *Kaş.* I 372 (*huriğ*); n.m.e.: *Çağ.* xv ff. *sasığ yaramaz räyihä* 'an unpleasant smell' *Vel.* 274; *sasığ gandıda wa muta'affin* 'stinking' *San.* 231r. 15; *Xwar.* xiv *sasığ* 'stink; stinking' *Nahc.* 347, 1; 422, 7; *Kom.* xiv 'stinking' *sası CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* xiv *şaşı: şınmatu'l-bawē* 'the stench of urine'; one says *şaşı: yiyir yafühul'-şunān* 'it diffuses a foul smell' *Id.* 58; xv (among *Dev. N.s*) 'from *şaşı*-, *şaşığ*' *Tuh.* 84a. 1.

?F *sasık* Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w. *Uç* xi *sasık* 'earthenware' (*al-hazaq*) 'in' the language of *Uç* and its vicinity (*mā wālāhā*) *Kaş.* I 382.

VU?D susık Hap. leg.; 'bucket'; the vocalization seems to have been added later; it should prob. be taken as a Sec. f. of *susğa:k* and spelt *susak*. *Xak.*(?) xi *susık al-dakw fi luğa samī'tuhā* 'bucket', I heard it in a dialect *Kaş.* I 382.

D susğa:k 'ladle, scoop' and the like; *Dev. N.* in -ğa:k (normally connoting repeated action) fr. *sus*- 'to scoop up', which is not noted in the early period but survives in *NE Alt.*, *Şor*, *Tel.* (*R IV* 871), *Khak.* *sus*-: *SE Türk* *us*- (cf. *süs*-): *NC Kir.* *suz*-. Survives only(?) in *NE Bar.* *suskak R IV* 784; other languages use *susğu* or the like in this sense. *Karluk*, *Kıp.*, and all the nomads (*ahlu'l-wabar*) xi *susğa:k kull mā yuğraf bihi'l-mā wa ğayruhā* 'anything used to scoop up water (etc.)' *Kaş.* I 470; *Çağ.* xv ff. *susak* (spelt) *ğumca wa mil'aqa* 'a spoon or ladle', used to stir a cooking-pot *San.* 243v. 24.

Dis. SSG

D süsgün Pass. *Dev. N.* fr. *süs*-; lit. 'something butted' or the like. N.o.a.b.; clearly an anatomical term, possibly 'backside, rump'. *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Civ.* in *TT VII* 19 listing the part of the body in which the soul is in each day of the month *süsgün* (l. 12) comes between *yan* 'the side' and *töpü* 'the top of the head'; in a similar list in *do.* 25, 4 (*tutuş*-) it is linked with *arka* 'back' between 'waist and armpits' and 'legs'; in another text, *do.* 41, 26-7 *süsgün oğurğasından ünēr* 'it emerges from the base(?) of the spinal column'.

Dis. V. SSG-

D süsgür- Hap. leg.; Inchoative f. of *süs*-. *Xak.* xi *sügr üsgürlrd*: 'the ox threatened to butt (*hamma* . . . *an yanah*) the man' *Kaş.* II 189 (*süsgürer*, *süsgürme:k*).

Dis. V. SSN-

VU?D sesin- Hap. leg.; the second *sin* carries both *fatha* and *kasra* in the MS., the second obviously right. It comes between *şezin*- and *süsün*-, which excludes the possibility that the second -s- should be -ş-, but in its second meaning it seems to be a Sec. f. of **sesin*-; there is no obvious etymology for the first meaning. *Xak.* xi *er kulin urğalı: sesindi*: 'the man threatened (*hamma*) to beat his slave, and advanced on him and came to blows' (*qaşada ilayhi wa d'taraba*); also used of a horse when it has almost got free of its halter (*yan-falit minal-waṭāq*) *Kaş.* II 152 (*sesinür*, *sesinme:k*).

D süsün- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *süs*-. *Xak.* xi *er başın tarıka: süsündi*: 'the man pretended to beat (*yadırb*) his head against a wall' (etc.) *Kaş.* II 152 (*süsünür*, *süsünme:k*).

Dis. V. SSS-

D süsüş- Recip. f. of *süs*-; s.i.m.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic changes. *Xak.* xi *ikkı: koçnar süsüşdi*: 'the two rams butted one another' (*anāḥat*) *Kaş.* II 101 (*süsüşür*, *süsüşme:k*); *Osm.* xiv ff. *süsüş*- lit. (of animals) 'to butt one another'; metaph. (of armies) 'to clash'; in several texts *TTS I* 658; *II* 858; *IV* 720.

Mon. SS

Preliminary note. *The combination of s and ş was very unstable in Turkish and did not survive for long; occasionally the ş became s (see sesin-), but usually the s became ş, and in some modern languages one or both the şş have become şs.*

sa:ş survives only(?) in *NE Mad.* *saş* (of a horse) 'wild, unbroken' *R IV* 974. The homophonous *V. şaş*- (**sa:ş*-), 'to be astonished, startled', and the like, is first noted in *Xwar.* *xiii*(?) *Oğ.* 280 and s.i.s.m.l.; it must not be confused with *şaş*- as a Sec. f. of *şaç*-. *Xak.* xi *sa:ş at al-farastu'l-rumūh* (MS. *rūmū*) 'l-nafir' 'a horse which is given to kicking and shying' *Kaş.* III 152.

sé:ş 'a surety'; n.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi (after 2 *sı:ş*) *sé:ş (bi'l-imāla* 'with-é:-) *al-damān* 'a surety'; hence one says *men agar sé:ş bērdim addaytu damānahu* 'I gave a surety for him' *Kaş.* III 126; *KB* *şés* 295 (*bēril*-).

I sı:ş 'a spit, fork, spike', and the like. The vowel was *i* in *Xak.* and is now everywhere *i*, the date of the change is uncertain. S.i.a.m.l.g. (except *SE, SC* where it has been displaced by *Pe. šiv*), w. wide phonetic changes (*ş-ş/ş-ş-*, *-ş/-ş/-ç*); *SW Tkm.* *çit:ş*. *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Man.*

sışların bulupan 'finding their spikes' *M III* 29, 12 (i) (see **sışlığ**): Bud. *PP* 57, 8 (**karmış**); 65, 8; **Xak.** XI **sı:ş minzâm tutmâc** 'a fork for (eating) noodles' *Kaş. III* 125; **sış** 'a spit' (*al-sufûd*), and 'a fork for (eating) noodles' is called **sış I** 331; **sış (sic)** 'a fork for eating noodles' *II* 282; o.o. **sışka: II** 15 (tev-); **sışka: II** 174 (**taktur-**): XIV *Muh. al-six* 'a spit' **sış Mel.** 69, 1; *Rif.* 169; **Çağ.** xv ff. **sış (r) six** (quotr.); (2) metaph. 'small nails used to fasten horse-shoes' (quotr.) *San.* 26or. 25; **Kıp.** XIII *al-six sış Hou.* 17, 16; XIV **sış** ditto *Id.* 54; xv ditto *Tuh.* 19b. 6—**sış börek** 'pieces (*qita*) of dough which are cooked' *Id.* 55; a.o. *Id.* 30; *Bul.* 8, 12 (**bürük**).

2 sı:ş 'swelling, boil', and the like; survives in NE Khak. **sış:** (SE Türki **işşik**: NC Kır. **şışık**; Kzx. **ışık**: NW Kk. **ış**; Kaz. **şés**; (Nog. **sışık**; Kumyk **şışık**): SW Az., Osm. **sış**; Tkm. **çış**. The longer forms are prob. Dev. N.s fr. **sış-**, q.v., with which this word is homophonous. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. *TM IV* 253, 56 (**süvri**): Civ. **sışka: yarar:şur** 'it is beneficial for the swelling' *TT VIII M.27*; a.o. *do.* 33; **sışı ağırlığı kēter** 'the swelling and pain disappear' *H I* 121; a.o. *II* 26, 82; **Xak.** XI **sı:ş al-waram** 'a swelling' *Kaş. III* 125; a.o. *III* 184 (2 ko:k-): **Çağ.** xv ff. **sış** . . . (3) **waram San.** 26or. 25; **Kıp.** XIV **sış al-waram Id.** 55; *Bul.* 10, 3.

Mon. V. SŞ-

*sa:ş- See sa:ş.

seş- 'to loosen, untie', and the like. More or less syn. w. **çöj-**, q.v. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW (where **çöj-** survives as **çöz-**), usually as **çeç-**, less often **şeş-** or some other form. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. **bağın seşip** 'undoing their fastenings' *U II* 76, 2; **Xak.** XI **er attın kişen seşdi**: 'the man unfastened (*halla*) the hobble from the horse'; also used for anything which you have unfastened from its fastenings (*waṭāqīhi*) *Kaş. II* 13 (**seşer:r, seşmek**); **er tüğün seşdi**: (*sic*) 'the man unfastened the knot'; also used when he unfastened a horse or something else from a fastening *II* 293 (**şeşer:r, seşmek**): XIII(?) **Tef. çeş-** (*sic*) 'to unfasten' 358; *Xiv Muh. halla şeş-* *Mel.* 25, 9; *Rif.* 108; *al-hall sé:şmek* (MS. -*mak*) 34, 10; **şeşmek** (ditto) 119; **Çağ.** xv ff. **yés-** (*sic*) *kuşudan band u girih* 'to undo a fastening or knot' *San.* 349v. 11 (quotns.): **Xwar.** XIII **çeş-şes-** 'to undo' *Ali* 51, 52; **Xiv seş-** ditto *Qutb* 166; **Kom.** XIV ditto **PU seş-** *CCI*; **Gr.**: **Kıp.** XIII *halla şeş-* *Hou.* 39, 12; XIV ditto *Id.* 55; xv ditto *Kav.* 9, 9; 77, 9; *Tuh.* 13b. 2 (in 32a. 9 **şeş-** is a Sec. f. of **seç-**).

sış- 'to swell'; homophonous w. **2 sı:ş**, and like it originally w. -i-, later w. -i-. S.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes; SW Tkm. **çış-**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man. Wind.** 21-2 (**ürül-**): Bud. (this *sūtra*) **kögüzlüg köllinte sışmış** 'swelled in the lake in (the Buddha's) breast' (and gushed out by way of his mouth) *USp.* 103a. 31; Civ. *H I* 119, etc. (**emig**); *II* 26, 82:

(**Xak.**) XIII(?) **Tef. VU sı:ş-** 'to swell' 364; (XIV *Muh. al-manfūx* 'swollen' **şışük Mel.** 64, 10; **sı:şük Rif.** 163); **Çağ.** xv ff. **sış-waram hardan** 'to swell' *San.* 26or. 5; **Kom.** XIV 'to swell' **PU şış-** *CCI*; **Gr.**: **Kıp.** XIV **sış-warima** 'to swell' *Id.* 55; **al-naşka** 'a swelling' **şışmek Bul.** 10, 3; **intafaxa şış-** *do.* 33r.; **warima şış-** *do.* 88r.; xv ditto *Kav.* 9, 9; *Tuh.* 38b. 9; o.o. *do.* 84a. 10; 90a. 10.

Dis. V. SŞA-

D seşü- Hap. leg.; morphologically explainable only as a Den. V. in -ü- fr. ***seş**, a N. homophonous w. **şeş-**. **Xak.** XI **tüğün seşü:di**: 'the knot weakened (*wahanat*) until it almost came untied' (*kādātīl-inhīlāl*) *Kaş. III* 267 (**seşür:r, seşü:me:k**).

Dis. SŞD

D seşüt See **şeşüt**.

Dis. V. SŞD-

?E **saştur-** See **seştür-**.

D seştür- Caus. f. of **seş-**; 'to have (something) unfastened' and the like. S.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. *Kaş.* has two *paras.*; in the second the Infin. is -*ma:k* and the *sin* carries both *faṭha* and *kasra* but semantically the second is clearly the Caus. f. of **seş-** used metaph. **Xak.** XI **ol tüğün seştürdi**: *ahalla'l-ıqda* 'he had the knot (etc.) untied' (**seştürür, seştürme:k**); and one says **ol alım bērim birle: seştürdi**: translated *awqa'a'l-muqāssa bi'l-dayni'llađi lahu ma'a'l-dayni'llađi 'alayhi fa-taraka ḥādā lahu wa dāka li-hādā* 'he arranged a set-off between the debts due to and from him, so that they were respectively released to him and the other party' (**seştürür, seştürme:k**; *MS. -ma:k*) *Kaş. II* 184; **ol tüğün seştürdi**: same translation; alternative form of **seştür-** (*luğaf'l-sin*); examples of *s* for *ş* in Ar. l.-w.s fr. Pe. and vice versa follow *II* 187 (no Aor. or Infin.).

Dis. SŞG

D seşük Hap. leg.?: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **seş-**; 'unfastened' and the like. **Xak.** XI anything released from its fastenings (*hulla min waṭāqīhi*) is called **seşük**; one says **seşük at** 'a horse set free (*muṭlaq*) from its fastenings' *Kaş. I* 390.

Dis. SŞL

D sışlığ P.N./A. fr. **I sı:ş**; survives in SW Osm. **şığII** (of a stick) 'with a spike on the end'. The only early passage is in a much damaged text, meaning conjectural. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.** (if he does not make a dwelling for the homeless *arhat* Elect) **sışlığ oprı içinte olğurtur** 'he seats them in a hole with spikes in it' *M III* 29; 10-11 (i).

Dis. V. SŞL-

D seşil- Pass. f. of **seş-**; 'to be unfastened' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SE w. the same

phonetic changes. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **bağ çuğ yok kım yörülmeğülük şeşlimeğülük** (sic, the MS. is XVIII) 'there are no wrappings and bonds which must not be unwrapped or unfastened' *Suv.* 165, 21-2: **Xak. XI TÜĞÜN ŞEŞİLDİ**: 'the knot came untied' (*inhalla*), also used when it was untied (*hulla*); Intrans. and Pass. *Kaş. II* 124 (**şeşlür, şeşlime:k**); **koçnar teke: şeşildi**: 'the rams and he-goats have been separated' (*tafarraqā*) (i.e. from the ewes and nanny-goats) *III* 102, 18; o.o. *I* 524, 1; 525, 20: **Xwar. XIV ŞEŞİL-** 'to be untied; to be loose' *Quib* 166; *Nahc.* 226, 6: **Kıp. XIV İNHALLA ŞEŞİL-** *Bul.* 33r.

D şışil- Hap. leg.; Pass. f. (Intrans.) of **ŞİŞ-**; irregular since **ŞİŞ-** itself is Intrans. **Xak. XI BİŞİĞ TARIĞ ŞİŞİLDİ**: 'the boiled wheat swelled' (*intařaxat*) until there was hardly room (*dāqa makānuhā*) for it in the pot; also used of anything the parts of which have been squeezed because of swelling (*mina'l-intiřax*) until there is hardly room for them *Kaş. II* 124 (**şışilur, şışilmak**).

D şışlat- Caus. Den. V. fr. 2 **ŞİŞ-**; 'to make (something Acc.) swell'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *TT VII* 24, 21-2 (1 **ŞİŞ-**); 25, 2 (ko:l).

D şeşlin- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **şeşil-**; lit. 'to get free by one's own efforts'. **Xak. XI AT ŞEŞİLDİ**: 'the horse got free (*intařaqa*) from its fastenings' (etc.) *Kaş. II* 247 (**şeşlinür, şeşlinmek**).

Dis. V. ŞŞN-

D *şeşin- See *şesin-*.

Dis. V. ŞŞR-

D şeşür- Caus. f. of **şeş-**; lit. 'to cause to be unfastened'; in practice it seems to be used only for 'to cause a gap' in a series of identical things. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (distinguishing thus between the differences of the two-monthly periods in) the series (**kezilg**), one must give the (appropriate) remedies **şeşürmedin kezilgin** 'without causing a gap in the series' *Sür.* 590, 7; a.o. *do.* 23; Civ. (I will pay) **ay sayu şeşürmedin** [gap] 'every month without leaving a gap' *UŞp.* 67, 3 (the more usual word in this context when a single payment and not a series is promised is **keçürmedin** 'without delay, promptly'): **Xak. XI OL YİNÜNİ: ÇAŞ BİRLE: ŞEŞÜRDİ**: 'he separated (*fařala bayn*) the pearls and the turquoises (or other jewels) in a necklace' (*fi nazm*) *Kaş. II* 79 (**şeşürür, şeşürmek**; MS. -*mak*): **KB SÖZÜĞ SÖZKE TİZDİM ŞEŞÜRDİM URA** (?read ara) 'I strung word to word and spaced them out' 6616.

Mon. SY

I say- originally 'an area of (level) ground covered with stones; stony desert'; s.i.a.m.l.g. (in 'Tkm. say; lacking in Osm.) usually w. such extended meanings as 'a dry stony riverbed; a river or stream with intermittent flow of water; a shoal or shallow, in a river or the

sea'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *TT VII* 42, 8 (bé:l): **Xak. XI SAY al-harra** 'ground covered with loose stones' *Kaş. III* 158: **KB** (if a man does not bring a pearl up out of the sea) **kerek yinçü bolsun kerek say taşı** 'it may just as well be a pebble as a pearl' 212: **ÇAĞ. XV ff. SAY** 'a river (*dere*) that flows in the winter and is dry in the summer' *Vel.* 283 (quotns.); **say** (2) 'a river which is dry in the summer and flows in the winter', and 'a river with little water in it' (*rūd-i ham āb*) *San.* 238r. 12 (quotns.): **Kom. XIV SAY** 'shallow' *CGG*; *Gr.*: **Kıp. XIV ŞAY al-mā dūn qāmati'l-xayl** 'water not too deep for a horse to walk through' *Id.* 61; similar translation but **al-maxāda** 'ford' instead of **al-mā şay** *Bul.* 4, 16; **XV RAQRĀQ** 'shallow water' **ŞAY ŞU** *Tuh.* 16b. 11.

?F 2 **say-** prob. a l.-w., perhaps Chinese; pec. to **Kaş. Xak. XI SAY YARIK al-cařan** 'a breastplate; plate armour' *Kaş. III* 158; a.o. *III* 15 (**YARIK**).

SF *say* See *tsuy*.

Mon. V. SY-

S *say-* See *sa-*.

soy- originally specifically 'to skin' (an animal); thence more generally also 'to peel (a fruit); to strip (an individual); to rob', and even, in some languages, 'to slaughter' (an animal). S.i.a.m.l.g.; SW Tkm. **soy-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *PP* 3, 3 (**teri**); *U III* 52, 9 (ditto): **Xak. XI ER KOYUĞ SOYDI**: 'the man flayed (*salaxa* . . . *cild*) the sheep' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 244 (**soy-ar**, **soymak**; prov.): (xiv *Muh.* see **soyul-**): **ÇAĞ. XV ff. SOY-** (spelt) 'to strip off (*kandan*) clothes or skin', in Ar. *xala'a* and *salaxa* *San.* 248v. 8 (quotn.): **Xwar. XIII SOY-** 'to strip off' *Ali* 26; (xiv ditto *Quth* 158; *Nahc.* 421, 10: **Kıp. XIII salaxa şoy-** *Hou.* 34, 4; (xiv *salaxa wa qaşara* ('to peel') **şoy-** *Bul.* 48r.: xv *salaxa wa arā* ('to denude, undress') **şoy-Kav.** 75, 4; *Tuh.* 20a. 7: **Osm. XIV SOY-** 'to flay'; in one text *TTs II* 838.

Dis. SYA

D sayu: Ger. fr. **sa-**; lit. 'counting', in practice 'every', but unlike other words meaning 'every', it retains its character as a Ger. and follows the word which it qualifies. Survives in such phr. as **cıl say** 'every year' in NE Şor *R IV* 220 and **Khak.** and as **sayın** in other NE languages *R IV* 225; NC **Kır.**, **Kzx.**: SC **Uzb. Türkül VIII YER SAYU**: **barđıg** 'you went to every country' *I S 9, II N 7*; **bođunın sayu**: **it(t)ımız** 'we sent (envoys?) to all their peoples' *T 42*: VIII ff. Man. **ay teprl künin sayu** 'every day in the month' *Chuas.* 261-2; **kün sayu do.** 293; o.o. *do.* 333-4: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. **yükünmiş sayu** 'every time that he worships' *TT III* 5; **ol yaruk örtüg sayu** 'every time that that light is obscured' *M III* 7, 5-6 (iv): Bud. **sayu** is common, e.g. **ol linxwa sayu** 'every one of those lotuses' (Chinese l.-w.) *PP* 38, 3; o.o. *do.* 38, 6; *U II* 34, 15; 45, 52 etc.: Civ. **sayu** is common, e.g.

olurtuk sayu orun yurt 'every place and camping site where you reside' *TT I 120*; o.o. in *H I, TT VII, UŞp.*, etc.: **Xak. XI KB** (if he is awake like the owl) **tünle sayu** 'every night' 2314: **Çağ. xv ff. sayı** a word that is meaningless unless attached to another word, e.g. **alğan sayı alğınça** 'whenever one takes' *Vel. 283* (quotns.); **say** (1) *waqt wa hangâm* 'time, occasion' (same quotn.) . . . (3) *hisâb wa şumâra* 'number, counting' (including *har tûğl sayu* 'every hair of my head') *San. 238r. 12*; **sayu** (spelt) *hisâb wa şumâra* (quotn. containing *har gul sayu* 'every rose') *do. 27* (both words really mean 'every').

Dis. V. SYB-

saypa:- 'to squander'; n.o.a.b., but see **sayka-**. **Xak. XI ol tawarın saypa:dı** 'he squandered (*badđara*) his property, and spent (*asrafa*) it on anything' *Kaş. III 310* (**saypa:r, saypa:ma:k**): **Çağ. xv ff. sayfa-** (spelt) / **saypa-** ('with -p-') *xarc wa parâganda hardan* 'to spend, squander' *San. 237r. 20* (quotns.; the Pass. f. **sayfal-/saypal-** is also listed w. quotns. in 237v. 7; these V.s are listed in *Vel. 282-3* and consequently *P. de C.*, etc. as *sayğa-, sayğal-*).

D saypat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **saypa:-**. **Xak. XI ol [apar] tawarın saypatı:** 'he urged him to squander (*'alâb tabdır*) his property' *Kaş. II 357* (**saypatu:r, saypatma:k**).

Dis. V. SYD-

D soydur- Caus. f. of **soy-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A** (the chief of the demons hid in a tree) **vrêstiler tutup tartdı soydurdı** 'the angels seized and pulled him and had him dragged off (the tree)' *Man.-uig. Frag. 400, 6*: **Çağ. xv ff. soydur-** *digari-râ ba-kandan püst wa libâs amr kardan* 'to order someone to strip the skin or clothes (off someone)' *San. 248v. 20*.

Dis. V. SYÇ-

D sayık- Intrans. Den. V. fr. **1 sayı**; survives in NE Tob.: NW XIX Kaz. **sayık-**; xx Kaz. **sayëğ-** (of a stream) 'to become shallow, form shoals'. **Xak. XI yér sayıktı:** 'the ground became stony' (*şarat . . . harra*) *Kaş. III 189* (**sayıka:r, sayıkma:k**).

D soyuk- Hap. leg.; Emphatic Pass. f. of **soy-**. **Xak. XI er soyuktı: huriba mâlu'l-racul** 'the man's property was plundered' (i.e. he was stripped of it) *Kaş. III 189* (**soyuka:r, soyukma:k**).

E sayğa- See **saypa:-** (**Çağ.**).

?

E sayka- Hap. leg.; almost certainly a mis-transcription of **saypa:-**. **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.** (they sat cross-legged at the cross-roads and filled the beakers) **tuturkan suvsuşuğ saykadtılar alkinşız** 'they poured out the rice wine unstintingly' *Hüen-ts. 1941-2*.

D sayğır- Hap. leg.; Inchoative Den. V. fr. **1 sayı**. **Xak. XI yér sayğırdı:** 'the ground

became almost covered with stones' (*hadât . . . an taşır harra*) *Kaş. III 193* (**sayğırar:, sayğıрма:k**).

Tris. SYÇ

D sayu:k: N./A.S. fr. **sayu:**; pec. to **Uyg.** and grammatically dubious. **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. on orunlar sayuktı irü belgüler** 'the omens and signs in all the ten quarters' *Suu. 315, 14*; (the root of the profound doctrine) **kamağ nikay sayuktı** 'in all the schools' (Sanskrit *nihāya*) *Hüen-ts. 213*.

(?D) **soya:ğu:** morphologically obscure, perhaps a l.-w. Survives in NC Kzx. **soyaw** 'pine-needle; tooth-pick; splinter'. **Xak. XI soya:ğu:** *şi'ş'u'l-dik* 'a cock's spur' *Kaş. III 174*.

Dis. SYL

SDF suylıg See **tsuylıg**.

Dis. V. SYL-

E sayıl- See **sapıl-**.

D soyul- Pass. f. of **soy-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI bult soyıldı:** 'the clouds were swept away' (*taqassa'at*); and one says **ko:y ter:si: soyıldı:** 'the sheep was flayed' (*kuşıyat . . . 'an cildihā*); and one says **erdin to:n soyıldı:** 'the garment was stripped (*nuzi'a*) off the man' *Kaş. III 190* (**soyulur:, soyulma:k**); (xiv *Muh. 'ariya wa'nsalaxa* 'to be stripped naked; to be flayed' **şo:ya:-** *Mel. 22, 1; Rif. 112* (error for **şo:yul-**); *al-'ury (Rif. adds wa'l-salx) şo:ymak* (sic) 36, 11; 122); **Xwar. XIV soyul-** (of a nut kernel) 'to be peeled' *Qutb 158*: **Kıp. XIV insalaxa şoyul-** *Bul. 33r. xv maslūx 'flayed' (şırık; in margin in SW(?) hand) şoyılmış Tuh. 33b. 10*.

Dis. SYR

(S)D **seyrem** (şedrem) Hap. leg., but see **seyremlen-**; although the Infin. of the latter has *-ma:k* in the MS, this is clearly a N.S.A. fr. **seyre-** (şedre:-) 'to be sparse, scattered', and the like. **Xak. XI seyrem su:v al-mā'u'l-qağdāh** 'shallow, scanty water' *Kaş. III 176*.

E suyra:m See **subra:n**.

Dis. V. SYR-

sayra:- (of a bird) 'to twitter, sing', with some extended and metaph. meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW only Tkm. Cf. 2 ö-t. **Xak. XI sanduwaç sayra:dı:** 'the nightingale sang melodiously' (*taraba . . . bi-alhān*); and one says **er sayra:dı:** 'the man raved in delirium' (*hadā . . . mina'l-hadyān*); this is one of the words with two contrary meanings (*mina'l-addād*) *Kaş. III 311* (**sayra:r, sayra:ma:k**); **sayrap** 'raving' *I 467, 9*; 'singing' *III 240, 26*: **KB sarıg sandvaç ötti ünün sayradı** 'the yellow nightingale sang (Hend.) melodiously' 4963: **xiv Rbg. sanduwaç kuş sēwinip sayradı** 'the nightingale sang happily' *R IV 225*: **Çağ. xv ff. sayra-** *sarāyidan wa xwāndan*

murğân '(of birds) to sing (Hend.)' *San.* 237v. 26 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIV ditto *Qutb* 152; *MN* 174, etc.: *Kip.* XV *zaqzaqa* 'to twitter' *sayra-Tuh.* 18b. 6.

D *sayrat*-Caus. f. of *sayra*-; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI olar *sayrat*: sözüg 'he egged him on to chatter' ('*alâ'l-kalâmî'l-katîr*) *Kaş.* II 357 (*sayrat*ur; *sayrat*mak): *Xwar.* XIV *til sayrat*- 'to chatter' *Qutb* 152.

D *sayraş*-Co-op. f. of *sayra*-; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** XI olar *telim sayraş*du: *takallamû kalâm katîr ka'l-hadâyân* 'they chattered a great deal as if they were delirious'; and one says *kuşlar sayraş*du: 'the birds sang together' (*tarannamat*) *Kaş.* III 104 (*sayraş*ur; *sayraş*mak; verse): *Çağ.* XV ff. *sayraş*- 'to sing (*sarâyîdan*) together' *San.* 238r. 11.

Tris. V. SYR-

S *soyurka*:- See *tsoyurka*:-.

D *seyremlen*- (*sedremlen*-) Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *seyrem*. **Xak.** suv *seyrem*lendi: 'the water became shallow' (or scanty, *sâra* . . . *dahdâh*) *Kaş.* III 205 (*seyremlen*ür; *seyremlen*me:k; MS. -mak).

Dis. V. SYS-

D *soysuk*- Hap. leg.; Emphatic Pass. f. of *soy*-; quoted only as a grammatical example. **Xak.** XI and the *qâf* is combined with *sîn* . . . as in the phr. *er soysuk*du: *suliba mâlul'-racul* 'the man's property was plundered' *Kaş.* I 21, 6; n.m.c.

Dis. V. SYŞ-

D *soyuş*- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *soy*- **Xak.** XI ol *mapa*: *teri soyuş*du: 'he helped me to strip the skin (*fi salvi'l-cild*) off the sheep' (etc.); also used for peeling (the bark off) a tree or (the shell off) an egg (*fi quşri'l-şacara wa'l-hayda*) *Kaş.* III 188 (*soyuş*ur; *soyuş*mak).

Mon. SZ

siz See *sizla*:-.

siz: 2nd Pers. Plur. Pron. 'you'. C.i.a.p.a.l. Often used honorifically for the Sing., in which case *sizler* is sometimes used for the Plur. *Türkü* VIII ff. Man. *sizler* preceding an Imperat. *TT* II 8, 70; other cases noted *sizni*, *sizli*, *sizipe*: *Uyg.* VIII *siz taşık* 'start out on the campaign' *Şu.* E 10; VIII ff. Man.-A *sizlerde almış ağu* 'the poison received from you' *M* I 10, 15; *sizip* 'your' *do.* 37, 17; (the body) *kim sizni üze turur* 'who is over (i.e. clothes) you' *M* III 9, 10 (ii); Man., Bud., Civ. the cases noted are *siz*, *sizni*, *sizli*, *sizipe*, *sizde*, *sizdin*, *sizler*: O. Kir. IX ff. *siz* is very common in the epitaphs in the lists of persons fr. whom the deceased has been parted in such phr. as *siz elim*: 'from you my realm' *Mal.* I, 1, and *sizime*: 'from you who belong to me': **Xak.** XI *siz*: a Pron. (*harf*) used to address a distinguished person (*al-kabîru'l-mihîtarâm*) in *Çiğil* in the sense of 'thou'

(*anta*); but originally 'you' (*antum*); an inferior (*al-sağîr*) is addressed as *sen*; the *Oğuz* reverse this usage *Kaş.* III 124; o.o. I 339 (*sen*); other cases noted *siziy*, *sizge*; *sizde*: XIII(?) *At.* *siz* before Imperats. 104, 284; *Tef.* cases noted are *siz*, *sizni*, *sizli*, *sizge*, *sizde*, *sizdin*, *sizler*, *sizlerni*, *sizlerip*, *sizlerke*, *sizlerdin* 268-9; XIV *Muh.* *antum siz* *Mel.* 5, 17; 6, 3; *Rif.* 76; *siz*: *siz* 12, 8; 86; *minikum sizden* 12, 7; 86; a.o.o.: *Çağ.* XV ff. *siz şumâ* 'you', in Ar. *antum San.* 15v. 9; *siz* (1) 2nd Pers. Plur. Pron. *şumâ*; (2) when it is combined with itself it is used predicatively, e.g. *siz siz* 'you are' 252v. 12; *Xwar.* XIV *siz Qutb*, *MN*, *Nahc. passim*: **Kom.** XIV the cases noted are *siz*, *sizni*, *sizli*, *sizge*, *sizden* *CCG*, *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *antum siz Hou.* 50. 8 ff.; *sizlin*, *sizge* *do.* 52, 9-13; XIV *siz antum* *Id.* 52 ('also a Priv. SUFF.'): *Bul.* 16, 16; *sizdin* *do.* 14, 14-15; XV *sizni*: *Kav.* 32, 12; *sizin*, *slzde*, *sizden* *do.* 45, 6-15; *siz Bul.* 39b. 12; other cases *sizni*, *sizge*, *sizden*.

söz very broadly 'anything spoken', the precise translation, 'word, speech, statement', etc., depending on the context; but apparently referring to shorter utterances than *sav*, q.v. Rare before XI; s.i.a.m.l.g. *Türkü* VIII ff. *Irkb* 7, 11 (*sa:v*): Man. (if we have sinned), *sakinçin sözü'n kılınçin* 'by thought, word, or deed' *Chuas.* 96-7; o.o. *do.* 296-7; *M* III 20, 7 (i) (*sa:v*): *Uyg.* VIII *Şu. W* 5 (2 *yaz*-): VIII ff. Bud. *tarni söz sözlemiş kergek* 'he must recite a *dhâramî*' *TT* V 8, 74 (perhaps dittography, the normal phr. in this text is *tarni sözle*-); o.o. VIII *A.25* (tile:-); *X* 26 (*sa:v*): Civ. *beğde sözl yorir* 'his words find favour with the *beğ*' *TT* VII 28, 28; (if he goes on a long journey) *sözke kirür* 'he meets with criticism' *do.* 39 and 51; *bu sözke tanuk* 'the witnesses to this statement are . . .' *Usp.* 6, 6; (I . . . have written this document) *İke-gününin sözince* 'to the dictation of both parties' *do.* 12, 25; *söz* is common in similar contexts in *Usp.*: **Xak.** XI *söz*: *al-kalâm* 'word, speech, statement' *Kaş.* III 124; about 100 o.o.: *KB* *söz* is very common, e.g. *bayat atı birle sözüg başladım* 'I began my exposition with the name of God' 124 (the same verse is interpolated as 1 only in the Vienna MS.); XIII(?) *At.* *söz* occurs about 50 times, e.g. *eşit emdi kaş söz* 'hear now a few words' 21; *Tef.* *söz* 'word, speech', etc. 274; XIV *Muh.* *al-kalâm* *söz Mel.* 84, 14; *Rif.* 190; *Çağ.* XV ff. *söz* ('with -ö-') 25v. 9) *suxn* 'word, speech', etc. *San.* 248r. 12 (and two phr.): **Xwar.** XIII *söz*: ditto *Ali* 5; XIII(?) ditto *Oğ.* 129, 198, etc.: XIV ditto *Qutb* 160, *MN* 3, etc.: **Kom.** XIV ditto; common *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIV *söz* ('with -ö-') *al-kalâm* *Id.* 52; XV *do.* *Kav.* 31, 6; *Tuh.* 31a. 7; **Osm.** XIV ff. *söz* is common in phr., including *söz sav*, until XVI and occurs sporadically later *TTS* I 643; II 841; III 639; IV 707.

Mon. V. SZ-

séz- (*séz*-) s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?) with a rather wide range of meanings 'to perceive'

feel, discern, understand, conjecture', etc.; in SW Az. *séz-*; Osm. *sez-*; Tkm. *sız-* (*sic*); but it seems originally to have meant 'to think' or perhaps 'to doubt', see *séziğ*. (Xak.) XIII(?) *Tef. séz-* (1) 'to feel' (the results of a beating); (2) *a'lamü* 'know' *biily séziğ* 265; Çağ. xv ff. *séz-* (-dl, etc.) *sez- ya'ni zann eyile-* 'to suppose, conjecture' *Vel. 17b* (quoton.); *séz- jahmādin* 'to understand' *San. 251 v. 24* (quotns.). Xwar. xiv *séz-* 'to feel, anticipate' *Qutb 157*; Kom. xiv 'to perceive, become aware of (something)' *sez- CCI, CCG; Gr. 219* (quoton.); Kip. xiv *séz- hadasa* 'to surmise, conjecture' *Id. 52: xv jahima* 'to understand' (*añla-f*) *sez-* (mis-spelt *ser-*) *Kav. 29, 7; araja wa 'alima* 'to know, apprehend' (*bil-f*) *sez- do. 74, 5; hassa'l-xāfir* 'of the mind, to perceive' *sez- Tuh. 17b. 6*; Osm. xiv, xvi 'to feel, perceive; to think, conjecture' *TTS IV 680*.

I sız- 'to melt' (Intrans.) with the implication of consequential dripping or oozing; with extended meanings. Survives in NE *sıs-* 'to ooze' and the like *R IV 661*; SE Tar. *sız-* ditto *R IV 723*; NC Kır. *sız-* 'to ooze gently; to slip away unnoticed; to move at a steady pace'; Kzx. *sız-* 'to slip away unnoticed'; SC Üzb. *sız-* 'to ooze': SW Az., Osm., Tkm. *sız-* ditto.: Çuv. *şār-* 'to urinate' *Ash. XVII 329*. Cf. *erüt-*. Xak. xi *yağ sızdi*: 'the fat (etc.) melted' (*dāba*); and one says *kün sızdi*: (MS. *sızdi*): *badā qarni'l-şams* 'the first rays of the sun appeared'; and one says *sökel sızdi*: 'the invalid lost weight and wasted away' (*indaqqa . . . wa tađā'ala*) *Kaş. II 9* (*sızar, sızmak*); *yağ sızdi*: 'the fat melted'; and one says *olmadın suv sızdi*: 'the water overflowed and dripped (*arıba . . . wa taraşşaha*) from the jar' (etc.); and *kün sızdi*: *dābati'l-şams* 'the sun began to get hot', that is when its rays first appear in the east *III 182* (*sızar, sızmak*): *KB sakınc birle duşman sızıp ölsün-l* 'may (your) enemies waste away with anxiety and die' 944; a.o. 5800: xiv *Muh.(?) dāba sız-* (MS. *sr-*) *Rif. 109* (only); *al-dawabān sızmak* 119 (ditto); (under 'illnesses') *al-dawabān* 'wasting sickness' *sızmak* (MS. *-mek*) 163; Çağ. xv ff. *sız-* (-ip) *sız-*, *ya'ni taraşşuh eyle-* 'to drip, ooze' *Vel. 286* (quoton.); *sız-* (*sic*) *taraşşuh kardan San. 251 v. 24*; Xwar. xiv *sız-* 'to melt'; metaph. 'to waste away, pine' *Qutb 165*; Kom. xiv 'to melt, become liquid' *sız- CCG; Gr. 229* (quoton.); Kip. xiv *sız- dāba* 'to melt', of lead and the like *Id. 57* (and see *erüt-*).

S 2 sız- See *çız-*.

süz- 'to filter or strain (a liquid *Acc.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some extended meanings. Contrast *serme-* which means 'to strain (something *Acc.*) out of (a liquid *Abl.*)'. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *köpüllüğ süzer arıtur uçün* 'because it strains and cleanses the mind' *TT V 26, 98*; o.o. *do. 97* (*turuldur-*), 100 (*2 çuğ*): Civ. *suvın süzüp* 'straining the water' *H I 106*; a.o. *II 8, 38*; Xak. xi ol *suv süzdi*: (MS. in error *süjdi*) 'he strained

(*şaffā*) the water' (etc.) *Kaş. II 9* (*süz-r, süzme:k*); a.o. *I 450, 15* (*süz:tlı*): *KB süz-* is normally used metaph., e.g. *ükütüş isni süzgen* 'clarifying many tasks' 421; *bođun bulğanukın sıyāsāt süzer* 'a sound policy clears up all popular disorders' 2131; (if the people deteriorate, the *beg* disciplines them; if the *beg* deteriorates) *anı kım süzer* 'who is there to put him right?' 5203; o.o. 268, 1856: *süz Muh.(?) şaffā wa rawwaqa* ('to clarify') *xiv-Rif. 111* (only); Çağ. xv ff. *süz- şaf kardan* 'to purify, clarify'; also used in two special idioms; (1) of birds when they fold their wings and glide down to the ground, in Ar. *kusür*; (2) 'to make (the eyes) melting' (*nāzık*) in a state of intoxication or overpowering sleepiness; in these senses *süz-* cannot be used by itself but 'bird' (as the Subject) or 'eyes' (as the Object) must be mentioned *San. 242 v. 1* (quoton.): Xwar. xiv *süz-* 'to look coquettishly' *Qutb 163* (rather dubious); Kom. xiv 'to strain, purify' *süz- CCI, CCG; Gr.*: Kip. xiii *şaffā minal-taşfiya süz- Hou. 40, 15*; xiv *süz-* ('with -ü-') *şaffā'l-mā . . .* (after *süzme*) and one says *közün süzdi*: *ğadā tarfahu* 'he lowered his eyes (coquettishly)' *Id. 52: xv rāqa* 'to clarify' *süz- Tuh. 17a. 13*; *şaffā süz-* (*şarkıt-*) *do. 22b. 13*.

Dis. V. SZD-

D sızit- Caus. f. of **I sız-**; n.o.a.b. Cf. *sızgur-*. (Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *TT VII 22, 17-18*?) see *serit-*): Xak. xi ol *apar yağ sızitti*: 'he urged him to melt (*alā adāba*) the congealed (*al-cāmid*) fat' (etc.) *Kaş. II 305* (*sızitur, sızitma:k*); a.o. *I 374* (*sıdığ*).

D süztür- Caus. f. of *süz-*; s.i.s.m.l., usually as *süzdür-*. Xak. xi ol *suv süztürdi*: 'he ordered someone to strain (or clarify, *bi-taşfiya*) the water' (etc.) *Kaş. II 184* (*süztürür, süztürme:k*).

Dis. SZÇ

ʔF *suza:k* 'village'; pec. to Uyğ. Bud.; no doubt like *kend* a l.-w.; the spelling is fixed by *TT VIII*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *grāma* 'village' *suza:kı TT VIII C.3*; *kend suzak* 'town and village' *U IV 38, 149* (and see note thereon); *Suv. 479, 22*; 528, 4; 531, 19.

Dis. V. SZÇ-

D sızgur- Caus. f. of **I sız-**; 'to melt (something *Acc.*)'; survives in NE Bar., Tel. *sıskur-*; NC Kır. *sızgır-*; SC Üzb. *sızgır-*; SW Osm. *sızır-*. Cf. *sızit-*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *sızgürmiş altun* 'molten gold' *Suv. 28, 14*; a.o. 71, 16; Civ. *sızgürup* 'melt' (and drink on an empty stomach) *H I 19*; Xak. xi *er yağ sızgürdi*: 'the man melted (*adāba*) fat' (etc.); and when fever has emaciated (*nahakat*) an invalid one says *sızgürdi*: *Kaş. II 188* (*sızgürur, sızgürma:k*; verse); xiii(?) *Tef. sızgürmiş* 'molten' (copper) 271; (Çağ. xv ff. *sızgür-* an otherwise unrecorded Caus. f. of **2 sız-** (*çız-*) *San. 252 v. 28*); Xwar. xiv *sızgür-* 'to melt (something)' *Qutb 166*: (Kom. xiv

'to hiss, sizzle' **sızgır-** perhaps belongs here *CCG; Gr.*

Dis. SZG

D **sézizig** Dev. N./A. fr. **séz-**; in the early period almost certainly 'doubt'. Survives as **sezik** in NE Tel.: SE Tar.: NC Kzx. (and in der. fs in Kir. and NW Kk.) generally with the meaning of 'suspicion, apprehension', and the like, in Tar. 'the fancies of a pregnant woman'. Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A M I 19, 11 (ayıf-): Man. **sézizig köpüllerin targaı** 'they restrained (or got rid of) their doubtful thoughts' *TT III 130*: **sézikle:rin targa:rga:lır için** 'in order to restrain (or dissipate) their doubts' *TT VIII H.6*; a.o. *do.* 10; (in a list of harmful emotions) **sézizig** 'doubt' *U II 77, 15; 86, 32*; o.o. *Kuan.* 206, etc.: **Xak. XI sézizig al-zann** 'opinion, conjecture, doubt, suspicion' (a rather imprecise word) *Kaş. I 408*; a.o. *II 152, 4 (séz:zin-)*; **KB barımın muşar sen sézizig tutmağılı** 'I am going away; have no doubt of this' 1090; **wa lıkın sézizim bu ol** 'but this is my doubt' 3823; o.o. 3785, 5408: **Kıp. xv hiss (ün) sezek (sic) Tuh.** 12b. 7 (i.e. 'voice' ün; 'feeling, presentment' **sezek**): **Osm. xv ff. al-zann** (see **Xak.**) is translated **sezizig** in one dict. and **sezi** in another; *al-muxammın* 'an appraiser' **sezizig birle..söz söyleyici kişi** *TTS II 812; IV 679*.

D **süzük** Pass. N./A.S. fr. **süz-**; lit. (of a liquid) 'clarified, strained'; metaph. 'pure, transparent', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. in NE, SE, SC. Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A M I 27, 35 (I **turuk**): Man. **süzüg (sic) köpüllüg** 'with pure thoughts' *TT IX 95*; Bud. Sanskrit *acchāni pāṇiyāni* 'pure waters' **süzök (sic) su:vlarığ** *TT VIII C.6*; üç **ertinde süzük kértgünç köpüllüg** 'having a pure belief in the three jewels' *VII 40, 7*; o.o. *TT V 6, 22* etc. (I **arığ**); 6, 24 (sırıçğa); 22, 42; *VI 361 (I turuk)*; *VII 40, 117; X 24; U II 37, 60-3 (tapçasız), etc.: Civ. *TT I 135 (tığı)*: **Xak. XI süzük su:v** 'blue, clear (al-azraqul'-şafı) water'; also anything clear like a sapphire, etc. is called **süzük** *Kaş. I 389*; **KB süzük ol bu dawlat süzüknı yöler** 'this fortune is pure and supports the pure' 2105; o.o. 973 (eğsü:-), 1521 (édizlik): XIII(?) *Ar. nawādir süzük az bolur* 'pure witticisms are rare' 479, (in 477 'read **sözüg**): *xiv Muh. al-şafı* (of wine, etc.) **süzük** *Mel.* 63, 10 (MS. *sür:ri:h*); 84, 14; *Rif.* 162, 191: **Çağ. xv ff. süzük (spelt) şaf San.** 243r. 21 (quoth.): **Kom. xiv süzük su CCG; Gr.***

D **süzüg**: N.I. fr. **süz-**; 'strainer, filter'. S.i.s.m.l.g., but the cognate N.I. **süzğizig**, with minor phonetic changes, is rather commoner. Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *parisrāvanam* 'strainer' **süzükü (sic) TT VIII C.8**: **Osm. xvi ff. süzgü** 'strainer', in several dicts. *TTS II 859; IV 720*.

D **süzgün** Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **süz-**; lit. 'strained'. Survives in SW Az., Osm. for 'filtered, clarified; (of an eye) melting, languid'. Its application in **Xak.** is obscure, per-

haps to a tree which naturally exudes sap or gum, or is tapped to yield it. **Xak. XI süzgün** 'a kind of mountain tree (*min şacarı'l-cibāl* with black thorns' *Kaş. I 443*).

Dis. V. SZG-

D **sézizik-** Hap. leg.; Emphatic f. of **séz-**; *zanna* is ambiguous, but cf. **sézizig, séz:zin-**; the meaning is prob. as below. **Xak. XI bu ı:şığ apar séziziktım zannantu hüdāl'-amr minhu** 'I suspected him of this affair' *Kaş. II 117 (séziker, sézikme:k; sic)*.

Tris. SZG

D **séziziglig** P.N./A. fr. **sézizig**; apparently both 'feeling doubt, or suspicion' and 'open to doubt or suspicion, dubious, suspect'. Survives only(?) in NW Krum **sezikli** 'hesitant, cautious' *R IV 491*. Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *linābhisaṃkita* 'doubtful' **séziziklig (sic) TT VIII A.18**; o.o. *do. H.6 (erki)*; *TT VI 380 (alkınc)*; *Suv.* 290, 17 (Ikırcgü); *TT X 538; Hüen-ts.* 210, etc.: **Xak. XI KB** (food and drink are very awkward) **séziziglig kışidin yése** 'if one gets them from a dubious character' 2826; (you have lived through the night which has just passed) **keçermü séziziglig künüp** 'will the dubious day which is coming to you (also) pass?' 3633; (XIII?) *Tef. séziziglik (A.N.)* 'doubt' 266).

D **söz:zkine**: Hap. leg.; Dim. f. of **söz-**; the last consonant has one dot above and two below, so **söz:zkiye**; another Sec. f. of **-kine**; is a possible reading. **Xak. XI** (from a love poem) **bérin maşa: söz:zkine**: 'give me one little word' *Kaş. III 359, 7*; n.a.u.c.

D **sézizigsiz** Priv. N./A. fr. **sézizig**; 'free from doubt; not open to suspicion', and more often 'undoubtedly'. N.o.a.b. Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. (if he says this *dhāraṇi*) **sézizigsiz sidi tégme işi küdüğı bütér** 'his ceremony called *siddhi* will undoubtedly be (successfully) completed' *TTV 8, 69-70*; **sézizikséz (sic) VIII A.36**; **sézizigsiz** 'undoubtedly' *U III 26, 11; Hüen-ts.* 1997: **Xak. XI KB sézizigsiz bir ök sen** 'undoubtedly 'Thou art one' 10; o.o. 339 (bir-tem), 2296.—(on the subject of cooks, cf. **séziziglig**) **sézizigsiz yése beğ anıydın asığ** 'if the *beg* can eat without misgivings, he (the cook) is valuable' 2825.

Dis. SZL

D **sızlağ** Dev. N. fr. **sızla-**; 'an ache' and the like. S.i.s.m.l., esp. in NW where the forms are **sızlav/sızlaw**. Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. *H I 165 (kavuk)*: **Xak. XI sızlağ** the word for 'a numb feeling' (*kalāl*) in the teeth when one drinks very cold water or chews ice and feels the cold of it *Kaş. I 464*.

Dis. V. SZL-

D **sızıl-** Pass. f. of **sız-**; strictly speaking irregular since **sız-** 'to melt' is intrans., but seems to mean 'to be melted'. N.o.a.b. **Sızıl-** in **Çağ. xv ff. San.** 252r. 26 and some modern

languages, *RIV* 665, is a Sec. f. of *çizil-* which is not an ancient word. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* (their flesh and bones) *sağ yağ teg sızılıp barrir* 'are melted like butter and disappear' *TMIV* 252, 22; *iki adakinta yağ sızılıp akıp* 'the fat in his two legs is melted and flows away' *U III* 24, 5 (i); (*Xak.?*) *xiv Muh. al-mudâb* 'melted' *sızılmış Mel.* 84, 15; *Rif.* 191.

D süzül- Pass. f. of *süz-*; lit. 'to be strained, clarified'; metaph. 'to be purified' and the like. *S.i.s.m.l.* *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* (he believes in the three jewels and the commandments and) *süzülür* 'is purified' *TT V* 22, 38; (then the 77,000 people in that community, hearing the Buddha's words) *ertihü süzültler* 'were greatly purified' *VI* 303; o.o. *Suv.* 63, 8-9 (*arı-*); *PP* 47, 1; *Xak.* xi *su:v süzüldi*: 'the water (etc.) was clear' (*şafâ*); i.e. Pass. used as Intrans. *Kaş.* II 124 (*süzülür, süzümek*); a.o. *II* 139, 15; *KB bilig birle süzülür bodun bulğakti* 'by knowledge the people's confusion is clarified' 221; *süzülmüş köñül* 'the clarified mind' (very shrewdly said) 3752; o.o. 3632, 4795, 5921 (*bulğa:nük*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *süzül-şâf şudan* 'to become clear, pure', etc.; also used as the Pass. of the two idioms mentioned under *süz-*; *kuş süzüledür* 'the bird folds its wings to glide down' and *köz süzüledür* 'the eye looks blankly', because of intoxication or being woken suddenly *San.* 242v. 14 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv *süzül-* (of the eyes) 'to be used coquettishly' *Qutb* 163.

D sızla- Den. V. fr. *sız*, which survives in NE Alt., Tel. *sıs* (before vowels *sız-*...) 'ache, pain'; 'to ache, to have a sharp pain'. *S.i.s.m.l.g.* except SE, SC w. some phonetic changes. *Xak.* xi *anıp tışi: bu:zdın sızla:dı*: 'his teeth ached (*tavacca'a*) and developed a sharp pain (*naxs*) because of ice or drinking very cold water'; and one says *erniñ süpükki: sızla:dı*: 'the man's bones were acutely painful (*naxasa*) because of a sharp pain (*qarş*) in them' *Kaş.* III 297 (*sızlar:*, *sızla:ma:k*).

D sizle- Den. V. fr. *siz*; 'to address respectfully', i.e. as 'you', not 'thou'. Survives in SC Uzb. *Xak.* xi *Kaş.* III 298 (senle:-); n.m.e.

D sözle- Den. V. fr. *söz*; 'to speak, say'. Like *ay-* (but unlike *tér-*, which could properly only precede or follow a speech in *oratio recta*) it could be used both with and without such a speech. In about XIII for some unexplained reason, possibly to avoid the juxtaposition of *s-* and *-z-* (though such juxtaposition is very common), it became *söyle-* in some languages. Survives in NE *Tuv.* *sögle-*: SE *Türki* *sözle-*: NC *Kır.* *süylö-*; Kzx. *söyle-*: SC Uzb. *sözla-*: NW *söyle-*: SW Az., Osm. *söyle-*; Tkm. *sözle-*. *Türkü* viii ff. *Man.* *teñri nomın sözleser* 'if someone preaches the sacred doctrine' *Chuas.* 72; *neçe sözlemesiğ irinçüñüg söz sözleyürbiz* 'whatever wicked things we say that we should not have said' *do.* 295-6; a.o. *do.* 105-7 (*kikşür-*): *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.-A M I* 15, 1-3 (*ögek*): *Man.* *TT III* 161 (*başık*): *Bud.* *sözle-* is common; (1) by itself, e.g.

belgürti sözleser 'if I speak declaring' (my lineage and family) *PP* 67, 2; a.o. *do.* 73, 5; (2) with an Object, e.g. (if I do not go) **ezüük sözlemiş bolğaymen** 'I shall have told a lie' *U III* 69, 1-2; o.o. *TTIV* 8, 70; *V* 8, 58-9, etc.; (3) before *oratio recta*, e.g. **ötrü Şastrakarı baxşı sözledi** 'then the teacher Şastrakara said', followed by a speech, followed by *tép. TT X* 10-11; a.o.o.; (4) combinations of (2) and (3), e.g. **savlar sözleyü yarıkadı** 'he deigned to say (the following) words' *do.* 216-217; *Civ.* **bu darnıñ özleriniñ sanınça sözlep** 'reciting this *dhâranı* as often as the years of his life' *TT VII* 26, 5-7; **sözleser** follows *oratio recta* *USp.* 77, 15-16: *Xak.* xi **ol mağa: söz sözle:dı: takallama ilayya bi-kalâm** 'he spoke to me' *Kaş.* III 296 (**sözle:r, sözle:mek**); o.o. *I* 402 (tümnen); *III* 208, 14: **KB sözle-** is common, both by itself, e.g. **bilip sözlese** 'if a man speaks with knowledge' 170; and with an Object, e.g. **üküş sözleme söz birer sözle az** 'do not speak a great deal, say little, a word at a time' 172: XIII(?) *At.* **sözle-** is common in both these usages, e.g. **kalı sözleseñ söz bilip sözlegil** 'if you speak, say what you know' 226; *Tef.* **sözle-** is common in both these usages 274: *xiv Muh.* **takallama sözle:-** *Mel.* 20, 12; 24, 9; *Rif.* 100, 106; **kağaba** 'to lie' **yalğın sözle:-** (*sic*) 30, 13; (**ötrükle-**); in margin **yalğın sözle:-** 114: *Çağ.* xv ff. **sözle-** (spelt) **harf zadan wa gustan** 'to speak, say' *San.* 242v. 19 (quotns.): **söyle-** ('with -ö-') **gustan San.** 248v. 21 (perhaps *Rümi*, see **sözle:-**): **Xwar.** XIII **sözle:-söyle-** 'Ali 13: **xiv sözle-** *Qutb* 160: **Kom.** 'to speak' **sözle-** *CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* 224 (quotns.): *Kıp.* XIII **kağaba** (**ötküle-**, ?error for **ötrükle:-**) **ötrük sözle:-**; **Tkm.** **yalğın söyle:-**; **şadaqa** 'to tell the truth' (**kérti: ayıt-**); **Tkm.** **kérşek söyle:-** *Hou.* 36, 4-5; **takallama sözle:-** *do.* 38, 16: **xiv sözle-** ('with -ö-') **takallama** *Id.* 52; **tağadağa** 'to speak, relate' **sözle:-söyle-** *Bul.* 37r.: **xv tahaddağa sözle:-** *Kav.* 8, 16; 38, 1; ditto **sözle-** 38, 3; **qāla** 'to say' **söyle:-** (*MS. söle-*) 31, 14; a.o.o.o.; **tağaddağa sözle-**; **takallama söyle-** *Tuh.* 9a. 6-7; and many o.o. of both forms; in *Tuh.* **qāla** is translated **ayıt-jde-**.

D sızlat- Caus. f. of **sızla-**; *s.i.s.m.l.* *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ.* **sının sızlatır** 'it makes his body ache' *TT VII* 24, 21-2; a.o. *do.* 25, 2 (**I but**): **Xak.** xi **bu:z tışıñ sızlattı:** 'the ice made his teeth numb' (*akalla*), that is that the cold makes his teeth crawl (*ya'xud*... *ji'l-dabib*) as if they ached (*wacca'a*) or ants crawled (in them); also used of cold water when one puts a hand in it and experiences a feeling of cold *Kaş.* II 346 (**sızlatu:r, sızlatma:k**).

D sızlet- Caus. f. of **sizle-**; survives in SC Uzb. **Xak.** xi and one says **men anı: sızlettim** 'I ordered (someone) to address him respectfully' (*bi-xitābi'l-akābira*) *Kaş.* II 347 (**sizletü:rmen, sızletme:k**; after **senlet-** and not in its proper place).

D sözlet- (**sözlet-**) Caus. f. of **sözle-**; *s.i.s.m.l.* w. the same phonetic changes. **Xak.**

x1 ol meni: sözletti: 'he urged me to speak' (*alâ'l-kalâm*) *Kaş. II* 346 (sözletür, sözletmek): *Çağ. xv ff. sözlet- (-keli, sic) söylet- Fel. 295; sözlet-/sözleştür- mađkür säxtan wa guyâ kardan* 'to have (something) stated, to order to speak' *San. 243r. 15* (quotn.): *Xwar. xiv sözlet-* ditto *Qutb 161*.

D sözlen- Refl. f. of **sözle-**; s.i.s.m.l. as **sözlen-** or **söylen-** 'to be said; to talk to oneself, grumble'. **Xak. x1 ol sözin mağa: sözlendi:** *takallama wa ađhara li ba'd kalâmihî* 'he spoke and clarified some of his remarks to me' *Kaş. II* 247 (sözlenür, sözlenmek; sic): *KB tili birle yalñuk sözi sözlenür* 'a man speaks for himself with his tongue' 275.

D süzlün- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **süzül-**, used as Intrans. **Xak. x1 su:v süzlündi:** 'the water (etc.) was clear' (*safâ*) *Kaş. II* 247 (süzlünür, süzlünmek).

D sözleş- Recip. f. of **sözle-**; 'to converse'. S.i.a.m.l. as **sözleş-** or **söyleş-**. **Türkü viii inim Kül Tegin birle: sözleşdimiz** 'my younger brother Kül Tegin and I discussed (the situation)' *I E* 26, *II E* 21: viii ff. **Man.** (for two days and nights the sacred King and the Hearers) **savlarığ sözleşdiler** 'exchanged remarks' *TT II* 6, 28: **Uyg. viii ff. Chr. tęp sözleşdiler** 'they said to one another' (after a speech in *oratio recta*) *U I* 8, 8: **Bud. Sanskrit analapanno** 'without conversing' **sözleşme:đin TT VIII C.11; öpñ öpñ sözleşme:kke** 'by various conversations' *do. G.14: Civ. [gap] inça sözleşdimiz* 'we discussed (the matter) in this way' *Usp. 108, 5; satıđ kümüşin inça sözleşdimiz* 'we discussed the sale price in the following way' *do. 109, 3-4: Xak. x1 ol meniñ birle: sözleşdi: takallama ma'i* 'he conversed with me'; originally **sözleşdi: Kaş. II** 215 (**sözleşür, sözleşme:k**); **kişi: sözleşü: yıldışu:** 'people (get to know one another) by conversing (*bi'l-takallum*), animals by smelling one another' *III* 104, 17: **xiii(?) Tef. sözleş-/söz sözleş-** 'to converse' 274: **xiv Muh. tahâdâta** 'to converse' **sözleş-** *Mel. 42, 6; Rif. I* 33; **yataqâwâlin** 'they say to one another' **sözleştiler** 42, 10 (*Rif.* corrupt): **Çağ. xv ff. sözleş-** (-ti) **söyleş-** *Vel. 295; sözleş- 'to converse (*mukâlama kardan*) with one another' *San. 243r. 7* (quotns.); **söyleş-** ditto 249r. 2 (quotn., *Fuđüli*, which suggests that this should have been described as *Rîmi*): **Xwar. xiv sözleş-** ditto *Qutb 160: Kip. xv* (in a para. on the Recip. Suff. -ş-) (for *takallama* or *tahâdâta* you say **sözle-** or **söyle-** and) for *takallama söyleş-* (MS. *söyleş-*) *Kav. 70, 2-3; söyleşmeke kelir-mi seş* (sic) 'have you come for a conversation?' (*bi'l-tahâdu!*) *Tuh. 60a. 4-5*.*

D süzlüş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **süzül-**, expressing joint Intrans. state. **Xak. x1 su:vlar kamuğ süzlüşdi: taşafat'l-miyâ** 'the waters were all clear' *Kaş. II* 215 (süzlüşür, süzlüşme:k).

Tris. V. SZL-

D sözletil- Pass. f. of **sözlet-**; n.o.a.b. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit ukâ** 'uttered' **sözletil-miş e:rm:e:z TT VII A.44** (sic; inexplicable mistranslation): **Xwar. xiv sözletil-** 'to be uttered' *Qutb 161*.

Dis. SZM

D süzme: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **süz-**; lit. 'something strained or clarified'. S.i.s.m.l., usually for 'curds, cheese' or 'skim milk'; thus **SE Türki süzme:** **NC Kir. süzmö;** **Kzx. süzbe:** **SC Uzb. suzma:** **NW Kk., Nog. süzbe;** **Kaz. süzme:** **SW Az., Tkm. süzme,** but **Osm. süzme** means 'strained, filtered'. **Xak. x1 süzme:** *al-hâlün* 'curds' *Kaş. I* 433: **Çağ. xv ff. süzme** (spelt) *şarâb şâf xâliš* 'clear pure wine' (or 'beverage')? *San. 243r. 21: Kip. xiv süzme:* *al-râwûğ* 'a strainer' (sic, ?error); and **süzme:** *ğadıđ* 'languishing'; one says **süzme: közlü:** 'with languishing eyes' *İd. 52* (and see **süz-:** xv (VU) *muşabbaha* 'a kind of sweetmeat' (*Hava*) **süzme Tuh. 34a. 7;** (in 32a. 1 one of the translations of *laban* 'milk' is **süzmell**).

Dis. V. SZN-

D sézün- Refl. f. of **séz-**; survives as **sezin-** in some NE languages for 'to have a feeling (about something), to suspect' and **SW Osm.** for 'to be aware, or conscious of (something); to have an inkling'. *Kaş.*'s translation is ambiguous, see **sézik-**. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud.** (**Hüen-tsang** consulted a soothsayer and) **sézinmişin ayıtdı inça tęp** 'asked him about his doubtful (point) speaking as follows' *Hüen-ts. 20-1: Xak. xi ol apar séziğ sézindi: zanna lahu zann* 'he had a suspicion of him(?)' *Kaş. II* 152 (**sézünür, sézinmek**); a.o. *I* 419, 10 (**tuzğu:** **xiii(?) Tef. sézin-** seems to mean 'to think, to have a feeling that' (**kim**) 266; **sizin-** 'to be patient', 268, seems rather to be **sézin-** 'to be doubtful'.

D süzün- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **süz-**. The translation is doubtful; **özziçe:** suggests that it should be simply 'the man strained water for himself'; without that word the translation would be appropriate. **Xak. xi er özziçe: su:v süzündi:** 'the man pretended to strain (*annahu yuşaffâ*) water for himself' *Kaş. II* 151 (**süzünür, süzünmek**).

Tris. SZN

PUD saziñç: Hap. leg.; this word is in a small section for words ending in **-nç-** and a vowel; it follows **tutunç:** under the cross-heading **T**, and the cross-heading **Z**, but precedes **karinça;** which suggests that the **Z** and the **-z-** are errors for **R** and **-r-**; there is in fact a possible etymological link w. **sarin-**. There is no widely distributed word for 'gypsum' in Turkish. **Xak. xi saziñç: ta:şı: al-şuhrûc** 'gypsum' *Kaş. III* 375.

D süzündi: Hap. leg.; Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **süzün-**. **Xak. x1 süzündi: su:v** 'water which

has been thoroughly clarified' (*şuffiya kaṭīra(n)*)
Kaş. I 449; a.o. 450, 20.

D *süzünlüg* (*süzünlük*) Hap. leg.; A.N. fr. *süzün-*; 'purity'(?). *Türkü VIII* (all the gods came down to fight the demons) *süzünlügün Chus. I* 2.

PU?C *sö:zeṅri*: Hap. leg.; in a note in *Kaş. III* 389 it is said that there cannot in Turkish

be two consecutive consonants of which one is *ŋ* unless the other is a liquid (*harfu'l-dalāqa*), that is *l* or *r*, and this 'rare word' is quoted as an example. The only vowel sign is a *damma* on the *īn*. There is no good morphological explanation of the word, but it might be a compound of *sö:z* and an abbreviated Dev. N. fr. *aṅra-* 'to scream'. *Xak. XI* *sö:zeṅri: kişi: al-insānu'l-mihdār* 'an incoherent, delirious man' *Kaş. III* 389.

Preliminary note. *It is reasonably certain that, apart fr. onomatopoeics and interjections, which are in a class by themselves, no pure Turkish word originally began with ş-. The other words listed below are either words in which the ş- is a Sec. f. of s-, or less often ç- or t-, or words of a kind which are likely to have been borrowed fr. some foreign language, Chinese, Tokharian, or some Iranian dialect.*

MON. ŞA

F şa: Hap. leg.; perhaps a Chinese l.-w. **Xak. XI şa:** the word for a parti-coloured (*ablaq*) bird resembling a heron (*mâliku'l-hazin*); it has the nickname **erdemsiz şa:** that is 'a bird without merit' (*lâ manqaba fihî*) because it always flies close to the ground *Kaş. III 211*.

F şî: Hap. leg.; Chinese l.-w. **Xak. XI şî:** an exclamation used in greeting the kings of China; it is the equivalent of the Ar. phrase *abayta'l-la'n* 'you have rejected (or averted) the curse (or rebuke?)' *Kaş. III 211*.

S şu:şü: See çu:çü:

Mon. ŞB

PU şa:b Hap. leg. ?; onomatopoeic more or less syn. w. çap, q.v. **Xak. XI anî: şa:b şa:b boyunla:dı:** *şafa'ahu bi-şavet badâ minhu* 'he hit him a resounding blow on the back of the neck'; and one says **ol ka:ğunuğ şa:b şa:b yé:di:** 'he ate the melon smacking his lips' (*bi-şib wa tamañtuğ*); also used when one eats anything juicy like a peach; this word agrees with Ar., because *al-şib* is *şavtu'l-maşâfir* 'the sound made by a camel's lips' *Kaş. III 145*.

PU?F şap Hap. leg.; if not a mere interjection an abbreviation of **şa:bü:k**, q.v. Cf. *zep zep*. **Xak. XI şap harf ta'cil** 'an interjection of urgency', like Ar. *hallâ*; hence one says **şap kel** 'come quickly' *Kaş. I 319*; a.o. *do. (1 bat)*.

F şa:v Hap. leg.; no doubt a local word, prob. Iranian. **Xak. (?) XI şa:v** 'a plant like soap-wort (*al-hurd*) in Uç with which clothes are washed' (*yurhad*) *Kaş. III 155*.

Dis. ŞBG

F şa:bü:k Hap. leg.; corruption of Pe. *şâbü:k*, same meaning. **Xak. XI açığılığ er şa:bü:k karıma:s** 'a prosperous man does not grow old quickly' (*sari'an*) *Kaş. I 147*, 5; n.m.e.

S şöblk See çöblk.

Dis. ŞBN

PU?F şabıñ 'a sledge-hammer'; n.o.a.b.; the second vowel is *kasra* in the main entry, *fatha* in the other. The suggestion that (VU) **boğ** is an abbreviation of this word is not plausible. Prob. an Iranian l.-w. **Çiğil XI şabıñ al-mirzabba** 'a sledge-hammer' *Kaş. III 369*; a.o. *III 354 (boğ)*.

F *şabnu:y See şanbu:y.

Dis. V. ŞBŞ-

PUSD şuvşat- (*şuvşat-*) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *şuvşa:-*. **Xak. XI ol meniğ kulakka: sö:z şuvşattı:** 'he urged someone to whisper a word (*man haynama bi-kalâm*) in my ear' *Kaş. II 337 (şuvşatur, şuvşatmak)*.

PUSD şuvşaş- (*şuvşaş-*) Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *şuvşa:-*. **Xak. XI ol anıñ birle: şuvşadı:** 'he whispered a secret word (*haynama . . . bi-kalâm xafi*) with him' *Kaş. II 350 (şuvşasur, şuvşasma:k)*.

Mon. ŞD

F şad Iranian l.-w. in a form not found in any known dialect, but cognate to Saka *šao*, Sogdian 'şfyš, Pe. *šāh*, ultimately der. fr. Old Pe. *ššāyāšīya*. In Turkish the title, ranking prob. next after *xağan* and bestowed by the *xağan* on some close relative, younger brother or son, often carried with it the duty of ruling part of the *xağan's* dominions, so that 'viceroys' is perhaps the nearest English equivalent, but not an exact translation. In Turkish, apart fr. one occurrence in Uyğ. and a very dubious one in O. Kir., *Mal. 2, 1*, pec. to Türkü, but various Turkish *şads* are mentioned in the Chinese records, the word being transcribed *sha, shē, or ch'a*, see *Chavannes, Documents sur les Tou-kiue (Turcs) occidentaux*, St. Petersburg, 1900, p. 320. Cf. *yabğu:*. **Türkü VIII tört yegirmi: yaşımka: Tarduş boğun üze şad ertim (II olurtım)** 'in my 14th year I was assumed the post of) *şad* over the Tarduş people' *I E 17, II E 15*; (with my younger brother Kül Tëgin and) **ekî: şad birle:** 'the two *şads*' *I E 27 (II E 22)*; (the Türgëş *xağan* and his army attacked) **xağanı:n yabğu:sı:n şadı:n anta: ölü:rtim** 'I killed their *xağan*, *yabğu:*, (and *şad* there' *II E 28*; **uluğı: şad erti:** 'their (the 700 men's) headman was a *şad*' *T 5*; **şad atığ anta: bérınış** 'he gave him the title of *şad* there' *Oğın 6*; o.o. *I N 11*; *I E 14, II E 12*; *T 31, 41*, etc.; Uyğ. VIII **ekî: oğlıma: yabğu: şad at bértim** 'I gave my two sons the title of *yabğu:* and *şad* respectively' *Şu. E 7*.

PU?F şat n.o.a.b.; prob. a l.-w. **Xak. XI şat al-cur'a** 'bravery'; hence one says **anıñ ne:**

şatı: ba:r 'what bravery has he got?', implying that he has none ('alâ tarîqî'l-inkâr) Kaş. I 320: KB meniş söylegüñ özüñ yok şatı 'I do not myself dare to speak' 776.

VUF şut Hap. leg.; prob. an Iranian or Indian l.-w. Xotan xı şut: al-nicâr 'origin, root' Kaş. III 120.

Dis. ŞDA

?F şatu: 'ladder, staircase'; almost certainly a l.-w. of unknown origin. A l.-w. in Mong. (Kow. 1446, *Haltod* 359) and Pe., see *Doerfer* III 1320; survives in NE Tuv. çada: SE Türki şatı/şatu Shaw; şota BŞ; şote şaring: NC Kir. şatı; Kzx. şatı: ŞC Uzb. şotı; in Kom. and Kıp. fr. xiv onwards the word for 'ladder' was ağınğaç, now obsolete; most other modern languages use başğıç, not an old word, or l.-w.s. See bağna: Uyğ. viii ff. Man. TT III 46-7 (billiglig): Xak. xı KB şatu kördüm ellig anı bağnası 'I saw a ladder with fifty rungs' 6033: Çağ. xv ff. şatu (spelt) *nardubân* 'ladder, staircase' San. 259r. 20 (quotn.).

VUF şotı: Hap. leg.; meaning uncertain; the Ar. translation is unvocalized and the last letter undotted. Brockelmann suggests either *al-şabat* 'spider' or *al-şibitt* 'aniseed'; another possibility is *al-şabab* 'young sheep or bovine'. Kaş. is no doubt right in describing it as 'non-Turkish'. Xak. xı şotı: *al-şabat*(?) *luğa gayy aşlıya* 'not originally Turkish' Kaş. III 218.

Tris. ŞDB

VUF şadapıt n.o.a.b.; prob. a title of some kind compounded of şad and (VU) apıt, perhaps meaning 'the entourage of the şad' or the like. Türkü viii (listen to me all of you, my younger brothers, sons, united clan and people) berye: şadapıt begler yırıya: tarxat buyruk begler 'the şadapı:ts and begs on the right (or to the south), the tarxans ministers and begs on the left (or to the north)' I S 1; Türkü amtı: begler késre: Tarduş begler Kül Çor başlayı: ulayı: şadapıt begler, öñre Tölis begler Apa: Tarxan başlayı: ulayı: şadapı:ıt] begler 'now the Türkü begs, to the west the Tarduş begs, all the şadapı:ts and begs with Kül Çor at their head, to the east the Tölis begs, all the şadapı:ts and begs with Apa: Tarxan at their head' IIN 13-14.

Dis. ŞDG

VUF şütük Hap. leg.; no doubt like all Turkish words for 'ink' a l.-w. Cf. mekke. Xak. xı şütük 'ink' (*al-dawāt*) which is made from the horns of oxen and the like; şütük saka:l *al-kawsac* 'having a thin beard', a metaph. use of the word Kaş. I 390.

Dis. V. ŞDL-

PUD?F şatlan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. şat; spelt *şatlan-* in the MS., but as it is placed between söglün- and kartan- it must begin w. ş-. In the Ar. translation *ictara'a* is Brockelmann's emendation of the inappropriate

ihtazā in the MS. Çigil xı of bu: ışka: şatlandı: 'he showed bravery (*ictara'a*) in this affair' Kaş. II 248 (şatlanur, şatlanmak).

Mon. ŞG

F şık l.-w. fr. Chinese *shih* (*Giles* 9,964; *Pulleyblank*, Middle Chinese *zyek*), lit. 'a stone'; as a measure of capacity 'ten pecks' (*tou*, kürl:, q.v.), conventionally 24 bushels. Pec. to Uyğ Civ., where it is fairly common and often transcribed *şık*. It occurs in two contexts: (1) as a measure of capacity; (2) as a measure of land, based on the amount of seed required to sow it. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. bir şık üyür bir böz 'one measure of millet and one (roll of cloth) USp. 31, 9; o.o. do. 32, 12 and several occurrences in *Fam. Arch.*—tört şık yerimni 'my land requiring 4 measures (10 bushels) of grain' 15, 4; a.o. 28, 3-4 (anuk); in this usage it alternates with kürl:, e.g. yéti kürlig yerimni 'my land requiring 7 pecks of grain' 15, 3.

Dis. ŞGL

VUF şuğlu: Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w., perhaps Chinese. Cf. şupla: Xak. xı şuğlu: 'inabu'l-'alab 'garden nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*' ('foxes' grapes) Kaş. I 431.

Tris. V. ŞGL-

D şağıla:- See çağıla:-.

Dis. ŞGS

E şaksı See sakız Uyğ. Civ.

Mon. ŞG

F şük 'quiet, silent, still'; l.-w. fr. Sogdian *šwk*, see Benveniste in *Journal asiatique*, 236, Pt. 2 (1948), p. 184. Survives only(?) in SE Tar., Türki RIV 1108. Uyğ. viii ff. Chr. ol yultuz tepremedin şük turdı 'the star stood still without moving' U I 6, 8-9: Bud. tırmedin şük bolup 'becoming silent and speechless' U II 31, 50-1; a.o. U III 51, 8: Civ. şük tur TT I 223: Xak. xı şük *kalima iskat* 'a word calling for silence'; the Turks say şük tur 'be silent' Kaş. I 335: KB nelük şük tururšen 'why are you silent?' 957; o.o. 1018, 3476 (kurit-): Xwar. xiii(?) şük bolup uyup turdı 'he became silent and slept' Öğ. 136.

Tris. ŞGR

?SD şekirtük Hap. leg. as such, but one of a number of words with similar meanings beginning w. ç-, which suggests that this word also originally began with ç-. They seem to be Dev. N.s fr. onomatopoeic V.s, in most cases çatla-: (çatıla:-). The closest parallel is SW Osm. çekirdek 'pip; seed; fruit-stone'. Xak. xı şekirtük *al-justuq* 'pistachio nut' Kaş. I 507: (Çağ. xv ff. çatlağuç 'Pistacia terebinthus, the fruit of the terebinth tree' San. 205r. 8: Kom. xiv çatlawuk 'hazel nut' CGI; Gr.: Kıp. xiii *al-fustuq wa'l-bunduq* ('hazel nut') and all nuts that crack (*al-mukassarāt*) çetle:ylık, a word compounded from the noise which they make when cracked Hou. 8, 3:

xiv (after *çatla-*) hence *al-bunduq* is called *çetlewük* *Id.* 42: Osm. xvi ff. *çitlamuk/çatlağuş/çitlenbik* '*Pistacia terebinthus*' *TT S II* 213).

Mon. ŞL

şal şul Hap. leg.; quasi-onomatopoeic. **Xak.** x1 'a clumsy fellow' (*al-avraqi'l-yad*) is called şal şul eñliğ *Kaş. I* 336.

Tris. ŞLS

F şala:şu: Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w., perhaps a Chinese phr. **Xak.** x1 şala:şu: 'a kind of Chinese woven fabric' (*nasicu'l-Şin*) *Kaş. I* 446.

Dis. ŞMN

VUF şımnu: l.-w. fr. Sogdian *şmnw*, which ultimately goes back to Avestan *ayrō mainyū* 'evil spirit', Pahlavi/Persian *Ahriman*. In Turkish the Sogdian spelling is preserved but the Christian Sogdian form *şmanu* suggests that the first vowel was -i-; see W. B. Henning, *Mitteliranisch*, p. 66, in *Handbuch der Orientalistik*, Section I, Vol. IV *Iranistik*, Pt. I *Linguistik*; Leiden-Cologne, 1958. The word is fairly common in Uyğ., meaning 'devil, demon, evil spirit'. N.o.a.b.; cf. **yék.** **Türkü** VIII ff. **añı:ğ kılınçlı:ğ şmnu:** 'the wicked demon' *Toy. IIIv.* 2-4 (*ETY II.* 178); **Man.** ditto *Chuas. I* 18: **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **Man.-A şmnuğ** (*Acc.*) *M I* 19, 12; a.o.o. **Man. şmnu küçine kopuğ uğay** 'by the power of the devil he will be able to do everything' *M II* 5, 10-11: **Bud. şmnu** is common; in *Suv.* 429, 13 (a very late MS.) apparently spelt **şamnu:** **Civ. şmnu** (*sic*) **yekler TT VII** 28, 23 (also a late MS.).

Tris. ŞMS

F şamu:şa: Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w. **Xak.** x1 şamu:şa: *al-hulbatu'llađi yu'kal* 'edible fenugreek' *Kaş. I* 446.

Mon. ŞN

F şeñ the Chinese word *shēng* (*Giles* 9,879), a liquid measure conventionally translated 'pint'. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **Bud.** (if in the course of trade I have deceived with balances, scales, foot and inch measures) **şeñin kavın** 'pints and one-tenth pints' (etc.) *U II* 77, 26; o.o. *do.* 86, 43; *TT IV* 10, 5; *Suv.* 135, 9.

Dis. ŞNB

PUF şanbu:y (*şabnu:y*) Hap. leg.; entered in the section headed *fa'la:* for words ending in -y, under the cross-heading B for the penultimate consonant, which confirms the spelling *şanbu:y*, but prob. a metathesis of *şabnu:y*. No doubt an Iranian l.-w., syn. w. Pe. *şabnišin*, lit. 'evening session'. Cf. **kestem.** **Gancak** x1 **şanbu:y ism li-di'yāfa yutaxxād layla(n) li-şurb hađarū min da'wa usrā** 'the word for a drinking party at night (for guests) who have come on from another party' *Kaş. III* 239.

Dis. ŞNG

S şünük See çünük.

Dis. ŞNL

VUF şuğla: Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w., prob. Chinese. Cf. **şuğlu:** **Xak.** x1 **şuğla:** *al-du'būb* 'the root of an esculent plant which is peeled and eaten' (*Lane*); it is a plant in the Arğu: country of which the root is dug up (*yunbaş aştulu*) and eaten *Kaş. III* 379.

Mon. ŞR

S şar şar an onomatopoeic which survives in NE Tel.; SW Osm. **şar/şar şar** 'an onomatopoeic for the sound of running water' *R IV* 950; *Red.* 1108; no doubt, as *Kaş.* says, a Sec. f., but not exactly syn. w. **1 çar**, q.v. **Xak.** x1 **şar şar** 'an onomatopoeic (*hikāya*) for the sound of falling heavy rain'; also for the noise made by any liquid (*māyi*); the ş- is changed from ç- *Kaş. I* 324.

F şir See sir.

F şor 'salt, salty'; an Iranian l.-w., cf. Pe. *şōr*, which s.i.s.m.l. as a l.-w. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **Bud. yay yēsünler şor açığ** 'let them eat salty and sour (food) in the summer' *Suv.* 591, 18: **Civ. TT VIII** 1.12 (*çivşa:ğun*), 19: (**Xak.?**) xiv *Rbğ.* **sunıg açığ şori** 'the bitter, salt (taste) of the water' *R IV* 1027.

Mon. ŞŞ

S 1 şı:ş See 1 sı:ş.

S 2 şı:ş See 2 sı:ş.

Mon. V. ŞŞ-

S şeş- See seş-.

S sış- See sış-.

Dis. ŞŞD

(S)D şeşüt (*seşüt*) Dev. N./A. fr. seş-; lit. 'loose, untied'. Mistranscribed *şasut* by Arat, presumably owing to a false etymology fr. *sa:ş-; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 **KB saçım boldı soñkur tüşi teg şeşüt** 'my hair has become dishevelled, like a falcon's plumage' (and my beard withered like the summer flowers) 5639; (my hair has become withered like the summer flowers, and my beard) şeşüt (like a falcon's plumage) 5697.

Dis. V. ŞŞD-

S şeştür- See seştür-.

Dis. ŞŞG

S şışek See tişek.

Dis. V. ŞŞL-

S şeşil- See seşil-.

Dis. ŞŞR

VUF şışır no doubt a l.-w.; in *Suv.*, *R.* translated it 'crystal' on the basis of the Chinese original. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **Bud. şışır** *Suv.* 515, 17 (see *sata:*); **Civ.** (for ... *sıtr*, 3 *bakar* I bought) **sekiz şışır** 'eight crystal (beads?)' *Fam. Arch.* 19.

Y

Preliminary note. It can be shown by the study of Turkish loan-words in certain languages and some other evidence (see Studies, p. 124, etc.) that some words which began with *y-* in VIII had earlier begun with *ǵ-* or *ñ-*; where such evidence is available the original initial is added in brackets after the word. Words with initial *y-* have undergone exceptionally large phonetic changes in modern times; in most NE languages the *y-* has become *c-*, *ç-*, or some cognate sound, in NC, some NW languages, and SW Tkm. *c-* or *j-*, while in other languages, esp. SW Az., Osm., the *y-* has been elided, esp. fr. words beginning w. *y1-ly1-*. On the other hand in Xak. and one or two other languages a prosthetic *y-* was added to some words beginning w. vowels, esp. *1-ǵ1-*. There is, however, seldom any difficulty in determining the original forms of such words.

Mon. YA

1 ya: 'bow' (weapon); s.i.a.m.l.g. w. some aberrant forms; NE ya, *ça*, *çağ* (Khak. *ca:cax/oxça*): SE ya: NC Kir. *ca*; Kzx. *jak*: SC Uzb. *yoy*: NW Kk. *jay*; Kaz. *ceya*; Kumyk *jaya*; Nog. *yay*: SW Az., Osm. *yay*; Tkm. *yay*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *Man.-uig. Frag.* 401, 7 (*kur-*): Man. *TT IX* 79 (2 *kiriş*): Bud. *U III* 55, 4 etc. (*kur-*): Civ. *TT I* 162 (*at-*): Xak. XI ya: *al-qaws* 'bow' *Kaş. III* 215; o.o. *I* 360 (*bağır*), etc. (about 30): *KB* ya 'the constellation Sagittarius' 140; ya 'the bow' (crooked, as opposed to the arrow, straight) 371; a.o. 65 (*kur-*): XIII(?) *At.* 462 (*kur-*): *Tef. ya/yay* 'bow; bow-shot' 130-5; XIV *Muh. al-qaws ya: Mel.* 5, 7; 11, 2; *Rif.* 75, 84; ditto *ya:y* 11, 7; 17, 4; 23, 11 (*kur-*); 71, 6; 79, 6 ('Sagittarius'); 85, 95, 105, 173, 183; *Çağ.* xv ff. ya (1) *kamān* 'bow', also called *yay San.* 324v. 25 (quoth.); reverse entry 340v. 25; *Xwar.* XIII(?) ya 'bow', common in *Oğ.*: XIV ditto *Qub* 63; *MN* 272, etc.: Kom. XIV ditto *CCĪ, CCG*; *Gr.* 109 (quothns.): Kip. XIII *al-qaws ya: Hou.* 13, 16; 24, 7; XIV ditto *Īd.* 90; xv *al-qaws ya:y Kav.* 64, 1; *Tuh.* 29b. 1: Osm. XIV to XVI (only) ya 'bow' *TTS I* 762; *II* 971; *III* 746; *IV* 821.

2 ya: an Exclamation or Interjection; *yā* means 'O!' in Ar. and 'or' in Pe.; both meanings occur in modern Turkish languages; the second, noted as early as Xak. XI *KB* 912, is certainly a l.-w.; the first is noted early enough to show that it is not merely an Ar. l.-w., though it may now have converged w. that word. *Kaş.*'s first meaning is Hap. leg. Uyğ. VIII ff. Chr. ya *amti amrak oğlanlarım* 'now, O my kindly children' *U I* 5, 3; Xak. XI ya: *harf inkār ka'l-awwal* 'an exclamation signifying dissent', like

the preceding (word, wa: q.v.) *Kaş. III* 215; ya:h an Exclamation (*harf*) meaning 'yes' (*na'am*); this is the answer to one who says at *tut* 'hold the horse'; the respondent answers ya:h 'yes' *III* 118 (followed by a long para. regarding the status of *h* in Turkish, the gist of which is that it is not a Turkish sound and that in Mon.s like this it is merely an orthographical device, and in words like *ū:hl*: 'owl' a Sec. f. of -*ğ-*); see also *yamu*: XIII(?) *At. ya dōst* 'O friend' 82 (and occurrences of *yā* 'or'): (*Çağ.* xv ff. ya . . . (2) a word used for 'or' (*dar maqām-i tardid*), and shared with Pe. *San.* 324v. 27: Kip. xv *immā* 'or' is represented by *ya*; one says *ya munu alir seņ* (*sic*) *ya munu* 'are you taking this or that?'; *ya* is an Ar. (*sic*) word used by the Turks *Tuh.* 81b. 2.

S *y1*: See 1; Xak.

S *y1*: See *y1ğ1*; Xak.

1 yu: Exclamation; Atalay says the word survives w. this meaning in SW xx Anat., but *SDD* 1548 mentions it only as meaning 'Hi!'. Xak. XI *y1* you: an Exclamation (*harf*) used by a woman when she is ashamed of something ('*inda'l-istihyā' mina'l-l-şay'*) *Kaş. III* 215.

PU?F 2 *yu*: seems to occur (other explanations based on the assumption that the Suff. is -1 not -s1 are possible) in two phr. in Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *yusim şinjürgil H I* 153 and (PU) *tinbar yusi do.* 163; a meaning 'juice' would suit the context, 'suck out the juice' and 'the juice of *tinbar*'. If so prob. a Chinese l.-w.

Mon. V. YA-

**ya-*: See 3 *yak-*, *yal-*, 1 *yan-*, *yaru-*.

yé-: (?*ǵ-*) 'to eat', with several metaph. and extended meanings. C.i.a.p.a.l. w. phonetic changes. The form of *yémîş* 'fruit', q.v., as a l.-w. in Hungarian suggests that the initial was originally *ǵ-*, but the resemblance to Mong. *ide-* 'to eat' is prob. fortuitous. *Türkü* VIII *keyik yéyü*: (*sic*) *tavişgan yeyü*: (*sic*) 'eating gazelles and hares' *T 8*: VIII ff. *yaş yépen* 'eating grass' *Irkb* 17; o.o. *do.* 3 (*sev-*), 37, 46: Man. *yédimiz erser* 'if we have misappropriated' *Chuas.* 113 (*urunçak*): Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *neçke teğ1 beş teņri kücin yémese* 'to the extent that they fail to participate in the strength of the five gods' *M I* 16, 16-18; [gap] *yédiler ölürdiler* 'they ate and killed' *do.* 20, 10: Bud. *yédimiz yuñ-ladımız erser* 'if we have devoured and used' (the food, drink, and other goods of religious communities) *TT IV* 6, 38; *yép yuñlap* (our ancestral property) *U III* 81, 14; *nomluğ ta-yakığ aşağuda yegüde* (*sic*) 'in partaking (Hend.) of the support of the true doctrine'

TT V 24, 52-3; o.o. *U II* 32, 56; *III* 63, 2 etc.: Civ. [gap] **yemiş** (so spelt) **ke:rek** 'he must eat' *TT VIII* 1.19; o.o. *H I* 63, etc.: **Xak. XI er aş yé:di**: 'the man eat (*akala*) the food' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 67 (**yér**, **yé:me:k**); **ol aş yé:di**: 'he ate the food' (etc.); in **Yapa:ku**, **beg kiş:i:ni yé:di**: 'the *beg* destroyed (*ahlaka*) the man's property and despoiled it' (*atalafahu*) *III* 249 (**yér**, **yé:me:k**); over 20 o.o. usually translated *akala*: **KB yé-** is common both in a lit. and a metaph. sense, e.g. **baş:ı:ni yéyür** 'it will eat your head' 164; (how many good men) **yédi bu cihan** 'has this world devoured' 279; **yér sakınç** 'he will suffer anxiety' 913; **berge yér** 'he will get a beating' 2296; o.o. 724, 966, 3522 (evin, etc.): XIII(?) *At. yé-* (some MSS. occasionally **ye-**) is common; usually lit., e.g. **başal yér** 'eating onions' 162; also metaph., e.g. **bilğisizlik iře kanı xayr yédi** 'where could one enjoy good fortune in the midst of ignorance?' 122; *Tef. yé-* 'to eat' 149; *xiv Muh. akala yé-*: *Mel.* 14, 18; 16, 16; 23, 5; *Rif.* 91, 94, 104; *al-akl yé:me:k* 34, 7; 119; *Çağ.* xv ff. **yé** (-p, etc.) *ye- Vel.* 413 (quotn.); **yé-xıwırdan** 'to eat' (also metaph.) *San.* 352v. 23 (quotns.): **Xwar. XIII ye-** 'to eat' *Ali* 29, etc.: XIII(?) **yé-** ditto *Oğ.* 23, etc.: **XIV yé-** 'to eat' *Qutb* 77; 'to enjoy' *MN* 66: *Kom.* xiv 'to eat' **ye-CCG**; *Gr. (CCJ) aşı:*); **Kıp. XIII akala ye-** (**jaşı:**-) *Hou.* 43, 9; *xiv ye: kül*; *Perf. yedi: akala İd.* 90; *akala ye-Bul.* 21v.: *xv ditto ye- Kav.* 8, 16; *al-akl yemek* (also as a N. for 'food', *al-ma'küil*) *do.* 62, 16; *akala ye- Tuh.* 5a. 11; over 10 o.o., occasionally **yé-**.

***yo:-** See **yo:d-**, **yo:k**, **yo:za-**.

yu- 'to wash (something *Acc.*)'; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. many phonetic changes, not only in the initial but also by adding consonants, e.g. **NE Khak.**, *Tuv. çuğ-*: *SC Uzb.*: *NW Nog.*: *SW Tkm. yuv-*: *NV Kk.*, *Kumyk Jug.*: *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ. burunni arıg yuv* 'washing the nose clean' *H I* 132; a.o. *H II* 20, 6 (**arittı**): **Xak. XI er ton yudi**: 'the man washed (*ğasala*) the garment' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 66 (**yur**, **yu:ma:k**; *prov.*); of **ton yud:** 'he washed the garment' *III* 249 (**yur**, **yu:ma:k**): **KB cāndin elğın yudı** 'he washed his hands of life' 1115; a.o. 2108 (**arı:**): XIII(?) *At. cāhil yup arımaz* 'the fool, when he washes, does not become clean' 112; o.o. 230 (**klı:**), etc.; *Tef. yuv-* (*sic*) 'to wash' 163; *xiv Muh. ğasala yu-Mel.* 29, 9; 40, 19; *Rif.* 113, 130; *al-ğasal yu:ma:k* 35, 4; 120; *Çağ.* xv ff. **yuv** (-ğan, -p, etc.) *bir nesneyi suile yuv* 'to wash something with water' *Vel.* 419 (quotns.); **yu-** ('with-u-') *sūstan* 'to wash' *San.* 347r. 13 (quotns.): **Xwar. XIII yu(w)-** ditto *Ali* 30; *xiv yu-Qutb* 84; *MN* 244, etc.; **yuv-** *Qutb* 87; *Nahc.* 331, 6: **Kom.** xiv ditto **yuv-/yuv-CCJ, CCG**; *Gr.* 128 (quotn.): **Kıp. XIII ğasala yu-** (-ğil in error) *Hou.* 34, 15; 37, 1; *xiv yu: ağısl*; *Perf. yudı*; and in the *Kitāb Beylik yuydi*: *İd.* 90; **yuy- ğasala do.** 100; *ğasala yuw-Bul.* 66r.: *xv ğasala yuw-(?) Kav.* 10, 4; **yuv-(?) do.** 75, 2; **yuv- Tuh.** 27a. 3; **Osm.** xiv ff. **yu-** 'to wash', common till xvi, sporadic

thereafter *TTS I* 847; *II* 1074; *III* 826; *IV* 904 (now usually **yıka-**, see **yayka-**).

***yü:-** See **yü:d-**, **yük**.

Mon. YB

PU ya:b yo:b *Hap. leg.*; see **yobı:la-**. **Xak. XI ya:b yo:b al-mahr wa'l-xadı'a** 'a trick, deceit, fraud'; **yo:b** cannot be used by itself, but only in *Hend. (yuzdawca)*; hence the *Oğuz say ol anı: yo:bladı:* (*sic*) *xada'ahu Kaş. III* 142; **ya:b yo:b al-xilāba wa'l-xidā'** 'wheedling, deceit'; one says **ya:b yo:b kıldı: xada'a wa xalaba III 159; a.o. *III* 328 (**yobı:la-**).**

I yap/yep Reduplicative Intensifying Prefix, cf. **I ap/ep**, used before words beginning w. **y-**; s.i.s.m.l. There is no other trace of such a word meaning 'round' and *Kaş.* seems to have misunderstood its usage. **Xak. XI yap** 'round, circular' (*al-mudawwar*) of anything; hence one says **yap yarmak yo:k** 'I have no round dirhems', that is perfect (i.e. unclipped, *şahih*) ones *Kaş. III* 3; **KB** (the enemy's rosy cheeks) **bolur yap yaşıl** 'become bright green' 2385; *Çağ.* xv ff. **yap** ('with -p') a Reduplicative Prefix (*zāyid*) which is placed before certain other words to intensify their meaning, e.g. **yap yaşıl** 'bright green', **yap yası** 'absolutely flat' *San.* 325v. 19.

2 yap (?d-) *Hap. leg.*; *syn. w. yapğut, yapaku*: which are *der. fr. yap-*, and homophonous w. that *V. Xak. XI yap al-qarda* 'matted wool'; hence one says **yu:ğ yap** 'clean and matted wool' *Kaş. III* 3.

yıp 'cord, thread, string', and the like, a thinner article than that described by **I uruk**, **bağ**, etc. The vowel was originally **-i-** but became **-i-** fairly early (in late *Uyg.*, see **yıpke:**) and is now **-i-** everywhere. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes; *SC Uzb.*: *SW Az.*, *Osm. ip*; *Tkm. yüp*. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud. PP* 41, 2-3 (**eğir-**): *Civ. yıp birle yörgep 'wrapping it round with thread' *H I* 150; **Xak. XI yıp al-ğazl** 'spun thread'; **yıp** 'the long cord (*al-tawila*) with which a horse is fastened up'; and 'cord' (*al-habl*) is also called **yıp Kaş. III** 3; over 30 o.o., including **yıpıç, yıpıç**, usually translated *al-ğazl* or *al-habl*: **KB yınççe yıp** 'a thin thread' 748; XIII(?) *Tef. VU yıp* 154; *xiv Muh.*(?) *xaytu'l-ibra* 'sewing thread' **yıp** (*MS. yif*) *Rif.* 159 (*Mel.* 60, 12 **i:plik**); *al-habl yıp* (-b) 169 (only); *Çağ.* xv ff. **yıp ip Vel.*** 416 (quotn.): **yıp** ('with -p') *rismān* 'cord' *San.* 347v. 29; **Xwar. XIII ip**, occasionally **yıp** 'cord, string' *Ali* 49; *xiv yıp* ditto *Qutb* 79; *Nahc.* 17, 11; 214, 7: **Kom.** xiv 'thread, cord' **ip CCJ**; *Gr.* 107 (quotns.): **Tkm. xiv ip al-habl**; **Kıp. yıp İd. 7: *xv al-habl ip* . . . *al-xayf yıp Kav.* 64, 8-9; *habl yıp Tuh.* 13a. 1; *xayf yıp* 14b. 3.**

VU yo:b See **ya:b**.

Mon. V. YB-

yap- (?d-) this *V.* and its *der. f.* have a wide range of meanings, 'to build (e.g. a wall); to

shut (a door); to cover (things); to stick (things) together', the basic connotation of which seems to be 'to put (things) together'. There are some indications, see **yapa:ku**, and Mong. *dabçi* 'cover'; *dabğur* 'doubled' (*Haenisch* 30), that the initial may originally have been *ḡ*-, but this is uncertain. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes; the prevailing meanings are 'to cover, shut, shut up' in NE, SE, NC, and SW Tkm.; and 'to build, complete' in SC, NW; 'to make, construct, do, arrange', etc. in SW Az., Osm. **Türkü** VIII ff. *Irkb* 28 (1 ordu): **Uyg.** VIII ff. Man.-A (first of all) **yapdilar yaratdilar** 'they created (Hend.)' (the tenfold heavens) *M I* 14, 8 (in subsequent parallel sentences **yarat-**, and once **ét-yarat-** are used); **Civ. yap-** 'to cover' *H II* 26, 110: **Xak. XI** **er kapuğ yaptı**: (MS. *yapıtı*.) 'the man slammed (*şafaqa*) the door'; and one says **er tor yaptı**: (ditto) 'the man threw down (*alqā*) the net over the birds' (etc.); and **işler ötmek yaptı**: (ditto) 'the woman fixed (or stuck, *alşaqat*) the bread in the oven'; and **er ta:m yaptı**: (ditto) 'the man built (*banā*) a wall' *Kaş. III* 57 (**yapar**-, **yapma:k**); **yuvka**: **yapar**: *taxbiz ruqāq* 'makes thin loaves' *III* 33, 26; o.o. *I* 348 (2 kars): *I* 374 (*sıdığ*); *III* 208, 23 (?); corrupt): *KB yaparsen kapuğ* 'you slam the door' 719; o.o. 1303, 6152: XIII(?) *Tef. yap-* 'to construct, build' (e.g. a wall) 141: *xiv Muh.* (?) *al-tağtiya* 'to cover' *yapmak Rif.* 119 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **yap-** ('with -p-') both Intrans. and Trans. *püşidan wa püşānidan* (the grammatical analysis is directed towards the Pe. V.s, the second a Caus. f. of the first but both Trans.) 'to put on; to cover; to hide, conceal' and 'to clothe, to cover, to conceal'; and *nān ba-tannür çaspāndan* 'to fix bread in the oven' is also **yap-** *San.* 324v. 28: **Xwar.** *xiv yap-* 'to shut (e.g. a door); to cover' *Qutb* 63 (*yab-*); 'to build' *do.* 68 (*yap-*): **Kom.** *xiv yap-* 'to cover, to shut' *CCI*; 'to make' (in phr.) *CCG*; *Gr.* 113 (quotn.): **Kip.** XIII *xabaza* 'to make bread' *ya:p-* which also means *ğalaqa'l-bāb* 'to shut (a door)' and *banā Hou.* 34, 3; o.o. 34, 10 (*ğalaqa*); 37, 4 (*banā*): *xiv yap-ğattā* ('to cover') *wa banā*; and in the *Kitāb Beylik ağlaqa Id.* 90; *ğallaqa yap-* (-tı): *Bul.* 64v.: *xv yap-ğattā Kav.* 9, 3; *Tuh.* 27a. 12 (also *örüt-*); *banā yap-* ('with -a-') 75, 11 (also *ğattā*); 8b. 2; *satara* ('to conceal') *wağattā yap-* 20a. 12; a.o. 27a. 2: **Osm.** *xiv* to *xvi* (only) **yap-** for 'to shut (a door)'; common *TTS I* 782; *II* 997; *III* 767; *IV* 841.

***yav-** See **yavğain**, **yavri-**, **yaviz**.

yiv- etc. Preliminary note. *There seem to be several V.s of the form y.v-, but all are excessively rare and the only ones of which the vowel is reasonably certain are *yiv- and I yuv-. If any have survived they have become unrecognizable owing to phonetic changes.*

VU yiv- n.o.a.b. in the *Hend. öğ-yiv-*; presumably 'to praise' or the like. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud. éltğ begitğ öğüp yivip** 'praising

(*Hend.?*) the king' *U III* 46, 13; **teñri burxanığ öge yiva** 'praising (*Hend.?*) the divine Buddha' *TT X* 146-7.

***yiv-** See **yivit-**, **yiviğ**, **yivil-**.

VU I yov- n.o.a.b. in the *Hend. ar-yov-* (2 a:r-); presumably 'to cheat, defraud', and the like. Cf. **ya:b yo:b**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.-A ara yova buşı alırlar** 'they obtain alms by fraud (*Hend.*)' *M III* 29, 5 (ii); **Bud. arıp yovup** 'cheating and defrauding' (customers with false weights, etc.) *U II* 77, 26 (mis-transcribed); o.o. in same context *do.* 86, 43 (ditto); *TT V* 10, 5: **Xak. XI** (after 2 **yov-**) and one says **ol anı: ardi: yovdi:** 'he cheated and defrauded him' (*xada'ahu wa xatalahu*) *Kaş. III* 62 (followed by 3 **yov-**; for translation cf. **ya:b yo:b**).

VU 2 yov- *Hap. leg. Xak. XI eşye:k yovdi:* 'the donkey ran at top speed' ('*adā . . . aşadd 'adwihi*') *Kaş. III* 62 (followed by 1 **yov-**).

VU 3 yov- *pec. to Kaş.*; the quality of the vowels is uncertain; it follows 1 **yov-**, which in **Uyg.** had back vowels, and the *Infin.* of this **V.**, **yovsa-**, and **yovuş-** are in **ma:k**, but its *Imperat.* is given as **yövğil** (*sic*) and **yövütür-** and **yövüşlög** have front vowels. **Xak. XI** (after 1 **yov-**) and one says **er kadaşın kurdi: yovdi:** 'the man made contact with (*waşala*) his neighbour, and shared his wealth with him and overwhelmed him with kindness' (*wāşahu bi-māl wa xawwālahu ni'ma*) *Kaş. III* 62 (**yovrar**, **yovma:k**); **yövğil III** 172, 12 (2 **ula:ğ**).

1 **yuv-** n.o.a.b., but see **yuvtur-**, **yuvul-**; clearly the basis of *SW Az.*, *Osm. yuvarla-* 'to roll, rotate', and other cognate words. Cf. **yumğak:k**. **Xak. XI er tobik yuvdi:** 'the man rolled (*dahraca*) the ball' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 61 (**yuva:r**, **yuvma:k**; *verse*); **alplar başın ol yuwa:r** (*sic*) 'he rolls (*yudahrice*) the warriors' heads like balls' *III* 393, 16; o.o. *III* 112, 10; 113, 4 (in a grammatical section); **Osm. xiv yuvdular eski daftarı** 'they have rolled up the old scroll' *TTS II* 1079.

S 2 **yuv-** See **yu-**.

Dis. YBA

yava: Preliminary note. *In addition to the two words listed below, Kaş. listed before them Yava: an Oğuz tribe, also called Yawa: and Ava: this is the well-known tribal name usually spelt Yıva:; in the list of Oğuz tribes in I 56 it is spelt İva:;Yıva: Another word spelt yava meaning 'foolishness, carelessness; foolish, careless', and the like is very common in Xak. XI: KB 323, 339 (birtem), 359, 360-2, 987, etc.; it is obviously a l.-w. fr. Pe. yāwa 'absurd, foolish, vain, futile, idle'. It also appears in XIV Muh. (?) *al-xalt* 'foolish' **yava:** (*MS. yafā*) *Rif.* 191 (only).*

1 **yava:** a plant; the most precise translation of *al-turūtū* is in *Red.* 1236 'a species of fungus,

phallus or orobanche(?); this is prob. the original meaning, but it seems to survive in NW Kk., Kaz., Nog. *yuva/yuwa* 'wild onion': SW Tkm. *yuva* 'a spring plant with a rather bitter taste'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *TT V* 28, 122-3 (çığdem): **Xak. XI yava:** (MS. *yafa:*) *al-turtüt Kaş. III* 24; *yawa:* *al-turtüt*, 'a plant the juice of which is used to colour (*yushağ*) noodles'; alternative form under *-v-* (*al-fā'u'l-rakika*) *III* 26; included in list of words with alternative *-v-/-w-* *I* 84, 1: **Kom.** XIV 'wild onion(?) *yowa* *CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kip.** XIII *al-baṣal* 'onion' *ya:wa:* (also *šo:ḡa:n* which is better known (*al-aṣhar*)) *Hou.* 8, 15; XIV **yu:** (so spelt, in section *w. ya:, yé:-*, and *yu:-*) *al-baṣal* *İd.* 90; XV *harrāf* 'leek' *yawa:* *Tuh.* 31a. 6.

2 yava: n.o.a.b.; perhaps homophonous *w. yava:-*, with which there is some semantic connection. **Xak. XI yava:** (MS. *yafa:*) *yér al-mawđi'u'l-dafi minā'l-bard* 'a warm place (sheltered) from the cold' *Kaş. III* 24; **yawa:** alternative form for the phr. *yawa:* *yér* 'a warm place'; I have already explained that *-w-* alternates *w. -v-* *III* 27.

F 3 yava See Preliminary note.

VU yebe: Hap. leg.; apparently cognate to a modern *V. yibi-* (*/ibi-/elbi-*) 'to be moist', with various der. f.s. of which the earliest trace seems to be in *Çağ. xv ff. ibin-xisidan* 'to moisten'; *ibit-* Caus. f., *xisānidan* 'to cause to moisten', *San.* 93r. 5, and so prob. to be transcribed *yebe:* rather than *yaba:*. **Oğuz XI yebe:** *al-raṭh wa'l-nadā* 'moist, moisture' of anything *Kaş. III* 24.

S yapı: See *yapığ*.

S yuva: See **I uya:**.

Dis. V. YBA-

**yava:-* See *yaval-*, *yavağ*.

yuba- Hap. leg., but see *yubat-*, *yuban-*. The status of the entry in *Rif.*'s MS. of *Muh.*, not part of the original text, is obscure. Not to be confused *w. NE cōba-/çōba-/yōba-*: **NC Kir.** *Jobo-* 'to suffer, be in pain, be troubled', which is a l.-w. fr. Mong. *cobo-* (*Haenisch* 91; *Kov.* 2378). **Xak. XI er i:ṣiğ yuba:di:** 'the man neglected the matter and did not follow it up' (*ağfala . . . wa lam yubrimhu*) *Kaş. III* 86 (*yuba:r*, *yuba:ma:k*); *yuba:ğu:* *1:ṣ* 'a matter which ought (*allaği haqquhu an*) to be neglected and not followed up' *III* 36; XIV *Muh.*(?) *maṭala wa dafa'a* 'to stretch out and put off' (?) *yu:ba:y-* *Rif.* 115 (*Mel.* 31, 7 *maṭala tart-*): (**Kom.** XIV *yobap* 'scarcely, with difficulty' *CCG*; *Gr.* is the Mong. *V.*).

Dis. YBC

yabça:n/yavça:n (?*yavṣa:n*) 'wormwood', *Ar-ismisā'*; perhaps a l.-w. Survives in NE Tuv. *çapān*: **NC Kzx.** *juṣan*: **SC** Uzb. *yovṣon*: **NW Kk.** *juwsan*; **Kumyk** *yuvṣan*; **Nog.** *yuvsan*: **SW Az.** *yovṣan*; **Osm.** *yavṣan*;

Tkm. *yavṣan*. **Xak.** XI *yabça:n al-ṣih* 'wormwood'; *yavça:n* alternative form; the substitution of *-v-* for *-b-* is in accordance with the rule *Kaş. III* 37: **Çağ.** xv ff. *yavṣan* (spelt *dırmana-i turki* 'wormwood', in *Ar. ṣih* (quoth. and note on the way in which it is used) *San.* 340r. 21; a.o. 259v. 22 under *ṣibak* syn. Mong. l.-w.: **Kip.** XIII *al-ṣih yavṣa:n Hou.* 0, 4; **Xv ditto Tuh.** 21a. 5; **Osm.** XIV ff. *yavṣan* 'wormwood'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 799; *II* 1016; and see *yıpar*.

Dis. V. YBC-

S yapçin-/yavçin- See *yapṣin-*.

S yapçur- See *yapṣur-*.

Dis. YBD

E yaptaç See *yapğuç*.

Dis. V. YBD-

D yapit- (?*d-*) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *yap-*, cf. *yaptur-*, *yapur-*. Uyğ. VIII *ançip* (?[*kö-*]) *çgen* *Soğd*[*djak Tavğaçka:* *Selepede:* *Bay balık yapiti:* *bertim* 'so I had Bay Balık built on the Selenga for travelling Sogdians and Chinese' *Šu. IV* 5 (first three words much damaged, rest clear).

S yavut- See *yağut-*.

D yivit- Caus. f. of **yiv-*; pec. to Uyğ. Bud., and used only in the phr. *yivig yivit-* 'to supply equipment'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (completing tasks which are difficult to perform) *iki törlüg yiviglerin egṣiksüz yivitiṭip* (MS. *ṽyivetiṭip*) 'equipping (yourselves) completely with the two kinds of equipment' *Suv.* 429, 6-7; a.o. *TT V*, 35, 5.

D yubat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *yuba:-*; *Kaş.*'s etymology is unconvincing. There does not seem to be any connection between this *V.* and one meaning 'to comfort, console (esp. a child)', **NC Kir.** *jubat-*; **Kzx.** *juvat-*: **SC XIX Uzb.** *cuwat-* *Vam.* 279; **NW Kar. L.** *yubat-/yuvat-/yuvut-* *Kov.* 205-6; **Kk.** *jubat-*; **Kumyk** *yubat-*; **Nog.** *yubat-*, which is syn. *w. avit-* and might perhaps be a corruption of it. **Xak. XI ol i:ṣiğ yubattu:** 'he had the affair neglected (*ağfala*) and urged others to neglect it' ('*alā iğfalihi*); its origin is 'deceit' (*al-xadā*); the **Oğuz** say *ol an:* *yobu:la:di:* *xadā'ahu Kaş. II* 315 (*yubaturu:*, *yubatma:k*).

D yaptur- (?*d-*) Caus. f. of *yap-*; s.i.a.m.l.g. *w.* the usual phonetic changes; cf. *yapit-*, *yapur-*. **Xak. XI ol aṣar kapuğ yapturdi:** 'he ordered him to shut and slam (*bi-radd . . . wa ṣafiqhi*) the door'; and one says *ol aṣar tam yapturdi:* 'he commissioned him to build (*hallafahu 'bi-binā'*) a wall'; and *ol aṣar etme:k yapturdi:* 'he made him bake (*axbazahu*) bread' *Kaş. III* 93 (*yapturur*, *yapturma:k*): XIII(?) *Tef.* *yaptur-* 'to order to build' (a wall) 142; XIV *Muh.* *radda'l-bāb* 'to shut a door' (*sic*) *kapı: yaptur-* *Mel.* 26,

9; kapuğ yapdur- (MS. *yandur-*) *Rif.* 109; Osm. xvi *yapdur-* 'to order to shut' (the city gates); in one text *TTS IV 842*.

D *yuvtur-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 1 *yuv-*. *Xak.* xi of *tobik yuvturdi:* 'he urged him to roll (an *dahraca*) the ball' *Kaş.* III 96 (*yuv-turur*, *yuvturmak*).

VUD *yövtür-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 3 *yov-*; this entry comes between *yığtur-* and *yuvtur-* and the spelling is chaotic. *Xak.* xi of *kada:şıpa: ne:ğ yövtürdi:* (MS. *yığturdi:*) 'he urged him to share his property (*bi'l-muwwāsāt*) with his neighbour or kinsman' (*awi'l-axihi*) *Kaş.* III 96 (*yövtürür*, *yövtürme:k*; MS. *y.f.türür*, *y.ğt.rme:k*).

Tris. YBD

yabıtak of a horse, 'bare-backed, not saddled'. Survives in several NE languages as *yabıdak/çabıdak/çawdak*; *Khak.* *çabdak*; *Tuv.* *çavidak*. No obvious etymology, perhaps a l-w. *Xak.* xi *yabıtak at* 'a horse which has neither a saddle nor a saddle-cloth on it'; hence one says *ol atıg yabıtak mündi:* *a'rawrāl-faras* 'he rode the horse bare-backed' *Kaş.* III 48; *er atın yabıtak mündi:* 'the man rode his horse bare-backed (*mu'rawriya(n)*) without a saddle or felt on it' III 177; both main entries.

Dis. YBĞ

D *yapıg* (?d-) Dev. N. fr. *yap-*; with a wide range of meanings; s.i.s.m.l., e.g. SW *yapı* Osm. 'building, edifice'; *Tkm.* 'cover, lid'. The cognate form *yapuk* w. Suf. -uk (Pass.), not noted in early texts, also survives, e.g. SW *Tkm.* *yapık* 'covered'. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. *yapıg* as a Bud. technical term means 'attachment' (to this world, etc.); five good and five bad 'attachments' are mentioned in *Suv.* 704, 13 ff., see *TT VI*, p. 67, 9 ff.; *beş yapag* (*Uyg.*-A form) *e'tözüm yerke yapışıp* 'the five attachments which attach my body to the earth' *U III 37*, 33-4; *Çiğli xi yapı: al-mi'tara* 'horse-blanket' *Kaş.* III 24; *Xak.* (?) xiv *Muh.* *al-ğāsiya* 'saddle-housing' *eyer ya:puğ:* *Mel.* 71, 12 (*Rif.* 173 *al-ğāsiya* and *yağırılık*, q.v.), have both fallen out of the MS. and this phr. translates the Ar. meaning of the latter); *al-cull* 'horse-blanket' (?d?) *ya:puğ:* 71, 14; 174; *al-binā* 'a building' *ya:puğ* (-b-) 75, 13; 178; *Çağ.* xv ff. *yapuğ/yapuk* (1) *pūsida* 'covered, hidden' (quotns.); (2) *pūsışt* 'a covering' over anything in general (quotns.) and 'a woman's veil' (*niqāb wa burqu*) in particular (quotns.) *San.* 326r. 7 (and see *yapa:ku:*); *Kom.* xiv 'horse-blanket, saddle-cover' *yaboğ CCI*; *Gr.* 109 (quotn.); *Osm.* xvi ff. *yapuk* (xviii *yapık*) 'saddle-cover' *TTS I 781*; *IV 842*: xviii *yapu* in *Rūmi, binā* 'wa asās-i 'imārat 'a building, the foundation of a structure' *San.* 326r. 6.

D *yavūg* Dev. N. fr. *yuv-*; pec. to *Kaş.* *Xak.* xi *yuvuğ* (MS. *yavūg*?) 'boulders of rock' (*culmūd şaxr*) which a torrent carries down

from its upper reaches; also used when a man or a bear walks on the top of a mountain and boulders (displaced) by their walking roll down (*yatadahrac*) and fall to the bottom of the valley *Kaş.* III 13; *yuvuğ* alternative form (*luğa*) of *yuvuğ* 'boulders which a torrent rolls down' (*yudahric*) III 164.

PUF *yabğu:* a title of great antiquity, certainly going back to the Yüeh-chih, that is before the Christian Era, which has frequently been discussed by historians of Central Asia (for some refces. see *Caf.*, p. 226). In the Türkü period it was, like *şad*, q.v., a title conferred by the *xağan* on close relatives and normally carried with it the duty of administering part of the *xağan's* dominions. Although the *yabğu:* is sometimes mentioned before the *şad* he prob. ranked below rather than above him. After the Türkü period the title seems to have lost some importance and *Kaş.* describes it as two ranks below the *xağan*, that is below the *yuğruş* 'vizier', q.v.; by this time the title *şad* had disappeared. The word is spelt *yavğu:* in *Xak.*; the pronunciation in Türkü is uncertain owing to the ambiguity of the Runic alphabet, but as it is spelt *lapğu* (in the Hephthalite version of the Greek alphabet) on a coin attributed by Ghirshman to a Western Türkü ruler of the mid-seventh century (see H. Ghirshman, *Les Chionites-Hephthalites*, Cairo, Institut français d'Archéologie orientale, 1948, p. 50) it was prob. *yabğu:*. It survived as the title of the supreme ruler of the Oğuz of the Aral Sea area until the tenth century, but most references to it are in non-Turkish (Chinese, Ar., Pe., etc.) texts. The Turkish refces. are assembled below. Türkü VIII (at the beginning of his reign Eleris *Xağan* organized his realm and *inter alia*) *yabğu:ğ şadıg anta: bérmiş* 'then appointed the *yabğu:* and the *şad*' *I E 14*, *II E 12*; *Él etmiş Yabğu: oğlı:* (VU) *Işvara: Tamğan Çor Yabğu: inl:si:* 'son of Él-etmiş *Yabğu:* and younger brother of *Işvara: Tamğan Çor Yabğu: Oğın 4*; o.o. *II E 28* (*şad*); *T 41-2*: *Uyg.* VIII [gap] *Tay Bilge: Totokiğ yabğu: ata:di:* 'he nominated *Tay Bilge: Totok* as *yabğu:*' *Su. N 11-12*; a.o. *do. E 7* (*şad*): xiv in the long mid-xiv petition *USp.* 22 (better text in R. Arat, *Uygurca Yazılar Arasında*, İstanbul, 1937) line 12 (20) (in the reign of Kibek (?) *Xan*) *Yabğu: Beğ kalan kesip* 'when *Yabğu* (so spelt) *Beg* assessed the land tax': *Xak.* xi *yavğu: laqab man kāna ba'da'l-xāqān bi-daracatayn minā'l-sūqa* 'the title of a subject who is two ranks below the *xāqān*' *Kaş.* III 32 (followed by *Yavğu:* the name of a town near Barsğān, and a pass near it is called *Yavğu: Art*): *KB* (in a passage about the high ranks which people can receive) *kayu yavğu yuğruş bolur él beği* 'some become *yavğu*, or *yuğruş* ('vizier'), or *él beği* ('headman of a province' (?) 4069; a.o. 5523 (*böke*)).

yuvğa:, *yuvka:* Preliminary note. *Kaş.* distinguishes between these two words, placing the first under the cross-heading Ğ and the second

under the cross-heading **K**, but in other passages the second is spelt *yuvġa*.

yuvġa: n.o.a.b.; *al-da'i* means both 'bastard' and 'adopted son'; but the meanings of *yuvġad-*, *yuvġalan-* suggest that the first is intended here. **Xak.** xi **yuvġa**: (MS. *yufġa*): *al-da'i Kaş. III 32*: *KB hayusa baş egmez bodun yuvġası* 'base-born people, when they grow rich, cease to be respectful' 5523.

yuvka: 'slender, insubstantial', and the like; *al-daġiq* and *al-raġiq*, both used to translate this word, are practically syn., and hard to distinguish in some places. S.i.a.m.l.g., in SE Türkü *jupka*: SC Uzb. *yupka*: SW Az. *yuxa*; Osm. *yufka*; Tkm. *yuka*, elsewhere *yuka/yukka/yuġa/ġuka/ġuġa* and the like. Türkü viii *yuyka*: 'thin' *T 13* (*uġuz*); the word is quite clear on the stone, but *y* and *v* are much alike in Runic script and this is almost certainly a mason's error for *yuvka*: **Uyġ.** viii ff. Bud. (of a gift, deprecatingly) **az yuka** (?sic) 'scanty and meagre' *Hüen-tš. 2029*: Civ. **yuka** (?sic) **kadžiz** 'thin cinnamon bark' *H I 107*: **Xak.** xi **yuvka**: 'thin' (*al-daġiq*) of anything; in a prov. **yuvka**: **yapar taxbiz ruġaq** 'bakes thin loaves'; **yupka**: alternative form (*luġa*) for the -v-, the -p- replacing it as in Ar. *usruf/usrub*; *maştabal maştafa*; (Pe.) *pānid*, when arabicized, becomes *fānid Kaş. III 33*; o.o. of **yuvka**: (MS. *yufġa*): *II 350* (kalna:d-); *III 204, 12* (*yuvkalan-*); *302* (kalnu:-); o.o. of **yuvġa**: **yuvġa**: **yaġi**: 'the straggling (*al-nākib*) enemy' *II 6, 3*; *294, 25* (*yomġi*); *III 80, 21* (*suvla-*); **yuvka**: **bolup ka:l** 'stay in a state of madness' (*al-cumün*) 156, 13: (under the heading *fa'e'al*) **yuwġa**: *al-xubzu'l-muġaddan* 'puff pastry' *III 27*; o.o. *I 433* (*katma*); *III 25* (*yala*); spelt *yuġa*:); *35* (*yala*:ġi); *34* (*yarma*): *KB 4610* (*siriġa*): **ġaġ.** xv ff. **yupġa** (spelt) *nāzik wa raġiq* 'thin, slender' *San. 341r.* (quottn.); **yuka** shorter form of *yupġa nāzik*, and metaph. 'a kind of thin loaf' (*nān-tangri*) which they make very thin and bake on a girdle 344r. 1: **Kom.** xiv 'thin' **yoġa CCG**; **Gr.**: **Kip.** xiii *al-ruġaq yupka*: (-b-) **etmek Hou. 16, 2**; *al-şandalat yupka*: (-b-) **ġuz** that is 'thin satin' (*aqlas raġiq*) 19, 7; a.o. 27, 19; xv *xafif* 'light, insubstantial' (*yeñil*) **yuka Tuh. 14a. 7**: Osm. xiv **yuxa** 'thin' (cloud); in one text *TTS II 1073*.

D yapġuġ (?ġ-) N.I. fr. *yap-*; 'lid, cover', and the like; survives in NE Khak. **ġapxıs**: NW Kk. **Japkış**; Kaz. **yapkış**; Nog. **yapkış**. Cf. **kapak, kapġak**. **Xak.** xi **yapġuġ** (*yaptaġ*) in the printed text is an error) 'a small felt hood (*lubāda*) which shepherds wear in the rain'; **yapġuġ** 'a slender stick (*al-qađib*) used for driving donkeys, etc.' *Kaş. III 38* (the second meaning is hard to connect semantically): **Kom.** xiv 'cover, lid' **yapkış CCI**; **Gr.**

D yapġut (?ġ-) Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *yap-*; more or less syn. w. **2 yap, yapa:ku**. **Xak.** xi **yapġut** *al-ħaşıya wa'l-qarda* 'a stuffing or matted mass of hair or wool' *Kaş. III 38*.

D yapġa:k (?ġ-) Dev. N. (connoting repeated action) fr. *yap-*; prob. Hap. leg.; SW Osm. **yapak** 'wool in the fleece' is prob. a shorter form of **yapa:ku**; not a later form of this word. **Xak.** xi **yapġa:k** 'a kind of trap (or net, *al-fuxix*) for catching birds' *Kaş. III 42*.

D yavġa:n Dev. N./A. (connoting repeated action) fr. **yav-*; survives in SW Az., Osm. **yavan** 'plain, dry (food) without fat or oil'. The meaning in Uyġ. is less obvious, it generally relates to mental processes and seems to mean 'coarse, unsympathetic', or the like. Uyġ. viii the phr. **irig yavġan** qualifying **köpül** or **köpüllüġ** occurs several times alternating w. **irig sarsıġ**, see **sarsıġ**, e.g. (the Buddha has made good and mild) **irig yavġan köpüllüġ yek iġekniġ köpüllin** 'the minds of the harsh and coarse-minded demons (Hend.) *TT X 13-14*; o.o. *do. 269, 278*; *TM IV 254, 89-90*; *U III 17, 11-13* (*taya:ġu*):—**yavġan turma** 'offerings of plain food' *Suv. 26, 19* (**1 turma**): **Xak.** xi **yavġan aş** 'food (*al-ta'am*) which contains no meat' (*lahm*) *Kaş. III 37*: **ġaġ.** xv ff. **yavġan uvulmış ve yincelemış** 'pounded and crushed' in the sense of *yavan yemek Vel. 409* (quottn.); **yavġan** (spelt) *ma'kul-i-xalış bi-ādām* 'simple food without seasonings' *San. 340r. 24* (same quottn.)

Dis. V. YBĠ-

D yuvġa:d- Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. **yuvġa**; MS. *yufġad-*. **Xak.** xi **oġlan yuvġattu**: 'the boy was shameless and ill-mannered' (*macuna . . . va aruma*); originally **yuvġa:dtı**: but assimilated *Kaş. II 354* (**yuvġatur**-, **yuvġatma:k**).

Tris. YBĠ

D yapa:ku: (ġ-) morphologically obscure (-ku: is not a recognized Suffix) but obviously connected w. **yap-** and **2 yap**, w. which it is more or less syn., and perhaps a Dev. N. fr. **yapa-*: a Den. V. fr. the latter. It seems originally to have meant 'matted hair, or wool' (cf. **yapġut**) and hence 'an animal whose hair has grown long and matted' and, more specifically, 'a colt', and 'a man whose hair is long and matted', hence perhaps its use as a tribal name. It became a First Period l-w. in Mong. as *da'aġa(n)* 'two-year-old colt' (*Haenisch 30*; *daġa* in *Kow. 1570, Halted 445*); the connection w. Mong. *daġaki* 'a tangle or mass of hair' (*Halted 445*; w. Den. V. listed there and in *Kow. 1581*) is obscure. It survives as **yapaġi** in SW Az. 'the spring shearing of hair or wool'; Osm. (also **yapak**) 'wool in the fleece'; and as **yapaġi** in SW Tkm.; **yabaġa/yabaġı/ġabaġı/jabaġı**, etc. in most NE, NC, NW languages, for 'colt', the ages (from 'newly born' to 'two-year-old') varying fr. language to language, see *Şcherbak*, p. 92. **Xak.** xi **Yapa:ku**: 'a tribe (*cil*) of the Turks'; **yapa:ku**: 'a thick mass (*al-qarda*) of wool or hair on the head'; (and) when it has become matted (*ittabada*) one says **yapa:ku boldır**; **Yapa:ku suvi**: the name of a river which

flows to (*alā*) Özcend and Farğāna from the mountains of Kāşgar *Kaş. III* 36 (the Yapa:ku: (hitherto transcribed *Yaba:ku:*) tribe, and words in its dialect, are mentioned elsewhere in *Kaş.*): Çaç. xv ff. *yapağ/yapak* ('with -p-') *kura-i asb şir-xwāra* 'an unweaned colt' *San. 325v. 22*; *Xwar. xiv yapağ koy* 'a sheep with a thick fleece' *Qutb 63 (-b-)*; *Kip. XIII al-cazza mina'l-şif* 'a shearing of wool' *Yapa:ğu: (MS. in error baya:ğu:)* *Hou. 15, 5*; *xv uabar* 'soft hair' (of the camel, etc.) *yapak (-b-)* *Tuh. 38b. 2*—*hawliyu'l-xayl* 'a one-year-old colt' *yapağlı (sic, -b-)* *do. 13a. 1*; *Osm. XVIII yapağ/yapak . . .* and, in *Rūmi, paşm-i narm* 'soft wool', in *Ar. şif San. 325v. 22*.

D yapiğliğ (?d-) P.N./A. fr. *yapığ*; s.i.s.m.l. in various forms and meanings. *Xak. XI yapiğliğ komuğ* 'a bolted (*muğlak*) door' *Kaş. III* 49; *Kom. xiv* 'fitted with a cover' *yabovlt CCG; Gr.*

D yapa:kulak in *Kaş.* this word in both meanings is described as peculiar to the Yapa:ku: and Yeme:k dialects, which makes it fairly certain that it is a Dev. N./A. fr. a Den. V. fr. *Yapa:ku:* as a tribal name, meaning lit. (a disease or bird) 'peculiar to the Yapa:ku: country'. This would explain why it has two quite different meanings, the first *Hap. leg.*, the second not a generic term for 'owl', which is *üğli*, q.v., but the name of some particular kind of owl, not always the same. In the first entry of the *yā* carries a *çamma*, but this is an obvious error since with this spelling it should have followed the second. Survives meaning 'owl', of no specified kind except where stated, in *NE Bar. yapkulak R III* 267; *Koib. yaba:kulak do. 273*; *Tob. yabalak 277*; *SE Tar., 'Türki yapalak* 'short-eared owl, *Otus brachyotus*' *Shaw 215, etc.*; *NW Kk., Nog. Japalak; Kaz., Krim., Kumyk yabalak* 'great owl, *Bubo maximus*'; *SW Az. yapağaç*; *Osm. yapalak* 'great owl'. *Yapa:ku: Yeme:k XI yapa:kulak al-ri'da mina'l-humma* 'feverish shivering, ague'; *yapa:kulak al-hāma mina'l-tayr* 'owl' *Kaş. III* 56; *Çaç. xv ff. yapalak* ('with -p-') 'a yellow bird with large eyes'; the author of the *Burhān-i Qāfi* says that in *Pe.* it is called *çağna*, arabicized as *çağnaq* (same meaning) *San. 325v. 25* (prob. 'great owl'); *Kom. xiv* 'screech-owl' *yabalak CCI; Gr.: Kip. XIII al-būm* 'the great owl' *yabala:k Hou. 10, 8*; *xiv* (under 'birds') *al-maşşāsa wa'l-(VU) waraş* 'screech-owl' ditto (vocalized *yihlak*) *Bul. 12, 2*—*yabalak 'uryān* (this word, der. fr. *'ariya*, means 'naked'; if it could be taken as a non-Classical der. f. fr. *'arā* ('ariva') to shiver', it might be linked to *Kaş.*'s first meaning; but it is likelier to be a quite different word or corrupt) *Id. 91*; *xv maşşāsa yabialk Tuh. 38b. 7*; *Osm. XVI Pe. cuğd* 'owl' translated *bay kuş*, also called *üğü* and *yapalak*; in one dict. *TTS IV* 839.

Tris. V. YBG-

D [y]uvğala:- See *yağıd*.

D yuvğalan- *Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. yuvğa:*. *Xak. XI oğlan yuvğalandi:* 'the boy was ill-natured' (*'aruma*) *Kaş. III* 203 (*yuvğalanu:r, yuvğalanma:k*).

D yuvkalan- *Refl. Den. V. fr. yuvka:*; n.o.a.b. *Xak. XI ol mapa: yuvkalandi: tamallaqa li wa xaḍa'a* 'he flattered and tried to soften me' *Kaş. III* 203 (*yuvkalanu:r, yuvkalanma:k*); in *III* 204, 7 *er yuvkalandi:* 'the man flattered' is given as an example of a *Refl. Den. V. der. fr.* a quadriliteral letter word (*al-rubā'i*) in which the fourth letter (the *alif* of *yuvka:*) is elided before attaching the *Suff.* (in all cases the *MS.* has -f- for -v-).

D yavğanlan- *Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. yavğā:n.* *Xak. XI er aşığ yavğanlandi:* 'the man reckoned that the food contained no meat (*bi-ğayr lahm*) and felt starved (*şāra qatın*) after eating it' *Kaş. III* 116 (*yavğanlanu:r, yavğanlanma:k*).

Dis. YBG

D yiviğ *Dev. N. (Conc. N.). fr. *yiv-;* 'equipment' and the like; generally used in association w. *yivit-*. *Pec. to Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud.* and discussed at length in *TT V*, p. 34, note B 103, where it is tentatively (but wrongly) transcribed *yivek*, and rightly identified as a translation of Sanskrit *sambhāra*, 'supplies' for the body or soul, food, wisdom, etc.' *Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (faith) atliğ yolluğ kilmakniğ yiviği tétir* 'is called the instrument for making (a man) famous and having the (right) way' *TT V* 26, 103; *yiviğın tiziğın kemişip* 'throwing away their equipment and (breaking) their ranks' *Suv. 642, 3-4*; o.o. *do. 354, 1-3* (*buyanlığ*); 429, 6-7 (*yivit-*) etc.: *Civ. TT VII* 38 is a fragment of a text listing the inauspicious days for various activities; (after a list of days) *bular yüviğ (?sic) kelmış yavız küñler ol ton biçsar ol ton birlen ök aḍalar* 'these are the inauspicious days for the coming of equipment(?); if one cuts out a garment, there are dangers with the garment' lines 8-11; the next section deals with days for *titiğ kilğu* 'making mud' (for building houses?).

PU?D yübük *Hap. leg.;* spelt *yüb'ük*, or possibly *yüb'nük*; perhaps a *Pass. Dev. N./A.*; a meaning like 'moist' or 'well-cultivated' seems to be required. *Cf. yebe:* *Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A* (just as fire ignites dry wood, and fish swim in water, and) *kaltı uruğ evin yübük yérde örerçe* 'as grain and seed spring up in moist (or well-cultivated?) ground' *M I* 17, 14-16.

D yipke: *Hap. leg.;* *Dim. f. in -ke:* (noted only in this word and *şipirke:*) *fr. yip.* *Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit tantu* 'thread' *şipirke:leri yipke:leri TT VIII F. 14.*

PU yipğil (*Hap. leg.*) *yipğin* originally prob. 'violet-coloured' or 'purple', but sometimes used to translate Chinese *hung* 'red' (*Giles*

1179; **yavlak** yağı 2692, 3591; o.o. 1534-7, 4651, etc.: XIII(?) *KBPP bu kitâb yavlak 'aziz turur* 'this book is very precious' 2, 8-9; *Tef. yavlak* is used both to qualify N.s, 'violent' (rain), 'strong' (magic), and to qualify Adjs., 'extremely' (great, good, etc.), and V.s, **yavlak kork-** 'to be very much afraid' 131: XIV *Rbğ. yavlak* 'extremely' qualifies Adjs. and V.s *R III* 297: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yavlak** (spelt) 'a place in which there are many enemies', i.e. *düşmanistân*; *Farrâğî* translated it '*acab wa bi-ğāyat* 'extraordinary, unlimited' *San.* 340r. 26; it is also quoted in 317v. 4 as a word carrying the suffix **-lak** (this theory, and the mistranslation, are based on the delusion that it was derived fr. *yaw*, a **Çağ.** Sec. f. of **yağr**: 'enemy'): *Oğuz/Kip.* xi **yavlak**: *al-radi* 'bad, wicked' of anything *Kaş.* III 43: *Xwar.* XIII **yavlak/yawla** 'extremely' *Ali* 12, 54: XIV **yavlak** 'extremely' qualifies Adjs. and V.s *Quib* 75; *Nahc.* 106, 13: *Kip.* XIV **yavlak** (some MSS. *yowlak*) *cidda(n)* 'extremely'; they say **yavlak körkü: dür** 'he is extremely handsome' *Id.* 99 (and see **oğlak**:); (among the names of God) *al-'azim* 'Mighty' **yavlak Bul.** 2, 9; *cidda(n) yavlak* (vocalized *yulak*) *do.* 16, 3; (xv see **ağlak**): *Osm.* XIV to XVI **yavlak** 'extremely' is common till xv and occurs twice in XVI *TTS I* 797; *II* 1015; *III* 982; *IV* 857.

Dis. V. YBL-

y.v.1- Preliminary note. *The vocalization of V.s of this form in the MS. of Kaş. is chaotic, but semantic considerations seem to require that they should be arranged as below.*

D yaval- Pass. f. of ***yava:-** (cf. *yavaş*); 'to be tamed, calmed, quietened', and the like. N.o.a.b. See **yavaltur-**. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* Sanskrit [rap] *ācarya ya:va:lm̐ṣla:rn̐ṣ* *ba:rx̐ṣi* 'the teacher of those who have been calmed(?)' *TT VIII F.4*; *sıdacı siz karnın yavalmış yatlarığ* translates a Chinese phr. meaning 'you destroy the strangers (i.e. non-Buddhists) who wear a metal protection over their stomachs'; the two are hard to reconcile unless the *Uyg.* translator took the phr. to mean 'you destroy the strangers who have been subdued by their stomachs' (i.e. bodily desires) *Hüen-ts.* 2063-4: **Xak.** xi (after **yığıl-** and before **yuvul-**) **oğlan:** *yavaldı*: (MS. *yovuldı*:?) *sukkina'l-şabi min da'aratihî* 'the boy was quietened down from his naughtiness' *Kaş.* III 80 (**yavalur**:; **yavalmak**:; MS. *yovlu:r*; *y.vılma:k*); **yağr**: *andım yavaldı:mat* (MS. *yav.lıdı:mat*) *sakuna ğayzu'l-'adū minhu* 'as a result the fury of the enemy became quiet' *I* 397, 7; **katığ yağr**: **yavalsun** (MS. *yavılsu:n*) *hatü yalina'l-'adıwı'u'l-şadid* 'so that the violent enemy may be tamed' *I* 441, 11: (**Çağ.** xv ff. **yuvul-** (spelt) *şata şudan* 'to become weak' *San.* 347v. 7, perhaps a Sec. f. of this V.).

D yapıl- Pass. f. of **yap-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes and range of meanings as **yap-**. **Xak.** xi **kapuğ yapıldı**: (sic) 'the door was slammed' (*inşafaqa*), also used of

anything when it has been closed (or stopped up, *insadda*) *Kaş.* III 76 (**yaplu:r** (?sic), **yapulma:k**): *KB* (how can I serve your master?) **yapılmış turur kor mağa bu kapuğ** 'this door is closed to me' 4003: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yapıl-** (spelt) *püşida şudan* 'to be covered, concealed' *San.* 325r. 16 (quotns.): *Osm.* XIV ff. **yapıl-** (of a door) 'to be shut'; common to XVI, sporadic later; XVI (of hair) 'to be matted', in one text *TTS I* 781; *II* 996; *III* 766; *IV* 840; xviii **yapıl-** . . . and, in *Rümi*, *saxta şudan* 'to be made' *San.* 325r. 16.

VUD yivil- Pass. f. of ***yiv-**; the main entry follows **yuvul-**, so that **-il-** might be expected, and the meanings fit w. those of **yivit-**, **yiviğ**, but the vocalization in the MS. is chaotic. **Xak.** xi **sü: yivildi**: (MS. *yifildi*:) *tadarakal-cay* 'the army was equipped, or fitted out'; and one says **begni: yivildi**: (MS. *yavuldu*:) *balaga'l-mizir wahwa şarabu'l-burr wa'l-ğura* 'the beer, which is a beverage made of wheat and millet, matured'; and one says **billiğ yivildi**: (MS. *yifildi*:) *tadarakal-'aql* 'the intellect was trained(?)'; also used of anything of which the season of maturity has been reached and achieved its summit (?); *balaga awānuhu wa'ltaħaqa bi'l-awwal* *Kaş.* III 81 (**yivillür**:; **yivilmek** (MS. *yev.lür*:; *y.v.lme:k*); **emdi: yığıt yivilsün**: (MS. *y.v.lsu:n*) *fa'l-ān yacib 'alā'l-şubbān an yatakattabū wa yatacamma'ū* 'now the young men must join the ranks and assemble' *III* 356, 4: (**Kip.** XIV **VU yiwil-** *imtadda wa ğala namuwwa(n)* 'to become longer, to grow in stature', *Id.* 99, can hardly be connected).

D yubal- (**yuba:l-**) Pass. f. of **yuba:-**; n.o.a.b. (*Türkü* VIII see **yuvul-**): **Xak.** xi **iş yubaldı**: 'the matter was neglected and not followed up' (*uğfala* (MS. *ağfala*) . . . *wa lam yubram*) *Kaş.* III 76 (**yuba:lu:r** (sic), **yubalmak**:).

D yuvul- Pass. f. of **yuv-**; n.o.a.b. *Türkü* VIII the word read **yobalu**: in *T* 26 and translated 'with difficulty' owing to a supposed connection w. the Mong. l.-w. *yoba:-* should be read **yuvulu**:; see **én-**: **Xak.** xi **tobik yuvuldu**: 'the ball (etc.) was rolled' (*tadahracat*); in a verse **Kolpak udu: yuvulma:** 'do not roll along behind **Kolpak**' (*lā tatadhrac fi itrihî*) *Kaş.* III 81 (**yuvulur**:; **yuvulma:k**); o.o. *I* 397, 6 and (grammatical) *III* 112, 12; 113, 7: *KB yuvuldi yaşı* 'his tears rolled down' 6213: (**Çağ.** xv ff. see **yaval-**).

D yıpla- Den. V. fr. **yıp**; in *Kaş.*'s meanings Hap. leg., but s.i.s.m.l. in such meanings as SW *Osm.* **ıple-** 'to bind with rope'. **Xak.** xi **ura:ğut yüzün yıpladı**: 'the woman removed the hairs from her face' (*nammaşat . . . wachahā*) (**yıpla:r**:; **yıplama:k**); (**yıpla-** follows here); **er yıpladı**: 'the man performed on the (tight) rope' (*la'iba . . . 'alā'l-ħabl*) *Kaş.* III 307 (**yıplar**:; **yıplama:k**).

D yıplat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **yıpla-**. **Xak.** xi **ura:ğut yüzün yıplattı**: 'the woman had

the hairs removed from her face' (*nammaşat* . . . *şar' uachihâ*) *Kaş. II* 355 (*yiplatma:k*).

D *yublun-* Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *yubal-*; the meaning must be something like 'to be neglected, uncultivated'; v. G.'s translation is based on a false etymology fr. a Mong. l.-w., cf. *yuvul-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (now that my master is dead) *yublunmaklıg köpülümün urğu yér bulmazmen* 'I can find no place in which to put my neglected mind' *Hüen-ts.* 1968-9.

D *yuvlun-* Refl. f. of *yuvul-*; pec. to *Xak. Xak. XI yuvlundi*; ne:ɣ 'the thing rolled' (*tadahraca*) *Kaş. III* 111 (*yuvlunu:r, yuvlunma:k*); (in a grammatical para.; when a Dis. V. is Trans. and a *lâm* is added to it it becomes Pass., and if a *nün* is added to that it becomes Intrans. . . . e.g.) one says *er tobık yuvdı*: 'the man rolled (*dahraca*) the ball'; then one says *tobık yuvıldı*: 'the ball was rolled (*dahraca*) by someone' or 'rolled' (*tadahraca*); then a *nün* is added and one says *yuvlundi*: 'it rolled of its own accord' (*tadahraca bi-tab'ihî*) *III* 112, 9 ff.: *KB neteg kim orunsuz tobık yuvlunur* 'just as a ball with no fixed position rolls about' 662.

D *yıplaş-* Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *yıpla-*. *Xak. XI ura:ğutlar yüzin yıplaşdı*: 'the women removed the hair (*nammaşat*) from one another's faces' *Kaş. III* 104 (*yıplaşu:r, yıplaşma:k*).

D *yuvluş-* Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *yuvul-*. *Xak. XI korumlar* (MS. *korımla:r*) *kamuğ yuvluşdı*: 'the boulders (*al-canâdil*, etc.) all rolled together' (*tadahracat*) *Kaş. III* 105 (*yuvluşu:r, yuvluşma:k*).

Tris. YBL

S *yapalak* See *yapa:kulak*.

DF *yavalk* A.N. fr. 3 *yava*; 'carelessness, folly', and the like. Pec. to *KB. Xak. XI KB* 708 (*suk-*).

Tris. V. YBL-

VUD *yobıla-*: Den. V. fr. an extended form of *yo:b* (*ya:b*); consistently described as *Oğuz/Kıp.*, but the verse illustrating it is part of a poem relating to the *Tanıt*, which is elsewhere quoted to illustrate *Xak.* words. N.o.a.b. *Oğuz/Kıp. XI ol anı yobıla:dı*: 'he deceived him' (*xada'ahu*); the word is *Oğuz/Kıp.* and other *Turks* seldom use it; they call 'deceit' *yab yob* and do not form a V. from it *Kaş. III* 327 (verse; *yobıla:r, yobıla:ma:k*); o.o. *II* 315 (*yubat-*); *III* 142 (*ya:b yo:b*).

D *yavaltur-* Caus. f. of *yaval-*; 'to tame, pacify, subdue', and the like; syn. w. *yavaş kil-*, see *yavaş*. Pec. to Uyğ. Bud. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (the all-wise Buddha *Atavaka*) *yeğiğ utup yégedip yavlak köpülün yavalturğalı uğay* 'will surely be able to conquer and get the better of the demon

and subdue his evil mind' *TT X* 80-1; *yağışın yavlakın kentü yavalturğay biz* 'we ourselves will subdue his enemies and wicked men' *Sw.* 409, 12-13; o.o. *do.* 506, 16; *Hüen-ts.*, *Briefe*, p. 38, note 2064, 8.

Dis. YBN

VUD *yapağ* (?*yapığ*) Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *yap-*, perhaps in the sense of something that closes in or adheres. *Xak. XI yapağ yér: al- 'ânik mina'l-ard* 'a sand dune'; that is sand in which animals' feet sink (*yağış*) and it is difficult (*yata'addar*) to pull them out again *Kaş. III* 372.

yipin/yipün See *yipgil/yipgin*.

Dis. V. YBN-

D *yapın-* Refl. f. of *yap-*; s.i.m.m.l. with the same wide range of phonetic changes and meanings as *yap-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *ayaların yapınıp* 'placing the palms of their hands together' *U IV* 8, 36-7 (also *I* 41, 21 ff.); o.o. *do.* 22, 299; *TT X* 440: *Xak. XI er kalkan yapındı*: 'the man covered himself (*tasattara*) with a shield'; and one says *ol kapuğ yapındı*: *infarada wa bâşara şafqa'l-bâb* 'he went apart and proceeded to slam the door (behind him)' *Kaş. III* 82 (*yapını:r, yapınma:k*): *Çağ. xv ff. yapın-* (spelt *mutalabbis şudan wa bar xwud püşidin* 'to dress, clothe oneself' *San.* 325r. 22 (quotns.)); *Kıp. XIII iltasağa* 'to adhere, cohere' *ya:pın-* (-b-) *Hou.* 37, 8: *xv tağatı'a* 'to hide oneself' *yapın-* (-b-) (*örtün-*) *Tuh.* 9a. 5: *Osm. xiv ff. yapın-* (1) *xiv* 'to cover oneself with a shield'; (2) *xv, xvi* 'to be shut' *TTS II* 996; *III* 766; *IV* 841.

D *yuban-* (*yuba:n-*) Refl. f. of *yuba-*; n.o.a.b.; the *Kom.* word seems to belong here, but its semantic connection is w. *ya:b yo:b*. *Xak. XI er ıştın yubandı*: 'the man neglected (*ağfala*) the matter' *Kaş. III* 83 (*yuba:nu:r* (*sic*), *yubanma:k*); *Xwar. xiv yuban-* 'to be careless, negligent' *Qutb* 84; *MN* 74: *Kom. xiv yubangan söz* 'falsehood, subterfuge' *CCG*; *Gr.*

Dis. YBR

yipa:r the relationship between this word and *kin*, q.v., is obscure; *kin* has always meant 'musk', the secretion of the musk-deer and the musk-rat; *yipa:r* seems originally to have meant more generally 'scent, fragrance', both of musk and of other things like flowers, esp. in the *Hend.-yırđ* *yipa:r*, but became specialized for 'musk' at an early date. It was a Second Period l.-w. in *Mong.* as *ci'ar/cihar/ciğar* for 'musk deer' (*Studies*, p. 232), but more usually 'musk' (*Kow.* 2833, *Haltod* 569), and s.i.m.m.l.g. w. a wide range of initials *yi-/ci-/çi-/t-/j-*; see *Doerfer II* 411. *Türkü VIII* (in the damaged account of the *xağan's* funeral; the Chinese emperor) *yoğ yiparığ kellü:rüp tike: bértli: II S* 11; meaning obscure, perhaps 'brought perfumes and had the funeral feast set up', but this is awkward and *yoğ* may

be the *Acc.* of a Chinese l.-w. in *Hend. w. yiparı:ğ*: Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man. MII 8*, 14-15 (ii) (kin): *Bud. yid yipar* 'fragrance', the object of perception by the nose *TT VI 168 ff.*; *edgü yid yiparlar türütüp* 'rubbing good perfumes (on his body)' *U I 29*, 13; o.o. *Hüen-ts.* 145 (köti-); *Suv.* 475, 22 (kin): *Civ.* (your name and fame have been spread abroad) *yid yipar teg* 'like musk' *TT I 146*; a.o. *do.* 193 (bu:-); *yipar 'musk'* is included with other ingredients to be mixed with wine and drunk *HI 67* (mis-spelt *ıpar?*), 94; and in a mixture with sesame oil for external application *do.* 161: *Xak. XI yipar (bi-bā' şulba* 'with -p-') *al-misk 'musk'* *Kaş. III 28*; *I 327 (1 kiz)*, 340 (kin), and several o.o. translated *al-misk* or *rāyihatu'l-misk* 'the scent of musk': *KB yağız yér yipar tıldı* 'the sweet scent (of flowers) has filled the brown earth' 64; in 311-12 *yipar 'musk'* and *billig 'knowledge'* are compared because both are perceptible even when hidden: *xiv Muh. al-misk yipar Mel. 38*, 16; *yipar Rif. 126*, 162: *Çağ. xv ff. ipar* (spelt) *misk wa 'üd wa 'ambar wa har şiz-i xuyş-büyi* 'musk, aloe wood, ambergris, and everything sweet-scented' *San. 93r. 8*; *yipar misk nāfa* 'a musk sac' 347v. 29: *Xwar. xiv yipar/kin yipar 'musk'* *Quth 91*; *Nahc. 62*, 7: *Kom. xiv 'musk' ipar CCI*; *Gr.: Kip. XIII al-misk yipar (sic) Hou. 18*, 10: *xiv ipar ditto İd. 7*, 63 (toz-); ditto *Bul. 5*, 5: *xv ditto Tuh. 35a. 6*: *Osm. xiv-xvi ipar 'musk'* in one *xv* text, and *ıpar yavşanı* 'wormwood, *Artemisia*' in one *xvi* one *TTS I 351*; *IV 393*.

D yaprı: abbreviated *Dev. N. fr. yapur-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak. XI yaprı: yér al-arđu'l-malsā'u'l-'arida* 'wide, level ground'; *yaprı: kula:k al-uđmu'l-ağđaf* 'a pendulous ear' *Kaş. III 31*.

Dis. V. YBR-

D yapur- morphologically *Caus. f. of yap-*, but with no perceptible *Caus.* meaning, and in its first sense hard to connect semantically; pec. to *Kaş. Xak. XI ol yérıg yapurdi:* 'he smoothed and levelled (*mallasā* . . . *wa mala-qahā*) the ground'; and one says *er sō:züg yapurdi:* 'the man concealed the statement and kept it secret' (*axfā* . . . *wa katamahū*) *Kaş. III 67* (*yapurur, yapurma:k*); *bu er ol ışın yapurğın* 'this man always keeps his affairs secret and conceals them' (*yaktum* . . . *wa yaduss*); also used for hiding (*fi ixfā*) anything *III 53*.

D yavru:- apparently *Den. V. fr. *yavar*, *Aor.* Participle of **yav-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak. XI er yavru:di: sâ'at hālu'l-racul wa da'ufa mina'l-faqr awi'l-'illa* 'the man's condition deteriorated and he became weak owing to destitution or illness' *Kaş. III 304* (*yavru:r, yavru:ma:k*); *xiv Muh. (?) da'ufa yavru:- (-f-) Rif. III (Mel. 28, 5 arukla:-)*.

D yapurt- *Hap. leg.*; *Caus. f. of yapur-*. *Xak. XI ol sō:züg yapurtti:* 'he ordered that the matter and statement should be kept secret' (*bi-ixfā*); and one says *ol yérıg yapurtti:* 'he

urged someone to smooth (*man mallasā*) the ground'; also used of anything disordered (or dishevelled, *şā'aqa*) when some parts of it are gathered together (*dumma*) with others *Kaş. III 436* (*yapurtur, yapurtma:k*).

D yaprı:- (*yaprı:ğ-*) *Hap. leg.*; *Den. V. in -ğ-* (*Trans.*) *fr. yaprı: q.v.*; 'to flatten'. *Kaş.* made two mistakes in this entry; as in the case of *kuta:ğ-*, *q.v.*, he failed to recognize that the *Aor.* and *Infin.* should be shown as *yaprı:ğur*, *yaprı:ğma:k*, and he translated it 'to prick', whereas anyone familiar with horses knows that a horse that is going to kick does not prick its ears but flattens them backwards. *Xak. XI at kula:kin yaprıttı:* 'the horse pricked (*aşarra*) its ears', that is when it intends to kick (*yarmah*) something, or is wary (*yahdar*) of something *Kaş. II 352* (*yapritur, yapritma:k*).

D yaprı:- *Caus. f. of yavru:-*; 'to weaken'. N.o.a.b., but fairly common in *KB. Türkü VIII süsün anta: sanđım yavrıttım* 'I routed his army there and weakened it' *II E 31*: *Xak. XI ol anı: yavrittı: xawwarahu wa da''afahu* 'he weakened him (*Hend.*)' *Kaş. II 352* (*yavritur, yavritma:k*); *alp erig yavritma:* 'do not injure or weaken (*lā tusi' wa lā tadda''if*) the warrior' *I 139*, 6: *KB* (wise men) *etöz yavritur* 'keep their bodies under' (take pleasure in wisdom and fatten (*semrit-*) their souls) 990; o.o. 3549 (in antithesis to *semrit-*), 4076 (ignorant men weaken the people), 4302, 4616 (illness weakens a man): *Kip. xiv yavrut-* 'to overstrain' (a horse) *CCG; Gr. 119* (quotn.).

D yaprul- *Hap. leg.*; *Pass. f. of yapur-*, but with semantic changes. *Xak. XI bür neğ birke: yaprułdi:* 'one thing stuck closely (*iltabada*) to another'; hence one says *to:n yaprułdi: iltabada 'aqrul-'ıaub hattā carana* 'the constituent parts of the garment stuck together (i.e. shrank?) so that it became unwearable' *Kaş. III 107* (*yaprułur, yaprułma:k*).

D yapruş- *Hap. leg.*; *Co-op. f. of yapur-*. *Xak. XI ol anar yér yapruşdi:* 'he helped him to smooth and level (*fi tamlıs* . . . *wa taswiyatihā*) the ground' *Kaş. III 101* (*yapruşur, yapruşma:k*).

Tris. YBR

D yapurğak *Dev. N.* (connoting repeated action) *fr. yapur-*; 'a leaf' of a tree or plant, hence metaph. of a book. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *yaprak* (c-, ç-) and the like, but *NE Alt. yalbrak*; *NC Kır. jalbrak*; there is an alternative word in *SE Türkü yapurma:k/ yopurma:k*. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man.-A ol ı yalp(u)rgaki (sic)* 'the leaves of that bush' *Man.-uig. Frag. 400*, 7: *Bud.* (writing a spell on birch-bark) *yapırğakta 'on palm-leaf' (paper, etc.) U II 70*, 4 (2); o.o. *Suv. 529*, 8 (*ulun*); *Tiş. 49b. 4-5* (*yavışgu:*): *Civ. H II 22*, 23: *Xak. XI yapurğak warağul-'şacar* 'the leaf of a tree'; and the leaves (*awrāğ*) of a book are

called yapurğak *Kaş. III 51: XIII(?) Tef. yapurğak/yaparak* 'leaf' 131 (-b-), 141-2: xiv *Muh. al-waraq yaprak* (-b-) *Mel. 78, 7; yapurğak* (-b-) *Rif. 182: Çağ. xv ff. (yapurğan yaprak Vel. 410 (quotn.)); yapağ/yaparak/yapurğaq/yapurğak* (all spelt) *barg* 'leaf'; also called *yafağ/yafarak San. 326r. 2* (same quotn. as in *Vel.*), pointing out that the word is mis-spelt in *Vel.*; reverse entry 333v. 9: *Xwar. xiv yapurğak/yaparak* 'leaf' *Quth 63* (-b-); *MIN 87; Nahc. 319, 13; Kom. xiv 'leaf' yabuldrak* (sic) *CCI; Gr.: Kip. XIII* (under 'trees') *al-waraq (VU) yapıldurak* (-b-, unvocalized); *Tkm. yaprak Hou. 7, 9: xiv yaprak* (-b-) ditto *İd. 90; waraqul-şacar (VU) yapıldurak* (-b-, bā unvocalized); *waraq wāhida* 'one leaf' *yaprak* (-b-) *Bul. 3, 11: xv awraqul-şacar yaprak* (-b-) *Kav. 59, 6; Tuh. 38a. 10; xūş* 'palm-leaves' *yaprak* (-b-) *do. 13b. 1.*

D yapurğaklıg P.N./A. fr. yapurğak; 'leafy'. S.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. bir miğ yapurğaklıg İnxwa* 'a lotus with a thousand leaves' *TT V 6, 18.*

D yiparlıg P.N./A. fr. yipar; properly 'scented, fragrant', but sometimes 'musk-scented'. *Uyg. VIII ff. Man. (the Dawn, God), yidliğ yiparlıg* 'fragrant (Hend.)' (and bright) *M II 9, 7; 10, 9; a.o. Wind. 29-30 (kul-); yiparlıg* 'a fragrant' (orchard) *M III 25, 11-12* (ii); *Bud. yiparlıg tütsüg* 'fragrant incense' *USp. 101, 10-11; o.o. TT V 8, 72-9* (tütsüg); *Xak. XI yiparlıg kösürgü:* 'a leather bag containing musk' (*dū misk*) *Kaş. III 48* (prov.); a.o. *III 50, 23.*

Dis. V. YBS-

D yapsa:- (?d-) *Desid. f. of yap-*; pec. to *Kaş.*; the entry follows that of *yē:se-*, q.v., and the first illustrative sentence is almost the same as that for that V.; in the Ar. translation the V. was originally omitted and when it was inserted the word appropriate for *yē:se-* was inadvertently supplied. *Xak. XI er' etmek* *yapsa:dr:* *tamanna'l-racul an ya'kuli* (substitute *yalşaqi*) *l-xubz* 'the man wished to put the bread in the oven' (not 'to eat'); also used for wishing to shut (*an yarudd*) a door; and one says *er tu:zak yapsa:dr:* 'the man wished to close (*an yulgi*) the trap on the birds to catch them' *Kaş. III 304* (*yapsa:r, yapsama:k*); (the cold weather came and) *karlap ajun yapsa:dr:* 'snowed until it almost covered (*yufbiq*) the world' *I 463, 11; başliğ közüg yapsama:* 'do not try to close the wounded eye' *II 172, 12.*

VUD yovsa:- Hap. leg.; *Desid. f. of 3 yov-*. *Xak. XI ol mağa: tavar yovsa:dr:* 'he wished to share (*yucūşiyani*) the property with me' *Kaş. III 306* (*yovsa:r, yovsa:ma:k*).

D yuvsā- Hap. leg.; *Desid. f. of yuv-*. *Xak. XI ol tobik yuvsā:dr:* 'he wished to roll (*an yudahric*) the ball' (etc.) *Kaş. III 306* (*yuvsa:r, yuvsama:k*; MS. in error *yuvsa:-*).

Dis. YBŞ

D yavaş (yava:ş) Dev. N./A. fr. *yava:-; 'gentle, mild, peaceable', and the like; more or less syn. w. *amul* and often used in *İlend.* w. it in the early period. S.i.a.m.l.g., much distorted in NE, e.g. *Tuv. çaş: yavaş* in SE *Türki, SW Az., Osm.: NC Kır. Joş; Kzx. Juwas: SC Uzb. yuvoş: NW yuvaş, cuwas,* etc.: *SW Tkm. yuvaş. Türkü VIII ff.* (the name read *Yabaş (Yavaş) Totok* in *Tim. IV 3-4* (*ETY II 96*) is more likely to be *Ay baş Totok*); *Man. M III 20, 6* (i) (*amul*): *Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A M III 31, 4* (iii) (*amul*): *Man. yavaşım birle yakışipan* 'being united with my gentle one' *M II 8, 16-17* (ii); a.o. *TT II 17, 57-8* (*amul*): *Bud. (the . . . Buddha) tüziin yavaş kilu yarlıkadı* 'has deigned to make good and peaceable' (the minds of the wicked demons) *TT X 15; o.o. do. 517; TT IV 10, 15-16* (tüziin); *U V 34, 60* etc.; *Xak. XI yavaş kişi:* 'a man who is mild, tractable, and peaceable' (*al-layyimil-cāmbul'-halim*); and any animal when it is 'docile' (*munğād*) is called *yavaş Kaş. III 10* (verse); (a girl with a dowry) *küdegi: yavaş bulur:* 'finds a bridegroom who is gentle and docile' (*waqür munğād lihā*) *III 12, 1: KB* (he must make the wicked fear him and) *yavaşlarka edgi kerek sevseler* 'must be good to the peaceable so that they may love him' 2299; a.o. 6453 (*sağgağ*): *xiv Rög. R III 1568* (tölek): *xiv Muh. tayyibul-liğ wa'l-ṭab* 'pleasant to meet, good-natured' *yavaş: Mel. 51, 14; Rif. 147: Çağ. xv ff. yavaş barr wa bārr wa halim* 'good, kindly, peaceable' *San. 340r. 18* (quotn.); (*Kom. xiv* 'humility') *yovaşlık* (sic) *CCI; Gr.: Kip. XIII* ('quarrelsomeness' *çalik*) 'the opposite of *çalik*' *yava:ş*; also used w. reference to horses *Hou. 26, 1*; (among the Proper Names of slave girls) *yava:ş al-aqila* 'sensible' *do. 30, 13: xiv yava:ş* 'peaceably disposed' (or 'placid'), *sākimil-xalq*); and one says *bu at yavaşdur* 'this horse is docile and well-trained' (*sahlul'-xuluq mi'addab*); *wa yusammaḥi bihi* 'also used as a P.N.' *İd. 99: xv hayn* 'quiet, placid' *yavaş Tuh. 37b. 9*; in margin of *do. 12b. 8* in a second hand, *halim yavaş: Osm. xiv ff. yavaş* 'peaceable, patient, mild'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 797; II 1014; III 782; IV 856.*

VUD yovuş Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. 3 yov-. *Xak. XI yovuş al-i'āna li'l-aqārib bi-histwa aw bi-māl* 'help to kinsmen in the form of clothing or goods'; this is most often used of a bride, when she has been taken to the bridegroom (*zuffat*) and her kinsmen send anything suitable that they have for her equipment (*fī tachizihā*) as a token of respect to her; in a prov. *yövüşlög* (sic) *kelln* 'a bride endowed with goods (*muḥarrama bi-amval*) by her kinsmen' *Kaş. III 11* (see *yavaş*).

S yavaş:n See yapçam.

Dis. V. YBŞ-

D yapış- Recip. f. of yap-; 'to adhere, stick to (something *Dat.*)', w. various metaph. ex-

tensions. S.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *U III* 37, 33-4 (**yapıg**): Civ. (the omen is bad) **kop işi bütmez uluğ yek yapışur** 'all his undertakings fail, the great demon attaches himself (to him)' *TT VII* 28, 38; a.o. *H II* 31, 198: **Xak. XI yelim yüğke: yapuşdı**: 'the glue stuck to (*iltaşaqa*) the feather'; also used of anything when it has stuck to something and become fastened to it (*ta'allaqa bihi*); hence one says **it keylikke: yapuşdı**: 'the dog held fast (*ta'allaqa*) to the wild animal' (*bi'l-şayd*) *Kaş. III* 70 (**yapuşur, yapuşma:k**); in all cases simultaneously vocalized **yapış-**); ol er ol **ıřka: yapuşgan**: 'that man's habit is to be closely concerned with affairs' (*al-ta'alluq bi'l-umir*), also used of anything closely concerned (*'allāq*) with affairs *III* 53: **KB** (if you follow it, it runs away) **kaşa yapçur** (*sic*, Vienna MS. **yapşur**) **saña** 'if (you) run away, it clings to you' 1409; (whoever has understanding) **ağar bar yapuş** (rhymes w. **ukuş**) 'go and attach yourself to him' 1870; **yapuştuğ . . . berk** 'you have attached yourself firmly' (to this world) 6630: XIII(?) *At. tawādu'ka berk tut yapuş ked ağar* 'hold fast to humility and cling tightly to it' 268: **Çağ. xv ff. yapuş-** (spelt) *çaspidan* 'to stick, adhere' *San.* 325v. 2 (quotns.); **yapış-** (spelt) ditto 325v. 14: **Xwar. xiv yapuş-** 'to cling to (something *Dat.*)' *Qutb* 63: **Kom. xiv ağaç yapşarmen** (MS. *yapşarmen*) 'I join (?dove-tail) the (pieces of) wood together' *CCG*; *Gr.* 114: **Kip. xiv yapış-** (*-b-*) *lazıqa* 'to adhere' *İd.* 91; *Bul.* 79v.: xv ditto *Tuh.* 32a. 7.

S yavuş- See **yağuş-**.

VUD yovuş- Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of 3 **yov-**. **Xak. XI ola:r ikki: yovuşdı**: translated 'each of them helped and shared with (*a'āna wa wāsā*) the other' *Kaş. III* 73 (**yovuşu:r, yovuşma:k**; MS. everywhere *yofuş-*).

D yovuş- Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of **yuv-**. **Xak. XI ola:r bir: bir:ke: tobik yovuşdı**: 'they rolled (*dahraça*) the ball to one another' *Kaş. III* 74 (**yovuşu:r, yovuşma:k**).

D yapış- Refl. f. of **yapış-**; practically syn. w. it. S.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes, but there are no other occurrences of *Kaş.*'s alternative f. w. *-ç-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *TT III* 127-8 (**atka:g**): Bud. **adınlarını yutu-zıpa yapşınmamak** 'not to have liaisons with other people's wives' *Suv.* 219, 24 ff.; o.o. *U III* 36, 36 etc. (**ilin-**); *U IV* 34, 69 (**siğim-**); *TT VI*, p. 82 etc. (**atkan-**): **Xak. XI okka: yélim yapçundi**: (*sic*) 'the glue stuck (*iltaşaqa*) to the arrow'; also used of anything when it has stuck to something or become fastened to it (*ta'allaqa bihi*) *Kaş. III* 108 (**yapçınur**: (*sic*), **yapçınma:k**); alternative form (*luğa*) with *al-şim yapşundi*; end with *al-fā* **yavçundi**: **Xwar. xiv yapşun-** 'to cover oneself up' *Qutb* 63 (*-b-*); 'to cling to (something *Dat.*)' *Nahc.* 112, 13; 361, 11.

D yapşur- Caus. f. of **yapış-**; 'to fasten, or stick (something *Acc.*, to something *Dat.*);

s.i.s.m.l. in NE, NC; elsewhere displaced by **yapıştur-** which is noted in *Çağ. xv ff.* and *Kip. fr. XIII* onwards. Uyğ. VIII ff. (Man. *TT III* 127-8 (**atka:g**); **yafşınmış** erroneously read *yafşurmuş*): Bud. **iki uluğ epreklerini yapşurup** 'placing the two thumbs together' *U II* 47, 72: Civ. **bu vu kapığa yapşurzun** 'let him stick this spell on the door' *TT VII* 27, 17: **Xak. XI ol okka: yüğ yapçurdu**: 'he stuck (*alşaq*) the feather to the arrow'; and **yavçurdu**: alternative form w. *al-fā* *Kaş. III* 97 (**yapçurur, yapçurma:k**); **okka: yélim yapşurdu**: 'he stuck glue to the arrow' (mistranslated 'feather'), alternative form with *al-cim III* 99 (**yapşurur, yapşurma:k**).

Tris. YBŞ

D yavişgu: Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. **yaviş-** (**yapış-**); lit. 'something attached to something else'; n.o.a.b. In Uyğ. it seems to have meant 'foliage'; in **Xak.** it was a kind of fruit; it seems impossible to connect the 'alternative form' morphologically w. this word, and since it seems to be syn. w. **yémşen**: it is possible that (VU) **yumuşga**: (which is fully vocalized) and **yémşen**: are cognate l.-w.s. and that **yavişgu**: acquired its specialized meaning in **Xak.** because of its resemblance to the former. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **xwa yavişgu** 'garlands of flowers' (Chinese *hua* 'flower', *Giles* 5,002) *U II* 40, 105; *TT VI* 144; (by virtue of this *sūtra*) ol **söğütüñ yapı yavişgusı xwası yapırğakı** 'that tree's leaves (Chinese *yeh*, Middle Chinese *yap* 'leaf', *Giles* 12,997), foliage, flowers, and leaves' (will become green again) *Tij.* 49b. 4: Civ. **yaş yavişgu** 'fresh foliage' *TT I* 55-6 (**kurı:-**): **Xak. XI yavişgu**: *al-zu'rür* 'the medlar, *Crataegus azarolus*'; (VU) **yumuşga**: alternative form *Kaş. III* 48.

D yapuşga:k Dev. N./A. (connoting repeated action) fr. **yapuş-** (**yapış-**); as such Hap. leg., but other Dev. N./A.s in the medieval period and later have cognate meanings, e.g. *Çağ. xv ff. yapuşgan*: 'bird-lime' *San.* 326r. 6. **Xak. XI yapuşgak**: 'a spinous (*muş'ar*) plant, with burrs (*şawr*) like hazel nuts, which stick (*yata'allaq*) to the tails of horses, etc.'; similarly a man who is closely concerned (*yata'allaq*) with anything is so called *Kaş. III* 51.

PUD yövüşlüğ Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **yövüş** (**yovuş**). **Xak. XI Kaş. III** 12 (**yovuş**).

Tris. V. YBŞ-

D yavaşlan- Refl. Den. V. fr. **yavaş**; s.i.s.m.l. w. some phonetic changes. **Xak. XI er yavaşlandı**: *abdāl-racul min nafsi'l-ħilmn* 'the man radiated mildness' *Kaş. III* 114 (**yavaşlanu:r, yavaşlanma:k**).

Dis. YBZ

D yavız Dev. N./A. fr. ***yav-**; basically 'bad' in every sense of that word, usually 'morally bad' or 'unfavourable, inauspicious', and the like, but in **Türkü** rather 'in a bad way, unfavourably situated' or the like; more or less

syn. w. **añiğ**, **yavla:k**, but unlike them never means 'excessively, extremely'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. phonetic changes, usually meaning 'bad' but with odd evolutions of meaning in some languages, e.g. in SW Osm. 'grim', hence 'stern', hence 'efficient', hence 'good'. **Türkü VIII yadağ yavız boltı**: 'the men travelling on foot got into a bad way' *II E 32*; o.o. *I E 26*, *II E 21* (yavla:k); *Oğin 7 (3 bat)*: VIII ff. in *IrKB 12, 24, 44, 45* 'bad' omens are described as **yavız** instead of the usual **yavla:k**; in *Tun. IV 10-11 (ETY II 96)* the writer describes himself as **bétge:çi**: **isiz yavız kul** 'the scribe (your) worthless (Hend.) servant': **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.** (I have not done good) **yavız kiltım** 'I have done evil' *II U 78, 40; 87, 58*; **yavız yavla:k ayığ ögillerke** 'to the evilly disposed' *Suv. 101, 17-18*; o.o. *do. 135, 11-13; 136, 13; 141, 6; 553, 12* etc.: Civ. **yavız kart** 'a malignant ulcer' *H I 81*; in *TT VII yavız* is common for 'bad' (omens); 'inauspicious' (days), etc.: **Xak. XI yavız 'bad' (al-radi')** of anything *Kaş. III 10; III 41 (yuncıg)* and *10 o.o.*: **KB talu neğ bolurda yavuz ne kerek** 'when there is a good thing, what need is there for a bad one?' *688*; o.o. *321 (koldaş)*; *413 (yuncıg)*; *2639 (kovı)*; *4061: XII(?) KB VP bu kutsuz yavuz 'this is unlucky and bad' *40: XIII(?) At.* (although a snake is soft), **yavuz fl'1 éter** 'it does evil things' *215*; *Tef. yavuz 'bad' 132*: *xiv Muh. al-tâlih* 'wicked, evil' (opposite to 'good' **eyğü**): **ya:wuz Mel. 54, 15***; *Rif. 152: Çağ. xv ff. yavuz (spelt) *bad wa zabün* 'bad, vile' *San. 340r. 27* (quotns.): **Xwar. XIII yavuz 'bad' 'Ali 8**: *xiv yavuz 'evil' Nahc. 252, 12; 286, 12*: **Kip. XIII al-radi'** (opposite to 'good' **eyğü/ke**) (**yamanf**) **yavuz Hou. 25, 10**: *xiv yavuz al-rahş* 'wild beast' *Id. 99*: *xv şarr 'bad' yavuz Tuh. 21a. 7*; *al-aşarr yowuzrak (sic) do. 55b. 5*: **Osm. xiv ff. yavuz** is common in the meaning 'bad, evil, violent', etc. until XVI and is noted sporadically thereafter *TTS I 80r; II 1018; III 785; IV 859*.*

Tris. V. YBZ-

D yavuzla:- Den. V. fr. **yavuz (yavız)**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI ol yavuzla:dı**: **ne:gnl**: 'he reckoned that the thing was bad' (**radi')** *Kaş. III 342 (yavuzlar, yavuzla:mak)*: **Osm. xv yavuzla-** 'to blame, abuse'; in two texts *TTS II 1020*.

D yavuzlan- Refl. f. of **yavuzla:-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI ol atıg yavuzlandı**: 'he reckoned that the horse (or something else) was bad' (**radi')** *Kaş. III 114 (yavuzlanu:r, yavuzlanma:k)*: **Osm. XVI yavuzlan-** (of an animal) 'to be savage, dangerous'; in one text *TTS III 786*.

Mon. YC

S yiç See iç **Uyg.**

Dis. YCA

D ya:çtı: N.Ag. fr. **1 ya:**; 'archer; bow-maker'. S.i.s.m.l., sometimes as **yayçı** and in

the second **Çağ.** meaning which prob. represents a faulty Sec. f. of **ya:çtl**: (**ya:çtl**) **Xak. XI KB** (in a list of craftsmen) **okçı yaçı** 'arrow-maker and bow-maker' *4458*; **ok yaçı** 'archer' *4046 (1 ok)*: *xiv Muh. al-qawwās 'bow-maker' yaçı*: fr. **ya:** 'bow' *Mel. 11, 3; Rif. 84*; (in the list of craftsmen) **qawwās yaçı**: *58, 7*; **ya:çı**: *157*; **Çağ. xv ff. ya:çı** (spelt) **hamāngar** 'bow-maker'; also **cādūgar** 'magician' (and a place-name) *San. 341r. 5*.

PU(?)D) yiçe: (or **eylçe**): n.o.a.b.; the meaning which suits the contexts best is 'as before, as previously' which suggests that it is an Equative f. in **-çe**; but there is no other trace of ***yi**: or ***eyi**:. **Türkü VIII** (my father died and my uncle became **xağan**) **eçim xağan olurupan Türkü bodunıg yiçe**: **étdi**: (*II* adds **yiçe**: **ıgıt(t)ı**) 'when my uncle ascended the throne as **xağan** he organized the **Türkü** people as before (and fed them as before)' *I E 16, II E 14*: **Uyg. VIII** (I told them to follow and left them; they did not come) **yiçe**: **értim Burğu:da**: **yetdim** 'I reached them as before and caught up with them at **Burğu**: *Su. E 2-3*; **yiçe**: **işig küçig bérgil** 'give me your services as before' *do. E 5*.

D yiçil: N.Ag. fr. **yi**: (**yiğil**); 'tailor'. N.o.a.b. **Xak. XI Kaş. II 3 (sap-)**; *III 216 (yiğil)*.

Dis. V. YCN-

(**D**) **yaçan**- prima facie a Refl. f.; survives only (?) in SW Anat. **xx yaçan-** (1) 'to be bored (by something *Dat.*)'; (2) 'to be shy, or frightened, of (something *Abl.*)'; (3) 'to be disgusted' *SDD 1450*. **Xak. XI ol mendin yaçandı**: **istahyā wa'htaşama min haytu lam yuqdim 'alā'l-amr** 'he was ashamed and embarrassed (in my presence) because he had not started on the matter' *Kaş. III 83 (yaçanur, yaçanma:k)*: **Kom. XIV** 'to be ashamed, embarrassed' **yaçan- CCI**; **Gr.**: **Osm. XIV** to **XVI yaçan-** (*sic*) (1) 'to be on one's guard'; (2) 'to be embarrassed'; in several texts *TTS I 763; II 972; III 750; IV 822*.

Mon. YD

1 ya:t (-d) 'stranger, foreigner; strange, foreign'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; SW Az., Osm. **yad**; **Tkm. yat**. Cf. **I tat**. **Türkü VIII Toy. 23-4 (ETY II 58; adart-)**: **Uyg. VIII ff. TT III 108 (adır-)**: **Bud. yat éllig toyın** 'a monk from a foreign country' *Hüen-ts. 294-5*; *do. 2063-4 (yaval-)*: Civ. **yat kişi** 'stranger, foreigner' *TT I 56-7, 214; VII 30, 11 (éltiğ-)*: **O. Kir. IX ff. yatda**: **türürime**: **adırdım Mal. 11, 7**; this is quite clear on the stone and seems to mean 'I have been parted from my relations by marriage in foreign countries': **Xak. XI ya:t kişi**: **al-acanabi** 'a stranger'; hence one says **ya:t baz yaçıl** (*sic*) **li-yatafarrāqa'l-acāmb** 'let the strangers be separated, set apart' *Kaş. III 159*; **ya:t yağuk** 'strangers and neighbours' *I 433, 7*; o.o. *III 43, 2; 148 (ba:z)*: **KB kalın yat ara** 'among a crowd of strangers' *491*; (what is your name? Where

do you come from?) *negü ol yatıp* 'what is your foreign country?' 583; o.o. 495-6 (*yarlık*-); 2495, etc. (*ba:z*); 5087; *Çağ*. xv ff. *yat bigāna* 'strange, foreign' *Vel*. 401 (quott.); *yat bigāna wa acnabi* (quott.); also called *yad San*. 326v. 10; reverse entry 327r. 13 (quott.): *Xwar*. xiv *yat* 'stranger' *Qutb* 75; *yat eren* 'strangers' *Nahc*. 26, 16; *Kom*. xiv 'stranger, foreigner' *yat CCI, CCG; Gr*. 118 (quotns.); *Kip*. xiii *al-ğaribu'l-acnabi* 'stranger' *yat Hou*. 32, 14; xiv *yat* ditto *Id*. 94; xv *ğarib yat Tuh*. 26b. 4; *Osm*. xiv ff. *yad* 'stranger, foreigner', by itself and in phr.; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 763; *II* 972; *III* 750; *IV* 822.

2 yat (-d) 'rain magic; rain stone'; the history of this word, which is extremely complicated, is discussed at length in *Doerfer I*, 157 (*ca-dāmişi*); as such it is n.o.a.b., but it became a Second Period l.-w. in Mong. as *cada* (*Haenisch* 84) and found its way back into Turkish in this form and as *yada* (see *Çağ*.); s.i.a.m.l. in one form or the other. It has at one time or another been connected with 'jade' and *Pe. cādū* 'magic', but these are certainly errors. There is some evidence of the existence of a word in Sogdian, *ēd*, which might mean 'rain stone' (see *Doerfer*, op. cit.), but there is no reason to suppose that this is a l.-w. in Turkish, though the reverse might be the case. *Uyg*. viii ff. *Bud. TT X* 387, etc. (*yatlan*-): *Xak*. xi *yat* (*sic*) a magic ceremony which is performed (*kahāna yutakahhan*) with special stones by which rain and wind are procured (*yucub*); this (ceremony) is well known among them; I myself witnessed it in *Yağma*; it was performed to extinguish a fire which occurred there; snow came in the summer by the permission of God most high and extinguished the fire in my presence *Kaş. III* 3; *yat*: 'a magic ceremony with stones to procure rain and wind' *III* 159; (*Çağ*. xv ff. *yada taş yağmur boncuğı* 'a rain bead'; that is a thing of such a kind that when the blood of a sacrificial animal is wiped on it, it rains *Vel*. 399 (quott.); *cada taşı sang-i yada* 'a yada stone', which they also call *yada taşı/yada: taşı/yada taşı*, in *Ar. hacaru'l-mağar* 'rain stone' *San*. 205r. 21; reverse entry 327r. 15 (quotns.; and see *ya:y*)).

yıd 'scent, odour, smell'; originally neutral in connotation, in some contexts, e.g. *yıd yıpa:r* 'a pleasant smell', but usually, esp. in *der. f.s.* 'an unpleasant smell, stink'. S.i.a.m.l.g. in a wide range of forms; *NE* *yıt*, *çit*: *SE* *Türki* *hid* (*sic*) *BŞ* 314; *NC Kir. Jit*; *Kzx. İyls*: *SC Uzb. is/xid*: *NW Kk.*, *Kumyk İyls*; *Kaz. is*: *SW Az. İy*; *Tkm. is*: *Uyg*. viii ff. *Man. Wind*. 35-7 (*ur*-): *Bud*. in *Bud*. terminology the sense corresponding to *burun* 'nose' as the organ of smell is *yıd/yıd yıpa:r TT III*, p. 26, footnote 4; *VI*, p. 65, note 151; *yıd aşığlar* (demons) 'who devour sweet smells' (*sic*, the next entry is those who devour incense) *U II* 61, 5; o.o. *do*. 57, 1 (ii) (*ucruğ*); *TT VI* 168 ff. (*yıpa:r*); (in *TT IV* 12, 56; *Suv*. 48, 23 the word read *yıd* before *yok* is

2 İdi): *Civ. TT I* 146, etc. (*yıpa:r*): *Xak. xi* (if musk is removed from a perfume bag) *yıd*: *kaltır* 'its scent (*rihuhu*) remains behind' *Kaş. III* 48, 22; n.m.e.: *KB yıpa:r toldı kâfir ajun yıd bile* 'the world has become full of musk, camphor, and (other) scents' 70; *yıd* 'the scent' (of flowers) 97; (if you hide musk) *yıd* *belğürer* 'its scent becomes perceptible' 312: *xiii(?) At*. (modesty has vanished) *bulunmaz yıd* 'no trace (lit. scent) of it can be found' 417: xiv *Muh.(?) al-rā'iha* 'odour' *yıy*: (*sic*?) *Rif*. 162 (only); *Çağ*. xv ff. *is koku* . . . *büy ma'nāsna* 'odour' *Vel*. 55 (and other meanings; quott.); **19** ('with i-') . . . (2) *rā'iha wa bü San*. 104v. 12 (quott.): *Kip*. xiii *yı: al-rā'iha Hou*. 41, 3; xiv *yıo: al-rā'iha muşlaqa(n)* ('in general') *İd*. 100; a.o. *do*. (*yıd*:-): xv *al-rā'iha yı Tuh*. 16b. 12 (*yıy*: here and in *Muh*. may be a survival of *yıd*ığ, not *yıd*).

yut (-d) basically 'weather so severe that it kills livestock', with extended meanings for other things which cause losses of livestock, and even the death of human beings, like lack of grazing and epizootic (or epidemic) disease. A Second Period l.-w. in Mong. as *cut* 'famine; epizootic or epidemic disease' (*Kow*. 2385), *cut* (*Haltod* 583), and in Russian as *dzhut*; s.i.a.m.l.g. except *SW* as *yut/cut/çut/jut*. *Türkü* (when we spent the winter at Amğa: *korığü*) *yut boldı*: 'there was severe, killing weather' *II E* 31: *Xak. xi yut*: 'severe weather (*al-cāliş*) which kills livestock and sheep with the cold in winter' *Kaş. III* 142; *KB* (if a man gets too near a blazing fire) *ağar yut turur* 'it is fatal to him' 654; (if a man is born wicked there is no cure for him) *ajunka balā ol bodunka yuti* 'he is a disaster for the world and fatal to the people' 879; a.o. 1780: *Çağ*. xv ff. *yut* (1) 'heavy snow which blocks the roads'; (2) in Mong. (*sic*) 'an epidemic (*wabā*) which attacks flocks and herds' *San*. 341 v. 8: *Kip*. xv *fanā* 'death, destruction' (*ölet*) *yut* (*ıkıran*) *Tuh*. 27b. 9 (a marginal note in a second hand says that the first is used of humans, the second of animals, and the third of death by the sword).

Mon. V. YD-

ya:d 'to spread out (on the ground, etc.)', hence metaph. 'to publish abroad' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. as *yay-/çay-/çay-/jyay-*; *SW* *tkm. yay-*; these modern forms are not to be confused with those of *yañ*- and *yay-*, but as the basic meanings of all three verbs (or both if the last two are identical) are not very different it is not always easy to distinguish between them. *Uyg*. viii ff. *Man.-A teprl nomın yađ* [ayın] 'let me publish abroad the sacred doctrine' *MI* 33, 6; *Bud*. (the Buddha) *yađa yarlıkap* 'deigning to spread out' (his gracious thoughts over (üze) mankind) *TT X* 8; (we regret and deplore our misdeeds) *aça yađa* 'we disclose and publish them' (and ask for forgiveness) *TT IV* 4, 18; *aça yađa ötlüneyin* 'let me venture to disclose and publish' (our many grievous constrictions and

sufferings) *Suv.* 109, 3; a.o. *do.* 141, 11: **Xak.** x1 ol **to:nuğ kü:nke: yattu:** 'he spread out (*basata*) the garment (or something else) in the sun'; originally **yad:tu:** but assimilated *Kaş.* II 313 (**yad:a:r, yadma:k:**) ol **ya:dtu: ne:gni:** 'he spread out the thing', for example bread on a tray III 434 (**yad:a:r, yadma:k:**): *KB* (the Prophet) **yaruklu:ki yadtu:** 'widely displayed his light' 35; o.o. 68 (*arkış*), 69, 1299 ('to publish abroad'), 2197 ('to open the hands'), 2329, 3637 (2 a:ğ), etc.: XIII(?) *Tef.* **yad-/yay-** 'to spread out, stretch out' 133-5: XIV *Muh.* **basata yay-** *Mel.* 23, 15; *Rif.* 105: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yay-** (spelt) (1) **pahn kardan** 'to spread out'; (2) (see 1 **yay-**) *San.* 340v. 1 (quots.): **Xwar.** xiv **yay-** (1) 'to spread out (lit.)'; to publish abroad, disseminate' *Qub* 64; *MN* 39, etc.; *Nahc.* 301, 4: **Kom.** xiv 'to spread out' *yay- CCl, CCG; Gr.*: *Kip.* xiv **yay- jarağa** ('to spread out bedding, etc.') *wa basata Id.* 100: xv **naşara** 'to spread out, publish abroad' **yay- Tuh.** 37a. 4.

yat- 'to lie down', w. some extended meanings, 'to lie down to sleep, (of nomads) to settle down in one place' (cf. **olur-**), etc.; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Türkü VIII süpükü:ğ tağça: yadti:** 'your bones lay in heaps' *IE* 24, *II E* 20; o.o. *IN* 9, etc. (**yurt**): VIII ff. (of an eagle) **taluyda: yatpan-** 'lying down by the sea' *Irkb* 3; a.o. *do.* 20 (**uđi-**): **Man.** **ölüg birle yat(t):** 'he lay down with the corpse' *M I* 5, 4; a.o.o.: **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man. yerte yatip** 'lying on the ground' *TT II* 15, 10: **Bud. yat-** 'to lie down' is common, e.g. **yerde yatip PP** 19, 5: **Civ.** (when a dog is old) **yatip ürür** 'it barks lying down' *TT VII* 42, 6; (drink it) **kéce yatmışda** 'when you go to bed at night' *H I* 195: **Xak.** x1 **er yattu:** 'the man (etc.) lay down to sleep' (*haca'a*) *Kaş.* II 313 (**yatur, yatma:k;**) *III* 42 (**yatğa:k;**) 5 o.o.: **KB yat-** 'to lie down' and the like is common, e.g. (God) **yorimaz nâ yatmaz** 'does not walk or lie down' 17; (knowledge) **yatur** 'lies' (at the bottom of the mind, as a pearl at the bottom of the sea) 211; o.o. 38, 164., 214, etc.: XIII(?) *Tef.* **yat-** 'to lie down (to sleep)' 148: XIV *Muh.* **nâma** 'to sleep' **yat- Mel.** 31, 9; 41, 10; *Rif.* 115 (in margin, **uđti-** in text), 131; (*al-nawm*) **ya:tmak** 35, 9; 37, 3; 121, 123: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yat- xiwâbidan** 'to sleep' *San.* 326r. 18 (quots.): **Xwar.** XIII(?) **anıñ birle yatı** 'he lay with her' *Oğ.* 64; a.o.o.: **Xiv yat-** 'to lie down' *Qub* 75; *MN* 149: **Kom.** xiv ditto *CCl, CCG; Gr.* 118 (quots.): **Kip.** XIII **al-nâ'im** (opposite to 'awake') **oya:nak: yaşur Hou.** 26, 16; **raqada** 'to sleep' **yait- do.** 34, 7: **xiv yat-** ditto *Id.* 94; **bâta** ('to spend the night') **wa nâma wa raqada yat-** *Bul.* 35v.: xv **nâma yat- Kav.** 5, 1; 10, 8; 68, 18; **raqada yat- Tuh.** 17a. 11; a.o.o.

VU yé:d- (or **yı:d-**) *Hap. leg.*, but see **yéd-ür, yédil-, yédış-**; the erratic vocalization points more to **-é-** than **-ı-**. **Xak.** x1 ol **yétge:k yé:dti:** (*MS. yeydti:*) '**abbâ rizmata'l-mitâ' awi'l-'ayba** 'he filled the bale or sack of goods' *Kaş.* III 434 (**yé:der, yédme:k;** unvocalized).

I yét- (-d-) 'to lead (a horse)', w. some extended meanings. Survives only(?) in *NW Krim yete- R III* 360; *Nog. yet-*: **V.S Osm.** **yed-**; but the *Dev. N.* in **-ek** (prob. original rather than a *Sec. f.* of **-ge:k**), meaning 'a led (spare) horse; a lead, halter' and the like, s.i.a.m.l.g. except *NE, SE* as **yetek/çetek/jetek;** *SW Osm. yedek;* w. *Den. V.s* in **-le-** having the same meaning as this *V. Türkü VIII T* 25 (**iğaç**): **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud. kolin yétip** 'leading (the blind man) by the arm' *PP* 25, 1-2; 36, 3: **Xak.** x1 ol at **yét:tt:** 'he led (*qâda*) the horse' (the blind man, etc.) *Kaş.* II 314 (this *V.* follows 2 **yét-** in a separate para. and in all three places is spelt **yeyt-**, which taken w. the *Uyg.* spelling makes the **-é-** certain and confirms the original **-d-**); a.o. *I* 424, 18 (**tizgin**): **KB ukuş ol burunduk anı yetse er** 'understanding is a bridle (or headstall); if a man uses it as a lead' (he attains his desires) 159; (bridled words are like the nose of a camel, (they go) **kança yetse** 'wherever you lead them' 206; (722 see 2 **yét-**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **yét** (*Imperat.*) . . . also at *ve yâ ğayrı nesne yéd* lead a horse or something else' *Vel.* 412; **yét-** (spelt) . . . 2) **yadak kaşidan** 'to lead a horse' *San.* 348r. 1: (**Kom.** xiv see 2 **yét-**): **Kip.** XIII **canaba min carri'/-canib** 'to lead in the sense of pulling along a led horse' **yét- Hou.** 35, 11; xv **qâda yet- Tuh.** 30a. 9: **Osm.** xiv **yed-**, sometimes **yéd-**, 'to lead' (a person or animal), c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 809; *II* 1028; *III* 792; *IV* 866; xviii (after **Çağ.**) in *Rûmi* the word in this sense is pronounced **yéd- San.** 348r. 1.

2 yét- originally 'to overtake, catch up with (someone *Acc.*)', implying movement by both parties, as opposed to **teğ-** 'to reach (something stationary *Dat.*)'; but from an early period also almost *Intrans.*, 'to be sufficient', i.e. 'to catch up with what is required', and sometimes more vaguely 'to reach'; in these usages the *Object*, if stated, is normally in the *Dat.* *S.i.a.m.l.g.* w. the usual phonetic changes; the position in *Kaş.* and variations in vocalization point clearly to **-é-**. **Uyg.** VIII *Su. E* 2-3 (**yıçe:**); o.o. *do. E I, S* 8: VIII ff. **Bud. avıçğa arukı yétti** 'the old man's weariness overtook him' *PP* 37, 1; **yılıımız yaşımız yétti** 'our years and age have caught up with us' (i.e. we have come to the end of our lives) *U II* 88, 79; **birök seniñ küçliñ yétmese(r)** 'if your strength is insufficient' *do.* 26, 12-13; similar phr. *U III* 71, 6; *TT V* 8, 67-8; 73-4; *USP.* 43, 5: **Civ. küçi yétmeser TT VII 25, 18: **Xak.** x1 (after **yıt-** and in the same para.) and one says ol men: **yétti:** (**yâ** carries both *fatha* and *kasra*) **lahıqa li** 'he caught me up' (or someone else) (**yéter, yétme:k;** *MS. yeter, yetme:k;* 1 **yét-** follows here) *Kaş.* II 314; **emdi:** anıñ kim yeter: 'who can now overtake him?' (**yalıhaqlıu**) *I* 192, 6; (he takes his hawk and mounts his blood-horse and) **arkar yeter:** 'overtakes (*yudrik*) the mountain sheep' *I* 421, 17; **andağ sü:ke: kim yeter:** 'who can overcome (*yuqdır muqâama*) an army like that?' *II* 274, 27; a.o. *III* 406, 3**

(*lahiqa*): *KB* (your authority) *tüzü neyke yetti* 'has extended over everything' 9; (a small boy) *yaşı yetmeğinçe* 'until he reaches years of discretion' 293; (if the man that catches me does not put a halter on me, I fly like a gazelle) *kim ol yetçeği* 'who will be able to overtake me?' 722; o.o. 12, 2401 (*uçar*): XIII(?) *At. yeter başka bir kün bu til boşlağı* 'these idle words will one day catch up with you' (lit. your head) 136; *akı er billiği yete bildi kör* 'see, the generous man knows how to achieve knowledge' 237; *Tef. yét-* 'to reach; to suffice (w. *Dat.*)' 151; XIV *Muh. balāga* 'to reach' *yét-* *Mel.* 24, 3; *Rif.* 105 (adding *wa waşala* 'to arrive'); *lahiqa wa wacada* ('to find') *yet-* 114 (*da:p-* 30, 15); *Çağ.* xv ff. *yét-(-tl) yeti-* . . . *wa döndür-* 'to reach . . . to turn (someone) back' *Vel.* 411-12 (quoton.); *yét-* (spelt) *i) rasidan* 'to come, arrive' *San.* 348r. 1 (quoton.); *Oğuz/Kıp.* XI (after 1 *yét-*) the *Oğuz* and *Kıp.* turn every initial *y-* into *c-* and say *ol meni: cetti: lahiqanı* for *yetti:* (*sic*) w. *y-* *Kaş.* II 314; *Xwar.* XIII *yet-* 'to reach' *Ali* 32; XIV *yét-ditto* *Qutb* 78; *MN* 60, etc. (also 'to equal in value'): *Kom.* XIV 'to reach; to suffice' *yet-*; *yet-* is also used for 'to join, to fasten on', which might be a muddled reminiscence of 1 *yét-* *CCG*, *CCG*; *Gr.* 123 (quoton.); *Osm.* XIV ff. *yet-* 'to overtake, to reach'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 824; II 1045; III 804; IV 878.

yit- 'to stray, get lost'; hence by extension 'to perish' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Türkü* VIII (the people) *öli: yitti:* 'dying and getting lost' *I E* 27, 28, *II E* 22; (the people) *yitmiş içginmiş* 'went astray and submitted' (i.e. to China) *Öngin* 1; *yitmezün do.* 3; *Uyg.* VIII (you my people) *ölitig yitdig* . . . *ölmeçli: yitmeçli: sen* 'died and got lost . . . you will not die or get lost' *Şu. E* 5; VIII ff. *Bud. Şuv.* 615, 14-15 (*ona:*): *Xak.* XI *yitti: neç:* 'the thing went astray' (*dalla*) *Kaş.* II 314 (no Aor. or Infin.; followed by 2 *yét-*); *biliglig yiter:* 'your mind wanders' (*yađull*) *I* 467, 8; *KB* (some stars are guides) *yitse yol* 'if a man loses his way' 129; (if the wicked raise their heads) *edğı yiter* 'the good man is at a loss' 890; *yitti ögli* 'his mind wandered' 1062; a.o. 1178 (2 *ögsüz*): XIII(?) *At. uvut yitti* 'modesty has ceased to exist' 417; *Tef. yit-* 'to go astray' 154; *Çağ.* xv ff. *it-* ('with i-'; treated in a single para. w. *éjt-*, 1 *it-*, and *it-* (*yıdı:-*)) . . . (3) *gum wa mañqid* *ğastan* 'to be lost, missing'; (4) *pirhân wa muşfağ sudan* 'to be hidden, concealed' *San.* 93r. 16; *Xwar.* XIII(?) (the stallion) *közdin yitü kaçtı* 'ran away and was lost to sight' *Oğ.* 228-9; XIV *yit-* 'to perish' *Qutb* 80; *Kıp.* XIII *halaka min halaki'l-ma'mür* 'to perish', of an official (?corrupt) *yit-* (*MS. l.b.*) *Hou.* 35, 10; XIV *yit- halaka wa fanâ* ('to disappear') *İd.* 91; XV *dâ'a* 'to go astray, to perish' *yit-Kav.* 9, 4; *Tuh.* 23a. 12; *adima* 'to be lost, deficient' (*taş bol-*) *yit-*, which also means *dâ'a do.* 26a. 10; *Osm.* XIV ff. *yit-* 'to be lost, to perish'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 832; II 1055; III 813; IV 889.

D yo:d- der. f. in *-d-* (here Trans.; cf. *to:d-*) fr. **yö-*, cf. *yök*; 'to destroy, obliterate, wipe out, wipe off', and the like. Survives in NE *Tuv. çot-/çod-*: NC *Kır.*, Kzx. *Joy-*: NW *Kk. Joy-*; *Nog. yoy-*: SW *Tkm. yoy-*; other languages use *yok ét-* and the like in this sense. SC *Uzb. yöy-* 'to interpret (dreams)' is a Sec. f. of *yor-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. Sanskrit nirmādayivā* 'having abandoned arrogance' *yotop* (for *yodop*) *TT VIII C.9*; (he cut through the youth's neck and) *başın yérde yoydı* 'hid(?) his head in the ground' *U III* 64, 21; prob. a misreading of *yıdıtı*: *Xak. xi ol toprak yüzündin yodıtı:* 'he wiped (*masaha*) the dust off his face'; and one says *ol bitig yodıtı:* 'he obliterated (*mañā*) the writing' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 434 (*yo:da:r*, *yo:dma:k*): XIII(?) *At. balā ranc yodup* 'wiping out the pain of misfortune' 350; *Çağ.* xv ff. *yoy-(sic?) mahw wa ma'dim kardan* 'to destroy, annihilate' *San.* 347v. 13; *cuy-* (spelt; 'with -u-') *bar taraf wa nā-būd kardan* 'to remove, destroy' 215v. 19; *Xwar.* (XIII) *yoyut-* 'to hide'; if correctly read ?*Caus. f.*, 'to hide' *Ali* 49; *xiv yoy-* 'to erase' *Qutb* 85 (*yuy-*); *MN* 3; *Kıp.* XIII *haşata* 'to strip off' *yo:y-* (*Imperat. in error -gil*) *Hou.* 33, 13; *xiv yoy-mahā wa haşata* *İd.* 100; *Osm.* XIV to XVI (only) *yoy-* 'to destroy, obliterate'; fairly common *TTS* I 843; II 1068; III 821; IV 899.

yut- 'to swallow' and the like; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Oğuz/Kıp.* XI *ol yumurtğanı: yutti:* 'he swallowed (*ibtalā'a*) the egg' (etc.) *Kaş.* II 313 (*yuta:ta*, *yutma:k, sic*): (XIII?) *Tef. yutdur-* 'to cause to swallow' 164; *xiv Muh.(?) al-bal* 'to swallow' *yutma:k Rif.* 119 (only); in 105 *balāga wa waşala* (a repetition of the previous entry) *yarti:* is no doubt a corruption of *balı'a yutti:*; *Çağ.* xv ff. *yut- furū xurđan wa bal' kardan* 'to gulp down, swallow' *San.* 341r. 15 (quoton.); *Xwar.* XIV *yut-* 'to swallow, absorb' *Qutb* 87; *Kom.* XIV ditto *yout-* (*sic*?) *CCG*; *Gr.* 127 (quoton.): *Kıp.* XIII *balı'a yut-* *Hou.* 35, 6; *xiv yut- balı'a*, and in the *Kitāb Beylik yut- macca* 'to sip' *İd.* 95; *balı'a wa macca yut-* *Bul.* 34v.: *xv yut- balı'a Kav.* 8, 16; 10, 8; 76, 1; *Tuh.* 8b. 2; 53a. 5.

D yü:d- der. f. in *-d-* (here Trans.; cf. *to:d-*) fr. **yü-*, cf. *yük*; 'to carry (something Acc.)'. Survives only(?) in NE *Tel. yüy-* quoted under 4 *yüt-* *R III* 611. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (faith is the support) *yük yüdmekniğ* 'in carrying the burden' (of attaining goodness) *TT V* 22, 43; *yüküg yüderler* 'they carry the burden' *do.* 24, 49; *yükün yüde U II* 76, 3; *Xak.* XI *ol yük yüdti: hamala'l-himl* 'he carried the burden' *Kaş.* III 434 (*yü:der*, *yü:dme:k*); o.o. *I* 404 (*keten*), 448 (*kük*): *KB* *yüdti* . . . *yükl* 59, 1874-6; (he is the best of men and) *bođun yüdgüsü* 'the one who carries the common people' 543; o.o. 1720, 2680 (*ava:ğ*), 5115, 5558; XIII(?) *At.* (do not take more of this world's good than is necessary or) *wabäl yüdgütük* 'you will have to carry

(a load of) *sin* '190; (suffering is transitory; the patient man survives) *tawābin yüdüp* 'carrying his (load of) uprightness' 352; *Tef. yüd-* ditto 165.

Dis. YDA

yétti: (yéddi:) 'seven'. There is no doubt that the medial consonant was originally doubled, cf. *ékkil*; q.v. C.i.a.p.a.l. The original voiced consonant survives in the Kip. forms listed below and in SW Az. *yeddi*; Osm., Tkm. *yedi*; and the double consonant in SE Türki *yette* *BŞ* 648, *yetti* *Jarring* 155; SC Uzbn., NW Kumyk *yetti*: SW Az. *yeddi*. For the -é- cf. *yétmis*. *Türkü* VIII over a dozen occurrences, *yéti*: commoner than *yéti*: VIII ff. *Man. yéti* is common: Yen. *yéti*: *yegermi*: 'seventeen' *Mal.* 26, 5; *yéti*: *do.* 48, 9; Uyğ. *IX inim yéti*: 'I had seven younger brothers' *Sax* 6: VIII ff. *Man.-A, Man., Bud., Civ. yéti* is common: *Xak. XI* (by itself, under the heading *fa'al*, requiring four letters) *yéti*: (?read *yétti*: 'the number seven'; hence one says *yéti*: *kat kök sab'a aqbāq mina'l-sama-wāt* 'the seven layers of the heavens' *Kaş. III* 27; *yéti*: *III* 227 (böke); *xiii*(?) *Tef. yéti*: (once *yéti*: 152; *xiv Muh. sab'a yédi*: *Mel.* 81, 8; *yéti*: *Rif.* 186; *Çağ. xv ff. yétti* 'the number seven', also pronounced *ba-taxfiş-i tā*, i.e. as *yéti San.* 348v. 17 (on the -tt- see 20v. 9 ff.): *Xwar. xiv yéti Quth* 78; *Kom. xiv* 'seven; a week' *yéti/yétti CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip. XIII sab'a yéti*: *Hou.* 22, 6; *xiv yéti*: (*sic*) *al-sab'a*, originally (*wa'l-aşl*) *yédi*; also so pronounced *Id.* 91; *sab'a yédi*: (*sic*) *Bul.* 12, 11; *xv yédi*: *Kav.* 65, 7; *Tuh.* 60b. 7 a.o.o. (the forms w. -d- are prob. Tkm.): *Osm. xiv* and *xv yédi* occurs in several texts *TTS III* 810; *IV* 884.

E yita: in O. Kır., see *ayit-*.

S yiti: See *yitiğ*.

yota: 'the thigh'; unusually rare for an anatomical term. Survives in this sense in NE *yoda/yodo R III* 440: SE Tar. *yota do.*; Türki *yota BŞ* 662; *yote/yote/yöte/lo:ta/lo:te Jarring* 159: (NC Kir. *jota*; Kzx. *jota* 'mountain crest, or range' is difficult to connect). Uyğ. VIII ff. *Civ.* in *TT VII* 19 describing the position of the soul in the twelve days of the animal cycle *yota* comes after 'arm' and a gap and before 'forehead' and 'side' (the order seems to be chaotic): *Xak. XI tavga:ç* (VU) *yodası*: 'the name of a tree' *Kaş. I* 453 (*tavga:ç*) may perhaps belong here, but medial -d- is unusual in *Xak.* and may be an error for -ğ-, which makes the connection improbable: (*KB yodası teziğ* is an error in the Vienna MS. for *tuşa ham tiziğ* *Rif.* 712; *xiv Muh.*(?) *al-sāq* 'leg, thigh' *yosta*: *Jarring* 142 (only): (*Kom. xiv yota* 'a set of teeth', *CCG*; *Gr.*, might be a mistranslation of this word).

Dis. V. YDA-

D yıdı-: Den. V. fr. *yıd*: 'to have an unpleasant smell, to stink'. Survives only(?) in NE *yıdı-/çıdı-*; *Khak. cızı-*. Some languages

use *yıdla-*, q.v., (normally Trans.) in this sense, but the syn. V. *sası-* is much more widely distributed. *Türkü* VIII ff. *Man. M I* 6, 5 (*toz-*): *Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. U III* 25, 6 (*toğral-*); *TT VI* 445 (*sası-*): *Xak. XI et yıdı:di*: 'the meat smelt bad' (*axamma*), also used when anything 'stank' (*antana Kaş. III* 86 (*yıdı:r, yıdı:ma:k*, corrected fr. -mek); *yıdı:di*: *neğ* 'the thing stank' (*natina*); a pejorative word (*luğa radiya*) *III* 260 (a later insertion in the text, after the cross-heading -R- and without Aor. or Infin.; prob. originally a marginal note in an earlier MS.): *KB* (the mind of man is like meat) *artar yıdır* 'it decays and stinks' 5862; *xiv Muh. cāfa* 'to stink' *yiy- Mel.* 24, 15; *Rif.* 107; (*cāyif yır* 66, 5; 165 *yıyığ*): *Çağ. xv ff. iti-* ('with i-', see *yit-*)... (4) *bü hardan* 'to emit an odour' *San.* 93r. 16: *Kom. xiv* 'to stink' *ıy- (or ıy1-?) CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* 273 (quotns.): *Kip. xiv yıy1-* 'to emit an odour' (*fāha*); in the *Kitāb Beylik yıy1* is 'pungency' (*al-dafar*), and when they said *yıdı*: (*sic*) it meant specifically an unpleasant smell (*ixtaşsa bi'l-rāyihati'l-muntina*), and if they meant 'a pleasant' (*tayyiba*) smell they added an indication of it to the V. and said *taflu: yıyır* 'it smells sweet' *Id.* 100; *antana yıy1-* (*sic*), Infin. -mek) *Bul.* 30r.: *Osm. xiv* to *xvii* (only) *yiy-/yiy1-* (Infin. -mek) 'to stink'; common *TTS I* 834; *II* 1057; *III* 814; *IV* 891.

yiti-: 'to be sharp'; not noted earlier than *Çağ.*, and now ?obsolete everywhere, but see *yitit-, yitiğ*. *Çağ. xv ff. iti-* (spelt, 'with i-') *tund şıdan* 'to be swift, active, impetuous', and the like *San.* 94v. 19 (quotn.).

Dis. YDC

I) ya:tçt: (*ya:dçt*:) N.Ag. fr. 2 *yat*; properly 'a rain-making magician', but in translated Bud. texts used less specifically for 'magician' in general. As such n.o.a.b.; forms like *yadaçt* in *Çağ. xv ff.* (quoting *Bāhur*; not, as described, Osm.) and NE Alt., Kumd., Tel. *R III* 210 arc reborrowings fr. Mong.; and see *ya:cı:*. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud. U II* 84, 12 etc. (*lu:*): *Xak. XI Kaş. III* 307 (2 *yatla:-*); n.m.e.

Dis. YDD

VUD yatut Hap. leg., but syn. w. *yatrum*; Dev. N., Active or Caus.?, fr. *yat-* in the sense of 'lying down, waiting', or the like. *Xak. XI yatut al-madad fi'l-cund* 'the reserves in an army'; taken fr. the phr. *yatut saç al-şar'u'l-ladī ursila ba'da'l-awwal* 'the hair which has been left to hang after the first' (has been plaited or cut off?) *Kaş. II* 287 (*al-awwal* does not seem to have any special technical sense in this context and may be corrupt).

D yodut Active Dev. N. fr. *yo:d-*; lit. 'destructive, damaging', or the like. N.o.a.b. *Xak. XI yodut al-şay'u'lladī lā xayr fihi* 'a thing which has nothing good about it'; and when a man is cursed (or abused, *subba*) one says *yodut Kaş. III* 8; a.o. *do.* 13 (*yoduğ*).

Dis. V. YDD-

D **yıdıt-** Caus. f. of **yıdıt-**; 'to make (something) stink'; n.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII yılka: tegmi:şig yıdıt:mayın ayka: tegmi:şig arta:mayın edğüsi: bolzun:** 'I will not make one that has reached (the age of) a year stink, or one that has reached (the age of) a month putrefy; may good come to them' **İrkBt 59:** Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *TT X 547 (kasit)*.

D **yıtıt-** Caus. f. of **yıtıt-**; 'to sharpen'. Not well attested in the early period or widely distributed now, but survives in NE Khak. **çitet-**; Tuv. **çidıt-**: SW xx Anat. **ıttıt-SDD 80z**; the cognate form SW **ıtıtle-**; Tkm. **yıtıtle-** also occurs. Cf. **bıle-**, **yanu-**. **Xak.** (xı **yıtıt-** (*sic*) in **Kaş. II 317** is a correction in a later hand of **yanut-**, q.v.): **xııı(?) At. ukuş xüş yıtıtıp sözümnı an:** 'sharpen up your understanding and mind and remember my words' 22: **xıv Muh.(?) ahadda 'ıtıtıp to sharpen' (bıle-; in margin) yıtıt- Rif. 10z: Çağ. xv ff. ıtıt-** (spelt) Caus. f.; **tund hardan** 'to make swift, active', etc. **San. 95r. 4** (quotns.; corrupted in P. de C. to *ımit-*): **Kıp. xıv yıtıt-sanna** 'to sharpen' *İd. 91*.

D **yađtur-** Caus. f. of **yađ-**; 'to order to spread out' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. as **yaydur-çaydur-**, etc. **Türkü VIII ff. Man. nomuğ törüğ yađturmatın tıdımız erser** 'if we have impeded the (true) doctrine and rules by not causing them to be published abroad' **Chuas. 74-5: Xak. xı ol apar töşe:k yatturdı:** 'he ordered him to spread out (*absatahu*) the mattress', or anything else that is spread out; originally **yađturdı:** but assimilated; and one says **men apar sü:sın yatturdum** 'I ordered him to disperse (*bi-tafriq*) his army' (etc.) **Kaş. III 93 (yatturur, yatturma:k)**.

D **yéđtür-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **yé:đ-**. **Xak. xı** (after **yıttür-**; **yéttürdi:**) is also used when one has urged him to pack (*alā ta'biya*) his goods and stores in a bale or the like, originally **yeđttürdüm (sic)** but assimilated **Kaş. III 94** (no Aor. or Infin.).

D **yodtur-** Caus. f. of **yo:đ-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes as **yoid-**. **Xak. xı men apar bıtiğ yotturdum** 'I made him obliterate (*amhaytuhu*) the writing' (etc.); originally **yodturdum**; also used of anything when you have wiped it out (*amsatahu*) until the traces of it disappear **Kaş. III 94 (yottururmen, yotturma:k; MS. y.tt.rdma:k)**.

Dis. YDÇ

yađağ 'on foot' (as opposed to 'on horseback'). S.i.a.m.l.g. except SE; NE Khak. **çađağ**; Tuv. **çađağ**; NC Kir. **jö: (sic)**; Kzx. **jayaw:** SC Uzb. **yayov:** NW **yayav/jayaw**, etc.: SW Az., Osm. **yaya. Türkü VIII yađağ süsın** 'their infantry' (as opposed to **atlığ süsi:** 'their cavalry') **II S 1**; (two-thirds of them were mounted) **bir ülüğ: yađağ** 'one-third on foot' **T 4; yađağın** 'on foot' **I E 28, 32; T 25; a.o.**

II E 32 (yavız): Uyğ. VIII Şu. S 9 (keđimlilg): Xak. xı yađağ (MS. *ıyadağ*) **al-râcıl** 'pedestrian, on foot' **Kaş. III 28; a.o. I 381, 5: KB 1734 (kulaçla-); 2370 (okçı); 3831: xıv Rbğ. yađağ yorı** 'go on foot' **R III 209; Muh. al-râcıl** (opposite to 'mounted') **atlığ yaya:ğ Mel. 50, 12; 55, 11; yađağ (-d-) Rif. 146; ya:yak 153: Çağ. xv ff. yayak piyâda** 'pedestrian, on foot' **San. 340v. 29** (quotn.): **Xwar. xıv yađağ ditto Nahc. 24, 17: Kıp. XIII al-râcıl** (opposite to 'mounted') **atlıu: ya:yag:ğ Hou. 26, 15: Osm. xıv ff. yayak and yayan** (?crasis of **yađağın**) common till **xvi, yaya** noted fr. **xv onwards TTS I 804; II 1021; III 787; IV 861**.

D **yatığ** Dev. N. fr. **yat-**; lit. 'lying down' and the like. S.i.s.m.l., e.g. NC Kir. **ıatu:** NW Kk. **ıatıw:** SW Osm. **yatı;** Tkm. **yatıw:** the specific meaning in **Kaş.** seems to be Hap. leg. **Xak. xı yatığ al-manâm** 'sleeping quarters'; hence one says **anı: yatığında: tutğıl** 'seize him in his sleeping quarters' **Kaş. III 12:** (**KB** not noted, **yatığ** in 495-6 is the *Acc.* of 1 **yat-** and in the Vienna MS., 4704, an error for **batığ**).

VUD **yatık** Dev. N. in **-ık (?)** fr. **yat-**; this Suff. is very dubious in **Xak.**, the word follows the entries of **yatuk** and may be a misvocalization of that word, cf. **yütükle-**; it is Hap. leg. in this sense; all modern forms of **yatık** are Sec. sf. of **yatuk**. **Xak. xı yatık al-manam wa'l-manâm ayda(n)** both 'sleep' and 'sleeping quarters'; hence one says **(ol) anı: yatıkında: tuttı:** 'he seized him in his sleep or in his sleeping quarters' **Kaş. III 15**.

D **yatuk** Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. **yat-**; the general meaning is 'lying down, prone, prostrate' w. various special applications. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, SE as **yatik/jatik** 'prostrate, horizontal, gently sloping'; metaph. 'polite, modest', and the like. **Kaş.'s** first meaning is difficult to connect semantically and may be a l.-w. **Xak. xı yatuk** the name of 'a woollen fabric' (*al-şif*) woven of two kinds (of thread); the warp is wool and the weft cotton; **yatuk neğ** 'anything thrown away and abandoned' (*al-matrüh wa'l-mansi*); hence 'a sluggard' (or idler, *al-kaslân*) is called **yatuk kışı;** and a section of the Oğuz who live in their towns and do not migrate to other places or engage in raids (*yağzün*) are called **yatuk** that is 'sluggards and wasters' (*al-kusâld wa'l-matrühün*) **Kaş. III 14 (yatık follows): Çağ. xv ff. yatuk surâhi-yi pahn** 'a broad squat goblet', called in Pe. **bađtak** ('little duck') (quotn.); the translation of **yatığ/yatuk** as 'a musical instrument' in the **Râmî** author (**Vel. 407**) is an error **San. 326v. 22** (it is a misreading of **yatuğın**, a Mong. l.-w. listed in **San.**); Osm. xv ff. **yatık/yatuk** 'a broad squat goblet, or jug'; fairly common **TTS I 795; II 1013; III 780; IV 855**.

D **yıdığ** Dev. N./A. fr. **yıdıt-**; 'smell, odour (usually, not always, unpleasant); foul-smelling'. Survives in NE **yıdığ/çıdığ/çızığ;**

elsewhere it is difficult to distinguish between modern forms of this word and *yıd*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *TT VI 229* (ölüg), 445 (sasıg): Civ. (if a man's armpit is) *yıdıg* 'malodorous' . . . *yıdıgi kéter* 'its foul smell disappears' *II 1 28-9*; **Xak.** XI *yıdıg* 'malodorous' (*al-muntin*) of anything; *yıdıg ot al-harmal* 'rue, *Peganum harmala*' in the language of *Ca:şgar*; in the language of *Uç* and *Barsğan* it is called *ıldruk* and in *Oğuz yüze:rlık Kaş. III 12*: *KB 999* (*ıdıg*): *XIV Muh.(?) cā'if* 'stinking' *yıyig Rif. 165* (*Mel. 66, 5 yı:ır*): **Xwar.** *XIV yıdıg/yıdı* 'smell, odour' (usually pleasant) *Quth 89*; *Nahc. 31, 7*; 263, 3-5; 422, 11: **Osm.** *XIV yıyı* (*sic?*) 'odour, smell' (not unpleasant); in several texts, transcribed *yıyı* *TTS I 834*; *II 1057*; *IV 891*.

D yoduğ Dev. N. fr. *yo:d-*; survives in the sense of 'destruction, extermination', and the like in *NC Kır. Joyu*; *Kız. Joyu*: *NW Kk. joyıw*. Cf. *yodut*. **Xak.** XI *yoduğ huwa an yu'xada'l-racul bi-curm gayrihi* is used when a man is caught for someone else's crime; hence one says *anıg yoduğı: tokındı: aşabahu wa'ab culm gayrihi* 'the evil effects of someone else's crime struck him' *Kaş. III 12*: *KB isizke ot erdi yağıka yoduğ* 'he was fire to the wicked and destruction to the enemy' 408; (your life is finished) *ökünc ol yoduğ* 'it is (the time for) repentance and annihilation' 1400; 0.0. 3552, 4545, 5423, 5864 (*yo:pağcı*): **Gancak** XI *yoduğ* 'a term of abuse' (*sabb*) applied to boys; takes the place of *yodut* *Kaş. III 13*.

?E **yodku**: Hap. leg.; there is at least one other mis-spelling in this verse, and this word, which is morphologically inexplicable, is no doubt an error, prob. for *kodku*. **Xak.** XI *bakmas bodun sevügsüz yodku: yüzi*: (*MS. yüdi*): *saranka: lä* (*VU*) *yaltı'ati* (unvocalized,? error for *yultı'ati*) '*l-qarew ilä'l-baxılı'l-bağıdi* (*MS. bağı:ı*)'*l-kāhılı'l-wacch* 'the people do not raise their heads(?) to the odious peevish-faced miser' *Kaş. II 250, 3*; n.m.c.

D yatğak Dev. N./A. (connoting habitual action) fr. *yat-*; lit. 'habitually lying down'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except *NE(?)*, in *SE as yatkak* 'slug-gard' (cf. *yatuk*) and elsewhere as *yatak/jatak* 'sleeping quarters' and usually more specifically 'bed, animal's lair, permanent settlement', and the like. **Xak.** XI *yatğak hārisu'l-malik wa'l-hişn wa nahşıhi* 'the guard (or sentry, here specifically by night) of a king, fortress, etc.'; hence one says *yatğak yattı: hā'ta'l-racul hārisa(m)* 'the man spent the night on guard' *Kaş. III 42*: *KB tüni yattı yatğakta* 'he spent his night on guard' 952; 0.0. 608 (*turğak*), 1606, 2533: *XIV Muh.(?) Rif. 168* (only, *arka*): *Çağ. xv ff. yatağ/yatak wa'abgāh* 'sleeping quarters' (quotns. *Çağ. and Rūmi*); and metaph. *pās wa pāsđarı* 'guard, guard duty' *San. 326v. 12* (adding that some lexicographers claim the word as *Pe.*): **Osm.** *XIV and XVI yatak* 'animal's lair'; in two texts *TTS II 1013*; *IV 854*.

D *yadğuk Hap. leg.; Conc. N. (N.I.?) fr. *ya:d-*; lit. 'something which spreads out something'. **Kıp.** XI *yayğuk şıvıva today'l-faras* 'the teat of a mare's udder'; some of them say *yazğuk* *Kaş. III 27*.

D yadğun Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *ya:d-*; lit. 'spread out'. Survives in *NE Alt.*, *Tel. yaykın/yaykıkın*; *Bar. yayğın*, used in the phr. *yaykın* (etc.) *su*: 'a river in flood', *R III 7*, and recently revived in *SW Rep.* Turkish as *yayğın* 'widely used or seen; spreading' (borrowed fr. *R III 7*). **Xak.** XI *KB beğig koşni kılma ya yadğun ögüz* 'do not make a *beg* or a river in flood your neighbour' 4546.

Dis. V. YDÇ-

D yatık- Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. **I yat.** **Xak.** XI *yağuk kişi: yattıktı*: 'the neighbour became a stranger' (*şāra . . . acnabi*) *Kaş. III 76* (*yatıkar*, *yatıkma:k*).

D yutık- Intrans. Den. V. fr. *yut*. *Pe.* to *Kaş. Xak. XI *yıki: yutıktı*: 'the livestock were severely affected (*ihtaraqat*, lit. 'burnt') by the snow', that is when they died of cold *Kaş. III 76* (*yutıkar*, *yutıkma:k*); the same sentence is quoted in *I 21*, 2 as an example of a Pass. (*maf'ul*) V. in which the SUFF. *-ık-* has the connotation of being overcome (*mağlıb aw mağlır*) by something.*

D yatğur- Caus. f. of *yat-*; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same meaning, e.g. *NW Kk. jatkar-* (*sic*): *SW Osm.*, *Tkm. yatır-*; (*Az. yatırt-*), but most use forms of the later Caus. f. *yatğız-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (if a murderer is reborn in hell, the lords of hell there) *töpiin yatğurur-lar* 'make him lie face downwards' (on the red-hot floor) *T M IV 252, 34*; 0.0. *PP 65, 4* (*çombur-*); *U III 14, 7*: **Xak.** XI of *anı: yatğurdi: adca'ahu wa anımahu* 'he made him lie down and sleep' *Kaş. III 99* (*yatğurur*, *yatğurma:k*); *XIV Muh. narwama* 'to put to sleep' (*ya:ğız-* *Mel. 41, 10*); *yatğur- Rif. 131*: *Çağ. xv ff. yatkur- yatur- Vel. 405*; *yatğur-* (spelt) *wacābanidan* 'to put to sleep' *San. 326r. 27* (quotns.); **Xwar.** XIII *yatkur-/yatur-* ditto '*Ali 24, 25*: *XIV yatur-* ditto *Quth 75*: **Kıp.** *XIV yatkır- arqada* 'to put to sleep', originally *yatdır-* with the *-d-* irregularly altered to *-k-* *Id. 94*; *arqada yatur- Bul. 22r.*: *XV ditto yatkır- Tuh. 55a. 10*; the Caus. f. of *yat-* *nāma* is *yatkır- Kav. 68, 18*.

D yatğaş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **yatğā-*: Den. V. fr. *yatğ.* **Xak.** XI of *anı birle: yatğaşdı: dā'acahu* 'he lay down beside him' *Kaş. III 103* (*yatğaşur*, *yatğaşma:k*).

Tris. YDÇ

D yadağlık Hap. leg.; A.N. fr. *yada:ğ.* **Xak.** XI *yadağlık al-rucla fi'l-sayr* 'travelling on foot' *Kaş. III 51*: (*KB 4263 yadağlık* in the Vienna MS. is an error for *tayağlık*).

D yadığlıg P.N./A. fr. **yadığ* Dev. N. fr. *ya:d-*; *pec.* to **Xak.** **Xak.** XI *yadığlıg tōşe:k*

'a mattress which is spread out' (*al-mabsūt*) *Kaş. III* 49; a.o. 59, 18.

D **yıdıǵlık** Hap. leg.; A.N. fr. *yıdıǵ*. **Xak.** xı *yıdıǵlık* (MS. *yadǵılık*) *al-natn wa'l-bilā ma'n(n)* both 'foul smell' and 'putridity' *Kaş. III* 51.

D **yatǵaşuk** Hap. leg.; Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. *yatǵaşuk*-. **Xak.** xı *yatǵaşuk al-daci'* (MS. *al-daciǵ*) 'a bed-fellow'; *yatǵaşuk* (MS. *yatǵaşık*) uǵrı: *al-atama* 'bed-time', in one dialect (*fı luǵa*) *Kaş. III* 55.

Dis. YDG

D **yitiǵ** Dev. N./A. fr. *yitli*-; lit. 'sharp', metaph. 'alert, quick, clever', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SC; NE *Kaç.*, Koib., Küer. *yidiǵ R III* 527; Alt. ödü; *Khak. çitiǵ*; *Tuv. çidiǵ*; SE *Türki yitlik/itlik/işik jaring* 144; NC *Kzx. Jitl*; NW *Kumyk İtti*; SW *Az. İti*; Osm. *iti/itlik* (now obsolete); *Tkm. yitli*. The *Uyğ.* forms *yitli/yitli* and *yitli* in *KB* are unusual for so early a period. *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Bud. yitli* (spelt *yiti*) *kılıç* 'a sharp sword' *U I* 37, 14; *II* 78, 30-1 (ditto); 86, 48 (*yiti*); *yitli* 'sharp' (knife) *III* 64, 12; *IV* 32, 6; 38, 131; **Xak.** xı *yitiǵ biçek* 'a sharp (*al-hadid*) knife'; also used of anything else with a sharp edge (*lahu hidda*), swords etc.; *yitiǵ er* 'a man who is clever and sharp' (*al-naadb . . . al-hadd*) in dealing with affairs *Kaş. III* 18; a.o. *I* 384, 22; *KB yitiǵ 329* (İç)—*yitli kıl bu köz* 'keep a sharp look-out' 927; (young warriors) *bolur keđ yitli* (rhymes w. *otı*) 'become very keen' 2373; o.o. *I* 1133, 1855; *xiii(?) Tef. yitiǵ* (. . . köz) 154; *xiv Muh. al-hadd* (opposite to 'blunt' *buçma:z*) *yitli:fiti*; *Mel.* 54, 5; *yitli Rif.* 151; *Çağ.* xv ff. *itlik* ('with l-') . . . (2) *tund wa tiz* 'sharp, quick, alert' (quotns.); and metaph. *sari' wa züđ* 'rapid, fast' (quotn.) *San.* 95v. 19; *Xwar.* xiv *yitiǵ* 'sharp' *Quth* 78; *Nahc.* 239, 14; *Korn.* xiv *yitli/itli* 'sharp' *CCG*; *Gr.* 134 (quotn.; mis-spelt *yiti/iti*): *Kip.* *xiii al-haddu'l-qāfi'* ('cutting'), e.g. a sword, etc. (opposite to 'blunt' (PU) *çüpe*): *çyiti(?) Hou.* 27, 7 (omitted in MS.); *xiv yitli: al-haddu'l-qāfi'* *İd.* 91; *xv hadd yiti: Tuh.* 13a. 7; **Osm.** xiv to xvi (only) *yiti* (rare) *fiti* 'sharp, quick', etc., usually metaph.; fairly common *TTS I* 395; *II* 553; *III* 388; *IV* 443.

D **yitük** Intrans./Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *yit*-; 'lost, strayed', and the like. Survives in SW *Az. itlik*; *Osm.*, *Tkm. yitlik*; such forms are not to be confused w. *yitiǵ*. **Xak.** xı *yitük al-dalla* 'a strayed or lost animal' *Kaş. III* 18 (prov., *yitüklüg*); o.o. *II* 115 (*sörük*, mis-spelt *tiyül*); 143 (*bulun-*); 182 (*çaltur-*); *III* 181 (2 so:-); *xiii(?) At. biligsiz tirigle yitük körgülük* 'one must look upon ignorant mortals (?), reading *tirigler*) as strayed (or lost)' 94; *Çağ.* xv ff. *itlik* ('with l-') (1) *mafquđ wa gum şuda* 'lost, strayed' *San.* 95v. 19; *Kip.* xiv *yitük al-dāyi* 'straying' *İd.* 91; **Osm.** xiv ff. *yitük*, often *yitlik*, occasionally *yitük* 'lost, strayed' (usually of animals); c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 832; *II* 1056; *III* 813; *IV* 889.

D **yétge:k** (*yedge:k*) as this word is noted only in association w. *yé:d-* and its der. f.s. presumably a Dev. N. (connoting habitual action) fr. *yé:d-*; lit. 'something habitually filled'. **Xak.** xı *yétge:k al-ayba wa'l-rizma* 'sack, bale' *Kaş. III* 70 (*yédis-*; mis-spelt *yenge:h*); *al-rizma* 77 (*yéüil-*); *rizmatul-milā aci'l-ayba* 434 (*yé:d-*); n.m.e.

Tris. YDG

D **yiti:ǵliǵ** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *yitiǵ*, presumably in its metaph. sense of 'clever, alert', etc. *Türkü* viii ff. (a brave man's son went to the army; on the battlefield he made himself(?) a powerful messenger(?); when he comes home) özl: *atanmı:s ögrüncü:lü:ǵ at: yiti:ǵli:ǵ kelir*: 'he comes as one who has made himself famous, joyful, and with a reputation for alertness(?)' *İrkB* 55.

D **yitüklüg** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *yitük*; noted only in a prov. illustrating *yitük*. **Xak.** xı *yitüklüg anası: ko:yun açar* 'the owner of a lost animal (*sāhibu'l-dalla*) searches for his lost animal (even) in his mother's bosom' *Kaş. III* 18; n.m.e.

D **yéti:gen** Den. N. in *-gen*-, apparently a Sec. f. of *-gün* (Collective), fr. *yéti*: (*yétti*); lit. 'seven together'; 'the constellation *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear'. Survives in NE *yettegen* and the like *R III* 365; SW *Osm. yediger* (*sic*); *Tkm. yedigen*. *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Bud. yétigen sutur* 'the *Sūtra* of *Ursa Major*' *TT VII* 40, 10; o.o. *do.* 120 (*ağzan-*), etc.; **Xak.** xı *yéti:gen banāt na's* 'Ursa Major' *Kaş. III* 37; o.o. 40, 12 (*yultuz*); 247, 24 (*kaçar*): *KB yétigen köttürdi yana baş öür* 'Ursa Major raised its head again' 6220; *xiv Muh.*(?) *banāt na's tegiz(?) yétigen Rif.* 184 (the first word corrupt, prob. only an abortive attempt to write *yéti:gen*); *Çağ.* xv ff. *yétigen* 'the name of the constellation *banātu'l-na's* (*sic*)'; in *Rümi yediler/yedi kardaş San.* 348v. 19; *Xwar.* xiv *yétigen* ditto *Quth* 77; *Kip.* xiv *yétigen* (MS. *yéti:gen*) *banāt na's İd.* 91; ditto (MS. *yitigen*) *Bul.* 2, 13; xv ditto *yétiger* (*sic*) *Tuh.* 7a. 11; **Osm.** xiv ff. *yéti:gen* once or twice in xiv; *yediger* c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 808; *II* 1028; *III* 792; *IV* 865; and see *Çağ*.

Tris. V. YDG-

D **yitükle:-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *yitük*; everywhere spelt *yitükle:-* which was no doubt the vocalization familiar to the scribe of our MS. **Xak.** xı ol at *yitükledi: anşada dālla faras wa ğayrahu* 'he stated where the lost horse (etc.) could be found' *Kaş. III* 343 (*yitükle:r*, *yitükle:me:k*).

Dis. YDL

yötül (*yötöl*) 'a cough'; w. no obvious Turkish etymology, perhaps a l.-w. Survives in NE *Alt.*, *Tel. yödül*; *Bar. yödöl*; *Tuv. çödül*: SE *Tar.*, *Türki yötöl* (*jaring yütöl*); NC *Kır Jötöl*; *Kzx. Jötöl*: SC *Uzb. yütal*:

NW Kk. çötel; Kaz. yutel (*sic*); Kumyk, Nogay yötel. Uyg. viii ff. Civ. *TT VIII* M.26 (1 baş); *H II* 22, 30: Çağ. xv ff. yötel *surfa* 'cough' *San.* 341v. 9 (quoton.).

D yodliğ P.N./A. fr. yud; 'having a smell, or odour', usually preceded by a qualifying word describing its nature. S.i.s.m.l., sometimes much distorted, e.g. NC Kir. Jittu; Kzx. iyisti: SC Uzb. isil. Uyg. viii ff. Man. *M II* 8, 14-15 (ii) (kin); *do.* 9, 7; 10, 9 (yıparlığ); *Wind.* 29-30 (kil-): Bud. (of fruit, etc.) öplüg yidliğ 'colourful and fragrant' *Sur.* 529, 12; a.o. *TT V* 8, 72-9 (1 tütsüg).

Dis. V. YDL-

D yađıl- Pass. f. of yađ-; 'to be spread out; to be published abroad', etc. S.i.s.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic changes as yađ-. Türkü viii ff. Man. (these twelve two-hour periods, a Man. technical term) köpül iře yađılu yaraşur 'are published abroad in the mind and are beneficial' *M III* 19, 8-9 (ii); *nomı dını yađılmaştı* 'since the (Man.) doctrine and religion were preached' *TT II* 17 bottom: Uyg. viii ff. Bud. (of öplüg saçı arkasında yađılu turup 'his flame-coloured hair being spread over his back' *U IV* 10, 67-8 (and *I* 45, 13-14); ölüm yađılu 'death spreads' (through all the organs of the dying man) *TT III*, p. 26, note 5, 11; o.o. *PP* 7, 2 (kü); *U III* 7, 14; *TT VI* 464; *VIII K.8*: Civ. atıg küg yađıldı 'your name and fame have been published abroad' *TT I* 146; a.o. *VII* 29, 10; see **1 yayıl-**: **Xak. XI sü: yađıldı**: 'the army (etc.) dispersed' (*tafarraqa*); and one says **to:n kü:nke: yađıldı**: 'the garment was spread out (*busıta*) in the sun'; also used of anything else when it was spread out; and **yađ:to:nda: yađıldı**: 'the oil spread (Intrans.; *tafaşşā*) over the garment' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 77 (*yađılu (sic), yađılmak*); (after **1 yayıl-**) **yađıldı: sü:** 'the army (etc.) dispersed', alternative form with -d- in **yađıldı: III** 192 (**ya-yılır, yayılmak**): o.o. *I* 442, 7 (terğın); *III* 148 (**ba:z**); 159 (**1 ya:t**): **KB yađıl-** (of a man's fame) 'to be spread abroad' is common 458, 496, 737, etc.; **yađıldı ağı** 'his net has been spread' 4224; a.o. 4892 (**butık**): XIII(?) *Tef. yazıl-* (*sic*) 'to spread out, stretch out' (Intrans.) 135; **yayıł-** ditto 136; Çağ. xv ff. **yayıł-** (1) *pahn şudan* 'to be spread out'; (2) *çarıdan sütür* (of livestock) 'to graze' (i.e. spread out over the pasture) *San.* 340v. 11 (quoton.): **Xwar. xiv yayıl-** 'to be disseminated', etc. *Qutb* 65: **Kom. xiv yayıl-** 'to be spread out' *CCG*; *Gr.*

D yéđil- Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of yéđ-. **Xak. XI yetge:k yeđıldı: xıta'i'l-rızma wa 'ubbiyati** (MS. 'aybati)' *l-mita' fihā* 'the bale was sewn together and the goods packed in it' *Kaş. III* 77 (**yeđılır, yeđilmek**; both unvocalized).

D yetıl- Pass. f. of 2 yét-; not Pass. in its ordinary meanings, which are rather Intrans.; survives, meaning 'to arrive; be, or become, ready; ripen, reach maturity' in SE-Türki

yétıl-: NC Kir., Kzx. jetıl-; SC Uzb. yetıl-; NW Kk. jetıl-. The Pass. f. of **1 yét-** is not noted earlier than Osm. xiv ff. **yedil-** (of an animal, blind man, etc.) 'to be led' *TTS I* 809; *II* 1028; *III* 792; *IV* 865. **Yıtıl-** 'to be sharpened' Pass. f. of **yıtıl-** is first noted in Osm. xv *TTS I* 831. **Xak. XI ol sü:ke: yetıldı: lahıqa'l-cund wa ğayrahu** 'he caught up the army' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 77 (**yétılır, yetilmek, sic**); a.o. *I* 106, 9 (1 é!): **KB** (listen to the wise man . . .) **yetilmiş yaşı** 'of mature years' 261, 1222; (my life has ended) **yetıldı ödüm** 'my time has come' 1099; **kamuğ arzularka yetıldı elıg** 'his hand has reached all his desires' 1253; o.o. 1211 (**mağıt-**), 4066, 5716; XIII(?) *Tef. yetıl-* (of a crop) 'to mature'; **yaşı yetilmiş; faqat yetıldı** 'his patience was exhausted' 152: Çağ. xv ff. **yétıl(-ıp) yeti-** *Vel.* 412 (quoton.); **yétıl-** (spelt) *rasıda şudan* 'to have arrived; to be ripe, mature' *San.* 348r. 22 (quotns.); **Xwar. xiv yétıl-** 'to arrive; to be achieved' and the like *Qutb* 78.

D yođul- Pass. f. of yođ-; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. **Xak. XI kan kılçtın yođıldı**: 'the blood was wiped (*muhıya*) off the sword'; and one says **anıq at aydın yođıldı**: 'his name was erased from the Sultan's register' (*muhıya . . . min dıwānı'l-sultān*); also used of anything *ıdā muhıya Kaş. III* 77 (**yođuluw, yođulma:k**): Çağ. xv ff. **yoıyul-mahıw wa ma'düm şudan** 'to be wiped out, annihilated' *San.* 347v. 18: **Osm. xiv ff. yoıyul-** 'to be erased, wiped out'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 843; *II* 1069; *III* 822; *IV* 899.

D **1 yatla-** Den. V. fr. **1 ya:t**; 'to treat as a stranger' and the like; survives in SE-Türki **yatlı-**: SC Uzb. **yotla-**; most modern V.s of this form mean 'to memorize' and the like, and are Den. V.s fr. the Pe. l-w. **yād** 'memory'. Uyg. viii ff. Civ. (after undertaking various obligations) **apam birök bu bitıgdeki sözdın kayısı yatlasarbız** 'if we repudiate any of the undertakings in this document' *UŞp.* 77, 16-17: **Xak. XI** (after **2 yatla-**) and one says **ol anr: yatladı**: 'he reckoned that he was a stranger' (*acnabi*) *Kaş. III* 308 (no Aor. or Infin.): Çağ. xv ff. **yatla-** *bigāna wa dūr kardan* 'to treat as a stranger; to banish' *San.* 326v. 6 (quoton.).

D **2 yatla-** Hap. leg., but see **yatlat-, yatlan-**; Den. V. fr. **2 ya:t**. **Xak. XI ya:tç:** **yatladı: takahhana'l-kāhın bi'l-aħcār li'l-şuhub wa'l-amtar** 'the magician performed magic ceremonies with stones to (bring) clouds and rain' *Kaş. III* 307 (**1 yatla-** follows).

D yıdıla- Den. V. fr. **yıd**; 'to smell (something Acc.)'; cf. **yıdı-** (Intrans.), q.v. S.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. Uyg. viii ff. Bud. (so too the nose) . . . **yıd yıpar yıdılayur** 'smells (all sorts of) odours' *TT VI* 168-9; **yıdılamış yıdığ** 'the odour which it smells' *do.* 172: **Xak. XI ol yıpa:r yıdıladı**: 'he smelt (*taşammama*) the musk' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 308 (**yıdıla:r, yıdıla:mak**): **Xwar. xiv yıyila-** 'to smell' *Qutb* 91; (the murderer) **uçtmax**

yıdığını yıdılamağay 'will not smell the odour of paradise' *Nahc.* 336, 7; a.o. 348, 7: *Kıp.* XIII *ğamma* 'to smell' (VU) *yıyila-* (?sic, Imperat. -gil) *Hou.* 41, 3; XIV ditto *Id.* 100: *Osm.* XIV to XVI (only) *yıyila-* 'to smell'; common *TTS I* 835; *II* 1058; *III* 814; *IV* 891 (transcribed *yıyile-*; both -mak and -mek noted).

D yatlat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 2 yatla-:-. *Xak.* XI *beğ* yatlattı: 'the *beğ* ordered the magician (*al-kâhin*) to perform magical ceremonies' and he brought (*ca'a bi-*) wind and rain; this is well known in the country of the Turks; wind, hail, and rain are procured (*yustaclab*) with a stone by the permission of God most high *Kaş.* *II* 355 (*yatlatur*, *yatlatma:k*).

D yatlan- Refl. f. of 2 yatla-:; pec. to Uyğ. Bud.; in spite of the views expressed in *TT X*, p. 29, note 387, where the relevant quots. are assembled, which were put forward in ignorance of the existence of 2 yat, there is no doubt that yat yatlan- was the phr. used to translate an (ultimately) Sanskrit V. meaning 'to perform magical ceremonies'; in this context there is no implication of rain magic. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (the *yakşa's* son for twelve years) yat yatlanğucı *braman* *basasında barıp* 'followed the *braman* who performed magical ceremonies' *TT X* 561-2; (when) *anıtıyatlığ ürlüksüz yat yatlanğucı* 'the magician) who performs impermanent (Sanskrit *anıtıyatā*) and transitory magical ceremonies' (comes and tries to steal my life) *do.* 539-40; o.o. (damaged) *do.* 387, 402, 413.

D yıdılan- Refl. f. of yıdıla-; used as Intrans./Pec.; n.o.a.b. *Xak.* XI et *yıdılardı*: 'the meat (etc.) began to smell' (bad, *tarawwaha*) *Kaş.* *III* 110 (*yıdılanur*; *yıdılanma:k*): *Xwar.* XIV *yıdılan-* 'to be smelt' (of milk on the breath) *Qutb* 89.

D yitiln- n.o.a.b. and generally used in association w. *bar-*; the meaning is clearly something like 'to go away, disappear', which indicates that it is a Refl. Pass. f. of yit-, irregular since yit- is Intrans. and cannot properly form a Pass. Cf. *yitilintür-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (on the approach of death) *ağazımdaki tatarlağ barca yitilnıp* 'all the pleasant tastes in my mouth disappear' *U III* 37, 30-1; (the sons of all the notables in Benares) *yitilnıp barıp* 'went away' (from the city) *do.* 65, 8 (ii); (all the evil omens in the city) *yitilnıp barıp U IV* 24, 314; (if this *sūtra* did not exist, the true interpretation of the doctrine) *yitilnür yokađur* 'would disappear and perish' *Suv.* 198, 9; *Xwar.* XIV *yitilen-jitilen-* (sic) 'to disappear' *Qutb* 62, 81 (and 80 *yitilen-*, scribal error); *MN* 91.

D yađılış- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of yađılı-, used as Intrans. *Xak.* XI *sū*: *yađılışdı*: 'the army dispersed (*tafarraqat*) in every direction'; also used when something spread (*tafaşşā*) in something else, e.g. thin ink in inferior paper *Kaş.* *III* 104 (*yađılışur*, *yađılışma:k*).

D yıdılaş- Recip. f. of yıdıla-:; 'to smell one another'. S.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Xak.* XI *yılık*: *yıdılaşdı*: 'the livestock (etc.) smelt one another' (*taşammamat*) *Kaş.* *III* 104 (*yıdılaşur*, *yıdılaşma:k*; prov.; see *sözleş-*): *Osm.* XIV and XVI *yıyılaş-* 'to smell one another'; in two texts *TTS I* 835; *II* 1058 (*yıyile-*).

D yođluş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of yođul-. *Xak.* XI *btıtlge:r* *yođluşdı*: 'the writings (etc.) were (all) obliterated' (*inmahat*) *Kaş.* *III* 105 (*yođluşur*, *yođluşma:k*).

Tris. YDL

D yitilik Hap. leg.?: A.N. fr. *yitli*: (*yitlig*); 'sharpness, alertness'. *Xak.* XI *KB* 2328 (*komit-*).

Tris. V. YDL-

D yitilintür- Hap. leg.?: Caus. f. of yitiln-; 'to destroy, remove', and the like. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. (anger) *yokadturur yitilintürür* 'destroys (Hend.)' (all developed doctrines and modest thoughts) *TT II* 17, 71-2.

Dis. YDM

D yađım N.S.A. fr. *ya:đ-*; lit. 'a single spreading out', in practice 'carpet, rug'. Apparently survives in SW *Osm.* *cacım* 'a kind of shaggy carpet' *Red.* 663; in XX Anat. *cecim/cıclım SDD* 250, 272; but this word must have been borrowed fr. some other unidentified Turkish language. See *yayım* and cf. *kerim*. *Xak.* XI *yađım al-fırāş wa'l-mühād* 'carpet, mattress'; hence a Chinese carpet' (*al-fağfuri*, MS. *al-mağfuri*) is called *tü:lüğ yađım* 'a hairy carpet' (i.e. one with a woollen pile, *dü şa'r*); *wa laysat hādihı bi-aşliya* 'this is not original' (meaning doubtful, ?not the original kind of carpet) *Kaş.* *III* 19; *yađım al-bisāt* 'mattress' is derived fr. *yađıtı*: *basoqa I* 15, 12; a.o. *I* 119, 5; *KB* 4442 (*azar*).

E *yitim* read by Atalay in *Kaş.* *III* 24 is an error for *yayım*.

D *yétmiş* 'seventy'; der. fr. *yéttil*; cf. *altmış* only. S.i.a.m.l.g. (except NE where crases of *yéttil*: o:n like *Khak. çéton*; Tuv. çeden still survive) w. the usual phonetic changes. *Türkü VIII yetmiş I E* 12, *II E* 11: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *yétmiş M I* 20, 15; Civ. *yétmiş USp.* 74, 2; 83, 4; 107, 6; O. *Kır.* IX ff. *yetmiş Mal.* 41, 9; 42, 3; 49, 2; *yétmiş* (w. the special letter for -é-) *do.* 45, 5; (*Xak.* ?) XIII(?) *Tef. yetmiş* 153; *Xiv Muh. sab'un* 'seventy' *yétmiş Mel.* 81, 15; *Rif.* 187; *Çağ.* XV ff. *yétmiş San.* 12r. 6; *Kıp.* XIII *sab'un yetmiş Hou.* 22, 14; *xiv yetmiş sab'un*; the -t- is changed from -d-, because 'seven' is *yedi*: and -miş is attached to change it to 'seventy' *Id.* 91; *sab'un yetmiş Bul.* 12, 13; *xv ditto Kav.* 39, 6; 65, 9; *Tuh.* 60b. 10.

Dis. YDN

D yađıp Hap. leg.; Intrans. Dev. N. fr. *ya:đ-*. *Xak.* XI *yađıp surv* 'shallow (*al-*

-*dahdâh*) water which spreads (*yanbasîl*) over the surface of the ground' *Kaş. III* 372.

VU *yatan/yataş* pec. to *Kaş.*; grammatically this can hardly be a compound of **Y** *ya*; the alternative pronunciations suggest a l.-w., perhaps Chinese. **Xak.** XI *yatan* 'a wooden bow' (*al-qaws min xaşab*) for shooting arrows; *yatan* *ta hiya qawsi'l-naddâf* also 'the bow-shaped implement of the cotton-carder' *Kaş. III* 21; *yataş al-haniyatul'lati yunfaş bihâ'l-şûf* 'the bow-shaped implement with which raw wool is worked' *III* 372.

D *yođun* Intrans./Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *yo:đ-*; lit. 'being obliterated, destroyed'; used only in the phr. *yo:k yođun* 'destruction, annihilation'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Man.-A *yok yođun bolunuz* 'may you be destroyed, and annihilated' *M I* 9, 11; Bud. *yok yođun kilmazun* 'let it not destroy' *TT X* 321; o.o. (damaged) *do.* 314, 410; *U III* 86, 10; (**Xak.**?) XIII(?) *Tef. yok yođun/yođun bol-* 'to perish' 109-10 (mis-spelt *budun/buzun*).

D *yétinç* (*yéddinç*) Ordinal f. of *yétti*; 'seventh'. A Tris. f. w. -i: attached emerged in the medieval period and s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes except in some NE languages which use other forms; SW Az. *yeddinci*; Osm. *yedinci*. **Türkü** VIII *yétliř ay* 'the seventh month' *I NE*; *yétinç* [ay] *Oñçin* 12; a.o. *I N* 5 (*kılıçlar-*): VIII ff. Man. *yétinç Chuas.* 124; Bud. *yétinç PP* 31, 6 etc.

Dis. V. YDN-

D *yađın-* Refl. f. of *ya:đ-*; s.i.m.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, usually meaning 'to spread' (Intrans.) and the like. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. *Sar.* 137, 23 (*açın-*); **Xak.** XI *ol to:mn kü:nke: yađındı*: 'he made it his business to spread out (*bař*) his garment (etc.) in the sun' *Kaş. III* 83 (*yađınur*; *yađınmak*); **Kip.** xv *ıtasa'a* 'to spread' (Intrans.) *yaym- Tuh.* 5b. 3; 6b. 8.

D *yođun-* Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *yo:đ-*. **Xak.** XI *ol kö:zdin yaş yođındı*: 'he wiped (*masala*) the tears from his (own) eyes'; also used when a man has undertaken by himself (*ınfarada*) to wipe something off something else *Kaş. III* 83 (*yođunur*; *yođunmak*).

Tris. YDN

D *yétinçsiz* Priv. N./A. fr. **yétinç*, Dev. N. fr. **yétin-* Refl. f. of 2 *yét-*; lit. (something) 'which you cannot overtake, reach', or the like, that is 'infinitely broad'; generally used in association w. other words meaning 'broad'. Cf. *yétiz*. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Man.-A *M III* 31, 1 (iii) (*kađız*): Bud. *bu yétinçsiz yétiz yağız yér* 'this broad (Hend.) brown earth' *U I V* 12, 116; 48, 91; in *TT VI* 241, (this heaven and earth) *kéş alkığ* 'are broad', some MSS. read *yétinçsiz yétiz kéş alkığ*.

Dis. YDR

D *yatar/yatur* n.o.a.b.; Dev. N. fr. *yat-*; both words clearly spelt, but as the Aor. of

yat- is *yatur* the first is unusual; lit. (something) 'lying down' or the like. **Xak.** XI *KB* (whichever celestial mansion the moon enters it quickly leaves) *çıkari üçün terk yatarın yıkar* 'because it leaves quickly it destroys its resting place' 745; (the king came to inquire after Aytoldı) *kelip kördi éllğ yatur hâlini* 'the king, when he came, saw the condition of the invalid' 1068.

VU *yıdruk* (*ñ-*) 'fist'; there is real doubt about the first vowel; the only **Uyg.** occurrence is spelt *yıdruk*; it was a First Period l.-w. in Mong. w. initial *n-*, which makes the original *ñ-* certain, but while the earliest form is *nodurğa* (*Haenisch* 118) the standard form is *nıdurğa* (*Kov.* 659, *Haltod* 142) and all modern forms in Turkish have -u- in the first syllable, which strongly suggests that the original vowel was -i- later rounded by retrogressive assimilation. Survives in NE Alt., Bar., Leb, Tel. **yıdruk R III** 565; **Tuv.** *çuduruk* (Khak. **munzuruk** is morphologically inexplicable): **NC Kır.** *juduruk*; **Kzx.** *yıdırık*; **NW Kk.** ditto; **Kaz.** *yodruk*; **Nog.** *yudırık/yumırık*. **SE Türki**: **SC Uzb.** use the Pe. l.-w. *muř*; other **NW** and **SW** languages use forms of **yumruk** (see below) which is a Pass. Dev. N. fr. **yumur-* Caus. f. of *yum-*, lit. 'clenched': **Kunyk** *yumuruk*; **SW Az.** *yumruğ*; **Osm.**, **Tkm.** *yumruk*. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. (interlock the ten fingers of the two hands and) *yıdruk kılı sıkzun* 'press them together making a fist' *TT V* 10, 95; **Xak.** XI *yıdruk cum'u'l-kaff* 'a fist' *Kaş. III* 42 (prov.): (**Çağ.** xv ff. *yumruk muř* 'fist' *San.* 346v. 23; **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Qulb* 86); **Kom.** xiv 'fist' *yuruk CCG*; **Gr.** **Kip.** (XIII (among 'parts of the body')) *al-kaffu'l-mařbiğ* 'a clenched fist' *yurruk* (sic, MS. *yurmak*); also *al-lakm* 'a blow with the fist' *Hou.* 20, 13; *lahama* 'to strike with the fist' *yumrukla-* *do.* 34, 13; *lâkama minia'l-mulâkama yumrukla:-* *do.* 43, 14); xiv *yuruk al-lakma* 'fisticuffs'; **Tkm.** *yumruk İd.* 93; (*lahama yurukla*; **Tkm.** *yumrukla-* *do.*; *yumrukla-* *Bul.* 79r.)

D *yüdrük* Hap. leg.; Pass. Dev. N. fr. *yüdür-*. **Xak.** XI *yüdrük* (MS. *-d-*) 'a stand (*al-sarir*) on which goods and clothing are piled' (*yunađđad*) *Kaş. III* 45.

VUD *yatrum* Hap. leg.; cf. *yatut*; prob. N.S.A. fr. **yatur-* Caus. f. of *yat-* (not noted in the earlier period but cf. *yağur-*); lit. 'a single act of laying down'. **Xak.** XI *yatrum saç al-şaru'ladi ursila ba'ada'l-awwal* (see *yatut*) *Kaş. III* 47.

Dis. V. YDR-

S *yatur-* See *yağur-*.

S *yattur-* See *yađtur-*.

D **1** *yétür-* Caus. f. of *yé-* 'to give (something *Acc.*, to someone *Dat.*) to eat'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes; in some languages the later form *yéğüz-*, etc. is used as well or instead. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Civ. H II** 24, 43; **Xak.**

x1 *KB* ayama oğul kızka berge yétür 'do not be gentle; let boys and girls taste the whip' 1494; x11(?) *KBVP* 5 (İçür-): x111(?) *At. yarağlıg aşını kişiğe yétür* 'give your nutritious food to the people to eat' 329; *Tef. yédür-* ditto 149; *xiv Muh. a'ama' to feed' yédür-* *Mel.* 41, 16; *Rif.* 94, 132; *Çağ.* xv ff. *yédür-* (spelt *yéydür-*) *xıvıvıdan* 'to give to eat' *San.* 353r. 14 (quotsn.); *Xwar.* xiv *yédür-* ditto *Qutb* 77; *Kıp.* x111 *a'ama yédür-* (MS. *yüdür-*) *Hou.* 3d, 4; xiv (after *ye-*) and for *a'ama yedir-* *Id.* 90; *a'ama yédür-* *Bul.* 21 v.; xv ditto *yedir-* *Kav.* 75, 3; *Tuh.* 78b. 9.

D 2 *yétür-* Caus. f. of *2 yét-*; survives, usually meaning 'to cause to arrive; to make sufficient; to ripen (Trans.)', in NE *yettir-/çettir-*; NW *Kk. Jitr-*; SW *Osm. yetdir-/yettir-*; *Tkm. yetir-*; in some other languages displaced by *yetişdir-*; other forms are SE *Türki yetkür-*; SC *Uzb. yetkaz-*; NW *Kk. jetker-*. Cf. *teğür-*. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud. Sanskrit vyäpi* 'reaching to' *yétürü TT VIII F.3*; *Civ. aṇa: otoz yéttürü* 'adding thirty to it' *TT VIII L.25*; *yétürü TTS I 113 (asığ)*; *Xak.* x1 *KB yetür-* is common, usually in such phr. as *ukuşka bılığke yetürmış ögl* 'who has trained (lit. brought) his mind to understanding and knowledge' 216; *yetürmış yaşı* 'of mature years' 426; *kamuğ işni yetrü körüp işler er* 'a man who works taking care to bring all his work to fruition' 544; o.o. 302, 507 (*bütürü*); 2586, 4231, 5894 (*erejlen-*): x111(?) *Tef. yetrü* 'completely, in full'; (*yétger-/yétgür-* 'to bring; to bring to completion') 153; *Çağ.* xv ff. *yétkür-* (-üp, etc.); 'with -k-') *yetişdür-* *Vel.* 412-15; *yétür-/yétkür-/yétkürt-/yetişdür-* Caus. f.s.; *rasānıdan* 'to cause to arrive, convey, deliver' *San.* 348r. 28 (quotsn.); *Xwar.* xiv *yétür-/yétgür-* 'to bring to completion, to accomplish' *Qutb* 79; *MN* 175; *Kıp.* x111 *ballağal-masır ma'ak* 'to bring your fellow traveller to his destination(?)' *yétür-Hou.* 38, 13; *Osm.* xiv ff. *yetür-* (occasionally *yér-*) 'to bring' physically or metaph.; common *TTS I* 823; *II* 1045; *III* 804; *IV* 879.

S *yéttür-* See *yédtür-*.

D *yütür-/yüttür-* Caus. f. of *yit-*; 'to lose; to cause to stray'; and the like. Survives in NE *Tuv. çıdır-*; NC *Kır. jitr-*; NW *Kk. ditto*; SW *Az. itir-*; *Osm. yittir-*; *Tkm. yitir-*. *Türkü VIII I E 7, II E 7 (ıd-)*: *Xak.* x1 *er yarma:k yitürdi*: 'the man lost (*fağada*) the coin' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 67 (*yütürür, yütürme:k*); *ol apar yarma:kın yitürdi*: 'he made him lose (*a'damahu*) his coin' (etc.) *III* 94 (*yüttürür, yüttürme:k*); and see *yédtür-*): *KB* (when I saw this) *yitürdüm bılığ* 'I lost my sense of judgement' 790; (when a slave sees his master's face) *yitürü ögl* 'he loses his senses' 958; (if one reaches out to grasp the affairs of this world) *yitürür kişl* 'they elude a man' 1410; *ayur bu bılığ tut yitürme ögl* 'he said, "take this document and do not lose it, my son"'

1497; a.o. 6096 (*ört-*): x111(?) *Tef. yütür-/yütür-* 'to lose', esp. *yol yütür-* 'to lose the way' 155, 168; *Çağ.* xv ff. *itür-/itkür-* (spelt) *gum wa mafqud kardan* 'to lose' *San.* 94r. 27 (quotsn.); *Xwar.* x111 *yütür-* 'to destroy' 'Ali 49; *Kom.* xiv 'to lose' *yitir-CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* xiv *yüttür-/yüttür-* (MS. *ye-/lye-*) *atlağa* 'to destroy' *Id.* 91; *hacama* 'to throw down, ruin' *yütür-* *Bul.* 86r.: xv *waddara* 'to squander', etc. *yitir-* *Tuh.* 38b. 5; *Osm.* xiv ff. *yütür-*, later *yitir-*, occasionally *itir-* 'to lose, to destroy'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 832; *II* 1055; *III* 812; *IV* 889.

S *yottur-* See *yodtur-*.

D *yüdür-* Caus. f. of *yü:d-*; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Chr. yılıkıka yüdürser* 'if they loaded it on an animal' *UI* 8, 3; *Xak.* x1 *ol tıveyke: yük yüdürdi*: 'he loaded the load (*hamala'l-hıml*) on the camel' *Kaş.* III 67 (*yüdüür, yüdürme:k*; verse); a.o. *I* 371, 1; *KB amānat yüdürdi boyunka uluğ* 'he loaded great loyalty on his neck' 1720; o.o. 4441 (*kölük*), 4528 (*tepeş*).

VUD *yadırat-* as such *Hap. leg.*, but, as Thomsen suggested, prob. the original f. of NE *Alt.*, *Tel. yayrat-* 'to overturn, destroy'; the parallel *V.* in the sentence, *tıgret*, supports this vocalization; if so, this must be a Caus. f. of a *Den. V. fr. *yadar*, *Aor. Particip.* of *yad-*, 'spreading out'; a meaning 'to make (a horse) lie on the ground' seems to be indicated. *Türkü* viii ff. (tie up the roan horse's tail and make it break wind) *yaziğ kodı: yadırat* 'make the bay(?) lie down' (heap nine blankets on it and make it sweat) *İrkB* 50.

D *yetrü-* (*yétrül-*) *Hap. leg.*; *Pass. f. of 2 yétür-*. *Xak.* x1 *soğuk burunka: yetrüldi: ulhıqa'l-axır bi'l-awwal* 'the last was joined, or added, to the first' *Kaş.* III 107 (*yetrülür, yetrüme:k*).

D *yetrüş-* (*yétrüş-*) *Hap. leg.*; *Co-op. f. of 2 yétür-*. *Xak.* x1 *olar ikki: bir: bir:ke: at yetrüşdi*: 'they helped one another in overtaking (or tying up?)', *fi ihāq* 'the horse' *Kaş.* III 101 (*yetrüşür, yetrüşme:k*).

Tris. YDR

VUD *yütürük* (?*yitürük*) *Hap. leg.*; *prima facie* a *Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. yütür-*; *lit.* 'lost, strayed', and the like; either a scribal error or an early example of retroactive vocalic assimilation. *Türkü* viii ff. (a blind colt looks for an udder on a stallion) *kün ortu: yütürük* '(if it is so) lost at midday' (where and how will it be at midnight?) *İrkB* 24.

Tris. V. YDR-

VUD *yudruklan-* *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. Den. V. fr. yudruk* (*yudruk*). *Xak.* x1 *er yudruklandı: qağad'al-racul 'alā cam' kaffih* 'the man grasped (something) in his fist' *Kaş.* III 116 (*yudruklanu:r, yudruklanma:k*; MS. everywhere -d-).

Dis. V. YDS-

D **yađsa-**: Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of **ya:d-**. **Xak.** XI **ol tōše:k yađsa:đi**: 'he wished to spread out (*yabıtul*) the mattress', and was on the point of doing so; and one says **ol sü:sin yađsa:đi**: 'he wished to disperse (*yafarriq*) his army' (etc.); also used of dough when one intends to roll it out (*yabıtıahu*) *Kaş.* III 305 (**yađsa:r**, **yađsa:ma:k**).

D **yatsa-**: Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of **yat-**. **Xak.** XI **er yatsadı**: 'the man wished to settle down for the night and go to sleep and lie down' (*al-baytıta wa'l-nawm wa'l-idıtcā*) *Kaş.* III 304 (**yatsa:r**, **yatsa:ma:k**; MS. *yatsa:-*).

D **yétse-**: Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of 2 **yét-**. **Xak.** XI **ol meni: yétse:đi**: 'he was on the point of overtaking me' (*yalhaqanı*) *Kaş.* III 304 (**yétser**, **yétse:me:k**; MS. *yétse:-*).

D **yodsa-**: Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of **yo:d-**. **Xak.** XI **ol bitig yodsa:đi**: 'he wished to obliterate (*yamhü*) the writing', also for (to wipe) a sword clean of blood and the like *Kaş.* III 305 (**yodsa:r**, **yodsama:k**; MS. *yodsa:-*).

D **yetsik-** (**yétsik-**) Emphatic Pass. f. of 2 **yét-**; 'to be effectively overtaken'. Pec. to *Kaş.* **Xak.** XI **er yetsikti: balağal-racul ardala'l-umr**: 'the man reached senility' (lit. 'was overtaken by'); and one says **kaçğın** (MS. *kaçğın*) **er yetsikti**: 'the fugitive was overtaken' (*ulhıqa*) *Kaş.* III 106 (**yetsiker**, **yetsikme:k**); a.o. I 21, 10 (**kaçğın**).

Dis. V. YDŞ-

D **yađıř-**: Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **ya:d-**. **Xak.** XI **ol añar tōše:k yađıřdı**: 'he helped him to spread out (*fi bası*) the mattress'; also for competing *Kaş.* III 70 (**yađıřu:r**, **yađıřma:k**).

D **yéđıř-**: Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **yé:d-**; unvocalized everywhere; listed in the same paras **yıđıř-**, q.v., but specifically given a different Infin. **Xak.** XI **ol maņa: yetge:k** (MS. *y.ņge:k*) **yéđıřdı**: 'he helped me to sew up the seams' (*fi xiyāta ğuraz*; MS. in error *turaz*) of a sack, bale, and the like *Kaş.* III 70 (**yéđıřür**, **yéđıřme:k**; MS. everywhere -*d-*).

D **yétis-**: Co-op. f. of 2 **yét-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, and practically the same range of meanings as 2 **yét-**, which it has almost displaced in some languages. **Xak.** XI **yetři: kelip Uğrak**: translated *lahıqanā xayl Uğra:k*: 'the Uğrak's cavalry overtook us' *Kaş.* III 183, 8; n.m.e.: (xiv *Muh.*?) *lahıqa* (da:p-; in margin) **yétis-** *Mel.* 30, 15); **Çağ.** xv ff. **yétis-** (spelt) *rasıdan*: 'to arrive' *San.* 348r. 17 (quotns.); **Xwar.** XIII **yetis-**: 'to reach' *Ali* 56: **Kıp.** xv **men bolma:řaydum bu: řađa:** (for **řađa:**) **yétisme:seydı**: 'if it had not been for me, this would not have come to you' (*wařala ilayka*) *Kav.* 21, 9; *lahıqa yetis-* *do.* 74, 10; *Tuh.* 32a. 9; *adraka* ('to overtake') *wa lahıqa do.* 6a. 12.

D **yıđıř-**: Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **yıđı:**. **Xak.** XI **yıđıřdı: ne:ñ baliya acza'w'l-řay' ba'đuhu fi**

ba'đ 'every part of the thing stank'; (**yéđıř-** follows here); and the Infin. of the first V. is with *al-qāf yıđıřma:k Kaş.* III 70 (MS. -*d-* everywhere).

D **yođuř-**: Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **yo:d-**. **Xak.** XI **ol kılıctın kanı yođuřdı**: 'he helped to wipe (*fi mař*) the blood from the sword'; also for obliterating (*fi mahw*, MS. *nahtw*) writing and removing (*iğhāb*) the traces of anything liquid *Kaş.* III 70 (**yođuřu:r**, **yođuřma:k**).

D **yüdüř-**: Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **yü:d-**. **Xak.** XI **olar:** (MS. *ol*) **ikkı: tariğ yüdüřdı**: 'they helped one another to load (*fi haml*) the wheat' (etc.); also for competing *Kaş.* III 71 (**yüdüřür**, **yüdüřme:k**).

Dis. YDZ

D **yétiz** Dev. N./A. fr. 2 **yét-**; 'wide, broad, far-reaching', and the like, later apparently 'perfect, complete' (i.e. reaching the limit of possibility). Survives in SW xx Anat. **yetiz** 'perfect, complete', w. Den. V. **yetizle- SDD** 1521. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **Bud. yétiz** (so spelt) occurs apparently only in Hend. w. other words meaning 'wide' and the like; *U* III 72, 27 etc. (**kép**); *IV* 30, 54 (**emig**); *IV* 12, 116 etc. (**yétincisiz**); **yetiz uzun** 'broad and long' *Suv.* 347, 9; **Xak.** XI **yetiz** 'wide' (or broad, *al-ariđ*) of anything; hence one says **yetiz kađıř** 'a broad strap', **yetiz yér**: 'a broad piece of ground' *Kaş.* III 10; XIII(?) *Tef. hikma bāliğa* 'mature wisdom' **hikmat yétiz**; **yétiz kıl-** seems to mean 'to present (someone)' 152: **Xwar.** XIV **yétiz** 'perfect', or the like *Qutb* 79; **men yetiz 'ālim boldum** 'I have become a perfect scholar' (I have on need of Abū Ĥanifa) *Nahc.* 193, 7.

VU **yutuz** n.o.a.b.; the contexts clearly indicate the meaning 'wife', not 'slave girl' as it has sometimes been translated; the vowels were certainly back, but the first might be either -o- or -u-. Cf. **kisl**: **Türkü VIII** (I attacked the Tağut and captured) (**oğlı: yutuzı**: 'their children and wives' (livestock and property) *II E* 24; *II E* 38 (ditto the **Oğuz?**); *II S* 3, 4 (damaged?); VIII ff. (a gambler staked his children and wife (**oğlanı:n kisl:stın**) on a bet; but did not lose them) **oğlı: yutuzı: kop öğlir**: 'his children and wives all rejoice' *İrkB* 29; **yutuzı: (sic,** clearly, in photograph) **erksiz bolu:pan** 'his wife not being a free agent' *Toy.* *IV* v. 5-7 (*ETY* II 180): **Man. bu meniñ yutuzum bu** 'this is my wife' *M I* 5, 2; **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **Bud.** (if we have killed people or stolen other people's property or) **evniñ yutuzıña yazındımız erser** 'sinned against a housewife' *TT IV* 8, 69-70; 'similar phr. *U II* 76, 5; 85, 22; **amrak yutuzım** 'my dear wife', followed by her name, and **amrak kızımız and oğlumuz Pfahl.** 22, 5; a.o. *Suv.* 219, 24 (**yapşın-**): **Civ. beğ yutuz** 'husband and wife' *TT VII* 26, 4-5 (**baça-**); 14-15; **O. Kır.** IX ff. **bođunuma: oğlıma: yutuzıma: adrıltım** 'I have been parted

from my people, children, and wives' *Mal.* 43, 1-2; a.o. 42, 1 (?küü): *Kıp.* XIII *al-darra* 'co-wife' y.q.r, *bi-zâ* *mufaxxam* 'emphatic', no doubt error for *yutuz* *Hou.* 32, 4.

Tris. YDZ

D yetizlik (yétilik) Hap. leg.; A.N. fr. yétiz. *Xak.* XI yetizlik 'the width (or breadth, 'ard) of anything' *Kaş.* III 52.

Mon. YĞ

ya:ğ a generic term for 'grease, fat, oil', etc., specific kinds sometimes being indicated by a preceding word. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. a wide range of phonetic changes. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. yağı sızulu akıp 'his fat melts and flows' *U III* 24, 5 (i); *TM IV* 252, 22 (sızıl-); Civ. İngek yağın 'cow's butter' *TT VII* 22, 17; tikta:k yağ içürmîş kere:k 'you must give him bitter (Sanskrit *tihtaka*) oil to drink' *VIII I.24*; küncit yağı: 'sesame-seed oil' *do. M.28*; bir tiñcan yağ 'oil for one lamp' (Chinese l.-w.) *USp.* 91, 11 and 26; yağ is common in *H I* both by itself, e.g. 106, and in such phr. as İngek yağı 77, etc.; küncit yağı 92, etc.; sağ yağ 'butter' 145; xuma yağı 'linseed oil' (*hu ma*, Chinese, see note) 64; xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'fat' yağ *Ligeti* 277; *R III* 22: *Xak.* XI ya:ğ *al-duhn* 'fat'; sa:ğ ya:ğ *al-samm* 'butter' *Kaş.* III 159; kara: ya:ğ *al-nift* 'mineral oil' *III* 222, 18; over 30 o.o. usually translated *al-duhn* or *al-samm*: *KB* 4442 (azar): XIII(?) *Tef. yağ* 'oil' 132: xiv *Muh. al-duhn* ya:ğ *Mel.* 66, 5; *Rif.* 165 (followed by phr. for various animal and vegetable fats and oils): Çağ. xv ff. *rawğan* 'oil, fat' (generic term) yağ *San.* 333r. 2 (quoth.): Oğuz xi (after *Xak.*) and the Oğuz call 'suet' (*al-şahm*) ya:ğ *Kaş.* III 159; Xwar. xiv yağ 'fat, oil' *Qutb* 64; *Korn.* xiv 'oil' yağ *CCI*; yaw *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* XIII *al-duhn* yağ *Hou.* 15, 18; xiv yağ *al-samm* *Id.* 95; *al-duhn şahma(n) aw ğayruhu* ('solid or otherwise') yağ *Bul.* 6, 5; xv *al-duhn* ya:ğ; *al-samm* sa:rı ya:ğ; *al-alya* 'a sheep's fat tail' *kuyruğ yağı*: *Kav.* 62, 20; *duhn* yaw; *Tkm.* yağ/yilik/kirtış *wa örgeç yawı* *Tuh.* 15b. 1.

S ya:h See 2 ya:.

1 yak apparently a jingling prefix in the phr. yak yu:k, since yuk can apparently be used by itself in the same sense. Pec. to *Kaş.*; cf. yaku: *Xak.* XI one says yak yu:k for 'residues of food in a pot' (*sulalatu'l-gas'a*); hence one says ayak yuki: same translation; and 'distant relatives' (*al-abā'id mina'l-aqārib*) are called ya:k yu:k kada:ş *Kaş.* III 143; ya:k yu:k *sulalatu'l-gas'a*; hence *al-qaribu'l-bā'id* is called ya:k yu:k kada:ş that is 'he has stuck to us' (*iltaşaqa binā*) as residues stick to the pot *III* 160; yuk 'residues of food in a pot', hence one says yuk yak (*sic* in MS., 'read yak yuk) as a jingle (*alā tariqi'l-itbā*) *III* 4.

2 yak jingling prefix to yağu:k (*Xak.*) (?), but see yağru:.

yo:ğ (d-) 'funeral feast, wake'; the d- is fixed by the statement of Menander Protector (3rd

quarter vi) that the Western Türkü called a funeral feast *döya*, see G. Moravcsik, *Byzantinoturcica* II, Budapest, 1943, p. 112. N.o.a.b., but see yoğla:-. Türkü VIII yoğ ertürtimiz 'we celebrated the funeral feast' *I NE*; yoğın umaduk için 'because we could not hold his funeral feast' *Ixe-Azsete b. 1 (ETY II* 122); o.o. *I S* 10 and 15(?); *I N* 7, *II E* 31 (eğlr-); *Ongin* 12 (ataç); (for yoğ yiparı:ğ *II S* 11 see yipar:); *Xak.* XI yo:ğ the name of 'the meal given to a tribe' (*ta'ām yuttaxağ li-qawm*) for three or seven days when they have returned from a funeral (*dafni'l-mayyit*) *Kaş.* III 143; a.o. *I* 398 (*basan*): *KB* bu Aytoldımın oğlı kıldı yoğ: 'Aytoldı's son held his funeral feast' 1564; yoğ aşı 'funeral feast' 4577; xiv *Muh.*(?) *ta'āmu'l-izya* 'a memorial feast' yo:ğ aşı: *Rif.* 164 (only).

D 1 yo:k Dev. N./A. in -k fr. *yo:-, cf. yo:ğ-; with a variety of uses. Like bar:, q.v., of which *Kaş.* describes it as the opposite, it is most commonly used as the Predicate of a sentence, with the Subject stated or inferred. As such it is of the nature of a V. but cannot be conjugated and so must be supplemented by an Aux. V., I er- or the like, if a mood or tense form is required. It is occasionally used as an Adj. meaning 'having nothing', generally in association w. another Adj., e.g. yo:k çığay 'destitute', and even less often as a N., either by itself in such phr. as yo:kka sanmaz 'is not considered to be nothing', or in association w. another N., e.g. yo:k yodun. C.i.a.p.a.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. Türkü VIII yok is common:-(1) as a quasi-V. ol amtı: añığ yok Türkü xağan 'if now that Türkü xağan, who is free from harm' (settles in the Ötüken mountain forest) élte: bun yok 'there will be no trouble in the realm' *I S* 3, *II N* 2; (2) ditto w. Aux. V. Ötüken yışda: yég idı: yok ermîş 'there was positively nothing better than the Ötüken mountain forest' *I S* 4, *II N* 2; Türkü boğun yok bolmazun 'may the Türkü people not cease to exist' *I E* 10, *II E* 10; Kül Tégin yok erser 'if it had not been for Kül Tégin' *I N* 10; (3) as Adj. *I S* 10, *II N* 8 (çığañ); qualifying a V. ol süğ anta: yok kisdımız 'we annihilated that army there' *I E* 34: VIII ff. öğrünçün yok 'you have no pleasure' *Irkb* 36; a.o.o.: Man. yer tenri yok erken 'when earth and heaven did not (yet) exist' *Chuas.* 162; yok bolğay 'will cease to exist' *do.* 170; Uyğ. VIII (thereafter the Türkü people) yok boltı: Şu. N 10; (the common people) yok kıldımın 'I did not destroy' *do.* E 2; a.o.o.: VIII ff. Man.-A M 18, 7-9 (alkın-); 9, 11 (yodun): Man. yok tözlüğ 'rooted in nothingness' *TT II* 17, 80; a.o. M III 35, 10 (çığañ): Bud. yok is common in all usages; (suppressing all the emotions) idl (so read) yokiña tegi kalısız 'to the point of complete destruction' *TT IV* 12, 56; o.o. *do.* 6, 25 etc. (2 idl); *PP* 5, 5 etc. (çığañ); *TT X* 321, etc. (yodun): Civ. yok is common, e.g. adırtı yok 'there is no difference' *TT I* 8r; tavar yok bolsa 'if wealth ceases to exist' *do.* VII 28, 11; o.o. *USp.* 5, 3 (üçün) etc.:

xiv *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* *wu* '(there is) not' (Giles 12,753) *yok* *Liğeti* 286; *O. Kir.* ix ff. *beğü:si*: *yok* *ermiş* 'he had no memorial' *Mal.* 9, 3; a.o.o.: *Xak.* xi *yo:k* a Particle (*harf*) meaning 'is not' (*laysa*); hence one says *ol munda: yo:k* 'he is not here' *Kaş.* III 143; (if you offer a guest whatever food there is) *yo:kka: sa:nmaz lā yu'addu'l-qirā ma'dūm* 'the meal is not reckoned to be non-existent' I 68, 11; II 28, 19; o.o. III 147 (barr); 238 (çığa:n), etc.: *KB* *yok* is common in its normal uses, e.g. (of God) *ağar yok fanā* 'he is imperishable' 2; (the moon's brightness wanes and) *yana yok bolur* 'ceases to exist again' 734: XIII(?) *At.* *yok* *erdim yarattığ yana yok kılıp* 'I did not exist; Thou didst create me, and again art destroying me' 9; a.o.o.: *Tef.* *yok* 'is not'; *yok kil-* 158; o.o. 109-10 (*yodun*): xiv *Muh. laysa yo:ğ Mel.* 15, 14; *yok Rif.* 92; *davva'a* 'to squander' *yo:ğ ét-* 28, 6; *yo:k* (MS. *yowāh*) *et-* 111; *lā* 'no' (opposite to 'yes' *bar*) *yo:ğ* 56, 10; *yok* 154; *Çağ.* xv ff. *yo:k na* 'not', in *Ar. lā* (quotn.) . . . *yok ise/yok érseyoksa* (1) *yā* 'or'; (2) 'is not'; (3) *illā wa agar na* 'if not' (quotns.) *San.* 343v. 29; *Xwar.* XIII *yo:ksa* 'if not' *Ali* 59; XIII(?) *yok bolsunğil* (*sic*) *Oğ.* 114; *yok érdi* 251; *yok turur* 334: xiv *yo:k* common in *Qutb* and *MN* 95, etc.: *Kom.* xiv *no' yok CÇG*; 'there is not' *yok/yo:k CÇG*; *Gr.* 126 (quotns.): *Kip.* xiv *yo:k al-ma'dūm*, also used for *lā* *Id.* 96; a.o. do. 29 (*bar*); *aw* 'or' *yo:ksa*; and *yo:ksa* is also used for *illā* *Bud.* 15, 8; *lā yo:k* do. 15, 11; xv *al-ma'dūm yo:k* *Kav.* 23, 12; *Tuh.* 35a. 12; *lā yo:k* *Kav.* 53, 10; *al-nafi* 'the negative' *yok Tuh.* 52b. 2; a.o.o.

2 yok 'high ground'; *Hap.* leg. but the basis of *yokaru*, q.v. The weight of evidence is in favour of -o- against -u-. *Xak.* xi *yok yér al-sa'ūd minal-arđ* 'high ground' *Kaş.* III 4.

yuk See *yak*.

Mon. V. YÇ-

yağ- (? *da:ğ-*) 'to pour down; to rain', or, v. qualifying N.s, 'to snow, hail', etc.; the evidence for *ğ-* will be found under *yaku*: and *yağız*. It cannot be used impersonally as in English, it must have as Subject either the source of precipitation, e.g. cloud, or the precipitation itself, e.g. rain. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Türkü* VIII ff. (the grey cloud, *bulut*; rose and) *bođun üze: yağdı*: 'rained on the people' *Irkb* 53; *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* *iglemekliğ tolt yağmur sizlerni üze yağdukda* 'when the hail and rain of illness poured down on you' *U* III 14, 4-6; (you must imagine that) *yağmur yağmış teg xwa çeçek yağmısın* 'flowers (Hend.) pour down like rain' *TT V* 10, 107-8: *Civ.* *yürüğ bulut ünüp yağmur yağdı* 'the white cloud rose and it rained' *TT I* 5; *tegrimlerke yağış yağzun* 'let libations pour out to the goddesses' (*sic*, if -m-?) *VII* 25, 20: *Xak.* xi *yağmur yağdı: mağara'l-mağar* 'it rained' (prov.); also (used of) snow and hail (*al-ğal wa'l-barad*) when they have fallen (*saqata*)

Kaş. III 60 (*yağar, yağmak*); *tol:* *yağdı: inşabba'l-barad* 'the hail poured down' *I* 139, 19; four o.o.: *KB* *yağa tursu yağmur* 'let the rain go on falling' 118: XIII(?) *Tef.* *yağmur yağ-* 132: xiv *Muh. sāla'l-mā* 'of water, to pour' *yağ- Rif.* 110 (only); *al-sayl yağmak Mel.* 34, 5; 120: *Çağ.* xv ff. *yağ- baridan* 'to rain' *San.* 332v. 29 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIII *yağa dur-* 'to rain continuously' *Ali* 37; *XI* *yağ- Qutb* 64; *Kom.* XIV 'to rain' *yağ CÇG*; *yav- CÇG*; *Gr.* 110 (quotns.): *Kip.* XIII *'abba min* [omission] (of water) 'to gurgle' (?) *yağ-Hou.* 42, 9: xiv *yağ- mağara* *Id.* 95: xv *mağara yav-*; *Tkm.* *yağ- Tuh.* 35b. 13.

I yak- basically 'to rub (something *Acc.*) on to (something *Dat.*)'; hence 'to anoint' and the like. Survives w. some extended meanings in NE *Tuv.* *çar-jağ-*; NC *Kir.*, *Kzx.* *jak-*; NW *yak-jağ-*; SW *Az.* *yax-*; *Osm.*, *Tkm.* *yak-*. More or less syn. w. *türt-*, *sürt-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ.* *yak-* is very common in such phr. as *közke yakğu* ol 'you must rub it on the eye' *H I* 28 (*közke sürtsün* do. 36 is exactly syn.); *üç kün yakzun* 'rub it on for three days' *do.* 29; a.o. *do.* 30-1 (*büt-*): *Xak.* xi *er başka: yakığ yakdı*: 'the man anointed the wound with ointment' (*damnada'l-curh bi-dimād*); (2 *yak-* follows); and one says ol *ağar eliğ yakdı*: 'he rubbed him (*massahu*) with his hands' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 62 (*yakar, yakmak*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *yak- . . . (2) tilā kardan wa bastan hinnā wa marham wa aşbāh-i an* 'to anoint; to dress with henna, a plaster, or the like' *San.* 333v. 12 (quotns.): *Kom.* XIV 'to stick, adhere' *yax-CÇG*; *Gr.* (perhaps rather 2 *yak-* than this V.); *Kip.* xv *lağaxa* 'to smear' *yak- Tuh.* 3b. 1; 32a. 8.

2 yak- basically 'to approach, or be near to (something *Dat.*)', which is still the only meaning in *yakin*, q.v.; but at a fairly early date it came also to mean 'to touch (something *Dat.*)' and fr. this, metaph., 'to touch (someone's heart), impress, please', and the like. Survives, in this sense only, in SE *Türki yak-*; NC *Kir.* *jak-*; SC *Uzb.* *yok-*; NW *Kk.* *jak-*. Obviously connected semantically w. *yağuz-*, but the morphological connection is obscure. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (the corpse begins to smell, and everyone is disgusted and) *yakmaz bolur* 'begins not to go near it' *TT VI* 445: *Civ.* (with a bad omen; the work which you undertake does not succeed) *kılmış kılınç sığmaz yakmaz* 'the things which you do not fit or approach (your needs)' *TT I* 76-7: *Xak.* xi (in the middle of the entry of I *yak-*, q.v.) and one says ol *ağar yakdı: izdalafa ilayhi wa qaruba minhu* 'he approached and drew near to him'; hence one says *ağın kelme:ki yakdı*: 'his arrival is imminent' (*qaruba*) *Kaş.* III 62 (no separate *Aor.* or *Infin.*); (if a man carries a piece of jade) *yaşın yakmas: lā yađurrūhu'l-barq* 'lightning does not injure him' *III* 22, 5; a.o. *II* 69, 10: *KB* bu iki bile işke yakma éve, *kali yaksa kıldıp trılığlık yava* 'do not approach a task in a hurry with

these two (emotions, anger and irritation); if you do you will have made your life worthless' 323; *küyer otka yaksa* 'if a man approaches a blazing fire' 654; o.o. 1432, 1630, 2192: *Çağ. xv ff. yak(-ti-, ar-, -may) aqar kardan* 'to impress'; *yak(-ma) tuhmat et-ve mucrim çıkar-* 'to calumniate, accuse'; *yakmak nisbet*; the quotn. under this suggests the meaning 'to approach' *Vel.* 398-9 (quotns.); *San.* 125v. 28 points out that *yak(-masa)* 'to water (livestock)' is a mistranslation of a misreading of *bak(-)*; *yak-* . . . (3) *aqar kardan wa pasand uftādan* 'to impress, please'; (4) *tuhmat kardan wa isnād dādan suxn ğayr* (MS. *xayr*) *wāqi* 'to calumniate, make false accusations' *San.* 333v. 12 (it is doubtful whether the last meaning is correct or belongs here): (*Korn.* xiv see **1 yak-**: *Osm.* xiv, xv *yak-* 'to approach' in one text, and 'to be suitable, becoming' in two *TTS I* 769; *II* 980.

D 3 yak- Emphatic(?) f. of **ya-*, cf. **1 yal-**, **2 yan-**; 'to ignite, burn (something *Acc.*)'; not noted before the medieval period but morphologically a very old word, and see **3 yaktur-**. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?) w. the usual phonetic changes. (*Xak.*?) xiv *Muh.*(?) *ađrama'l-nār* 'to light a fire' *yak- Rif.* 103 (only): *Çağ. xv ff. yak-* (1) *afruxtan* 'to ignite' *San.* 333v. 12 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv *yak-* 'to burn (something *Acc.*, with fire *Dat.*); to ignite (something *Acc.*, in something *Dat.*); both metaph. *Qutb* 68: *Kip.* xiv *yak- aqlā'-jay' fi'l-nār* 'to put something in the fire' *Id.* 95: *Osm.* xv *yax-* 'to burn'; in three texts *TTS II* 977; *III* 754.

yığ- (?y:ğ-) 'to collect, assemble' ('Trans.'). S.i.a.m.l.g., w. the usual phonetic changes, in this meaning, cf. *tér-*, *ük-*. The meaning 'to restrain, hold back', and the like, cf. *ti:d-*, in *Xak.* and a few later authorities is presumably an extension of the basic meaning, but hard to explain. *Türkü VIII* (the scattered *Türkü* numbered 700 . . . their chief was a *şad*) *yığ(ğ)ıl tēdi: yığmıs: ben ertim* 'he said "bring them together"'; it was I that did it' *T* 5; *keliğme: beglerin: bođun:n étip yığa:* 'organizing and assembling their begs and people when they came' *T* 43 (in this text spelt *yğ-*); *etmiş yığmıs Ongin 1: Uyğ.* VIII ff. *Man.* (making them understand their own origin) *öglerin köpüllerin yığtıpız* 'you concentrated their minds and thoughts' *TT III* 31: *Bud.* Sanskrit *saṃhṛtyā* 'having collected' *bürtüp (p-) yığı:p TT VIII C.8*; *köpül yığmakda UŞp.* 43, 6; o.o. *U II* 34, 13 (*kazğan-*); *Suv.* 627, 17 (*idit-*): *Civ.* *köpülüüp yığ ęc tur* 'collect your thoughts and keep quiet' *TT I* 222; a.o. *do.* 184 (mis-transcribed *yığ tiler*), and see **ığ-**: *Xak.* xi *ol meni: aşka: yığdı: mana'anı li'l-ta'am* 'he detained me for a meal' (etc.); and one says *of tariğ yığdı:* 'he piled up (*kawwama*) the wheat' (etc.); also used of anyone who has collected (*cama'a*) something *Kaş.* III 61 (*yığa:r, yığma:k*); five o.o. translated *cama'a* or *kawwama* (once): *KB kamuğ*

sözni yığsa 'if a man collects all (sorts of) speeches' 185; similar metaph. uses 368, 372; *ay edğü du'a sen balāni yığ-a* 'Oh benediction, restrain (or hold back) evil' 1265; *yığa tut* 'keep under control' 1491; *yığ* 'restrain' (your anger) 6097; a.o. 2347 (*ti:d-*): XIII(?) *At.* *yığ-* (1) 'to accumulate' (wealth, etc.) 262, 299; (2) 'to restrain' (e.g. the tongue) 135 (*ti:d-*), 160, 403, 416; *Tef.* *yığ-* (1) 'to collect' (troops); (2) 'to restrain' and the like 155: *Çağ. xv ff. yığ* (Imperat.) *man' eyle* 'prevent', also *hādīr* 'present' *Vel.* 415 (the quotn. does not seem apposite and may be corrupt); *yığ- cam' kardan* 'to collect' *San.* 349v. 27 (quotn.): *Xwar.* xiv *yığ-* 'to collect; to restrain' *Qutb* 89; *mu'minni yazukdin yığğan* 'restraining the believer from sin' *Nahc.* 313, 9; a.o. 218, 13: *Korn.* xiv 'to collect, assemble' *yiy- CCG*; *Gr.* 132 (quotn.): *Kip.* xiv *yığ-cama'a wa mana'a muştarak* ('simultaneously') *Id.* 95: xv *cama'a yiy-* (in margin in SW(?) hand *yığ-/der-*) *Tuh.* 12a. 5: *Osm.* xiv ff. *yığ-* in the unusual (and now obsolete) meanings of (1) 'to restrain, prevent'; (2) 'to withhold, grudge'; fairly common *TTS I* 827; *II* 1048; *III* 807; *IV* 881.

yık- 'to overthrow, demolish, destroy', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (he severed the maral deer's neck and) *başın yēde yikdı* 'threw its head on the ground' *Ü IV* 38, 133-4: *Xak.* xi *ol evin yikdı:* 'he demolished (*hadama*) his house' *Kaş.* III 63 (*yika:r, yıkma:k*); similar phr. *I* 85, 5; 343, 26; 384, 6; *III* 20, 4: *KB* 745 (*yatar*), 1045: XIII(?) *Tef.* *yık-* 'to demolish; to strip off (leaves)' 157: *Çağ.* xv ff. *yık-* (1) *bar zamin afgandan* 'to throw to the ground'; (2) *xarāb kardan* 'to demolish' *San.* 350v. 12 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv *yık-* 'to demolish' *Qutb* 91: *Korn.* xiv 'to overthrow' *yix- CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *hadda mina'l-hadd wa'l-xarāb* 'to overthrow, demolish' *yık- Hou.* 44, 6; *xaraba* 'to demolish' *yık-do.* 37, 5: *XIV axraba* ditto *yık- Bul.* 28v.: xv *ramā'l-ğarim* 'to throw an adversary', that is 'to fell him to the ground' (*sara'a*), and the like 'to throw down' a timber, a wall, and the also *yık-* (w. the -k- tending towards -ğ-) *Kav.* 76, 2; *hadama yık-*, which is also used for 'breaking something' (*al-kasr*) in one place and not another; and it is their word for *xātarahu* 'to endanger'(?), they say *kūni: yiktu:* (not translated) *do.* 76, 11; *ramā yık- Tuh.* 3b. 2; 17b. 1: *Osm.* xiv, xv *yix-* 'to throw down, destroy'; noted (as an unusual form) in three texts *TTS II* 1049; *III* 808.

yuk- 'to stick to (something *Dat.*); (of a disease, etc.) to infect (someone *Dat.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g., except SW, w. the usual phonetic changes. *Xak.* xi *elığke: ya:ğ yukdı:* 'the fat stuck (*talaftaxa*) to the hand'; and one says *anıñ uđuzı: aqar yukdı:* 'his itch infected (*a'dā*) someone else' (*bi-ğayrihi*); also used for anything that sticks to something else *Kaş.* III 63 (*yuka:r, yukma:k*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *yuk(-tı) fokun-* 'to come into contact with, affect' *Vel.*

419 (quoton.); **yuk-** *sirâyat kardan* 'to infect' *San.* 343v. 4 (quotns.); **Kom.** xiv **yuk-/yux-** 'to stick to; to loiter' *CCG; Gr.* 129 (quoton.).

Dis. YÇA

?D 1 **yaka**: basically 'the edge, or border' of something, but from an early period usually more specifically 'the collar' of a garment; perhaps Dev. N. fr. 2 **yak-** in the sense of 'a part of something which is adjacent to something else'. A Second Period l.-w. in Mong. as *caka* 'edge, frontier, collar', and the like (*Haenisch* 84, *Kow.* 2244); s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes and the same range of meanings. Uyğ. VIII (I spent the summer there and) **yaka**: anta: **yakaladım** 'fixed the frontier (of my dominions) there' *Şu. E* 8; *S* 2: (VIII ff. Bud. the sentence 'he deigned to be the venerable master of India' is translated **enetkek éliniñ ayağuluk yakası yarlıkar erdi**; there is a curious double mistranslation here; the more usual meaning of *hsiu* (Giles 4,683) is not 'master', but 'sleeve'; the translator took it in this sense, but translated it by 'collar' which *hsiu* never meant *Hüen-tz.* 1935-6): **Xak. xi yaka**: *al-ciribbān* 'collar' *Kaş.* III 24; **yaka:daki**: **yağa:ğa:h**: 'the man who licks up the food on his collar' (drops the food in his hand) *I* 253, 21; *III* 307, 1; a.o. *I* 189, 2: *KB* 2377 (iliş-): XIII(?) *Tef. yaka* 'collar' 136: xiv *Muh.* (under 'clothing') *al-qabb* 'collar' **ya:ka**: *Mel.* 67, 1; *Rif.* 166: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yaka** (1) *kanar* 'boundary, shore, bank', etc.; (2) *giriḥān-i cāma* 'a collar' *San.* 334v. 18; under **kırpık** (not an old word) and 'the fur which they sew on the edge of a collar' is called **yaka** 295r. 19: **Xwar.** xiv **yaka** (1) 'collar'; (2) 'edge, shore, bank' *Qutb* 69; *MN* 437: **Kom.** xiv 'collar' **yağa** *CCI; Gr.*: **Kip.** XIII *al-taq* 'the collar' of a robe, etc. **yaka**: *Hou.* 18, 17; xiv ditto *Id.* 95: xv ditto *Tuh.* 23b. 7; *şāfi* 'shore, bank' **yaka** *do.* 20b. 10: **Osm.** xiv ff. **yaka** (in xiv, xv sometimes **yağa**) 'collar; shore, bank; the opposite shore'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 768; *II* 977-9; *III* 755; *IV* 826.

2 **yaka** 'rent, lease'; common in *USp.*; perhaps a l.-w. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. **yakaka tuttim** 'I have taken (a piece of land) on lease, or for a rent' *USp.* 2, 5; 11, 6; 86, 4 etc.; **altmış tembin süçüg yakani köni berürmen** 'I undertake to pay a rent of 60 tembin of wine' *do.* 6, 6; o.o. 66, 6; 87, 4.

yağı: (d-) 'enemy; hostile'. A First Period l.-w. in Mong. as *dayin*(*Haenisch* 34); s.i.s.m.l. in NE, NC, NW as *yaw/yu:/jaw/or*, etc.: SC Uzb. *yov*; in SE, SW replaced by *Pe. duşman*; NE Tuv. *dayzin* is a distorted re-borrowing from Mong. **Türkü VIII yağı**: is common, e.g. **tört buluş kop yağı**: **ermiş** 'all four quarters of the world were hostile' *I E* 2, *II E* 3: VIII ff. *Irkb* 34 (süi): *Yen. Mal.* 27, 6 (**kađır**); a.o.o.: Uyğ. VIII **yağı**: is common, e.g. **yağı**: [kelijr] **tédi**: 'he said "the enemy are coming"' *Şu. E* 6: VIII ff. Bud. **yağı** is fairly common, e.g. (making an expedition, putting on a breastplate, and)

yağığ sançıp 'routing the enemy' *U II* 78, 30; *TTIV* 10, 12: Civ. *TTI* 58 (teğirmile-); a.o.o.: **O. Kır.** IX ff. *Mal.* 19, 1 (**kađır**); a.o.o.: **Xak.** XI **yağı**: *al-'adüw* 'enemy' *Kaş.* III 24; nearly 50 o.o.: **KB yağı** is common, e.g. (protect his friends and) **yağısın kötür** 'remove his enemies' 117; **bularda birisi birige yağı** 'among these some are hostile to others' 144: XIII(?) *Al.* (a talkative tongue is) **utulmaz** '(so read) yağı 'an invincible enemy' 134: *Tef. yağı* 'enemy' 132: xiv *Muh.* *al-'adüw* (opposite to 'ally' and **andlığ**) **yağı**: *Mel.* 50, 1; **yağı**: *Rif.* 145 (and 152): **Çağ.** xv ff. **yağı duşman** 'enemy' *San.* 333v. 4; **yaw** ditto 340r. 18 (and see **yavla:k**): **Xwar.** xiv **yağı** 'enemy' *Nahc.* 146, 15: **Kom.** xiv **yağı** 'war' (sic) *CCG; Gr.*: **Kip.** XIII *al-'adüw* (opposite to 'friend' **ınak**) **yağı**: *Hou.* 26, 13: xiv **yağı**: *al-muḥārib* 'one who makes war (on you)' *Id.* 95: (xv in *Tuh.* 'adüw is translated **tuşman**): **Osm.** xiv ff. **yağı** 'enemy'; common to XVI, sporadic to XVIII *TTS I* 764; *II* 974; *III* 752; *IV* 824.

?S **yaki**: Hap. leg., in the jingle **yaki: yuki**; perhaps an expanded form of **ya:k yu:k**; see **I yak. Xak.** XI 'a humble, obsequious (*al-mutawādi*'u'l-mutamallig) person' is called **yaki: yuki**: *er Kaş.* III 25.

D **yaku**: (dağğu:) Conc. N. in -ku, dissimulated fr. -ğu: after -ğ-, fr. **yağ-**; 'a raincoat'. A First Period l.-w. in Mong. as *daku* 'a fur coat with the fur outside' (*Kow.* 1570, *Haltod* 445), which fixes the d-; cf. **yağız**. N.o.a.b. **Xak. xi yaku**: *al-mimtar* 'a raincoat', originally **ya:ğku**; with shortened (*fa-xuffisa*) *Kaş.* III 25; a.o. *III* 226 (**sokuz**): xiv *Muh.*(?) *furw muqlab* 'a reversed fur coat' **ya:ku**: *Rif.* 167.

S **yaka** See **yuvka**.

Dis. V. YÇA-

E **yağı-** in *ETY V* 130 is an error for **yağıd-**.

? D **yağur-** 'to approach, be near to'; syn. w. 2 **yak-**, but the morphological connection is obscure; see **yağru**. Survives only(?) in NE Kumd., Tel. **yu-** *R III* 535: NC **Kır. ju-**; Kzx. **ju-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. (whenever the light of moon is obscured) **ay tepril ordusu küñ tepril ordusıya yağuyur** 'the palace of the moon is near the palace of the sun' *M III* 7, 8 (v): Bud. **ölitim ödil yağudukda** 'when the time of death approaches' *U III* 43, 28: **Xak.** XI **beg kelme:ki**: **yağı:du**: 'the arrival of the *beg* (etc.) is imminent' (*qaruba*) *Kaş.* III 89 (**yağur**?, **yağur:ma:k**); a.o. *II* 148, 7: **KB yağudı tileki** 'the achievement of his wishes is near' 1631; **yağıka yağusa** 'if he approaches the enemy' 2349: XIII(?) *At.* **ısızke yavuma** (sic) 'do not go near a wicked man' 379; *Tef. yavu-* ditto 131: xiv *Muh.*(?) *qaruba yağur-* (MS. *yağur-*) *Rif.* 114 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **yawu-** (-dı, etc.) **yağın ol-**, **yağın var-** 'to be near, to approach' *Vel.* 402-5 (quotns.); **yawu-/yawuş-** *nazdik*

şudan 'to be near' *San.* 339v. 8: *Xwar.* xiv *yağu-yavuv-* 'to approach' *Qutb* 64, 75: *Kıp.* xiv *yavı-qaruba* *Id.* 99.

Dis. YĞC

S *yığaç* See *ığaç*.

yoğuç: (yoğ-o:ç?) n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* *U III* 88, 3 (*İndin*): *Xak.* xi *yoğuç* 'the other side' (*al-cānibul-āxir*) of a river or canal; and on whatever side a man stands the other side is for him *yoğuç*; hence one says *yoğuç keçtim* 'I crossed to the other side of the river' *Kaş.* III 8; *mā warā hull nahr aw wādi* 'the other side of any canal or river' is called *yoğuç*; but it may also be pronounced *yoğuş* *I* 18, 19: *Kom.* xiv 'the other side, beyond' *yovaç CCI*; *Gr.*

D *yoğçı*: (d-) N.Ag. fr. *yo:ğ*; 'mourner' (lit. 'the participant in a funeral feast'). N.o.a.b., see *yuguç*: *Türkü* VIII (when the *xağan* died) *yoğçı*: *sığıtçı*: 'mourners and weepers' (came from many countries) *I E* 4, *II E* 5; *IN* 11.

Dis. V. YĞC-

(S)D *yakçirt-* Hap. leg.; Sec. f. of **yak-şirt-* (cf. *yapçur-*), double Caus. f., presumably of 2 *yakiş-*; the meaning is obscure; it would be easier to explain as a misreading of *yığçirt-* (see *yığ-* used in such phr. as *köñül yığ-*), which could mean 'to bring together' or the like. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (then Prince Mahāsthava, being under the pressure of sharp longing, falling into great desire, rousing great thoughts of compassion) *köñüllin köğüzin yakçirtıp* 'bringing together his mind and breast (i.e. his thoughts and feelings)' (. . . said) *Sw.* 615, 8-9.

Tris. YĞC

D *yağıcı*: N.Ag. fr. *yağ*; lit. 'one who acts against the enemy'; 'aggressive' or the like. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi *KB* *ürüp kirgıl artuk yağıcı bolur*, *yağıcı bolur ham yarağçı bolur* 'white- and grey-haired (warriors) become extremely aggressive; they become both aggressive and efficient' 2372; a.o. 2371 (*kirgıl*).

D *yuğçu*: (yuğ-u:ç) Hap. leg.; Dev. N.Ag. fr. *yu-*; vocalized *yugçı*: in the MS. *Xak.* xi *yuğçu*: *al-qaşşār* 'a fuller' *Kaş.* II 170 (*bürkür-*); n.m.e.

S *yığaçlık* See *ığaçlık*.

Tris. V. YĞC-

S *yığaçlan-* See *ığaçlan-*.

Dis. YĞD

yoğdu: 'the long hair under a camel's chin'. The alternative pronunciations and the lack of an obvious etymology suggest that it may be a l.-w. A Second Period l.-w. in Mong. as *coğdor* (*Kow.* 2401, *Haltod* 579); NE *Tuv.*

çoğdur: NC *Kir.* *joğdor* are no doubt re-borrowings fr. Mong. *Xak.* xi *yoğdu*: *şiwāl wabari'l-b'a'ir 'inda'l-ıñnün* 'the long hair under a camel's chin' (lit. 'in the region of the beard') *Kaş.* III 30; *yoğru*: 'a camel's long hair'; also called *yoğruy*; the *r-* is changed fr. *-d-* as in Ar. *'akara/akada* III 31; the *Turks* call 'a camel's long hair' *yoğdu*; and they (the *Oğuz* and *Kıp.*) *çoğdu*: *I* 31, 9.

Dis. V. YĞD-

D *yağıd-* (d-) Intrans. Den. V. fr. *yağ*; 'to be, or become, hostile'. N.o.a.b., cf. *yağık-*. *Türkü* VIII *Karluk* *yağıt(t)ukda*: 'when the *Karluk* became hostile' *Ix.* 18; a.o. *do.* 5 (mistranscribed *yağ*: in *ETY IV* 130): *Uyg.* VIII *Basmıl* *yağıdu*: 'the *Basmıl* becoming hostile' *Şu.* S 4; a.o. *do.* E 10 (*vara-*): VIII ff. *Man.-A* (then the *People* in the city of *Babylon*) [y]uvğaladı *yağıdı* 'became ill-mannered and hostile' *Man.-uig. Frag.* 400, 9 (only one letter is missing in the first word and the only possibility seems to be *y-*; if so it is a Den. V. fr. *yuvğa*; cf. *yuvğalan-*): *Xak.* xi (between *yağıtğan*, see *yağıt-*, and *yomıtğan*) *ol kişi: ol tutçı: yağıtğan* 'that man constantly engages in hostilities after peace' (has been concluded; *abada(n) yu'adı ba'da'l-sulh*) *Kaş.* III 53 (with *-d-* dissimilated to *-t-* before *-ğ-*); n.m.e.

D *yağıt-* (d-) Caus. f. of *yağ-*; n.o.a.b.; cf. *yağtur-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* *noş teğ tatılgı yağmur suvin yağıtıp* 'pouring down rain-water as sweet as an elixir' *Kuan.* 202; similar phr. *U I* 20, 10; 22, 5-6; *III* 13, 6; *USp.* 102, 23; (the gods) *xwa çeçek saçtılar yağıtdılar* 'scattered and poured down flowers' *U III* 46, 11; a.o. *TT X* 155: *Civ.* *yağmur yağıtguka körser* 'if one consults the oracle about (the possibility of) rain' *TT VII* 29, 1: *Xak.* xi *teprl: yağmur yağıtti: amfara'llāhu'l-mařar* 'God made it rain' *Kaş.* II 316 (*yağıtur*, *yağıtma:k*); *teprl ol yağmur yağıtğan*: 'God is constantly making it rain' *III* 53.

D *yağut-* Caus. f. of *yağ-*; 'to bring (something *Acc.*) near (something *Dat.*)' and the like. Survives only(?) in NE *Alt.*, *Tel.* *yut-*: NC *Kir.* *ju:t-*; *Kzx.* *ju(w)it-*. Cf. *I yakur-*. *Türkü* VIII (the *Chinese*, by flattery and bribes) *ırak bođunıg ança: yağıtur: ermlş* 'thus brought distant peoples near to them' *I S* 5, *II N* 4: *Xak.* xi *ol atıg mařa: yağıttı*: 'he brought the horse (etc.) near (*qaraba*) to me' *Kaş.* II 316 (*yağıtur*: *yağıtma:k*; after *yağıt-*, verse); *ol kişi: ol ö:zin yağıtğan* translated 'that man is constantly bringing himself near to the people by his kindness' *III* 52: *KB* *yağutsa beğine yırarmış kişig* 'he should bring distant people near to his master' 2506; a.o. 1299 (*uşakçı*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *yawut* (-up, etc.) *yahn eyle-Vel.* 406 (quotn.); *yawut-/yawuştur-* Caus. f.; *nazdik kardan* 'to bring near' *San.* 339v. 25 (quotns.); *Xwar.* xi *yawut-* ditto *MN* 46; *Nahc.* 229, 3: *Kıp.* XIII *qaraba yawut-Hou.* 43, 3: (xiv *yawuklař-Id.* 99).

D **yo:ka:d-** Intrans. Den. V. fr. 1 **yok-**; 'to perish'. N.o.a.b. SE **Türki yokat-**: SC Uzb. **yükot-** 'to destroy' are not survivals of this word, but prob. crases of **yok:** **ét-** which occurs in this meaning e.g. in SW Osm. **Türkü VIII** (the **Türkü** people) **yokađu:** **barır ermiş** 'were on the way to perishing' *I E* 10: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit [illegible, ?na] **vyeti** (MS. **vyaiti**) 'does not perish' **yokamáz** (MS. **yokāmāz**) *TT VIII F.7*; **taluy içinde yokađı** 'they have perished at sea' *PP* 54, 1; **yokađıp barır U III** 66, 15; o.o. *TT VI* 97-8 (**yaş-**); *Suv.* 198, 9 (**yitlin-**): **Xak. XI yalñuk ođlı: yo:ka:đur-** 'the children of men perish' (**yafnā**); but their good name remains) *Kaş. III* 384, 18; n.m.e.: **KB** (Thou hast created all things) **yokađur ne erse** 'things perish' (but Thou remainest) 14: (XIII?) *Tef. yokat-* 'to destroy' 159): **Kom.** XIV 'to perish, be destroyed' **yoxa- CCG**; *Gr.* 125.

D **yağtur-** (d-) Caus. f. of **yağ-**; 'to pour down, rain down' (Trans.). S.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. Cf. **yağıt-**. **Xak. XI tepri: yağmur yağtırdı:** 'God most high poured down (*am̄tara*) rain' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 95 (**yağturur, yağturma:k**): **Çağ. xv ff. yağdur-yağdırt-** Caus. f.; **bārānıdāq** 'to pour down (rain)' *San. 333r.* 8 (quotns.): **Xwar.** XIV **yağdur-** ditto *Qutb* 64: **Kom.** XIV ditto **yavdır- CCG**; *Gr.* 119 (quotn.).

D 1 **yaktur-** Hap. leg.?: Caus. f. of 1 **yak-**. **Xak. XI ol ba:şka: yağı yaktırdı:** 'he ordered that ointment should be applied (*bi-tağmıdı'l-damād*) to the wound' *Kaş. III* 96 (3 **yaktur-** follows in the same para.).

D 2 **yaktur-** Hap. leg.?: Caus. f. of 2 **yak-**; the existence of this V. seems to be implied by the sentence below. Cf. 1 **yaktur-**. **Xak. XI** after 3 **yaktur-** *wa kađālka idā massa'l-insān jay'a(n)* 'likewise when a man has touched something', implying a meaning 'to order to touch' *Kaş. III* 96.

D 3 **yaktur-** Caus. f. of 3 **yak-**; 'to order to ignite', etc. S.i.m.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (reciting this precious . . . *sūtra* and) **mıñ küün tükel yakturup** 'having a thousand candles (Chinese l.-w.) all lit' *TT VII* 40, 121: **Xak. XI** (after 1 **yaktur-**) and one says **ol anıñ eviçe: ot yaktırdı:** 'he ordered that his (i.e. someone else's) house should be burnt (*bi-ihrāq*) and kindled the fire' (*awqadā'l-nār*) *Kaş. III* 96 (**yakturur, yakturma:k**): XIII(?) *Tef. uluğ ot yaktırdı:* 'he had a great fire lit' 136.

D **yığtur-** Caus. f. of **yığ-**; 'to order to collect, or heap up (something)'. S.i.m.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Xak. XI ol añar tarığ yığtırdı:** 'he urged him to heap up (*alā takwīm*) the wheat' (etc.); also used when he made him detain (*kallafahu bi-man'*—MS. *yamna'*) someone for a meal or something else *Kaş. III* 95 (**yığturur, yığturma:k**); the next para. relates to **yövtür-**, mis-spelt **yığtur-**

in the MS.): **Çağ. xv ff. yığtur-** Caus. f.; *cam' farmıdan* 'to order to collect' *San. 350r.* 4 (quotn.): **Xwar. xiv yığdur-** ditto *Qutb* 90.

D **yıktur-** Caus. f. of **yık-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Xak. XI ol anıñ evin yıktırdı:** *ahdamā baytahu* 'he had his (i.e. someone else's) house (etc.) demolished' *Kaş. III* 97 (**yıkturur, yıkturma:k**): **Çağ. xv ff. yıktur-** Caus. f.; *andāzānıdan wa xarāb farmıdan* 'to order to throw down or demolish' *San. 350v.* 21.

D **yıktur-** Caus. f. of **yık-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Xak. XI ol anıñ tu:miña: ypar yıktırdı:** *altaxa wa amassa'l-misk* 'he had musk smeared or dabbed on his (someone else's) garment' *Kaş. III* 96 (**yıkturur, yıkturma:k**): **Kom. xiv yıktur-** 'to make (something) adhere to (something)' *CCG*; *Gr.* 129 (quotn.).

Tris. V. YĞD-

D **yokađtur-** Caus. f. of **yo:ka:d-**; 'to destroy' and the like. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *TT II* 17, 71-2 (**yitiltür-**); *III* 28 (**arta-**): Bud. **alku yavız tüllerig yokađturdaçı** 'destroying all had dreams' *M II* 58, 2 (iii); **öğümin kaşımın yokađtırdım erser** 'if I have destroyed my mother or father' *Suv.* 134 15-16.

Dis. YĞĞ

(D) **yağ:k** 'nut', prob. a generic term; morphologically this could be a Dev. N. fr. **yağ-** in the sense of 'something which pours down (from trees)', but this is improbable. Survives, meaning 'walnut', in SE **Türki yapak**: NC Kir., Kzx. **janak/janğak**: SC Uzb. **yopok**: NV Kk. **janğak**; most other languages use some form of Ar. *cawz*. **Türkü VIII ff. yağak iğaç yayılağırım** 'my summer station is a nut-tree' *İrkB* 56: Uyğ. VIII ff. (Man.-A in a damaged text *M I* 32, 11 ff. 'Mar Amu Mojak walked about the town and begged for alms' [gap] **bir yağak bul[tı](or bol[tı])**; 'nut' does not seem relevant in this context, the word is prob. the Man.-A form of **yağuk** 'neighbour'): Bud. **kim kayu tınlığ yağak** (*sic*, not *yasak* as in the text) **ka[buk]ınça vrhar étser** 'if a man makes a monastery the size of a nutshell' (and adorns it with a statue of Buddha the size of a grain of wheat, etc.) *Pfahl.* 6, 5-6: **Xak. XI yağak al-cawz** 'nut' (usually specifically 'walnut') *Kaş. III* 29; o.o. *I* 90 (ako); 267 (2 **ağnat-**); 417, 5; *III* 8 (iğaç): **Çağ. xv ff. yapak/yanağ yapak 'nut'** *Vel.* 404 (quotn. 'nuts on a tree'); **yanak/yanağ** ('with -ñ-') ((1) 'cheek'); (2) *cawz* *San.* 339r. 14 (quotns.): **Osm.** XVI **yapak** noted only in *Vel.* 404 (**Çağ.**).

D **yakığ** Dev. N. fr. 1 **yak-**; 'ointment'. Survives in SW Az. **yaxı** 'ointment'; **Osm. yakı** originally 'a plaster', now usually 'cautery, blister' owing to a false etymology fr. 3 **yak-**. **Xak. XI yakığ al-damād fi'l-awrām wa nahwihā** 'an ointment for swellings and the