

like' *Kaş. III 13*; four o.o., see 1 *yak-* and der. f.s.

D *yağuk*: Dev. N./A. fr. *yağū-*; 'near; neighbour; neighbourhood; relative', and the like. Survives in some NE languages as *yuk*: *Tuv. çok*: NC Kir. *ju:k*; Kzx. *ju(w)sk*: SC Uzb. *yovuk*: NW Kk. *Juwik*; Kumyk *yuvuk*; Nog. *yuwik*. Cf. *yakin*. *Türkü VIII yavuk erser* 'if they are near' *I S 7, II N 5: Uyğ. VIII ff.* (Man.-A see *yağak*): Bud. (before a list of names) *yağukta* 'in this neighbourhood' *U II 80, 65*; Civ. *yağuktaki iş* 'affairs in the neighbourhood' *TT I 140 (eşidüt)*: *Xak. XI yağuk*: *k yér* 'a near-by (*al-qarib*) place'; hence one calls 'neighbours' (or 'kinsfolk', *al-aqarib*) *yak yağuk*: *Kaş. III 29*; o.o. *I 433, 7; III 22 (yakın)*; 76 (*yatik-*); 255 (*ula-*): *KB otka barma yağuk* 'do not go near a fire' 653; o.o. 778, 783, 4229: XIII(?) *Tef. yavuk* 'near, neighbourhood'; *yak yavuk* 'kinsfolk' 132-6; XIV *Muh.* (under 'terms of relationship') *al-qarib ya:wuk/ya:xın Mel. 49, 2* (only); *al-qaraba* 'kinsfolk' *yağuk Rif. 143 (Mel. kayas)*: *Çağ. xv ff. yavuk yakın Vel. 402* (quotn.); *yavuk yitik belürsüz* 'lost, unknown', 407 is prob. a corruption of 1 *yo:k*; *yawuğ/yavuk nazdik* 'near' *San. 340r. 29*: *Xwar. xiv yavuk* 'near' (in space or time) *Qutb 75; Nahc. 39, 11; 243, 11; 251, 7*; *yak yavuk* 'neighbours' (or kinsfolk?) *Nahc. 8, 10; 16, 13*: *Kom. xiv* 'near' (Adv.) *ya'ox CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp. XIII al-qarib* (opposite to 'distant') *yıra:k* *yavuk (yakın) Hou. 25, 12*; (under 'terms of relationship') *al-qaraba yavuk do. 32, 6*: *xiv yavuk* (or *ya'uk?*) *al-qarib İd. 99*: *qarib (yakın) yuvuk (sic) Tuh. 28b. 8*.

D *yuğak*: Dev. N. (connoting repeated action) fr. *yū-*; lit. 'constantly washing'; in practice 'some kind of water bird', prob. a diver. *Xak. XI ördek yuğak şuyuru'l-māl-iwazz wa nahruhu* 'water birds, geese (should be 'ducks') and the like' *Kaş. I 222, 18; III 17, 10*; n.m.e.: *KB yuğak* in a list of eight sporting birds 5377.

\**yağku*: See *yaku*.

#### Dis. V. YĞĖ

D *yağık*-(ğ-) Intrans. Den. V. fr. *yağū-*; 'to be hostile'. N.o.a.b.; R's statement in *III 41* (based on *Zenker*) that it is Osm. is prob. an error for *Çağ*. Cf. *yağid-*. *Xak. XI begler bir birke: yağıktı*: 'the *begs* were at enmity (*ta'ādā*) with one another' *Kaş. III 76 (yağıkair, yağıkma:k)*: *Çağ. xv ff. yağık*-(spelt) *yāğī şudan* 'to be hostile' *San. 333r. 13* (quotns.).

#### Tris. YĞĖ

D *yağaklığ* P.N./A. fr. *yağak*; 'bearing nuts'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII ff.* (I am a grey *buymul* falcon; I sit on a rock with a wide view and look around—see *körüklüg*) *yağaklığ toğrak üze; tüşü:pen yaylayurmen* 'I settle on a poplar bearing nuts and spend the summer' *İrkB 64* (this is of course

nonsense, but as in the case of *do. 56* (see *yağak*) all the words in the para. are chosen for the alliteration: - *kō-*, *ka-*, *ko-*, *kō-*; *ya-*, *to-*, *tā-*, *ya-*): *Xak. XI yağaklığ yığa:ç al-jacar dül-cavuz* 'a nut-tree' *Kaş. III 50*.

D *yağaklık* Hap. leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *yağak:k*. *Xak. XI yağaklık manbitü'l-cavuz* 'a plantation of nut-trees' *Kaş. III 51*.

D *yağukluk* A.N. fr. *yağuk*; s.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Xak. XI KB yakınlık yağukluk yıratı kadaş* 'kinsfolk have put an end to neighbourliness and feelings of kinship' 6468; XIII(?) *Tef. yavukluk* 'proximity' 132: *Xwar. xiv ditto Qutb 75*.

#### Dis. YĞL

D *yağlıç* P.N./A. fr. *yağū-*; s.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Türkü VIII ff. İrkB 13 (karnıç)*: *Uyğ. VIII ff.* Man. (trees and shrubs become, *inter alia*) *yağlıç* 'full of oil' *Wind. 20*: Bud. *bışmış yağlıç et* 'cooked fat meat' *U III 41, 2* (ii)—*yağlıç yumşak közin* 'her lustrous soft eyes' *TT X 437*; (he went about visiting the sick and) *edğü yağlıç yumşak savın ötlep erilep* 'advising (Hend.) them with kind soothing gentle words' *Suv. 597, 6-7*: Civ. *yağlıç aş* 'fatty food' *TT VII 16, 11-13*; a.o. *VIII I.19 (odğurak)*: *Xak. XI yağlıç dasım* 'greasy, fatty' *Kaş. I 70, 24; II 309 (bükküt-); III 43, 2*; n.m.e.: *Çağ. xv ff. yağlıç/yağlık çarb wa rawğan-ālūd* 'greasy, oily' *San. 333v. 2* (quotn.)

#### Dis. V. YĞL-

D *yağıl-* Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of *yağ-*. *Xak. XI yağmur yağılda*: 'the rain (etc.) was poured down' (*umtırta*) *Kaş. III 79 (yağılu:r, yağılmak)*.

D *yakıl-* the Pass. f.s of 1, 2, and 3 *yak-* have all existed at one time or another. The early occurrences are of the Pass. f. of 2 *yak-*; those of 1 and 3 *yak-* are noted in the medieval period and still s.i.s.m.l., but that of 3 *yak-* is the commoner, and it is doubtful whether that of 2 *yak-* still survives although other der. f.s like SW Osm. *yakışıl-* do so. *Uyğ. VIII ff.* Bud. *bürtmekdin yakıladaç* 'being brought together by (the sense of) touch' *TT V 24, 66-70*: *Xak. XI apar yakıldı: umissa* (MS. *amassa*) *bihi* 'it was brought into contact with him' *Kaş. III 81 (yakılu:r, yakılma:k)*: *Çağ. xv ff. yakıl-* (1-3) *afrixa şudan* 'to be ignited'; (2-1) *basta şudan hinnā wa marham wa amāl-i ān* 'to be dressed with henna, a plaster, and the like'; (3-2) *mu'atfar wa pasandida şudan* 'to be impressed, pleased'; (4-2?) *mutham şudan* 'to be calumniated' *San. 343r. 13* (quotns.). *Xwar. xiv yakıl-* 'to be burnt' *MN 237*: *Kıp. xiv yakıl- ihtaraqa* 'to be burnt' *İd. 95*: Osm. xv ff. *yakıl-* 'to be burnt; to be greatly distressed; to be deeply moved'; in three texts *TTS I 768; II 980*.

D *yığıl-* Pass. f. of *yığ-*; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes, for 'to be heaped up' and

the like. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. [gap] **yığılmak** [gap] *TT IX 117*; Bud. Sanskrit *saṃsthāgāra* 'meeting-house' **yığılğuluk evimiz** *TT VIII G.3*; o.o. *do. C.12 (olur-)*; *D.16 (teğinç)*; **alku yığılmiş ed tavar** 'all the goods and property that have been accumulated' *U III 33, 12*; o.o. *U I 23, 4 (birgerü)*; *U II 28, 6 (Hüen-ts. 1800; Siv. 553, 8; USp. 58, 10)*; **Xak. xı er iştin yığıldı** 'the man held back (*imtana'a*) from the affair'; also used when someone else has restrained him (*mana'ahu*); Intrans. and Pass. (**yığılu:r, yığılma:k**); and one says **buđun yığıldı** 'the people assembled' (*ictama'a*), and **yarma:ka yığıldı** 'the money (etc.) piled up' (*ictama'a*), and **topra:k yığıldı** 'the earth (etc.) was heaped up' (*kuwvima*) (**yığılu:r, yığılma:k**) *Kaş. III 79*; **bu yér ol munda: kişi: yığılğam** 'this is a place where people constantly assemble' (*yactani'*) *III 54*; **KB** (if a man has no wealth) **er yığılmaz apar** 'people do not rally to him' 546; a.o. 460, etc. (a.v-): XIII(?) *Tef. yığıl-* (1) 'to assemble'; (2) 'to refrain, hold back' 156; **yığılu bar-** 'to assemble and go' 133 (mistranscribed *yağlu* and mistranslated); **Çağ. xv ff. yığıl-yığılış- cam' sudan** 'to assemble' *San. 350r. 6* (quotn.): **Xwar. xiv yığıl-** 'to assemble' *Qutb 91*; 'to refrain, hold back' *Nahc. 281, 13*; 300, 9; **Kom. xiv..xv..** 'to assemble' *yıl-* (yıl:- < yığıl-) *CCG; Gr.*

**D yıkıl-** Pass. f. of **yık-**; usually Intrans. 'to collapse, fall down', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. v. the usual phonetic changes. **Xak. xı ta:m yıkıldı** 'the wall (etc.) collapsed' (*inhadama*) *Kaş. III 81 (yıkılu:r, yıkılma:k)*; **bu ta:m ol tutçı: yıkılğam** 'this wall is constantly collapsing' *III 54*; a.o. *I 348 (küfl)*; XIII(?) *Tef. yığıl-ıyıkıl-* 'to collapse' 156-7; **xiv xariba wa waqa'a** 'to become a ruin, fall down' *yıxıl- Mel. 25, 13*; **yıkıl- Rif. 108**; **Çağ. xv ff. yıkıl- uftādan wa xarāb sudan** ditto *San. 350v. 21* (quotns.): **Xwar. xiv yıkıl-** ditto *Qutb 91*; **Kom. xiv ditto yıkıl- CCG; yıxıl- CCG; Gr. 133** (quotn.): **Kıp. xv waqa'a yıkıl-** *Kav. 29, 15-20*; *Tuh. 38b. 11*; **Osm. xiv TTS I 20 (alik).**

**D yokal-** 'to perish, be destroyed or lost; to disappear'; presumably Pass. f. of **\*yoka-**; Den. V. fr. **I yok:k**. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW. Cf. **yoka:d-**. **Xak. xı KB** (the sun, when it rises, illuminates the world and reaches all men but) **yokalmaz özüñ** 'does not itself perish' 827; o.o. 692 (törü-); 828; XIII(?) *Tef. yokal-* 'to perish' 159; **Çağ. xv ff. yokal- nist wa ma'dim sudan** 'to be, or become, non-existent' *San. 343v. 28*; **Xwar. xiv yokal-** 'to be destroyed, to perish' *Qutb 82*.

**D yukıl-** Pass. f. of **yuk-**; survives only(?) in NE Bar. **yuğul-** 'to be infected (with a disease)' *R III 542*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (if any man) **beglerde ağır yazuklukun yazuksuzun yana yukıla kelip** (he is put in prison and bound and lies in his bonds and suffers pain); if correctly transcribed this seems to mean 'comes again to be infected (with suspicion) of grievous offences against the *begs* whether he

is guilty or innocent' *Kuan. 36-7*; **Xak. xı to:nka: kara: yukıldı** 'the black substance stuck (*talafaxa*) to the garment' (etc.) *Kaş. III 81 (yukulu:r, yukulma:k)*; **Çağ. xv ff. yukul-** (spelt) *sirāyat karda sudan* 'to be infected' *San. 343v. 21*.

**D yağla-** (ya:ğla-) Den. V. fr. **yağ**; 'to grease, or oil (something Acc.)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Xak. xı er koğuş yağladı** 'the man oiled (*dahhana*) the leather' (etc.); originally **ya:ğladı**; *Kaş. III 308 (yağla:r, yağla:ma:k)*; *xiv Muh. dahana ya:ğla-* *Mel. 26, 5*; **yağla-**; *Rif. 109*; **Kıp. xiv yağla-** *dahana Id. 95*; *xv ditto Kav. 75, 10*; ditto *yawla-*; **Tkm. yağla-** *Tuh. 16a. 1*.

**S yığla-** See **ığla-**.

**D yoğla-** (ğ-) Den. V. fr. **yoğ**; properly 'to celebrate a funeral feast'. Survives in NC **Kır. jokto-**; **Kzx. jokta-**; **NW Kk. jokla-** 'to mourn for (a deceased)'. See **yokla-** Preliminary note. **Türkü VIII I E 4, II E 5 (şığta-)**; *Ix. 27 (kuvra-)*; *Ixe-Asxete C 2 (ETY II 123)*; **dubious**: **O. Kır. ix ff. yoğladınız Mal. 42, 5**; **Xak. xı ol ölüğke: yoğladı: itawađa da'wa** (MS. *du'wa*) *li'l-mayyit* 'he held a (funeral) feast for the deceased'; this is a custom of the Turks *Kaş. III 309 (yoğlar, yoğlama:k)*.

**D yokla-** Preliminary note. *Apart fr. the Den. V. fr. 2 yok listed below, there is clear evidence of the existence of a Den. V. fr. 1 yok:k at any rate in SW Tkm. yokla-* 'to destroy, kill, expend (money)'. This *Tkm. V. also means 'to remember, or commemorate, and there is a wide range of V.s fr. Çağ. onwards which have more or less similar meanings: NE Tw. çokta-* 'to notice the absence of (someone or something)'; *Alt. yokto-* 'to feel, examine' *R III 407*; *SE Türki yokla-ıyoklu-* 'to look after, to visit (a friend to ask after his health), to inquire, verify, check'; *NC Kır. jokto-, Kzx. jokta-* 'to investigate, check; to discover a loss'; *SC Uzb. yökla-* 'to visit, inquire, investigate'; *NW Kk. jokla-* 'to discover the loss of something'; *Nog. yokla-* 'to visit'; *SW Az. yoxla-* 'to check, investigate, feel'; *Osm. yokla-* 'to feel, examine, search, try, test, visit'. While it would be just possible to regard these as Den. V.s fr. 1 yok:k in the sense of 'to note, or investigate, the absence of something', it is likely that some at any rate are extensions of the meaning of **yoğla-** which developed when, with the adoption of Islam, the practice of holding funeral feasts was dropped and forgotten.

**D yokla-** Den. V. fr. **2 yok**; 'to rise', and the like. Survives in NE **Sag., Şor (R III 2008)**, **Tuv. çokta-**, **Khak. çokta-** 'to go upstream'. Cf. **ağ-, ün-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (the king said to his ministers. . .) **yoklañ barıñ** 'get up and go' (to every street, etc.) *USp. 97, 32-3*;

ol evde kün künipe yoklamak asılmak bolur 'there will be in that house every day a rise and increase (in prosperity)' *TT VI 287; o.o. do. 346; PP 57, 2-3 (4 kök); TT III, p. 26, note 5, 11 (1 karak): Xak. XI (under-ka: Dat. Suff.) ta:ğka: yokla: 'climb (iç'ad) the mountain' Kaş. III 212, 1; a.o. III 221 (tö:r); n.m.e.; KB yokla:- is common; kuti künde arttı örü yokladı 'his good fortune increased daily and rose higher' 438; ara küküm ildl ara yokladı 'sometimes my character deteriorated and sometimes improved' 746; (by the proper use of language man on the brown earth) yaşıl kökke yoklar 'rises to the blue heaven' 1002; şatunuş başına teği yokladım 'I climbed to the top of the ladder' 6053 (in 6054 ağıp): XIII(?) *At. billig birle 'ilim yokar yokladı 'by knowledge the scholar has risen on high' 101; Tef. yokla- 'to rise (to heaven), to climb (a mountain)' 160: (Çağ. xv ff. yokla- (-miş) fokundur- 'to cause to touch or be touched' Vel. 419; yokla- (1) tafahhuş kardan 'to investigate'; (2) gum wa nâ-padid kardan 'to lose' San. 343v. 15; Kom. xiv yoxla- 'to lose, note the absence of' CCG; Gr. 125 (quotn.).**

**D yağlat-** Caus. f. of yağla:-; 'to have (something) greased, oiled', etc. S.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Xak. XI ol koğışni: yağlattı:** 'he gave orders for oiling (bi-tadim) the leather' (etc.) *Kaş. II 355 (yağlatır, yağlatma:k).*

**S yağlat-** See ığlat-.

**D yoğlat-** (d-) Caus. f. of yoğla:-; n.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII** (the xoğan said, 'I must go home, my wife has died') **an: yoğlatayın** 'I must have a funeral feast celebrated for her' *T 31; Işvara: Bilge: Küll Çoriğ Yoğlat(tı):* 'they had a funeral feast held for Küli Çor' *Ix. 24.*

**D yoklat-** Caus. f. of yokla:-; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI ol an: ta:ğka: yoklattı:** 'he made him climb (aş'adahı) the mountain' (etc.) *Kaş. II 355 (yoklatır, yoklatma:k): KB kişiş yoklatur 'it raises a man's reputation' 175, 2120: XIII(?) Tef. yoklat- 'to lift, raise' 160: (Çağ. xv ff. yoklat- Caus. f.; tafahhuş farmüdan 'to order to investigate' San. 343v. 27): Xwar. xiv yoklat- 'to raise (dust)' *Qutb 83.**

**D yağlan-** Refl. f. of yağla:-; s.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes, usually in a Pass. sense. **Xak. XI yağlandı: neñ:** 'the thing was oiled' (*iddahana*) *Kaş. III 111 (yağlanır, yağlanma:k).*

**D yoklun-** Hap. leg.; unusual Refl. f. of yokal-. **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. ançulayu ok ol iduk tniğ (MS. tniğig) yoklunmaksız erür** 'thus that sacred mortal is indestructible' *U II 37, 58-9.*

**S yığlaş-** See ığlaş-.

**D yığış-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of yığıl- (Intrans.). N.o.a.b. **Xak. XI sü: kamuğ**

**yığışdı: tadârahati'l-cunüd** 'the armies all came together' *Kaş. III 105 (yığışur, yığışma:k; MS. yığış-): Xwar. xiv yığış- 'to assemble' Qutb 90.*

### Tris. YGL

**D yağlı:lığ (d-) P.N./A. fr. yağlı:**; n.o.a.b. **Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. (in a bad omen) kılıms işiğ yağlılığ** 'whatever you have done meets with hostility' *TT I 37 (cf. tütüşlüğ): Xak. XI KB (do your duty and do not make enemies) yağlılığ kişike kopar miğ çoğı 'a man who has enemies is involved in innumerable quarrels' 4232.*

**D yağlı:lık (d-) A.N. fr. yağlı:**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI KB** (there are two kinds of enemy; one is the pagan temple; pagans are always hostile) **takı bir yağlılık asığ yas üçün** 'the other kind of enmity arises from (hope of) profit or (fear of) loss' 4226: **Kıp. xiv yağlılık (MS. yağlık) al-nuşşab mü add li'l-'adüw** 'an arrow destined for the enemy' *Id. 95.*

### Tris. V. YGL-

**D yaka:la-** Den. V. fr. **I yaka:**; s.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes, usually for 'to seize by the collar or throat' or 'to go along the edge (of something)'. **Uyg. VIII Şu. E 8; S 2 (I yaka): Çağ. xv ff. yakala- giribân-i hası giriftan** 'to seize someone by the collar' *San. 334r. 29.*

**D yağlı:la-** (d-) Trans. Den. V. fr. yağlı:; s.i.s.m.l. w. similar phonetic changes, meaning 'to be hostile to, engage in hostilities with (someone Acc.)', and the like. **Uyg. VIII ff. Man. yağıla[gap] TT IX 74 (fragmentary): O. Kır. IX ff. Mal. 45, 4 (êlle:-): Xak. XI ol an: yağlı:la:dı: 'ādāhu** 'he was hostile to him'; and one says er yağlı: yağlı:ladı: 'the man fought (hārabā) the enemy' *Kaş. III 328 (yağlı:lar; yağlı:lama:k); a.o. III 325, 4: KB yağlılayu . . . yağışın 4227; o.o. 4261, 5318: xiv Muh. ādā yağlı:la:- Mel. 28, 15; Rif. 112.*

### Dis. YÇM

**D yığım** Hap. leg.; N.S.A. fr. yığ-; lit. 'a single act of heaping up'. **Xak. XI yığım topra:k tull mina'l-turāb** 'a heap of earth'; the -m is changed from -n *Kaş. III 19 (see yığın).*

**D yağmur (d-) Dev. N. fr. yağ-; 'rain'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; SW Az., Osm. yağmur; Tkm. yağmır; in almost all other languages yamğur w. the usual phonetic changes. Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. yağmur yağmış teg** 'like rain pouring down' *TT V 10, 107; o.o. Kuan. 202, etc. (yağıt-): Civ. TT I 5 (yağ-); VII 29, 1 (yağıt-); a.o. H II 30, 142: Xak. XI yağmur al-matar 'rain'; yamğur alternative form Kaş. III 38 (prov.); 15 o.o.: KB yağa tursu yağmur (Vienna MS. yamğur) 'let the rain go on raining' 118: XIII(?) Tef. yağmur 133: xiv Muh. al-ğayt 'heavy rain' yağmur Mel. 79, 10; Rif. 184: Çağ. xv ff. yamğur yağmur Vel. 410; yamğur bārān 'rain' San. 337v. 6*

(quotn.); a.o. 333v. 3 (Osm.): Kom. xiv 'rain' *yamğur/amğur CCL, CCG; Gr.: Kip. XIII al-matar yamğur; Tkm. yağmur: Hou. 5, 7: xiv Tkm. yağmur al-matar; Kip. yamğur İd. 95; al-matar yağmur Bul. 2, 16: xv ditto yamğur/yağmur Kav. 58, 4; yamğur Tuh. 38b. 3: Osm. XVIII yağmur in Rûmi, 'rain', Çağ. yamğur San. 333v. 3.*

### Tris. YĞM

D *yağmurçıl* Hap. leg; N./A. of Addiction fr. *yağmur*; elsewhere 'rainy' is usually a P.N./A. in -lığ or the like. **Xak.** xi *yağmurçıl yér* 'a place where there is much rain' (*yaktür fihi'l-matar*) *Kaş. III 56* (followed by a note on the Suff. -çıl).

### Dis. YĞN

?F *yağan* 'elephant'; cf. *yağan*; the fact that elephants were exotic to the early Turks, and the alternative pronunciations, suggest that this is a l.-w. of unknown origin. A Second Period l.-w. in Mong. as *cağan* (*Kov. 2245, Halted 554*); survives only in NE Alt., Tel. *yan*; Tuv. *çan*, which are perhaps reborrows fr. Mong.; elsewhere l.-w.s, usually Pe. *pil/fil*, are used for 'elephant'. *Oğuz/Kip.(?) xi yağan al-fil fi ihdâl-luğatayn* 'elephant' in one of the two languages; hence a man is called *Yağan Teğin Kaş. III 29: XIII(?) At. (Postscript) yağan* 'an elephant' (if loaded with gold) 487; *xiv Rbğ. yağanlar ya'ni piller R III 39; Muh. al-fil yağan Mel. 72, 6; Rif. 174: Xwar. xiv yağan* 'elephant' *Qutb 64*.

D *yakın* Intrans. N./A.S. fr. 2 *yak-*; 'near' (in place, time, or kin); syn. w., and to some extent complementary to, *yağuk*; s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE and some NW. *Uyg. VIII ff. Man. TT III 52 (élet-): Chr. yakın barıp* 'approaching' *Ü I 6, 11: Bud. yekke yakın kelse* 'if he approaches the demon' *UII 24, 12; yakın yoriyu barıp III 64, 5; o.o. of place U II 39, 87 (apmın); Sw. 585, 13-15 (ağrıqlıg)—ölümü yakın keltükte* 'when (the time of) his death approaches' *TT III, p. 26, note 5, 9: Civ. TT VII 30, 10 (éltiş-): Xak. xi yakın* 'near' (*al-qarib*) of anything; one says *yakın yér* 'a near place' and *yakın er al-racul'l-qarib mina'l-ixwa* 'a kinsman' *Kaş. III 22* (verse, *yakın yağuk al-qarib wa'l-âx*): *KB yakın* is common, e.g. *billğke yakın . . . özke yakın* 'near to knowledge . . . near to himself' 254; *yéme tutti eş tuş yakın kıldı öz* 'and he took comrades and make himself near to (i.e. intimate with) them' 500; similar phr. 1464; *hışarka yakın turma* 'do not live near a castle' 4546: *XIII(?) At. 174 (tnançlıg); Tef. yakın* 'near' 136: *xiv Muh. Mel. 49, 2 (yağuk): Çağ. xv ff. yakın nazdik* 'near' *San. 334v. 22* (quotn.): *Xwar. XIII ditto* 'Ali 40: *xiv ditto Qutb 69; Nahc. 105, 15: Kip. XIII Hou. 25, 12 (yağuk): xiv yakın al-qarib İd. 95: xv Tuh. 28b. 6 (yağuk).*

D *yığın* Intrans./Pass. N./A.S. fr. *yığ-*; s.i.s.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Xak.**

*xı yığın topra:k* 'a heap (*al-kawma*) of earth' (etc.) *Kaş. II 22*; (as an example of a Dev. N. in -n) the phr. for 'a heap of earth' *yığın (sic) topra:k* taken fr. the phr. *topra:k yıgıd*: 'he heaped up earth' *I 15, 21* (and see *yığın*): *Çağ. xv ff. yığın* (spelt) *fauc wa girih* 'a body or group of men' *San. 350v. 10: Kom. xiv yın* 'a gathering' *CCG; Gr.: Kip. xiv yığın al-macmü* 'a collection, gathering' *İd. 95; al-qabila* 'a tribe' *ıyın Bul. 5, 8.*

*yoğun* (*yoğon*) 'thick' and the like; see *kalın* for the difference between the meanings of these two words. S.i.a.m.l.g.; NE *yoin*, çoin; SE *Türki yoğan*; NC *Kır. jom*; Kzx. *ju(w)an*; SC *Uzb. yōgon*; NW *Kk. Juwan*; Kaz. *yuan*; Kumyk *yuvan*; SW *Az., Osm. yoğun*; Tkm. *yōgn*. *Türkü VIII* (when a thing is thin, it is easy to tear it) *yıncge; yoğun bolsar üzgüllük alp ermiş* 'if the thin thing becomes thick it is difficult to tear it' *T 13-14: Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. yoğun TT VIII A.33 (boyunduruk); yoğun do. C.7 (azıqlıg)*: *Civ. evdeki(?) yoğun iş işletsermen* 'if I made him do heavy work in the house' *USP. 55, 7-8; a.o. TT VII 42, 3 (tamar): Xak. xi yoğun* 'corpulent (or bulky, *al-daxim*) of anything' *Kaş. III 29: XIII(?) Tef. yoğun* 'thick, bulky; (of a voice) low' 158: *xiv Muh. (under 'physical characteristics') al-galız* 'corpulent' (opposite to 'thin' *ıncge*): *yoğun Mel. 48, 10; Rif. 143; a.o. yoğun* 55, 9; 153: *Çağ. xv ff. yoğun* *yoğun daxim wa sitabr* 'corpulent, gross' *San. 343v. 2* (quotn.): **Xwar.** *xiv tonuğuz yoğun şüdin turur* 'your clothing is of thick wool' *Nahc. 105, 15: Kom. xiv* 'thick' *yoğan/yoğun CCL; Gr.: Kip. XIII al-galız* (opposite to 'thin' *yince*): *yoğun Hou. 27, 13: xiv yoğun al-taxin* 'thick, stiff' *İd. 95; yowun boldi; taxına do. 99: xv al-galız* (opposite to *ıncge*): *yoğun Kav. 64, 16; galiz yowun; Tkm. yoğun Tuh. 26b. 11: Osm. xiv ff. yoğun* 'thick', with various shades of meaning; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 836; II 1059; III 815; IV 892.*

### Dis. V. YGN-

D *yığın*- Refl. f. of *yığ-*; s.i.s.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes for 'to come together' or 'to be collected'. *Uyg. VIII ff. Man. (Thou hast commanded them) yığınkuğ (sic)* 'to assemble' (for religious ceremonies) *TT III 162: Bud. Sanskrit samāhita* 'assembled' *yığınmış TT VIII A.27: Xak. xi er öziçe; yarmak yıgıd*: 'the man devoted himself to collecting (*bi-cam*) money (etc.) for himself' *Kaş. III 84 (yığınur, yığınma:k): Kip. xv inđamma* 'to be collected' *yıyın- Tuh. 6b. 8.*

### Tris. YGN

D *yağanlıg* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *yağan*. **Xak.(?)** *xı yağanlıg er racul fayyāl* 'an elephant leader, or driver' *Kaş. III 50.*

D *yakınlık* A.N. fr. *yakın*; 'nearness, proximity'. S.i.s.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Xak. xi KB yakınlık** is fairly com-

mon, e.g. *yakınlık kılur er kişiğe tuşı* 'propinquity makes a man the comrade of other people' 910; o.o. 605, 886, 6468 (*yağuk-luk*), 6470.

## Tris. V. YĞN-

D *yoğunađ*- Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. *yoğur:n*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (if one thrusts an iron peg into the ground, however long it lies in the ground) *yoğunađu uzayu umaz* 'it cannot get any thicker or longer' *TT IV* 12, 43.

## Dis. YĞR

*yağır* (d-) 'a saddle-gall'; a First Period l.-w. in Mong. w. the same meaning, *da'ari* (*Haensch 30*)/*dağarı* (*Kov. 1582*); survives w. this meaning in SE *Türki yęir*: NC Kır. *jo:r*; Kzx. *jawır*: NW Kk. *jawır*; Nog. *yavır*: SW Az., Osm., Tkm. *yağır*. The reason why in the medieval period it came to mean 'shoulder' or the like, and still has the second meaning ('a horse's) withers' in Osm., is obscure, but this perhaps evolved from 'the part of the animal where saddle-galls occur'. The position is complicated by the simultaneous emergence of *yağırın* apparently as a Sec. f. of *I yarın*, q.v. *Xak. xi yağır al-dabar fi'l-däbba* 'a saddle-gall on a pack-animal'; hence one says *yağırılığ at* 'a galled (*dabir*) horse' *Kaş. III* 9; o.o. in a prov. *I* 68, 4; 370, 4; *Çağ. xv ff. yağır* (spelt) *katif wa šana* 'shoulder; shoulder-blade' (quoton.), also called *yağırın*; and, metaph., *carähati . . . ki dar düş wa šana-i dawabb ba-ham-rasad* 'a sore which appears on the back or shoulders of pack-animals' *San. 333v. 4*; (*kebbe* (prob. a l.-w.) *katif wa düş*, also called *yağır/yağırın* 300r. 10); a.o. 323r. 27 (*I yarın*): *Xwar. xiii(?)* (the infant *Oğuz's* . . . chest was like a bear's) *yağır kiş yağrı teg* 'his shoulders like a sable's' *Oğ. 13*: *Kıp. xiv yağır 'aqru'l-däbba* 'a sore on a pack-animal' *Id. 95* (also *yağır* 'a small iron shield'; Hap. leg.): *Osm. xiv ff. yağır* 'a saddle-gall'; fairly common *TTS I* 765; *II* 975; *III* 754; *IV* 825.

S *yokar* See *yokaru*.

*yakrı*: 'fat, suet', and the like. Cf. *yağ*, which cannot, however, be connected etymologically. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (in a list of demons between 'meat eaters' and 'narrow eaters') *yakrı aşığlar* 'fat (or suet) eaters' *U II* 60, 2 (ii): *Civ. H I* 57-8 (*ergüz-*): *Xak. xi yakrı: al-şahm* 'fat, suet' *Kaş. III* 31 (verse); o.o. *II* 105, 24; *III* 204, 10; 306, 2.

D *yağru*: 'near'; apparently a Directive f. in -ru; if *Kaş.* is right in saying that this was originally *yakru*: then the base must be 2 *yak*, which would then be not a jingling prefix to *yağuk* but a N. homophonous w. 2 *yak-*; but the supposed form *yakru*: prob. rests on a false etymology fr. Ar. and the *Türkü* form is *yağru*: the basis is more likely to be \**yağ*, which would also be the basis of *yağur-*. *Türkü viii* (thus the Chinese drew people near (*yağur:tr*) them) *yağru: kontukda*:

'when they had settled down near (them)' *I S* 5; (ignorant people accepted this argument and) *yağru: barıp* 'went near (them)' *I S* 7, *II N* 6: Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *yağuru* (*sic*) translating Chinese *chin chē* (*Giles 2,021* 542) 'in the near future' *Hien-ts. 314*: *Xak. xi* one says ol *apar yağru: yor:masas lā yağrub hawlahu* 'he does not go near him'; originally *yakru*: with a -k- which was changed to -ğ- because it was near it (in sound); this is near (*qarib*) the Ar. word *yağrub*, taken from the word *yaqrū*, the *wāw* changed from the *bā* in *yağrub Kāš. III* 31 (*sic?*); the grammar is very confused).

VU *yoğrı*: pec. to *Xak. Xak. xi yoğrı: al-cafna* 'a large, deep dish' *Kaş. III* 31 (prov., see *tañığ*); *yoğrı: çanak*: 'the dish and the bowl' (*al-qaş'a*) *III* 32, 4 (in a verse).

S *yoğru:yoğruy* See *yoğdu*.

D *yuğrut* abbreviated Dev. N. fr. *yuğur-*; 'coagulated curdled milk, *yoğurt*'. Metathesized to *yuğurt* in the medieval period; survives only(?) in NW Nog. *yuvirt*; *Kırım yoğurt/yoğurt R III* 412, 453; SW Az. *yoğurd*; Osm. *yoğurt*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *U IV* 50, 122 (*sağur*): *Civ. yoğrot* [gap] *TT VIII* 1.21 (there are other cases of *o* for *u* in this text); (mix it) *yurğurtka* (*sic*) 'with *yoğurt*' *H I* 45; *yurğutka* (*sic*) *do.* 169; *yuğurt satığı* 'the sale (price?) of *yoğurt*' *USp. 35*, 3; *Xak. xi yuğrut* (*sic* in the MS., consistently transcribed *yoğurt* in the printed text and *Atalay al-laban* 'milk' *I* 182 (*uđıš-*); *II* 189 (*sütger-*); *al-rā'ib* 'curdled milk' *I* 208 (*uđıt-*); *II* 295 (*I kat-*); *III* 190 (*koyul-*); *rafiya* ditto *III* 164 (*suwuk*); n.m.c.: *KB yuğrut 4442* (*azar*): *xiv Muh. al-labanul-hämüd* 'sour milk' *yuğurd Mel. 66*, 9; *al-cämüd* 'thickened (milk)' *yoğurt* (MS. *yoğurt*) *Rif. 166*: *Xwar. xiv* (VU) *yuğrut Qub* 81 (the MS. has *yuğurt*, but it rhymes w. *sağar süt*): *Kom. xiv* 'sour milk' *yuğurt CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp. xiii al-rā'ib yağurt Hou. 16*, 12; *xiv yağurt* ditto *Id. 95*; *al-laban yağurt Bul. 8*, 2; *xv al-labanul-rā'ib yuğurt Kav. 63*, 4; *laban* (*inter alia*) *yavurt Tuh. 31b*, 13.

D *yuğrum* Hap. leg.; N.S.A. fr. *yuğur-*. *Xak. xi* bir *yuğrum u:n dağıq qadr mā yu'can bihi marrata(n)* 'the quantity of flour which is kneaded in a single operation' *Kaş. III* 47.

S *yağırın* See *I yarın*.

(D) *yuğruş* morphologically Dev. N. fr. *yuğur-* but with no apparent semantic connection. This title first appeared in the Karakhanid period and was superior to *yabğu*; q.v.; it thus displaced *şadıq*, q.v., in the *Türkü* hierarchy. N.o.a.b. *Xak. xi yuğruş* 'a man of the common people (*al-nūqa*) who holds a position equivalent to that of *al-wazır* among the Turks'; it is not permissible to give this title to a Persian or man of another race, however distinguished he may be; he is one rank (*daracata(n)*) below the *xāqān*; he is given

a black umbrella (*qubba*) which is held over his head in rain, snow, or great heat *Kaş. III 41*: *KB* (in a list of high positions which a man may hold) *kayu yavğu yuğruş bolur el begi* 'some become *yavğu* or *yuğruş* or chief of a province' 4069: (*Çağ. xv ff. yuğruş sirist wa taxmir* 'kneading' *San. 343v. 3*).

## Dis. V. YĞR-

D I *yakur-* Caus. f. of 2 *yak-*; syn. w. *yağut-*, q.v.; survives only(?) in NW Kaz. *yakur- R III 28. Xak. xi ol atığ maça: yakurdi*: 'he brought the horse (etc.) near me' (*qarraba ilayya*) *Kaş. III 68 (yakurur, yakurma:k)*: *KB* (I took hold of it gently and) *yakurdım ara* 'then brought it near me' 6617.

2 *yakur-* Hap. leg. *Xak. xi er yakurdi: tanahhada'l-insân wa axađahu'l-rabw* 'the man gasped and suffered from shortness of breath' *Kaş. III 68 (yakurur, yakurma:k)*.

*yuğur-* 'to knead (dough, etc.)'. Survives in SE Türki *yuğur-* *Shaw, Farring; juğur-BŞ*: NC Kir. jur.-; Kzx. jur.- SW Az. (and Rep. Turkish) *yoğur-*; Osm., Tkm. *yuğur-*. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. TT VI 82 (2 titig)*: Civ. (pound the herbs until they are soft and) *mır bilen yuğurup* 'knead them with honey' *TT VII 22, 13; yuğur-* 'to knead (drugs, etc.) together' is common in *HI* and *II*: *Xak. xi Kaş. II 102 (suviş-)*; n.m.e.: xiv *Muh. 'acana* 'to knead' *yuğur- Mel. 28, 15; (Rif. 112 uy-); al-'acn yuğurmak 36, 13; 122; al-'acın* 'dough' *yuğurmuş un 64, 7; 163; Çağ. xv ff. yuğur- xamir kardan wa siristan* 'to knead' *San. 343r. 22*: Xwar. xiv ditto *Qutb 85: Kom. xiv* 'to knead' *yur- CCG; Gr.: Kip. XIII 'acana yuğur- Hou. 34, 2*: xiv ditto; one says *un yuğurğul* 'knead the dough' *Id. 95; ditto Bul. 61r.*: xv ditto *Kav. 75, 3; 'acana yuwur- Tuh. 26a. 9*: Osm. xiv *yukur-* (*sic*) 'to knead'; in one text, ?scribal error *TTS I 847*.

PUD *yokur-* this V., which is clearly not *yuğur-*, is pec. to *Uyg. Bud*; it would suit the context to take it as a Den. V. fr. 2 *yok*, but the ordinary Den. Suff. is -ar- not -ur- and such V.s are properly Intrans. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* (the lotuses present a great danger) of *linxva (PU) yoluğ yokuru usarsız* 'if you can surmount the road(?) past those lotuses' *PP 39, 1*; (there are also dangerous dragons and snakes) *anı yokuru usarsız* 'if you can surmount that' *do. 7*; (you will reach the island of jewels) *yokuruñsuz uluğ öñ körtük* *yokurup* 'after surmounting the unsurmountable great desolate snowdrifts' *TT VI, p. 62, footnote 2*.

D *yağrı-* (*d-*) Den. V. fr. *yağır*; n.o.a.b.; cf. *yağrit-*. *Türkü VIII ff.* (the horse) *yağrı:pan* 'was galled' (and stood still) *Irkb 16: Xak. xi I 104, 25 (İqltk)*.

D *yuğurt-* Hap. leg. ?; Caus. f. of *yuğur-*. *Xak. xi ol anı: yuğurttı*: 'he ordered him to

knead (*a'canahu*) flour' *Kaş. III 436 (yuğurtur, yuğurtma:k)*.

D *yağrit-* (*d-*) Caus. f. of *yağrı-*; pec. to *Xak.*; cf. *yağırta-*. *Xak. xi ol meniñ atığ yağrittı*: 'he galled (*adbara*) my horse' (etc.) *Kaş. II 352 (yağritur, yağritma:k)*; o.o. *I 139, 7; III 342 (yağırta-)*.

D *yığrı-* Pass. f. of *yığur-*, Caus. f. of *yığ-*; basically 'to be drawn together, concentrated', and the like. *Yığur-* survives in NE Şor *çığır-* 'to fold together, draw together on a string' *R III 2065*; and this word in NE Bar. *yığıril-*; Leb. *yığıril-* 'to be wrinkled; (of curls) to be crisp or tight'. *Xak. xi er tumluğka: yığrıldı*: 'the man crouched (*ihla'azza*) because of the cold'; and one says *to:n yığrıldı*: 'the garment shrank (*taqallaşa*) in the wash' *Kaş. III 107 (yığrıluur, yığrıma:k)*; (in the winter) *çığay yavuz yığrıluur* 'poor wretched people draw their clothes tight round them' (*yataqabba*) *I 248, 4*.

D *yuğrul-* Pass. f. of *yuğur-*; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. *Xak. xi un yuğrıldı*: 'the dough was kneaded' (*ucına*) *Kaş. III 107 (yuğsulur, yuğrulma:k)*; *bañcık balık yuğrıluur*: 'mud and slime are heaped up' (*yatarâkam*) *I 248, 3*: *Çağ. xv ff. yuğrul-* (spelt) *sirišta şudan wa xamir şudan* 'to be kneaded' *San. 343r. 28*: Xwar. xiv ditto *Qutb 84*.

D *yuğruş-* Co-op. f. of *yuğur-*; pec. to *Xak.?* *Xak. xi ol apar un yuğruşdı*: 'he helped him to knead (*fi 'acn*) the dough'; and one says *sođuk ağızda: yuğruşdı*: 'the spittle dried (*aşaba*) in his mouth' *Kaş. III 102 (yuğruşur, yuğruşma:k)*; (in the spring) *çından yıpar yuğruşur* translated 'the solid mass (*im*) of sandal-wood and musk is kneaded (*yata'acnan*), and their odour is smelt' *II 122, 24*.

## Tris. YĞR

S *yağuru* See *yağru*.

D *yokaru*: crasis of \**yoğkaru*: Directive f. of 2 *yok*; 'upwards' and the like; in *Türkü* the form is *yoğaru*: S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some fluctuations in the first vowel; NE *Khak. çoğar*: SE *Türki yokarı Shaw; yukuri/jukuri BŞ; yokarı/yukarı Farring*: NC Kir. *joğoru*; Kzx. *joğarı*: SC *Uzb. yokori*: NW *Kk. jokarı*; Kaz. *yuğarı*; Nog. *yoğarı*: SW *Az. yuxarı*; Osm., Tkm. *yokarı*. *Türkü VIII* (I led them to the Ötügen mountain forest) *Kök Öñüğ yoğaru*: 'up the Kök Öñ river' *T 15; yokaru: (sic) at yete yadağın iğaç tutunu: ağırtırm öpreki: er yoğaruça: (sic) teğürüp* 'I made them climb upwards on foot leading their horses and holding on to the trees, sending the advance guard up to the top' *T 25-6*; a.o. *II SE: VIII ff. Man. başın (sic) yokaru kötürüp* 'raising his head' *M I 6, 5; Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A M I 13, 15 (1 ağ-), 19 (ağtur-); 26, 26 (İlgerü-)*: Bud. (Sanskrit lost) *yokaru: etöz tülüg erür* 'his hair stands on end' *TT VIII G.63; (unable)*

yokaru turğalı 'to stand up' *PP* 19, 5; o.o. *do.* 19, 8; 60, 5; *tiz yokaru bélke teği* 'from the knees up to the waist' *TT V* 4, 4; a.o. *do.* 11 (egin): **Xak. xı yokaru:** (in verses twice *yokarı*: *I* 142, 15; 320, 26) occurs ten times qualifying *V.*s like *köp-*, *tur-*, etc. but is not separately translated; n.m.e.: *KB* (as the month precedes the moon) *yokaru ağar* 'climbs higher' 731; a.o. 72 (*kakıla-*): XIII(?) *At.* 101 (*yokla-*); *Tef. yokarı/yokaru kozi* (*sic* for *kođı*) 'up and down' 159; *xiv Muh. al-āla* 'high' *üstün yo:karu*: *Mel.* 14, 9-10; (*Rif.* 90 *üstün*; *al-āla yüksek*, in margin *yoğarı*: 153 only); *Çağ.* xv ff. *yokkırı yokarı Vel.* 419; *yokarı/yokğarı bälä wa fauq* 'upwards, above' *San.* 344r. 2 (quotn.): **Xwar. xiv yokaru** 'upwards' *Quib* 83; **Kom. xiv** 'upwards' *yoxarı CCI*; **Gr.**: **Kip. XIII fauq** (opposite to 'downwards' *aşağa*): **yo:karı:** *Hou.* 26, 19; **xiv yokaru**: *fauq İd.* 95; *fauq yoğaru*: *Bul.* 14, 4; **xv fauq yoğarı**: *Kav.* 35, 3; **yokarı Tuh. 28a. 7; 73b. 6.**

**D yuğrutluğ** P.N./A. fr. *yuğrut*; n.o.a.b. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. **Civ. yuğrutluğ aş** 'food containing yogurt' *TT VII* 16, 9; (**Xak.**) **xiv Muh.** (?) *al-labaniya* 'a milk diet' *yuğurtluğ aş Rif.* 165 (only).

**D yuğurğu:ç** Hap. leg.; N.I. fr. *yuğur-*. **Xak. xı yuğurğu:ç** 'a roller (*al-miṣṣala*) used to spread out (*yabsut*) dough for noodles, etc.' *Kaş.* I 493.

**VUD yoğurka:n** 'blanket'; first vowel uncertain, but prob. -o-; there is no semantic connection w. *yuğur-* and -ka:n is a Den., not a Dev., Suff.; perhaps connected etymologically w. *yoğun*. Survives in NE Alt., Tel. *yur:kan*; *Kaç.*, *Koib. yorğan*; *Sag.*, *Tuv. çorğan*; *Khak. çorğan*: *NW Kaz. yurğan*; *Kumyk yuvurğan*; *Nog. yuvirkan/yurkan*; *SW (all) yorğan*. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. **Civ. TT VII** 36, 10 (3 kök): **Xak. xı yoğurka:n al-diṭār** 'blanket' *Kaş.* III 54; o.o. *II* 137 (*kösül-*); *III* 110 (*al-liḥāf* 'blanket'; *yörge:n*); 253 (*eşü-*), etc.: XIII(?) *Tef. yorğan ditto* 162; *xiv Muh. al-liḥāf yorğan Mel.* 67, 3; *Rif.* 166; ditto *döşe:k/yorğan* 67, 13; *yorğa:n* 168; **Xwar. xiv yuğurğan** 'blanket' *Quib* 81; **Kom. xiv ditto yowurğan CCI**; **Gr.**: **Kip. XIII al-liḥāf yoğurğan**; **Tkm. yorğan Hou.** 17, 1; **xiv yorğan ditto İd.** 92; **xv ditto yorğan Kav.** 64, 6; *Tuh.* 31b. 11.

**D yakrika:n** Den. N. fr. *yakrı:*; lit. 'inclined to be fat' or the like. Pec. to **Xak. Xak. xı** (under *fa'lalal* indicating -kan) *yakrıkan nabt yatanāṭar minhu ḥaml amāṭlu'l-banādiq* 'a plant which sheds fruits like hazel-nuts'; their skins are stuck to the lips when they are cracked by the (cold) wind, and they recover; **yakrika:n** (*sic*) a word for 'suet ice' (*şahmu'l-camd*), that is when ice is cut up, and things in the shape of (bits of) suet are scattered from it *Kaş.* III 56.

**D yağırlığ (d-)** P.N./A. fr. *yağır*; pec. to *Kaş.*, but the corresponding A.N. (Conc. N.)

is noted as below. **Xak. xı yağırlığ tevey** 'a galled (*dabir*) camel' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 49; o.o. *II* 9 (*çıl-*); *III* 9 (*yağır*): **xiv Muh. al-mi'rafa wa'l-namāriq** (MS. *tamārin*) 'the place where the mane grows; saddle-pads' *yağırlığ Mel.* 71, 12; (in *Rif.* 173 the Ar. word *al-ğāsiya* is omitted and its translation transferred to this phr., see *yapığ*): **Kip. xiv yağırlık al-mirşaha** 'saddle-felt' *İd.* 95).

### Tris. V. YÖR-

**D yağırla-** (d-) Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *yağır*. **Xak. xı ol atığ yağırla:dı** 'he treated the gall (*aşlaḥa'l-dabar*) on his horse'; if you wish to say 'he galled it', you say *ol atığ yağırttı*: *adbara'l-faras*; the difference is the same as that between *tariba* and *atriba* and *qasaṭa* and *aqsaṭa* (MS. *qasaṭa*) in Ar. *Kaş.* III 342 (*yağırlar*, *yağırla:ma:k*).

**D yağırlan-** (d-) Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *yağırla-*. **Xak. xı tevey yağırlandı**: 'the camel (etc.) had many saddle-galls' (*kaṭurat adbār*); also used when it scratched (*iḥtakka*) the saddle-galls *Kaş.* III 113 (*yağırlanur*, *yağırlanma:k*).

**D yakrılan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *yakrı:*. **Xak. xı koy yakrıldı**: 'the sheep was, or became, fat' (*kaṭura şahm . . . wa şāra dā şahm*) *Kaş.* III 203 (*yakrılanur*, *yakrılanma:k*); verbs of this kind are compounded from four-letter nouns (*al-rubā'iya*) by eliding the end of the word, and are pronounced as five-letter words (*xumāsiya*) but not so written; for example *ko:y yakrıldı*: . . . the *yā'* of *yakrı*: having disappeared (*saqaṭat*) 204, 7.

**S(E) yağırlıa-** See *yarınla-*.

### Dis. YĞS

**D yoksuz** Priv. N./A. fr. 1 *yok*; fairly common in *Uyğ.* Bud. where it clearly means 'ineffective, to no purpose', and the like; by the medieval period it had come to mean 'poor, destitute'. Survives in this sense in one or two NE languages: SE **Türki**: **NC Kir. (jokusz)**: **SW Osm.** (obsolete?). It has been displaced by *yoksul* in SC **Uzb.** (**yüksül**): **NW Kaz.** (**yüksül**): and **SW (all)**; this word is first noted in **Xwar. XIII 'Alī** 53 and **Kom. xiv CCI, CCG** and is clearly a corruption of *yokusz*. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. **Bud. bu meniğ ötünmiş ötügümün yoksuz kuruğ kılmap** 'do not make this request of mine ineffective and barren' *U I* 31, 6-8; **bu tepriler yoksuz emgenürler** 'these gods are distressing themselves to no purpose (or unnecessarily)' *U IV* 20, 252; (if I do not treat them properly, any friendly language that I use) **yokusz bolğay** 'will be ineffective' *do.* 46, 70-1; Sanskrit *avandhyateyāt* 'because it is not fruitless, ineffective' **yoksoz héri bolma:ma:kündün TT VIII A.9** (*héri* is prob. a misreading of *yérl*); o.o. *U III* 31, 7; 38, 14; *Kuan.* 81, 181; (**Xak.**?) XIII(?) **yoksoz (fyoksul)** 'poor' *Tef.* 160; **xiv Muh.** (?) *al-faqir* 'poor' *yoğsuz Mel.*

55, 10 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. (**yoksul/**) **yoksız** *mufliis wa bi-çiz* 'poor, destitute' *San.* 344r. 8.

### Dis. V. YĞS-

**D yağsa:-** Hap. leg.; Desid. Den. V. fr. **ya:ğ.** *Kaş.* did not realize the nature of this Suff. **Xak.** xi **yağsadı:** 'the man longed for butter and fat' (*al-samm wa'l-duhn*) *Kaş.* III 305 (**yağsar:**, **yağsa:ma:k**).

**D yağsı:-** Hap. leg.; Simulative Den. V. fr. **ya:ğ.** *Kaş.* did not realize the nature of this Suff. **Xak.** xi **yağsı:dı:** *ne:ğ axada'l-şay* (MS. in error *racul*) '*ta'ma'l-duhn*' the thing acquired a fatty taste'; and one says **yakrı:** **ya:ğı:** **yağsı:ma:s** *ihâlatu'l-şahim lâ yücad fili mâ yu'mal 'amala'l-duhn* 'the fat of suet has not the qualities (necessary) to perform the functions of oil'; originally **yağsa:dı:** but altered (? *uđğima*) *Kaş.* III 305 (**yağsı:r**, **yağsı:ma:k**).

**D yıksa:-** Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of **yık-**. **Xak.** xi ol **ta:rm yıksadı:** 'he wished to demolish (*hadm*) the wall' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 306 (**yıksa:r**, **yıksa:ma:k**; MS. *yıksa:-*).

**D yaxsın- (yaksın-)** Hap. leg.; Refl. Simulative f. of 2 **yak-**. **Xak.** xi **er kafta:n yaxsındı:** 'the man threw (*alqā*) the cloak over his shoulders but did not fasten it in the middle or insert his arms (in the sleeves)'; also used of a tunic (*al-qurtuq*), etc. *Kaş.* III 109 (**yaxsınur**, **yaxsınma:k**).

### Tris. YĞS

**D yağsız (d-)** Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. **yağır.** **Türküv** viii **kop baz kiltım yağsız kiltım** 'I made all (the people in the four quarters of the world) peaceable and free from hostilities' *I E* 30, *II E* 24.

### Dis. YĞŞ

**D yağış (d-)** Dev. N. fr. **yağ-**; lit. 'flowing down together'; originally rather specifically 'a libation' to a deity; later, more especially in Moslem areas, more generally 'a downpour', usually of rain. S.i.s.m.l., e.g. NE Tuv. **ça:s**: SW (all) **yağış**. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (demons) **yağış aşığlar** 'who devour libations' *U II* 61, 4; o.o. *TT VII* 25, 1 (**ayık**); 20 (**yağ-**); **Xak.** xi **yağış** 'the word for a sacrificial victim (*al-'atıra*) which the pagans used to sacrifice to their idols in fulfilment of a vow or to seek a favour' (*taqarrub*, MS. *yaqarrub*) *Kaş.* III 10; **Çağ.** xv ff. **yağış yağmak Vel.** 411; **yağış bāriş** 'rain' *San.* 333v. 8; **Osm.** xiv, xv **yağış** 'rain'; in two texts *TTS II* 975.

**D yaxşı:** abbreviated Dev. N./A. fr. 2 **yaktış-** sound change **-kş-** > **-xş-**; not noted before xi. Although all the authorities fr. *Kaş.* to *Tuh.* use much the same Ar. words to translate this word and **edğü:**, it is difficult to believe that they were originally syn. and it is likely that this word originally had some shades of meaning der. f. 2 **yaktış-** which distinguished it fr. **edğü:**, 'suitable, pleasing, good-looking', or the like. S.i.a.n.l.g. w. the usual

phonetic changes, and largely syn. w. **edğü:**, some languages using only one or the other but most both; in the latter case **yaxşı:** has some meanings like 'good-looking' which **edğü:** has not. **Xak.** xi **yaxşı:** *al-ḥasan* 'good-looking, fine' of anything; hence one says **yaxşı:** *ne:ğ* 'a fine thing'; **yaxşı:** *ı:ş* 'a fine affair' *Kaş.* III 32; (if you reach a position of distinction) **edğü:** *kılın bolğıl kişig beğler katin yaxşı: ulla:n aḥsin xulqok wa kun 'inda'l-umara' waşşal xayr ḥasanu'l-mahdar li-amri'l-nās* 'improve your character and become a good representative with the begs of the affairs of other people' *I* 64, 14; *KB* (man uses his tongue to speak) **sözi yaxşı bolsa** 'if his words prove to be appropriate' (he is honoured) 275; similar phr. 1008; (listen to the words of) **yaxşı Yağma beği** 4947; **ıdıl yaxşı aymış** 'said very appropriately' 5308: xiii(?) *Tef.* **yavlak yaxşı ḥukm kılmuş** 'he made a very good (i.e. appropriate) decision' 148: xiv *Muh.* *al-cayyid* 'good' (opposite to 'bad' **yaman**) **yaxşı:** *Mel.* 18, 6 (*Rif.* 97 **edğü:**); 54, 3; 150; *aşlaha* 'to do good' **yaxşı:** *işle-* 22, 13; 103; *ḥasuna* 'to be good-looking, fine' **yaxşı:** **bol-** 107 (25, 5 **yaxşı:la:-**); **Çağ.** xv ff. **yaxşı xüh wa nihü** 'good-looking, good' *San.* 326v. 26; **Xwar.** xiii(?) **yakşı** (?**yaxşı**) 'good' is common in *Oğ.*; **edğü** does not occur: xiv **yaxşı** 'benevolent, kindly' *Quth* 64; **şaburdin yaxşı yoktur** 'there is nothing better (more appropriate?) than patience' *MN* 127 (the refrain to each Chapter): **Kom.** xiv 'good' **yaxşı/yakşı CCI, CCG; Gr.** 114 (quotns.); **Kıp.** xiii ('good' **eygi/ke;** 'bad' **yaman/yawuz**) *al-ḥasan* (opposite to 'ugly' **çirkin**) **yakşı:** *Hou.* 25, 10: xiv **yakşı:** **tayyib** 'good'; -k- and -x- interchange (*tabaddala*) in this word *Id.* 96: xv *al-cayyid yaxşı:* *Kav.* 23, 8; 60, 5; *tāba* 'to be good' **yaxşı:** **bol-** *do.* 39, 11; *malih* 'good-looking' (*inter alia*) **yakşı:** *Tuh.* 33a. 4; **Osm.** xiv ff. **yaxşı** 'pretty, agreeable, good'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 767; *II* 977; *III* 754; *IV* 825.

### Dis. V. YĞŞ-

**D yağuş-** Recip. f. of **yağ-;** properly 'to approach one another'. Survives only(?) in NC Kir. **ju:ş-**. Cf. 2 **yaktış-**. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. (if a man consults the oracle about himself) **enç turmak yavşur** 'tranquillity approaches' *TT I* 220: **Xak.** xi **bir: neñil bir:ke: yağuşdı:** 'one thing drew near (*taqāraba*) to another' *Kaş.* III 73 (**yağuşur:**, **yağuşma:k**); a.o. *II* 90 (**artukluk:** *KB* 136 (ula:-)); 5311 (**ekkiğü:**); **Çağ.** xv ff. **yawuş-** (-ur, -ğan) *yahın ol-Vel.* 402, 411; **yawuş-** *San.* 339v. 8 (**yağ-:**); **Xwar.** xiv **yavuş-/yawuş-** 'to approach, or be near to, one another' *Quth* 75-6.

**D 1 yaktış-** Co-op. f. of 1 **yak-**; survives in SW Tkm. **Xak.** xi ol **apar yakığ yakışdı:** 'he helped him to apply the ointment (*fi wađ'i'l-damād*) to the wound' *Kaş.* III 74 (2 **yaktış-** follows).

**D 2 yaktış-** Co-op. f. of 2 **yak-**; originally syn. w. **yağuş-**, 'to approach, draw near to, one



another'. In this sense it has been displaced by Den. V.s fr., or compound V.s w., **yakın** or **yağuk**; but **yakış-** survives in SW Osm. for 'to be suitable, becoming, proper, fit; to look well, be handsome'; cf. **yaxşı**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *M II 8, 17* (ii) (**yavaş**): **Xak. XI** (after **1 yakış-**) and one says **anıñ kelme:ki**; **yakışdı**: 'his arrival is imminent' (*qaruba*); also used of the approach (*qurb*) of anything when its arrival has become imminent (*āna*); hence one says of an eloquent speaker (*al-faṣīh*) when he has spoken **anıñ ěrni**: **yakışma:s** 'his lips never come together' (*yaqrub*) because of the speed and effectiveness of his speech *Kaş. III 74* (**yakışu:r, yakışma:k**); o.o. *I 170, 19* (**tutuş-**); *383, 5* (**1 kuruğ-**); *II 103, 26*: *KB 134* (**bakış-**): Osm. XIV to XVI **yakış-** 'to approach, draw near'; in several texts *TTS I 769; III 755*.

**D yığış-** Co-op. f. of **yığ-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes as **yığ-**. **Xak. XI ol maña**: **buğda:y yığışdı**: 'he helped me to heap up (*fī takwīm*) the wheat' *Kaş. III 73* (**yığışu:r, yığışma:k**).

**D yıkiş-** Co-op. f. of **yık-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes as **yık-**. **Xak. XI ol apar tam yıkişdı**: 'he helped him to demolish (*fī hadm*) the wall' (etc.) *Kaş. III 74* (**yıkişu:r, yıkişma:k**).

**D yukuş-** Hap. leg. ?; Co-op. f. of **yuk-**; between **yakış-** and **yikiş-**, but spelt **tukuş-**/*l.k.ş-* in the MS. **Xak. XI uduz yukuşdı**: 'the itch passed (*ta'addā*) from one place on the body to another because of its moisture' (*bi-rutūbatihī*) *Kaş. III 74* (**yukuşu:r, yukuşma:k**).

**D \*yakşırt-** See **yakşırt-**.

### Tris. YĞŞ

**D yağışlığ** P.N./A. fr. **yağış**; 'for pouring libations' and the like. Pec. to Uyğ. Bud. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (the innumerable alms-begging Brahmans) **yağışlığ orunka buşika keltiler** 'came to the place where libations are poured to receive alms' *U III 11, 13* (ii); o.o. *do. 12* (i); *TT IV 6, 46* (ét-); *Suv. 29, 8-9* (**tapığ**).

### Dıs. YĞZ

**D yağız** (d-) 'brown'; originally a stock epithet of the earth, as opposed to the blue (*kök*) sky. It is therefore prob. a Dev. N./A. fr. **yağ-** and originally meant 'poured upon, saturated' and so 'brown'. Later used for the colour of a horse's coat or a man's complexion. A First Period l.-w. in Mong. as *dayir* (*Haemisch 34*; now obsolete) and used in the Secret History (1) as the name of a horse; (2) in the phr. *dayir etügen* 'the brown earth', mistranslated 'great earth' in the Chinese translation. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **yağız** of a horse, darkish brown' (and **kara yağız** 'very dark brown, almost black'). Cf. **yazığ**. **Türkü VIII üze kök teğri: asra: yağız yer kılındukda**: 'when the blue sky was created

above and the brown earth below' *IE 1, II E 2*; (**Kül Tegin**) **Az yağızın binip** 'riding his dark bay horse' *AZ I N 5, 8*; Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **yağız yer U IV 48, 91**; *TT VII 40, 13*; *X 162*, etc.; *Suv. 530, 1*: Civ. ditto *TT I 4*: **Xak. XI yağız al-ahamī** 'dark brown', that is a colour between red and black; and the earth (*al-ard*) is called as a simile (*yaşabbah bihi*) **yağız yér:r**; **yağız at** 'a dark bay (*al-aṭlas*) horse' *Kaş. III 10*: *KB yağız yér 3, 64, 68*; *xiv Rbğ. R II 1449* (**kürge:k**): **Kıp. XIII** (under 'colours of horses' coats) *al-yāğiz mā rüf* 'a word used both in Ar. and in Turkish' *Hou. 13, 6*; *al-ufr* 'earth-coloured' *ya:ğiz do. 13, 10*; a.o. *31, 10* (**kara**): *xiv ya:ğiz* 'the well-known (*mā rüf*) colour of horses'; and the earth (*al-ard*) is called after it **ya:ğız yér: İd. 95**; **kara: yağız** 'black' (*al-aswad*) in colour; **yağız** is usually used w. **kara**; but may be used separately (*yunfarad*) and one says **yağız at** 'a horse of a colour between black and sorrel' (*al-duhma wa'l-suqra*) *do. 69*; (see **bakır**); the phr. for 'Aldebaran', **bağır şığan** (under **b-**) *İd. 33* and **yağır** (*sic*) **şıgın** in *Bul. 2, 14* may be misreadings of **yağız şıgın** lit. 'the dark brown maral deer': *xv* (under 'human complexions') *al-asmār* 'swarthy' **kara: ya:ğız Kav. 59, 18**: Osm. XVIII **yağız** (spelt) in *Rümü, çarda wa rang-i sıyāh* 'dark bay' and 'black' in colour; and as a descriptive Adj. (*şıfāt-i tawdihī*) they say **kara yağız sıyāh çarda**; they use this metaphor. for 'a black horse', which in Ar. is *adham San. 333v. 6*.

### Mon. YG

**1 yég** 'better' (than something else); the object of comparison, when mentioned and not merely implied, is normally in the *Abl*; although the connotation of comparison was always present in the early period, it is sometimes best translated 'best'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **yeg/yey**; **Tkm. yeg** (described as 'obsolete') 'better'. **Türkü VIII Ötügen yışda: yég idi: yok ermiş** 'there was positively no better (place to live) than the Ötügen mountain forest' *I S 4, II N 3*; **arığ uvutu: yeg** 'modesty in a pure man is better (than pride?)' *T 37*; o.o. *I E 29, II E 34* (**iğar**): *I SE* (**tayğun**): VIII ff. *Tun. III a. 3-4* (**kör-**): Uyğ. IX (**gap**) **ekide: yég** [*gap*] 'better than both' (or 'best of the two?') *III B 6* (*ETY II 38*): VIII ff. Man. **yég nomuğ ukıttıptız** 'you have made them understand the better doctrine' *TT III 56*; **tüzgerinçsiz yég** 'unsurpassable and better' *do. 178*; o.o. *do. 75*, etc. (**üstünki**); (my god,) **ratında yég** 'better than a jewel' *M II 7, 5*, etc.: Bud. Sanskrit *śreyo* 'better' *yeg TT VIII B 5; F 5*; ol **yég bolğay** 'that will be better' *TT IV 10, 25*; o.o. *do. 12, 57* etc. (**tüzgerinçsiz**); *24, 71-2* (**adrük**), etc.: Civ. *TT VIII I.16* (**suvsus**): **Xak. XI yég**: a Particle (*harf*) meaning 'better' (*xayr*), used only in speaking of the superiority (*tafāzil*) of one thing over another; hence one says **bu at anda: (sic, ?for andin)** **yég**: 'this horse is better than that' *Kaş. III 144*; six o.o. at the end of proverbs saying that

it is better, e.g. to be a widow than have an abusive husband: *KB bođunda yégl* 'best among the people' 50; (is a bad man) *şaja yéğ* 'better for you' (or a good one?) 243; *sözüg açsamu yéğ azu kizlese* 'would it be better to make a statement or conceal it?' 1018: XIII(?) *At. řabi'atta yégl* 'the best human characteristic' (is generosity) 249; a.o. 409 (borçrı); (*Tef. yéğrek* 'better' (than something *Abł.*), under *yig* 153); *Xwar.* (XIII) *yegrek* 'better' *Ali* 19, 59; *xiv yéğ* 'better' *Qutb* 77; *Kip.* *xiv yéğ al-cayyid* 'good' *Id.* 96; *Osm.* *xiv ff. yeg/yéğ* 'better'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 810; *II* 1029; *III* 792; *IV* 866.

PU?D 2 *yé:ğ* Hap. leg.; perhaps Dev. N. fr. *yé:-* in the sense of 'something bitten'. *Xak.* *xı yé:ğ fa'su'l-* (MS. *fāsu'l-*) *licām* 'a horse's bit' (lit. the bit of the bridle); hence one says *yügün yé:ğl*: *Kaz.* *III* 144.

?F?D *ye:k* 'demon, devil'; the old theory, which still has some support, is that this is a l.-w. fr. *yakka*, a Prakrit f. of Sanskrit *yakṣa* 'demon'; as such this is improbable, *yakṣa* itself occurs in *TT VII* 13, 55; 16, 17; but it might be a l.-w. fr. a Sogdian or Chinese transcription of the Sanskrit word. v.G. in *TT VI*, p. 61, note 131 put forward the more plausible theory that, since *yek* often occurs in the Hend. *yek iççek*, in which *iççek* is a Dev. N./A. in -*ge:k* (connoting habitual action) fr. *iç-* meaning 'constantly drinking', i.e. 'vampire', *ye:k* is a Dev. N. in -*k* (her theory that it is a crasis of *\*ye:ge:k* is improbable) fr. *yé:-* meaning '(constantly) eating', i.e. 'glutton'. The only objections to this theory are (1) that a Dev. N./A. fr. *yé:-* should be *yé:k* (cf. 2 *yé:ğ*), not *ye:k*; (2) that an actual l.-w. *ye:k* might well have been taken for such a Turkish Dev. N. and *iççek* devised to match it, in order to represent 'demons and vampires'. For 'demon' the word is now obsolete, displaced by Mong. l.-w.s in the NE and Ar. words like *şaytān*, *iblis* elsewhere, but survives as *yek* 'hateful, hostile' in NE Alt., Tel., *çek* in Şor, *çek* in Sag., ditto, and *çek* 'glutton' in Sag., *R III* 316-17, 1945. *Türkü* VIII ff. *ye:k* 'demon' in antithesis to *teprı* 'god', and interchangeable w. *şımmu*; q.v., is common in *Chuas.*; *ye:k iççek do.* 144-5; *Uyg.* VIII ff. Man.-A *ye:k* 'demon' *M I* 15, 19; 19, 1 etc.: Man. *ye:k tuğum* 'rebirth as a demon' *TT IX* 61; a.o. *III* 91 (oñjun): Bud. *ye:k*, spelt *yek* in *TT VIII* O.4, 9, is common esp. in *TT X*; where it occurs in lists of supernatural beings of which the Sanskrit originals are known it corresponds to *yakṣa* (not, as stated *Kuan.*, p. 28, note 142-3, *nāga*, which corresponds to *lu*) *U II* 20, 22; 35, 19; *TT VII* 13, 49; *Kuan.* 142; o.o. *TT V* 10, 84 etc. (*iççek*): Civ. *ye:k* by itself and *ye:k iççek* are common in *TT I* and *VII*: *Xak.* *xı ye:k al-şaytān* 'the devil' *Kaş.* *III* 160 (prov.); *I* 266 (esnet-) and 3 o.o.: *KB* (the sky became dark *ye:k yüzi teg* 'like a devil's face' 5029; (if he has a dream) *yektin bolur* 'it comes from the devil' 6017: XIII(?) *Tef. al-şaytān/iblis ye:k* 150:

*xiv Muh. al-şaytān ye:k Mel.* 45, 8; *Rif.* 138 *Çağ.* xv ff. *ye:k/ye:kles* (spelt) *bad wa zabū* 'bad, vile' *San.* 334v. 23; *ye:k* ditto *w nāxtuṣ* ('unpleasant') 351r. 6 (quoton.): *Korn.* *xiv* 'devil' *ye:k CCG*; *Gr.* 121 (quoton.): *Kip.* *xiv ye:k al-şaytān* (and *ye:k kör- abğađa* 'loathe') *Id.* 96; *al-zawba'a* 'devil' *ye:k ya'mi'* *-şaytān Bul.* 3, 1; *xv zawba'a ye:k* (*şurğān Tuh.* 17b. 11; *şaytān ye:k do.* 21a. 7.

*yl:ğ* 'raw'; more or less syn. w. *çığ*; n.o.n.b. modern words all seem to go back to *çığ* *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. Hüen-ts.* 2128 (burna:ç) *Civ.* *yığlı* *bişığlı* et 'raw and cooked meat' *TT VII* 24, 9-10; 25, 10-11; *yığ şakar* 'raw sugar' *H I* 87; a.o. *TT I* 192 (*bişığ*): *xı* *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'raw' *yığ* *Ligeti* 284; *R II* 507: *Xak.* *xı yl:ğ* et 'raw (al-ni) meat'; and anything raw is called *yl:ğ* *Kaş.* *III* 144; a.o. *I* 338 (*çım*): *KB* (if a man's behaviour i) grasping) *yığ erse özi* 'his soul crude' (his character hasty and his eye greedy) 849 (if the head cook is dishonest, all his staff ar dishonest) *yomıtsa kalın yığ bu aş oğrı* 'if these crude food-stealers collect in a crowd (how can their master's table look nice?) 2861 *xiv Muh.* (?) *al-labın ğayr mufaxxar* 'unbaked brick' *yl:ğ kerpl:ğ* *Rif.* 158 (only): *Xwar* XIII(?) *yığ* et *Oğl.* 10.

S *yt:k* See *ik*.

*yü:ğ* 'feather'; survives only(?) in NE *Kaç* *yü R III* 586; *Sag.* *çüg* 2192; *Khak.*, *Tuy çüg*. NC has *jün* (*yuñ*) properly 'wool'; some other languages use *tü*: properly 'hair', and some use l.-w.s. *Xak.* *xı yü:ğ řişu'l-tay* 'bird's feather' *Kaş.* *III* 143; o.o. *III* 45 (*yüksek*); 70 (*yapıř-*); 97 (*yapşur-*): *KB* 3005 (1 er): *xiv Muh.* *řişu'l-nıřab* 'arrow-feather' o.k *yü:ğl*: *Mel.* 71, 8; *Rif.* 173; *al-ři* *yü:ğ* 73, 8; 176: *Kip.* XIII *al-ři* *yü:ğ* *Hou.* 10 14; *xiv* ditto *Id.* 96; *xv řiř* (*yuñ/tüg*); in margin in second hand *yüg Tuh.* 16b. 13: *Osm.* *xiv* to *xvi* *yü:ğ* 'feathers'; in several texts *TTS I* 855; *II* 1083; *III* 833; *IV* 915 (transcribed *yün* in *I* to *III* and *yün* in *IV* but no doubt belongs here).

D 1 *yük* (*yü:k*) Dev. N. fr. *\*yü:-*, cf. *yü:d-* 'a load, burden'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Chr. U I* 6 11-12 (2 açığı): *Bud.* *Sanskrit bhārasya* 'of the load' *yük* [gap] *TT VIII* G.22; a.o. *A.* 34 *ağır yükler* 'heavy loads' *Kuan.* 47; *bir yüknom* 'one load of scriptures' (fell in the water *Hüen-ts.* 2022; o.o. *TT V* 22, 43 etc. (*yü:d-*) *Xak.* *xı yük al-haml* 'a load'; hence one says *blr yük buğday* 'one load of wheat'; also *wıgr* 'a donkey-load', etc. *Kaş.* *III* 4; nearly 30 o.o., including four of *yü:k*: *KB* *yenil boldı yük* 'the burden became light' 195 o.o. 59 (*yü:d-*), 687, 4528 (*tepes*): XIII(?) *At* (wealth is a source of anxiety and care today and tomorrow) *yük wabāl* 'a burden and a curse' 426; *Tef.* *yük* 'load, burden' 166: *xiv Muh.* *al-hıml yü:k Mel.* 40, 4; *Rif.* 129; *al-rahıl* 'luggage' *yük*: 68, 11; 168: *Çağ.* xv ff *yük* ('with -ü-) *bār* 'burden, load' *San.* 345f

1: Xwar. xiv ditto *Qutb* 88: Kom. xiv 'load, baggage' *yük CCI*; Gr.: Kip. (xiii after 'hill' Tkm. *öyük wa huwa'l-wiqr wa'l-himl Hou.* 6, 16; prob. a lapse of memory): xiv *yük al-himl*; wa *huwa kinäya 'ami'l-damän* 'and it is an idiomatic expression for 'bail, surety'" *Id.* 96; *al-himl yük Bul.* 7, 7: xv ditto *Kav.* 77, 9; *Tuh.* 13a. 1.

2 \**yük* See *yügerü*; *yükse*:-.

### Mon. V. YG-

\**yig*- See *yigüt*, *yigütür*:-.

S *yük*- See *ük*:-.

### Dis. YGE

D 1 *yégü*: Conc. N. fr. *yé*:-; 'food'; n.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi *KB* (when a stranger comes, grant him lodging) *Içür bér yégü* 'give him drink and food' 495; a.o. 4601 (*uvşa:k*): xiii(?) *Tef. yégü* as 'food to eat' 149: xiv *Muh.*(?) (after *al-ta'am aş*); *al-ma'kül* 'edibles' *yé:gu Rif.* 164 (only).

ÿE 2 *yégü*: in *TT VIII A.1* (see 1 bi): the translation of Sanskrit *kṣurasya dhāra* va is damaged, but is read *y[e]g[ü]n[ı] bisi* (MS. *psi*) teg. The word to be expected here is *yülgüñiñ* and this should perhaps be restored.

D *yigi*: Dev. N./A. fr. \**yig*:-, cf. *yigütür*:-; lit. 'close, compact'; hence 'a (tightly sewn) seam'. *Kaş.*'s phr. *yigi: yığa:ç* may be authentic, but the shorter form *yı: yığa:ç* is the common *Uyg.* phr. 1: *iğaç* 'bushes and trees', see 1 i; and it may be no more than a mistaken reconstruction of that phr. The only certain survival is in NC Kzx. *jlyl* 'thick, dense, frequent'; apparently also survives meaning 'seam' in NE Alt., Bar., Leb., Tel. *yik* (also 'a cleft', e.g. in the mountains) *R III* 507; Koib., Sag., Şor *çık do.* 2111; Khak. *çık*; *Tuv. tığ*: NC Kır. *BİK* (also 'cleft'), and perhaps SE *Türki çek BJK.* SW Az., Osm. *yiv*, now 'scratch, groove', is the same word, see below. *Uyg.* viii ff. Civ. [gap] *yigi yekler bir[le]* 'with a crowd of demons' *TT VII* 28, 2: *Xak.* xi *yigi: yığa:ç* 'closely packed (*al-kaşırul-multaff*) trees'; and the -g- is omitted from it and one says *yı: (yı:): yığa:ç*; and one says *yigi: tı:ş al-sinnu'l-mutarâşş* 'close set, compact teeth'; hence one says *toın yigi: tik* 'sew the garment and make its seams tight and strong' (*ac'al darzahu mutarâşş muşamrac mu'akkad*); and one calls 'a seam' *yı*:-, originally *yigi*: fr. this word *Kaş.* *III* 25; *yı*:- 'the seam of a garment'; hence 'a tailor' (*al-xayyâf*) is called *yı:çlı*; *yı*:- 'a small cleft' (*al-si'b*) in the mountains; and one says *yı: (yı:): yığa:ç* for 'closely packed trees', originally *yigi: mutarâşş*, but contracted; hence 'close set teeth' are called *yigi: tı:ş III* 216; *çığı: yı*:- 'a firmly sewn seam', the c- is altered fr. y-; fr. the phr. *yigi*: (MS. *tigi*.) *tıktı*: 'he sewed firmly'. This is as we explained in the introduction to this book, the c- is substituted for y- in the lan-

guage of the Kip. and others, as in the word *cinçü*: originally w. y- *III* 229; a.o. *III* 283 (*siğza*:-); xiv *Muh. al-darx yig Mel.* 67, 1; *Rif.* 166 (*biyyig*): Osm. xv ff. *yiv* c.i.a.p.; once (xv) definitely for 'seam', but generally translates *darz* in its broader meaning of 'suture, wrinkle (on the face, etc.)' *TTS I* 833; *II* 1056; *III* 813; *IV* 889.

### Dis. YGD

*yigüt* usually 'a young man, strong and vigorous'; also occasionally used for 'young woman'; *Kaş.*'s translation prob. does not imply that it could be used for other than human beings. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, e.g. NE Alt. *yit R III* 523. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (this old man was formerly) *yigüt iğsız szinteg kiçig körtle urı* 'a vigorous, healthy, young, good-looking youth like you' *USp.* 97, 10-12; o.o. *U III* 81, 3 etc. (*türk*): *Xak.* xi *yigüt al-şabb min kull şay* 'a young man (from 16 to 30) of anything' *Kaş.* *III* 8; o.o. *I* 353 (*türk*) and 9 others translated *al-şabb* or *al-fatä* 'youth': *KB ay edgü yigüt* 359; (Aytoldi) *yigüt erdi oğlan* 'was a young man' (good-tempered and intelligent) 463: xiii(?) *At. yigüt koca bolur* 'young men become old' 193; *Tef. yigüt* 'a young man' 153: xiv *Muh. al-şabb* (opposite to 'old' *karı*): *yigüt Mel.* 48, 15; *Rif.* 143; a.o. 152 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *yigüt* ('with -g-) *cuwan* 'young man' *San.* 351r. 9 (quotn.): Xwar. xiv ditto *Qutb* 80; *MN* 96: Kom. xiv 'young man' *yigüt* (or *igüt*?) *CCI*; *yegit CCG*; Gr.: Kip. xiii *al-şabb yeyit*, also pronounced *yigüt Hou.* 24, 19; xiv *yigüt ditto Id.* 96; *ye*:-it ditto, also called *yigüt do.* 100: xv *şabb yigüt Tuh.* 20b. 4: Osm. xiv ff. *yigüt* (occasionally in *yiv igüt*) (1) 'a young man'; (2) as an Adj. 'young', also used to qualify 'woman, moon, tree', etc. *TTS I* 830; *II* 1053; *III* 810; *IV* 885.

*yigde*: originally 'the jubube tree, *Zizyphus angustifolia*' but in some modern languages 'a species of oleaster, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*'. Survives in SE Tar., *Türki çigde*: NC Kır. *jigde/jlyde*; Kzx. *jide*: NW Kk. *jlyde*: SW Az. *iyde*; Osm., Tkm. *igde*. The word is used both for the tree and its fruit. *Uyg.* viii ff. Civ. *yigde H II* 14, 128: *Xak.* xi *yigde. al-ğubayrā* 'the jubayr tree' *Kaş.* *III* 31; a.o. *III* 147 (bar:r): xiv *Muh. al-ğubayrā yigde Mel.* 78, 13; *Rif.* 183: *Oğuz xi* the Oğuz Türkmen pronounce *yigde: al-ğubayrā* as *yigte*: (-g- marked) *Kaş.* *I* 31, 25: Kip. xiii *al-ğubayrā yigde: Hou.* 8, 8.

VU *yögdik* Hap. leg. *Xak.* xi *KB* 5377 one of eight sporting birds.

### Dis. V. YGD-

D *yéged*- Den. V. fr. 1 *yéig*; pec. to *Türkü* and *Uyg.*; apparently both Intrans. 'to get better, to succeed' and Trans. 'to make better, to improve' and, at any rate in the Hend. *yéged- ut-*, 'to get the better of (someone)'. *Türkü* viii [gap] *kılmadım [ze]lig törü:ğ yegedi: kağantım* 'I did not make . . .

I strove to improve and acquire the realm(?) and traditional law' *II E* 36: viii ff. Man.-A *M III* 6, 2-3 (iii) (utlr): *Uyg.* viii ff. Man.-A (in a dating formula; at a good moment, on an auspicious day, in a blessed month) *yégedmiş kutluğ yülka* 'in a successful and fortunate year' *M I* 26, 23; o.o. *do.* 28, 18 etc. (ut-): Bud. (this Buddha is called . . . 'having the voice of the sea') *yértingüde yégedmiş ünülg* 'having a voice which is successful in this world' *Kuan.* 204-5; o.o. *U II* 21, 11-12 etc. (ut-); *TT VI* 419 (öğüt-): Civ. *asra atıy yégedtin* 'you have improved your low reputation' *TT I* 7-8; o.o. *do.* 2 (ut-), 205 (alkm-).

S *yığit*- See *ığid*-.

S *yöğüt*- See *öğit*-.

D *yigtür*- Caus. f. of \**yig-*, cf. *yigi*; 'to squeeze, compress', and the like. Semantically close to *yıgtur*-. N.o.a.b. *Xak. xi tar: etük ada:kıg yıgtürdi*: the tight boot lamed (*aksaha*) the foot' *Kaş. III* 97 (*yıgtürür, yigtürme:k*): *Osm. xviii-xix Red.* 2205 (quoted in *R III* 319) lists *yekdir*- 'to make, or let, hobble; to hop or hobble', perhaps taken fr. an entry in the *Osm.* translation of the Ar. *Qāmūs* quoted in *TTS IV* 868; no doubt the same word, 2mistranscription of *yıgdır*-.

### Tris. YGD

D *yigitlik* A.N. fr. *yigit*; 'the time of youth'. S.i.s.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic changes. *Xak. xi yigitlik al-fatā* 'the time of youth'; hence one says *essiz anıy yigitliki*: 'alas for his youth' (*şabābihi*) *Kaş. III* 51; o.o. *I* 143 (*essiz*); 511, 11: *KB yigitlik kaçar* 'youth is fleeting' 231; o.o. 360, 362 (1 *kü:ç*), 375 (*ira:-*); 1079, etc.: *Çağ. xv ff. yigitlik cavāni* 'youth' *San.* 351r. 10: *Xwar. xiv ditto Qutb* 80: *Kom. xiv* 'youth' *yeyitlik CCI*; *Gr.*: *Osm. xv ff. yigitlik* the meaning 'youth' is common till xvi; it now means rather 'courage, heroism' *TTS II* 1053; *III* 871; *IV* 886.

### Tris. V. YGD-

D *yégedmekleş*- Hap. leg.; Recip. Den. V. fr. the Infin. of *yéged*-. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (the suitors amused themselves) *bir ikintike yégedmekleşü*: 'trying to get the better of one another' *U II* 22, 27.

### Dis. YGL

D *yéglık* A.N. fr. 1 *yé:ğ*; 'superiority'; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *kyāgra* 'the height of (good) behaviour' *kılmış yéglıklar* (MS. *yéglı:er*) *TT VIII* G.4: (*Xak.*) xiii(?) *At.* 410 (*borçıt*).

D *yeklük* A.N. fr. *ye:k*; 'devilry'; n.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. (the five gods) *su(y)ın yeklüğün süpüşüp* 'fighting with sin and devilry' *Chuas.* 38; a.o.o.

D *yüglüg* P.N./A. fr. *yü:ğ*; 'having . . . feathers'. N.o.a.b. *Xak. xi Kaş. III* 217 (*kaba:*); n.m.e.

### Dis. V. YGL-

S *yikle*- See *ırkile*-.

D *yükle*- Den. V. fr. 1 *yük*; normally 'to load (something *Acc.*, on to something *Dat.*)', but in some modern languages 'to carry a burden', and esp. (of a woman) 'to be pregnant'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Xak. xi ol teveyke: yük: (sic) yükle:di*: 'he loaded the load (*hamala'l-himl*) on the camel' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 309 (*yükler, yükle:me:k*); o.o. 314, 27; 316, 4-9; xiii(?) *Tef. yükle*- 'to load' 166; *xiv Muh. hamala yü:kle*- *Mel.* 24, 4 (*Rif.* 108 *kötür*-); 40, 4; 129 (and 107, see *aylığ*): *Çağ. xv ff. yükle(-p) yükhlet-Vel.* 418 (quotn.); *yükle- bār kardan* 'to load' *San.* 344r. 15 (quotns.): *Xwar. xiii(?) yükle*- 'to load' *Og.* 273; *xiv ditto Qutb* 88: *Kom. xiv ditto CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip. xiv yükle- damana* 'to warrant, guarantee' *Id.* 96.

D *yüglet*- (*yü:glet*-) Hap. leg.; Caus. Den. V. fr. *yü:ğ*. *Xak. xi ol ok yügletti: arāşā'l-nabl* 'he had feathers fixed to the arrow'; originally *yü:gletti*: but shortened *Kaş. II* 356 (*yügletür, yügletme:k*).

D *yüklet*- Caus. f. of *yükle*-; s.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes; in those languages in which *yükle*- has come to mean 'to carry' it means 'to load'. *Xak. xi ol yük yükletti: almala'l-himl* 'he had the load loaded' *Kaş. II* 355 (*yükletür, yükletmek*): *Çağ. xv ff. yüklet*- Caus. f. *bār farmudan* 'to order to load' *San.* 344r. 22: *Kıp. xiii hammla* 'to load, impose a burden' *yüklet*- *Hou.* 39, 14: *xv ditto Kav.* 77, 9; *waqara* 'to load' *yüklet-Tuh.* 38b. 10.

### Tris. V. YGL-

D *yüklemsin*- Hap. leg., mentioned only as a grammatical example; Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. the N.S.A. of *yükle*-. *Xak. xi ol yük yüklemsind*: 'he pretended to load (*yalıml*) the load but did not actually do so' *Kaş. III* 322, 12.

### Dis. YGM

S *yükmek* See *ükmek*.

### Dis. YGN

*yegen* (?*yégen*) originally 'the son of a younger sister or daughter', see K. Grönbech, op. cit. under I éçl: A Second Period l.-w. in Mong. in this sense as *cegen* (*Faenisch* 88, *ce/ce'e*; not in *Kow.* or *Haltod*). Survives in NE Alt., Küer. *ye:n*; Şor *çe:n* *R III* 328, 1960; Khak. *çe:n* (?*çeyen*); *Tuv. çe:n* usually 'sister's son or grandson', Şor also 'son of mother's younger sister': SE *Türki cıyen*: NC *Kır. je:n* 'sister's son or grandson', *je:n kız* 'sister's daughter or grand-daughter'; Kz. *Jıyen* ditto, or 'daughter's son/daughter': SC *Uzb. cıyan* 'nephew, niece': NW *Kk. Jıyen* 'sister's or daughter's son', and *Jıyen kız* 'ditto's daughter'; *Nog. yıyen/jıyen kız* ditto: SW *Osm. yeğen* 'nephew', and more recently also 'niece'; *Tkm. yeğen* 'sister's

child or grandchild'. Cf. *éçli*, *atr*; **1 çıkan**. Uyğ. VIII [gap] *xatun yeğeni*: **Öz Bilge**: **bü[r]äjin** [gap] '(my) *xatun*'s sister's son (Öz Bilge?'. *Su. W 8*: IX *Suci 8* (*atr*): VIII ff. Bud. (in a list of relatives) **yeğenimiz** 'our younger sister's sons' *Pfahl. 23, 15*; a.o. do. 24, 26, etc. (*tağay*); the word also occurs in a number of P.N.s Inal **Yeğen** do. 8, 9; **Yeğen Külüg Saḡuḡ** do. 10, 15, etc.: Civ. in *USp. 114, 115* there are stock provisions prohibiting various relations from disputing the contracts (my elder and younger brothers, my offspring and kinsmen) **yeğenim** (*iyegenim*) **tağayım** 114, 9; 115, 13-14: O. Kir. IX ff. **Öz Yeğen Alp Turan P.N. Mal. 5, 2**; **Yeğen Bilge**: **Saḡuḡ P.N. do. 24, 6**: **Çağ. xv ff. yeğen** (spelt) *hamşıra zada* 'a sister's child' *San. 351r. 8*: **Osm. XVIII yeğen**, in *Riimi, birâdar-i zan* 'a wife's brother' *San. 334r. 23*.

**PUḌ yigen** (? or **yégen**) 'a rush'; later sometimes 'a rush-mat'; perhaps a crasis of **\*yiggen** fr. **\*yig**- meaning 'closely packed' or the like. Survives only(?) in NE Bar. **yigen** 'tall, stiff steppe grass' *R III 509*; SE **Türki yiken** 'a rush' *Jarring, p. 157*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (if a man makes a *vihâra* the size of a nutshell . . . and puts in it a reliquary the size of one-seventh of a *perilla* seed) **yigence sutup çekür(?) turğursar** 'and erects a *stüpa* . . . like (or the size of) a rush' *Pfahl. 8, 7*: **Xak. XI yigen al-bardî** 'a rush' *Kaş. III 23*: **Kom. XIV 'rush-mat' yeğen CCI**; **Gr.**: **Kip. XIII al-ḥaşir** 'a rush-mat' **yeğen** (sic) *Hou. 17, 4*: **XIV yigin** (sic) ditto *Id. 96*; **al-bardî yeğen Bul. 3, 14**: **XV ḥaşir yeğen Tuh. 16a. 9**.

**yügün** (?yügön) 'bridle'. Survives in NE **yügen/cügen**: SE **Türki yügen**: NC **Kir. yügün**; **Kzx. jügen**: SC **Uzb. yugon**: NW **Kk. jüwen**; **Kaz. yögen**; **Kumyk. Nog. yügen**: SW **Az. yüyen**; **Osm. and XX Anat. oyan**; **Tkm. uyan**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *Hüen-ts. 162* (*tu-*): **Xak. XI Kaş. III 144** (**2 yég**); *do. 163* (**küveç**); **366** (**çırıl**); **371** (**tulup**); n.m.e.: **XIV Muh. al-licâm** 'bridle' **yügen Mel. 71, 14**; **Rif. 174** (mis-spelt *ümge:m*): **Çağ. xv ff. (VU) üyen cilaw-i asb** 'bridle'; also called **tizgin San. 92v. 3**: **Xwar. XIV yügen** 'bridle' *Qutb 87*; *Nâhc. 53, 2*; **72, 6**: **Kom. XIV ditto CCI**; **Gr.**: **Kip. XIII yügen Hou. 14, 4**: **XIV üyen al-licâm**; **Tkm. yügen** (? , vocalized *üyügen*) *Id. 26*: **XV licâm yügen** (below, in second hand, **üyen**) *Tuh. 31b. 9*; ditto **üyülgem** (sic, in error) *Kav. 64, 3*: **Osm. XIV ff. (VU) oyan** 'bridle'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 733*; *II 940*; *III 721*; *IV 793*.

**S yigne**: See **igne**.

**D yükünç** Dev. N. fr. **yükün-**; 'an act of worship or obeisance'. N.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII ff.** Man. **yekke teḡrike tēben yükünç yükünügme** 'worshipping a demon, saying that he is a god' *Chuas. 130*: **Uyğ. VIII ff.** Man. **alkunuḡ barça(?) yükünçin** 'by the worship of all' *TTS III 4*; **yēti yükünçüç** 'seven obeisances' *do. 147*: **Chr. yükünç**

**yükündiler** 'they worshipped' *U I 6, 15*: **Kip. XI yükünç al-şallât** 'prayer', in **Kip.**; hence one says **teḡrike: yükünç yükündi**: 'he prayed (*şallâ*) to God', and **ol begke: yükünç yükündi**: 'he bowed (*ta'ta'a*) his head to the beg' (etc.) *Kaş. III 375*: **Oğuz XI Kaş. I 171** (*ét-*); *II 25* (*kil-*): **Kom. XIV 'worship' yügünç CCG**; **Gr. 130** (quotn).

#### Dis. V. YGN-

**yükün-** 'to bow, do obeisance to (someone *Dat.*); to worship'. Survives only(?) in NE **Kur. yügün-** *R III 594*: SE **Türki yükün-BŞ, Jarring** (and **yürken-**). **Türkü VIII xağanka**: **Kirkiz boḡunu**: **İçkidî: yükünti**: 'the Kirkiz people surrendered and did obeisance to the *xağan*' *T 28*; (the *begs* and people of the On Ok) **kop kelti: yükünti**: 'all came and did obeisance' *T 43*: VIII ff. Man. **neçe yaḡılı yüküntümüz erser** 'if we have somehow worshipped in error' *Chuas. 139-40*; o.o. *do. 130* (**yükünç**); *TT II 10, 81-3* (**ötün-**): **Uyğ. VIII ff.** Man. **yınçürü yükünü tekinürbtz** (sic) 'we venture to bow and worship' *TT IX 5*; *III 2* (**ayançaḡ**); a.o.o.: **Chr. barip yükünelim amı uluḡ kutıḡa** 'let us go and worship His great majesty' *U I 5, 1*; o.o. *do. 6, 3-4* (**ol**), **15** (**yükünç**): **Bud. süziük kértgünç köḡilün yükünü inça tēp tēzünler** 'let them worship with a pure and believing mind and say', followed by a string of sentences each beginning **yükünürrem** 'I worship', and ending **kutıḡa** 'the majesty' (of various Buddhas) *U I 31, 16* to **33, 10**; **yınçürü yükünürler TT X 272-3**; o.o. *Hüen-ts. 2030* (**küntüz**), etc.: **Xak. XI kul teḡrike: yükündi**: 'the servant prostrated himself (*sacada*) before God most high'; and one says **toyn burxa:nka: yükündi**: 'the infidel prostrated himself before the idol', and **ol maḡa: yükündi**: 'he bowed (*ta'ta'a*) his head to me, and bowed himself in respect' (*inhafada ihtirâma(n)*) *Kaş. III 84* (**yükünür**), **yükünme:k**; **verse**; o.o. *II 167, 3* etc.: **KB éligke yükündi** 'he bowed to the king' 582; (at dawn he rose, washed himself, and) **yükündi** 'worshipped' 5452: **XIII(?) At.** (believe me, every morning the body stands up) **tilke yüknüp taḡarru** 'kütür' 'bows to the tongue and prays' 148; **Tef. yükün-** 'to worship' 166: **Çağ. xv ff. yükün-** **zânü bar zamîn zadan** 'to kneel on the ground' as a mark of respect; it is the custom of the Turks when they enter the service of the Sultans in the palace to kneel and offer their greetings; and petitioners kneel on both knees to present their requests; this action the Turks call **yükünmek** and the Persians *pâ bis San. 344v. 11* (quotns.): **Oğuz/Kip. XI Kaş. III 375** (**yükünç**): **Xwar. XIV yükün-** 'to bow, to worship' *Qutb 87*: **Kom. XIV** 'to kneel (before someone *Dat.*)' **yügün-** *CCG*; **Gr.**: **Kip. XIV yükün-xadama bi'l-rukü** 'to serve kneeling' *Id. 96*: **XV baraka** 'to kneel' (**çök-/bük-/**) **yükün-** *Tuh. 8b. 6*: **Osm. XIV** to **XVI yükün-** 'to kneel'; in several **XIV, XV**, and one **XVI** text; in other **XVI** texts described as **Kip. TTS I 855**; *II 1082*; *III 833*; *IV 912*.

## Tris. V. YGN-

D **yükündür-** Caus. f. of **yükün-**; n.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII I E 2, II E 3**, etc. (1 başlıg); **Çağ. xv ff. yүүkündür-** Caus. f.; 'to make (someone) kneel in respect and greet', and metaph. 'ard *kinānidan* 'to order to present, request', etc. *San.* 344v. 26 (quotn.).

## Dis. YGR

S **yügür** See **üyür**.

D **yügrük (yügürük)** Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. **yügür-**; 'fast-running, swift'. S.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes as **yügür-**. **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. Siv. 625, 5 (koşuğluğ)**; **Civ. TT I 124-5 (körünce:-)**; **Xak. XI yügrük** at 'a swift, fast-running (*al-sābiqu'l-muḥḍir*) horse' *Kaş. III 45*; **tağ:an yügrükün tlikü: sevme:s** 'the fox does not like a nimble (*afrah... fi'l-'adv*) dog' *III 175, 2*; a.o. *I 110, 12 (üdu): XIII(?) At. qadā kelse yügrük yügürmez urup* 'if fate intervenes the swift horse does not run fast, even if you beat it' 461; *Tef. yügrük* 'a swift horse' 164; *xiv Muh.* (under 'horses') *al-cawād* 'a swift horse' **yügrük Mel. 70, 2**; *Rif. 171: Çağ. xv ff. yügürük sāhib-i daw* 'galloping' *San. 345r. 3: Oğuz XI* (after *Xak.*) and the *Oğuz* call 'a penetrating, intelligent, learned scholar' (*al-'alimul-hādiqul-faḡinul-fādil*) **yügrük bilge: Kaş. III 45**; **Xwar. xiv yügrük** 'swift' (*dog*) *Qutb 87: Kıp. xiv yügrük* at 'a spirited (*carrā*) horse' *Id. 96: xv carrā yügrük/yürük Tuh. 11b. 8; sābiq wa carrā yügrük do. 19b. 3: Osm. xiv ff. yügürük* (1) 'fast'; (2) 'speed'; c.i.a.p. down to *xviii TTS I 852; II 1080; III 831; IV 910* (now replaced by **yürük**).

D **yügrüm** Hap. leg.; N.S.A. fr. **yügür-**. **Xak. XI bir yügürüm yer: ard qadr maḡ** *yū'dā fiḡā marrata(n)* 'a piece of ground of such a size that one can run across it as a single operation' (i.e. without halting) *Kaş. III 47*.

**yegren (yégren)** 'chestnut' as the colour of a horse's coat. A Second Period l.-w. in Mong. as *cegere* (*Kov. 2320, Haltod 564*) where it is used as a N. meaning 'gazelle, *Gazella subgutturosa*', see *Doerfer I 171*, the der. f. *cegerde* being used for the colour. In this meaning and in forms similar to the Mong. it was reborrowed by various Turkish languages fr. **Çağ. onwards**, but survives w. its original meaning in NE Alt. **yeren (ye:ren) R III 338**; **Koib. yégrin (sic) do. 322**; **Leb. yigren do. 511**; **Sag. çegren/çegril/çiger do. 1958, 2114**; **Şor çegren/çigren do. 1958, 2115**; **Khak. çégrin**; (*Tuv. sığıl ?not connected*): **SE Türki çiren: NC (Kır. je:erde)**; **Kzx. jiren: SC Uzb. jlyren: NW Kk. jlyren: Kumyk jlyren; Nog. yiyren: SW Tkm. yegren. Türkü VIII Küli Çor özlüki: yegren at bintp** 'Küli Çor riding his favourite chestnut horse' *Ix. 15*; a.o. *do. 21(?)*: (**Çağ. xv ff. ceren** (spelt) *āhū* 'gazelle' *San. 205v. 28* (verse); *ceyren āhū* 210v. 17 (verse)).

## Dis. V. YGR-

**yügür-** 'to run fast', of a man, horse, etc., and metaph. of other things. S.i.a.m.l.g. in *NW Kk. Juwir- (sic) /jügr-*; *Nog. yuvir- (sic)*; *SW Az. yүүyür-*; (*Osm. yügür-* obsolete); *Tkm. yүүvür-*. **Türkü VIII kanıḡ suvça: yügürti** 'your blood ran like water' *I E 24, II E 20*; **kara: terim yügürti** 'my black sweat running (down me)' *T 52*; *viii ff. keyik oğlı: yügürü; aztı* 'the young wild animal ran and got lost' *Irkb 15*; (a lean horse . . .) **yügürü: barmı:ş** 'went running' *do. 16*; a.o. *do. 44 (üğüş-)*: **Man. yügürü bardı M I 7, 17**; a.o. *do. 12 (ança): Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. sansar içinde yoksuz öru kodı yügürdün 'you have run upwards and downwards to no purpose in the series of rebirths' *U III 31, 7-8*; **yél teg tavrak yügürüp** 'running swiftly like the wind' *TT X 295*; *Civ. H II 20, 9*: **Xak. XI kişi: yügürdi** 'the man ran swiftly' (*'adā wa şadda*) (**yügürür**; **yügürme:k**; (verse); and one says *ol böz yügürdi: asdā'l-sadā fi'l-hirbās* 'he wove the woof of the cotton cloth' *Kaş. III 68* (the position of the last sentence suggests that it was taken into the text fr. a marginal note in an earlier MS.; it is obviously out of place here, and is perhaps based on a misreading of \***tügür-**, Caus. f. of **tüg-**, which is not recorded but could have this meaning); four o.o. translated '*adā: KB yügür-* is common, e.g. **azıp yügürür erdim** 'I was running astray' 384; o.o. 1734 (kulaçla:-), 1999 (évin-), 2401 (uçar), 2370 (okçı:); *xiii(?) At. bu dünyā sonında yügürmek neçe* 'why run after this world?' 181; o.o. 6 (uç-), 461 (**yügrük**); *Tef. yügür-* 'to run' 164; *xiv Muh. al-'adv* 'to run' **yügürmek Mel. 36, 11**; 37, 16; *Rif. 122, 124* (in margin, **sekitmek** in text); '*adā yügür-* 112 (only); **Çağ. xv ff. yügür-** (-di, etc.) *sekitr-* 'to run' *Vel. 419*; **yügür-** (spelt) *dawidan* 'to run' *San. 344r. 26* (quotns.): **Xwar. XIII ditto** '*Ali 54*; *xiv ditto Qutb 87: Kom. xiv ditto CCI, CCG; Gr. 130* (quotn.): **Kıp. XIII 'adā yügür-** *Hou. 35, 9*; *xiv yügür-* (-g- marked) *carā wa camaza* 'to run'; to walk quickly' *Id. 96: xv carā minal-'awry yügür-* 'with -g-' *Kav. 74, 7*; *carā yүүyür-*; **Tkm. yügür-** *Tuh. 12a. 6*; **Osm. xiv to xvii (only) yügür-** 'to run'; common *TTS I 854; II 1081; III 832; IV 910*.*

D **yügürt-** Caus. f. of **yügür-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. **Türkü VIII T 54 (tö-günllg)**: **Xak. XI ol anı: yügürtti: a'dāhu** 'he made him run' *Kaş. III 437* (**yügür-** (spelt) **yügürtme:k**); a.o. *II 274, 25: KB bir oğlan yügürtti 'he sent a boy running' (with a message) 574; **Çağ. xv ff. yügürt-** (spelt) *dawānidan* 'to cause to run' *San. 344v. 4* (quotns.): **Kıp. xiv acrā** 'to cause to run' **yügürt-** *Bul. 25v.*; **Osm. xvi yügürt-** ditto; in a few texts *TTS II 1081; IV 911*.*

(D) **yigren-** 'to be disgusted, revolted (by something *Acc.*)'; perhaps Refl. Den. V. fr. **yl:g.** S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes (y-/ç-/ç-/j-, etc.), exceptionally **NW**

Nog. **şiyken-** (*sic*): SW Az. **iyren-**; Osm. **igren-**; Tkm. **yigren-**. The modern meaning is sometimes 'to be fastidious, squeamish'. Cf. **yarsu-**. **Xak.** xı **anıy yläni: yigendi:** (MS. *tügründi:*) *ıqşa'arra cıldıhu* 'his body shuddered'; and one says er etnl: **yigendi:** 'the man reckoned that the meat was raw (*nı*) and loathed (*āfa*) eating it' *Kaş.* III 109 (**yigrenü:r, yigrenme:k:**) XIII(?) *Tef. yigren-* 'to loathe' (enemies) 154: XIV *Muh.* (?) *al-karh* 'to loathe' **yigrenme:k** (MS. *-mak*) *Rif.* 125 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **yigren-** (spelt) *nā xvuş āmadan* 'to be unpleasant'; syn. v. **yıgır-** *San.* 351r. 5 (reverse entry w. one quotn. 350v. 28; this V. is otherwise unknown and prob. inferred fr. a faulty reading): **Xwar.** xiv **mēni yigrengeyler** 'they will loathe me' *Nahc.* 278, 3; **birī birinǰke** (*sic*) **yigrenmeñiz** 'do not loathe one another' *do.* 412, 6; **Kıp.** xv **qarifa** 'to loathe' **iren-**; Tkm. **igren-** (in margin in second hand **yigren-**) *Tuh.* 30b. 4: **Osm.** xiv ff. **yigren-** 'to loathe'; common till xvi, sporadic till xviii instead of **igren-** *TTS I 831; II 1054; III 811; IV 887.*

**D yügrüş-** Co-op. f. of **yügür-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. **Xak.** xi **oğlan yügrüşdi:** 'the boys (etc.) ran' (*adat*, together) *Kaş.* III 102 (**yügrüşü:r, yügrüşme:k**, MS. *-ma:k*); (in summer dangerous insects) **kudruk tikip yügrüşü:r** 'attack (*tañmil* 'alā) people with their tails erect' III 367, 12: XIII(?) *Tef. yügrüşü-* 'to run together' 165: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yügrüş- bā yah digar dawidan** 'to run together' *San.* 344v. 11: **Osm.** xiv to xvi only **yügrüş-** ditto; common *TTS I 853; II 1081; III 832; IV 910.*

### Tris. YGR

**D yügerü:** no doubt crasis of **\*yükgerü:** Directive f. of 2 **\*yük,** cf. **yükse-**; properly 'upwards', but with some odd meanings in Uyğ. N.o.a.b. **Türkü viii közl: yügerü:** körtti: 'the eyes (of the rejoicing people) looked upwards' *II E 2*; a.o. *I E 11, II E 10* (köttür-); Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. övke köpülüm **yügerü bolmayuk erser** 'if thoughts of anger do not arise in me' *U III 61, 4-5*; (then the hunter) **yarlıkançı köpül yügerü kılıp** 'rousing compassionate thoughts in himself' *do.* 58, 9-10 (i); (if in a woman's mind the passion of lust) **yügerü bolsar** 'arises' *do.* 79, 3 (ii); o.o. *do.* 41, 7-8 (ii); *U I 20, 14-15* (I turğur-); *TT IV 12, 25-6; V 22, 42*; öñre ertmiş ödkl ermez ken keligme ödkl ermez **yügerü közünür ödkl ermez** 'it does not belong to the past, the future, or the present day' *Suw.* 204, 7-12: Civ. (if the right ear twitches) **yüz yügerü asiğ bolur** 'a hundred (or, taking it as a Reduplicative Prefix, 'very') superior advantages arise' *TT VII 34, 8-9*; a.o. *I 1* (**tapığ**).

**D yügürük** See **yügrük.**

**D yügürge:n** Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. (connoting habitual action) fr. **yügür-**. **Xak.** xı

**yügürge:n** the word for any 'courier' (*bārid*) who sets out in advance of the merchants of China to the Moslem countries and carries their messages and letters; **yügürge:n** at 'a race-horse' (*al-muħdir*), etc. *Kaş.* III 54.

**D yügürgü:n** Hap. leg.; Collective f. of **yügür** (*üyür*); lit. 'a quantity of (millet) seeds'. **Xak.** xı **yügürgü:n** 'a plant (*nabi*) which has red seeds like millet (*al-duxn*) that the Turkmen eat' *Kaş.* III 54.

**yéğirmi:** 'twenty'; c.i.a.p.a.l. w. the usual phonetic changes; Cuv. *çirām/çirem* (*syirām/syirem*) *Ash.* XII 169, 170; the -é- seems to be fixed by one scription in O. Kir. and other evidence. **Türkü viii yéğirmi: sünüş sünüşmiş** 'he fought twenty battles' *I E 15, II E 13*; **yéğirmi: kün** 'twenty days' *I SE*; a.o. *II E 25*; viii ff. Man. **yğrmi** (so spelt) *M III 22, 16* (ii); Yen. yetl: **yéğirmi:** 'seventeen' *Mal.* 26, 5; altı: **yéğirmi: yaşıma:** 'in my sixteenth year' *do.* 48, 7; Uyğ. viii **yéğirmi:ke:** 'on the twentieth' (day of the eleventh month) *Şu.* S 11: viii ff. Man. *M III 39, 1-3* (ii) (*adınçığ*): Bud. **bés yğirme** 'fifteen' *TT VIII H:7*; altı **yğirme** (*sic*) 'sixteen' *do.* 8; **yğirmi** *TT IV 8, 53*; Civ. in *TT VIII* the spellings are *L.1 yérmé, L.26 ff. yğrmi*, elsewhere **yğrmi:** O. Kir. ix ff. **yéğirmi:** *Mal.* 5, 2; **yéğirmi:** *do.* 11, 1; **yéğirmi:** *do.* 45, 2; **Xak.** xi **yéğirme:** 'twenty'; **yéğirmi:** alternative form *Kaş.* III 48 (*yğ* unvocalized): *xiv Muh.* 'twenty' **yéğirmi:** *Mel.* 81, 11; *Rif.* 186: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yéğirme** (spelt) 'twenty' *San.* 351r. 10; **yéğirmi** *do.* 18r. 4: **Xwar.** xiv **yéğirmi MN 96:** **Kıp.** xiii 'twenty' **yéğirmi:** *Hou.* 22, 8: xiv **yéğirmi:** and **éğirmi:** (-ğ- marked) ditto *Id.* 96; ditto **yéğirmi:** *Bul.* 12, 12: xv ditto *Kav.* 39, 4; 65, 8; **yéğirmi** *Tuh.* 60b. 9.

**D yéğirminç** Ordinal f. of **yéğirmi:**; 'twentieth'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes and the longer form of Suff., -nçl and the like. **Türkü viii ff.** Man. **bir yğrminç** (*sic*) 'eleventh' *Chuas.* 221: Uyğ. viii **bir yéğirminç ay** 'in the eleventh month' *Şu.* S 11: viii ff. Man. -A **bir yğrminç M I 15, 16:** Civ. in the dating formulae for the eleventh month in documents in *USp.* the spellings are **yğrminç/yğrminç/yéğirminç:** *xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* **bir yéğirminç ay Ligeti 143; R III 510:** **Xak.** xi **yéğirminç** 'twentieth' *Kaş.* I 132, 10; III 449, 9; n.m.e.: *KB* in the list of Chapters in the Vienna MS. 8, 22 the later form **yéğirminçl** is used: **Kom.** xiv **yirminçl** 'twentieth' *CCG* (mistranscribed *yirençl* and mistranslated in *Gr.* 124).

### Dis. YGS

**D yüksek** (**yükse:k**) N./A.S. fr. **yükse-**; 'high'. Survives only(?) in SW Az., Osm.; other modern languages use other words, generally **éđlz** or **bedük**, q.v., in this sense. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *PP 61, 5* (**oruntuk**): **Xak.** xı **yüksek tağ** 'a high (*al-murtafi*) mountain'; similarly anything, when it is 'high or

tall' (*murtafi' ta'wil bādix*) is **yüksek**; it is compounded from *yü:ğ* 'a bird's feather', because its nature is rising and ascent (*al-'ulü wa'l-ša'id*), and anything 'lofty' ('*ali*') is called **yüksek Kaş. III 45** (verse); **yüksek tağığ al-şāhiq** 'a high mountain' *II 294, 24*; **KB bu tört neç uçuz tutma yüksek yör-i(?)** 'do not regard these four things as trivial, describe(?) them as important' 308: XIII(?) *Tef. yüksek* 'high' (place) 167; *xiv Rhğ. özüm yüksek* a term of endearment *R III 592; Muh. (?) al-'ali yüksek Rif. 153* (only); **Çağ. xv ff. yüksek** (spelt) *buland* ('high') *wa murtafi'*; also called **üksek San. 345r. 3**; reverse entry 79v. 22: **Xwar. xiv yüksek** 'high' *Qutb 88*; **Kıp. XIII al-'ali** (opposite to 'low' **aşağ**) **yüksek** (jyü:çe) *Hou. 25, 17*; *xiv yüksek* ditto *Id. 96*; *xv* ditto (opposite to 'low' **alşak**) **yüksek** (jbyüük) *Kav. 36, 8*.

**D yüksük** perhaps Intrans. Dev. N. fr. **yükse-**; lit. 'elevated' or the like, in practice 'a thimble'. Survives only(?) in SW Az. **üksük**; Osm. **yüksük**; displaced elsewhere in the medieval period by **oymak**, which first appears in Kıp. XIII; Kom. *xiv CCI, CCG*; Gr. and Çağ. *xv ff. San. 92v. 20*, or by l.-w.s. **Xak. xi yüksük** (MS. *yüksük*) 'a thing in the shape of an archer's thumbstall (*al-xāti'a*, undotted in the MS.) made of brass or raw hide, which tailors put on their fingers to protect them from being pricked by the needle' *Kaş. III 46*; **Kıp. XIII al-kustubān** 'thimble' (**oymak**/) **yüksük** (MS. *yüksük*) *Hou. 23, 13*; *xiv yüksük* ditto *Id. 96*; *xv* ditto (**oymak**) **Tkm. üksük** (in margin in second hand **yüksük**) *Tuh. 31a. 4*; **Osm. xviii yüksük** (spelt) in *Rimī, auguştwāna-i xayyatī* 'a tailor's thimble' *San. 345r. 4*.

**D yégsiz** Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. **1 yé:ğ**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *asārā* 'from worthless' **yégses yarpisīn TT VIII D.33**.

#### Dis. V. YGS-

**D yükse-** Desid. Den. V. fr. 2 \***yük**, cf. **yügerü**; 'to be high' and the like. N.o.a.b. **Xak. xi yükse:di**; **neç** 'the thing was high or tall' (*irtafa'a wa tāla*) *Kaş. III 306* (**yükse:r**, **yükse:me:k**): **KB** (if the *beg*'s words are kindly) **kulī köñli yükses** 'his slave's spirits rise' (and his brow clears) 1809.

**D yükset-** Caus. f. of **yükse-**; n.o.a.b.; in SW Osm. where **yükse-** has been replaced by **yüksel-**, this V. has been replaced by **yükselt-**. **Xak. xi ol tam yüksetti**: 'he heightened and raised (*rafā'a . . . wa ašāda*) the wall'; also used when anything has been raised *Kaş. II 354* (**yüksetür**, **yüksetme:k**): **Kıp. XIII 'alla mīna'l-ta'liya** 'to raise' **yükset-** *Hou. 42, 10*.

#### Mon. YL

**yal** (d-) 'a horse's mane', hence 'the place where the mane grows'. While this seems to be the standard pronunciation, there are traces of an alternative f. w. a front vowel. A First

Period l.-w. in Mong. as *del* (*Haenisch 35; Studies*, p. 238; *Kow. 1716*); survives in NE Alt., Tel. *yal*; Şor **çal**; (Khak. **çelin**); *Tuv. çal* 'the place where the mane grows'; **çel** 'mane': SE *Tar. yayl R III 11*; *Türki yal*: **NC jal**; **SC Uzb. yol**; **NW yal/jal**; **SW Az. yal**; (Osm. **yelce**); *Tkm. yal*. This word is quite unconnected w. the modern word **yal** 'wages' and the like. Radloff read the latter twice in *USp. 70*, but the new edition by Yamada in *The Forms of the Uighur Documents of Loan Contracts*, Memoirs of the Faculty of Letters, Osaka University, XI, March 1965 (in Japanese) shows that these were mistranscriptions. **Xak. xi yal**: 'a horse's mane' (*urfu'l-faras*) and 'the place where the mane grows' (*ma'rifatulu*, sic for *ma'rafatulu*) in all the languages; hence one says at **yal**: 'the place where a horse's mane grows', that is the flesh (*al-lahm*) on which the mane grows (*yanbut*) *Kaş. III 160*; a.o. *III 13* (**yalığ**, q.v.): **KB 580i** (**buka**): **Kom. xiv yal** (sic) 'the mane' *CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kıp. XIII ma'rafatū'l-faras yal** *Hou. 12, 17*; *xiv yal* ('with back vowel') ditto *Id. 97*; *xv ma'rafa yal Tuh. 33b. 9*; **Osm. xiv, xv yal** 'mane' in several texts; **xvi** to **xviii yal** 'mane'; in several texts *TTS I 770*; *II 980*; *III 756*; *IV 829* (Kom. and Osm. **yali** are presumably Sec. f.s of **yalığ**).

**1 yé:l** 'wind'; also metaph. 'demoniacal possession' and the like, owing to a supposed connection between evil spirits and the wind; it is not always easy to see which meaning is intended. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Çuv. çil* (syll) *Ash. XII 146*; hence l.-w. in Hungarian as *szel*. Modern forms like SC *Uzb.*; SW *Tkm. yél*, taken w. the *TT VIII* scriptions, indicate -é-, not -e-. **Türkü VIII ff.** **Man. yél teprī** 'the wind god' *Chuas. 35*; **Uyğ. VIII ff.** **Man. yél teprī** *Wind. 5*; a.o.o.: **Bud. yél** (often spelt *yūil*, i.e. **yé:l?**) is common, e.g. (**düst yél üze tokitilip** 'whipped up by the wind' *U II 39, 90*; **taluy içinde kara yél** 'a strong wind at sea' *Kuan. 20*; o.o. *TT V 6, 44*; *X 58, 115, 295*, etc.); in *Suv. 588, 13* the four kinds of illness are classified as those due to **yél** 'wind, flatulence'; **sarığ** 'bile'; **leşip** 'mucus' (Tokharian l.-w.); and **sanıpat** Sanskrit *saṃnipāta* 'disorders of the three bodily humours': **Civ. yél bulğa**: [gap] (p-) 'flatulence(?) *TT VIII 16*; **tünle**: **soğık yélta** (sic) **tokımakta**: 'because he is buffeted by a cold wind at night' *do. I. 14*; **alku yél iğig** 'all diseases due to flatulence' *HI 13*; **yél tözliğ ağırığ** 'pain caused by wind' *do. 139*; **ağız yél** (spelt *yl*) **eml** 'a cure for bad breath(?) *do. 177*; o.o. *TT I 15-16* (**tiğile-**); *HI 10, 54* (**tüül**)—**yél** seems to mean 'demoniacal possession' in **kiçig oğlan yél tartsar** 'if a small boy is possessed by a devil(?) *VII 27, 8*; **kırmıñ közlin ağızın yél tartıp** 'if a man's eyes or mouth are distorted by an evil spirit(?) *H I 124*; **Xak. xi yél al-nasim** 'the wind'; **yél al-cinn** 'an evil spirit'; hence one says **er yelpindi**: **aşāba'l-racul sa'fa mīna'l-cinn** 'demoniacal possession attacked the man' *Kaş. III 144*; (for the preamble see **ko:l**)



another example is **yél** 'the wind' (with a short vowel) in the sentence **anıy yell**: (*sic*) **kü:çlüğ** 'its wind (*rihuhu*) is strong', with 'wind' spelt in the same way as 'year' **yıl** III 161, 15 ff.; o.o. I 415 (*köge:n*); III 93 (I *yélpir-*), 108 (*yélpin-*), 227 (*böke:*), 268 (*toki:-*), etc., translated *al-rih*, *al-nasim*, or *sa'fa mina'l-cinn*: **KB** (what you call life) **yél teg keçer** 'passes like the wind' 693; a.o. 63 (*öğdün*): XIII(?) *At.* (moments of enjoyment) **keçer yél** (v.l. *yel*) **keçer teg** 'pass as the wind passes' 194; *Tef.* **yél** (1) 'wind'; (2) (a good) 'spirit' 150: xiv *Muh.* *al-hawā* 'wind' **yél**: *Mel.* 79, 13; *yel Rif.* 184: *Çağ.* xv ff. **yél bād** *Quth* *San.* 351 v. 21: *Xwar.* xiv **yél** 'wind' *Quth* 77; *MN* 11, etc.; *Nahc.* 30, 16: *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCI*, *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *al-hawā* 'yél' (*MS. yel*), also 'year' *Hou.* 5, 7; a.o. 28, 6 (**yıl**): xiv **yel** ('front vowel') *al-rih*; one says **yel esti**: 'the wind blew' *Id.* 97; *al-hawā* 'yél', *al-nasim yélésér* (*sic*) *Bul.* 2, 16: xv *hawā* 'yel' *Tuh.* 3a. 13; 37b. 8.

S 2 **yél** Sec 1 **yalığ** **Xak.**

**yıl** 'year'. A Second Period l.-w. in Mong. as *cil* (*Haenisch* 90, *Kow.* 2343), originally only 'a year of the 12-animal cycle', later 'year' generally; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Türkü** VIII **yıl** 'year' is common, esp. in dates in the 12-animal cycle: VIII ff. **üçünç yıla**: 'in the third year' *IrKB* 15; o.o. do. 21 (**yarı:-**), 59: *Man.* **bir yılla** 'in one (i.e. every) year' *Chuas.* 244: **Üyğ.** VIII **yıl** 'year' is common in *Şu.*: VIII ff. *Man.-A sansaz tümen yıl boltı* 'it is countless years (since)' *M I* 10, 4-5; a.o. do. 12, 16 (**lağzın**): *Bud.* (if you keep livestock) **yıllıya aşılar** 'they increase from year to year' *PP* 13, 6; **yılın ayın** 'from year to year and month to month' *TT VI* 62; o.o. do. *X* 561, etc.: *Civ.* **yıl** 'year' is common in dating formulae and calendar texts: xiv *Chin.-Üyğ.* *Dict.* 'year' **yıl** *Ligeti* 284: *O. Kir.* ix ff. **kırk yıl** 'for forty years' *Mal.* 45, 4; **Xak.** xi **yıl al-sana** 'a year'; hence one says **bir yıl keçti**: 'one year has passed' *Kaş.* III 5; about 20 o.o. esp. in *I* 345, 27 ff. on the 12-animal cycle: **KB** **iki yıl sekiz ay** 'for two years and eight months' 131; (if a man does not bring out his knowledge . . .) **yatsa yılın** 'it will lie (idle) for years on end' 214; a.o.o.: XIII(?) *Tef.* **yıl** 'year' 157: xiv *Muh.* *al-sana yıl* *Mel.* 79, 15; *Rif.* 184: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yıl** (same para. as **I yél**): also used for 'year' (*sāl*) *San.* 351 v. 21: *Xwar.* XIII **yıl** 'year' *Ali* 20: xiv ditto *Quth* 91; *MN* 70, etc.: *Kom.* xiv 'year' **yıl/ıl** *CCI*, *CCG*; *Gr.* 132 (quodn.): *Kip.* XIII *al-ām* 'year' **yıl**, also 'yıld'; followed by *phr.* for 'this year', etc. *Hou.* 28, 6; a.o. 5, 7 (I **yél**): xiv **yıl al-sana**; one says **yıl kutlu**: **bolzun** 'may the year be blessed' (*mubārak*) *Id.* 97; *al-sanatul-hādıra* 'the present year' **bu: yıl**; other similar *phr.* *Bul.* 13, 11 ff.: xv **al-sana yıl** *Kav.* 36, 11 (followed by *phr.*); *Tuh.* 3a. 13; 19b. 11.

**yol**: 'road, way', and the like; *fr.* the earliest period used in various metaph. meanings, e.g. (so many) 'times', and later 'streak, stripe' (see

bars). S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Türkü** VIII **Köğmen yol**: **bir ermiş** 'there was one road across the Köğmen mountains' *T* 23; o.o. *I N* 9 (**yurt**), etc.—**altı yolı: süpügdim** 'I fought six times' (i.e. battles) *II E* 28; o.o. *I E* 15, *II E* 13 (**kırk**), etc.: VIII ff. *IrKB* 30 (**yarar:-**), 35 (I **ar:-**); **ala: atlıg yol (or yol?) tegri: men** 'I am the God of the Road (or the Spring?) with a dappled horse' *do.* 2; a.o. ditto *do.* 48: *Man.* **ekl ağıluğ yol** 'the two poison-infected roads' *Chuas.* 125-6;  **yoluğuz** 'your road' *TT II* 6, 24: **Üyğ.** VIII ff. *Man.-A* (explain) **üç yolı** 'his three ways' *M I* 34, 12 (religious metaphor): *Man.* **barku (sic) yoluğ bilmedin** 'without knowing the way to go' *TT III* 128; o.o. do. 63 (**öz:-**), etc.: *Bud.* **yol** is common both *lit.* for 'road' and *metaph.* for 'way', esp. in a religious sense translating Sanskrit *marga*; (then the door-keeper lifting him up) **volta öñi olğurtı** 'sat him facing the road' *PP* 66, 2; (let us be released from this sinful body and) **kurtulmak yolka teğnelim** 'reach the way of salvation' *do.* 52, 1-2; **at yol ayağ çilteğ tileser** 'if he desires fame (Hend.) and respect' *Suv.* 444, 5 (or perhaps 'a (good) name and the (right) road?'; o.o. *U II* 4, 2-3 etc.: *Civ.* **yol** is common, **at yol tilemekte** *TT I* 196 (*cf.* *Bud.*); o.o. do. 21 (**öz:-**); *H I* 38 (**kaşanığ**), etc.: **Xak.** xi **yol: al-tariğ** 'road'; and a journey (*al-safar*) is also called **yol**; hence one says **anıy yol çıktı**: 'a journey appeared (*badā*) for him'; this is said only when the journey appears suddenly (or urgently, '*ind zuhür . . . alā ğirra*) *Kaş.* III 144; *I* 63, 13 (**ançar**); and about 30 o.o., usually translated *al-tariğ*: **KB** **könül yolka kirdiğ** 'you have entered the straight road' (to paradise) 36; **sevniç mende şakınç mağa yol azar** 'I have happiness, care loses its way to me' 677; **kıldı yol** 'he set out' 766; o.o. 842, etc.: XIII(?) *At.* **yol** is common; generally *metaph.*, e.g. **aya şakk yolında yeliğil oğun** 'O you who are trotting along the road of doubt, wake up!' 11; *Tef.* **yol** 'road, way' (*lit.* and *metaph.*); **time(s)**: 160: xiv *Muh.* *al-tariğ yol*: *Mel.* 74, 13; *Rif.* 178; *tarraqa* 'to open the way to (someone)' **yol ét-** 28, 7; (112, **yul-**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **yol rāh** ('road') **wa tariğ**; and *metaph.* **rāh-i sulūk** 'a way of behaving' *San.* 345v. 13: *Xwar.* XIII **yol** 'road, way' *Ali* 36: XIII(?) if the transcription is right, in *Oğ.* sometimes spelt **yol**, e.g. **yolda** 'on the way' 248, and sometimes **col**, e.g. **colda** 228: xiv **yol** 'road, way; time(s)' *Quth* 81-2; *MN* 114, etc.: *Kom.* xiv **yol** 'road, way, journey', etc. *CCI*, *CCG*; *Gr.* 125 (quodn.): *Kip.* XIII *al-tariğ yol*: *Hou.* 5, 20; 51, 4: xiv **yol** ('back vowel') ditto *Id.* 97; (under 'the earth and what is in it', between 'gypsum' and 'fortified enclosure') *al-xatt fi'l-ard wa ğayrihā* 'a line on the ground, etc.' *yol* *Bul.* 4, 2; a.o. 2, 13 (**kuş**): xv **tariğ yol** *Tuh.* 3a. 13; 23b. 11: *Osm.* xiv ff. **yol** in various *phr.*; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 838-40; *II* 1063-1065; *III* 817-19; *IV* 895-7.

**yul** 'a spring, fountain', and the like; survives only(?) in *NE Kaç.*, *Kız.*, *Koib.* **yul** 'mountain

stream, brook' *R III* 552; *Sag. çul do.* 2175; *Khak. çul. Kaş.* 's alternative form *yul*: seems to be an error. Cf. *biçar, 1 bulak. Türkü VIII ff. IrkB 17 (kör-); o.o.?* *do.* 2, 48 (see *yo:l*): *Uyg. VIII Kara Buluk öñ[dü]n Sukak Yulı:nda:* 'at the Gazelle Spring east of Kara Buluk' *Su. S 11: VIII ff. Bud. Anupadat yul* (spelt *yul*) *suvi erürsüz* 'you are the water of the Anavatapta spring' *Hüen-t's.* 2104-5; (all the rivers, lakes) *yullar* (yuallar) *yulaklar* 'springs and small springs' *Suv.* 529, 4; *Civ. TT VIII L.15 (ağ:suz): Xak. XI yul* 'aynu'l-mā' 'a spring'; hence one says *çokrama: yul* 'ayn *façwāra* 'an abundant spring' *Kaş. III 4; yul:* 'aynu'l-mā' *III 144; o.o. I 492 (çokrama); III 17 (yulak): KB 973 (eğsü:-): XIII(?) At. 387 (kurri:-).*

### Mon. V. YL-

**D 1 yal-** Pass. f. of *\*ya:-*, cf. 3 *yak-*, 2 *yan-*; normally Intrans. 'to blaze, burn, shine', and the like; occasionally irregularly Trans. Survives only(?) in NE Alt., Tel. *yalı-* (*sic*) 'to blaze, shine' *R III* 165; *Şor çal-do.* 1877, but see *yalı:n*. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* (just as a fire blazes up under the influence of dry fuel, so also under the influence of grasping (*upādāna*) the fires of action (*bhava*)) *örtener yularlar* 'flame up and blaze' *U II* 9, 30; *Xak. XI ö:t yaldı:* 'the fire blazed up' (*iltahaba*); and one says *baş yaldı:* 'the wound burnt' (or ached, *amağda*); and *kün: yüzü:ğ yaldı:* 'the sun tanned (*lavvaḥat*) the face and blackened it' (*şavvedathu*) *Kaş. III 63 (yalar, yalma:k); a.o. III 65 (2 yan-): KB kün ay teg yala* 'shining like the sun and moon' 415; (*Çağ. xv ff. yéle- duraxşınidan* 'to cause to shine', *San. 351r. 26* (quotns.), may be connected).

**2 \*yal-** See *yalt, yalı:n, yalma:, yalı:p, yalı:n-*.

**1 yel-** (?*yél-*) (of a horse) 'to trot, amble', with some implication of haste; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes; in SW only Osm. *Türkü VIII* (the *xağan* said) *yéli: kör* 'advance at a trot' . . . *kün yeme: tün yeme: yéli: bardımız* 'we went at a trot day and night' *T 26-7; (yelmedi: in II E 41* seems to be a misreading of *kelmedi*): *Xak. XI athı:ğ yeldi:* (MS. *yéldi:*) 'the horseman ambled and trotted' (*xabba . . . wa alhdara*) *Kaş. III 64 (yeler, yelme:k, sic; this V. is listed between yul- and 2 yél-, which implies a pronunciation yél-, and this is perhaps right): KB* (what good is fortune when it comes to you) *yana barmaz erse tilekçe yelip* 'and then does not go trotting along as you wish?' 1077; *XIII (?) At. 11 (yo:l); Tef. yél-* (?*sic*) 'to trot' 150 (mistranslated 'to break wind'): *Çağ. xv ff. yél- piya hardan wa rāh raftan ba-ta'cıl wa dawidan ba-ḥariq-i hirawula* 'to canter, to travel rapidly, to run like an advance guard' *San. 351r. 11* (quotns.): *Xwar. XIV* (a negro slave mounted on a camel) *yelip kele turur* 'is approaching at a trot' *Nahc. 133, 7: Kıp. XIV yél- habba* 'to move briskly' *İd. 97:* *xv xabbaba* 'to trot' *yel-* *Tuvh. 14b. 8 (yelme:k*

added in second hand over *xabbaba*); *harwala* 'to amble' *yel-* *do.* 38a. 1: *Osm. XIV ff. yel-* (occasionally *yél-*) 'to trot', more generally 'to hurry, move quickly'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 815; II 1035; III 795; IV 872.*

**D 2 yél-** Pass. f. of *yé:-*; 'to be eaten'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, but Mon. forms like NC Kir. *jel-* are less common than Dis. forms like SC Uzb. *yéyil-*. *Xak. XI aş yéldi:* 'the food (etc.) was eaten' (*şukila*) *Kaş. III 64 (yélü:r, yélme:k); aş yéldi:* same translation *III 185 (yélü:r, yélme:k).*

**S yil-** See *il-* *Uyg. Bud.*

**yul-** basically 'to pull out, pluck out' (e.g. a thorn *Acc.*, fr. a wound *Abl.*) but with various extended meanings, particularly in *Xak. S.i.a.m.l.g.* as *yul-/çul-/jul-*, but SW *Az., Osm., Tkm. yot-*, *Cf. yulk-*; not to be confused w. *yulu-*. *Türkü VIII ff. IrkB 8 (in): Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. yul- al-* or *al- yul-* 'to take back, recover' (something which has been sold) is a stock phr. in contracts for the sale of land, slaves, etc. in *USp.* in the context that third parties who *yulayın alayın téserler* 'say "we will take (her or it) back"' will be liable to stated penalties 16, 20-1; 30, 18; 107, 14 etc.: *Xak. XI er bulunuğ* (MS. *bulunu:k*) *yuldi:* 'the man redeemed (*fakka*) the prisoner'; and one says *er tutuğ yuldi:* 'the man redeemed the pledge' (or surety, *al-rahm*); and *er kuş yuldi:* 'the man plunged (*ğamasa*) the bird in boiling water in order to pluck it' (*li-yatamarraḥa*), also (used when) he scalded (*asmaṭa*) the hair off a hide (etc.); and *ura:ğut başın yuldi:* 'the woman obtained a divorce' (*ixtala'at . . . mina'l-mahr*); and *ol bitig yuldi:* 'he copied (*nasaca*) the book' *Kaş. III 63 (yula:r, yulma:k); a.o. II 24, 4 (kir-): KB bulun kılsa nafsim yuluğlı kanı* 'if it makes my soul a prisoner, who will redeem me?' 3636; *XIII(?) At. kel ottın özüp yul ölümdin öñ-e* 'pull yourself out of the fire before you die' 12; a.o. 160; *Tef. yulu-* (*sic*) 'to pull out' 161 (*yul-*): *XIV fadā* 'to redeem, get a divorce' *yul- Mel. 29, 13; Rif. 13; müfāda yulmuş* 51, 11; 147; (25, 9 see *yüli:-*; 112 see *yo:l*): *Çağ. xv ff. (yul-(-up) yol bulup gel-* 'to find a way and come' *Vel. 418* (quotn.) mistranslated); *yul- kandan mü wa par* 'to pluck out hair or feathers', in *Ar. natafa* ('to pluck') *San. 345r. 6* (quotns.): *Xwar. XIV yul-* 'to pull up (grass); to ransom, rescue' *Quth 8r (yol-), 85: Kom. XIV* 'to redeem' (in a religious sense) *yul- CCI, CCG; Gr. 128* (quotn.).

### Dis. YLA

**yala:** 'suspicion; blame; false accusation', and the like; homophonous w. *yala:-*. Survives w. the same range of meanings in NE Alt., Tel. *yala R III 154: SE Türki yala: NC Jala: NW yala/jala. Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. Suv. 135, 6 (kağda): Civ. yala yaqaru* ('read *yapırtı*) *üklüyür* 'false accusations increase afresh' *TT I 75: Xak. XI yala: al-tuhma fi'l-şay* 'suspicion (or false accusation) about something';

and a kind of (VU) *al-miğdan* 'puff-pastry' is called *yala*;çı: *yuğa*: that is 'wrinkled (*muğaddan*) bread'; whenever the least thing touches it it breaks because of its fragility (*riqatıhi*), and the baker is falsely accused (*yatahham*) for it and they say 'you broke it' *Kaş. III 25*; a.o. *III 82* (*yala*-): *Korn. XIV* 'false accusation' *yala CCG*; *Gr. 110* (quotn.).

VU?D *yélü*: (?*yélü*!) *Hap. leg.*; perhaps *Dev. N. fr. 1 yel-*, but there is no obvious semantic connection. *Xak. XI yélü*: *ribâtu'l-afâ* 'a tether for colts'; when the sucking foals (*al-âmiş*) are taken from the mares, they are tethered to a single rope, so that the mares circle round them in the meadow to be milked *Kaş. III 26*.

*yula*: 'torch, lamp', and the like. A Second Period l.-w. in *Mong. as cula* (*Studies*, p. 239; *Kov. 2386*). Survives only(?) in *NE Alt.*, *Tel. yula R III 553*; *Tuv. çula. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. êncügülük yaruk yula tamdurdaçı* 'kindling the bright lamp of tranquillity' *USP. 102a. 35*; o.o. *UI 22, 3* etc. (*tamdur-*): *U III 28, 26* (*osuğluğ*); *TT V 6, 49* (*todunc-suz*); *TT VII 24, 11*; 25, 12; 40, 98 etc.: *Xak. XI* 'a lamp' (*al-sirâc*) is called *yula Kaş. III 25* (verse); a.o. *I 200* (*udın-*): *KB* (the Prophet) *yula erdi xalqka* 'was a lamp for the people' 35; *ukuş ol yula teg* 'understanding is like a lamp' (on a dark night) 288; (o.o. 601, 885, 1861, etc.: *xiv Muh.* (?) 'lamp' (P.e.) *çırâğ*); *al-şama* 'candle' *yu:la Rif. 170* (only): *Xwar. XIV yula* 'lamp' *Qutb 85*; *MN 253*, etc.

#### Dis. V. YLA-

*yala*:- in this meaning *Hap. leg.*; later occurrences of *yala-* and the like are *Sec. f.s* of *yalga*:-. Homophonous w. *yala*:. *Xak. XI ol anar oğrı: yala:du* 'he falsely accused him (*ittahamahu*) of being a thief' (etc.) *Kaş. III 89* (*yala:r, yala:ma:k, MS. yalama:k*).

*D yilla*:- *Den. V. fr. yil*; s.i.s.m.l., e.g. *NW Tat. yélla*:-; *Nog. yilla*:- 'to spend a year; (e.g. of wine) to be kept for a year': *SW Osm. yilla*:- 'to spend a year; to be a year old', etc. *Xak. XI KB karımaz bu edgü neçe yillasa* 'the good man does not grow old, however many years he lives' 347; *Osm. XV ff. yilla*:-, meanings as above; in several texts *TTS I 829*; *II 1051*; *IV 883*.

*yılı*:- 'to be, or become, hot'; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, but *SC Uzb. yill-/jill*:- *SW (Az. Dev. N./A. Hıg (sic) only)*; *Osm. ilt-* (*sic*) 'to become lukewarm' (after being either hotter or colder); *Tkm. yıla*-(*sic*). *Xak. XI suv yılı:di*: 'the water (etc.) was, or became, hot' (*saxuna*) *Kaş. III 91* (*yılı:r, yılı:ma:k*): *xiv Muh. nañifa* (*Rif. naşafa*)*l-harâra* 'to be lukewarm' *yılı*:- *Mel. 41, 8*; *yılı*:- *Rif. 131*.

*D yola*:- *Den. V. fr. yo:l*; 'to set out, or go, on a journey'. As such survives only(?) in

*NC Kır. Jolo*:-; *Kzx. Jola*:- 'to approach, draw near', but the *Den. V. in -la-*, *yolla-/jolda* etc., s.i.s.m.l. in the original meaning. *Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. ançakra tıtsı uluşındın yolay y barsar* 'if he travelled making a small detour (?) through his pupil's country' *Hüen-ts. 281-2*; o.o. *PP 60, 6-7* (*ünde-*); *Kuan. 43* (1 ert-).

*VU yulı*:- 'to pillage'; not to be confused w. *yul*:-; n.o.a.b., cf. *yultı*:-. *Türktü VIII teğdimiz yulı:dımız* 'we attacked and pillaged them' *T 39*; a.o. *II E 32* (*bark*): *Uyğ. VIII evl:n barkın yilkısın [yulımadım]* 'I did not pillage their dwellings, property, or livestock' *Şu. E 2*; *evl:n yulı:p do. S 5*: *Xak. XI beg bodınuğ yulı:di* (changed by second hand to *yula:ydı*): 'the beg raided (*ağara* 'alâ, so read, cf. *yultı*:-, *MS. a'âna*) the tribe' (*al-qawm*) *Kaş. III 90* (*yulı:r, yulı:ma:k, MS. yulay*:-).

*yöle*:- 'to prop up, or support (something *Acc.*)'; later also 'to lean (e.g. one's head *Acc.*) against something'. Survives in *NE Alt.*, *Kür.*, *Tel. yöle- R III 451*; *Sag.*, *Şor* (*do. 2043*), *Khak.*, *Tuv. çöle*:- *SE Tar. yöli*:-; *Türki yöle-/yölli*:-; *NC Kır. Jöle- Xak. XI ol tamığ yöle:di*: 'he propped up (*ammada*) the wall' (etc.) *Kaş. III 89* (*yöler*-, *yöle-mek*; verse): *KB* (my Lord, . . .) *yölegil kutun* 'support (me) with (Thy) grace' 5125; *séni ol yöledi kopurdi kutun* 'he supported you and raised you by his grace' 5792; a.o. 2105 (*süzük*).

*yülü*:- 'to shave'; survives only (?) in *NE Tuv. çülü*:-; *NW Kumyk yülü*:-; *SW Osm. yülü*:-. *Xak. XI er saç yülü:di*: 'the man shaved (*halaqa*) the hair' *Kaş. III 90* (*yüllir*-, *yüllı:me:k*): *xiv Muh. halaqa yü:li*:- *Mel. 25, 9*; *yü:li*:- *Rif. 108*; *al-halq yü:li:nmek* (*MS. -mak*) 37, 10; *yulı:me:k (-mak)* 123; *Xwar. XIV başımın yülürmen* 'I shave my head' *Nahc. 37, 2*; *Korn. XIV* 'to shave' *yülü- CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp. XIII halaqa min halqi l-şar yülü*:- *Hou. 36, 20*; *xiv yülü- halaqa Id. 97*: *xv ditto yülü- Tuh. 13b. 7*; 41a. 5; *Osm. XIV ff. yüllı*-(rare)/*yülü*:- 'to shave'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 885*; *II 1082*; *III 833*; *IV 912*.

#### Dis. YLB

*PUF yalbtı*: *Hap. leg.*; under cross-heading *B*; no possible Turkish etymology, perhaps a l.-w. *Xak. XI yalbtı: neñ* 'broad' (*al-'arid*) of anything carved (*manqür*) out of wood, for example a shallow platter (*al-şabaqu'llađı lä 'umq lahu*) *Kaş. III 30*.

*yélvı*: 'sorcery, witchcraft' and the like. The connection between this and *yélpı*:- and its der. f.s is obscure; the spelling of both is certain; they may both be der. fr. some foreign word. The semantic connection w. *I yé:l* is prob. fortuitous. A Second Period l.-w. in *Mong. as cilbiçilvi* 'sorcery, trickery, deception' (*Kov. 2346, Haldot 573*). *NE Tel. tylıblı R III 522*; *Şor* (*do. 2130*); *Tuv. çılblı* are no doubt borrowings fr. *Mong. Türktü VIII ff. Man. neçe yélvı yévliledimiz erser*

'inasmuch as we have practised witchcraft' *Chuas.* 108-9; Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *M II* 5, 8-10 (*antağ*): Bud. *U II* 71, 3 (*ii*) (*kömen*): **Xak.** XI *yelvi*: *al-sîhr* 'sorcery'; hence *al-sâhîr* 'a sorcerer' is called *yelviçi*: *Kaş.* III 33 (verse); *yelvin tutar közkiye: lahâ 'ayn sâhîra*, properly 'little eye that captures by sorcery' III 359, 9.

**D yélpik** Dev. N. fr. *yélpit*:-, q.v. regarding the basic meaning. Survives in NE Şor **çelbeg** 'fortune-telling by letting a cloth wave in the air' *R III* 1081: SW Az. **yelpik** 'a fan'; Osm. **yelpik** 'difficulty in breathing, severe asthma'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (if a man believes false doctrine and sins, his house is invaded by all sorts of evil demons, false teachers) **onjin yélpik** (*TT VIII* [?]) **lpağlar**: **yekler** 'ghouls, evil spirits(?)', demons (ravens, owls, etc.) *TT VI* 59 (*VIII O.4*): **Xak.** XI **yélpik** *al-sa'fa minal-cinn* 'demoniacal possession' (cf. **I yéi**); hence one says **erke: yélpik teğdi**: 'demoniacal possession attacked (*aşâba*) the man' *Kaş.* III 46.

## Dis. V. YLB-

**S yalva**:- See **yalğa**:-.

**yélp**:- not noted before the medieval period, but see **yélpik**, **I yélpit**:-, etc. Semantically connected w. **I yéi**: in both meanings, 'wind' and 'evil spirit', but it is difficult to suggest a morphological connection; **-pl-** is not a known Den. Suffix, and see **yéltvi**. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, but only in the sense 'to fan, winnow', and the like. The Dev. N. (N.I.) **yélpigüç** 'a fan' also s.i.s.m.l., sometimes much distorted as in SW Osm. **yelpaze**. *Çağ.* xv ff. **yélp**:- (spelt) *bâd zadan wa mirwaha cumbandan* 'to fan, to wave a fan' *San.* 351 v. 6 (quotn.): **Xwar.** XIV **payğambar** 'alayhi'l-salâmni **yelpir erdi** 'he was fanning the Prophet' (and driving away flies) *Nahc.* 120, 12; a.o. 235, 15; **Kom.** XIV 'to fan' **yelpi**- *CCG*; *Gr.*

**S yalvat**- See **yalğat**-.

**D I yélpit**- Caus. f. of **yélpit**:-; 'to order to fan' and the like. S.i.s.m.l. in this sense w. the same phonetic changes. **Xak.** XI **ol añar sine:k yelpitti**: (also vocalized *yelpitti*:-) 'he ordered him to drive away (*dabb*) the flies with a fan' (*bi'l-mirwaha*) *Kaş.* II 351 (**yelpitür**, **yelpitme:k**; not vocalized).

**Pl(D) 2 yélpit**- Hap. leg.; this V., which precedes **I yélpit**:-, is almost entirely unvocalized, only one *faṭha* on the *yâ* being marked; it is obviously not connected with **yélpit**:- but is semantically connected with a medieval and modern V. **yibi**- 'to be moist', which, w. its der. f.s, survives in some NE, SE, NC languages as **yibi**-/**çibi**-/**jibi**-/**fi**- 'to be moist', in the Caus. f. 'to moisten'. The earliest trace of it seems to be in *Çağ.* (see below). Cf. **2 yélpir**:-. **Xak.** XI **ol atka: aşbar yelpitti**: 'he moistened (*balla*) the horse's forage', that is straw and bran; also used of drizzling rain (*al-*

*-radâd minal-amfâr*) when it has marked (*wasama*) the surface of the ground with moisture (*minal-nadâ*); one says **yağmur yéri:k yelpitti**: *Kaş.* II 351 (**yelpitür**, **yelpitme:k**): (*Çağ.* xv ff. **ibin**- (spelt) *xîsidan* 'to be moistened, soaked'; **ibit**- *xîsândan* 'to moisten, soak' *San.* 93r. 5).

**D yélvik**- Intrans. Den. V. fr. **yéltvi**:-; 'to practise sorcery'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *Kuan.* 184, etc. (**ağuk**:-).

**S yalvan**- See **yalğan**-.

**D yélpin**- Reff. f. of **yélpit**:-; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes, usually as a Pass., 'to be fanned, winnowed', etc. **Xak.** XI **oğlan yelpindi**: *axâdati'l-sabi sa'fa* 'the boy was possessed by a devil'; and one says **ol özi:ge: yéi yelpindi**: *tawallâ tarwîhi'l-nasim li-nafsîhi* 'he fanned himself' *Kaş.* III 108 (**yelpinür**:-, **yelpinme:k**); a.o. III 144 (**I yéi**:-).

**yalvar**- 'to beg, beseech, pray (to someone *Dat.*)'; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual initial changes; **-v**- survives in SE Türki: SW Az., Osm. but has become **-b-** elsewhere. **Türkü** VIII ff. **kuzğun savı: teprî:gerü: yalvarur**: 'the raven's words are a prayer to heaven' *Irkb* 54; a.o. *do.* 19 (**I ayin**:-) Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A **tümen tümen yalvardı**: 'he made innumerable requests' *M I* 20, 4-5; Man. **teprî yaruk küçlüg bilgece yalvararbiz** 'we pray to the divine, bright, strong sage' *M II* 10, 2 (i): Bud. **yalvara ötüdürmen** 'I venture to pray' (on behalf of all mankind) *U II* 79, 52; same phr. *do.* 88, 70-1; *TT IV* 12, 34; *Kuan.* 40; o.o. *TT IV* 4, 13 (iğla:-); *U II* 79, 46; **Xak.** XI **ol mağa: yalvardı: istağâta bi wa falaha mimî tahşil murâdihî** 'he asked for my help and begged me to fulfill his desires' *Kaş.* III 99 (**yalvarur**, **yalvarmak**); o.o. *I* 494, 4; 498, 20; *KB* (I have entrusted (*tutuz*:-, q.v.) him to God) **yalvara** 'in my prayers' 1483: XIII(?) *Tef.* **yalvar**- 'to pray' 137: XIV *Muh. al-tağarru'* 'to make a humble request' **yalbar:rmak** *Mel.* 38, 8; *Rif.* 125; *tadarr'a yalbar*- 106 (only); *al-su'âl* 'to ask' **yalbar:rmak** 123 (so:rmak 36, 7); *Çağ.* xv ff. **yalbar**- 'acz *kardan* 'to entreat' *San.* 335v. 1 (quotns.): **Xwar.** XIII **yalvar**- 'to pray', etc. 'Ali 7: XIV **yalbar**- ditto *Qutb* 65; **Kom.** XIV ditto *CCl*, *CCG*; *Gr.* 111 (quotns.): **Kip.** XIV *tawassala* 'to entreat' **yalwar**- *Bul.* 40v.: xv *tadaxxala* ditto **yalbar**- *Tuh.* 9b. 9.

**D I yélpir**- Hap. leg.; Inchoative f. of **yélpit**:-. **Xak.** XI **yéi yélpirdi: tanassama'l-nasim** 'a gentle wind blew'; and one says **er yélpirdi**: (MS. *yéltiredi*:-) *iftaşata'l-raçul yam-nahu wa yasralu ha-annah aşâbahu sa'fa minal-cinn* 'the man constantly turned to the right and left as if he was possessed by a devil' *Kaş.* III 93 (**2 yélpir**- follows).

**Pl(D) 2 yélpir**- Hap. leg.; cognate to **2 yélpit**:-, q.v.; follows **I yélpir**:-. **Xak.** XI **kepek yélpirdi**: (MS. *yélpiredi*:-) 'the chaff was wetted' (*nuddiyat*); similarly when gentle rain (*al-taşş*) has struck the surface of the ground

one says yağmur yélpirdi: that is 'the rain has wetted (*naddā*) the surface of the ground' *Kaş. III* 99 (yélpire:r, yélpirme:k; MS. *yélpere:m:k*).

D yélvir- Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. yévlv. Syn. w. talpır-, q.v., and more connected semantically w. yélpı- and its der. f.s than w. yévlv.; the word is only partially dotted and vocalized and *farfara* is written very oddly and unvocalized. **Xak. XI** *tolvir yelviridi: xaşqaqal-hacıl wa farfara* 'the canopy fluttered in the wind (Hend.)' *Kaş. III* 100 (yelvire:r, yelvirme:k).

D yélpış- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of yélpı-. **Xak. XI** *ol apar şipe:k yelpışdi:* 'he helped him to drive away (*fi dabb*) the flies'; also used when he fanned him (*rawvaqahu*) (yélpışür-, yelpişme:k); and one says kepe:k yélpışdi: 'the chaff flew about in every direction' (*tacādabat . . . ba'duhā min ba'd*) (yélpışür-, yelpişme:k) *Kaş. III* 100 (the double entry, with kepe:k in the second one, is curiously reminiscent of the entry of **1** and **2** yélpır-, but in this case the two are clearly identical).

## Tris. YLB

F yala:vaç/yala:waç/yala:var an Iranian l.-w.; -vaç/-waç is an Iranian word meaning 'voice', see *sanduwaç*; -var too is an Iranian Suff., but the first part is not yet identified and the word has not been found in any Iranian language. It might be (Iranian) Xwarzmanian. Originally 'a diplomatic envoy from one ruler to another, ambassador'; adopted in Manichean and Moslem terminology for 'Prophet', i.e. God's envoy to mankind; the Ar. word *al-rasūl* has both meanings, which causes some ambiguity, but prob. in the medieval period it was used only for 'Prophet'. N.o.a.b.; cf. *élçl*-, *arkış*-, *sa:vçl*-. **Türkü VIII II E** 39 (2 ötüğ); **viii ff. Irk B** 11 (sa:vçl): **Man. söki teğri yalavaç burxanlarka** 'against the former Prophets, the envoys of God' *Chuas.* 64-5; o.o. *do.* 69; *M III* 14, 7-8 (ii): **Yen. erdem ücün Tüpüt xanka: yalavaç bardım kelmetim** ('so read) 'because of my manly virtues I went as ambassador to the Xan of Tibet and did not return' *Mat.* 29, 8; **Kara: xanka: barıpan yalavaç barıpan kelmedinçiz** 'you went as ambassador to the Karaxan and did not return' *do.* 30, 5; **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. U II** 21, 17-18 (*arkış*); 22, 21: **Civ. in contracts in USp.** there is a stock clause forbidding the seller's relatives to try to get the contract revoked by appealing to *erklığ beg eşi élçl yalavaç* 'the responsible district chief and his wife, the local representative of the central government and envoys from it' (?) 13, 13; 16, 19: **Xak. XI yala:vaç al-rasūl** (see above); **yala:waç** alternative form (*luğa fihi*); **yala:var** the word used for 'royal ambassadors' (*rısulul'-mulük*) in the *Uyg.* language *Kaş. III* 47 (prov.); o.o. *I* 66 (*uzak*); 83, 9; 97 (*alkış*); **II** 288 (*I kırğa:ğ*); **III** 266 (*boşu:-*); 438 (*ıd:-*): **KB** in Chapter II 34 ff. the Prophet is called *yalavaç* in the heading

but *sa:vçl* in 34; ('Atıq) *yalavaç sevinçli* tiledl. 'desired the happiness of the Prophet' 52; the reasons for sending *yalavaç* 'ambassadors' from one country to another are discussed in 2593 ff., and their functions and privileges in 3814 ff.; a.o. 2362 (*élleş-*): **xiii(?) Tef. yalavaç payğambar sa:vçl** translating *rasūl nabi* 136; a.o. 257 (*sa:vçl*): **xiv Muh.** (the first entry in 'kinds of men', before 'Adam') *al-rasūl yalawa:ç Mel.* 45, 2; *Rif.* 138: **Çağ. xv ff. yolawuç** (so spelt) *payğambar wa rāhnumā wa murşid* 'prophet, guide, spiritual director' *San.* 345v. 15: **Xwar. xiii yalawaç 'envoy'** 'Ali 49: **xiv yalavaç 'the Prophet'** *Qutb* 65; *Nahc.* 230, 6: **Kıp. xiii 'the Prophet of God'** is called *payğambar*, a Pe. word meaning 'the bearer of a message'; *al-rasūl mutlaqa(n)* 'an envoy' in general is called *yalawa:ç Hou.* 3, 15-16: **xiv yalawa:ç al-rasūl** *Id.* 97; (*al-nabi payğambar*); *al-rasūl yalawaç Bul.* 2, 10: **Osm. xiv and xv yalavaç 'ambassador'** in one text, 'Prophet' in two *TTS I* 771; *IV* 828.

D yévlv:çl: Hap. leg.; N.Ag. fr. yévlv:; 'sorcerer'. **Xak. XI Kaş. III** 33 (yévlv:).

?E yılpağut See *alpağut*, *Türkü*.

S yala:var See *yala:vaç*.

## Tris. V. YLB-

D yévlvle:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. yévlv:; 'to practise witchcraft'. **Türkü VIII ff. Man. Chuas.** 108-9 (yévlv:).

## Dis. YLC

E yo:lıç See *yowlaç*.

D yolçl: N.Ag. fr. yo:l; originally 'guide'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except *SlE(?)*, w. the usual phonetic changes; in **NC Kır.**, *inter alia*, 'guide', otherwise usually 'traveller, road-mender', and the like. **Uyg. VIII ff. Man. TT III** 69 (az:-): **Bud.** (I will first seek out the way (yol) and then become) *yolçl yérçl* 'a guide (Hend.)' (to others) *U II* 5, 13; o.o. *Kuan.* 46; *TT VI* 154; *PP* 40, 8 (kōnl): **Civ. USp.** 93 is a brief note ordering that a *yol atı* should be given to a *yolçl*: (**O. Kır.** ix ff. *y[o]lçl*: in *Mal.* 44, 2 is corrected to *yağrıçl*: in *Shcherbak's* revised text): **Xak. XI KB** *ukuş bolsu yolçın kepeşçin bilğ* 'let understanding be your guide and knowledge your counsellor' 5209: **xiii(?) Tef. yolçl 'guide'** 161: **xiv Muh. (?)** (in the list of 'professions') *hāmi* 'protector' *yo:lçl*: *Rif.* 155 (only): **Çağ. xv ff. yolçl rāhraw wa musāfir** 'traveller' *San.* 345v. 17 (quotns.): **Korn.** xiv 'guest' *yolçu CCG*; *Gr.*

D yalçık 'the moon'; n.o.a.b.; a word apparently invented by the author of *KB*, cf. *sevıt*, **I yaşuk**; by analogy w. the latter a connection w. **I yal-** must be suspected, but -*çık* is not a recognized Dev. Suff.; there is no semantic connection w. *yalçl:-*. **Xak. XI KB** in the list of 'planets' in Chap. V 'the moon' is **yalçık** (137), not **I ay** as elsewhere: **xiv Rbğ. yalçık**

'moon' also occurs in the passage (fol. 66v. of the B.M. MS.) copied fr. *KB*.

## Dis. V. YLC-

**yalçı-** not noted before the medieval period but see **yalçıt-**; survives, meaning 'to get what you want, or need', in SE *Türki yalçı-*: NC *Kır. jalçı-*: SC *Uzb. yalçı-/yolçı-*: NV *Kk. jalşı-*. *Çağ.* xv ff. **yalçı-** (spelt *bahra yäftan wa fayğmand yudan* 'to achieve, or enjoy, favour' *San.* 335v. 12; *Kip.* xv *aftaha* 'to prosper, thrive' **yalşı-** (*foğ-*) *Tuh.* 5b. 10.

D **yalçıt-** Caus. f. of **yalçı-**; survives in the same languages for 'to satisfy, give satisfaction', and the like. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (if, when they are reborn as human beings) **yavlak kılınç-larka yalçıtıp yarağsız orunlarda tuğmısları bar erser** 'they are reborn in disagreeable places which cause them to find satisfaction in evil deeds' *U II* 81, 70-1.

## Tris. YLC

D **yalaçı:** N. Ag. fr. **yala:**; pec. to *Kaş. Xak. XI yalaçı* er 'a man who is quick to make false accusations against someone (*yattahim'l-insân sarî'a(n)*) about anything'; hence a kind of puff-pastry (*al-muğaddan*) is called **yalaçı**; **yuwğa:** because it breaks when the slightest thing touches it *Kaş. III* 35; a.o. *III* 25 (**yala:**).

D **yolçılığ** Hap. leg. (?); P.N./A. fr. **yolçı:**; 'having (someone) as a guide'. *Xak. XI KB* 2354 (*böke:*).

## Mon. YLD

?D **yalt** Hap. leg.; cf. **yalım**, also used w. **kaya:**; perhaps Dev. N./A. fr. 2 \***yal-**, and lit. 'bare', i.e. free of vegetation. *Xak. XI yalt kaya:* 'a bare (or sterile, *al-sald*) rock' (*Kaş. al-cabal* 'mountain'); also used of anything massive (or solid, *muşmat*) *Kaş. III* 7.

## Dis. YLD

D **yulat** apparently Dev. N. fr. \***yula-** Den. V. fr. **yul**, lit. 'flowing from a spring' or the like. Survives in NE *Sag.*, *Şor* (*R III* 2176), *Khak. çulat* 'brook'. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (in a long list of natural objects, see **toş**; streams, river waters, all pools) **yulat suvlar** 'brooks and waters' (all shrubs and trees, etc.) *TT V*, p. 15, note A 23, 17.

PU **yaltğa:** Hap. leg.; this word is placed in a small section containing words with several consecutive consonants under the cross-heading **G**, followed by the cross-heading **K** before **yaldrik**, **yartma:k**, which suggests that a final -ğ has been lost. *Xak. XI yaltğa:* 'derision' (*al-suxriya*) of something; one says **ol anı: yaltğa: kıldı:** 'he laughed at him and derided him' (*istahza'a bihi wa saxıra minhu*) *Kaş. III* 432.

VU **yaltrik** Dev. N./A. fr. **yaltru-**, q.v. regarding the vocalization; 'shining, a shining object'; as a star name. prob. 'Procyon', see

Clauson, 'Early Turkish Astronomical Terms', *U.A.J.*, vol. 35D, 1963, p. 366. S.i.a.m.l.g., generally as **yaltrak**, with the usual phonetic changes (*y-/ç-/j-*; *-d-/t-*) 'gleam, gleaming, shining'. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (that golden drum ... illuminated the world) **yaruk yaltrık üze** 'with a bright gleam' *San.* 92, 19; (drawing back the flower ...) **yalturucın eğiğlig elği birle** 'with her hand adorned with a shining ornament' (?) *TT X* 491; Civ. in the fragmentary list of the lunar mansions in *TT VII*, p. 57, middle, **yaltrak** represents the 23rd lunar mansion, prob. 'Procyon': *Xak. XI* (in the same section as **yaltğa**; q.v.) **yaldrik ne:ğ** (MS. *yaldurak/-ıh*) 'anything shining' (*mudi*) like a brass basin and the like; and 'a smartly dressed (*al-mutaharrica*) woman' is called **yaldrik** (MS. ditto) **işler:** that is 'a woman who has adorned herself' (*al-mutazay-yina*); *wa yudamm al-yâ* 'fihâ' 'also **yoldrik**' *Kaş. III* 432; *KB* the name of a star, prob. 'Procyon' 5676, 6220; in 5676 *Fergana MS.* **yaldrik**, others **yulduz**; in 6220 *Vienna MS.* **yultrık**, others unvocalized; *Çağ.* xv ff. **yaldırak** (spelt) 'the name of the star Canopus' (*suhayl*) *San.* 336v. 14.

**yiltız** 'root'; survives in one or two NE languages as **yıltrıs/çiltıs**, etc.: SE *Tar.* **yiltız**; *Türki yıldız/yıldız*: SC *Uzb.* **ıldız**; in some modern languages such words represent **yultuz**. Cf. **tür:b, töz, I kök.** *Türkü* viii ff. *Man.* **iki yiltız** 'the two roots' (heaven and hell) *Chuas.* 158 ff.; o.o. 47-8, etc. (**töz**): *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.* **iki yiltız MI** 30, 5-6; Bud. **yiltız** 'root' *U III* 41, 7 (i) (**I i:ğ**); *TT III*, p. 28, note 71, 3 (**kedğir-**); *IV* 12, 58; *VIII K.10* (**butık**); *Suv.* 529, 7-9 (**ulun**)—in Buddhist terminology Sanskrit *indriya* 'organ of sense', owing apparently to an over-literal translation of the Chinese equivalent, is translated **yiltız** or **töz yiltız**, e.g. **köz ulatı altı törlüg el** (Denür **yiltızlar** 'the six kinds of ruling sense organs, the eye, etc.') *TT VI* 189-90; **ertigü terig töz yiltız nomın** 'the very profound doctrine of *indriya*' *do.* 148; a.o.o.: Civ. *H I* 45 (**oşgun**); a.o. *II* 6, 13; *Xak. XI yıldız* 'irqu'l-sacar' 'the root of a tree'; also used metaph. for the 'pedigree' (*nasab*) of a man; one says **töz:zlüg yıldızlığ** that is 'a man with a long pedigree, well-born' (*insân* 'ariq fi'l-nasab aşıl') *Kaş. III* 40; *KB* **köñül kodkısı ol anıñ yıldızı** 'the man with a humble mind is the root of it' 1704; o.o. 2132, etc. (**I kök**), 4411.

**yultuz** 'star'; a generic term for fixed stars and planets. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NE *yiltız*, etc.: SW *Az.* **ılduz**; *Osm.*, *Tkm.* **yıldız**, elsewhere **yulduz** w. the usual phonetic changes. *Türkü* viii ff. **kamağda: erkiğ yultuz ermi:** 'the stars have authority over all' *Toy. III* 2r. 7-8 (*ETY II* 179); a.o.o.: *Uyg.* viii ff. *Chr.* ol **yultuz** 'that star' *U I* 6 6; Bud. (Buddhas showing a bright lamp) **yultuz teg** 'like a star' *TT V* 8, 78; Civ. **yultuz** 'star' (fixed or planet), common in *TT VII, VIII*: *Xak. XI yulduz al-kacckab* 'star', a generic term; then there are specific names (*yufarrağ*

*baynahumâ*, sic); 'Jupiter' (*al-mustari*) is called *eren tüz*; *kara: kuş* is 'Libra' (*al-mizân*); *ülker* 'the Pleiades' (*al-ıurayyâ*); *yetigem* 'Ursa Major' (*hanâi nâ's*); *temür kazuk* 'the Pole star' (*al-ıutb fi'l-falak*); *bakır sokım* 'Mars' (*al-mirrix*) *Kaş. III* 40; o.o., translated *al-naçm* 'star', *I* 96, 10; *II* 303, 13; *III* 194, 15; 378, 21; *KB* 22 (*beze-*): XIII(?) *Tef. yulduz* 'star' 163; XIV *Muh. al-naçm yulduz Mel.* 78, 16; *Rif.* 183; *Çağ.* xv ff. *yulduz sitâra* 'star'; also name of the son of Ay Xân, son of Oğuz Xân *San.* 345v. 25: *Xwar.* XIII *yulduz/yulduz* 'star' *Ali* 56: XIII(?) (they called the third son) *Yulduz Oğ.* 69, a.o.o. as P.N.: XIV *yulduz* 'star' *Qutb* 85: *Kom.* XIV ditto, common *CCG*; *Gr.*: Kıp. XIII *al-naçm yulduz* (MS. *yalduz*) *Hou.* 5, 5; XIV *yulduz* ditto *İd.* 97; ditto (MS. *yalduz/uz*) *Bul.* 2, 12; *al-waḫni* 'pagan' *yulduz* (*yalduz*) *eri. do.* 5, 8; *al-nuçim yulduzlar*, Sing. *yulıuz* (sic) *Kav.* 58, 6: *naçm yulduz Tuh.* 36a. 4.

## Dis. V. YLD-

*D yulıt-* Caus. f. of *yılı-*; 'to heat, or warm (something *Acc.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic changes. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. (take sesame oil and musk and) *azki'a yulıttı* 'heat them a little' *H I* 161: *Xak. XI* er *yulıttı*: 'the man was feverish (*humma*) and his body was hot with fever' (*saxuna . . . mina'l-humma*); this is Intrans. (*lâzim*); and one says er *su:vuğ yulıttı*: 'the man heated (*saxxana*) the water'; this is Trans. (*muta'addi*) *Kaş. II* 316 (*yulıttur, yulıttma:k*): XIV *Muh.* (after *yılı-*, q.v.) *amara bi'l-tanıf* 'to order to warm' *yulıt-* *Mel.* 41, 8; *Rif.* 131 (*tanıf*).

*D yulıt-* *Hap. leg.*; Caus. f. of *yulı-*. *Xak. XI* beg *boynı: yulıttı*: 'the beg ordered (omitted in MS.) the pillaging of the tribe' (*bi'l-iğâra 'alâ'l-qabila*) *Kaş. II* 316 (*yulıttur, yulıttma:k*, corrected fr. *-mek*).

*D yülıt-* Caus. f. of *yüllı-*; survives in NE *Tuv. çülüt-*: SW *Osm. yülüt-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. saçın sakalın yülıttı* (MS. *yulıttı*) 'having his hair and beard shaved' *Usp.* 105a. 9: *Xak. XI* er *saçın yülıttı*: 'the man had his head shaved' (*aḫlaqa . . . ra'sahu*) *Kaş. II* 316 (*yülıttır, yülıttme:k*): *Xwar.* XIV (the servant of God) *kim başını yülıttse* 'who has his head shaved' *Nahc.* 46, 14: *Kıp.* XV *aḫlaqa yülüt-* *Kav.* 74, 13.

*D yaltur-* *Hap. leg.*; Caus. f. of *I yal-*. *Xak. XI* tüpi: *otuğ yalturdı*: 'the wind made the fire blaze' (*alhabati'l-nâr*) *Kaş. III* 97 (*yalturur, yalturma:k*).

İD *yéltır-* (of the wind) 'to blow'; not a Caus. f., which would have the Suff. *-tür-* not *-tır-* in these languages; this Suff. is otherwise unknown; perhaps a crasis of *I yéil* and *tér-*, lit. 'to collect wind'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII* ff. *Man. M III* 45, 6-7 (i) (*küñür-*): *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A* *kün batsıkdın sınar yéil yeltirser* (MS. *yltiriser?*) 'if a wind blows from the west' *M III* 9, 4 (ii): *Bud. PP* 18, 2-3 (*tüpir-*): Civ.

*TT I* 15-16, 143, 225 (*éndür-*): *Xak. XI* *yél yeldırđ: tanassama'l-nasim* 'the wind blew' *Kaş. III* 98 (*yeldirer, yeldirme:k*): *Osm.* XIV 'aşq *değil mi yéil dün gün yeldiren* 'is not love a wind which blows both night and day?' *TTS I* 812.

*D yeltür-* Caus. f. of *yel-*; s.i.s.m.l. usually for 'to make (someone) hurry'. *Türkü VIII* bu *Türkü bođun ara: yarıkıñ yağığ yeltürmedim* 'I did not allow armoured enemies to gallop about among this Türkü people' *T* 54: *Çağ.* xv ff. *yéldür-* Caus. f.; *dawânidan wa ta'cil-i rawân saxtan* 'to make (someone) run or hurry' *San.* 351r. 24 (quotns.): *Osm.* xv ff. *yeldir-/yeldür-* ditto; in several texts *TTS I* 812; *II* 1032; *III* 795; *IV* 869.

*D yultur-* Caus. f. of *yul-*; s.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes, generally for 'to order to pluck out' and the like. *Xak. XI* ol *bulunuğ yulturdı*: 'he urged someone to ransom (*hamala man fâdâ*) the prisoner'; and one says ol *takağun: yulturdı*: 'he ordered (someone) to pluck (*antafa rıj*) the fowl' (etc.) (also used when he had anything hairy (*muş'ar*) plucked (*istamraḫa*); and one says ol *kulın yulturdı*: 'he urged his slave to buy his own (freedom, an *ıstara nafsahu*)' *Kaş. III* 97 (*yulturur, yulturma:k*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *yulduz*-Caus. f. (after *yul-*, no translation) *San.* 345r. 15.

*yaltır-* 'to shine, gleam', and the like. This seems to be the oldest form, but as in the case of *yaltırık* the vocalization is chaotic; *Kaş.* distinguishes, not very plausibly, between the meanings of *yaldırı-* and (VU) *yoldırı-*. S.i.a.m.l.g.: NE *yıltra-/yıldıra-/çıldıra-*: SE *Türki yaltırı-*: NC *jaltra-*: SC *yaltıra-*: NW *yaltıra-/jaltra-* (Kumyk *yirtilla-*): SW *Osm.*, *Tkm. yaldıra-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A* *yaltırağlı yaşın teğriçe* 'like the flashing lightning god' *M I* 25, 33-4; a.o. *do.* 10, 8-9 (*ıslı*): *Man. yaruk biligleri yaltırıyü* 'their bright knowledge shining' *TT III* 133; *yiltırar* (sic?) ay 'the shining moon' *Wind.* 17: *Bud.* Sanskrit *vyatirocanti* 'they shine over' *ertip yaltırıy:rlar TT VIII A.15; prabhâsate* 'gleams' *yaltırıy:ur. do. B.13*; a.o. *do. F.2*; *yaltırıyü yaşuyü* 'shining and flashing' *U II* 37, 56; a.o. *TT V* 4, 9; *yarumış yaltırmış do. VI* 378 v.l., *yarumış yaltırmış do.* 383 v.l. both seem to be errors, or mistranscriptions, for *yaltırmış*; (if one sees that the doctrine and teaching) *yarumakin yaltırmakin* 'shine and gleam' *Hüen-ts.* 2014: Civ. *TT VII* 30, 5-6 (*artukrak*): *Xak. XI* *kün yaldırıldı*: (altered in MS. to *yaldırlandı*?) 'the sun shone faintly' (*adâ'a . . . qalıla(n)*), also used of lightning, fire, and anything else; when it shone faintly one says *yaldırıldı*: (*yaldıradı*); *yaldırıur, yaldırma:k* (*yaldırayr, yaldırayma:k*); and one says *kılıç* (VU) *yoldırıldı*: (*yoldıradı/yal-*) 'the sword gleamed' (*adâ'a*), also used of any jewel (*cawhar*); with a *fatha* (i.e. *yaldırı-*) it is used for *al-diya* and with a *damma* (i.e. *yoldırı-*) for the sparkling (*talâmi*) of jewels; *yoldırır,*

**yoldruma:k** (*yoldurayır/yıl-, yoldrama:k/yıl-*) *Kaş. III 437; XIII(?) Tef. yıldıra-* (sic?) 'to shine' 157; *Çağ. xv ff. yaldıra- duruxıdan* 'to shine, flash' *San. 335v. 18; Kom. xiv (VU) yoldrum CCI; Gr.* (and 'glass' *yıltrin*): **Kıp.** (all the vocabularies have words for 'lightning' or 'glass' variously vocalized as *yaldırım/yıldırım/ (VU) yoldrum/yoldurum*; the only *V.s* are) **Tkm.** *xiv (VU) yoldurum al-sicâc wa huwa'l-barq* 'glass', also 'lightning', one says *yoldurum yolduradı*; 'the lightning flashed' *Id. 97; Kıp. xv lama'a* 'to glisten, sparkle' *yıldıra- Tuh. 32a. 13; Osm. xiv ff.* 'to gleam, flash, sparkle', c.i.a.p. in various forms, some ambiguous, including *yaldura-/yıldıra-/yıldura-/ıldıra-* (not *yoldura-*) *TTS I 829; II 1049; III 808; IV 881.*

**D yaltrit-** Caus. f. of *yaltri-*; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. See *yaltrit-*. **Uyğ.** *viii ff. Bud. yértingüç yarutmak yaltritmak* 'to illuminate and give light to the earth' *U II 46, 68-9*; (that golden drum . . .) *yarutu yalritu turur erdi* 'was continuously illuminating and giving light to' (all quarters of the earth) *Sw. 92, 20-1; Çağ. xv ff. yaldırat- duruxanıdan* 'to cause to shine or flash' *San. 335v. 25.*

### Tris. YLD

?) **yulduırğa**: possibly Dev. N. fr. *yuldur-*, but as *Kaş.* spells this word *yultur-* more likely to be one of the numerous names of plants and animals ending in *-ğat*. N.o.a.b. **Uyğ.** *viii ff. Civ. yulduırğa xuasın yaşın yumsaş sokup* 'pound the flowers and leaves of a thistle until they are soft' *H I 168* (transcribed *yoldurğan* w. a note that the *-n* may be an error); **Xak. xi yulduırğa: al-naşı** 'a thistle', that is a plant which grows tall as if it was a sword; and the *dâl* is vocalized and it is called *yulduırğa*. *Kaş. III 433.*

**D yaltrıklığ** P.N./A. fr. *yaltrık*; n.o.a.b. **Uyğ.** *viii ff. Bud. in the Turkish translation of *Suvarnaprabhāsasūtra*, *prabhāsa* 'gleam' is translated *yaruk yaltrıklığ* *Sw. 2, 7*, etc.; the same phr. occurs as part of the title of (PU) *Luşanta Buddha TT V 6, 23.**

**D yultuzcı**: N.Ag. fr. *yultuz*; 'astrologer'. N.o.a.b. **Uyğ.** *viii ff. Man.-A ol yultuzcı* 'that astrologer' *M III 30, 2 (ii)*; *Bud. TT VI 133 (körümcü)*; (**Xak.?**) *xiv Muh. munaccim* 'astrologer' *yultuzcı*; *Mel. 58, 13; Rif. 157*; **Xwar.** *xiv yultuzcı* ditto *Qub 85*; **Kom.** *xiv ditto CCG; Gr.*

**D yıldızlığ** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *yıldız* (*yiltuz*); 'having a (long) pedigree'. **Xak. xi Kaş. III 40 (yiltuz)**; n.m.e.

### Tris. V. YLD-

**D yıldızlan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *yıldız* (*yiltuz*). **Xak. xi yiğaç yıldızlandı**: 'the tree was well-rooted' (*a'raqat*); similarly when a man has made a place his home (*tawcālā ma'wdi*) and arranged his property

there one says *er yıldıztlandı*: 'the man has cast his roots (*a'raqa . . . ka-annahu hafta* 'urūqahu) in a place', or 'had a (long) pedigree' (*sāwa* 'ariq fi'l-nasab) *Kaş. III 116 (yıldızlanu:r, yıldıztlanma:k).*

### Mon. V. YLG-

**yalk-** 'to be nauseated' or the like. N.o.a.b.; cf. **ya:rsu-**. **Uyğ.** *viii ff. Sw. 235, 10-12 (I i:r-)*; **Xak. xi ol ya:ğka**; **yalkdı**: 'the oil lay heavy on his stomach (*ğamatahu*) so that he was nauseated by it' (*başıma minhu*) *Kaş. III 435 (yalka:r, yalkma:k; prov.)*; **KB** *üküš sözke yalkar bu yaljuk ire* 'a man is disgusted and bored by many speeches' 6628; (**Çağ.** *xv ff. yalkı- rancida şudan wa zahmat kaşidan wa kišta wa xasta şudan* 'to be exasperated, to suffer pain, to be distressed and ill' *San. 336r. 3* (quott.)).

**D yulk-** Emphatic f. of *yul-* and almost syn. w. it, later sometimes in the more regular f. **yuluk-**. S.i.a.m.l.g. except **SW** as **yulk-/yulki-/yuluk-** w. the usual phonetic changes. Not to be confused w. **yuluk-** Den. V. fr. **yo:l**, 'to meet' and the like, which is first noted in the medieval period and s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. xi ta:ş anıñ ada:kın yulkdı**: 'the stone scraped and bruised (*saħaca . . . wa lařamah*) his foot', also used of anything that has scraped something (**yulka:r, yulkma:k**); and one says *ol andın neñ yulkdı*: 'he stripped (*qaşara*) the thing off him'; the meaning is that he gained and acquired (*intařa'a wa haşala*) the thing from him; *Kaş. III 435 (yulka:r, yulkma:k)* **Xwar.** *xiv yulk-* 'to pluck out' *Qub 82*; **Kom.** *xiv ditto CCG; Gr.*; **Kıp.** *xv matařa* 'to pluck' **yuluk-** *Kar. 75, 13*; ditto **yulka-** (below the line **yul-** added) *Tuh. 37a. 10*; (*tařarraqa* 'to aim at, draw near to' (presumably) **yulukdo.** 10a. 8).

### Dis. YLG

(**D**) **1 yalığ** (d-) syn. w. **ya:l** and obviously cognate, but morphologically obscure, since **-ığ** is not a recognized Den. Suffix. N.o.a.b. **Xak. xi yalığ** 'ıřul'-*dik* 'a cock's comb', hence one says **takuk yalığı**; **yalığ** also 'a horse's mane' (*wf*); *luğa fi ya:l, ye:l ařaħh minhunā Kaş. III 13* (the clear implication of the last sentence is that both **ya:l** and **ye:l** were used for 'mane', but that **yalığ** was a more correct form than either); (**Kom.** *xiv* see **ya:l**; **Osm.** *xvi* to *xviii* see **ya:l**).

**VU(D) 2 yalığ** 'saddle-bow'; pec. to *Kaş.*; this word is listed after **yuluğ** and **yılığ**, and so should presumably have **-i-** as its first vowel; but, although generally unvocalized, it has a *fatha* on the *yā* in the first entry, and seems to be a metaphor. usage, of **1 yalığ** in the sense of something sticking up. It was therefore prob. an afterthought of the author inserted in the wrong place in our MS. Cf. **ürzüük**. **Xak. xi yalığ** *al-qarbiš wa'l-ğaqbağ ma'a(n)* both 'the front and the back saddle-bow'; they are distinguished and *al-qarbiš* is called **öpdünki**: **yalığ** that is 'the



front one' (*al-muqaddam*) and *al-qayqab ké:dlñki*: *yaliğ* that is 'the back one' (*al-mu'axxar*) *Kaş. III* 14; a.o. (unvocalized) *II* 327 (*köklet-*)

*D yiliğ* N./A.S. fr. *yılı-*; 'hot; warm'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic changes. *Uyg. VIII* ff. Civ. (avoid quarrels) *yiliğ yumşak bolıgı* 'become warm and gentle' *TT I* 178; a.o. *H II* 34, 21: *Xak. XI yiliğ su:v* 'lukewarm (*al-fâtir fî'l-harr*) water'; also used for anything which is between hot and cold in temperature *Kaş. III* 14; the Turks call 'lukewarm water' *yiliğ su:v* and they (i.e. the Oğuz and Kıp.) *ılığ su:v I* 31, 6: xiv *Muh. (al-mâ')* *al-fâtir yil:ğ (sic) su: Mel. 77, 10; Rif. 181 (yiliğ)*; *Çağ. xv ff. ılığ/ılık nim garm* 'lukewarm' *San. 113r. 18* (quott.); *Oğuz, Kıp. XI ılığ su:v* 'lukewarm water', originally *yiliğ Kaş. I* 64 (and see *Xak.*); *Kom. XIV yili/yılı* 'hot, warm, Turkish bath' *CCG; Gr.*: *Kıp. XIII* (under 'buildings') *al-hammâm* 'Turkish bath' (*iss: şu:*, that is 'hot water, and) *ılı: şu:* 'lukewarm water' *Hou. 6, 8: XIV ılı: şu:* 'hot (*suxn*) water' *Id. 21: xv hammâm yili şu* (in margin, in second hand, *mâ' fâtir*, also *ılı*) *Tuh. 13a. 13; fâtir yili do. 28a. 4.*

*D yıllık* A.N. fr. *yıl*; 'a period of a year', usually preceded by a numeral. S.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Uyg. VIII* (I set up a memorial there) *blıy yıllık tümen künlük* 'to last for a thousand years and ten thousand days' *Şu. E 9: (Xak.) XIII(?) Tef. yıllık* 'a period of (sixty, a hundred) years' 158: *Çağ. xv ff. San. 352r. 6* lists, w. quotts. *yılçılık, yıllık, yıllık, yılki* as syn. and used w. a preceding numeral for 'a period of years', *yılki* is certainly and the others possibly Adjs. (w. *Çağ. -lık* for *-lük*): *Xwar. XIV* (the distance between heaven and earth is) *bês yüz yıllık yer* 'a journey of 500 years' *Nahc. 66, 6*; (if you do not become Moslems, submit to us and) *yıllık mâl bérinler* 'pay an annual tax' *do. 82, 14*; a.o. 335, 13: *Kıp. XV musânât* 'a period of a year' *yıllık (sic) Tuh. 35b. 4*; a.o. 50a. 3.

*D yolak (yo:lak)* Dim. f. of *yo:l*; 'a small path'. Survives, meaning 'stripe, striped', in NC Kzx. *jolak*: NW Kk. *jolak*; Kaz. *yulak*; Nog. *yolak*; and, meaning 'corridor', in SC Uzb. *yülak*. *Xak. XI yolak al-tarha* (?read *al-turraha*) *wahwa tariğ şağır fî'l-mafâza* 'a small track in the desert'; *yolak barçın* 'striped (*al-muvaftat*) brocade'; and anything with streaks or stripes (*tarâyig wa xutûf*) is called *yolak*; originally *yo:lak Kaş. III* 17.

*D yulak* Dim. f. of *yul*; 'a small spring'. N.o.a.b., but in Ar. script easily confused w. *I bulak*. Cf. *yulat*. *Uyg. VIII* ff. Bud. *Suv. 529, 4 (yul)*: Civ. *TT VIII I.15 (ağusuz)*: *Xak. XI yulak 'aynu'l-mâ'î'l-kağratî'l-şığâr* 'a low-yielding spring'; hence one says *yul yulak* with the *qâf* attached (*mulhaqa*, MS. *muhlaqa*) to the *lâm Kaş. III* 17 (verse); same verse *I* 222 (*aktur-*): (*XIV Muh. Rif. 180*, see *I bulak*).

*D yolluğ* P.N./A. fr. *yo:l*; in the early period rather specifically 'having the right way'. S.i.s.m.l. with a wide range of meanings, 'having a . . . road, having a . . . manner, striped', and the like. *Uyg. VIII* ff. Bud. *TT V* 26, 103 (*yvlıg*): (*Xak.*) *XIII(?) At.* (nowadays the hypocrite is regarded as the best of men) *kim ol yolluğ erse anıy yolu yok* 'the man who follows the (right) road has no road open to him' 410.

*D yuluğ* Dev. N. (N.Ac.) fr. *yul-*. Survives in NC Kır., Kzx. *julu:*: NW Kk. *yulıw*, but only as an ordinary N.Ac. for 'tearing out, tearing up, weeding', and the like. *Uyg. VIII* ff. Bud. *yuluğ* 'buying' in the stock phr. *satığ yuluğ* 'commerce' *TT VIII E.9*, etc. (*satığ*): Civ. *yuluğ bérım kelse* 'if a tax on trade(?) becomes due' *USp. 11, 9*; a.o. *do. 66, 9*: *Xak. XI yuluğ al-fidâ* 'ransom' and the like *Kaş. III* 13 (verse); o.o. meaning 'ransom' (for a prisoner) *I* 210, 22 (*taşut-*); 243, 12 (same verse); 399, 25; *III* 333, 10: *KB* (the Prophet) *atasın anasın yuluğ kıldı* ol 'made his father and mother the ransom' (i.e. sacrificed them; for the people) 37; same phr. 52; *kolsa cânım yuluğ* 'if he asked for my life as a ransom' 85; a.o. 1736 (2 tura): *XIV Muh. al-fidâ' wa'l-iwâd* ('compensation'), *yu:lu:ğ Mel. 85, 5; Rif. 191; al-fidâ' yulu:ğ 147* (only, mis-spelt *tu:lu:ğ*): *Xwar. XIV* (let our family and all our possessions) *sizke yuluğ bolsun* 'become a ransom for you' *Nahc. 84, 13*; a.o. 115, 1: *Kom. XIV yuluv* 'ransom'; *yuluğna (\*yuluvğına)* 'a small ransom' *CCG; Gr.*

*D yuluk* Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *yul-*; survives in SC Uzb. *yuluk*: SW Az. *yoluğ*; Osm., Tkm. *yoluk* 'torn out, plucked, hairless', etc., and perhaps in NC Kır. *juluk*; Kzx. *juluk*: NW Kk. *juluk*; Nog. *yulık* 'the vamp (of a shoe)', although the connection is not obvious. *Türkü VIII* (Heaven) *Türkü boğun yltmezün teyin yuluk ermezun teyin* 'said "let the Türkü people not go astray and be extirpated"' *Orğın 3: Çağ. xv ff. yuluk miy kanda* 'one whose hair has been torn out' *San. 345v. 29* (quott.).

(D) *yalğ*: Hap. leg.; the semantic connection is w. *yalk-*, perhaps a crasis of *\*yalkğu*; 'nauseating, revolting'. *Oğuz XI yalğu: al-fasl min'al-ricâl* 'a base, ignoble man' *Kaş. III* 33.

*D I yılık*: N.A./S. fr. *yıl*; 'lasting for (so many) years'. N.o.a.b.(?). *Xak. XI KB* bu bir söz sınımış üküğ yılık ol 'this is a saying which has been tested and is many years old' 2042: *XIII(?) Tef. dört yılık* 'four years old' 158: *Çağ. xv ff. ilki . . . (2)* and one says *yüz ilki şad sâla* 'a hundred years old' *San. 112v. 27* (quott.); *yılık* syn. w. (*murâdif-i*) *yılık/yılçılık*, e.g. they say on *yılık dah sâla* 'lasting ten years' 352r. 8 (quott.). *Xwar. XIV yılık* 'lasting (fifty, a thousand, etc.) years' *Qutb 91*.

?D *2 yılık*: basically 'livestock, quadrupeds' (not including small game, etc.), but in

Buddhist terminology 'animal' as opposed to 'human being', and sometimes, even quite early, used in association w. sheep, camels, etc. in such a way as to suggest that it meant only 'cattle and horses'; in some modern languages it is used even more restrictively for 'horses'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, see *Shcherbak*, p. 84, and a l.-w. in Pe. and other languages as *ilki/ilki*, etc., see *Doerfer* II 658. It is very possible that the word is a special usage of **I yilki**: and means lit. 'giving an annual increase' or the like. **Türkü VIII** (I routed the Taṅut tribe and captured their children, wives) **yilki:sın** 'livestock' (and property) *II E 24*; o.o. *II E 38*, etc. (**iğid-**); *II S 3*: VIII ff. (there was heavy rain ...) **yilki:ka: kişl:ke: edgü: bolrı:** 'conditions became good for man and beast' *IrB 53*; a.o. *do. 47* (**ağıl**): *Man. Chwas.* 200, etc. (**bul-**): *Yen. Mal.* 26, 6 (**tamğalığ**): *Uyg.* VIII *Şu. E 2* (**yulu-**), *E 3*: IX *Suci 5* (**ağıl**): VIII ff. **Man. yilkita** 'during (existence as) an animal(?)' *TT III 26*: *Chr. U I 8*, 3 (**iyüdü-**): *Bud. koy yilki iğdsēr* 'if one keeps sheep and (large) livestock' *PP 13*, 5; a.o. *U II 73*, 1 (iii) (**kégen**)—(rebirth in) **tamul yilkı erklıg xan yértinçüsın** 'hell, as an animal, or in the realm of the lord of the underworld' *U II 33*, 7-8; **yilki ajuında barmış** 'have gone to be reborn as animals' *do. 43*, 12-13; o.o. *Suv.* 6, 14; 138, 8; *TT VIII N.12*; *Kuan.* 191, etc.: *Civ. kayu kişiniğ yilkısı üküş ölsēr* 'if a man's livestock die in large numbers' *U II 100*, 8-9; *TT VII 27*, 17; **yilki kara** 'livestock' (or 'livestock and serfs?') *do. 28*, 43 etc.: **O. Kır.** IX ff. **tört ađak(lıg) yilkim** 'my four-footed livestock' (in antithesis to 'my eight-legged barım'), q.v.) *Mal.* 10, 10; o.o. *do. 11*, 3; 46, 3 (?), misread): **Xak. xi yilki: al-bahāyim** 'livestock', a generic term for all quadrupeds *Kaş. III 34*; about 20 o.o. usually translated *al-darābb* 'beasts of burden' or *al-haywān* 'animal': **KB** (compared to a wise man) **barça yilki sanı** 'all the rest are like animals' 266; (the indolent man) **oş ol yilki ud** 'is just (like) an animal or ox' 4821; o.o. 585, 985 (**ata-**), 962, 2041; XIII(?) *Tef. yilki* 'livestock', and in phr. 'sheep and (large) livestock'; 'livestock and camels' 158; **Çağ.** XV ff. **ilki (i) ilxi-yi asb** 'a herd of horses' *San.* 112v. 27: **Xwar.** XIII(?) *Oğ.* 15-16 (**küd-**), etc.: **xiv teve yilki siğır koy** 'camels, horses(?)', oxen, and sheep' *Qutb 178* (*teve*); **siğır yilki kara koy** 'cattle, horses, and black sheep' (or 'serfs and sheep?') 91; (sons, daughters, male and female slaves, and) **yilki karası Nahc.** 17, 8: **Kom.** XIV 'horse' **yilki CCG**; *Gr.*: **Kıp.(?) xiv yilki: al-bahima**; this is the original meaning; and it is used in **Kıp.** (*sic*) for 'horse' (*al-xayl*), but anyone who means specifically (*yuxtıss*) 'horse' in Turkish says **yund** (*MS. yunda*); and when they wish to abuse (*al-satm*) someone they say **ay yilki**, that is *yā bahima* *Id.* 97: **xv xayl yilki** *Tuh.* 14b. 3; in a list of collective terms (*cam*); a collective term for 'wild game' (*kytk*); a collective term for 'horses' **yilki**; (ditto for 'livestock' (*al-bahāyim*) **tawarlar**) *do. 85b. 12*: **Osm.** XIV **yilki** 'livestock', in two

texts; XVI 'a herd of horses', ditto *TTS I 829*; *II 1051*.

**D yalğıl** *Ilap. leg.*; *Den. N./A.* in -ğıl (associated w. colours) fr. **yal.** **Xak. xi yalğıl atım yazlım** 'my horse that has white in its mane (*alladı fı 'arfihı bayād*) gets loose' *III 228*, 15; n.m.c.

?) **yalğān** 'untruthful, a lie, a liar'; prima facie a N./A. (connoting habitual action), perhaps fr. **2 \*yal-** but there is no obvious semantic connection except w. **yala**, **yalā-**. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?) w. the usual phonetic changes; *SW Yalan.* Cf. **ötrük, ezüg.** *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. U II 76*, 5 etc. (**ezüg**): *Civ.* (if there is a complaint) **yalğam bolsar** 'and it contains a lie' *USp.* 56, 16-17: **Xak. xi yalğān al-kađib** 'a lie'; and it is used attributively (*yūsaf bihi*) and one says **yalğān kişi:** 'a liar' and **yalğān söz:** 'a false statement' *Kaş. III 37*: **KB til yalğamı** 'a lying tongue' 338; a.o. 848: XIII(?) *At.* 152-3 (**tez-**), 163; *Tef. yalğān* 'lie, liar, lying' 137: **xiv Muh. al-kađib yala:m** *Mel.* 52, 3; *Rif.* 148; a.o. 20, 13; 114: **Çağ.** XV ff. **yalğān durüg** 'lie' *San.* 336v. 15 (quothn.): **Xwar.** XIV **yalğān** ditto *Qutb 65*; *MN* 135, etc.; *Nahc.* 2, 8: **Kom.** XIV ditto *CCG*; *Gr.* 111 (quothn.): **Kıp. XIII al-kađib** (opposite to 'truth' **kertit**; **ötrük** and also) **yala:n Hou.** 27, 4; *kađaba* ... **Tkm. yala:n söyle-** *do. 36*, 4: **xiv yalğān al-kađib** *Id.* 97; *kađaba yala:n söyle-* *Bul.* 76v.: **xv hanıta** 'to swear falsely' **yalğān ant iç-** *Tuh.* 13b. 9: **Osm.** XV ff. **yala:n** 'lie, lying'; fairly common *TTS I 770*; *III 757*; *IV 827*.

**yilğūn** 'tamarisk'; survives in *SW Osm.* **ilğın**; *Tkm. yilğın.* **Xak. xi yilğūn al-tarfā** 'tamarisk' *Kaş. III 37*; **xiv Muh. al-tarfā** **yulğūn** *Mel.* 78, 7; **ilğūn** *Rif.* 182: **Kıp. XIII al-tarfā** **yilğūn** *Hou.* 8, 7.

**S yalğuz** See **yalğus**.

## DIS. V. YLÇ-

**S yuluk-** See **yulk-**.

**yalğa-** (**ğ-**) properly 'to lick', in *Uyg.* sometimes metaph. 'to fondle', or the like. A First Period l.-w. in *Mong.* as *doliğa-/doliğu-/doliya-* (*Kore.* 1850, *Haltod.* 471); survives in *NE Yalğa-/çalğa*; *Tuv. çilğa*: *SE* *Türki yala-*; *NC* *jala-*; *SC* *yala-*; *NW* *yala-/jala-*; *SW* *yala-*. **Türkü VIII ff.** (an old woman ... found a greasy spoon and) **yalğayu: tiri:lmis:** 'kept herself alive by licking it' *IrB 13*: *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (the oxen) **tilin yalap** (*sic*) 'licking him with their tongues' *PP 65*, 7; (the delicate maidens) **élig beğniğ baştın ada-kıyateği kođı(?) yalğadılar** 'fondled (rather than 'licked') the king from head to foot' *U III 15*, 1-3 (i): *Civ.* **bu isig iliglike yalğağū vu ol** 'this is an amulet which a man suffering from fever must lick' *TT VII 27*, 1; a.o. *do. 4* (**az-**): **Xak. xi** (ol) **aya:k yalğādi:** 'he licked (*lahisa*) the cup' (etc.) (**yalğār**); **yalğāma:k**; *prov.*; **er yağ yalva:dı:** 'the man licked up (*la'ıqa*) the butter'; this V. is

commoner (*aķtar*) than the previous one (yalva:r, yalva:ma:k) *Kaş. III 306*; same prov. I 253, 21: xiv *Muh. laħisa yala:- Mel. 30, 15*; *Rif. 114*; *laħisa wa laħa'a* ('to lick') *yala:- 41, 6*; 131: *Çağ. xv ff. yala:- (1) lislan* 'to lick'; (2) *tir dar kamân payawastan* 'to put an arrow on a bow' *San. 334v. 24* (quotes; no other trace of second meaning): *Xwar. xiv yila-* (?sic, spelt *yl-*; *Zaj. yéle-*) 'to lick' *Qutb 77*: *Kom. xiv ditto yala:- Kip. XIII la'iqā yala:- (MS. yola:-) Hou. 35, 17*; *xiv yala-* ditto *Il. 97*; *laħisa wa la'iqā yala-* *Bul. 80r.*: *xv laħisa yala-* *Kav. 77, 4*; *la'iqā yala-* *Tuh. 32a. 7*.

D *yalğat-* (d-) Caus. f. of *yalğa:-*; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. *Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud.(?)* (in a treatment for a pregnant woman who cannot give birth; write this *dharanî* and its accompanying magical drawing on a mirror with a brush(?) and) *yalğatǵu* of 'make (the woman) lick it off' *USP. 102a. 11*: *Xak. XI ol apar ba:l yalğatti*: 'he made him lick up and lick (*al'aqahu* . . . *wa alħasahu*) the honey' (*yalğatur*; *yalğatma:k*); *ol apar ya:ğ yalvattu*: 'he made him lick the butter'; alternative form to *yalğat-* *Kaş. II 354* (*yalvatur*; *yalvatma:k*); *MS. everywhere -f-*; *xiv Muh. 'to order to lick' yala:- Mel. 41, 7*; *Rif. 131*.

D *yalğan-* (d-) Refl. f. of *yalğa:-*; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. *Xak. XI er çana:k yalğandı*: 'the man set himself to lick (*laħs*) the bowl' (etc.) (*yalğanur*; *yalğanma:k*); *er aǵzın yalvandı*: 'the man put out (*adla'a*) his tongue and passed it over his lips' (*talammaza* (MS. in error -*ta*) *fāhu*) *Kaş. III 109* (*yalvanur*; *yalvanma:k*); *xiv Muh. tamallaqa* 'to flatter, blandish' *yalan-* *Mel. 24, 11*; *Rif. 106* (MS. *ta:lan*).

D *yulkun-* Hap. leg.?: Refl. f. of *yulk-*. *Xak. XI yulkundi*: neḡ 'the thing was scraped' (*insaħaca*) *Kaş. III 110* (*yulkunur*; *yulkunma:k*).

VUD *yolğır-* Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *yo:l*; 'to go on a journey'; so vocalized in the MS.; *yolğar-* might be expected, but it rhymes w. *ođğura*: and *kađğura*:. *Xak. XI kelse: saḡa: yolğıra*: 'if he comes to you when he is on a journey' (*mārra(n) fi țariğhi*) *Kaş. II 193, 3*; n.m.e.

D *yalğaş-* (d-) Hap. leg.?: Co-op. f. of *yalğa:-*. *Xak. XI olar: ba:l yalğaşdı*: 'they licked up (*talā'aqū*) the honey (etc.) together' *Kaş. III 103* (*yalğaşur*; *yalğaşma:k*).

D *yulkuş-* Hap. leg.?: Co-op./Recip. f. of *yulk-*. *Xak. XI yulkuşdı*: neḡ 'the (whole) thing was scraped' (*insaħaca*) (*yulkuşur*; *yulkuşma:k*); everywhere vocalized *yulkuş-*; *olar: bir ikindi:đin neḡ yulkuşdı*: 'each of them drew an advantage (*carra* . . . *manfa'a*) from the other' *Kaş. III 103* (*yulkuşur*; *yulkuşma:k*).

## Tris. YLĞ

D *yulkiç:* N.Ag. fr. *yilkü:*; 'herdsman'. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak. XI KB 5590* (İğdiş): *xiv Muh.*

*rā'i* 'shepherd, herdsman' *yulkiç:* *Mel. 57, 12* (*Rif. 156* has *ko:yma:nı:*; ? for *ko:yuncı:*).

D *yılığlık* A.N. fr. *yılığ*; n.o.a.b. *Xak. XI yılığlık* (MS. *ıyalağlık*) *al-suxuna* 'heat' *Kaş. III 51*.

D *yuluğluğ* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *yuluğ*. *Xak. XI yuluğluğ kişl:* 'a man who is ransomed' (*al-mufaddā*) *Kaş. III 49*.

## Tris. V. YLĞ-

D *yuluğla-* Den. V. fr. *yuluğ*; pec. to *KB*; lit. 'to offer, or pay, (something *Acc.*) as a ransom', but in practice the meaning seems to be 'to risk (something *Acc.*, for the sake of something *Dat.*)'. *Xak. XI KB kayu cān yuluğlar tezizke klrür* 'some risk their lives going to sea' 1733; similar phr. 2281, 6105; *bağırsak yuluğlar kişke özin* 'the compassionate man risks his life (or 'sacrifices himself') for the sake of others 1943; a.o. 4227 (*satığ*).

D *yalığlan-* Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *yalığ*. *Xak. XI takuk yalığlandı*: 'the cockerel's comb (*urf*) grew'; also used of a horse's mane (*urf*) *Kaş. III 114* (*yalığlanur*; *yalığlanma:k*).

D *yulaklan-* Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *yulak*. *Xak. XI yér yulaklandı: katırāt yanābi'u'l-ard* 'the ground was full of springs' *Kaş. III 115* (*yulaklanur*; *yulaklanma:k*).

D *yalğantur-* (d-) morphologically this must be a Caus. f. of *yalğan-*, meaning something like 'to flatter, blandish', but the temptation to connect it w. *yalğan* was irresistible and this is reflected in the *Xak.* translations. N.o.a.b. *Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. kuncuyların isiz yavaz* (sic) *sakıncın uzun turkaru Brahmadatı éliğke yalğanturur erdi* (Queen Bhadrā) 'with evil, wicked women's wiles for a long time and continuously being in the habit of blandishing King Brahmadatta' *U III 54, 11-13* (*II 23, 23-5*); (then the tigress came up to the king) *amranmaklığ erigin barıǵın tü törliğ yalğanturup* 'blandishing him with all sorts of wild amorous movements' (?) *do. 63, 5-6*: *Xak. XI er yalğandırdı: hađdaba'l-racul* 'the man accused (someone) of lying' *Kaş. III 116* (*yalğandurur*, *yalğandurma:k*): XIII(?) *Tef. yalğantur-/yalğandur-* meaning obscure, ?'to have false beliefs' (Intrans.), 'to believe (something *Dat.*) to be false' 137.

D *yılğunlan-* Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *yılğun*. *Xak. XI yér yılğunlandı*: 'the ground produced tamarisks' (*axracat* . . . *al-tarfā*) *Kaş. III 117* (*yılğunlanur*; *yılğunlanma:k*).

## Dis. YLG

*yilik* 'marrow'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NE *yilik/yiliğ/çiliğ*: SE *Türki*: SC *Uzb.*: SW *Az.*, Osm. *ilik*; Tkm. *yilik*: NC and NW *Kk.* *jilik*; Kumyk, Nog. *yilik* all mean 'marrow

bone', but Kaz. *cilek* is still 'marrow'. *Türkü VIII ff.* in a corrupt passage in *Irkb* 16 *yill:ne*: (?error for *yilliki:ne*): *yağrı:pan* 'means 'galled to the marrow': Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (in a list of demons) *yilik aşığlar* 'those who devour marrow' *U II* 61, 3; (we worship the Buddha with deep devotion) *yillikimizdin süpükümüzün berü* 'right from our marrow and bones' *Sur.* 159, 13-14; a.o. *do.* 153, 2-3 (*berüki*): *Xak.* XI *yilik Kaş.* I 72, see *Oğuz*: XIII(?) *At.* 89 (*süpük*): *Çağ.* XV ff. (after *elik*) and with *i-* (i.e. *ilik*), *mağs-i ustuxwān* 'bone marrow', in *Ar. muxx San.* 113r. 21: *Oğuz XI ilik al-muxx* 'marrow', in *Oğuz*, among the 'Turks *yilik*, the *alif* substituted for the *ya'* *Kaş.* I 72: *Xwar.* XIV (of the hours) *taki süpükleri altundın yillikleri körüngey* 'their marrow will be visible inside their bones' *Nahc.* 65, 16-17: *Kom.* XIV 'marrow' *yilik CGG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIV *yilik al-NE, NC.* 97: *xv Tuh.* 15b. 1 (*ya:ğ*).

*D yölek* (*yöle:k*) *Dev.* N. fr. *yöle:-*; 'prop, support', lit. and metaph. Survives in NE Tel. *työlek R III* 451; *Khak.* *çöleg*: *NC Kır.* *jölök.* *Xak.* XI *KB* bir bayatım mağa tap yölek 'my one God is sufficient support for me' 4728; o.o. 90 (*arka*); etc.: *Kip.* XIV *yölek al-qidda fi'l-sahm* 'a (reinforcing) thong round an arrow' *Id.* 97.

*D yülük* *Pass.* *Dev.* N./A. fr. *yüli:-*. Survives in SW Osm. *yülük*, 'clean-shaven, smooth'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. [gap] *öpi yülüg* (*sic*, for *-k*) *kişi ya:lpuk* 'other clean-shaven men (Hend.)' *TT VIII N.14*: *Xak.* XI *KB* *yüzi körki körklüg kerek ham yülük* 'he must be good-looking and clean-shaven' 2208; o.o. 2217, 2289 (*kaşığ*), 2298, 2458, 2603: *Kip.* *xv mahliq* 'clean-shaven' *yülük Tuh.* 48b. 10.

*D yelgin* *Dev.* N./A. fr. *I yel-*; lit. 'one who trots or rides fast', hence more generally 'a traveller'. N.o.a.b. Not connected w. *yelken/yélken* 'a sail', perhaps a *Den.* N. fr. *I yél*, first noted in *Çağ.* XV ff.; *Xwar.* XIV; *Kip.* XIII to XV, which s.i.a.m.l.g. except *NE, NC.* *Xak.* XI *yelgin atlıg al-fārisu'l-muğidd* 'a rider who hurries his horse' *Kaş.* III 37; the Turks call 'a traveller' (*al-musāfir*) *yelgin* and they (the *Oğuz* and *Kip.*) *elgin I* 31, 5; o.o., translated *al-musāfir III* 33, 13; 288, 14 (*küntüz*); 309, 10: *Oğuz XI* (after *Xak.*) and the *Oğuz* call 'a traveller' *elgin* substituting an *alif* for the *ya'* *Kaş.* III 37; o.o. *I* 31, 5 (see *Xak.*); 102, 4; *II* 242 (*tüşlen-*): *Çağ.* XV ff. *yelgin* (spelt, 'with -ğ-') *hawāyi fi'l-i asb-rā güyand ki dar waqt-i lakad parāndan bi-cāyi ba-rasad* 'a word for the violent action of a horse which occurs when he lets fly a kick(?)' *San.* 352r. 13: *Kip.* XIV *elgin al-ğarib* 'a stranger' (and also *al-sā'iqa* 'a thunderbolt': *Osm.* XIV, XV *elgin* 'stranger', in two texts *TTS I* 261; *II* 371.

## Dis. V. YLG-

PU yilgü:- See *yalpu:-*.E yillikit- See *belgürt- KB*.

*D yélgür-* *Hap. leg.*; *Intrans.* *Den.* V. fr. *I yél.* *Xak.* XI *KB* (the blue-grey cranes . . .) *uçar yélgürer* 'fly and soar in the wind' 74.

## Tris. YLG

*D yöle:gü:* *Hap. leg.*; *Dev.* N.A. fr. *yöle:-*. Cf. *yölek.* *Xak.* XI *yöle:gü: neğ* 'something by which something else is supported' (*yu'ammad bihi*) *Kaş.* III 36.

*D yüli:gü:* *Dev.* N. (N.I.) fr. *yülli:-*; 'a razor'. N.o.a.b.; cf. *kere:y.* Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *TM IV* 253, 41 (*osğuç*): *TT VIII A.1* (1 bl; and see 2 *yeğü:*): *Xak.* XI *yüli:gü:* 'a razor (*al-mūsā*) with which the hair is shaved'; the *Oğuz* do not know this word and call it *kere:y Kaş.* III 174.

*D yilliklig* P.N./A. fr. *yillik*; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. *Xak.* XI *yilliklig süpük* 'a marrow (*al-mumixx*) bone' *Kaş.* III 52.

*D yöleklig* *Hap. leg.*; P.N./A. fr. *yölek.* *Xak.* XI *yöleklig yığaç* (*al-*) *xaşabul-musnada wa'l-şacaru'l-muraccab* 'a timber which is supported', and 'a tree which is propped up' *Kaş.* III 52.

*D yilliksiz* *Priv.* N./A. fr. *yillik.* N.o.a.b. *Xak.* XI (in a prov.) *oğla:k yilliksiz* 'a kid has no marrow' (and a child no knowledge) *Kaş.* I 119, 23: XIII(?) *At.* *bilğsiz yilliksiz süpük teğ xālī* 'an ignorant man is as empty as a bone without marrow' 91.

## Dis. V. YLL-

*D yalal-* *Hap. leg.*; *Pass.* f. of *yalal:-*. *Xak.* XI *ağar kuruğ yala: yalaldı: uthima bi-tuhma kādība* 'a false accusation was made against him' *Kaş.* III 82 (*yalalur*, *yalal-mak*).

*D yölel-* *Hap. leg.?*; *Pass.* f. of *yöle:-*. *Xak.* XI *tam yöleldi:* 'the wall was propped up' (*umida*) *Kaş.* III 82 (*yölelür*, *yölelme:k*).

*D yüliil-* *Hap. leg.?*; *Pass.* f. of *yüli:-*. *Xak.* XI *saç yüliildi:* 'the hair was shaved' (*huliqa*) *Kaş.* III 82 (*yüliilür*, *yüliilme:k*).

## Dis. YLM

?*D yalım* N.S.A. fr. 2 \**yal-*, syn. w. *yalt*, q.v.; normally used to qualify *kaya*; 'bare', i.e. free from vegetation. Survives by itself and w. *kaya*: in NE Koib. *yalım R III* 169; *Khak.*, *Tuv.* *çalım*; and in SW Osm. *yalım* 'a flat, bare, smooth surface; one surface of a blade; a bevelled cutting edge'; *dağ yalımı* 'the steep slope of a mountain' *Red.* 2192. *Türkü VIII ff.* *yalım kayag* 'the bare rock' *Irkb* 40; a.o. 49 (*ımğa*): *Xak.* XI *yalım kaya: al-sūh wahwa'l-cabalul-ğald* 'a cliff, that is a bare mountain (side)' *Kaş.* III 19 (prov.): *Osm.* XIV ff. *yalım* in *yalım kaya* and other phr.; in several texts *TTS I* 772; *II* 982; *III* 758; *IV* 829.

yelim (ʔyéllim) 'glue, paste'; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes and either -e- or -6-. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. yéllim *H II* 32, 13; **Xak.** XI yelim 'glue' (*al-ğirā*) with which (arrow) feathers and other things are stuck (*yulşaq*); and 'fish glue' is called *yaru*: yelim *Kaş. III* 20; o.o. (twice yéllim) *III* 24 (*yaru*): 70 (*yapış-*), 99 (*yapşur-*), 108 (*yapşın-*): XIV *Muh.* (under 'implements of the fuller') *al-ğirā* yéllim *Mel.* 61, 5; yéllim *Rif.* 159; **Kom.** XIV 'glue' yelim *CCI*; *Gr.*: Kip. XIV *al-ğirā* yéllim *Hou.* 23, 19; XIV ditto *Id.* 97; XV *ğirā* yelim *Tuh.* 26b. 7; **Osm.** XIV ff. yelim 'glue'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 814; *II* 1033; *III* 797; *IV* 871.

ʔD **yalma**: perhaps Dev. N. fr. 2 \*yal-; 'a thick quilted coat; linen armour(?)'. N.o.a.b.; a l.-w. in Pe. as *yalma* and Ar. as *yalmaq* both as a specifically Turkish garment, although actual translations vary. **Türkü VIII I E** 33 (*ur-*): **Xak.** XI **yalma**: *al-yalmaq*; the Persians took (the word) from the Turks and said *yalma* (with -h); then the Arabs took it from the Persians and said *yalmaq* turning the *hā* into *qāf*, just as they said *xandaq* for (Pe.) *kanda* and *yaraq* (MS. *yarq*) for (Pe.) *yara*; *yalmaq* is mentioned in a verse by *Dūl-rumma* (quoted); there is no one who says that the Turks took it from the Persians. I heard it myself used by uncivilized (*aclāf*) Turks in the frontier districts (*aqşā-l-ğūr*); they are more in need of rain-coats (*al-mamīr*, sic) than other people because there is more rain and snow in their country *Kaş. III* 34.

**D yelme**: Dev. N. fr. **yel-**; a technical military term, 'reconnoitring patrol'. N.o.a.b. Cf. **yézek**: **Türkü VIII uzun yelmeğ yeme**: it(ʔ)im 'I also sent out a long-distance reconnoitring patrol' *T* 52; a.o. *T* 34 (**edğü:ti**): Uyğ. VIII (just as the standard, i.e. the main body, was starting) **yelme**: **erl**: **kelti**: 'a man from the reconnoitring patrol came in' *Su. E* 6; a.o. *E* 12 (**bas-**).

**S yalman** See **yamla:n**.

#### Dis. V. YLM-

**VUD yılmır**- Hap. leg. in a section containing **Dis. V.s**; the **Infin.** is given as **-me:k**, but it is clearly cognate to **yılı-** and seems to be a Den. V. fr. \*yılım, N.S.A. fr. **yılı-**: **Xak.** XI **su:v yılmırdı**: *kāda'l-mā* 'an *yaxsun* 'the water almost became hot' *Kaş. III* 100 (**yılmıra:r**, **yılmırma:k**; **-me:k**).

#### Tris. YLM

**D yell:me:n** Hap. leg.; der. fr. **yel-**, but morphology obscure. **Xak.** XI **yell:me:n al-ğāratu'l-şa'wā** 'a disorderly foray' *Kaş. III* 38.

#### Tris. V. YLM-

**D I yelimle-** Den. V. fr. **yelim**; 'to glue (something *Acc.*)'. S.i.s.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Xak.** XI **ol ok yelimle:di**: translated 'he stuck (*alşaqqa*) the feather on the arrow' *Kaş. III* 343 (**2 yelimle-** follows).

**D 2 yelimle-** Hap. leg.; cf. **yelme**; Den. V. fr. 2 \*yelim N.S.A. fr. **yel-**; the spelling is certain, since it is included in the same para. as **I yelimle-**, but it is completely unvocalized and the *yā* undotted. **Xak.** XI **ol yo:luğ yelimle:di**: *taqaddama* (MS. *yaqdam*) *mina'l-askar li-yabşara'l-ğariğ hal fihi kamin mina'l-aduw aw řāli'a li-yastaxbir* 'he went ahead of the army to inspect the route (and see) whether there were enemy ambushes or reconnoitring patrols on it' *Kaş. III* 343 (**yelimler**, **yelimle:me:k**).

**D yelimlen-** Refl. f. of **I yelimle-**; s.i.s.m.l., usually as **Pass**. **Xak.** XI **ok yelimlendi**: translated 'the glue stuck (*alşaqqa'l-ğirā*) to the arrows', also used when it (the arrow) was stuck with it (MS. *id alşaqqa bihi*, ʔread *idā ulşiqqa*) *Kaş. III* 115 (**yelimlenür**, **yelimlenme:k**).

#### Dis. YLN

**D yalın** Intrans. Dev. N. fr. **1 yal-**; 'flame'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. Cf. **ört**, **çö:ğ**. Uyğ. VIII ff. **Man. TT IX** 19 (**çö:ğ**): **Chr.** (a dreadful great light) **ot yalın birlē** 'with fire and flames' *U I* 8, 13; **Bud. U II** 25, 26 etc. (**ört**); *U IV* 10, 51 etc. (**çö:ğ**): **Civ. TT I** 123 (**öç-**): **Xak.** XI **yalın lahabu'l-nār** 'a flame of fire'; one says **ot yalını**: *Kaş. III* 23; **KB** (Jupiter rose from the horizon) **yalın teg bolup** 'becoming like a flame' 5675; XIII(?) *Tef. yalın* 'flame' 138; **Çağ. xv ff.** **yalın** (spelt) *şu'la-i ātaş* 'a flame of fire' *San.* 336v. 24 (quotns., pointing out that the translation 'of a dog, to put out its tongue because it is hot, or mad' in *Vel.* 172 (**talın**), 409 (**yalın**) is an error): **Kom.** XIV 'flame' **yalın CCI**, **CCG**; *Gr.*: **Osm.** XIV ff. **yalıñ** (sic) 'flame'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 773; *II* 983; *III* 758; *IV* 830.

**D yalıñ** Dev. N./A. fr. 2 \*yal-; 'naked'. Survives in SW Az. **yalın**; **Osm. yalıñ**, and in some other languages, e.g. **Tkm.**, as **yalanç** or more often **yalanaç** (\*yalanaç) w. the usual phonetic changes. **Çıplak** the commoner word for 'naked' in **Osm.** (**Az. çılpak**) is first noted as **Tkm.** XV in *Tuh.* **Türkü VIII yadağın yalıñın yana**: **kelti**: 'they came back on foot and naked' *I E* 28, *II E* 22; a.o. *do.* 29, 23 (**tonlığ**): Uyğ. VIII ff. **Bud.** (those who are not ashamed of what they ought to be ashamed of) **yalıñ yorıma:kta**: **ula:tr**: 'walking about naked, etc.' *TT VIII E*, 50; a.o. *TT VI* 14 (**boğuz**): **Civ. TT I** 162-3 (**üz-**): **Xak.** XI **yalıñ kılıç** 'an unsheathed (*al-mucarrad*) sword'; **yalıñ er** 'a naked (*al-'uryān*) man', and anything naked (**āri**) is called **yalıñ Kaş. III** 373; **KB** **yağıka yalıñ teg eren teg uruş** 'attack the enemy (even if you are) naked and fight like a man' 2289; a.o. 3923 (**oprak**): XIII(?) *At.* (what use is wealth?) **barursen yalıñ** 'you go naked' (to the next world) 287; a.o. 330 (**bütür-**): *Tef. yalıñ* 'naked' 138; **Çağ. xv ff.** **yalanç çıplak** 'naked' (quotns.), also *dikilmemiş qaştanlık qumās* 'cloth for a garment which has not been sewn together' (quotn.) *Vel.* 399; **yalanç** (spelt) (1) *barahna* 'naked' (*wa 'uryān*); (2) *qumās wa matā' nā dūxta* 'cloth not

sewn together' *San.* 336v. 4 (quotns., the second meaning taken fr. a single quotn. where **yalag** ton, not **yalan** by itself has this meaning); (yalanğaç/yalanaç 'naked' (quotns.), also called **yalag** 336v. 1); **yalıg** ('with -1-') syn. w. **yalag** 'naked' 337r. 1 (quotn.): **Xwar.** xiv **yalıg** 'naked' *Qutb* 66: **Kom.** xiv **yalag** 'bare' (metaph.) *CCG*; *Gr.* 110 (quotn.); and 'naked' **yalanaç** *CCI*, *CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** xiv **yalın kıl- cā ulahu** 'uryān yān carradahu' 'to make naked', that is 'to strip' *Id.* 97: (xv 'uryān yalanaş' (*MS. yalaş*) *Tuh.* 24b. 12): **Osm.** xiv ff. **yalıg** 'naked'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 773; *II* 983; *III* 759; *IV* 830 (**yalıg** is also noted as a Sec. f. of **yalın** (common) and **yalım**).

**D yélin** 'udder', normally of animals; the word for human beings is **emüğ**, q.v., and later **emçek**. S.i.a.m.l.g. (rare in NE). **Xak.** xi **yelin** (unvocalized), but follows **yulun**, so ? **yélin** (*ahbā'u'l-ramaka* 'the udder of a mare' and also of any cloven-hoofed animal (*dāt hāfir*) *Kaş.* III 23; XIII(?) *Tef. yélin* 'udder' 150: **Xwar.** xiv **koynuğ yelini** 'a sheep's udder' *Nahc.* 22, 8; a.o.o.: **Kom.** xiv **yelin** 'udder' *CCG*; *Gr.*

**D yélin** Den. N./A. fr. **1 yéi**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi 'places in which there are many violent winds' (*hubūbū'l-rih*) are called **yelin**; and one says **bu yelin küñ** 'it is a windy (rāhi) day' *Kaş.* III 373; (Çağ. xv ff. **yéleğ** (spelt) *çust wa çābuk* 'agile, brisk, quick' *San.* 351v. 28 (quotns.), perhaps the same word used metaph.).

**yılan** (d-) 'snake'; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes; no. of the animals of the 12-year cycle. It is generally considered that it is *dilom* in the Old Bulgar 'Kings' list', see O. Pritsak, *Die bulgarische Fürstenliste*, Wiesbaden, 1955, pp. 43, etc. **Türkü** viii ff. **yılan yıl onunç ayk[ar]** 'in the tenth month of the snake year' *HT VII* 1 (*ETY I* 112; badly spelt)—**altun başlığ yılan men** 'I am a golden-headed snake' *Irkb B* 8: **Man.** on **yılan başlığ ergekin** 'with ten snake-headed fingers' *Chuas.* 54: **Bud.** **yılan** 'snake' is common, *PP* 38, 3 etc. (ağū:lūğ); o.o. *U II* 31, 54; 35, 21; 84, 12; *III* 20, 8 (i): **Civ.** **yılan** as a member of the cycle is common in *TT VII* and *VIII P.* (spelt *ylan*), e.g. **yılan kişi** 'a man born in a Snake Year' *U II* 100, 4; *TT VII* 27, 11—**yılan kasikin** 'a snake's skin' *H I* 109; a.o. *do.* 114 (teri): **Xak.** xi **yılan al-hayya** 'a snake'; **ok yılan al-af'a** 'a viper', which throws itself at men (etc.); **yılan yılı**: the name of one of the twelve years in Turkish *Kaş.* III 29; o.o. *I* 37 (**1 ok**), 409 (so:ğün); *III* 155 (na:ğ), etc.: XIII(?) *At. yılan teğ bu ajun* 'this world is like a snake' 213; a.o.o.: *Tef. yılan* 'snake' 157: **xiv Muh.** *al-hayya yılan* *Mel.* 74, 4; *Rif.* 177; **yılan yılı**: 80, 20; 186: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yılan** (*MS. yılan*) *mār* 'snake', also the name of one of the Turkish years *San.* 351v. 25 (and two phr.); **ılan** ((1) 'with', i.e. *ilen*); (2) *mār*, also called **yılan** 112v. 10: **Xwar.** xiv **yılan** 'snake' *Qutb* 91,

*Nahc.* 21, 7: **Kom.** xiv **yılan/ılan** 'snake' *CCG*; 'viper' *CCI*; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** xiii *al-hayya yılan* *Hou.* 11, 17: xiv **yılan al-hayya** *Id.* 96; *Bul.* 11, 4: xv **al-tū'bān** ('serpent') *wa'l-hayya yılan* *Kav.* 62, 9.

**D yulun** prob. Pass. Dev. N. fr. **yul-**, in the sense of something that can be extracted; 'spinal cord'. Survives in SE **yulun Tar.** *R III* 556; **Türki Jaring**, p. 160: **NC Kır. Jülün** (*sic*); **Kzx. julın**: **NW Kk. julın**; **Nog. yulim**. **Xak.** xi **yulun al-muxā** 'spinal cord' *Kaş.* III 23.

(**D**) **yalıg**: Hap. leg., but see **yalıg**:**la-**; prima facie an abbreviated Dev. N. (N.I.) fr. \***yalın-**, but there does not seem to be any such V. w. an appropriate meaning. **Xak.** xi **yalıg**: the name of 'a girls' game' (*la'ib li'l-cawāri*); the two ends of a rope are fastened to a tree or cross-beam (*ārīda*) and the girl sits in the middle of the rope and kicks with her legs so that sometimes she goes up and sometimes down *Kaş.* III 380.

?**D yalğuk** (?**yalğok**) 'a human being, man'; prob. a crasis of \***yalınguk** Dev. N. fr. **yalın-**, lit. 'stripped, naked'. N.o.a.b. **Uğ.** viii ff. **Man. yalğuklar ara** 'among men' *TT III* 22; **yalğuklarınğ oğlanıpa(?)** 'to the children of men' *do.* 126: **Bud.** Sanskrit *nyām* 'for men' **yalğoklar:ka**: *TT VIII A.15*; o.o. **yalğoklarka**: *do.* E.31; **puruşas** 'man' **kişi yalğok** E.44; **kişi yalğok** (*sic*) E.7, N.14; **üstün teğri altın yalğuk** 'heaven above and man below' *TT X* 105; o.o. *do.* 17, 65; *Suv.* 135, 5; 384, 22-3; *Kuan.* 72, etc. (sometimes transcribed *yalayuk*, prob. in error): **Xak.** xi **yalğuk** (in a section for Dis., but sometimes misvocalized *yalğuk*) the name of 'Adam', God bless him (prov.); **yalğuk al-başar camī'a(n)** 'mankind' in general (verse) *Kaş.* III 384; about a dozen o.o.: **KB** (God) **törüttü üdürdü seçü yalğukuğ** 'created man and chose him out (of the rest of creation)' 148; **tiriğ bolsa yalğuk** 'if a man is alive' 977: XIII(?) *Tef. anā başar* 'I am a man' **men bir yapluk** (*sic*) **men**; **yaplık** ditto 141: **Oğuz, Kıp., Suwārin** xi **yalğuk al-ama** 'a female slave' *Kaş.* III 385.

**yalğus**: 'alone, only; solitary'; the evidence for -s, a final so rare as to suggest a foreign origin for a word with no obvious etymology, is overwhelming down to xi, but later it is usually -z. S.i.a.m.l.g. in a wide range of forms; **NE Alt.**, **Kür.**, **Tel.**, **Tub. yapıs R III** 64; **Sag. çalğıs** *do.* 1887; **Khak. çalğıs/çalğıs**: **SE Türkü yalğuz**; **NC Jalğız**: **SC yolğız**; **NW Kk. jalğız**; **Kaz.**, **Nog. yalğız**; **Kumyk yalğız**: **SW Az. yalğız/yalmız**; **Osm. yalıpız**; **Tkm. yalıpız**. **Türkü** viii **yalğus**: *lx.* 23 (uvul-); viii ff. **yalğus:un yori:yu:r** 'he walks alone' *Irkb B* 40: **Uğ.** viii ff. **Bud. yalğus bir** 'only one' *U III* 69, 23; **siz yalğuskiya kalırsız** 'you will remain all alone' *PP* 40, 3: **Civ. yalğus H II** 10, 69: **O. Kır.** ix ff. **yalğus kızırma**: 'my only daughter' *Mal.* 16, 1: **Xak.** xi **yalğus**: **er**

*al-raculū'l-wahid wa ġayruhu* 'one man (etc.) only' *Kaš. III* 384 (prov.); o.o. *I* 333 (2 suk); *III* 133, 16: *KB* *özüm kalsa yalğuz* 'if I myself remain alone' 395; (when the king was sitting) *özi yalğuzun* 'alone by himself' 620, 765 (the MSS. consistently have -z, but are not contemporary): XIII(?) *Tef. yalğuz/yalğuz* 'alone'; *yalğuz yalğuz* 'one by one' 138: XIV *Muh.(?) al-wahid yalğuz Rif.* 148 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *yalğuz tanhä* 'alone, solitary'; *yalğuzun ba-tanhä'i San.* 336v. 17 (quotsn.); *Xwar.* XIII(?) *yalğuz (sic?) oldurur erdi* 'he was sitting alone' *Oğ.* 56; *calğuz (sic?) oldurur erdi do.* 73: XIV *yalğuz* 'alone' *Qutb* 65; a.o. 159 (2 suk); *Nahc.* 11, 9; 129, 15; 130, etc.; *yalğuzun* ditto *Qutb* 65: *Kom.* XIV 'only, alone' *yalğız/yalğuz CCI, CCG; Gr.* 111 (quotsn.): *Kip.* XIII (after 'twin' *yikliz*) *al-mawliüd mufrada(n)* 'born alone' *ya:likiz (sic, MS. ya:lhki:)* *Hou.* 26, 6; XIV *yalapuz (sic) fard* 'single' *Id.* 97; *al-wahda* 'solitude' *yalğuz Bul.* 6, 4; *wahdak* 'by yourself' *yalğuz do.* 14, 6: XV *wahda yalıpız; Tkm.* *yalıgız Tuh.* 62a. 13; a.o. 38b. 1: *Osm.* XIV-XVI *yalğuz*; XIV ff. *yalğız/yalğuz*; XIV ff. *yalğızın* 'alone'; fairly common *TTS I* 775; *II* 987; *IV* 829-33.

## Dis. V. YLN-

*yalın-* Preliminary note. *Yalın-* as the *Refl. f.* of *1 yal-* may occur in *KB* and certainly survives in *NE Alt.*, *Tel. yalın-* (of lightning) 'to flash' *RIII* 167. *Yalın-* as the *Refl. f.* of *2\*yal-* is the only certainly old *V.*, but is *pec. to Xak.* A third *yalın-* is first noted only in the medieval period; *San.* clearly linked it w. *yalğa-* and translated it (of a dog) 'to lick its master', but this translation seems to be based on this false etymology. The basic meaning seems to be rather 'to plead' and the like. If so, it is more or less *syn. w. yalvar-* but cannot be linked morphologically. None of these *V.s* provides a suitable basis for *yalğu,* q.v.

**D 1 yalın-** *Refl. f.* of *2\*yal-*; n.o.a.b. In *KB* 121 the meaning might be 'may the wicked man be stripped', but the translation suggested below, which is *Arat's*, is likelier. *Xak. XI er yalındı:* 'the man (etc.) stripped himself' (*ta'arrā*) *Kaš. III* 85 (*yalınur,* *yalınma:k*): *KB* *tırılıstüni terken kutı mış kutuğ yalınsumı körmöz karakı utun* 'may the king's majesty live with a thousand favours of heaven; may the wicked man be dazzled so that his eyes cannot see' 121.

**2 yalın-** 'to plead' and the like; see above. Survives as *yalın-* 'to plead, implore', occasionally 'to flatter' in *NE Alt.*, *Küer.*, *Tel. R III* 167: *NC (jalın-): SC Uzb. (yalın-): NW Kk. (jalın-), Kaz., Nog.: SW Tkm. Çağ.* xv ff. *yalın-* (spelt) *sag zabān dar āwardan wa šāhib wa āšnā-rā listidan* 'of a dog, to put out its tongue and lick its master and friends', and metaph. *lāba kardan* 'to implore' *San.* 336r. 13 (quotsn.): *Xwar.* XIV *yalın-* 'to plead'

*Qutb* 66: *Kom.* XIV ditto *CCG; Gr.: Osm.* XV, XVI *yalın-* 'to flatter, blandish'; in three texts *TTS II* 986; *IV* 852.

**S yalın-** See *İlin-*.

**D yulun-** *Refl. f.* of *yul-*; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes, usually as a *Pass.* *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ. bağıq çuğuz yulundi* 'your bonds and wrappings have been stripped off' *TT I* 9: *Xak. XI saç yulundi:* 'the hair was plucked out' (*muriṭa*); and one says *kul yulundi:* 'the slave was freed' (*utiqa*), when he paid his master a price for himself; and *bulun yulundi:* 'the prisoner was ransomed and freed' (*iftadā . . . wa uflıqa*); and *ura:ğut yulundi:* 'the woman obtained a divorce' (*ixtala'at*) *Kaš. III* 85 (*yulunur,* *yulunma:k*): *KB* (just as a ball is unstable and rolls about) *anı teğ me dawlat özüm yulunur* 'in the same way I, too, fortune, retain my freedom' 662: (XIV *Muh. al-halıq* 'to shave' *yül:İn:mek (-mak)* *Mel.* 37, 10 does not belong here, see *yül:İ-*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *yulun-kanda şudan* 'to be plucked out' *San.* 345r. 15: *Xwar.* XIV *yulun-* 'to be freed; (of a bird) to be plucked' *Qutb* 85: *Kom.* XIV 'to be ransomed, redeemed' *yulun- CCG; Gr.*

**D yelne-** (*yélne-*) *Den. V. fr. yélin;* *pec. to Kaš. Xak. XI bé yelne:di:* 'the mare's (etc.) udders swelled (? *aşraqa*) at the time of parturition', that is when milk became abundant (*arsalat*) in them *Kaš. III* 310 (*yelner,* *yelne:mek*); a.o. 319, 18.

**PU?D yalğu:-.** *Xak. XI KB* 5972 reads (he spent a sleepless night; the dawn broke; in the flower garden a nightingale) *sumlıdı üdıklıg eşittl* and then three alternative readings (Fergana MS.) *köpül y.ğü:di;* (Cairo MS.) *köpül y.lğu:di;* (Vienna MS.) *turup yğ-ladı;* after 'sang an unintelligible song, he heard it with delight', the Vienna text, 'and stood up and wept' is obviously wrong. Of the other two texts the Cairo one seems preferable; the Fergana one is the same with *-n* omitted. *Arat* took it to be a *Den. V. fr. yalın* and translated it 'caught fire'; this is possible but not very plausible since the *Sec. f. yalığ* is *pec. to Osm.* It therefore seems likely that it is a *Den. V. fr. yalığ* and that the *phr.* means 'his mind became stripped (of care)'.

## Tris. YLN

**İD or F yılınçğa:** n.o.a.b.; one of several words ending in *-ınçğa:* which have a foreign look. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (in a much damaged description of a girl; her firm but soft breasts) *ılınçğa* (first four letters doubtful) *yanları* [gap] perhaps 'her slender hips' *TT X* 446: *Xak. XI yılınçğa:* *aş* 'food (*al-ta'ām*) which has no fat (*dasam*) in it, or salt, or taste' (*ta'm*) *Kaš. III* 433.

**D yalındak** *Hap. leg.:* *-dak* seems to be a *Den.*, not a *Dev.*, *Suff.*, so? *Den. N./A. fr. \*yalın* for *yalığ.* *Xak. XI yalındak er* 'a naked (*al-'uryān*) man' *Kaš. III* 51.

D **yalınlıĝ** P.N./A. fr. **yalın**; 'flaming'. S.i.s.m.l. **Uyg.**, VIII ff. **Bud.** ot **yalınlıĝ** 'blazing with fire' *TT V* 6, 44; o.o. *do.* 8, 65 (ört); *TT IV* 10, 25-6 (örtlüg); *U II* 59, 5 (ii) etc. (çoĝlüg); (Xak.) XIII(?) *Tef. yalınlık* (sic) ot 'a flaming fire' 138: **Çaĝ.** xv ff. **yalınlıĝ** *afrixta wa musta' al* 'shining, flaming' *San.* 336v. 28 (quotn.).

D **yalınsuzkiya** See **yalınsuz**.

D **yalınsız** Hap. leg. ?; Priv. N./A. fr. **yalın**; 'without flames, radiance, etc.' **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** *Siv.* 299, 10-11 (térinsiz).

### Tris. V. YLN-

D **yalına-** Den. V. fr. **yalın**; 'to flame'. N.o.a.b.; cf. **yalınla-**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man. yalınayu turĝan tamu** 'the ever-flaming hell' *TT III* 135; **Bud. uluĝ yalınadaçı** 'the great flaming' (Buddha) *U II* 59, 1 (ii); **yalınayu turur** 'he goes on flaming' *TT X* 358; (Xak.?) *xiv Rbĝ. yalınayu turĝan yalın R III* 170 (s.v. **yalın**); (*Muh.*?) *ittaqada* 'to blaze' **yalan-** *Rif.* 102; ?a mis-spelling of this word).

D **yalınla-** Den. V. fr. **yalın**; 'to flame'. S.i.s.m.l. in NC, NW, SW w. the usual phonetic changes. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** *TM IV* 252, 34 ff. (tuluk); (Xak.) XIII(?) *Tef. yalınlan-* 'to flame' 138; **Xwar.** **xiv yalınlan-** (sic) ditto *Qub* 66).

D **yalıula-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **yalıu-**. **Xak.** xı **kız yalıula:di**: 'the girl (etc.) played (*la'ibat*) on two ropes which were fastened' (MS. *fussira*, ?correct to *tuşadd*; 'to a tree' implied) *Kaş.* III 411 (**yalıular**; **yalıula:ma:k**; MS. everywhere *yalıula:-*).

### Dis. YLR

**yular** 'a halter'. Survives only(?) in NE Tuv. çular; SW Osm. **yular**; in all other languages, even Az., Tkm., displaced by the Mong. l-w. *nokto*. **Xak.** xı **yular** 'idârü'l-faras' 'a horse's halter' *Kaş.* III 9 (prov., **yularla:-**); **yular** ditto III 28; *xiv Muh.*(?) *al-afsâr* 'halter' **yular**:r (MS. *yula:k*) *Rif.* 174 (only): **Kom.** *xiv* 'reins' **yular**[(?) *CCG*; *Gr.* 128: **Kip.** XIII *al-miqvad* 'halter' **yular**:r (fnokta) *Hou.* 14, 5; *xiv yular al-macarr* 'leading-rein'(?)) *Id.* 97; *xv zimâm* ('halter') *wa'l-macarr yular Tuh.* 18a. 3; *macarr yular do.* 33b. 12: **Osm.** XVIII **yular** (spelt) in *Rûmi, mihâr-i şutür wa afsâr-i asb* 'a camel's nose-peg; a horse's halter' *San.* 345v. 13.

### Dis. V. YLR-

D **yılır-** Hap. leg. (in a verse quoted twice); syn. w. **yılır-** and perhaps only an artificial form devised to rhyme w. **kölerdi**: and **ilerdi**:. **Xak.** xı **ajun tını: yılırdı**: *saxına nafsü'l-dunyâ* 'the breath of the world became hot' *Kaş.* I 179, 21; II 283, 4; n.m.e.

(S)D **yalrıit-** (**yalrıit-**) a Sec. f. pec. to *Kaş.*, in which **yalrıit-** is not mentioned. As in the case of other words in this group the vocaliz-

ation is chaotic. **Xak.** xı ol ot **yalrıitti**: (*Yolrıitti*:) *acmada'l-nâr* 'he made the fire gently'; and one says ol **tu:çuĝ yalıritti**: (*Yolrıitti*:) 'he burnished and polished the br...' (*amqâ wa aclâ'l-şabah wa'l-yufur*) until it has a brightness and sheen like a burnished copper bowl or shield which glisten when the sun is on them or (even) if it does not (**yalrıitti yalıritmak**, MS. *y.l.r.tur.*; *y.l.r.tma:k*); one says **kirşen anıĝ yalıritti**: (*Yolrıitti*:) 'the white lead (etc.) made woman's face shine' (*abraqa*), also used of a thing that has made something shine (*aşraq*) and one says ol **kumĝanıĝ yolrıitti**: 'rubbed (*aclâ*) the dirt off the jug, until acquired a sheen' (*barıq*), also used of anything that has a sheen (**yolrıitur**, **yolrıitmak**, *N. yalr.tur.*, *yalr.tma:k*); *bi-fathil'ı-yâ* *yahûn -f'l aqca' minal-damm fi hâdayni'l-f'lâyin* these two V.s **yalrıit-** is stronger than **yolrıit**. *Kaş.* II 353 (in *Kaş.*'s system of arrangement **yalrıit-** should precede **yolrıit-** and examples show that the first V. is 'stronger' than the second, although the vocalization the MS. suggest the opposite).

### Tris. YLR

D **yularlıĝ** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **yular**. **Xak.** xı **yularlıĝ** at 'a horse on a halter' -*mu'addar*) *Kaş.* III 49.

### Tris. V. YLR-

D **yularla-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **yular**. **Xak.** xı (after **yular**; hence the prov.) **yular başın yular:rlap kengeldi**: (sic) translated you wish to eat the head of a horse after cooking it put a halter (*al-idâr*) on it, and fasten it, so that it does not turn over (*yanqa*) then eat it'; this proverb is quoted to someone who is being told to keep his horse so that he may not get loose *Kaş.* III 9 (the last word corrupt and no satisfactory emendation has been suggested); n.m.e.

D **yularlan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **yularlı**. **Xak.** xı at **yularlandı**: 'the horse was lathered' (*uddıra*) *Kaş.* III 114 (**yularlanma: yularlanma:k**).

### Dis. YLS

E **yılışĝ** See **yılışĝ**.

D **yolsuz-** Priv. N./A. fr. **yol**; s.i.s.m.l. the usual phonetic changes meaning (1) (of country) 'without roads'; (2) (of people) 'the right road, lost'; (3) ditto abstractly (of policies, etc.) 'lacking direction, uncertain'. **Türkü VIII altun: yışıĝ yolsızın aşd** 'I passed cross-country over the Altay mountain forest' *T* 35: **Xak.** xı **yolsuz al-** 'astray, lost', originally **yolsuz** *Kaş.* III XIII(?) *Tef. yolsuz* 'morally confused' (**yolsızlık/yolsuzlık al-çalâla** 'mental moral deviation') 161: *Çaĝ.* xv ff. **yol bi-rüh wa nâqış dar amr-i tarıqat wa sulük** 'deficient in matters of behaviour and conduct' *San.* 345v. 26 (quotn.); **Xwar.** *xiv yol*



'lost; not knowing the way' *Quth* 82: **Kom.** XIV *yolsuz* 'without a road' *CCG*; *Gr.* 125 (quotn.).

## Dis. YLŞ

D *yuluş* Dev. N. fr. *yul-*; n.o.a.b., syn. w. *yuluğ* in the sense of 'ransom'. **Xak.** XI *KB* *asığ kıldı erse ölümkü kümüş kümüş kılğay erdi er özke yuluş* 'if silver were an effective (remedy) for death, a man would have made silver a ransom for his soul' 1113; *xazına bu neğ erse başka yuluş* 'if these precious things are a ransom for your head' 1190; a.o. 1114.

## Dis. V. YLŞ-

D *yalaş-* Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *yala-*; entered between *yılış-* and *yuluş-*; the vocalization is chaotic. **Xak.** XI *olā:r bir ekindi:ke: oğrı: yalaşdı:* (MS. *yılışdı:?*) 'those two falsely accused (*ittahama*) one another of theft' *Kaş.* III 75 (*yalaşur*, *yalaşmak*, MS. *yılışur*, *yılışmak*).

D *yılış-* Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *yılı-*. **Xak.** XI *suvlar kamuğ yılışdı:* (MS. *yalışdı:?*) 'the waters (etc.) were (all) heated' (*suxinat*) *Kaş.* III 74 (*yılışur*, *yılışmak*, corrected from *-me:k*).

D *yuluş-* Recip. f. of *yul-*; s.i.s.m.l., usually meaning 'to tear out one another's hair' and the like. **Xak.** XI *boğun bir ikindi:nin: yuluşdı:* 'the tribes pillaged (*ağāra*) one another' *Kaş.* III 75 (*yuluşur*, *yuluşmak*).

D *yöleş-* Hap. leg.?.; Recip. f. of *yöle-*; etymologically 'to support one another', actually 'to resemble'. This anomaly is perhaps due to an over-literal translation, direct or indirect, of Sanskrit in which *mi-* means 'to erect' and *upami-*, which should etymologically mean 'to underpin, support', actually means 'to resemble'. See *yöleştür-*, *yöleşür-*. **Türkü** VIII ff. Man. *bu üçünc yaruk kün kün teprike oxşayur yöleşür* 'this third bright sun(?) resembles (Hend.) the sun god' *M III* 18, 5-7 (ii).

## Tris. YLŞ

D *yöleştürüg* Hap. leg.; N.Ac. fr. *yöleştür-*. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *upamayatu* 'let him compare' *yöle:ştürsün yöle:ştürüg kılsun TT VIII A.8.*

D *yöleştürgülüksüz* Priv. N./A. fr. the Gerundive of *yöleştür-*; 'incomparable'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. *yöleştürgülüksüz ürlüg erip* 'being incomparable and everlasting' *Suv.* 33, 3; a.o. 45, 3 (*oxşatguluksuz*).

PUD *yılışığ* Hap. leg.; hitherto read *yılışığ*, for which there is no obvious etymology; the word obviously means 'comfortable, prosperous', or the like and might be a Dev. N./A. fr. *yılış-*, lit. 'warm'. **Türkü** VIII (Heaven placed me on the throne as *xağan*) *neğ yılışığ boğunka: olurmadıım* 'I did not mount the throne over a comfortable people'

(I mounted the throne over a people who had no food in their bellies or clothes on their backs, in a bad way and wretched) *I E* 26, *II E* 21.

## Tris. V. YLŞ-

D *yöleştür-* Caus. f. of *yöleş-*; 'to compare'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. *tüzünler oğün yöleştürser* 'if one seeks a simile for a well-born youth' (the simile follows) *Suv.* 71, 11-12; a.o. *TT VIII A.8* (*yöleştürüg*).

D *yöleşür-* n.o.a.b.; a possible Caus. f. of *yöleş-*, but there is no Caus. meaning, and it may be a scribal error for *yöleş-*. **Türkü** VIII ff. Man. (the twelve rulers, who are born of the god of the majesty of doctrine) *yaruk kün teprike yöleşürü* 'like the bright sun god' *M III* 16, 7-8 (ii); (and the bright day conquered and weakened the dark night) *yeme öpreki Xormuzda teprı süpüşiğe yöleşürü* 'like the former battle of the god *Homuzd*' *do.* 19, 11-13 (i).

## Mon. YM

1 *yam* 'a piece of dust' or the like, more specifically one that gets into the eye. N.o.a.b.; cf. *yamlığ*, *yamla-*, etc. **Xak.** XI *yam al-qađā* 'a piece of dust'; hence one says *kö:zke: yam tüştı:* 'a piece of dust got into the eye' *Kaş.* III 5; *yam* 'a piece of dust in the eye or somewhere else' *III* 160; XIV *Muh.* (?) (between 'mucus in the eye' and 'tear') *al-qađā yam Rif.* 140 (only).

F 2 *yam* 'a posting station', with some extended meanings. The phonetics of this word are obscure. Its origin is Chinese *chan* (Middle Chinese *tyam*) 'to stop; a stage on a journey' (*Giles* 270) which it translates in the *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.*, where it is first noted. It was an early l.-w. in Mong., prob. direct fr. Chinese as *cam* (*Haenisch* 85, *Kow.* 2290, *Haltod* 561, in the last two translated 'road, province'), became a l.-w. in Persian as *yam* 'posting station; post-horse' and survives in SW Osm. as *yam* 'post-horse; post-rider' *Red.* 2192 (now obsolete). It prob. reached Turkish via Mong., but the reason for the sound change *c- > y-* is obscure. **Uyg.** XIV *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* i *chan* 'posting station' (*Giles* 5,496 270) *yamka* (*Dat.*) *R III* 298; *Ligeti* 279; *Çağ.* XV ff. *yam ulak binecek* at 'post-horse' *Vel.* 398 (quotn.); (*yamçı ulak* 'post-rider' *do.*; a compound Pe.-Turkish word for 'the officer in charge of horses at a posting station for the post-riders' *San.* 337v. 7).

1 *yem* used only in the phr. *ot yem*; it may be merely a Sec. f. of *em*, since *ot em* is also a common phr. and in *U I* 7, 4 *ot yem* follows immediately after *otçı emçil*, but *Kaş.* distinguishes between the two words and in *KB* the two phr. seem to have different meanings. Survives only(?) in NW Kar. T. *otyam* 'balsam, spices' *Kow.* 241. **Uyg.** VIII ff. (*Chr.* *U I* 7, 3-4 (2 ot)): Bud. *TT X* 326 (damaged; 2 ot): **Xak.** XI *yem al-afāwih* 'fragrant

flowers'; hence one says **ot** (*sic*) **yem al-buzür** ('spices') *wa'l-afāwih* as a *Hend.* ('*alā tariq'l-ibā'*), **yem** is not used by itself *Kaš. III 5*; *KB 975 (2 ap)*: *xiii(?) Tef. ot yém* 'vegetation' 150 (*yém*): *Çağ. xv ff. San. 62v. 19 (2 ot)*; here taken for **2 yém**: and translated 'provisions': *Kip. XIII Hou. 23, 10 (2 ot)*.

**D 2 yém** (?d-) N.S.A. fr. *yé:-*; properly 'a single meal', but actually 'food' in general. S.i.s.m.l., usually specifically 'animal fodder'. *Uyg. viii ff. Bud. TT IV 6, 38 (içim)*: **Xak. xi yém** *al-ta'ām* 'food'; hence one says **yém** *keldür* 'bring the food' *Kaš. III 144*; o.o. *I 468, 7*; 480 (*künlük*): *KB 4402 (içim)*, 4767 (*kavik*): *xiii(?) Tef. yém* ('camel's') fodder'; (**ot yém** 'vegetation') 150: *Çağ. xv ff. yém gadā wa xewrāk-i dawābb wa tuyūr* 'provisions'; food for animals and poultry' *San. 252r. 26*; a.o. 62v. 19 (**2 ot**): *Xwar. xiv yém* 'food' *Qutb 78*: *Kip. xiii 'alafa min i'tā'l-faras qađimāhā* 'to feed, in the sense of giving a horse its barley' *yém ber-*; '*aliqul-* ('fodder') *aras wa qađimuhā yém Hou. 36, 15*; *xiv yém al-ta'ām*, also used for 'animal fodder' ('*alafu'l-dawābb*); one says *ağa: yemin aš* 'give the horse its fodder' *Id. 98*; *xv (ta'm* 'flavour' *ta'tmak tu'm* 'a dish of food' *yem (ta'ām aš) Tuh. 23b. 9*; from *yem, ye-* do. 84r-10: **Osm.** xvi *Pe. pas-i xewr* 'food residues' *yém soqu TTS IV 891*.

#### Mon. V. YM-

**I yum-** 'to shut', usually 'the eyes', but also 'the mouth', and 'to clench' (the fist). S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usually phonetic variations. Except in *Xak.* the vowel is consistently **-u-**; in *Kaš.* the forms are **yüm-**, **yümtür-**, **yümlül-**, but **yumluş-**, and see **yumun-**; unless this is a vagary of the scribe's, this must be a dialect form. *Uyg. viii ff. Man. közüg yumup* 'shutting the eyes' *TT III 152*; **Xak. xi er köz yümdü**: 'the man shut (*ğamađa*) his eyes' *Kaš. III 64 (yüme: r, yümme:k)*: *KB yümdü közün 624-5*; (when you look smilingly at me) **közüm yümdüküm** 'I shut my eyes' 663 (rhymes w. *erdüküm*): *xiii(?) At. yumup közlerin 424*; *Tef. köz yumup 163*; *xiv Rbğ. ağzın yummadı* 'did not shut its mouth' *R III 574* (quotn.): *Çağ. xv ff. yum- (**-ay**) to shut (*kapa-*) something which is open' *Vel. 420*; **yum-** 'to shut' (*bar-ham nūđadan*) the eyes or mouth; this **V.** is used specifically for 'to shut' (*pūşidan*) the eyes or mouth, and the word, eyes or mouth, must be mentioned *San. 346r. 5* (quotns.): *Xwar. xiv yum-* 'to shut' (the eyes) *Qutb 85*; *Nahc. 158. 4*: **Kom. xiv yum-** 'to blink' *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip. xiii ğamađa min ğamudil'-ayn yum-* (*sic?*); **-ğil**) *Hou. 38, 4*; *xiv yum-* *đamma ašabi'ahu wa 'aynahu* 'to shut the fingers or the eyes' *Id. 98*.*

**2 \*yum-** See **yumğa:k, yumur, yumurt-ğai, yumuş, yumuz.**

#### Dis. YMA

?C **yamu:** pec. to *Kaš.*, whose etymology is prob. correct. **Xak. xi yamu:** a Particle (*harf*)

meaning 'did you understand what I said and remember to do what I told you?'; hence one says **en bargül yamu:** 'go, will you?' (*a-na'am*); its origin is the Particle **2 ya(h)** meaning 'yes' (*na'am*) and the Interrogative **-mu:** *Kaš. III 26*; a.o. *III 236 (tanu:)*.

**VU yeme:** (?yeme:) with **taki:**, q.v., one of the two copulas in early Turkish, used both at the beginning of the sentence, where it normally means 'and', and later, usually in the second place, where it means rather 'also, too'. In Syriac and *Uyg.* script consistently spelt **yme**, which suggests that the first vowel was very short, but the evidence, where available, seems to point more to **-é-** than **-e-**. N.o.a.b. *Türkü viii* (there were wise and tough *xagāns*) **buyruki: yeme:** 'their ministers too' (were wise and tough) **begleri: yeme: bođunu: yeme: tüz ermiş** 'and both their begs and their people were orderly' *I E 3, II E 4*; o.o. *I S 10-11, II N 8 (ölsik)*, etc.; **kün yeme: tün yeme:** 'by day and night' *T 27*: *viii ff. yeme:* occurs several times at the beginning of the sentence for 'and', but also later in the sentence, e.g. (of the seven planets) **yeme:** 'and' (five kinds of jewels) in *Tay. (ETY II 57 ff.)* and in the other *Toyoğ* texts (*do. 178 ff.*). In the letter *Tun. IV (do. 96)* it is the first word even before the date: **Man. yeme** (spelt *yme*) is common in *Chuas.* usually as the first word, but in paragraph numbers usually the second, e.g. **ikinti yeme Chuas. 1**: **Uyg. viii yeme:** *Şu. E 10* (not the first word): **ix yeme:** *III A 6*; *C.A. (ETY II 37*; damaged): *viii ff. Man.-A taki yme* 'and also' *MI 7, 1*; 84, etc.: **Man. yme** is common as the first word of the sentence in *Wind.*; **yana yme** 'and again' *TT IX 58*: **Bud. yme** (**yme**: even in *TT VIII*) is common in all usages: *Civ. ditto*; **yéme TT VII 42, 1**; **Xak. xi 11** occurrences in *Kaš.*, 7 of **yeme:**, 3 of **y.me:**, 1 of **yéme:**; usually as second word of sentence, 'and, also', *Ar. ayda(n)*; **yalksa: yeme: yağ edğü** 'oil is good, even if it nauseates you' *III 435, 19*; *KB yana sözledin sen yeme sözledim* 'you spoke again and I spoke' 665; a.o. 1640 (*Fergana* and *Cairo MSS. yéme, Vienna yeme:) **xii(?) KBVP yéme bu kitāb ol idi ök 'aziz** 'and this book is very precious' 9; **xiii(?) KBPP** (He did what he wished) **yéme** 'and' (does what he wishes) 4; *At. yéme* begins a sentence 31, 63, 293; *Tef. y.me* 'also', in second place 150: *Xwar. xiv y.me* 'and' *Qutb 78*: **Kom. xiv** (as often as he comes and prays to God) **yemese** (?crasis of **yeme erse**) 'and' (gives alms) *CCG*; *Gr. 121*.*

#### Dis. V. YMA-

**yama:**- 'to patch (something *Acc.*)'; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Xak. xi ol to:n yama:du:** 'he patched (*raqa'a*) the garment' (etc.) *Kaš. III 91* (no *Aor.* or *Inf.*); **bu: to:n ol yama:đu:** 'this garment needs to be patched' (*an yurdam*) *III 36*: **xiii(?) Tef. yama-** 'to patch' (i.e. repair a ship) 138; *xiv Muh. (?) raqa'a'l-tarb yama: Rif. 131* (only): *Çağ. xv ff. yama-* (spelt)

*pina zadan wa wuſlâ kardan* 'to apply a patch, to patch' *San.* 337r. 5 (quotns.): **Kom.** xiv 'to patch' *CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kip.** xv and from *yamaw*, *yama-Tuh.* 84a. 3.

## Tris. YMC

**D yeme:çük** Hap. leg.; prob. Den. N. fr. \***yeme:** Dev. N. fr. *yê:* meaning 'something eaten'. **Xak.** xi **yeme:çük** 'a small sack (*ğirâra*) in which wheat is transported' *Kaş.* III 48.

## Dis. YMD

**yemet** 'yes'; as such pec. to *Kaş.* but apparently the earliest form of other (Western) words meaning 'yes'. The only modern survivals are SW Osm. *evet* and perhaps *Tkm.* *xava*. **Xak.** xi **yemet** a Particle (*harf*) meaning 'yes' (*na'am*); also pronounced *emet*; the *yâ* is changed from *alif Kaş.* III 8; *evet* a Particle meaning 'yes'; it has three forms; *evet* in *Yağma*; *Tuxsı*; *Kıp.*, *Oğuz*; *emet/ewet/yemet* for the rest of the Turks *I* 51; *ewet* meaning *evet*, that is 'yes' *I* 83; *Tkm.* xiv *ewet na'am İd.* 25; xv *ewet na'am*, used only by *Tkm.*; I never heard it in pure Turkish *Kav.* 70, 15; *na'am* (VU *arayna*) *Tkm.* *ewet Tuh.* 36b. 10; *Osm.* xiv, xv *evet/evit(?)* 'but' in a few texts *TTS II* 408; *III* 271; *IV* 315; discussed at length in C. S. Mundy, 'Evet, evet ki and geyise', *Studia Altaica, Festschrift für N. Poppe*, Wiesbaden, 1957.

**yemdü:** 'the pubes; public hair'. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi **yemdü:** *al-'âna* 'the pubes' *Kaş.* III 31; xiv *Muh.*(?) (*al-'âna* VU *çö:gre*; Hap. leg.); *şar'u'l-'âna* 'public hair' **yemdü:** *Rif.* 142 (only); *Çağ.* xv ff. **yemdü:** (spelt), in *Rümi yemdik, möy-i zahâr* 'public hair' *San.* 337v. 6; **Kıp.** xiv **yemdü:** ('with front vowels') *al-'âna* . . . **yemdi:** *al-'âna*; one says **yemdin koparğıl** (MS. *kap-*) 'pluck out your public hair' *İd.* 98; xv *al-'âna yemdi:* *Kav.* 61, 6; *Osm.* xviii **yemdik** see *Çağ.*

## Dis. V. YMD-

(D) **yomit-** 'to come together, assemble'; this V. and its Caus. f. **yomdar-** (an unusual Caus. f., but cf. *töpit-*) and **yomğı:** are clearly cognate, but it is hard to find a common basis; if it were \***yom** it would be necessary to assume the existence of a Den. Verbal Suff. *-it-* (?for *-id-*) parallel to *-ad-*, and a Den. nominal Suff. *-ğı:* parallel to *-kı:*, and there is no other evidence for the existence of these Suff. N.o.a.b.; the *-o-* is fixed by the *Kom.* forms. See **yumul-** *Osm.* **Xak.** xi **kiſi:** **yomıttı:** 'the people (etc.): assembled' (*ictama'a*) *Kaş.* II 317 (**yomıtur:**, **yomıtma:k**); o.o. *I* 69, 9; 214, 17 (*sukak*); *II* 312, 4 (*ta'allubü* 'assembled'); *III* 53, 7; **KB yomıttı** *anar beg ajan üdrümi* 'the *begs* and élite of the world rallied to him' 417; o.o. 719 (tér:-), 1642, 1927, 2709, 2861 (*yl:ğ*), etc.: *Kom.* xiv 'to come together' **yomut-** (MS: *yomuc-* (?), an easy corruption of *yomut-*) *CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** xiii *ictama'a bi-fulan wa ğayrihi* 'to rally to

someone (etc.)' **yomut-** (MS. *tomut-*) *Hou.* 36, 8.

**D yomdar-** Caus. f. of **yomıttı:**, q.v.; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi ol **kiſi:ni:** **yomdarı:** 'he brought together (or collected, *cama'a*) the people' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 98 (**yomdarur**, **yomdarma:k**); **KB** *kelir kut kapuğda kalın yomdarur* 'good fortune comes (to him) and brings together a crowd at his gate' 5315; XIII(?) *Tef. xağarnâhum* 'we have picked them out' **yomdarğaymız** 163 (*yumdar-*): **Kom.** xiv 'to bring together, collect' **yomdar-** *CCG*; *Gr.*

**D yomtur-** Caus. f. of **I yum-**, q.v. for the vocalization; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. **Xak.** xi ol **anıñ közi:** **yümtürdi:** 'he made him shut (*iğdâ*) his eyes' *Kaş.* III 97 (**yümtürür**, **yümtürme:k**; sic).

## Tris. YMD

E **yama:ta:** See **tama:ta:**.

## Dis. YMĞ

**D yama:ğ** Conc. N. fr. **yama:-**; 'a patch' on a garment, etc. S.i.s.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Xak.** xi **yama:ğ** *al-ru'qa* 'a patch' *Kaş.* III 28 (prov.); a.o. *II* 21 (**I sök-**): xiv *Muh.* *al-ru'qa yamak/yamağ* *Mel.* 67, 3; **yamağ** *Rif.* 166: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yamağ/yamak** *pina wa pâra wa janda* 'a patch, a piece of material used as a patch' *San.* 337r. 28 (quotns.): **Kom.** xiv 'patch' **yamov CCG**; *Gr.* **Kıp.** xiv **yama:** *al-ru'qa İd.* 98; xv ditto **yamaw Tuh.** 16b. 12; a.o. 84a. 3 (**yama:-**); **Osm.** xviii **yamağ/yamak** (after *Çağ.*) and in *Rümi* (1) 'a drinking vessel (*mağraba*) sewn together from leather'; (2) 'the cloak' (*xirqa*) which janissaries on garrison duty wear; (3) 'workmen who work in factories' *San.* 337v. 2.

(D) **yomğı:** 'collected together in large quantities; a mass of people or things', sometimes almost 'all'; cognate to **yomit-**, q.v. N.o.a.b. **Uyğ.** viii ff. *Man.* *TT III* 101 (*özirken-*): **Chr.** **yomğı alı yarlıkadı** 'he deigned to receive the (whole) collection' (the three precious gifts) *U I* 7, 8-9; *Bud.* **olar barça kalısız yomğı arızun alkinzun** 'may all those (sins) without exception and *en masse* be wiped out and put an end to' *Suv.* 138, 11-12; a.o. *do.* 553, 7; *Civ.* *TT VII* 29, 18-19 (*tışi:*); 34, 3 (**I bu:tu**): **Xak.** xi **yomğı:** *ne:ğ al-şay'u'l-muctami'u'l-kağır* 'things collected together in large quantities', hence one says **kiſi:** **yomğı:** *keldi:* *câ'al-nâs bi-qaddihim wa qaddihim muctami'in* 'people came in crowds' *Kaş.* III 35; **uyğur tatın** (read *tatın*) **yuvğa:** **alıp yomğın satar** translated **yuğır alâ Uyğür fa-ya'xud minhum cumla wa yabi'uhum** 'he barters with the Uyğur and receives from them in bulk and sells them', but the actual meaning must be 'he buys from the Uyğur and Persians in small quantities (or cheap?) and sells wholesale (or dear?)' *II* 294, 25; a.o. *III* 240, 25: **KB sevinç barça yomğı sağa kelünal** 'may all kinds of joy in

abundance come to you' 944; *telim yomğularıg ölüm saçmış* ol 'death has scattered many concentrations of people' 4827; a.o. 5315; XII(?) *KBVP bu çin yomğısı* 'this collected volume (equivalent to Ar. *macmū'a*) of true statements' 18; XIII(?) *Tef. kamuğ yomğı* 'the whole crowd' 163 (*yumğri*); *Xwar. xiv yomki* 'all together' *Qub* 86 (*yumki*).

D(?)S) *yumğak* 'a spherical or globular object' and the like. Dev. N./A. connoting habitual action, fr. 2 \**yum-*. Survives, usually meaning 'a ball of wool, thread, etc.', in NW Kk. *jumak*; Kaz. *yomğak*; Kumyk *yummak*; (Nog. *yumak* 'a riddle'); SW Az. *yumağ*; Osm., Tkm. *yumak*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Chr. *Ü I 8, 5* (ol); Civ. *karba tübi yumğaku* 'a lump of *karba* root' *II I 162*; o.o. *II II 31, 106-8* (uvşak); **Xak. XI** *yumğak al-mudahracul-mudawar* 'globular or round' of anything, hence in the language of Uğ 'coriander seed' (*al-kuzbara*) is called *yumğak tana*; *Kaş. III 44* (see *tana*): *xiv Muh. kubba ğazal* 'a ball of thread' *yumak Mel. 60, 12*; *Rif. 159*; *Çağ. xv ff. yumak kalafai* *nax ditto San. 346v. 18*; **Kip. xiv** *yumak al-xaytu'l-mulaffaz bal'duhu 'alā ba'd mudawaraw* 'thread rolled into a ball' *Id. 98*; *xv hawāya* 'a coil' *yumak Tuh. 13a. 1. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.*

S *yamğur* See *yağmur*.

### Tris. YMG

D *yomğıgun* Hap. leg.; Collective f. of *yomğri*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (all the Buddhas and Bodhisattvas) *birgerü yığılıp yomğıgun kelip* 'being gathered in one place and coming in a mass' *USp. 59, 10*.

D *yamağlıg* P.N./A. fr. *yamağ*; 'patched'; s.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Xak. XI** *yamağlıg ton* 'a patched (*muraddam*) garment' *Kaş. III 49*; **Kip. xv** *muraqqa* 'patched' *yamawlı Tuh. 34b. 2*.

D *yamağlık* A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *yamağ*; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI** *yamağlık böz* 'a patch (*ruq'a*) of cotton cloth' (etc.), designed for use as a gusset (or gore, *al-baniqa*) *Kaş. III 51*; **Kip. xv** (as an example of Suff. -lik) *al-mu'add li'l-tarqi* 'something designed for patching' *yamalik Tuh. 50a. 5*.

### Tris. V. YMG-

D *yumğakla-* Den. V. fr. *yumğak*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. (take various ingredients, grind them and knead them with honey, and) it *bur[ni]çca yumğaklap* 'roll them into pills the size of a rose-hip' *TT VII 22, 13-14*; **Kip. xv** *kabbaba* 'to wind into a ball' *yumakla- Tuh. 31b. 3*.

D *yumğaklan-* Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *yumğakla-*. **Xak. XI** *yumğaklandı*; *ne:p* 'the thing was round or spherical' (*tadawwara . . . wa tadahraca*) *Kaş. III 116* (*yumğaklanu:r, yumğaklanma:k*).

### Dis. YML

D *yamlıg* (*yamliğ*) Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **I yam**. **Xak. XI** *yamlıg köz* *al-'aynu'l-qadiya* 'an eye with a piece of dust in it'; originally *yamliğ Kaş. III 42*.

*yamla:n* 'the jerboa'(?); one of several animal names ending in -*lan*; as such Hap. leg., but survives metathesized in (NC Kzx. at *jalman* 'hamster'): NW Başkir *yalman*; Kk. (?Tkm.) *yalaman*; SW Tkm. *yalman*, see *Sheherbak*, p. 151. **Xak. XI** *yamla:n naw' mina'l-cirād* 'a kind of large rat' *Kaş. III 37*; *xiv Muh. (?)* (*al-yarbu'*) *ğeleñü* (*kele:ğli*); *al-fa'ru'l-barri* 'field mouse' *yalama:n* (*sic*) *Rif. 177*; **Kip. XIII** *al-yarbu'* 'jerboa' (also field mouse) *yalman Hou. 11, 13*; also used as a P.N. *do. 30, 4*; *xiv yalman al-yarbu' Id. 97*; *Bul. 10, 9*; *xv cārbū* (*sic*) *yalman Tuh. 11b. 7*.

### Dis. V. YML-

D *yamal-* Pass. f. of *yama-*; 'to be patched' and the like. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI ton yamaldı**: 'the garment (etc.) was patched' (*ruq'a*) *Kaş. III 82* (*yamalur, yamalma:k*); *Çağ. xv ff. yamal- pına wa wuşla şudan* 'to be patched' *San. 337r. 16*.

D *yumul-* Pass. f. of **I yum-**, q.v.; 'to be shut'. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI bu er ol közli: yümülge:n** (*sic*) 'this man's eyes are constantly shut and closed in sleep' (*yandamm* (MS. *yandam*) *tafahu wa toğdi* (MS. *toğşi*) *wa tasin*) *Kaş. III 55*; n.m.c.: *KB 5674* (*\*ékkile-*); *Çağ. xv ff. yumul-* (spelt *bar-ham nihāda şudan* 'to be shut', of the eyes or mouth *San. 346r. 15* (quon.)); **Kip. xiv** (*yumak közli*: 'with eyes shut'; and one says allusively of death) *közli: yumuldu*: 'his eyes were closed' (*ğumıdat*) *Id. 98*; **Osm. xiv** to **xvi yumul-** ('of the eyes) to close; to crouch, cower', and the like; in a few texts *TTS I 849*; *II 1076*; *III 827*; *IV 906* (in the meaning 'to come together, assemble', if this translation can be confirmed, it should be transcribed as *yomul-*, presumably cognate to *yomit-*, etc.).

D *yamla-* Den. V. fr. **I yam**; pec. to *Kaş. Xak. XI ol *evin yamladı*: *hawwaqa baytahu wa kannasahu* 'he swept out (Hend.) his house' (i.e. removed the dust) *Kaş. III 310* (*yamlar, yamla:ma:k*); *közüm yaşın yamladı*: 'ālaca qadā 'ayni bi-ru'yatihī 'he cleared out the piece of dust in my eye with his glance' *III 84, 24*.*

D *yamlat-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *yamla-*. **Xak. XI** ol *evin yamlatı*: 'he gave orders for his house to be swept' (*bi-tahwiç*) and it was swept *Kaş. II 356* (*yamlatu:r, yamlat-ma:k*).

D (S) *yimlen-* (imlen-) Hap. leg.?.; Refl. f. of *imle-*. **Xak. XI KB** (when one sees this beautiful face one is honoured) *köñül açtur anda bu cān yimlenür* 'one's heart is gladdened then and one's soul is beckoned' 2465.

D **yamlaş-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **yamla:-**. **Xak.** x1 ol **ağar** ev **yamlaşdı**: 'he helped him to sweep out (*fi tahviq*) his house' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 105 (**yamlaşu:r**, **yamlaşma:k**).

D **yumluş-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **yumul:-**; note the back vowels. **Xak.** x1 **közle:r** **yumluşdı**: 'the eyes shut' (*ağdat*) *Kaş.* III 105 (**yumluşu:r**, **yumluşma:k**).

## Dis. YMN

**yama:n** 'bad, evil', and the like, of persons and things. Not traceable earlier than x1, and, unlike **yavla:k**, **yavız**, w. no other shade of meaning. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. Civ. (of an omen) **yaman** 'it is bad' *TT VII* 29, 6-22 (a late text; *yaman* in *USp.* 22, 47 is a misreading of **yeme**): *xiv Chin-Uyğ. Dict.* 'bad' **yaman**; 'a wicked man' **yaman kişi** *Ligeti* 280; *R III* 301: **Xak.** x1 **yama:n al-radi** 'wicked, bad' of anything; **yama:n:l.g.** ('abad disease') *al-cudām* 'elephantiasis' *Kaş.* III 30; *xiv Muh. mudbir* 'in a bad state' (opposite to 'good' **yaxşı:**) **yaman** *Mel.* 18, 7; 54, 3; *Rif.* 97, 150; *adbar* 'in a worse state' **yama:nrak** 18, 7; 97; *afsada* 'to do mischief' **yama:n işle-** 104 (only); *intaħasa* 'to be unfortunate, distressed' **yama:n bol-** 105 (margin, only): *Çağ.* xv ff. **yaman bad wa zabūn** 'bad, weak' *San.* 337v. 4 (quott.); and in Mong. 'goat', i.e. Sec. f. of 1 **imğa:**: **Xwar.** XIII(?) **yaman** (1) (of an animal) 'vicious' *Oğ.* 24; (2) (of a battle) 'violent, bloody' *do.* 165, 303; *xiv yaman* 'bad', common in several shades of meaning *Quth* 66; *MN* 100, etc.; *Nahc.* 8, 14; 16, 2; 286, 16 etc.; **Kom.** xiv 'bad, evil' **yaman CCI**, *CCG*; *Gr.* 112 (quotts.; common): **Kip.** XIII *al-radi* (opposite to 'good' **eygli:/key**) **yama:n** (**iyawuz**) *Hou.* 25, 10; *xiv yaman al-sirr* 'bad' *İd.* 98; a.o. 74 (**kılık**): xv if you are surprised at someone's bad behaviour (*man qabaha sıratuhu*) you say **ne yaman kişi: dir bu:** *Kav.* 17, 17; *al-wahş* 'wild, savage', *al-radi*', and, of a man, *al-naħas* 'unfortunate, distressed' are **yaman do.** 23, 9; a.o. 60, 5 (opposite to 'good' **yaxşı:**); *wahş yaman Tuh.* 38b. 2; a.o.o.: **Osm.** xiv **yaman** 'bad', often in contrast with **eyül/yaxşı**; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 776; *II* 988; *III* 761; *IV* 834.

## Dis. V. YMN-

D **yama:n-** Refl. f. of **yama:-**; s.i.s.m.l., sometimes as Pass. **Xak.** x1 er **to:nin yamandı:** (*sic*) 'the man commissioned the patching (*raq'*) of his garment' *Kaş.* III 85 (**yama:nur**, **yama:nmak**; *sic*).

D **yumun-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **yum:-**; the Infin. is either *-ma:k* altered to *-me:k* or vice versa, prob. the first. **Xak.** x1 ol **köz:zin** (VU) **yumundi:** 'he pretended to shut (*yüğdi*) his eyes' *Kaş.* III 86 (**yumunur**, **yumunma:k?**).

## Dis. YMR

(D) **yumur** basically 'something round, globular, coiled'; **heñçe** 'the bowels', esp. of

an animal. Intrans. Dev. N. fr. 2 \***yum-**. Survives in one or both meanings in NE Tur. **yumur:** NC *Kır. Jumur*; Kzx. *Jumir*: NW *Kk. Jumur*; *Kırım yumur R III* 577; another cognate word **yumru** and the like s.i.s.m.l. in the first meaning. Cf. **yumurla:-**, etc. **Xak.** x1 **yumur** (MS. *y.mur*) *al-mimrağa fi'l-ħayawan* 'the bowels, or caecum, of an animal' *Kaş.* III 9; *Kıp.* xv *infaha* 'an animal's stomach', and 'rennet' (*maya* 'rennet') **yumur Tuh.** 5a. 4.

D **yumruk** See **yıdruk**.

## Dis. V. YMR-

**yémir-** 'to smash, uproot', and the like; s.i.s.m.l. in all groups except SE with the usual phonetic changes. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. Bud. **Atavakı** **yekniğ küvençliğ tağın yémireyn** 'I will shatter the demon **Atavaka's** mountain of pride' *TT X* 200-1; a.o. *Suv.* 602, 8-11 (2 to:ğ): **Xak.** x1 er **yığa:ç yémürdi:** 'the man uprooted (*qala'a*, MS. *qa'a'a*) the tree' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 69 (**yémürür**, **yémürme:k**); a second hand added **tomurdi:**, **tomurma:k** below the line, but 2 **tomur-**, q.v., has a different meaning; **bu su:v ol yığa:çığ yémürge:n** 'this water is constantly uprooting (*qalla'*) . . . *musta'sil*) trees'; also used of anything which uproots (*musta'sil*) *III* 54: *Çağ.* xv ff. **yémür- xarab kardan** 'to destroy', etc.; also pronounced **yümür- San.** 352r. 1 (quott.); reverse entry 346v. 7 (quotts.): **Xwar.** xiv **yémür-** 'to break down, crush' *Quth* 80: **Kip.** xiv **yümür- ada** (*inter alia*) 'to do violence' *İd.* 98: **xv marata** 'to flatten' **yümür- Tuh.** 35b. 7: **Osm.** xv, xvi **yümür-** 'to destroy'; in two texts *TTS I* 850; *II* 1076 (*yumur-*, mistranslated in I); **yık- yémir-** 'to destroy' *IV* 886 (*yimir-*).

D **yémüril-** Pass. f. of **yémir-**; 'to be smashed, uprooted', etc.; s.i.s.m.l. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. Bud. **bu ağız yémürilip** 'this (canal) mouth having been destroyed' *Suv.* 602, 14; a.o. *U IV* 40, 164-8 (**başguk**): *Çağ.* xv ff. **yémüril-/yémürüş- xarab şudan** 'to be destroyed', etc. *San.* 352r. 18 (quotts.); **yümüril-/yümürüş-** ditto, also pronounced **yémüril-/yémürüş-** 346v. 15 (quott.): **Kip.** xv **mamrüt** 'flattened' **yümürülmiş Tuh.** 34b. 6.

D **yamraş-** Caus. f. of \***yamra:-** which survives in NC **jamıra-** 'to crowd together vigorously', esp. of lambs when they are released to go to their mothers for a meal; the Caus. f. survives in both languages, but Kzx. **jamıras-** is noted only in *R IV* 63. **Xak.** x1 **kuzi: yamraşdı:** *ixtalaqal-sixäl ma'a'l-ni'ac* 'the lambs mingled with the ewes' *Kaş.* III 102 (verse; no Aor. or Infin.).

D **yémürüş-** Co-op. f. of **yémir-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 ol **ağar yığa:ç yémürüşdi:** 'he helped him to uproot (*fi qal'*) the tree' *Kaş.* III 103 (**yémürüşu:r**, **yémürüşme:k**): *Çağ.* xv ff. *San.* 346v. 15; 352r. 18 (**yémürül-**).

## Tris. YMR

(D) **yımirtğa/yumurtğa**: Preliminary note. *Kaş.* distinguishes carefully between **yımirtğa**: 'green vegetable' and **yumurtğa**: 'egg'. There is no other trace of such a word meaning 'green vegetable', but 'egg' is NE *Alt. yımirtka*; *Khak. nımirtxa*; *Tub. nımirtka*; *NW Kar. T. yımirtxa* R III 500; *ııırtxa* Kow. 194, and according to R III 500 *SW Az. yımirta* (but modern dicts. have *yumurta*). NE *Tuv. is çu:rğa*. Other languages have -u- -u-, but the -ğ- has become -k- in NC, SC, NW; *SW Osm. yumurta*; *Tkm. yumurtğa*; not noted in SE. **Yumurtğa**: is clearly cognate to **yumğa:k**, **yumur**, etc. in the sense of 'something round' and theoretically Dev. N. in -ğa: fr. \***yumurt-double Caus. f. of 2 \*yum-**.

(D)S) **yımirtğa**: Hap. leg. in this sense. **Xak. xı yımirtğa**: **ya:ş** w. *kasras* on the *yā*' and *mim* 'any soft vegetable' (*baql* (MS. *naql*?) *na'im*) like spinach or cauliflower, which does not have (deep) roots; and anything with green leaves (*xadr*) and cucumbers are called **yımirtğa**: *Kaş.* III 433.

(D) **yumurtğa**: 'egg'. Uyğ. VIII ff. 'Civ. tağıu yumurğasin (*sic*) 'a hen's egg' *H* I 60; tağıu yumurtğasinu 'the size of a hen's egg' *do.* 182; **Xak. xı yumurtğa**: 'the egg' (*bayd*) of a hen or other bird; and 'the testicle' (*xuşya*) of a man or other animal is called **yumurtğa**: *Kaş.* III 433; *xiv Muh. al-bayd yumurta*: *Meş.* 66, 1; *Rif.* 165; *Çağ.* xv ff. **yumurtğa** (spelt *bayda San.* 346v. 26 (quotn.)); *Oğuz/Kıp. xı Kaş.* II 313 (**yut-**); *Kom.* XIV 'egg' **yumurtka CCG**; *Gr.*: *Kıp. XIII al-bayd yumurtka*; *Tkm. yumurda*: *Hou.* 10, 15; *xiv yumurtğa* (MS. *yam-*) *al-bayd*, in the *Kitāb Beylik* w. -k- for -ğ- *Id.* 98; *al-bayd yumurtğa/yumurda* (MS. *yamurtğa:yamarda*) *Bul.* 8, 7; *xv ditto yumurta* (MS. *yam-*) *Kav.* 62, 18; ditto **yumrutka** *Tuh.* 7b. 5; *Osm.* *xiv to xvi* normally **yumurda** *TTS* I 849; *II* 1076; *III* 828; *IV* 906.

## Tris. V. YMR-

D **yumurla-**: Den. V. fr. **yumur**; Hap. leg., but *kattala* 'to knead (dough) into a ball' **yumurlat-** is noted as *Kıp. XIII* in *Hou.* 43, 11. **Xak. xı** (flocks and herds of sheep, camels, and horses) **yumurlayu**: **erkenin sütin sağar** 'he rounds them up (*yacma'uhā*) early in the day and milks them' *Kaş.* I 389, 17; n.m.e.

D **yumurlan-**: Refl. f. of **yumurla-**; pec. to *Kaş.*; the second quotn. in a grammatical passage is not described as *Oğuz*. **Oğuz xı sü**: **yumurlandi**: 'the army (etc.) assembled' (*ictama'a*) *Kaş.* III 114 (no Aor. or Infin.); a.o. *II* 270, 2.

## Dis. V. YMS-

D **yémsin-** (d-) Hap. leg.; *Simulative Refl.* Den. V. fr. 2 **yém**. **Xak. xı er aş yemsindi**:

'the man pretended to eat (*ya'kul*) the food but did not actually eat it' *Kaş.* III 109 (**yem-sinür**, **yemsinme:k**).

## Dis. YMŞ

D **yémış** (d-) 'fruit'; an unusual Dev. Conc. N. in -miş fr. *ye-*. A l.-w. in Hungarian, presumably via Proto-Bulgar, as *gyümölcs* (pronounced *dyümöl*), which indicates an original d-. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, but in NE 'food, fodder'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **yémış** (so spelt) 'fruit' *TT VII K.4*; o.o. *PP* 72, 8; 79, 4-6 (as-); *U II* 61, 6-7 (1 tüš); *Civ.* (in a list of offerings; flowers) **yémış** (milk, wine, beer). *TT VII* 25, 13; (seven kinds of) **tüş yémış** 'fruit (Hend.)' *do.* 28, 42; **Xak. xı yémış** (MS. *yemiş* but after **yumuş**, so **yémış**) *al-fawākih* 'fruit', a generic term but normally used of tree fruit (*hamlu'l-aşcar*) *Kaş.* III 12; o.o. usually spelt **yémış/yémiş** and translated *al-tamar* 'fruit' *I* 251 (evdin-), 415 (körpe); *II* 12 (biş-), 95 (térış-), 146 (térin-), etc.: *XIII(?) Tef. yémış* 'fruit' 151; *Çağ.* xv ff. **yémış umüm fawākih** 'fruit' in general *San.* 352r. 28; **Xwar.** *xiv yémış* 'fruit' *Qutb* 78; *Kom.* *xiv* 'fruit' **yemış CCI, CCG**; *Gr.* 121 (quotns.): *Kıp.* *XIII al-fākihā wa'l-tamar muḥlaqa(n)* ('in general') **ye:miş Hou.** 7, 13; *xiv yémış al-fākihā*, and in the *Kitāb Beylik al-tamar Id.* 98; *xv muḥlaq'ul-fākihā yemış Kav.* 63, 7; *Tuh.* 28a. 7; 85b. 13.

(D) **yumuş** Dev. N. fr. 2 \***yum-**; lit. something like 'circulating'; originally 'an errand', but survives w. the broader meaning of 'a task, a piece of work' (practically syn. w. **I ıış**) in NC *Kır. Jumuş*; *Kzx. Jumis*; SC *Uzb. yumuş*; *NW Kk. jumis*; *Kaz. yomış*; *SW Tkm. yumuş*. Cf. **yumuşçı**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **işke yumuşka bardaçı bolsar** 'if he is going to a task or on an errand' *TT VII* 40, 54; **Xak. yumuş al-risāla bayna'l-raculayn** 'an errand between two men' (etc.); and it is permissible to call 'an angel' (*al-malak*) **yumuşçı**: because *al-malak* is derived fr. *al-alīk* (that is *al-risāla*); the Turks as a whole (*qātibata(n)*) do not know the word *al-malak Kaş.* III 12; a.o. *I* 484 (birtem): *Kıp. xiv yumuş al-hāca* 'a necessary task' *Id.* 98; *Osm.* *xiv to xvi yumuş* 'errand, task', sometimes in association w. **I ıış**; in several texts; **yumuş oğlanı** translating *Pe. parvāna* 'messenger'; ditto *TTS* I 850; *II* 1076; *III* 828; *IV* 906.

D **yumşa:k** (?**yımşa:k**) Dev. N./A. fr. **yumşa:**; 'soft' in a wide range of concrete and abstract applications. Occurs six times (three excluding duplicates) in *Türkü*, spelt *y<sup>2</sup>ımkh/y<sup>2</sup>mkak*, both representing **yımşak** which was prob. the original vocalization. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Türkü* *viri* (the Chinese people's words are sweet, i.e. conciliatory) **ağrı: yımşak** 'and their valuable (gifts) are soft' (i.e. luxurious) *I S* 5, *II N* 4 (2 a:-f-); two o.o.: *viii* ff. *Man. M III* 22, 3-5 (ii) (étiglig): Uyğ. VIII ff.

Man.-A (certain divine beings can be recognized by five signs; first) **yumşakin** 'by their softness' (i.e. benevolence; secondly their ruthlessness, etc.) *MI* 24, 9: Bud. **yumşak** is common, e.g. [ya]lğan yumşak savın 'by deceitful mild words' *U III* 8, 14; yağlıg yumşak köz 'a moist soft eye' *TT X* 437; bürtgeli yumşak iki emiğleri 'her two breasts soft to touch' *do.* 445; o.o. *TT VIII G* 58 (ēlīgīg); *U II* 24, 2 (ōgla:ğu); *III* 15, 11 (ōtle:-); 17, 14 (bürtüg-lüg); 38, 3-4 (bürtül-); 73, 15-16 (ōpūdün) etc.: Civ. **yumşak böz** 'soft cotton cloth' *USp.* 72, 1; 91, 8; (take various ingredients and) **yumşak sokup** 'crush them to a pulp' *TT VII* 22, 12; *H I* 131, etc.; o.o. *do.* 55 (ōgl:-); *TT I* 178 (yılıg): **Xak.** xi **yumşak:k** 'soft' (al-layyin) of anything *Kaş.* *III* 44; four o.o. translated al-layyin or al-raxw 'soft': *KB* sözl **yumşak erdl** 'his words were mild' 464; a.o. 703: XIII(?) *At.* (a snake is) **yokamakka yumşak** 'soft to pick up' 214; a.o. 216 (azıl-); *Tef.* **yumşak** 'soft' (concrete and abstract) 163: xiv *Muh.* al-na'im 'soft' (opposite to 'hard' lriğ) **yumşak Mel.** 56, 7; *Rif.* 154; al-raxw **yumşak** (in margin **yumşak**) 154 (only); a.o. 114 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **yumşak narm** 'soft' *San.* 346v. 24: **Xwar.** XIII **yumşakrak** 'softer' *Ali* 19: xiv **yumşak** 'soft' *Qutb* 86; *Nahc.* 105, 12; 210, 10: **Kip.** XIII al-na'im min kull şay' wa huwa'l-raxw (opposite to 'hard' lri) **yumşak Hou.** 26, 17; al-raxw wa huwa'l-na'im (opposite to 'solid, firm' kati) **yumşak do.** 28, 1: xiv **yumşak al-na'im**, in the *Kitāb Beylik al-raxw Id.* 98: xv **nā'im yumşak (sic)** *Tuh.* 36b. 9; from **yumşak, yumşa-** 84a. 10.

İD **yémşen** n.o.a.b.; perhaps an unusual Den. N. fr. **yémış**; cf. **yavişgu.** **Xak.**(?) xi **yémşen** 'the name of a wild fruit (*tamar barri*) which grows in the Kıpçak country' *Kaş.* *III* 37: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yémışen** 'a red-coloured fruit like a wild cherry (*ālūbālū*)' called in *Pe. gūmaç(?)* and in *Ar. za'rūr* ('medlar'); a note on its medicinal value follows *San.* 352r. 28.

#### Dis. V. YMŞ-

D 1 **yamaş-** Co-op. f. of **yama-**; s.i.s.m.l. like **yama-**. **Xak.** xi ol aḡar to:n **yamaşdı**: 'he helped him to patch (*fi raq*) the garment' (etc.); also used for competing *Kaş.* *III* 75 (**yamaşur**, **yamaşma:k**).

S(E) 2 **yamaş-** (**yamiş-**) See **mayış-**.

D **yumşa-** (?**yimşa-**, see **yumşa:k**) 'to be soft' (lit. or metaph.). Den. V. fr. \***yumuş**, which can hardly be the word listed above, but survives in *Çuv. çamāl (syāmāl)* 'light (in weight), easy, quick-witted' *Ash.* *XIII* 26. S.i.s.m.l. **Yumşa-/yumşa-** 'to send on an errand' occurs in *Xwar.* XIII(?) *Oğ.* and s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xi **yumşadı**: **ne:n** 'the thing was (or became) soft' (*lāna*) *Kaş.* *III* 306 (**yumşar:r**, **yumşama:k**): *KB* (their hearts hardened) **yumşadı till** 'but their tongues softened' 6484; a.o. 4098 (**torku**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **yumşa-/yumşal-** **narm sudan** 'to be

soft' *San.* 346r. 26 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiv **yumşa-/yumşan-** 'to be, or become, soft' *Qutb* 86: **Kip.** xv *lāna wa na'ama yumşa-Tuh.* 39a. 6.

D **yumşat-** Caus. f. of **yumşa-**; 'to soften (something *Acc.*)', in a concrete or abstract sense. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xi ol terl: **yumşattu**: 'he tanned (*dabağa*) the hide'; and one says ol katıg **ne:n**: **yumşattu**: 'he softened (*layyana*) the hard thing'; and ol er sō:zūg **yumşattu**: 'that man spoke rapidly' (i.e. indistinctly, *hadrama'l-kalām*); also used when he memorized (*hadğa*) the Koran and learnt it by heart (*hafızahu*, i.e. read it to himself in a low voice) *Kaş.* *II* 354 (**yumşatu:r**, **yumşatma:k**): xiv *Muh.* *layyana yumşa:t-Mel.* 30, 13; *Rif.* 114; *na'ama* (?na'ama 'to soften') **yumşat-** 30, 13; 116 (adding *wa lāna*): **Çağ.** xv ff. **yumşat-** Caus. f.; **narm kardan** 'to soften' *San.* 346v. 5 (quotn.): **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Qutb* facsimile 109r. 10: **Kip.** XIII *layyana yumşat-* (MS. *yumşut-*) *Hou.* 43, 13.

#### Tris. YMŞ

D **yumuşçı**: N.A.S. fr. **yumuş**; originally 'one who runs errands, messenger'. Survives only(?) in NW Kar. T. **yumuşçu** 'workman' *R III* 581, *Kow.* 205; in a few languages replaced by Turco-Pe. **yumuşkār.** **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. (the 74 *vajrakula*) **yumuşçı tapıgıçlar** 'messengers and servants' *U II* 72, 3-4 (ii): **Xak.** xi *Kaş.* *III* 12 (**yumuş**); n.m.e.: *KB* ölümün **yumuşçı ig ol aşnısı** 'disease is the first messenger from death' 4618; a.o. 5955: **Kip.** xiv **yumuşçı: al-ğulāmu'l-mutaşarraf fi'l-hāca** 'a servant entrusted with a necessary task' *Id.* 98; **Osm.** xiv **yumuşçı** (rhyming w. işçi) 'servant' (? , rather than 'messenger') *TTS I* 850.

S **yumuşğa**: See **yavişgu.**

D **yémışlik** (d-) A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **yémış**; 'orchard' and the like. S.i.s.m.l. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.-A M I** 14, 9 (bark); **Man.** yiparlıg **yémışlikligiz** 'your fragrant orchard' *M III* 25, 11-12 (ii).

Dyémışsiz (d-) Priv. N./A. fr. **yémış**; of a tree 'bearing no fruit'. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xi *KB* 2455 (**iğaç**): XIII(?) *At.* 324 (ōrte:-).

#### Tris. V. YMŞ-

D **yumşaklan-** Refl. Den. V. fr. **yumşa:k**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi ol maḡa: **yumşaklandı**: *talāyana li'l-racul (sic*, implying er for ol) *wa tamallağa wa xaḡa'a* 'the man was kind to me and flattered and soothed me' *Kaş.* *III* 116 (**yumşaklanur**, **yumşaklanma:k**).

Dyémışlen- (d-) Refl. Den. V. fr. **yémış**; pec. to *Kaş.*(?). **Xak.** xi yığa:ç **yémışlendi**: 'the tree bore fruit' (*aṡmarat*) *Kaş.* *III* 114 (**yémışlenür**, **yémışlenme:k**); o.o. *II* 269, 24; *III* 196 (**ka:tlan-**).

## Dis. YMZ

**yamuz** 'the groin'; one of several words for parts of the body ending in *-z*. Survives only(?) in NE Tob. **yamuz/yambuz** 'groin' *R III* 309. Cf. **kaşığ**; there is no widely distributed word for 'groin'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. **yamızda meğ bolsar** 'if a man has a mole on his groin' *TT VII* 37, 2-3; (of a magical sign) **yomuz** (*sic?*) **üze urğu** 'he must put it on the groin' *do.* 41, 7; **Xak. XI yamız cāmbayı'l-āna wa ru'usu'l-zarıkayn min bāfin** 'the two sides of the pubes and the inner (side) of the heads of the hip-bones' *Kaş. III* 10.

1) **yumuz** (?**yumız**) Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. fr. 2 **\*yum-**; lit. 'round, globular', or the like. **Xak. XI yumuz** (MS. *yumi/uz*) or *al-raculil'-hulturil'-samın* 'a short, stout, fat man' *Kaş. III* 10.

## Tris. YMZ

**PUD yumuzuğluğ** this word, which forms part of the name of a constellation (astrological rather than astronomical), occurs in all three MSS. of this passage and is so transcribed in *TT VI*; but it is more likely to be **yumuşuğluğ** P.N./A. fr. a Dev. N. fr. **\*yumuş-**, Co-op. f. of **I yum-**, in which *çāse* some meaning like 'having the (power) to shut' might be inferred. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (after the names of six planets and before four major constellations) **yumuşuğluğ beş türlüğ toprak erkliğı** 'the five kinds of . . . rulers of the earth' *TT VI* 93-4 (the Chinese original, which has merely 'five earth spirits', gives no guidance).

## Mon. YN

**ya:n** originally an anatomical term 'the hip'; hence more generally 'the side, flank' of the body, or in other contexts. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, but now usually used w. Poss. Suff.s meaning 'beside' or, more loosely, 'in the possession of'. As Ar. *al-cānb* means both 'hip' and 'side' the exact meaning of the word when so translated is uncertain. Cf. **yamız, yançuk**. **Türkü VIII T II** (?; *öjdün*); **yantakı: do.** 26 (2 to:ğ); Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *TT X* 446 (*yulınçğar*): Civ. (in a list of the positions of the soul on various days) **takıgu künde yanında bolur** 'on the Fowl Day it gets into the hip' *TT VII* 19, 11; o.o. *do.* 21, 8 (*uyut*); 25, 4 (*ağrı:-*); (in *USp.* 30, 9 *yan sıçısı* is a misreading of *yēr sıçısı*): **Xak. XI ya:n ru'usu'l-zarıkayn** 'the heads of the hip-bones'; and *al-warik* is also called **ya:n** *Kaş. III* 160; (the boy spills water and) **uluğ ya:nı: sinur** 'the grown man (slips up on it and) his hip-bone is broken' *II* 19, 16: XIII(?) **Tef. ya:n 'side'** (lit. and metaph.) 138: XIV **Muh.(?) al-warik ya:n başı: Rif.** 143: **Çağ. xv ff. yan taraf 'side'; bir yan 'on, or to, one side' Vel.** 400; **yan (I) saunt wa cāmb** 'direction, side' (quottn.): (2) **pahlū wa cānb** 'hip' (quottn.) *San.* 338v. 24: **Xwar. XIII yanlarınca** 'by their side' *Ali* 22: XIV **yan**

'side' (lit. and metaph.) and w. Poss. Suff.s is common *Quth* facsimile 66v. 19, 67f. 6, 75r. 5, etc.; *MN* 439; *Nahc.* 11, 17; 48, 6 etc.: **Kip. XIII** (under 'parts of the body') *al-cānb* 'hip' **ya:n** *Hou.* 21, 2: XIV **yan al-cānb** *Id.* 98: **xv** (under Adv.s. of Place) *ilā cāmbih* 'to your side, in your direction' **ya:mında: Kaş.** 36, 1; (under 'parts of the body') *al-cānb ya:n* *do.* 60, 18; *cānb ya:n* *Tuh.* 11a. 12; and (among Adv.s. of Place) 73b. 10; o.o. 13b. 12; 37a. 12.

**F ya:n** l.-w. fr. Chinese *yang* (*Giles* 12,854) which means both concretely 'a pattern, model' and abstractly 'kind, sort, manner'. Apparently survives in NE Alt. **ya:n R III** 57; **Tuv. çap** ('human) character or disposition; custom, habit'. In SW Osm. it became confused w. **ya:n** and e.g. in *Red.* 2190 is described as an alternative spelling. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **kşanti kılğuluk ya:nığ** 'the way to make confession' *Suv.* 100, 6-7; o.o. *do.* 95, 3; *U II* 41, 20 (*osuğ*); *Hüen-ts.* 126-30 (*birik-*), 2110-1 (*kib*): Civ. **el ya:nıncā** 'in accordance with the practice of the realm' *U R* 1, 5; 7, 5-6; 10, 7 etc.; a.o. *II I* 171 (*usak*): **Xak. XI ya:n** 'the prototype (or model, *markaz*) of a thing from which the measurements (*al-aqdār*) for something else are taken, and it is made in the same shape' ('*alā ha'yatihu*); hence one says **börk ya:nı** 'a model of a hat'; side flaps or a head-piece are cut out of paper or a spherical object is modelled out of clay, and the brocade of the hat is measured against it and cut out to match it; also used of the prototype of anything else *Kaş. III* 361: **KB ya:n** is common, e.g. **yıparlı biligli teji bir ya:nı** 'the values of musk and wisdom are of the same kind' 311; **kıki ya:nı** 'its character and habits' 344; (*Aytoldi* went about) **bu ya:n** 'in this way' 498; o.o. 569, 705, 815, 1934, 3581 (*yun-*): **Çağ. xv ff. ya:nla** (spelt) *mıl wa mānand* 'like' *San.* 339r. 18 (quotns.): **Xwar. XIV ya:n** 'model; manner' *Quth* 67: **Kip. XIV ya:n** (MSS. *von*) *al-haqq* (many meanings, here perhaps 'value') *Id.* 98 seems to belong here: **xv kamā** 'as, like' **ya:nla** *Tuh.* 31a. 8: **Osm. XIV, xv ya:n** 'shape, form, kind', and the like, often associated w. *Pe. rang* 'colour'; in four texts *TTS I* 819; *III* 800; *IV* 875 (transcribed *yeng*).

**yēn** 'the sleeve' (of a garment); s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Xak. XI yēn** (MS. *yey*, but entered between **yun** and **yin**) *al-kumm* 'a sleeve' *Kaş. III* 362; o.o. of **yēn** *II* 109 (*salıs-*), 187 (*saltur-*); **yēn** 233 (*sitğal-*): **KB yaka yēn tutar** 'seizes his collar or sleeve' 3541; a.o. 5974 (*çüğe*): XIII(?) **Tef. yēn 'sleeve'** 151: XIV **Muh. al-kumm yēn** *Mel.* 66, 14; *Rif.* 166: **Çağ. xv ff. yēn yey** . . . *āstin ma'nāsina* 'sleeve' *Vel.* 412 (quotns.); **yēn** (spelt) *āstin* *San.* 352v. 15: **Xwar. xiv ditto** *Quth* 80: **Kom. xiv 'sleeve' yēn** *CGI*; *Gr.*: **Kip. XIII al-kumm yēn** (unvocalized) *Hou.* 19, 1: XIV **yēn al-kumm** *Id.* 98: **xv kumm yēn** *Tuh.* 31a. 3: **Osm. XIV ff. yēn**, sometimes spelt **yēg**; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 819; *II* 1038; *III* 800; *IV* 874.



**1 yin** ('animal's) dung'. Survives only(?) as yin in some NE languages and SE Tar. *R III* 514; *Tuv. çin*. Cf. *kr:ğ*, *komuk*, *yundak*. **Xak.** *xı yin al-farî* 'dung'; hence one says *koy yini*: 'sheep's dung' *Kaş. III* 5.

**S 2 yin/yin** See *1n*.

**3 yin** a word of rather indefinite connotation; n.o.a.b. In some contexts it seems to mean 'the (human) body', in others 'a constituent part of the body', and in others 'the skin'. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud. eti yini* 'his flesh and skin (or limbs?)' *U III* 24, 6 (i) (*söglün-*); 30, 5; 78, 23; *TM IV* 254, 101; (the body (*etöz*) is said to be the body which comes into existence of its own accord) *beş törlüg yini yeme ken-tün bolmış ol tétir* 'its five kinds of constituent parts (i.e. head, arms, legs, etc.) are said to come into existence of their own accord' *TT VI* 448-9; (every hair) *altun öplüg yinilgide* 'on your golden-coloured body' *Sw.* 348, 1-2; a.o. *TT IV* 8, 68 (*ölüt*): **Xak.** *xı yin badanı'l-insân* 'a man's body' *Kaş. III* 145; twelve o.o., in seven translated *al-badan* or *al-casad* 'body', elsewhere usually *al-cild* 'skin'; in *III* 278, 14 *et yin* is translated *abdân'l-nâs wa luhümuhum* 'people's bodies and flesh'; see *I* 179 (*alar-*), 217 (*ürper-*), 261 (*emrit-*), 275 (*emri-*), 315 (*erkeklen-*), 463, 12 (*emriş-*); *III* 109 (*yigren-*).

*yıg* (ʔor *yén*) 'nasal mucus' or the like; n.o.a.b., but cf. *yipe:d-*, *yipdegüi*. Cf. *lésp*. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud.* (demons) *yig aşıllıglar* 'who eat mucus' *U II* 66, 43; **Xak.** *xı yig al-muxâf* 'mucus' *Kaş. III* 362; a.o. *III* 326 (*yipe:d-*): *xiv Muh. al-muxâf yig* *Mel.* 46, 14; *Rif.* 140 (*MS. bi:y*).

**VU?F 1 yon** pec. to **Uyg.**; the contexts suggest some such meaning as 'efficacy' of medical remedies. Prob. a l.-w. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud.* (in an exposition of the diseases most prevalent in the various seasons and the appropriate remedies for them; one must give their drugs, without interrupting the series, in these seasons) *yaragınca yonınca* 'according to their value and efficacy (?)' *Sw.* 590, 8; (when one is fully familiar with these diseases and their causes, one must administer remedies) *igke yaraşı yonınca* 'according to their efficacy for treating the disease' *do.* 592, 12; (let him give a remedy and cure the disease) *otların yonınca* 'according to the efficacy of the (various) remedies' *do.* 593, 6.

**VU?F 2 yo:n** n.o.a.b.; certainly an Adj. and perhaps a foreign ethnical name, though it would prob. be fanciful to take it as a corruption of Sanskrit *yavana* 'Ionian, Greek'. As might be expected there is no native Turkish word for 'peacock'; modern languages use l.-w.s, usually Ar. *tâ'ûs* (which has even found its way into Mong. as *to'os/toğos*) or Russian *paulin*. **Xak.** *xı yon kuş al-tâ'ûs*; *yon arık* the name of a summer station (*muştâf*) near *Bala:sa:ğun* *Kaş. III* 144; a.o. *I* 331 (*kuş*).

**1 yuq** (ñ-) properly 'wool', but in a limited area in the early period 'cotton', and in some modern languages also 'feathers'. A First Period l.-w. in Mong. as *nunğusun* (-sun) Mong. Suff.; *Haenisch* 120; *Studies*, p. 234). S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE where *tük* (*tü*;) is used instead; SE *Türki yuq*: NC Kir., Kzx. *jün*: SC Uzb. *yuq*: NW Kk. *jün*; Kaz. *yon*; Kumyk, Nog. *yun*: SW Az. *yun*; Osm., Tkm. *yün*. The forms w. -ü- prob. arose fr. some confusion w. *yü:ğ* properly 'feathers', but used for 'wool' in some modern languages. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud. PP* 2, 3 (1 *çığay*); 13, 2-3 (*tarr:*-) (as *yuq* is mentioned in association w. hemp and could be cultivated, the meaning is no doubt 'cotton'; as the Turks prob. first came into contact with cotton fairly late in their history, the use of this word for it is quite understandable): **Xak.** *xı yuq al-şüf wa'l-wabar ma'a(n)* both 'wool' and '(camel or goat's) hair' *Kaş. III* 361; twelve o.o., all spelt *yuq* and translated *al-şüf* except once *al-şar* 'hair': *KB tonum koy yuq* 'my clothing is sheep's wool' 4767; a.o. 4442 (*azar*): **Argü.**, **Yağma.**, **Karluk** *xı yuq al-quñ* 'cotton' *Kaş. III* 362: *xiii* (?) *Tef. yuq* 'wool' 167 (*yüü*): *xiv Rbg.* (Adam and Eve) *yuq éğirdiler* 'span wool' *R III* 596; *Muh. al-şüf yun* *Mel.* 67, 13 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. *yuq* (spelt) *par-i tıyür wa paşm-i haywânât* 'feathers, wool' *San.* 347r. 11 (quotn.): **Kom.** *xiv* 'hair' *yun*; 'wool, feathers' *yuq CCI*; **Gr.**: **Kıp.** *xiii al-şüf yuq* *Hou.* 15, 4; *xiv yuq al-şüf*; in the *Kıtab Beylik yuq al-riş* 'feathers' *İd.* 98; *al-riş yun* *Bul.* 12, 6; *xv riş yuq* (in margin in second hand *tüg*) *Tuh.* 16b. 13; *şar* 'hair' (saş/kipik/) *yun* (with şüf written below in second hand) zob. 5; (Osm. see *yüg*).

**2 yuq** *Hap.* leg.; perhaps a l.-w. fr. Chinese. **Xak.** *xı yuq* 'lumps(?) of meat (*lahm gudadı*) attached to the lungs', eaten by women but not men *Kaş. III* 361.

#### Mon. V. YN-

**1 yan-** 'to turn back' (Intrans.) and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NW w. the usual phonetic changes. **Türküviii** (the Kırkız people submitted and) *yantımız* 'we turned back'... **kırkızdı: yantımız** 'we turned back from the Kırkız' *T* 28-9; a.o. *T* 37 (and see **3 yan-**): **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Man.-A* (they took a stone and threw it at *Zruş Burxan*) *ol taş* [one word lost] *olarğaru yantı* 'that stone (stopped?) and turned back on them' (and wounded their heads) *Man.-uig. Frag.* 400, 10-11: *Chr. yana yanıp* 'come back (to me) and' *U* 16, 2: *Bud. kutundın yanmaksız evirlimeksız erür* ('that man) is not destined to turn back from his blessed state or revolve (in the cycle of rebirths)' *U II* 40, 102-3: *Civ. TT VII* 28, 6 (*esen*); *do.* 55 (*asığlıg*); *USp.* 3, 6 (*kaçtur-*); 32, 18; 63, 4: **Xak.** *xı er yo:ldın yandı:* 'the man turned back (or returned(?), *raca'a*) from the journey' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 64 (*prov. (2 su:n)*), verse (*uğra:ğ*); followed by **2, 3, 4 yan-**): *KB yaşık yandı bolğay* 'the sun will have returned again' 66; (a thing which has risen)

**énişke yanar** 'turns back into a decline' 1050; (the day which you have spent) **yana yanğu ermez** 'will not come back again' 1240: XIII(?) *Tef. yan-* 'to turn back' 139: XIV *Rhğ.* 236r. 21 (uğra:); *Muh.* (?) *raca'a yan-* *Rif.* 109 (*Mel.* 26, 9 dön-): *Çağ.* xv ff. *yan-* (-dñ) *dön-* 'to turn back' *Vel.* 400 (quoton.); *yan-* . . . (2) *bar gaştan* 'to turn back, return' *San.* 337v. 8 (quotons.): *Xwar.* XIV *yan-* 'to turn back, return' *Qutb* facsimile 80r. 12, 88v. 8; *Nahc.* 323, 3; *Kom.* XIV *yan-* 'to turn away from . . . to . . .' *CCG*; *Gr.* 112 (quoton.).

D) 2 **yan-** Refl. f. of \**ya-*-, cf. 3 **yak-**, 1 **yal-**; 'to burn, blaze up', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE w. the usual phonetic changes. **Kip.** XI (after 3 **yan-**) **o:t yandı**: 'the fire burnt brightly' (*adā'at*); alternative form of *yal-* (*uğaf'i'l-lām*) in the *Kip.* language *Kaş.* III 65 (4 **yan-** follows): (*Xak.*) XIV *Muh.* *ıdrām'u'l-nār* 'of a fire, to burn' *yan:mak Mel.* 35, 14; *Rif.* 121; *ittaqada* 'to burn brightly' *yan-* (?); *MS.* *yala:n-* 102 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *yan-* (1) *sūxtan* 'to burn' *San.* 337v. 8 (quotons.): *Xwar.* XIII *yañ-* (*sic*) 'to blaze up' 'Alī 49: XIV *yan-* ditto *Qutb* 66; *Nahc.* 165, 11; *Kip.* XIV *yan-* *waqada* 'to burn brightly' *İd.* 99; *iştā'ala* 'to blaze up' *yan-* *Bul.* 33r.: XV *waqada yan-* *Tuh.* 38b. 5.

3 **yan-** 'to threaten (someone *Acc.*)'. Survives only(?) in NE Bar. *yani-* *R III* 85; 'NW Kaz. *yana-*; and the normal word for 'to threaten' is *korkit-*. **Türkü VIII** (I sent out long-distance patrols, I established a watch-tower at Arku:y (?) and) **yaniğma**: *yağı:ğ kelü: bilirtim* (stone much damaged, transcription not guaranteed) 'I came and reported (the approach of) the threatening enemy' *T 53*: *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.* *M II* 11, 21 (*igne-*): *Bud.* **yanar erpek** 'index finger' (an over-literal translation of Sanskrit *tarjani* 'index (lit. threatening) finger', instead of the usual *phr.* 1 **suk erpek**) *TT V* 8, 57; a.o. *do.* 12, 119-21 (*eğ-*): **Xak.** XI **beg anı yandı**: 'the *beg* (etc.) threatened him' *Kaş.* III 64 (followed by 2 **yan-**): *KB* (keep a guard on your tongue) *İllıy teğme künde başıñnt yanur* 'your tongue threatens your head (i.e. life) every day' 967: XIV *Muh.* *al-tahdid* 'to threaten' *yan:mak Mel.* 36, 1; *Rif.* 121: *Xwar.* XIV **başıñntı yanur** *Qutb* facsimile 52r. 9; *Kom.* XIV 'to threaten' *yan-* (or *yani-*?) *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XV *haddada yani-* (*sic*) *Tuh.* 38a. 6; *tawa'ada* 'to threaten' *yani-* *qob.* 12.

4 **yan-** 'to vomit'; *Kaş.* shows this as an alternative form of 4 **yantur-**; it is perhaps merely an extended meaning of 1 **yan-**. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI (after 2 **yan-**) **er yandı**: 'the man vomited' (*qa'a*) *Kaş.* III 65 (*yanar-*, *yanma:k*): *Xwar.* XIV **çeriğ kuşlar alıp kuşlarğa yandı** 'the army caught (so many) birds that they got sick of (eating) birds' *Qutb* 66.

**yañ-** 'to rout' or the like; as such n.o.a.b., but 1 **yañ-** may be a later f. **Türkü VIII** (the Oğuz washed us . . .) **anta: sançum yañdım** 'I

(the Türkü people let their feet waver) **oza: yaña: kelliğme: süs:n ağıt(t)ım** 'I rallied their army which was escaping in disorder' *II E* 31; (the Oğuz attacked us . . .) **süpüşdımiz teğri: yarlıkadı: yañdımız öğüzke: tüşdi: yañduk yolta: yeme: ölti:** 'we fought; heaven favoured us; we routed them; they fell into the river and died on the road of their rout' *T 16*; o.o. *I E* 23, *II E* 19 (*élet-*); *I E* 34; *T 41*—the word may occur as *yan-* in *Onğın 1*; the *y-* is not quite certain, but this meaning suits, and **yañ-** is likely to have been **yay-** earlier than **yañ-** which hardly suits the context. (Our ancestors . . .) **tört bulupığ etmiş yığmış yamış basmış** 'organized, assembled, routed, and suppressed the four quarters (of the world)'.  
**yeñ-** 'to conquer (someone *Acc.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. Cf. *ut-*. **Oğuz, Kip.** XI **er anı: yeñdi**: 'the man defeated him' (*ğalabahu*) over something (*fi say*) *Kaş.* III 391 (**yeñer**, **yeñmek**): *Çağ.* xv ff. **yeñ- mağlūb kardan wa mabhūt kardan** 'to conquer; to strike dumb' *San.* 352v. 1 (quotons.): *Kom.* XIV 'to conquer' **yeñ- CCI, CCG**; *Gr.* 122 (quotons.): **Kip.** XIV **ğalaba wa zafara wa qadara** 'to conquer, get the better of (someone)' *yen-* *Bul.* 67r.: *zafara wa ğalaba yeñ-* (*ju-*) *Tuh.* 24b. 1; *ğalaba* ditto 27a. 2.

**yon-** (*yo:n-*) originally perhaps 'to cut' rather generally; in Türkü it seems to mean vaguely 'to wound'; but s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes (SW Tkm. *yo:n-*, Osm. *yon-/yont-*) more specifically for 'to plane (wood); to carve (wood, stone, etc.)'. **Türkü VIII ff.** *Man.* *Chuas.* 88-9 (*ur-*): **Xak.** (however sharp a knife is) **öz sa:pın yonuma:s** (crasis of *yonu: uma:s*) 'it cannot cut (*qa'*) its own handle' *Kaş.* I 384, 25; n.m.e.: XIII(?) *Tef.* *yon-* 'to carve' (an idol) 162: *Çağ.* xv ff. **yon-** 'to carve' (or plane, *tarāşidan*) wood and the like; but 'to cut' (*tarāşidan*) hair, wool, and the like is **kirk-** *San.* 346v. 28; reverse entry 204r. 29 (**kirk-**): *Xwar.* XIV **yon-** 'to carve' (stone blocks, figures, etc.) *Qutb* 82: *Kom.* XIV 'to carve' *yon-* *CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kip.** XIV *yon- nahata wa barā* 'to carve or trim (wood)' *İd.* 99; *yo nahata yon-* *Tuh.* 37a. 10; *Osm.* XIV ff. **yon-**, translated *yont-*; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 84r.; *II* 1066; *III* 820; *IV* 897.

D **yon-** (*yun-*) Refl. f. of *yu-* 'to wash oneself'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes; often in extended forms like **ŞC Uzb.** **yuvın-**; **SW Az.** **yuyun-**; **Tkm.** **yuvun-**. **Türkü VIII ff.** *Man.* *M I 7*, 21 (**arıtın-**): **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** **bu yunguluk törög kilip yunzun arıtınzun** 'let him wash and purify himself carrying out the rules for washing oneself' *Suv.* 478, 19-20; o.o. *U II* 42, 31-2 (**arıtın-**); *TT VIII C.8* (**burna:ç**): **Civ.** **eçkü süti birle yunsar** 'if he washes himself with goat's milk' *TT VII* 23, 1; **Xak.** XI **er su:vdı: yundı**: 'the man washed himself (*ığtasala*) in water' *Kaş.* III 66 (Oğuz follows): *KB* **soñuk suvka yunmak anıñ yağı ol** 'it

is his habit to wash himself in cold water' 3581; o.o. 3584 (*katıg*), 5681, etc.: xiv *Muh. tağsala* 'to wash' (Intrans.) *yun-* *Mel.* 40, 19; *Rif.* 130: *Oğuz xi* (after *Xak.*) *er yundi*: 'the man performed the ritual ablutions' (*tawaqda'a*) *Kaş.* III 66 (*yuna:r*, *yunma:k*): *Xwar.* xiv *yun-* 'to wash oneself, perform the ritual ablutions' *Qutb* 86; *Nahc.* 10, 12; 44, 2; 243, 6-7; 266, 8; *Kom.* xiv *yun-* (or *yuwun-*?) 'to wash' (Intrans.) *CCG*; *Gr.* 130: *Kıp.* XIII *iğtasala yun-* (Imperat., in error, -*gil*) *Hou.* 37, 2; xiv ditto *Bul.* 29v.: xv ditto *yun-* *Kav.* 76, 4; (*şu koyun-*); in margin in second hand) *yun-* *Tuh.* 6a. 6; *yundum* 77b. 6; *Osm.* xiv to xvi *yun-*, less often *yuvun-* 'to wash' (Intrans.); in several texts *TTS I* 850; *II* 1077-80; *III* 826; *IV* 907-9.

S *yün-* See *ün-* (Türkü).

### Dis. YNA

D *yana*: Ger. fr. 1 *yan-*; fr. the earliest period used both (1) as an Adv. meaning 'again', esp. in such phr. as *yana: yan-* 'to turn back again'; (2) as a Conjunction 'and again', sometimes hardly more than 'and'. During the medieval period, and even earlier, perhaps influenced by *yeme*: which is almost syn., it became *yene* in some languages. It survives in SE *Türki yana/yéne/yene*: NC *Kır.* *jana*; Kzx. *jana/jenē*: SC *Uzb. yana*: NW *Kk. jene*; Kaz. *yane*; Kumyk *gene*; Nog. *yana*: SW *Az. yéne*; *Osm. gene/yéne*; *Tkm. yéne*. *Türkü* VIII ff. *Irkb* 44 (*tütin-*); *Man.* (anyone who says) *tertrü yana iğdeyü* 'perversely and falsely' *Chuas.* 135: *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A* (just as fire which arises from (friction with) wood) *yana iğacağ örteyür* 'thereupon burns the wood' *M I* 7, 3; similar o.o. *do.* 8, 7 etc.: *Man.* similar phr. *M I* 18, 6 (j); *Chr. U I* 6, 2 (*yan-*): *Bud. yana* 'again; and' is common; in *TT VIII* spelt *yna*: in *E.48*, *yne*: in *G.22*, and *yine*: in *K.10*; in *U II* 88, 79 *yéne* and in *U IV* 50, 128; *TT X* 17, 358 *yene ök*; it usually begins the sentence and means 'and again', sometimes in the phr. *yeme (VU) yana* or (*VU*) *yana yeme*, but sometimes follows an Adv., e.g. *kén (VU) yana* 'and then later' *TT IV* 4, 5: *Civ. yne*: 'again' *TT VIII L.16*, 46; (*VU*) *yana* 'and again' often begins a sentence in *H I*: *Xak. xi yana*: (prob. so pronounced) a Particle meaning *tāniya(n)* 'for a second time, again'; hence one says *yana: keldi: cā'a tāniya(n) Kaş.* III 26; (misplaced in a section for words with -y- as the second consonant, 7a later addition) *yana*: a Particle connoting 'return' (*al-rac'a*); hence one says *yana: keldim rac'a'tu wa ci'tu tāniya(n) III* 170; eight o.o. translated 'and, then, again': *KB yana* 'and, and then' is common 171, 234, 341, etc.; 'again' 1240 (1 *yan-*), 2396 (*uđit-*), etc.: XIII(?) *At. yana* 'and then' 9, etc.; *Tef. yana* 'again' 139; *Çağ.* xv ff. *yana gayri wa tekrār* 'other, again' (quotn. fr. *w. yanalar* 'other people'); *yanayı gayriyi*; *yana yene ve bir kerre daxı* 'once more' (quotn.) *Vel.* 408; *yana* (spelt *yānā*) (1) *nix* 'again', in the sense

of repetition (*takrār*), in *Ar. ayda(n)*; (2) *dıgar* 'another'; (3) *ğayr* 'other'; also spelt *yāna(h)* and *yana(h)* ('*yene*) *San.* 338v. 29 (quotns.); *yana* (spelt *yana(h)*, *yāna(h)*) same as *yānā*, same translation 339r. 25 (quotns.); *Xwar.* XIII *yene/ğene* 'and' '*Ali* 10; XIII(?) *gene* (usually spelt *gne*, once *ğene*) 'and, and then' is common in *Oğ.*: xiv (*VU*) *yana* 'and; again' *Qutb* 67; *MN* 50; *Nahc.* 2, 8; 22, 12 etc.: *Kom.* xiv 'again' *yana/yene CCG*; *Gr.* 113, 122 (quotn.): *Kıp.* XIII *ımma* 'then, later' (*VU*) *yana: Hou.* 56, 4 (examples follow): xv *kamā annahu* 'likewise' (?) (*VU*) *yana/ğene* (*ıdağı*), also *ımma bi-mā'nā ayda(n) Tuh.* 31a. 8.

F 1 *yapa*: 'elephant'; pec. to *Uyg.*; an obvious l.-w. of unknown origin, also spelt *yağın*, *yapa:n*, qq.v. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.* (an invocation) *yağın* 'my elephant' *M II* 8, 13 (i): *Bud.* Sanskrit *nāgavat* 'like an elephant' *yapa teg TT VIII B.8*; o.o. *do.* C.5 (tst.); *U I* 37, 2; *III* 55, 3 (ürk-) etc.: xiv *Chin.-Uyg.* *Dict. hsiang* 'elephant' (*Giles* 4,287) *yağ Liçeti* 280; *R III* 58 (*yağ*).

2 *yapa*: syn. w. *ya:n* and perhaps to be explained as an *Oğuz* form of the *Dat.*, *yapa*: < *yaŋga*: < *ya:nka*; erroneously used as a *Nom.* It still survives in SW *Osm.* (in idiomatic expressions) and *Tkm.* *yapa*: *Oğuz xi yapa*: 'the side (*cānb*) of a valley, and the bank (*şayı*) of any river' *Kaş.* III 369; xiv *Muh. al-cānb yapa: Mel.* 85, 3; *Rif.* 191 (*MS. yabga*): *Kıp.* xiv *yapa: al-cāh* 'side, direction'; one says *bu: yapa*: 'to this side', ol *yapa*: 'to that side' *İd.* 99; *al-şaub* 'side, direction' *yağa*: (to be read *yapa*:?) *Bul.* 14, 8; xv *cāh yana Tuh.* 12a. 1: *Osm.* xiv ff. *yapa* 'side, direction'; c.i.a.p. usually in such phr. as *bir yapađın* 'on the one hand', *senden yapa* 'in your direction' *TTS I* 776; *II* 989; *III* 761; *IV* 834; XVIII *yapa* (spelt) in *Rūmī*, *cānb wa samt* ditto *San.* 339r. 13.

*yapı*: 'new', both concrete and abstract (e.g. of year). S.i.a.m.l.g. in a wide range of forms; NE *yapı/ya:ça:ına*: SE *Türki yéni/yéngi/yeñi*: NC *Kır. yapı*; Kzx. *yapa*: SC *Uzb. yanglı*: NW *Kk. yapı*; Kaz. *yapa*; Kumyk; Nog. *yapı*: SW *Az. yéni*; *Osm. yeñi*; *Tkm. yapı*. *Uyg.* VIII *yapı*: 'one of the first ten days of the month', e.g. [*eg ilki*]: *ay altı: yapı:ka*: 'on the sixth day of the first month' *Şu. N* 9; a.o.o.: VIII ff. *Man.-A M I* 14, 8-10 (*bank*): *Bud. yapı kün* 'the first day' (of a period) *TT VI* 324-6 (*6*); *U II* 21, 7 and 19; a.o. *Suv.* 609, 16 (*enükle-*): *Civ. yapı* in the same meaning as in VIII is common in *TT VII, VIII* and *USp.*; o.o. *TT I* 85, 117; *Xak. xi yapı: ne:ğ* 'anything new' (*cadid*) *Kaş.* III 369; a.o. *I* 376, 12: *KB yapı* 'new' is common 349, 492 (*yapı kelğüci* 'newcomer'), 686-8, etc.: XIII(?) *At.* 195 (*eskir-*); *Tef.* ditto 151 (*yepi*): xiv *Muh. al-cadid* (opposite to 'old') *eskdi*: *yapı: Mel.* 54, 3; *Rif.* 151; *al-nayriş* 'new year's day' *yapı: kün*: 79, 17; 184: *Çağ.* xv ff. *yapı yeñi Vel.* 403 (quotns.); *yapı* (spelt) *naw wa tāza* 'new, fresh', also spelt

**yağ** *San.* 339r. 21 (quotns.); **yağ** same translation 339r. 11 (quotn.; an error; **yağ baş** here seems to be a Sec. f. of **yan baş**); **yéni** same translation 352v. 18: **Xwar.** XIII **ayniğ yağası** (*sic*) 'the new moon' *'Ali* 36: XIV **yağ** 'new' *Quib* 68; *Nahc.* 253, 7: **Kom.** XIV ditto *CCI, CCG; Gr.*: **Kip.** XIII *al-hilāl* 'the new moon' **yağ**; *ay ya'ni qamar cadid Hou.* 5, 4: XIV **yéni**; (?misvocalization) *al-cadid Id.* 98: XV *al-cadid* (opposite to 'old' **eski**): **yağ**; *Kav.* 64, 15; *cadid yağ; **Tkm.** **yağ**; *Tuh.* 11b. 9; *hilāl yağ *ay* 37b. 7.**

E **yanu**: See **tanu**.

E **yege**: See **yeğge**.

#### Dis. V. YNA-

**yanu**:- 'to sharpen'; less specific than **bile**:- 'to whet'. Survives, same meaning, in NE Bar. **yanı**- *R III* 85; **Tuv. çanı**:- NC Kır. **janı**:-/ **jan**:-; **Kzx. jan**:- NW Kk. **janı**:-; **Kaz. yana**:-; **Nog. yan**:-. **Xak. XI** **er biçek yanudı**: 'the man sharpened (*şahada*) the knife' (sword, and the like), that is when he passed it to and fro (*amarra*) on (the palm of) his hand after he had sharpened it (*sannahu*) *Kaş. III* 91 (**yanu**:r, **yanu**:mak).

**yéni**:- n.o.a.b.; apparently Intrans. 'in: the sense of 'to be, or become, light', cf. **yénik**; of *Kaş.*'s two etymologies the first is correct but inverted, the second impossible. **Xak. XI** **urağut yeni:di**: 'the woman gave birth and laid down her burden' (*yaladat* . . . *wa ucađa at hamlahā*); this V. is used specifically (*xāşata(n)*) of women only; in the case of other animals the name of the offspring (*al-maqlid*) is taken and the Suff. -**la**:- is added to it to give the concept of parturition (*al-nitāc*), e.g. of a cow one says **inge:k buzağ**:-**la**:di: 'the cow gave birth to a calf', **buzağ**:- with Suff. -**la**:- (other examples follow). There are two possible etymologies (*istiyāq*) of **yeni**:-; one is that it is derived fr. the phr. **yenik neğ** 'a light (*al-xafif*) thing', and that when she laid down her burden she became light (*vaffat*), **yeni:di**: w. a *kasra* on the *nūn*, but the regular form for this meaning would have a *damma* (i.e. **yeni:di**); there is no good foundation for this statement. The other is that it is derived fr. **yil:n** 'a body' (*al-badan*) and that the woman, when she gave birth, ejected (*axracat*) a body (*casad*) from herself. Both theories are plausible (*hasan*) *Kaş. III* 91 (**yéni**:r (*sic*), **yeni:me:k**); **bu: urağut ol yéni:gü**: (*sic?*), the MS. has *ye(ene)ingü*:) 'this woman is on the point of giving birth' (*aşrafat alā'l-wilāda*) *III* 36: **KB** **buđun asğı arttı yenip yükleri** 'the people's benefits increased, their burdens becoming light' 1654.

**yoğa**:- 'to make false accusations (against someone *Acc.*, to someone *Dat.*)'; survives only(?) in NE **yopdo**-/**yoğna**- *R III* 415. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud. TT IV** 8, 71 (**çaşur**:-); **Xak. XI** **ol anı: begke: yoğadı**: 'he made false accusations against him (*uçaş bihi*) to the beg' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 397 (**yoğa**:r, **yoğa**:mak);

a.o. 376 (**yoğağ**): **KB** **yoğağlı yoğasa bu yalğuk itı** 'if this dog among men makes a false accusation (against me)' 5869; **méni kim yoğasa ayitğil mağa** 'if someone accuses me falsely, question me' 5871.

E **yöne**- See **ün**- **Türkü**.

#### Mon. V. YNC-

**yañç**- 'to crush, trample on', and the like; survives in NC Kır. **jañç**:-; **Kzx. Janşı**:- SC Uzb. **yañç**:- NW Kaz., Kumyk **yañç**:-; **Nog. yañş**:-. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.-A** (just as the hammer and anvil which are made of iron) **yan kamağ temireğ kentü yañçar** 'thereupon themselves crush all (kinds of) iron' *M I* 18, 12-13: **Bud.** in confessions of sins it has no Object and seems to mean 'to be oppressive' or the like; (if either in my previous or present incarnation) **yañçdım erser tilin sözleyü . . . yañçdım erser U II** 76, 13; o.o. *do.* 85, 30 ff.; *Suv.* 134, 7-8; **Civ. satun yañçıp** 'crushing garlic' *H I* 176; a.o. *II* 10, 72: **Xak. XI** **ol kağ:nuğ yañçı**: 'he trampled on (*xabbağa*) the melon (etc.) and crushed it (*daqqa*) beneath his feet'; also used of anything when he bit (*adda*) something and pressed (*damma*) its parts together *Kaş. III* 435 (**yañçar**, **yañçmak**, MS. in error -*me:k*); a.o. *III* 303, 10: **KB** **yañç**- is fairly common, e.g. **yağı boynı yoğasa** 'if he crushes the enemy's neck' 1926; o.o. 2016 (**örkle**:-), 2022, 4015, 4845: **Çağ. xv ff.** **yañç**- (spelt) *narm kardan* 'to soften' *San.* 338r. 10 (quotn.): **Kom.** XIV 'to crush' **yañç**- *CCG; Gr.* 113 (quotn.): **Kip.** XV **darasa** 'to wear out, erase' **yañş**- *Tuh.* 16a. 9; '*ağasa* 'to wring, squeeze' **yañş**- 26a. 9 (both later revocalized **yañşı**:-); **Osm.** XVI **yañç**- 'to crush'; in one text *TTS I* 778 (**yançı**-).

\***yinç**- See **yinçge**:-, **yinçür**:-, etc.

#### Dis. YNC

?E **yegeç** See **yeğgeç**.

?F **yinçü** 'pearl'; no doubt a l.-w. from some Chinese phr., but which is uncertain. The second syllable is presumably *chu* 'pearl' (*Giles* 2,549), but there seem to be insuperable phonetic objections to the theory in *R III* 339 that the word reproduces the phr. *chên chu* 'genuine pearl', even though it is quite a common one and actually occurs in the Chinese text of *III*, where *chên chu ho* 'genuine pearl river' occurs in a context which suggests that it is the same river as the **yinçü**: **ögüz** in *I, II, T* (see G. Schlegel, *Die chinesische Inschrift auf dem uigurischen Denkmal in Kara Balğassun* (MSFO IX), Helsingfors, 1896, p. 104). The identity of the first syllable remains a mystery. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE; SE **Türki ünçe BŞ**; **jünçe jarring**: NC only **Kzx. inçü**: SC Uzb. **inçu**: NW Kk. **inç**; **Kaz. ençe**; **Kumyk inç**; **Nog. inç** (*sic*): **SW Az.**, **Osm. inç**; **Tkm. inç**/**xünç**. The intermediate Turkish source through which it reached Russian as *zhemchug* is unknown. **Türkü VIII yinçü**: **ögüz** 'Pearl River', the upper reaches of the

Sir Darya (Jaxartes) *I S 3, II N 3; IE 39; T 44; Is. 16: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. erteni yinçü 'jewels and pearls' PP 34, 2; Sw. 446, 16; o.o. PP 6, 7-8 (bonçuk); U IV 30, 51 (tiz-); TT X 450 (tizig): Xak. XI yinçü: al-lu'lu' 'pearl'; and slave girls (al-imâ?) are called yinçü: after it *Kaş. III 30 (prov.); I 387 (tizig); II 9 (tiz-)* and nearly 20 o.o. translated *al-lu'lu'* or *al-durr* 'pearl': *KB 211 (tü:b), 212 (çikar-), 4427 (tiz-); XIII(?) Tef. yincü (sic?) 154: XIV Muh.(?) al-lu'lu' yinçü: Rif. 181 (only): Çağ. xv ff. İncü/İncü incü, durr ma'nasına (quotn.); İncü xâtün-i pürda-nişin 'a court lady' (quotn.; prob. 'pearl' used as a quasi-P.N.) Vel. 82; İncü (spelt) (1) *mar-wârid* 'pearl' (quotn.) *San. 117v. 15; İncü zar-woman' 117v. 21 (same quotn. as in Vel.): Oğuz, Kıp. XI (after Xak.); yinçü: in Oğuz, Kıp. is) cinçü: Kaş. III 30: Xwar. XIV yinçü/yinçü/yinçü 'pearl'; metaph. 'teeth' *Qutb 80, 84 (yönçi), 88; MN 112, etc.; Nahc. 62, 5: Kom. XIV 'pearl' İncü CCI; Gr.: Kıp. XIII al-lu'lu' y.ncü: Hou. 31, 15; yincü as a P.N. do. 30, 12: XIV İncü: al-lu'lu' İd. 24; ditto yencü: (sic) *Bul. 5, 5: xv ditto İncü Kav. 64, 12; Tuh. 31b. 11.*****

**D yançauk** Dim. f. of **ya:n**; 'a purse, or small bag hung from the belt', hence 'a pocket'. S.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes, the same meaning in SE Türki: SC Uzb.: NW Kaz., but in SW Osm. 'the side-armour of a horse'. **Xak. XI yançauk al-kisa** 'a purse' *Kaş. III 45; o.o. translated al-xariṭa* 'a leather bag (for money)' *II 6 (bür-), 250 (karvan-): Çağ. xv ff. yancauk (spelt) 'a purse or pocket' (kisa wa cibi) which is sewn inside the side of a robe' San. 339r. 7: Kom. XIV 'purse' yançaik CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kıp. XIII (under 'clothing') al-xariṭa yançauk (MS. yuncauk) *Hou. 19, 4: XIV yançauk ditto; one says yigit ko:ş (for Pe. xenus) yancauk boş 'the youth is good-looking (tayyib); the purse empty' İd. 99: Osm. XIV, xv yancauk; xv ff. yancaik (1) 'purse'; c.i.a.p.; (2) xv ff., 'a horse's side-armour'; (3) ditto, 'the flank, hip' *TTS I 778; II 990; III 763; IV 835.***

**D yunçig** N./A.S. fr. **yunçit-**; 'in a bad condition, weak', and the like; used in Hend. w. **yavız**. Pec. to **Xak. Xak. XI yunçig 1:ş al-amru'l-madiyu'llaḡilā yunfaric** (MS. *yunfariḡ*?) *li-da'fih* 'an unsatisfactory affair that cannot be put right because of its weakness'; **yunçig er al-raculu'l-sayyu'l-hāli'l-da'if** 'a man in a bad state and weak'; (in a verse) **yunçig yavuz tovradi: qawiyā'l-xāmilu'l-da'if** 'the obscure, weak man became strong' *Kaş. III 41; same verse I 103, 3; o.o. I 93, 4; 274, 18: KB (of a man) yavuz yunçig 413; in 704 Aytoldi says that the man who finds him must be cautious in his behaviour and yavuz yunçig eşke yakın turmasa 'must not be closely connected with obscure, weak comrades'; but the word could be read işke 'unsatisfactory, dubious business'.*

**D yinçge**: Dev. N./A. fr. \***yinç-**, cf. **yinçür-**; physically 'thin, slim, delicate', and the like,

abstractly 'subtle, fine'; in Türkü opposite to **yoğun**, q.v., and almost syn. w. **yuvka**: S.i.a.m.l.g.; NE Alt., Leb., Tel. *çičke R III 2146; Kür. yičke do. 528; Tob. yipçike do. 512; Khak. niske: SE Türki İncike BŞ; yéincige/yincige jarring: NC Kir. içke; Kzx. jipçike: SC Uzb. ipçika: NW Kk. jipçike; Kumyk inçe; Nog. yipçike: SW Az., Osm. İnce; Tkm. İnce. Türkü VIII T 13 (üz-); VIII Man. *M III 22, 3-5 (ii) (étiglig): Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit sūkṣma 'thin' yinçge: TT VIII A.1; anur evaṃ 'and a subtle' inçke: ke: ök do. F.14 (Dat. or ditto-graphy?); teriḡ yinçge savlar 'deep, subtle words' *Hüen-ts. 126-7; yinçge tözin 'their subtle basis' do. 1823; o.o. U II 24, 1 (ulun-); 41, 20 (osuğ); Sw. 71, 14 (st-): Civ. yinçge (once) İncige (three times) in the phr. İncige sok- 'to grind fine' *HI 77, etc.; a.o. II 12, 13 (élge-): Xak. XI yinçge: 'anything thin' (or slender, daḡiq) which one says yinçge: torqu: 'thin silk fabric', and yinçge: kız 'concubine' (al-surriya); and 'an ascetic devout man' (al-nāsiku'l-muta'abbid) is called yinçge: kişi: *Kaş. III 380; a.o. I 326 (1 kırz): KB, yinçge ayur 'he speaks subtly' 613; yinçge yıp 'a thin cord' 748; o.o. 2490 (1 toku-), 6082 (kıl): XIV Muh.(?) daḡiq (opposite to 'thick' yoğun) İnce: *Rif. 143 (only); yinçge 153; al-mutaqā 'God-fearing' yinçge: 147; Çağ. xv ff. İncike (spelt) (1) nāzūk 'thin, slender' (quotn.); (2) āzār-i mumtaad-i muzmin 'a chronic disease' *San. 117v. 24: Xwar. XIV yinçge 'thin, delicate, narrow, meticulous'. Qutb 80; Nahc. 232, 6; 239, 14: Kom. XIV 'thin, fine' inçke CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kıp. XIII al-raḡiq (sic) 'thin' (opposite to 'thick' yoğun) yince: *Hou. 27, 13: xv al-rafi 'thin, fine' (ditto) inşike: Kav. 64, 16.********

## Dis. V. YNC-

**yunçit-**: 'to be, or become, weak or emaciated'; survives only(?) in NE Tob. **yünçl-** (sic) *R III 598. Xak. XI er yunçit: sāt hālu'l-racul min fār* 'the man's state deteriorated owing to poverty' *Kaş. III 303 (verse, see tünçit-; no Aor. or Infn.); a.o. II 281, 11 (1 tatik-).*

**D yunçit-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **yunçit-**: **Xak. XI <ol> anil: yunçittu: asā'a ilayhi wa ādāhu** 'he did evil to him and harmed him' *Kaş. II 352 (yunçitür, yunçitma:k, corrected fr. -me:k).*

**D yançıl-** Pass. f. of **yanç-**; 'to be crushed', etc. Survives in the same languages. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *M I 9, 12 (isi:z): Xak. XI ka:ğun yançıldı: 'the melon (or other similar thing) was crushed and trodden under foot' (indağata . . . wa'nxabata) Kaş. III 107 (yançılür, yançılma:k, corrected fr. -me:k); o.o. I 188, 1 (ortu): XIII(?) *Tef. yançıl-* 'to be crushed, trodden under foot' 140: *Çağ. xv ff. yançıl- narm şudan* 'to be softened' *San. 338r. 17: Xwar. XIV yançıl-* 'to be crushed' *Nahc. 338, 3; 339, 14: Osm. XIV ditto in one text TTS II 991.**

D **yinçür-** Caus. f. of **\*yınç-**; cf. **yinçge:**, **yinçrün-**; 'to bow (the head)'. N.o.a.b. **Türkü** VIII ff. Man. *TT II* 6, 35 (2 sökit-); **Uyg.** VIII ff. Man. **yınçürü yökünü** 'bowing (the head) and worshipping' *TT III* 165(?) , 175; *LX* 5; Bud. **yınçürü yökünürler** *TT X* 272-3; **yınçürü töpün yökünüp** 'bowing the head and worshipping' *U III* 13, 5 (ii); o.o. *U I* 33, 10; *Sw.* 159, 16; 594. 14.

D **yunçır-** Hap. leg.; Inchoative f. of **yunçır-**. **Xak.** XI er 1: **yunçırdı: aşqā** (?read *uqqā*) *amru'l-racul 'alā'l-sū'* 'the man's affairs were put in a bad way' *Kaş. III* 98 (**yunçırar:**, **yunçırma:k**).

D **yinçrün-** Hap. leg. ?; Refl. f. of **yinçür-**; 'to bow oneself'. **Xak.** XI *KB* 5805 (**ençrün-**).

### Tris. YNC

DF **yinçülüg** P.N./A. fr. **yinçü:**, 'having pearls'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Man. **aitunluğ yinçülüg** 'with gold and pearls' *TT II* 15, 9; a.o. *do.* 11-12 (**bonçuk**): Civ. *TT VIII I* 17 (**asın-**).

### Tris. V. YNC-

D **yinçge:le-** Den. V. fr. **yinçge:**; 'to refine' and the like. S.i.s.m.l., e.g. SW Az. **inçel-** 'to become thin'; Osm. **incele-** 'to scrutinize meticulously'; Tkm. **incele-** 'to make thin'. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. **yinçgeleyü arıtıp** 'cleansing meticulously' *Sw.* 244, 18; Civ. *H II* 8, 26 (**üntür-**); **Xak.** XI ol ne: **pnı: yinçge:le:di:** 'he reckoned that the thing was thin' (*dağıq*); also used when he examined a thing minutely (or made it thin, *adaqqā'l-şay'*) *Kaş. III* 411 (**yinçge:le:r**, **yinçge:leme:k**); **Xwar.** XIV **yinçgel-** (*sic*) 'to make (someone) thin' *Qutb* 80; **Kom.** XIV 'minutely, scrupulously' *inçkelep CCI*; *Gr.*

D **yinçge:le:n-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **yinçge:le-**; note the semantic connection w. **yinçür-**. **Xak.** XI ol ma: **yinçge:lendi: tawāda'a li wa xaḍa'a** 'he humbled himself to me and obeyed'; and one says ol **kızığ yinçge:lendi:** 'he made the slave girl a concubine' (*surrıya*); and **kul teñri:ke: yinçge:lendi:** 'the slave (i.e. pious Moslem) humbled himself, was abstemious, worshipped, fasted, prayed, and obeyed God' *Kaş. III* 450 (**yinçge:le:nür:**, **yinçge:le:nme:k**).

D **yinçü:le-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **yinçü:**; perhaps used only in the Ger. in -ü; meaning 'like pearls', cf. **arslanla-**. **Xak.** XII(?) *KBVP* 11 (**tiz-**).

### Mon. YND

**yunt** (**yund**) apparently a generic term for 'horse', while 2 at was more specifically 'a riding horse'. The -u- is fixed by *TT VIII*. It was the original word for 'horse' in the twelve-animal cycle, at not appearing in this context till the medieval period, see *Pritsak*, op. cit. s.v. **yılan**, p. 79. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **yond/yont** 'a wild unbroken mare'.

**Türkü** VIII ff. **beg er yuntu:garu:** **barmı:ğ** 'a beg went to (look at) his horses' *Irkb* 5; a.o. *do.* 24 (**emı:ğ**); **Uyg.** VIII **biğ yunt tümen koñ** 'a thousand horses and ten thousand sheep' *Şu.* side line and *IV* 9; VIII ff. Man. *Wind.* 12 (**sürü:ğ**): Bud. *PP* 3, 1 (u:ğ); *Sw.* 490, 18; Civ. **yunt** (so spelt three times in *TT VIII P*), as an animal in the twelve-animal cycle, 'Horse Year, Horse Day', etc., is common in *TT VII, VIII, USp.*; O. Kir. IX ff. alt: **biğ yuntım** 'my 6,000 horses' *Mal.* 3, 5; a.o. 45, 8 (**boḍrak**): **Xak.** XI **yund al-xayl** 'horse/horses', both Sing. and Plur. like Ar. *al-ibıl* ('camel/camels'); hence one says **yund eti: yıpa:r** 'horse meat (smells like) musk', that is when it has been cooked and left until it is cold, a good (*hasana*) smell rises from it; **yund** the name of one of the twelve years in Turkish, it is called **yund yılı: Kaş. III** 7; *I* 292 (**ögürle:n-**), 235 (**okras-**), and five o.o. translated *al-xayl* or *al-faras* ('horse'): *KB yazıda kalın yund* 'large herds of horses in the steppe' 5370; **Çağ.** XV ff. **yunt mādiyān** 'a mare'; also the name of one of the Turkish years *San.* 347f. 9; a.o. 297v. 6 (**kısra:k**): Kıp. XIII *isn li-macmū'i'l-xayl*, a collective term for 'horses', in the pasture or elsewhere **yunt** (MS. *yunat*) *Hou.* 12, 13; XIV *İd.* 97 (2 **yılki:**); Osm. XIV ff. **yont** usually specifically 'mare', in XIV, xv sometimes 'horses'; **yont kuşı** 'wagtail'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 851; *II* 1077; *III* 829; *IV* 907.

### Mon. V. YND-

**yınd-** 'to search (something *Acc.*); to seek (something *Acc.*);' n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI (ol) **anıy evin yındı:** (*sic* in MS.) 'he searched his house'; originally **yındtı:** and then abbreviated (*xufffa*) *Kaş. III* 66 (**yınder:**, **yındme:k**); XIII(?) *At. bilı:ğ yınd* 'seek wisdom' 103; a.o. 417.

### Dis. YND

D **yanut** Active Dev. N. fr. **ı yan-**; lit. 'something which comes back'. Survives only (?) in NE Alt. **yanıt** 'a woman's dowry, which is returned to her in the event of her husband's death' *R III* 87. **Yanut** in **Uyg.** is syn., and perhaps a Dev. N. fr. the Caus. f. **\*yanıt-**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. (if I have taken or used property belonging to a monastery) **yanğısın yantutım bérmedim erser** 'and have given nothing in return (Hend)'. *U II* 77, 24; **yantut bitı:ğ . . . yantut béle:ğ** 'a letter in return . . . a present in return' *Hüen-ts.* 1857-1859; Civ. (we received certain goods; as the original (VU öñ) receipt has been lost) **tutup torqu yanut bitı:ğ bérdimiz** 'we have (hereby) given a duplicate document regarding the receipt of the silk fabric' *USp.* 5, 4; **Xak.** XI **yanut al-ıwād** 'something given in return for, or in place of, something else' *Kaş. III* 8; **yanut al-cawāb** 'an answer'; hence one says **söz yanutı:** 'the answer to a statement'; **yanut al-ıwād wa'l-taman** ('value, price') *ma'a(n) III* 28; **KB yanut bérdi häçib** 'the Chancellor answered' 538 (etc., a common

phr.); *İsiz kılşa İsiz yanutı ökünç* 'if a man does evil, the requital for evil is repentance' 929; o.o. 5790; 3584 (*katığ*); (an envoy delivers a letter and) *yanutı kolar* 'asks for a reply to it' 3814; XIII(?) *At. cafa* 'kılkaçıqka yanut kıl wafâ' 'make good faith the return to the man who injures you' 327; a.o. 374 (2 *kéc-*); *Tef. yanut* (1) 'answer'; (2) 'requital' 140; Xwar. xiv yanut 'requital' *Qutb* 67; *Nahc.* 286, 17; Kıp. xv(?) *cawâb* (karu; in margin in SW(?) hand) *yanuŕ Tuh.* 12a. 2; Osm. xiv, xv yanut 'requital'; in three texts *TTS I* 779; *III* 766.

D *yundi*: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *yun-*; survives only(?) in SE Tar. *yunda* same meaning *R III* 545. *Xak. XI yundi*: 'water for washing dishes (*ğusâlatu'l-qışâ*) after food has been eaten' (*Karû*; in margin in SW(?) hand) *yanuŕ Tuh.* ditto, in two Dicts. *TTS III* 831; *IV* 909.

(S) *yantut* See *yanut*.

(D) *yandak* the basic meaning and therefore etymology are obscure; in *Xak.* clearly an Adj.; -*dak* is certainly a Den. and perhaps a Dev. Suff. Survives only(?) in SC Uzb. *yantok*: SW Osm. *yandık*; Tkm. *yandak* 'camel-thorn'. *Xak. XI yandak tiken şawku'l-qatâd* 'camel-thorn'; *yandak çeker al-tarancin* 'manna'; *yandak* (MS. *yandık*) at 'an unsound (*al-aşam*) horse' *Kaş. III* 44; *Çağ.* xv ff. *yantak* (spelt) *xâr-i şutur* 'camel-thorn' *San.* 339r. 3; Osm. xiv *yanduk* (*sic*) 'camel-thorn' *TTS I* 779; xvi ff. *yandık* (*sic*, *oti*) used in Ar. and Pe. dict. to translate names of various thorny plants *III* 763; *IV* 836.

D *yundak* Hap. leg.; perhaps Dim. f. of *yunt*. Cf. *I yin*, etc. *Xak. XI yundak* 'dung' (*rawŕ*), esp. of a horse' *Kaş. III* 44; a.o. *III* 167 (*baŕfak*).

PU?D *yindem* apparently 'constant, constantly, always'; prima facie a Den. N./A. in -*dem* (connoting resemblance) presumably fr. *3 yin*, but there is no obvious semantic connection. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Man. [gap] *yintem tutçı yintisiğü* ('corrupt or misread') 'constantly (Hend.)?' *TT III* 41; (may the mortals on earth) *yinte[m] nırbanta tuğzunlar* 'always be reborn in paradise' (?; *nırvâna* is a purely Buddhist concept) *do.* 166-7; a.o. *do.* 74-5; Bud. (the food of leopards, panthers, wild cats, lions, wolves, and foxes) *yalaguz yindem İsiğ et kan erür* 'is exclusively and always warm flesh and blood' *Suv.* 610, 15-16.

S *yandru*: See *yanturu*.

#### Dis. V. YND-

D *yanut*- Caus. f. of *yanu-*; survives in some of the same languages. The text in *Kaş.* was consistently altered to *yutit-*, for *yitit-* in a second hand. *Xak. XI* (after N) *ol aŕar biçek yanuttı*: 'he ordered him to sharpen (*bi-taŕhiğ*) the knife, or 'to pass it to and fro (*bi'l-İmrâr*) on (the palm of) his hand' *Kaş.*

*II* 317 (*yanutur*, *yanutma:k*; partly unvocalized and undotted and later altered).

D *yénit*- Caus. f. of *yéni-*; 'to lighten (someone's *Acc.*) burden'; pec. to *Xak. Xak. XI er ura:ğutni*: 'the man delivered the woman of a child' (*wallada'l-mar'a walađ Kaş. II* 317 (*yénitür*, *yénitme:k*; unvocalized, but follows *yine:d-*, so to be transcribed *yénit-*): *KB özüñ yük yénitü* 'you have relieved yourself of a burden' (by quitting this world) 5115; *özüm yliklerin yénitme:k tiledim* 'I have desired to relieve myself of my burdens' 6080; *yüküñni yénit* 6082 (fairly consistently *yénit-*).

\**yine:d-* Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. *3 yin*, in the sense of 'to grow skin'. *Xak. XI ba:ş yinetti*: 'the wound healed' (*İndamala*) *Kaş. II* 317 (*yinetür*, *yinetme:k*; in error, for *yinedür*, *yinedme:k*, cf. *kuta:d-*).

D \**yilje:d-* Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. *yilj*. *Xak. XI er yiljetti*: 'the man blew his nose' (*İmtaxaŕa*); the origin is *yilj attı*: *ramâ bi'l-muxâŕ* 'he threw out the mucus' *Kaş. II* 326 (*yiljetür*, *yiljetme:k*; in error for *yiljedür*, *yiljedme:k*).

D *yoŕat*- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *yoŕa-*. *Xak. XI ol anı*: *begke*: *yoŕattı*: 'he made him make false accusations (*awşâ bihi*) to the beg' (etc.) *Kaş. II* 327 (*yoŕatu:r*, *yoŕatma:k*; corrected fr. -*me:k*).

D *1 yantur*- Caus. f. of *1 yan-*; 'to bring back, turn back, give back', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, except NW. See also *yanturu*: *Türkü VIII* (we reached the Iron Gates and) *yantur:rtımız* 'brought (the army) back again' *T 45*: *Uyg. VIII* ff. Man. *yanturtuğuz ayığ kılınctın* 'you have turned back (the children of men) from evil deeds' *TT III* 127; Bud. [*amarta-patr*] *söğüñniğ xwasın yanturup* 'drawing back (or giving back?) the flower of the *amŕtapattra* tree' *TT X* 491-2; a.o. *do.* 495; (Civ. see *yanturu*): *Xak. XI ol anı*: *evke*: *yanturdu*: (MS. *yonturdu*): 'he sent him back (*racca'ahu*) to the house' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 98 (followed by 3, 4 *yantur-*): *KB* 738 (*sö:ki*): XIII(?) *Tef. yandur-* 'to send back, draw back' 139; *Çağ.* xv ff. *yandur- döndür-* 'to send back' *Vel.* 400 (quotn.); *yandur-* Caus. f. . . . (2) *bar gardânidan* 'to turn back' (Trans.) *San.* 338r. 3 (quotns.): Xwar. xiv *yandur-* 'to send back', etc. *Qutb* facsimile 11r. 5; 84a. 2; Kom. xiv 'to give back' *yandur- CCG*; Gr.: Kıp. xiv *qalabaŕqallaba* 'to overturn, etc.' (*aŕtur-ŕ*) *yandur-* *Bul.* 73v.

D *2 yantur*- Caus. f. of *2 yan-*; 'to light (a fire *Acc.*)' and the like. Not noted before XIII(?). S.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. (*Xak.?*) XIII(?) *Tef. yandur-* 'to light' (a fire) 139; xiv *Muh. adrama'l-nâr* 'to light a fire' o:d *yandur-* *Mel.* 17, 6; *Rif.* 95; *a'laqa'l-sivâc* 'to light a lamp' *çıra:ğ* (*Mel. çara:ğ*) *yandur-* 23, 1; 104; *Çağ.* xv ff. *yandur-* Caus. f.; (1) *süzânidan* 'to light, ignite' *San.*

338r. 3 (quotns.): Xwar. XIV ditto *Qutb* 67; *Nahc.* 41, 17; 66, 8; Kom. XIV ditto *CCI*; *Gr.*: Kip. XIII *awqada* ditto *yandur*- *Hou.* 34, 7 (-gil in error): XIV ditto *Id.* 99; *Bul.* 23v.: Osm. XIV, XV *yandur*-; XIV ff. *yandır*- ditto; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 778; *II* 991; *III* 764; *IV* 836.

D 3 *yantur*- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 3 *yan*-. **Xak.** XI (after 4 *yantur*-) *wa kađalıha fi'l-tahdid* also for 'to threaten' (or 'cause to threaten?') *Kađ.* III 98.

D 4 *yantur*- Caus. f. of 4 *yan*- but syn. w. it, which suggests that this is merely an idiomatic use of 1 *yantur*- meaning 'to send back (one's food)'. Survives in SE *Türki yandur-/yandu*- *Jarring*. **Xak.** XI *er yandurdi*: (MS. *yondurdi*: 'the man vomited' (*qa'a*); alternative word for (*luğa fi*) *yandı*: (MS. *yandı*.) *Kađ.* III 98 (*yandurur*, *yandurma:k*; throughout this para. the first vowel is given as -o-, prob. carried on mechanically fr. the previous entry *yomdar*-); Kip. XIII *taqayya'a* 'to vomit' (*kus*-), and also *yandur*- (MS. *yondur*-) *Hou.* 38, 20.

D *yindür*- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *yind*-. **Xak.** XI (ol) *amı evin yindürdi*: 'he had his house searched' (*abhata dārahū*), looking for his property which was suspected (of being stolen, *mazinatahu*) and his lost property in it *Kađ.* III 99 (*yindürür*, *yindürme:k*).

VU(D) *yöntüs*-n.o.a.b.; the Suff. -*tükin* points to front vowels, the first syllable is spelt *yon*-, but this *scriptio defectiva* is not unusual in Uyğ. script after *y*-; as elsewhere in this text the -*ş*- is represented by -*s*-, but the V. is clearly a Recip. f. The meaning seems to be 'to quarrel' or the like, but no basic f. seems to be known. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *yöntüsü okisurlar* 'they quarrel and shout at one another' *MI* 9, 10-11; o.o. *do.* 15-16 (*sögüş*-); *do.* 16-18 (*kekreş*-).

### Tris. YND

D *yıñdegü*: Dev. N./A.; can hardly be der. fr. *yıñed*-, prob. fr. a cognate Den. V. fr. *yıp*, *\*yıñde*-. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *yıñdegü*: 'nasal catarrh' *H II* 16, 8 and 20: **Xak.** XI (under *fa'lalū*) when a boy is abused (*subba*) one says *yıñdegü*: that is *yā man yasıl min anfihi'l-muxāṭ* 'you with the runny nose' *Kađ.* III 387.

D *yanutluğ* Hap. leg.(?); P.N./A. fr. *yanut*. **Xak.** XI *KB* ('the king has done good to you, a thousand returns (for your services, *yanut*); in return for that prepare something good) *yanutluğ kişi ol kişi eđğüsü* 'the man who returns favours is the best of men' 5791.

D *yanturu*: Ger. of 1 *yantur*- used as an Adv.; 'in return, back, again', and the like; often abbreviated to *yantru*;/*yandru*-. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII yantru*: (or *yantru*?) *sakuntum katıđdı*: *sakuntum* 'I thought again and again, I thought deeply' *I N* 11: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *yantru idti* 'he sent him

back' *PP* 35, 6; (how is it possible, having come so far) *yanturu yana* [one word] *kodup barıak* 'to give up (this enterprise or the like) and go back' *Yüen-tu.* 97-8; *eđğü öglıke yanturu övkeleser kakısar* 'if he is angry (Hend.) with a benevolent man in return (for his benevolence)' *Sar.* 595, 9-10; a.o. *TT VII* 40, 53; Civ. *yanturu bérıp* 'giving back' *USP.* 115, 6; *yanturup bérürmen do.* 6, 5; 35, 17 and *yanturup altımız do.* 14, 10 are no doubt errors for *yantru*:- o.o. *TT I* 105 (*axtarıl*-); *VII* 30, 1: **Xak.** XI *yandru*: *Kađ.* III 406, 4 (*yañıla*-); n.m.e.: *KB yandru çıkip* 'coming out again' 521; o.o. 738 (*sö:ki*); 2656, 5674 (*ékki*:-).

### Dis. YNĞ

D *yaña:k* crasis of *\*yañga:k* Den. N. fr. *yan*; properly 'the cheek-bone', but sometimes used more generally for 'cheek', and metaph. for 'the side' of something. S.i.a.m.l.g. often much abbreviated, e.g. NE *Tuv. ça:k*: NC Kir. *jak*; Kzx. *jak*: NW Kk. *jak*; Kaz. *yañak* 'cheek'; *yak* 'side'; Kumyk *yañak*; Nog. *yak*: SW Az. *yañağ*; Osm. *yanak*; *Tkm. yañak*. Cf. 2 *eñ*, *eñek*. **Xak.** XI *yaña:k* 'the bone' (*al-azm*) in which the teeth are set (*ğurizat*) either side (*cānıbay*) of the mouth'; *yaña:k* 'the side' (*cāmbı*) of anything; and 'the side post (*ıdada*) of a door' is called *kañuğ yaña:kı*: *Kađ.* III 376 (and see *yıñak*): XIV *Muh.* (in 'parts of the body', *al-xadd* 'cheek' *eñ* ...) *al-arıd* 'cheek' ('cheek-bone') *yaña:k Mel.* 46, 11; *Rif.* 140: *Çağ.* XV ff. *yañağ/yañak yañak Vel.* 404 (quotn.); *yañağ/yañak* (spelt 'with -ğ-') (1) *çihra wa ruvsār* 'face, cheek' *San.* 339r. 14 (quotn.); (2) see *yañak*: Xwar. XIII(?) *oñ çañakta* 'on the right side' *Oğ.* 116; *coñ çañakıda* 'on the left side' 124; *tün* (?*dün*) *yañgakka* 'to the north' 324 (?confusion w. *yıña:k*): XIV *yañak* 'cheek' *Qutb* 67; *MN* 106, etc.: Kom. XIV 'cheek, jaw, jawbone' *yañak/yaak CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: Kip. XIII *al-xadd yaña:k* (*sic?*); *kāf* for -*ğ*-) *Hou.* 20, 7; XIV *yañak* ditto, in the *Kitāb Beylik yaña:ğ Id.* 98; *yañak al-hanak* 'lower jaw' *do.* 99; XV *al-xadd yanak Kav.* 60, 13; *Tuh.* 14a. 4.

D 1 *yañıđ* Dev. N. fr. 1 *yan*-; syn. w. *yanut*; n.o.a.b., but ?identical w. 3 *yanıđ*. **Xak.** XI *KB* (the good man gives advantages to others but) *ol asiğdın bu kolmaz yañıđ* 'does not ask for any return for those advantages' 858; (I sent you a message sweeter than sugar) *ağuda açıđ keldi yañıđ maña* 'the answer came back to me bitterer than poison' 3913.

D 2 *yañıđ* Hap. leg.?, Dev. N. fr. 3 *yan*-. **Xak.** XI *yañıđ al-tahdid* 'a threat'; hence one says *beğ yañıđda*: *tüşme*: 'do not expose yourself to the threats of the *beğ*' (etc.) *Kađ.* III 14.

D 3 *yañıđ* Hap. leg.?, but cf. 1 *yanıđ*; Dev. N. fr. 4 *yan*-. **Xak.** XI *yañıđ al-qay* 'vomited'; hence one says *ol yañıđ yandı*: 'he vomited profusely' (*kañıra(n)*) *Kađ.* III 14.



**yıpa:k** 'direction; point of the compass'; very common in Uyğ., both by itself and in the phr. **buluq yıpa:k** (see **buluq**), but hardly traceable later, prob. because it became confused w. **yapa:k**. Cf. **sınar**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. **ozku kutruku yol yıpa:kıg** 'the way and direction to salvation (Hend.)' *TT III* 63; Bud. **yıpa:k** by itself is commonest when qualified by a word w. the Suff. **-tun/-tün**, etc., e.g. **öñtün yıpa:k** 'eastwards' *PP* 37, 5; *TT VI* 84; **tağtın yıpa:k** 'northwards' *do.* 84; **kédin yıpa:k** 'westwards' *do.* 85, but here 'southwards' is **küntün sınar**; **küntin yıpa:k** 'southwards' *UIV* 10, 65; (the exact meanings, often blurred, seem to be **yıpa:k** 'direction', **buluq** 'corner', **sınar** 'side'); **tört yıpa:k** **tört buluq sekiz yıpa:k bolur** 'the four directions and the four corners make the eight cardinal points' *TT V* 8, 62; o.o. *TT VIII A.1*, etc. (**buluq**); *TT X* 83, 85, 149, 159; *U II* 4, 2; Civ. **tört yıpa:k** 'the four directions' *TT I* 121; **öñtün**, etc. **yıpa:k** common in *TT VII*: **Xak. xı yıpa:k** seems to be the right reading in (1) **teğme: yıpa:ktın** (MS. unvocalized or *yay-?*) *min hull awb* 'from all directions' *Kaş. I* 241 (aklıs-); (we attacked by night) **teğme: yıpa:k** (MS. unvocalized) **bustumız** 'we laid ambushes on every side' (*min hull cānih*) *I* 434, 7; n.m.e.: (**Xwar. XIII(?) Öğ.** 324, see **yapa:k**).

**D yona:k** morphologically Dev. N. fr. **yon-**, but this would mean something like 'a carving', which is hardly apposite; 'a saddle-pad'. Survives in NE Alt., Tel. **yonok R III** 417; Tuv. **çonak**: NC Kzx.: NW Kk. **jona. Xak. xı yona:k** 'anything placed (*yūda*)' under the saddle (*thāf*) of a donkey, ox, or the like' *Kaş. III* 29; **Çağ. xv ff. yona** (spelt *yonah*) *tağaltı-yı zin* 'a saddle-pad'; also called **tokum San. 347v. 14**: Kıp. XIII *al-mirşaha* 'saddle-pad' **yona: Hou. 14, 3**.

**D yona:ğ** Dev. N. fr. **yona:-**; 'false accusation' and the like. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *U II* 76, 6 (**çaşut**): Civ. *TT I* 74 (**çaşut**): **Xak. xı yona:ğ** *al-waşy wa'l-s'āya* 'false accusation and slander to a beg; hence one says ol **yona:ğ yona:dı**: 'he falsely accused and slandered him to the sultan' *Kaş. III* 376; **KB** (a good man) **yona:ğ tuqlamaz** 'does not listen to false accusations' 5863; a.o. 4272 (**uzuncı**): (xiv *Muh.*?) *al-ğawğā* 'tumult, uproar' **yona:k Rif. 146** only).

**D yanğ:** Hap. leg.; syn. w. **yanut, I yanıg**; Dev. N. fr. **I yan-**, but **-ğ:** is unusual, **-ğ:** would be expected. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *U II* 77, 24 (**yanut**).

(?D) **yanku**: 'an echo'; morphology obscure, but prob. w. an onomatopoeic basis, cf. **yanra:-, yanşa:-**. Survives in NE Tuv. **çañgı**: SW Osm. **yankı**; Tkm. **yankı**; in most other languages 'echo' is a der. f. like **yankırik** or a l.-w. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (when your great bell sounds, your herds of horses in the mountains) **barça eşitür yankusın** 'all hear its echo' *Suv. 490, 19-20*; Civ. *TT I* 95

(**oyun**); 134 (**ığa:ç**): **Xak. xı yanku: bintu'l-cabal wahwa'l-sādā** 'echo' *Kaş. III* 379 (prov.) **Çağ. xv ff. yanku** (spelt) is what people hear in reply when they say something in a loud voice in the mountains or a domed structure, in Ar. *sādā*, in Fr. *pajwāk* ('echo', MS. *paj-nāk*); and in *Rūmī* 'the burning of a palace or building'; in both cases der. fr. **yan-** 'to return' (and 'to burn') *San. 239r. 8*: **Xwar. xiv tağ yankusı** 'echo' *Qutb* 68: **Osm. xiv ff. yanğ/yanğuyankı/yanku** 'echo'; c.i.a.p. esp. in Ar. and Pe. diets. *TTS I* 779; *II* 993; *III* 765; *IV* 838.

**D yunğuk** Dev. N.I. fr. **yun-**; lit. 'something to wash oneself with'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *snānā* 'bath' **yunğuk TT VIII D.12, 38** (MS. *yū:nkuk/yunkuk*): **Xak. xı yunğuk al-uşnān** 'alkali'; know that **-k** is attached to **V.s** and becomes the name of an instrument (*ism li'l-āla*) as **orğa:k** the name of 'a sickle' was derived fr. **orđ:** 'he cut the grass'; and this word is of that (class) because **yudı:** is a **V.** meaning 'he washed' and this is what was used for 'washing (*ğāsıla*) clothes'; the **-k** was attached to the **V.s** as you see *Kaş. III* 44 (a rugged etymology, but nearly right).

## Dis. V. YNĞ-

**D yanğur-** Intrans. Den. **V. fr. yanğur:**; 'to echo, resound', etc. S.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *U II* 24, 5-6 (**étig**): Civ. (in countless places the clear sound of water) **yanğurar** 'resounds' *TT I* 135; **Xak. xı er yanğurdı**: 'the man constantly turned (*iltafata*) to the right and left as if he heard the call of someone unseen or a sound or voice' (*hāñf aw şavut aw hiss*) *Kaş. III* 400 (**yanğurur, yanğurma:k**; Hap. leg. in this meaning, but cf. **yanku:la:-**).

**D yanğurt-** Caus. **f. of yanğur-**; n.o.a.b.; the survival quoted in *TT IX*, p. 22, note 84 is of **yanğrat-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. [gap] **arku (sic) tağlarıg yanğurtur (sic?)** 'makes the valleys and mountains re-echo' *TT IX* 84.

## Tris. YNĞ

**D yona:ğcı**: N.Ag. fr. **yona:ğ**; 'a false accuser'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *Suv. 563, 4-5 (**ezüğü**): **Xak. xı KB** (however good... a beg may be) **yona:ğcı yakın bolsa teğrür yođuğ** 'if a false accuser gets near him, he brings destruction' 5864.*

**D yanğuluğ** P.N./A. fr. **yanğur:**; 'echoing, resonant', etc. Pec. to Uyğ. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **yanğuluğ körkle ünüğüz** 'your resonant lovely voice' *Suv. 646, 2-3*; o.o. *TT VIII G.70* (**küvrüg**); *TT X* 191-2, etc. (**tiğilig**).

## Tris. V. YNĞ-

**D yanku:la:-** Den. **V. fr. yanğur:**; 'to re-echo' and the like. Survives only(?) in SW **yankıla-**. **Xak. xı tağ yanku:la:dı**: 'the mountain echoed' (*sadıya*), that is that it answers you (*yucibak*) in the same way as (*hamā*) you shouted to it; and one says **er kula:kı**:

**yanku:la:di:** 'the man's ear seemed to hear a sound or voice and constantly turned (*talaf-fata*) to the right and left' *Kaş. III* 410 (**yanku:lar:**, **yanku:la:mak:**); *KB kökiş turna kökte ünün yankular* 'the grey crane echoes with its call in the sky' 74; *xiv Muh.(?) şavtu'l-gadâ* 'the sound of an echo' **yaŋku-lamak Rif.** 125 (only); (*Osm.* *xiv ff. yankulan-/yankılan-*, etc. 'to echo'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 780; *II* 994; *III* 765; *IV* 838.

## Dis. YNG

**D yénik** N./A.S. fr. **yéni:-**; 'light' (not heavy), hence 'easy' and the like. *Syn. w. yéjil*, q.v., but less common, survives only (?) in NE *Khak. ník*; *Tuv. çik:* SE *Tar. yénik R III* 330; *Türki yénik BŞ: SW Osm. yénik/yéni* (spelt *yéniik/yeyniik/yéni/yeyni*). *Uyg.* *viii ff. Man. TT II* 8, 44 (*uçuz*): *Bud. TT IV* 10, 16 etc. (*uçuz*): *Civ.* (in an unfavourable omen) **er ağır işi yénik bolur** 'men become burdensome and women flighty' *VII* 25, 6-7; (the pain) **yénik bolur** 'becomes tolerable' *do.* 21; a.o. *TT I* 125-6 (*işlet-*): *Xak. XI yénik* 'light' (*xafif*) of anything *Kaş. III* 18; a.o. *III* 92 (**yéni:-**): *KB utunluk éveglük yénik kurguluk* 'wickedness, (undue) haste, and frivolous levity' 2078.

**yenge:** 'the wife of one's father's younger brother, or one's own elder brother; junior aunt-in-law, senior sister-in-law'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. phonetic changes and some extended meanings, e.g. *Kk.* 'confidante'; *Osm.* 'bridesmaid'. *Uyg.* *viii ff. Bud. öz yengesi Rağagayini* 'his own elder brother's wife Rağagayini' *U III* 83, 11; (in the list of relatives in the third *Pfahl*) **yengemiz** (*sic*, 2read **yengemiz**) 'our elder brother's wife' (*Ariğ Xatun Teğrim*) *Pfahl.* 23, 12; *Civ. Oğul Teğin yengemizke USp.* 12, 7; a.o. *TT I* 155 (**ekei**): *Xak. XI yenge:* 'the word for an elder brother's wife' *Kaş. III* 380; *xiv Muh.* 'a brother's wife' *yenge: Mel.* 49, 10; *Rif.* 144; *Çağ. xv ff. yéngé* (spelt) 'the woman who adorns the bride in the bridal chamber and presents her to the bridegroom' *San.* 352v. 16 (*P. de C.*, p. 559 quotes two passages from the *Bâbur nâma* in which Bâbur records addressing a lady as **yéngé**).

?**F yengeç** (?**lengeç**) 'crab; the constellation Cancer'. Prob. a l.-w.; the alternative form **lengeç**, suspiciously like French *langouste* 'cray-fish', may be the original one. Survives only(?) in SW *Osm. yengeç*; *Tkm. lengeç*. Cf. *kuçık*; there is no general word for 'crab' in Turkish; modern languages use forms of **kışğaç** or **çadan** or l.-w.s. **Oğuz XI** (among words w. four letters, one -ğ-) **yengeç** (*MS. yengeç*) *al-saraŋân* 'crab' *Kaş. III* 384; *xiv Muh.* (among aquatic animals) *al-saraŋân lengeç Mel.* 77, 6 (one *MS. yengeç*); *Rif.* 180; (among 'signs of the zodiac') ditto 79, 4; 183; **Çağ. xv ff. lengeç** (spelt) *xarçang* 'crab', in *Ar. saraŋân San.* 317v. 9; *Xwar. xiv yengeç* 'Cancer' *Qutb* 77; *Kıp. XIII* (among 'aquatic animals') *al-saraŋân yengeç Hou.* 7, 4; *xv*

*saraŋân lengiş* (in margin **yengeç**; *Tkm. kışğaç*, in margin **kışğaç**) *Tuh.* 19a. 9; *Osm. xvi yengeç* 'an iron component in a mill'; in one *Ar. dict. TTS IV* 875.

**E yenge:k** See **yetge:k**.

## Tris. YNG

**D yéniklik** *Hap. leg.?*; *A.N. fr. yénik. Uyg.* *viii ff. Man.-A* (just as the bonds of a wicked man) **ağırık yéniklik bar** 'may have weight or lightness' *M III* 12, 19 (i).

## Dis. YNL

(**D**) **yéjil** presumably abbreviated *Dev. N./A. fr. yéni:-*; 'light' (not heavy), hence 'easy' and the like. *Syn. w. yénik*. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes; *SW Az.* exceptionally **yüknül**, lacking in *Osm. Uyg.* *viii ff. Civ. TT VII* 42, 3 (**tamar**): (*Xak.?*) *xiii(?) Tef. yügül* 'light' 162 (*yöjül*), 164 (*yügül*): *xiv Muh.(?) al-xafif* 'light' (opposite to 'heavy' **ağır**) **yügül** (or **yüngül**?) *Rif.* 151 (only); **Çağ. xv ff. yéjil yeyni** (*yéni*?) *Vel.* 415 (quott.); **yügül** (spelt 'with -ğ-') **sabuk** 'light', also pronounced **yéjil San.** 347r. 13; **yéjil** (spelt 'with -ğ-') 352v. 20 (quott.): *Kom. xiv* 'light' **yéjil/yéjül/yügül CCI**; *Gr.* 122 (quott.), 131; *Kıp. xv yügül* (with -ğ-) *al-xafif Id.* 99; *xv ditto yéjil* (in margin **yügül/yuka** (*yuvka*); glossed *raqiq*) *Tuh.* 14a. 7.

**D yanık** *Hap. leg.?*; *A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. yan;* *syn. w. yançuk. Xak. XI yanık gal'ul-râ'i* 'a shepherd's bag' *Kaş. III* 45.

**DF yaŋlığ** *P.N./A. fr. yaŋ*; 'in a . . . way, manner; of a . . . kind', and the like. Survives only(?) in *SC Uzb. yaŋlığ* a Postposn. meaning 'like', e.g. **şer yaŋlığ** 'like a lion'. *Uyg.* *viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit yāvacca* (properly 'and as much as') **né yaŋlığ yeme:** *TT VIII A.2*; (you have made yourself loved by all . . .) **bir yaŋlığ** 'alike, to the same extent' *Hücn-t.* 178r; *Civ. balıkkdaki vrhar yaŋlığ* 'like the monasteries (*Sanskrit vihāra*) in the town' *USp.* 88, 29; *Xak. XI KB bu yaŋlığ tapuğka* 'for service of this kind' 101; **ne yaŋlığ eren** 'what sort of men?' 234; **o. o. 311, 710**, etc.; *xii(?) KBVP bu yaŋlığ* 47; *xiii(?) Tef. özge yaŋlığ* 'of a different sort'; **bu yaŋlığ** 141; **Çağ. xv ff. yaŋlığ gibi** 'like' *Vel.* 407 (quott.); **yaŋlığ** (spelt) *mül'ca mânând* 'like' *San.* 339r. 20 (quott.); *Xwar. xiv yaŋlığ* 'like', usually follows one *N.* and qualifies another *Qutb* 67; *MN* 52, etc.

**D yaŋluk** abbreviated *Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. yaŋıl-*; 'error, mistake, fault', and the like. *N.o.a.b.*; in the medieval period replaced by the cognate *Dev. N. yaŋlış*, which s.i.a.m.l.g. except *NE, SE. Türkü VIII bizîçe: yaŋluk:n üçü:n I E* 10; prob. a mason's error, see revised text in *II E* 16 (**yaŋıl-**): *Uyg.* *viii ff. Bud. yaŋluk (U II* 87, 54 **yaŋılık**) occurs several times, usually qualifying **sakınç** and sometimes in *Hend. w.* other words like **ters**; in this context it means 'erroneous' (thought);

when preceded by a *Dat.* it means rather 'offensive, hostile to'; (if I have taken part in civil disturbances and) *ıduık kutluğ tüzünlerke yaqluk sakinç sakındım erser* 'had thoughts hostile to good men who are holy and enjoy the favour of heaven' *TT IV* 10, 18-19; similar phr. but *ters yaqluk U II* 78, 35; *ters yarlıg yaqluk do.* 87, 53-4; *yaqluk sakinç TT VI* 023, 216, 402; *ters tetrü yaqluk törüg do.* 42; (King Prasenajit) *yaploğ (sic) yég ermez* 'is at fault and not good' *VIII H.2: Xak. xı yaqluk* 'a mistake' (*al-xatā*) in affairs, speech, action, etc. *Kaş. III* 385: *KB sözüñ bolsa yaqluk* 'if what you say proves to be erroneous' 193; (*haste is*) *barça yaqluk başı* 'the origin of every mistake' 633, a.o.o. (the Vienna MS. sometimes spells it *yaljuk*): (*xiii(?) Tef. yaqluk* meta-thesis of *yaljuk*).

## Dis. V. YNL-

(?D) *yañil-* 'to err, make a mistake, commit a fault', and the like; morphologically a Pass. f., but the only trace of a supposed V. *yañ-* 'to lead into error' is in *San.* 338v. 1, which is illustrated by one obscure quotn.; it may be merely a back formation fr. *yañil-*. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SE, SC w. the usual phonetic changes, but in some languages displaced by the Cop. f. *yañılış-/yañılış-*. Syn., and sometimes used in *Hend.*, w. *2 yaz-*. *Türkü viii yañil-* 'to err, misbehave' is fairly common, e.g. (we gave him the title of *xağan* and our younger sister as bride) *özi: yañılı: 'he himself misbehaved' IE* 20 (in *II E* 17 yazıntı:); *biziñe: yañılıtkun:n yazıntukun: üçün:n* 'because they misbehaved against us' *II E* 16 (for *IE* 19 see *yañluk*); o.o. *I S* 11, *II N* 8 (ölsik, böđ); *Oñin* 11 (*adırl-*): *viii ff. yañilmaz bilge:* 'a counsellor who does not make mistakes' *Tun. III* a. 9 (*ETY II* 95); o.o. *do.* 6-8 (*ur-*); *do.* 10 (*bétke:çl:*): *Man. yazıntımız yañılıtkun:n erser* 'if we have sinned and erred' *Chuas.* I 23, etc.; o.o. *do.* 139 (*yükün-*), 137-8 (*baça:-*); *Uyg.* *viii ff.* Bud. Sanskrit *avadhyapitbalo* 'whose strength is forgetfulness' (?) *unıtmak küçlüg erür a:zu yañılma:k TT VIII A.12; törk yıtağıñ yañılıp* 'losing his sense of direction' *U IV* 40, 170; *yol yañılıp kaç kün boltı* 'I lost my way several days ago' *do.* 50, 116 (here apparently Trans.); o.o. *TT VII* 25, 18; *U II* 77, 16-17 (*2 yaz-*): *Xak. xı yañılığ:n er* 'a man who forgets and makes mistakes (*yansā wa yuxiti*) in everything that he does' *Kaş. III* 388; *yañılma:s bilge: bolma:s* 'there is no wise man who never makes a mistake' (*illā bi'l-hafwa*) *III* 59, 14; *yañılma:s bilge: yañku:* 'the only infallible (*al-muṣṣib*) wise man is the echo' *III* 380, 1; n.m.e.: *KB yañılma:k kişi kim* 'who is the man who never makes a mistake?' 198; o.o. 360 (*kömilik*), 641: *xiii(?) At.* (if you attain distinction) *yañılma özüñ* 'do not lose (Trans.?) your (true) self' 353; *Tef. yol yañıl-* 'to lose the way' 141: *xiv Muh. al-xatā* 'to make a mistake' *yañılma:k Mel.* 37, 10; *Rif.* 123: *Çağ. xv ff. yañıl-xwud* *ğalağ kar-*

*dan* 'to admit making a mistake' *San.* 338v. 11 (quotns.): *Xwar. xıiv yañıl-* 'to err' *Ali* 36: *xiv yañıl-* 'to make a mistake'; *yol yañıl-*, etc. *Quṭb* 68; *Nahc.* 245, 12: *Kom. xiv* 'to err' *yañıl- CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kıp. xiv yañıl-* (with -ğ-, MS. *yağal-*) *ğalıta* 'to make a mistake' *Id.* 99; ditto *yañıl-* *Tuh.* 67r.: *xv* ditto (*yañılış-*, in margin in second hand *yağıl-* representing *yañıl-*) *Tuh.* 27a. 3.

D *yanul-* Hap. leg.?. Pass. f. of *yanu:-*. *Xak. xı biçe:k yanuldi:* 'the knife (*Kaş.* has 'sword, etc.'). was sharpened (*shūda*) by passing it to and fro (*bi'l-imrār*) on the (palm of the) hand' *Kaş. III* 82 (*yanulur, yanulma:k*).

D *yonul-* Pass. f. of *yon-*: 'to be carved', etc. S.i.s.m.l. as *yon-*. *Xak. xı yıga:ç yonuldi:* 'the wood (etc.) was hewn' (or carved, *nuhita*) *Kaş. III* 82 (*yonulur, yonulma:k*); *Çağ. xv ff. yonul-* (spelt) *tarāşida şudan* 'to be carved (or planed)' *San.* 347r. 7: *Osm.* *xv ff. yonul-* 'to be carved', etc.; common until recently *TTS I* 841; *II* 1066; *III* 820; *IV* 897 (translated *yontul-*).

D 1 *yuñla:-* (*ñ-*) Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *yup*; cf. *kırk-*. *Xak. xı ol ko:yun yuñla:di:* 'he sheared (*cazza*) his sheep' *Kaş. III* 404 (*yuñlar, yuñla:mak*).

DF 2 *yuñla:-* Den. V. fr. the Chinese word *yung* 'to use' (*Giles* 13,449); 'to use', perhaps w. the implication of using up. Pec. to *Uyg.* *viii ff.* Bud. *bu etözimün yuñlap* 'using this my body' *Suv.* 613, 19; o.o. *do.* 257, 7; 612, 4; *TT IV* 6, 38-44 (*al-*); *U II* 86, 41; *Hüen-ts.* 2113-14 (*küle:-*): Civ. *üküş ed tavar yuñlağil* 'use much property' *TT I* 99.

DF 3 *yuñla:-* Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. the Chinese word *yung* 'harmonious' (*Giles* 13,448), see *Hüen-ts., Briefe*, p. 36, note 2000. *Uyg.* *viii ff.* Bud. *élin uluşın amırtğurup yuñlap* 'pacifying the realm and country and making them harmonious' *Hüen-ts.* 2000-1.

D *yuñlat-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 1 *yuñla:-*. *Xak. xı ol ko:yuğ yuñlattı:* 'he had his sheep (*Kaş.* adds 'and camels') sheared' (*acazza*) *Kaş. II* 359 (*yuñlatur, yuñlatmak*).

## Tris. YNL

D *yanala:* Hap. leg.; if genuine an Adv. formed fr. *yana:* by analogy w. *yañılal;* see *yañılal:-*. *Uyg.* *viii ff.* Bud. (you have raised the banner of the law) *yanala* 'afresh' *Hüen-ts.* 1909.

D *yañılal:* See *yañılal:-*.

D *yañalduruk* Hap. leg.; N.I. fr. *yağak* w. the -k- dissimilated to -l-, prob. by false analogy w. *kömüldürük*. *Xak. xı yañalduruk* (MS. *yañıldur.k*) 'a felt hood (*libda*) sewn on to the shoulders of a felt coat (*lubāda*); the head is protected (*yağşıya*) from snow-storms and rain' *Kaş. III* 389.

PU'D **yağalıg** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **1** **yağa**: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **yağalıg sü** 'an army with elephants' *Hüen-t's.* 319-20 (**bulitçulayu**).

DF **yuğlağlıg** P.N./A. fr. a Dev. N. fr. **2** **yuğla-**: 'intended for use'. Pec. to Uyğ. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. common in *Usp.*, usually qualifying **böz**, e.g. **mağa Sataka yuğlağlıg böz kergek bolup** 'as I, Sata, need cotton fabric for my use' *Usp.* 13, 1-2; but also used with other N.s, e.g. **yuğlağlıg çaw yastuk** 'a sum of money for my use' *do.* 15, 7.

### Tris. V. YNL-

D **yağı:la-**: Den. V. fr. **yağır**: 'to renew, renovate'. Although it s.i.s.m.l., e.g. SW Az., Osm. **yenile-** (**yeñile-**), as an ordinary V., the commonest form met with is the Ger. in -u-, **yağı:la:yu**, often abbreviated to forms like **yağı:la**, used as an Adv., 'anew, afresh'. Uyğ. VIII **yağı:layu**: 'afresh' (?) III B.8 (*ETY II* 38, fragmentary): **Xak. XI ol to:nin yağı:ladı**: 'he renovated (*acadda*) his garment' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 406 (**yağı:lar** (MS. *yağı:ladi*); **yağı:lama:k**); (**yaşın yandru**: **yağı:ladı**: 'he reopened (*acadda*) his wound' III 406, 4; one says **ol :ışığ yağı:la**: **kıldı**: 'he reopened (*istacadda*) the matter and started afresh' (*täniya(n)*) III 381; XIV *Muh.-caddada* 'to renew', etc. **yağı:la**: *Mel.* 24, 15; *Rif.* 107: **Çağ. xv ff.** **yağlap yeñileyüp** 'afresh' *Vel.* 403 (quotn.); **yeñle** (spelt) **ba-täzagi wa nawı** 'freshly, anew'; also pronounced **yeñle San.** 352v. 17 (quotn.): **Xwar. XIV yağıladın** 'afresh' *Quth* 68; **yağıla musulmān bolğanlar** 'recent converts to Islam' *Nahc.* 75, 8-9: **Kom. XIV yağıla** 'afresh, anew' *CCG*; *Gr.* 113 (quotn.): **Kıp. XIV yağıla-** (with -ñ-) *caddada Id.* 99: xv ditto (**yağırt-**, in margin in second hand) **yağıla**: *Tuh.* 12a. 7: **Osm. XIV ff.** **yeñile**, and later **yeñilece**, 'afresh, recently'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 819; *II* 1040; *III* 801; *II* 875.

### Dis. YNN

F **yağan** 'elephant'; an obvious l-w. of unknown origin, also spelt **yağān**, **1** **yağa**; q.v. N.o.a.b. **Xak. XI yağan al-fil** 'elephant'; the Ögüz do not know it *Kaş. III* 376; o.o. *II* 210 (**çarlaş-**), 295 (**çarlaş-**); (and see **tağan**): (**Çağ. xv ff.** **yenegen** (spelt) *kargadan* 'rhinoceros' *San.* 339r. 17 seems to be a muddled reminiscence of this word).

### Dis. V. YNN-

D **yönin-**: Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **yön-**. **Xak. XI ol yığa:ç yönindı**: 'he pretended to hew (or carve, *yamhat*) the wood' *Kaş. III* 86 (**yöninur**, **yöninma:k**).

### Tris. YNN

D **yanınçsız** Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. a Dev. N. fr. **\*yanın-** Refl. f. of **1** **yan-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. **yanınçsız ajunka teğdiler** 'they have reached a state of existence from which there is no return' *TT III* 116.

D **yönindı**: Hap. leg.; Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **yönin-**. **Xak. XI yönindı**: *al-nuhāta wa'l-burāya* 'chips, shavings, splinters' *Kaş. III* 38.

### Dis. YNR

D **yanar** See 3 **yan-**.

D **yağrak** Dev. N./A. fr. **yağra-**; lit. 'resounding, ringing', and the like. Survives in this sense in NE Alt. *R III* 67; *Kaş.*'s translations seems to show it used for 'a place where there is) a sound of running water'. **Xak. XI** **yağrak** 'a winding valley (*'aqūl*) in the mountains and a path through it, below which there is a stream of running water, so that a man can traverse it (only) by jumping it constantly' (*bi'l-tawāb*) *Kaş. III* 384.

### Dis. V. YNR-

(D) **yağra-**: 'to make a sound of some sort'; morphology obscure, but prob. w. an onomatopoeic basis, cf. **yañku**, **yağsa-**, and also **çığra-**, **kéğren-**. Survives in NE Alt.: 'to resound, ring out' *R III* 67; NW Kaz. (**yağğıra-**) ditto: SW Tkm. 'to chatter nonsensically'. **Türkü VIII ff.** (a woman let her mirror fall into a lake) **yarın yağrayu**: 'in the morning it clatters(?)' (and in the evening makes a grumbling sound) *İrkB* 22: **Xak. XI ol bir söz yağradı**: *takallama bi-halām min haqqihi an yuxfa* 'he blurted out something that he ought to have kept secret' *Kaş. III* 404 (**yağra:r**, **yağra:ma:k**).

D **yağrat-**: Caus. f. of **yağra-**; survives in NE Alt.: NW Kaz. (**yağğirat-**): SW Tkm. Mis-spelt **yağsat-** in the MS. of *Kaş. Xak. XI ol ağan sözüğ yağrattı: 'he urged him to blurt out something that he ought to keep secret' (*min haqqihi-l-ısrār bilü*) *Kaş. II* 359 (**yağratu:r**, **yağratma:k**).*

### Tris. YNR

D **yağırtı**: (?**yağırdı**) 'afresh, anew'; syn. w. **yağı:la:yu**; apparently a Dev. N./A., used as an Adv., in -**rt**: (as the word is found only in Uyğ. script, -**du**; the usual form, should perhaps be read), fr. **yağır-**, Intrans. Den. V. fr. **yağı**: which survives in NE Alt., Küer., Tel. *R III* 61 and NW Kaz. **yağar-** (the Caus. f. **yağırt-** is noted in Kıp. xv *Tuh.* 12a. 7). **Yağaru** in *TT I* 75 is prob. an error for this word. **Türkü VIII ff.** Man. *TT II* 10, 84 (**ékkile-**): Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *TT V* 22, 30 (**uğur**): Civ. **yağırtı é olurğaysen** 'you shall preside anew over the realm' *TT I* 53-4; *Usp.* 88, 18-19 (**tutuz-**).

### Dis. V. YNS-

?E **yağsa-**: Hap. leg.; this is the spelling in two MSS.; the Vienna MS. has *tebsüğü*, glossed in Pe. *hasad kumanda* 'envying', which gives reasonable sense. Neither reading can be right, but an emendation to **\*tağsa-**, Desid. Den. V. fr. **2 tağ**, 'to desire something marvellous' seems reasonable. **Xak. XI KB**

you have put on precious things and covered yourself with silk) **séni tapşağucu körüp kamdı köz** 'the envious man(?) seeing you lowered his eyes' 5799.

## Dis. YNŞ

D **yaşak** Dev. N./A. fr. **yaşsa-**; 'loquacious; a chatterbox'. Survives in SW Az. **yaşsağ**; Osm. **yaşak/yaşak**, same meaning. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (Sanskrit lost) **artok ya:şsa:k sôzle:mek** 'to be excessively loquacious' *TT VIII A.16*: **Xak. XI yaşak er** 'a loquacious (*al-tarîâr*) man' *Kaş. III 384*; **yaşak mağalatu'l-hadâyân** 'nonsensical talk' *I 467, 9*; **KB** (if a man talks a lot) **atı yaşak başı** 'he is called a chatterbox' 1027; (the most useless kind of man is) **kişi yaşakı** 1028; **Kıp. XV muqarğı** 'clattering' (in margin in second hand *tarîâr*) **yaşak Tuh. 33a. 1**: Osm. xv ff. **yaşak** 'loquacious'; common esp. in Ar. and Pe. dict. *TTS I 780; II 995; III 766; IV 839*.

## Dis. V. YNŞ-

D **yonuş-** Hap. leg.?. Co-op. f. of **yon-**. **Xak. XI olar bir birke: ok yonuşdı**: 'they helped one another to fashion (*fi naht*) arrows' (etc.); also used of competing *Kaş. III 75* (**yonuşur, yonuşma:k**).

(D) **yaşsa-** 'to chatter, babble'; morphology obscure but prob. w. an onomatopoeic basis, cf. **yaşku, yaşra-**. Survives in SW Osm. **yaşsa-**. **Xak. XI KB üküş sözlese yaşadı tēr bilig** 'if a man talks a lot, wisdom says that he has chattered' 174: XIII(?) *At. üküş yaşağan til* 'a tongue which chatters a lot' 134; a.o. 151: **Çağ. xv ff. yaşsa-** (spelt) **bisyâr harf zadan** 'to talk a lot' *San. 338v. 16* (quotn.): **Xwar. xiv yaşsa-** 'to chatter, babble' *Quth 68*: Osm. xvi ditto; in two texts *TTS II 995*.

D(?)E) **yaşsat-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **yaşsa-**; it does not mean 'to cause to chatter', although it does take an Object, and is prob. an error for **yaşsa-** which *Kaş.* does not list. **Xak. XI ol anı başın yaşsattı**: 'he talked so much (*kaşira(n)*) that a humming noise and a headache (*al-davvü wa'l-şudâ*) appeared in his head' (i.e. 'he talked his own head off') *Kaş. II 359* (**yaşsatur, yaşsatma:k**).

VU(D) **yoşşur-** it seems certain that in spite of the difference of spelling both texts below contain the same V., which is the Caus. f. of a Recip. f., but there is no trace of **yoş** or **yoş-**. **Türkü VIII** (because they caused mutual hostility between brothers (*kikşür-*, see *I 6ci*) and) **begli: boğunli: yoşşurtukın üçün** 'because they embroiled(?) the bogs and common people' *IE 6, II E 6*: **Xak. XI ol isi:g suvuğ tumluğka: yoşşurdı**: 'he mixed (*xalaça*) the hot water with the cold, so that it became tepid' (*fâtir*) *Kaş. III 400* (**yoşşurur, yoşşurma:k**; MS. *yeşşürür, yeşşürme:k*).

## Dis. YNZ

D **yaşza:g** N./A.S. fr. **yaşza-**; more or less syn. w. **meşze:g** (**beşze:g**); pec. to **KB. Xak. XI KB** (I put a ball on the ground...) **özüm yaşzağını sağa körgitü** 'to show you my likeness' 661; **kamug neşke yaşzağ bu ol söz ulı** 'this is a simile (suitable) for everything and a basis for statements' 4983; o.o. 17 (*I bo:d*), 4985.

## Dis. V. YNZ-

(D) **yaşza-** Hap. leg.?, but cf. **yaşza:g, yaşzat-**. Almost syn. w. **beşze-** and presumably a Den. V. fr. \***yaşiz**. It may originally have meant 'to echo', w. the same onomatopoeic basis as **yaşku**; etc. **Xak. XI KB** (hear what the *xan* of the capital city of Uç had to say) **tüzü éike yaşzağ söz aymiş könl** 'he made a true statement, providing an analogy for all realms' 3815.

D **yaşzat-** Caus. f. of **yaşza-**; practically syn. w. **meşzet-** (**beşzet-**) and used in association w. it; in **KB 4020** the Vienna MS. has **yaşzatıp** for **meşzetü**. Pec. to **KB. Xak. XI KB** (there is a Turkish proverb giving a resemblance to this (*muşar meşzetür*)) **anı sözledim men munu yaşzatur** 'I have recited it to illustrate this point' 273; similar phr. 471; (hear what the man whose wisdom is as broad as the sea has to say) **sözün yaşzatu köşe kızğu meşiz** 'if a man takes care to echo his words, his face will be ruddy' 480; similar phr. 613.

## Mon. YR

**yar** Preliminary note. In addition to the Turkish words below, the Pe. l.-w. **yâr** 'friend' is common in Turkish. For **yar kanat**: 'bat' see (PU) **yersigü**:

**1 yar** 'spittle, saliva'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. and there more or less obsolete. Of other syn. words **tüpürük/tüfürük** is not old and **silekey/şilegey** is a Mong. l.-w. Uyğ. VIII ff. **sođmuş yarça** 'like spittle which has been ejected' *TT III 112*: Bud. (in a list of demons) **yar aşığlar** 'those who feed on saliva' *U II 61, 10*: **Xak. XI yar al-lu'âb** 'saliva'; hence one says **anı yarı aktı**: 'his saliva flowed' *Kaş. III 3*; a.o. *II 81* (**suğur-**): **Xwar. xiv mis-wâknı yarım birle ezeyin mü** 'shall I soften the tooth-stick with my spittle?' *Nahc. 90, 5*: **Kıp. XIII al-riq** 'saliva' **yar** (also *al-curuf*, see *2 yar*) *Hou. 21, 13*; reverse entry *do. 5, 18*: Osm. xiv ff. **yar** almost always in the phr. **ağız yarı** 'saliva'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 10, 783; II 12, 997; III 768; IV 9*.

**2 yar** 'cliff, cleft', and the like; homophonous w. **yar-** (**ya:r-**); it seems to mean more precisely 'what remains when something has been split off', e.g. a vertical bank of a river eroded by water or a gorge cut through a mountain side by water. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes; a l.-w. in Russian as **yar**. Uyğ. VIII ff. **Civ. yar tuzı** 'rock salt' *H I (32), 113, 142* (**bağır**); *II 12, 96*: **Xak. XI yar**

*al-carf* (read *al-curuf*) 'the vertically eroded bank of a river' *Kaş. III* 142; *o.o. I* 375 (*kıdığ*); *III* 152 (*ka:s*); 294 (*toğla:-*); 355, 16; *Kıp. XIII al-curuf yar* (also *al-riq*, see *I yar*) *Hou. 5*, 18; reverse entry 21, 13; *XIV yar al-şaqıq* 'a precipice', that is a high place from which one can look downwards *Id. 92*; (between 'hill' *şirt* and 'valley' *ayrı*); *al-saqf* 'a roof' (? read *al-şaqıq*) *yar Bul. 3*, 10; *xv curuf yar Tuh. 11a. 9*; *Osm. xv ff. yar* occasionally 'eroded river bank', usually 'gorge'; *c.i.a.p. TTS I* 783; *II* 997; *IV* 842.

*yér* basically 'ground', with a wide range of extended meanings, 'earth (as opposed to sky), land, soil, place', etc. for the phr. *yér suv* 'land and water', i.e. 'territory', see *su:v*; it survives in NE Khak. *ada çır su* 'fatherland': SE *Türki yer su* 'landed property': NW *Kk. cer suv* ditto. *C.i.a.p.a.l. w.* the usual phonetic changes. A l.-w. in Hungarian as *szer* (cf. *I yé:l*). *Türkü VIII yér* (spelt both *yér* and *yer*) is common; (when the blue sky above) *asra: yağız yer* 'and the brown earth below' (were created) *I E 1, II E 2*; *barduk yérde*: 'in the places to which you went' *I E 24, II E 20*; *yer suv I E 19*, etc. (*su:v*): *VIII ff.* (the dawn broke) *udu: yér yaru:di*: 'then the earth became light' *İrkB 26*; *tepri:ke: . . . yérke: do. 20—sü: yéri:nte*: 'on the battle-field' *do. 55*; *o.o. do. 16* (*semrit-*), *17* (3 öñ), etc.: *Man. teprı yérigerü . . . bu yérde* 'to the heavenly country . . . on this earth' *Chuas. 40-1*; *a.o.o.* meaning 'earth': *Uyg. VIII* (we fought . . .) *kulım küñim bođunıñ teprı: yer ayu: bér:ti*: 'heaven and earth declared the people to be my servants (Hend.)' *Şu. E 1-2*; *sançduk yérde*: 'in the place where we fought' *do. II 7*; *o.o. S 6, 9*; *viii ff.* *Man.-A yérig teprıg* 'earth and heaven' *M I 14, 4*; *bu yér suv* 'this earth' (and the tenfold heavens) *do. 14, 14—kop yérde* 'in all places' *do. 9, 5*; *yübük yérde* 'in moist(?) ground' *do. 17, 15*; *a.o.o.*: *Man. teprı yéri TT III 59, 72*: *Bud. Sanskrit devesu* 'among the gods' *teprı yérénde: TT VIII A.29*; *prthivıyam* 'from the earth' *yértin do. 38*: *yér teprı törümışte* 'when earth and heaven were created' *PP 5, 8—bu cembüdvip yér suvdaki* 'in this country Jambudvıpa' *do. 44, 1-2—kuruğ yérig suvayu* 'watering the dry ground' *do. 1, 3—ötüm yérine* 'to the land (or place) of death' *do. 26, 3-4*; many *o.o.*: *Civ. yérke teprıke TT I 12*; *yağız yér do. 4—yér suv igesi* 'the ruler of a territory' *TT VII 20, 4-5—ırak yérdeki kişi* 'a man in a distant place' *do. 36, 7-8*; *ağrığ yérke yaksar* 'if one rubs it on the painful place' *H I 138-9—yérke sidip* 'urinating on the ground' *do. 74*: *O. Kir. ix ff. Mal. 11, 4* etc. (*su:v*); *a.o.o.*: *Xak. xi yér al-ard* 'earth, ground', etc. (*w.* a similar wide range of connotations); *yér*: the word for one of the two components (*wachay*) of brocade or head-coverings (*al-ma'áfiri*), it is 'the warp' (*sadā*) or any colour in it which is predominant (*ahtar*); and (threads of) a different colour are associated (or interwoven, *matbū*); one says *yaşıl yérliğ barçın*

'brocade in which the predominant (colour, *al-nğlub*) is green, that is it is the basis (*al-aşl*) and the other colours are superimposed (*far*)' *Kaş. III 142*; *ér* *al-ard*, dialect form of (*hğa fi*) *yér I 45*; over 100 *o.o.* usually translated *al-ard* or *al-mawđi*, occasionally by other words like *al-makān* 'place': *KB yér* is common in all the usual meanings, e.g. (God created) *yağız yér 3*; *a.o. 64*; (all things will die and) *töşengü yérig* 'make their bed in the ground' 237; 1383; *xiii(?) At. neçe yér bar erdi* 'however much land there was' 201; *yérđin salıp* 'casting to the ground' 265; *kişi turğu yér* 'the place where a man stands' 406; *a.o.o.*; *Tef. yér*: 'earth, place' 151; *xiv Mih. min mawđi'hi yérđinđin Mel. 41, 15*; *yéri:đim Rif. 132*; *al-ard yér*: 74, 11; 177; *al-maqām* '(standing) place' *yér 76, 1* (179 *o:r:n*); *al-naşf* 'petroleum' *yér yağı: 75, 10*; 178; *Çağ. xv ff. yér*: 'earth' (*zamın*), and metaph. 'place, bed' (*cā wa bıstar*) *San. 349r. 21* (quotns.); *Xwar. xiii yér*: 'earth, ground', etc. *Ali 35*; *xiii(?) yér* ditto, common in *Oğ. xiv* ditto *Quth 78*; *MN 9*, etc.; *Nahc. 9, 7* (*yerli kökli* 'earth and heaven'); 10, 10 etc.: *Kom. xiv* 'earth, ground, place' *yer CCI, CCC; Gr. 127* (quotns.); *Kıp. xiii al-ard yér*, also *al-makān, al-bu'q'a* (place) *Hou. 5, 15*; 51, 5; *xiv yér al-ard İd. 92*; *Bul. 3, 10*; *xv* ditto *Kav. 58, 11*; *Tuh. 4b. 7* (*yer*); *Osm. xiv, xv yér*; *xiv ff. yer* *c.i.a.p.* in phr. *TTS I* 820-3; *II* 1041-4; *III* 801-3; *IV* 876-7, 888.

*PU I yr* 'the north'; it may originally have had some concrete meaning like *kuz* 'the shady side of a mountain', hence 'north', but if so it is lost. The spelling is erratic; in *Türkü yr*, in *Uyg. viii Ir, viii ff.* both *Ir* and (*VU*) *yr*. *N.o.a.b.*, but see *yirtin, yırıya*. *Türkü viii yırğaru: . . . ilgerü: . . . bérgerü:* 'northwards . . . eastwards . . . southwards' *IE 28, II E 23*; *a.o. I S 2, II N 2*: *Uyg. viii* (I spent the winter) *Ötüken irin* 'north of the Ötüken (mountain)' *Şu. E 7*; *Kögmen iri:nte: E 11*: *viii ff.* *Man.-A* in a passage about the effect of the winds on the waves a *kün ortuda sınar yél* 'wind from the south' drives the waves *ırtın sınar* 'northwards', and a *yirte sınarı yél* 'wind from the north' drives the waves *kün ortudun sınar* 'southwards' *M III 10, 7 ff. (i)*.

*S 2 yr* See *I rr*.

#### Mon. V. YR-

*yar-* (*yar:-*) 'to split, or cleave' (with a sharp instrument) and the like; homophonous *w.* *2 yar:r*, *q.v.* *S.i.a.m.l.g. w.* the usual phonetic changes; *SW Tk.m. yar:-*. *Türkü viii ff.* (he walks alone) *talım* (terror for *telım*) *urı: yarıncı: yası:cın yalıñ kayağ yara: uru:pan* 'striking and splitting the bare rock with a broad arrow-head until he cleaves many(?) ravines in it' *İrkB 40*; *Uyg. viii ff.* *Bud. kabarmış etin yara biçip* 'cutting and splitting his swollen flesh' *U III 45, 12*: *Civ. II I 146-7* (*otura*); *a.o.o.* in *II* and *II*: *boş [yér tüz yarıp* 'dividing the vacant land into

(two equal parts' *USp.* 55, 13 (dubious): **Xak.** x1 **er yıgaç yardı:** 'the man split (*şaqqa*) the piece of wood' (etc.); also used of other things, e.g. land (*al-ard*) when he has laid down the lines of its boundaries (*awda'a l-tuxüm haddihä*) *Kaş.* III 57 (yara:r, yarmak; and see 1 yér-); **başı:** yarıp 'I cleaved (*şadaxtu*) his head' I 399, 24; II 356, 18 (**kak-**); (his beauty) **yardı:** **meniş yü:rek** 'cleaved (*şaqqa*) my heart' III 33, 15; XIII(?) *Tef.* yar- 'to cleave' 142: XIV *Muh.* *şaqqa* yar- *Mel.* 27, 11; *Rif.* 110; *faraqa* 'to separate' (*Rif.* adds *wa qasama* 'to divide') yar- 30, 1; 113; *al-şaqq* yarmak 36, 9; 122: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yar-şikâftan** 'to split', also pronounced *yir-Şan.* 327r. 18 (quotns.); reverse entry 348v. 26: **Kom.** xiv 'to decide (judicially) yarğu yar-CCİ, CCG; *Gr.*: **Kom.** XIII *şaqqa min şaqqi'l-şay* yar- *Hou.* 41, 6; a.o. 5, 18: xiv (after *yirt-*) yar- *şaqqa qalilân* ('a little', 2in antithesis to *yirt-*) *İd.* 93: xv yar- *nafa'a* ('to benefit') *aw caraha* (both 'to profit' and 'to wound') *wa şaqqa Kav.* 9, 18 (see *yara:-*) (under *Ş-*) *qadğa* 'to slice' (*şaqqa*, omitted in text, restored in margin; *tl-l-Ş*) yar- (**Tkm.** *tegne- Hap. leg.?*) *Tuh.* 21b. 1 (and see *yirt-*).

**VU 1 yér-** 'to split (gently)'; almost syn. w. *yar-*, but see *Kaş.*'s remarks. The vocalization is uncertain, but since *Kaş.* entered it after *yör-* he must have considered that it was *yér-* not *yer-*, and the forms entered under the *Pass. f.* *yéril-* and *yérük* show that it had front vowels. It is difficult to identify modern forms; those *V.s w. -t-* may be survivals w. the vowel changed owing to a supposed connection w. *yirt-*; these include *NE Alt.* *yir-/yir-* 'to thread (a needle)' *R III* 473, 515: *SE Tar.* *yir-(mak)* 'to split, divide' *R III* 515; *Türki yir-* 'to tear off' (e.g. a branch from a tree) *BŞ*, *Jarring:* *NC Kır.*, *Kzx.* *Jir-* 'to dig through, penetrate (e.g. water a river bank), to scratch': *SC Uzb.* *yir-* 'to separate': *NW Kk.* *Jir-* 'to dig, dig up (ground)': *SW Osm.* *yir-* 'to tear, split' (gently, not violently, which is *yar-/yirt-*). **Xak.** x1 (after *yör-*) **er butk yerdı:** (*sic*) 'he split (*şaqqa*) the branch' or anything moist (*raqb*) when one has split it lengthways without cutting it with a sharp implement (*tıla(n) min şayr qat' bi'l-hadid*); the first (i.e. *yar-*) means *şaqqa bi-qat' wa 'unf* ('using force') and this *şaqqa bi-luf* ('gently'); and in the prov. **tapuğ taş yere:r taş ba:şığ yarar:** ('good') service splits a stone; but a stone splits the head' *Kaş.* III 58 (yere:r, yerme:k): (**Çağ.** xv ff. *Şan.* 327r. 18; 348v. 26 (yar-): *Kıp.* xiv (VU) *yér-şaqqa qalilân* 'to split a little' *İd.* 93 (and see *yérük*): xv *Tuh.* 15a. 9 (yirt-)).

**2 yér-** 'to loathe (something, esp. food, *Acc.*); to criticize, or blame (someone *Acc.*'). Survives in *NE Alt.*, *Leb.*, *Tel.* *yeri-* *R III* 339: *NC Kır.* *jeri-*; *Kzx.* *Jer-*; *NW Kk.* *jeri-*; *SW Osm.* *yer-*. **Uyg.** viii ff. *Bud.* (without feeling pleasure at being praised or) *yermişke yeme yérinmedin* 'distress at being blamed' *U III* 73, 21-2; (the divine Buddha) *artukrak*

*yéryük* ol 'has greatly blamed' (illicit love) *do.* 83, 27; a.o. *Hüen-ts.* 1798 (*müne:-*): **Xak.** x1 **uruncak alıp yermedi:** 'he did not object (*lam yamall*) to receiving deposits' *I* 149, 1; **yérgü:** **eme:s** (read *erme:s*) 'you must not despise' (*yuhqir*, an enemy because he is small) *Kaş.* II 29, 12; for main entry see *Oğuz:* **KB** (take me into your service) **menil yérmedin** 'do not loathe (or despise?) me' 592; **kim edğüg yé:rer erse isiz bolup** 'whoever, being evil, loathes what is good' 922: XIII(?) *At.* **yé:ersen zamānağni xalqın kođup** 'you blame the age in which you live disregarding the people in it'; (do not blame (*yérme*) the age, blame (*yér*) the people) 407-8: xiv *Muh.?*) *al-ğamm* (*MS.* *al-damm*) 'to blame' **yermek** *Rif.* 122 (only; *ğamma* translated 86:ğ-): **Oğuz** x1 **er aşığı yé:rdi:** 'the man loathed (*āfa*) the food'; and one says ol **erliğ yé:rdi:** 'he loathed (*damma*) the man'; *luğa Ğuzziya Kaş.* III 185 (*yé:rer*, *yérme:k*).

**S yor-** See *yör-* (and *yori-* **Xak.**).

**yör-** physically 'to unwrap'; metaph. 'to interpret (a dream), explain (a doctrine, etc.)', and the like. In the early period unquestionably *w. -ö-*, but in *KB* the *Fergana* and *Cairo MSS.* (but not the *Vienna MS.*) sometimes have *-o-* and it survives only(?) in *NC Kır.* *jöru-*; *Kzx.* *jör-*; *NW Nog.*; *SW Az.*; *Osm.* *Tkm.* *yör-* 'to interpret (dreams); to predict (the future)'. 'As the vowel is short in *Tkm.* this is prob. the correct *f.* **Uyg.** viii ff. *Bud.* **yörügin** . . . **yörmedi** 'he has not given an explanation' (of a particular doctrine) *TT V* 22, 22-3: *Civ. do.* VII 28, 6 (irü): **Xak.** x1 **ura:ğut oğlın beşiktin yördi:** 'the woman released (*hallat*) her son from the wrappings of the cradle' (*min wa:taqi'l-mahd*) *Kaş.* III 58 (*yö:rer*, *yörme:k*); **ura:ğut oğlın beşiktin yördi:** same translation, but *mina'l-mahd*; also used of anything which has been released from its tether (*unşiğa min 'aqālihi*) *III* 185 (*yö:rer*, *yörme:k*); a.o. *III* 125 (2 tü:ş): *KB* (millet bran (*kavuk sökti*) is good enough food for me . . .) **şakarda tatlılığ kavuk yör maña** 'husk millet, which is sweeter than sugar for me' 4768; **kerek arpa yör** 'or husk barley' 4769—**tilekim söz erdi şağa yördüküm** 'my desire was speech, as I explained to you' 184; **tüşüğ edğü yö:re bu tüş yörgüci** 'if the interpreter of dreams interprets this dream well' 4368 (v.l. *yörğüci*); o.o. 308 (yüksek), 2632, 4366, etc.: xiv *Rbg.* tüşni yörgan yiglit 'a young man who interprets dreams' *R III* 420: **Çağ.** xv ff. *yör- ta'bir hardan xwāb* 'to interpret dreams' *Şan.* 341 v. 11 (quotns.): **Xwar.** (VU) *yör-* 'to explain, interpret' *Ali* 28: xiv ditto *Qutb* 83: *Kıp.* xiv (VU) *yör- 'abbara'l-ru'yā* 'to interpret dreams' . . . (VU) *yör-fawwala mina'l-fāl* 'to interpret omens' *İd.* 92.

**S(ŞE) yür-** See 1 *ür-* (*HI*).

#### Dis. YRA

**D yaru:** first appears in *Kaş.*, where its etymological meaning is obscure. In *Tef.* and *Qutb*

can reasonably be taken as a Dev. N. fr. ar- in the sense of 'something split off' or something else, hence 'half, segment', the meaning 'direction' being developed fr. its use as one of the four quarters of the world. **Xak. yaru: yelim** *ğivā'u'l-samak* 'fish glue' *Kaş. III 24*; a.o. *III 20* (yelim): *xiii(?) Tef. arırusında yâ eksügrek yarım tündin* 'half-way or less than half-way through the light'; (the bezel of the ring was rectangular) *arırusında bitig erdi* 'there was an inscription on one side'; (when the sun rose it came into the cave) *oñ yarudın* 'from the right side'; *meniñ yarudın* 'for my part' (you are excused) 146-7; **Xwar. xiv tört yaru** 'the four quarters of the world, cardinal points'; *Madâyın yarı* 'in the direction of Madâyın' *ibid.* 72.

**Y yöre**: 'surroundings, environment'. Survives in this sense only(?) in SW XX Anat. *DD 1546* and Rep. Turkish (the pronunciation *yura* in *Sami* and *Red.* is prob. an error). **Xak. xi** (my eyes gush water like the sea) *yöre: yöre: kuş uçar* 'and the birds fly all around' (my tears, *hawälâ miyâh 'ayni*) *Kaş. II 28*; *korkma: apar utru: turup teğre: yöre* 'do not fear (your enemy), stand up to all round' (*wa kun bi-hüyâlihi*) *III 422, 19*; in entry as **Oğuz xi yöre: hawl kull şay' wa aruhu** 'the surroundings or circumference of anything' *III 24*: **Kip. xiv (VU) yöre: pälâl-şay'**; one says *yörendürü yattı*: 'the army slept round him' (*hawlahu*); *resli hawlahu Id. 92*; (and see *yörüğ*); **Man. xiv yöre** 'surroundings, environment', usually in such forms as *yöresine, yörede*; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 845; II 1071; III 824; 902*.

## Dis. V. YRA-

**ya-**: 'to be successful, advantageous, beneficial, useful, serviceable (to someone *Dat.*)'; to be suitable for (something *Dat.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. has the usual phonetic changes. **Türkü VIII ff.** Poor man went trading *yolı: yaramış* 'journey was successful (or profitable)' *30*; o.o. *do. 5* (boşluğ, adğırılık), 41 (kluk); **Uyg. VIII** [gap] *yeme: yaranın yağıd[u: er]miş* 'and were unhelpful hostile' *Şu. E 10* (damaged): VIII ff. **Man. ] yaramaz** [gap] 'is useless' *TT IX 109*: (if your son goes there) *[y]aragaymu* 'it be advantageous?' *PP 26, 8*; (in reply request) *yaragay* 'that will be quite satisfactory' *do. 48, 6*; o.o. *do. 69, 4* (1ür); *TT V 26* (tapığ): **Civ. yorar aş** 'suitable (or adequate) food' *USp. 92, 5-6*: **Xak. xi ol apar yara:di**: 'that thing was suitable convenient to him' (*wafaqahu wa sāga*); also used when a thing was permissible *mina'l-cawāz*; prov. 'if a father's clothes is his son' (*oğulka: yara:sa*): he does not let his father (to go on living) *Kaş. III 87* **ar, yarama:k**; o.o. *I 383, 4* (*kurug*); never tattered a garment is) **yağmurka: ar**: 'it is useful (*yaşluh*) in the rain' *III 38, KB* (O God, this name) *yaramaz* 'is not

fitting' (for any one except Thee) 6; **yara** 'is useful' 484-5; **yaruttı sözüñ ham yaradı özüp** 'your words have enlightened me and you yourself have been useful' 751: *xii(?) KBVP yeme bu kitab kör kamuğka yara 'moreover, this book is useful to everyone' 34: *xiv Muh. yaşluh yara:ar Mel. 5, 5*; **yara:ar Rif. 75**; *mâ yacüz* (*Mel. corrupt?*) **yara:ma:s** in Turkistan; **yara:ma:z** in our country 8, 5; 80: **Çağ. xv yara-(-y, etc.) yara-Vel. 410** (quotn.), 407; **yara-ıyaran-pasand wa muwâfiq wa sâzkâr uftâdan wa şâyasta şudan** 'to be suitable, appropriate, acceptable, useful' *San. 327v. 2* (quotns.): **Oğuz xi** (after **Xak.**) hence the **Oğuz say yo:l yara:sun** 'may your journey meet your wishes' (*yuwâfiqka murâduka*) *Kaş. III 87*: **Xwar. xiv yara-** 'to benefit; to be worthy of (something *Dat.*)' *Qutb 69; MN 77, etc.*; *Nahc. 389, 14*: **Kom. xiv abominable' yaramaz ÇÇG**; *Gr.: Kip. xiv yara- şaluha Id. 92*; *Bul. 55v.*: xv ditto *Tuh. 22b. 12*; *nafa'a* 'to be useful, beneficial' **yara-do. 37b. 6**; (and *Kav. 9, 18*, see **yar-): Osm. xiv ff. yara-** 'to be suitable, permissible, possible' (esp. in the form **yaramaz**); c.i.a.p. *TTS I 785; II 1000; III 770; IV 844*.*

(?D) **yaru:-** 'to be, or become bright; to shine'; cognate to **\*ya-** and perhaps **Den. V.** fr. the Dev. N. **\*yar**. Survives only(?) in NE **Kumd.**: **NW Kar. L. R III 120**; **Kar. T. Kow. 200 yarı-**. Cf. **yaruk. Türkü VIII ff. yıl yaru:mazkan** 'before the (new) year dawned' *IrKB 21*; (the sun rose) **udu: yér yaru:du**: 'then the earth became bright' *do. 26*: **Man. yarin yaradı kün tuğdı** 'the dawn broke, the sun rose' *MI 6, 19*: **Uyg. VIII ff. Man.** (their good thoughts increased daily and) **kün teğri teğ yarutı** (*sic*) 'shone like the sun' (or, reading **yarut(t)ı** 'illuminated them') *TT III 133*: **Bud. yaruk yaşuk alku şıradın yarumişın yaşumişın sakınmış gerek** 'you must imagine that a bright light (Hend.) shines (Hend.) from every direction' *TT V 4, 2-3, 6-7, 12-13*; o.o. *VI 378 v.l., etc.* (**yaltru:-**): **Civ.** (the rays of the sun) **açıldı yaradı** 'were disclosed and shone' *TT I 4*; o.o. *do. 23; VII 30, 5-6*: **Xak. xi kün yaru:du**: 'the sun became bright' (*adâ'at*); also used of any dark place when it has become light *Kaş. III 86* (**ya:ru:ur, yaru:ma:k**); **ya:y yaru:pan** (*MS. baru:pan*) *inbalaca subhu'l-rabi'* 'the spring dawned' *I 96, 8*; a.o. *III 89* (**yaşu:-**): *KB* (the sun of the sacred majesty) **anıñdın yaruyur** 'shines from him' 354; o.o. 496, 732, 1049, etc.: *xiii(?) Tef.* (when he heard the command) **köplü yarıyu başladı** 'his heart began to shine' (i.e. was gladdened) 144 (mis-translated): *xiv Muh.(?) adâ'a yarı:ri- Rif. 103*: **Çağ. xv ff. yaru-ıyaruş-** (both spelt) *rauşan şudan wa calâ yâftan* 'to shine, become bright' *San. 327v. 29* (quotns.): **Xwar. xiv yaru-** 'to shine; (of the dawn) to break' *Qutb 72; MN 129; Nahc. 321, 17; 414, 16*: **Kip. xiv yarı- aşraqa** 'to shine'; and one says **şan yaradı**: 'the dawn broke'; and they say in Turkish **şan attı**: 'the dawn spoke' (*nataqa,*



S yıra:- See ıra:-.

S yirü:- See iri:-.

**yori:-** 'to walk, march', more indefinitely 'to go'; as an Aux. V. w. preceding Ger. in -p 'to go on (doing something)'. The -o- is established by the spellings in *TT VIII* and modern forms of **yorik**, **yori:ğa**: but survives only(?) in NE *Tuv. coru-/cor-*. In the medieval period the vowels moved forward and downwards, perhaps influenced by **yügür-**, and nearly all modern forms, which are often *Mon.*, have -ü-; NE *Alt. yür-*: SE **yürü-**: NC **jür-**: SC **yur-**: NW *Kk. jür-*: Kaz. **yör-**; Nog., Kumyk **yürü-**: SW *Az. yéri-*; Osm. **yürü-**; *Tkm. yöre-*. **Türkü VIII yori:dımız** 'we marched' (against the *Türgeş*) *I E 37*; o.o. in this sense *I E 12 (taşra)*; 35, *II E 27 (toğ-)*; *T 10, 11, etc.*; **öpdün xağan-ğaru: sü: yori:lım** 'let us march as an army eastwards against the *xağan*' *T 29*—(those of you who remained in all these countries) **kop turu: ölü: yoriyu:r ertig** 'were all going on staying and dying there' *I S 9, II N 7*: VIII ff. *İrkB 20 (uđı:-)*; a.o.o.: *Man. yérdeki bağrın yoriğma tınlıg 'creatures that crawl on their bellies on the ground' *Chuas. 84*; **ađakın yorıp** 'walking on our legs' *do. 314*—**eđöz seviğince yoriğ** 'leading a life of bodily pleasure' *do. 197*; o.o. *do. 303, 328*; *TT II 8, 50*; 10, 78 (2 öť): **Uyg. VIII yori:dım** 'I marched out' *Şu. N 9*, a.o.o.; **sü: yori:- N 6**; *E 5*; (in *E 4 yüre: kelti*: is not an early occurrence of **yür-** but an error for **köre: kelti**: 'came to see'): VIII ff. *Man.-A kentü işsiz boş yoriyur* 'leads a life of idleness (Hend.)' *M I 17, 2*: *Man. ađakın yorıp TT III 97*; **arığ yollarta yorıp** 'walking (metaph.) in pure ways' *do. 164-5*; a.o. *do. 141*: *Bud. Sanskrit ekacāryām* 'walking alone' **yai:lupısı yorıma:kıg** *TT VIII B.3*; o.o. *do. B.1, 5, 7*; *E.50, etc.*; **suıda yorıp** 'walking in the water' *PP 36, 5*; o.o. *do. 32, 5*; *U II 24, 2 (akru:)*; *TT VI 324 (kaviş-)*, etc.—**köni nomda yoridaçılar** 'those who live in accordance with the true doctrine' *Suv. 136, 8-9*: *Civ. (the cold water) yanturu yorıdı* 'turned back' *TT I 105*—**ötüg savka yorıma** 'do not act against the advice' (given to you) *do. 35*—**yarlıgıp yorıdı** 'your commands have been complied with' *do. 37*; in *USp. sözleri yorımazunlar* 'let their statements not be valid' is a stock phr., with minor variations, in clauses declaring contracts irrevocable, 13, 15; 16, 22 etc.: **Xak. XI er yori:di**: 'the man (etc.) walked' (*maşā*), also used when anything travelled (*sāra*) or walked *Kaş. III 87 (yori:r, yori:ma:k)*; **kız kişi: sa:vi: yori:ğlı: bol-mas**: 'the reputation of a miser is not wide-spread (*sayyār*) and remains obscure' *I 326, 23*; **yordım** (*sic, metri gratia* in a verse) **ıala tu** 'I went up' *I 456, 1*; o.o. *II 51, 19*; *III 31 (yağru:)*, 375 (**şıpa:r**): **KB yori:-**, lit. and metaph., is common, e.g. (God) **yorımaz nā yatmaz** 'does not walk or lie down' 17; (*Saturn*) **yorır** 'moves' (above the other planets) 131; a.o. 137; **yori** 'get moving' (you ignorant man!) 170: (see how many people*

a little' (and then died) 234; o.o. 238, 293, 434, etc.—(if a *beg's* conduct (**yorık**) is upright, his servant) **yoriğay** 'will behave' (even better) 2114; **yoriğil köni** 4094; a.o. 348 (**ökünçsiz**): XIII(?) *At.* (God created night and day) **yorır** 'they go' (one after the other) 14; a.o. 410 (**borçı**): *Tef. (VU) yürü-(-mek, -medük)* 'to go, move', etc. 167); XIV *Muh. maşā yori:-Mel. 31, 7*; **yo:ri:- Rif. 115**; *al-maşā yo:rumak* (*sic*, but not conclusive) 38, 1; 124; **ıntafā** 'to be sent away, banished' **yo:ri:-** 104 (only): **Çağ. xv ff. yürü-** (spelt 'with -ü-') **rāh raftan** 'to go, walk' *San. 341 v. 20* (quotns.): *Xwar. XIII (VU) yori-* 'to go' *Ali 49*: XIII(?) **yürü-(-gü, -mekte)** 'to walk, move', etc. is common in *Oğ*: XIV (VU) **yürü-(-gıl Nahc. 351, 7)** /**yür-** (*metri gratia*) 'to go, walk', etc. *Qutb 83 (yor-)*, 88 (**yürü-**); *MN 11, etc.*; *Nahc. 21, 1*; 373, 14; etc.: *Kom. XIV yür-/yürü-* 'to go, travel'; also an Aux. V. *CCI, CCG*; *Gr. 131* (quotns.): *Kıp. XIII maşā (VU) yürü:-(-gıl sic*, but not conclusive) *Hou. 35, 9*: XIV **yürü-** ditto *Id. 92*; **yürü-(-mek)** *Bul. 81 v. xv* ditto **yürü-** *Kav. 34, 5*; *Tuh. 35b. 10*.

#### Mon. YRB

**yarp** 'firm, solid'; physically and metaph.; n.o.a.b. **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. yarp oluru** 'sitting firmly' *TT X 480*; o.o. *do. 335 (tepreñsiz)*; *VIII B.3, 15 (berk)*: *Civ. H I 72 (ügre)*; **Xak. XI yarp neğ** 'a firm (or solid, *al-muħkam*) thing'; **yarp yü:z rawnaqu'l-wach** 'a radiant face', when someone is pleased; hence one says **anıy yarpı: yazıldı: inşaraħa ğuđün wachihi lammā surra** 'the wrinkles in his face relaxed when he was pleased' *Kaş. III 6* (in the latter meaning 'firm', i.e. smooth): **KB yağı boynın eğse işin kılsa yarp** 'when the enemy submits he must act firmly' 5905.

#### Dis. YRB

**D yarpısız** Hap. leg.; *Priv. N./A. fr. yarpı:* 'lacking firmness' **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. TT VIII D.33 (yégsiz)**.

**1 yarpuz** a herb, or herbs?, of the mint family, usually 'pennyroyal, *Menta pelagium*'. Survives in SE *Türki yalpuz* (*sic*) 'goosefoot, *Chenopodium vulvaria*' *Shaw, Farring*; 'mint' *BŞ: NC jalbız* 'mint': SC *Uzb. yalpız* (*sic*) 'mint': SW *Osm. yarpuz* 'pennyroyal': *Tkm. narpız* (*sic*). Other languages use l.-w.s and this may be one. **Xak. XI yarpuz al-habaq**, 'pennyroyal'; a herb *Kaş. III 39*: **Çağ. xv ff. yarpuz** (spelt) 'a herb which they call *pūdina* 'mint', Arabicized as *fūdinac*; in *Ar.* also called *habaq* *San. 329r. 21*: *Kıp. xv nam-mām*, 'wild thyme' **yarpuz** *Tuh. 36b. 3*: *Osm. xvi ff. yarpuz* 'pennyroyal, mint', etc.; common esp. in *Ar. and Pe. dict.* *TTS I 790*; *II 1070*; *III 776*; *IV 850*.

**2 yarpuz** Hap. leg.; prob. a l.-w., the mongoose is not indigenous in the original Turkish country. In all other languages l.-w.s or phr., like 'Pharaoh's rat' in *Osm.*, are used. **Xak. XI**

## Dis. V. YRB-

D yarpa:d- Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. **yarp. Xak. xi iglig yarpattu:** 'the invalid became stronger' (*inta'aşa*) and one says **oğlan yarpattu:** 'the boy grew' (*tara'ra'a*); originally **yarpa:dtu:**, then assimilated **Kaş. II 351 (yarpatur, yarpatma:k, sic; should be yarpa:ur, yarpa:dk):**

*urub MA yarpat urub MA k cecipe*  
Mon. YRB

**yurç** 'one's wife's younger brother; junior brother-in-law'. Survives in NE Bar. **yurduz;** *Tel. yurçu R III 551;* Khak. **çurçu;** Tuv. **çurju** 'junior brother-in-law; or sister-in-law'. Other languages use phr. containing **kadın. Türkü VIII I E 32 (elîg): O. Kır. ix ff. (I have been parted from) eçim yurçım-ka** 'my elder brother(s) and junior brother(s)-in-law' *Mal. 17, 2;* (there is no trace of the word in the five other texts listed in the Index): **Xak. xi yurç** 'a wife's younger brother'; a distinction is made between a man's brothers and a woman's (i.e. wife's) brothers; a man's brother is called **ini:** if younger than him and **eçi:** if older, and his sister is called **siñil** if younger and **eke:** if older, and a woman's (wife's) sister is called **baldız** if younger and **eke:** if older *Kaş. III 7: Çağ. xv ff. yügürçi* (MS. *yürgüçi*, but listed under *yük . . .*) 'a woman's (i.e. wife's *zan*) younger brother'; just as her elder brother is called **kayn** (i.e. **kadın**) *San. 345r. 2.*

## Dis. YRC

D **yérçi:** N.Ag. fr. **yér;** n.o.a.b. in the meaning 'guide'; survives only(?) in NE *Tel. yerçi 'traveller' R III 344. Türkü VIII yerçi: tile-dim* 'I looked for a guide' *T 23; a.o. T 26: VIII ff. Tun. III a. 6-7 (az-); a.o.o. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. TT III 69 (az-): Bud. PP 22, 4-5 (suvçı); 36, 1 (ékkigü); etc.; U II 5, 13, etc. (yolçı): Xak. xi yerçi: (MS. *yurçı: al-dalilu'l-xarit* 'a skilled guide' *Kaş. III 30* (not recognized by Brockelmann or Atalay, who spelt it *yorçı:).**

PUD **yérçü:** Hap. leg.; der. fr. **yér;** but -çü: is not a recognized Den. Suffix and the form is dubious. **Xak. xi yérçü:** *al-qabr* 'a grave' *Kaş. III 30.*

## Tris. V. YRC-

D **yérçile:-** Dev. V. fr. **yérçi:** 'to guide'. N.o.a.b. **Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. men yérçilep élitgeymen** 'I will guide and escort you' *PP 60, 2; o.o. Hüen-ts. 1786, 1938 (uđuz-).*

## Mon. YRD

**yurt** (?yurd) very rare in the early period; *Kaş.*'s translation 'an abandoned camping-site' suits the early occurrences; but in the medieval period it came to mean 'dwelling-place, abode', without any implication of abandonment, and s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes and a wide range of mean-

community, a country, one's own country', etc. **Türkü VIII** (the enemy attacked our camp (ordu); but **Kül Tégin** refused to give it up. If he had, all you, my womenfolk, if you had survived would have become slaves, or) **ölügi: yurtda: yolta: yatu: kaltaçı ertigiz** 'your corpses would have remained lying in the deserted camping-site or on the road' *I N 9;* (I led the army into the Shantung plain and to the sea; it pillaged twenty-three towns) **Usın buntatu: yurtda: kalu:r erti:** (prob. a Chinese name and title, something like) 'Wu-hsin the *pén-ta-tu* remained lying in his deserted camping-site' *T 19: VIII ff. (a devout old woman) yurt(t)a: kalmi:ş* 'stayed behind in a deserted camp' (she found a greasy spoon, and survived by licking it) *Irkb 13;* (the tentative reading **yurta:** in *Miran B.2 (ETY II 65)* is very dubious). **Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. olurtuk sayu orun yurt ögünçe** 'every place that you live in is to your satisfaction' *TT I 120* (a very late text): **Xak. xi yurt al-talal wa'l-rab' wa'l-diman** 'the ruins of a camp, a dwelling, traces of old buildings' *Kaş. III 7;* (passion overcame me; constantly weeping day and night) **kördi: közüm tavrakın yurti: kalp ağlayu: li-mā ra'at 'ayni xalā talalahu wa tarhahu rab'ahu bi-dāl-sur'a** 'because my eye saw the emptiness of his abandoned residence and his speedy evacuation of his residence' *III 258, 16;* (yurt in *I 93* (aḡut) is a scribal error for bart): **Çağ. xv ff. yurt maskan wa ma'wā** 'residence, mansion' *San. 342v. 6* (quotn.): **Xwar. XIII(?) beđük bir yurt élgün érđi** 'it was a big country and kingdom' *Oğ. 262;* **yurtika öyike düşdi kétti** 'he went back to his country and home' 309; a.o.o. of **yurt** 'country': *xiv* (he migrated) **ajun yurtundın** 'from his home in this world'; (you should not forcibly settle people) **kişi yurtunda** 'in a strange place' *Qutb 86;* **yerini yurtını koyup** 'abandoning their homes' *Nahc. 27, 2;* **Kom. xiv** 'dwelling place' **yurt CCI;** **Gr: Kıp. XIII** (between 'road' and 'desert') **al-manzila** 'stopping-place, inn' **yurt Hou. 5, 20:** **xiv yurt al-waṭan** 'native country' *Id. 93;* (under 'military terms') **al-manzila wa urriba bi'l-wiṭāq** 'camp', turned into Ar. for 'tent' **yurt Bul. 6, 6** (*wiṭāq* is a l.-w. in Ar., but comes fr. ota:ğ, q.v.): **xv manzila yurt Tuh. 32b. 4:** **Osm. xiv ff. yurt** (yurd- before vowel Suffix.) 'dwelling place'; c.i.a.p.; **yurdu** in the phr. **igne yurdusu** 'the eye of a needle' seems to be a corruption of it (cf. *Osm. birisi fr. bir:*) *TTS I 851; II 1078; III 830; IV 907.*

## Mon. V. YRD-

**yirt-** 'to tear (something *Acc.*), to pull to pieces' and the like' s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. Cf. **üz-** **Türkü VIII ff. Man. M I 7, 16 (üz-): Xak. xi ol to:mun yirtti:** 'he tore (*mazzaqa*) his clothes', or anything else *Kaş. III 435 (yirta:r, yirtma:k); o.o. I 323 (1ıır), 341 (tırt): xv Muh. xarāqa* 'to tear' **yirt-Mel. 25, 15; Rif. 108; mazzaqa yirt- 31, 5; 115 (MS. yarut-); al-tamziq**

prob. a mere scribal error, but *yıprat-*, a Sec. f. of *oprat-* could have this meaning: Çağ. xv ff. *yirt-* (spelt *daridan* 'to tear' *San.* 349r. 1 (quotn.): *Xwar.* xiv ditto *Qutb* 91; *MN* 270; *Nahc.* 81, 11; *yırtağan cānwarlar* 'beasts of prey' *do.* 333, 17; 344, 6: *Kom.* xiv 'to tear' *yirt-* *CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiii *xarraqa* 'to tear apart' *yirt-* (*MS. yarāt-*) *Hou.* 39, 19: xiv *yirt-mazzaqa* . . . *yirt-* *xarraqa*, thus in the *Kitāb Beylik İd.* 93; *şaqqa* 'to split' *yirt-* *Bul.* 51r. (the vocalization is erratic and the Infin. -mek; obviously confused w. *yar-* and *1 yér-*): xv *xarraqa* (*yir-*; in margin in second hand) *yirt-* *Tuh.* 15a. 9; *mazzaqa yirit-* (*sic*) *do.* 36a. 1.

*yort-* 'to trot, amble'; l.-w. in Mong. as *yorci-* 'to go, set out' (*Haenisch* 171, *Kow.* 2106); s.i.a.m.l.g. except SE w. the usual phonetic changes; apparently cognate to *yorr-*; cf. *yori:ğa.* *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* (the king and his retinue) *keyik avlap yortup* 'while hunting wild game and trotting along' *U IV* 34, 64: *Xak.* xi *atlığ yorttu:* 'the horseman ambled' (*xabba*) *Kaş.* III 435 (*yortar.* *yortu:r luğatān*, 'both forms', *yortma:k*); *taş ata: yortalım* 'let us set out (*nasir*) at dawn' III 356, 1: *KB* (the junior ranks must not mingle with their seniors) *yırak taş yoriğlı yakın yortmasa* 'or trot near them when going on lengthy expeditions' 2587: Çağ. xv ff. *yort-* (spelt) *harwala kardan wa ba-ta'cil rafian suwāra* 'to trot, to ride fast' *San.* 342r. 18: *Xwar.* xiv ditto *Qutb* 86: *Osm.* xiv ff. *yort-* 'to get going, keep going', rather than specifically 'to trot'; fairly common *TTS I* 842; *II* 1067; *III* 821; *IV* 898.

## Dis. YRD

*D yartu:* Dev. N. in -tu: (unusual) fr. *yar-*; lit. 'something split off'. In *Kaş.* 'second meaning 'long strips of wood', of which many inscribed specimens have been found in Sinkiang. Survives as *yartı* meaning 'board' in NE *Kaş.*, *Koib.*, *Tel. R III* 145 and 'half' in NE *Bar.*; *NW Kk.* (*Jartı*), *Kaz.*, *Kumyk*, *Nog.*; *SW Tkm.* (*yartı*). *Xak.* xi *yartu:* *al-nuḥāta* 'a chip, splinter'; and by analogy (*qiyāsa(n)*) 'a writing tablet' (*al-lawḥu'llaḍi-yuktab* 'alayhi) is called *yartu:* *Kaş.* III 30.

*D yortuğ* Dev. N. fr. *yort-*; lit. 'trotting', in practice 'a royal escort'. Pec. to *Xak.* *Xak.* xi *yortuğ mawkiḥu'l-sultān yawma'l-ḥarb awi'l-za'n* 'a royal escort in battle or on a long journey' *Kaş.* III 42: *KB* sū *başçı tüze tursa yortuğ kurın* 'the army commander must constantly keep the ranks of the royal escort in proper formation' 2586.

*S yartım* syn. w., and prob. a Sec. f. of, *yarım* w. an intrusive -t-, cf. the spellings of *yérçit:* in *Uyg.* *Man.* (*ar-z-*) and *yarmak:* in *Uyg.* *Bud.* and *Kaş.*'s *Uyg.* N.o.a.b.; not connected w. *SW Az.*, *Osm.* *yardıım*; *Tkm.* *yardıım* 'help' which is der. fr. *Pe.* *yār* 'friend', etc. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* *bursoḡ kuvraḡ iki yartım kiltımız erser* 'if we have split a religious

community (Hend.) into two factions' *TT IV* 6, 28-9; similar phr. *U II* 78, 36; 87, 54-5: *Xak.* xi one says *bir yartım boḍu:n jā'ifa mina'l-nās infaradū min bayna'l-cumla* 'a section of the people which has separated itself from the (rest of) the community' *Kaş.* III 46.

*S yartmak* See *yarma:k*.

*PUD yirtın* Den. N./A. w. the directive Suff. -tın (to be distinguished fr. the *Abl.* Suff.) fr. *1 yır*; 'in the north'. N.o.a.b. Cf. *yırta:* *Türkü VIII T II* (öğdün): *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.-A* (*VU*) *irtın M III* 10, 7 ff. (i): *Man.* (an eastern territory . . . a western territory) *berdinkı yirdinkı yér suv* 'southern and northern territories' *M III* 8, 8 (ii): *Bud.* *TT VI* 291 (öğdün).

*D yérdeş* N. of Assn. fr. *yér*; 'fellow countryman'. N.o.a.b. (*Xak.* xi see *erdeş*): *Oğuz* xi *yérdeş kişi:* *al-baladı mina'l-nās* 'a fellow countryman', that is there are two men from one and the same country (*balda*), and each of them is called *yérdeş* to the other *fı'l-Guzziya Kaş.* III 40; (in the examples of the Suff. -deş under *tü:deş*) and one says *yérdeş* of two persons when they are from one place (*mawḍi*) *I* 407, 9: *Kip.* xiii (in a note on the Suff. -deş/-deş) 'ground, place' (*al-arḍ wa'l-makan wa'l-buḡa*) is *yér*, and if you say *yérdeş* it indicates that two people come from one ground or place *Hou.* 51, 5: xiv *yérdeş* 'an acquaintance (*al-ma'rifa*) from the same country' *İd.* 93; *Bul.* 9, 6 ('the same fatherland'): xv *yérdeş rafıqu'l-mawḍi* *Tuh.* 86b. 9: *Osm.* xvi *Pe.* *ham-cāyi* from the same place' *yérdeş TTS IV* 876.

## Dis. V. YRD-

*D yarāt-* Caus. f. of *yara-*; properly 'to make, or find, suitable, convenient', and the like, that is 'to adapt' or 'to approve, agree with (something)', and the like; but fr. the earliest period also, more vaguely, 'to create', esp. of God creating the world (cf. *törüt-*). In some individual passages it is not easy to see what the exact connotation is. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes; the only meaning in SC and most SW languages, and a normal one in all the others except NE is 'to create'; the other meanings occur in the rest. *Türkü VIII yarāt-* occurs several times; (1) governing *boḍunıḡ* and meaning 'to organize in a fit state' *I E* 13, *II E* 12 (*boşğur-*); *ét-yarāt-*, same meaning *I E* 19; *I E* 20, *II E* 17; (2) *Bilge:* *Kağan's* full title was *Teḡri: teḡ teḡri: yarātımış Türkü Bilge:* *Kağan* 'the wise *xaḡan* of the *Türkü*, godlike and installed by God' *II E* 1, *S* 13; (3) *aḡar aḡınçıḡ bark yarātım* 'I erected a special (grave) structure for him' *II N* 14; a.o. *I N* 13 (*ét-*): viii ff. (if there is pure water I will drink it; if there is) *étmi:s yarātım:s taḡluḡ a:s* 'well prepared (Hend.) appetizing food' (I will eat it) *Toy. III r.* 4-7 (*ETY II* 178); a.o. *Tun. III a.* 7-8 (*ar-z-*): *Man.* (if we have said that) *eḡḡıḡ aḡıḡaḡ kop teḡri yarātımış ol* 'God

ed everything good and bad' *Chuas. I 28*; (know) *yérig tēprig kim yaratusm* 'who ed earth and heaven' *do. 167-8*; *Uyg. IX yaraturp* [gap] *III A 1 (ETY II 37)*; *F. Man.-A M I 14, 4-5 (ét-); do. 8 -*); (just as a man) *yaratur* 'constructs' 'new orchard or house' *do. 10*; *Man. (you rated living creatures . . . from ignorance, bilge biligte yaradınız* 'endowed them knowledge' *TT III 32*; *Bud. kemi t(t)1* 'he fitted out a ship' *PP 31, 5*; (if a contemplates) *étgeli yaratğalı* 'organizing and creating', (a town, a country, or a e) *TT VI 80*; o.o. *do. 100, 290*; *etinin tımış ordular* 'palaces set with jewels' *243*; *şlok takşut yaraturp* 'composing es' *Hüen-ts. 1832*; (a religious work) *Çaç tilince yaratusm* 'composed in the ese language' *do. 2151-2*; in *USp. 94, 6 ff.* *Maitrisim* is described as *enetkek tilin-oxrisi tilince yaratusm* 'composed in the arian language on the basis of (a text) in ndian (Sanskrit) language', and translated armuş) from Tokharian into Turkish: *yaratu bér-* 'to make a due delivery' (of s, etc.) is a stock phr. in contracts in *USp. 16, 21*; *107, 15*; *108, 16*; *Xak. XI tēpri- uk yarattu*: 'God created (*xalaqa*) man', other created things; (Ögüz phr. follows); one says ol *özindin söz yarattu*: *qaq'l-kađib mina'l-kalām min nafsih* 'he cated a statement on his own initiative' *II 315 (yaratur: r, yaratusma: k)*; *tēpri: ol g yaratğan* 'God is the constant creator of the earth', (etc.) *III 52*; a.o. *I 330, 25*: (God created (*törüttü*) the universe) *tüttü kör evren* 'he created the firmament' in *127* both *törüttü* and *yarattu*; (my ue, unceasingly praise) *yaratğulını* 'the tor' *381*: *XIII(?) KBPP yérli kökli tğan* 'creator of earth and heaven' *3*; *yök erdim yaraturp* 'I did not exist and u didst create me' *9*; a.o.o.; *Tef. yarat- create*; *törütteçi yarataçı/yaratğuçi tğücl* 'creator' *143*: *XIV Muh. al-xâliq tğücl*: *Mel. 13, 2*; *Rif. 88*; ditto *yarat- 44, 8*; *137*; *al-maxlıq* 'created things' *atmıš (MSS. yarı: m: ş) 45, 2*; *yaratusm* *Çaç. xv ff. yarat- âfrıdan* 'to create' *San. 29*; *Ögüz XI* (within the *Xak. entry*) *Ögüz say ol to: nuğ yarattu*: 'he fitted (ara) the garment', and say bu: *etük ara: yarat* 'fit this boot on me' *Kaş. II 315*; *ar. XIII yaratkan* 'the Creator' *Ali 37*: *yarat-* 'to create' *Qutb 70*; *MN 4*, etc.; *cc. 5, 5* etc.; *yaratğan Qutb, MN, Nahc. 5*; *yaratğuçi Qutb*: *Kom. XIV* 'to create' *at- CCI, CCG*; *Gr. 115* (quotns.): *Kıp. al-xâliq yaratka: n Hou. 3, 14*; *xalaqa at- do. 34, 19*: *XIV yarat- xalaqa*; *yařat- al-xâliq Id. 93*; *XV alladı xalaqa yařat- Kav. 51, 1*; *xâliq yaratkan Tuh. 14a, 2*; *qaya yarat- do. 14b. 9*: *Osm. XIV yaratğan* 70 texts *TTS II 1003*.

*yarut-* Caus. f. of *yarur-*; physically 'to inatinate (something *Acc.*), make it bright'; inph. 'to enlighten, inform', and the like.

S.i.s.m.l. in both senses. *Türkü VIII ff. Man. (the sun and moon) tört buluğu yaratur* 'illuminate the four corners (of the world)' *Chuas. 12*: *Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A kim ol erneğ köñlin yarutsar* 'to enlighten that man's mind' *M I 15, 3-4*; *belğürtir yaratur yařatur* 'manifests and illuminates (Hend.), *do. 21, 4 (ii)*: *Man. M III 24, 9 (ii) (1 kap)*: *Bud. teriğ yörüğün odğurak yarutu yařutu ötgürü usar* 'if he can vividly illuminate (Hend.) and expound its profound interpretation' *TT VI 387*; o.o. *U II 46, 68-9*, etc. (*yaltrit-*); *Suv. 348, 7-8 (teğirmile:-)*: *Xak. XI kün ol ajunuğ yarutğan*: 'the sun constantly illuminates (*tunayyır*) the world and makes it shine' (*tuşarıquhu*) *Kaş. III 52*; n.m.e.: *KB yaruttuğ* 'Thou didst illuminate' (the dark night with the bright day) *22*; o.o. *125, 134 (bakış-)*—(the tongue) *yaruttaçı erni* 'enlightens men' *162*; a.o. *214*—(the gate-keeper) *kapuğda yarutsa karañku tünüg* 'must see (the day) illuminate the dark night at the gate' *2530*: *XIII(?) At. (driving away the night, God) báz yarutur tap-a* 'makes the dawn shine again' *16*; *Tef. yarut-* 'to cause to shine' *147*: *XIV Muh. (?) ađa'a gayrahu* 'to make something bright' *yarut- Rif. 103 (only)*: *Çaç. xv ff. yarut- (-kaç) rawşan eyle-* 'to make bright' *Vel. 401*; *yarut-yarustur-* Caus. f. *rawşan kardan San. 328r. 19* (quotn.): *Xwar. XIV yarut-lyarut-* 'to illuminate, cause to shine' *Qutb 72-3*; *MN 52*; 'to light' (a lamp) *Nahc. 257, 4*; *Kom. XIV* 'to illuminate' *yarit- CCG*; *Gr. 117* (quotn.): *Osm. XIV ditto* in one text *TTS I 788*.

*VU?D yérít-* Hap. leg.; this *V.* follows *yrat-*, so the first vowel must be *kasra*; and the last word of the translation is corrupt and the vocalization is chaotic; perhaps Caus. f. of *2 yér-* in the sense of 'to lay oneself open to criticism'. *Xak. XI er i: şke: (sic) yérítte:* (MS. *ye/ér.tti:*) *takāsala'l-racul fi'l-amr wa icatalaşa (?)*, MS. *iclan.ñi*) 'the man was negligent in the matter and peculated(?)' *Kaş. II 315 (yérítü: r, yérítme: k, MS. yeretü: r, yer. tme: k)*.

*S yirat-* See *irat-*.

*D yorit-* Caus. f. of *yorit-*; survives in the same languages with the same developments of meaning and phonetic changes. *Türkü VIII bunça: yérke: teği: yoritdım* 'I made (my armies) march to all these places' *I S 4*; *sü: yoritdım T 25, 35*—(the Chinese) *yoritmaz ermıš* 'did not allow freedom of action' (?), to good wise men and good brave men), *II S 6, N 4*: *Uyg. VIII ff. Chr. (an angel) uđuzup andın öñgi yolça yoritdı* 'led them back from there by a different road' *U I 9, 7-8*: *Bud. (whoever can thoroughly understand this doctrine and) turkaru üzüksüzün yoritсар işletser* 'continuously (Hend.) put it into effect (Hend.)' *TT VI 192-3*: *Xak. XI ol meni: telim yoritdı*: 'he made me walk (*amşāni*) a great deal'; and one says *ot anıp karnın yoritte:* 'the drug loosened his bowels' (*ařlaqa batnahu*) *Kaş. II 315 (yoritu: r, yoritma: k)*: *yoritān kişi:* 'a man with

loose bowels' (*raddām*) III 52; a.o. I 115 (öpdün): KB (God) yoritti tiliğ 'activated (man's) tongue' 149; törü tüz yoritti 'he put the customary law into full effect' 291; yoririğ yoritmaz kör esriñ itıñ 'your hunting leopards and dogs do not let ground game move away' (i.e. escape) 5379; o.o. 2300 ağılı, 5546 (ım), 6056 (etçil): XIII(?) At. qađalar yoritğan 'who causes destiny to operate' 454; Tef. yürit- 'to move' (mountains) 168; Çağ. xv ff. yürüt- *râh burdan* 'to set in motion' San. 342r. 12 (quotn.); Xwar. XIV (VU) yorit-/yorut- ditto Qutb 88 (*yürüt-/yürüt-*): Osm. xv ff. yürüt- 'to set in motion; to make (blood) flow; to make (e.g. a mill) work; to put (currency) into circulation'; fairly common TTS II 1085; IV 916.

D yirtıl- Pass. f. of yirt-; s.i.s.m.l. Xak. XI ol to:n yirtıldı: 'the garment was torn' (*inmazaqa*) Kaş. III 106 (yirtılı:r, yirtılma:k; verse); emdi: yürek yirtılır: *ja'l-ân yataşadda' minhu'l-qalb asafa(n)* 'and now the heart is torn asunder by it with grief' I 41, 17: XIII(?) Tef. yirtıl- 'to be torn' 158; Çağ. xv ff. yirtıl- *darıda şudan* ditto San. 349r. 9; Kom. XIV yirtıldıñ uyat 'you have behaved shamelessly' CCG; Gr. 133 (?corrupt): Kıp. zıv inşaaqa 'to be split' yirtıl- Bul. 32r.

D yirtın- Refl. f. of yirt-; n.o.a.b.? Xak. XI ol to:n yirtındı: 'he pretended to tear (*yumazziq*) his garment' Kaş. III 108 (yirtınur-, yirtınma:k); Kıp. xv *tamazzaqa* 'to be torn' yirtın- Tuh. 10b. 5.

D yartur- Caus. f. of yar-; s.i.s.m.l. Xak. XI ol apar yiğa:ç yarturdı: 'he ordered him to split (*alâ şaqq*) the wood' Kaş. III 94 (yarturur, yarturma:k); Çağ. xv ff. yartur- Caus. f.; *şikafanıdan* 'to order to split' San. 327v. 1.

D yértür- Hap. leg.; Caus. of 1 yér- Xak. XI ol apar butik yertürdi: 'he urged him to split (*alâ şaqq*) the branch', and he split it Kaş. III 95 (yertürtür, yertürme:k).

D yırtış- Co-op./Recip. f. of yirt-; survives in SW Osm., Tkm. 'to tear one another's clothes, quarrel violently'. Xak. XI ol apar böz yırtıdı: 'he helped him to tear (*fi mazq*) the cotton cloth' (etc.; Kaş., in error 'the garment') Kaş. III 101 (yırtısur, yırtıma:k); Çağ. xv ff. yırtış- (spelt) Recip. f.; 'to tear (*darıdan*) one another', or 'to tear (something) together' San. 349r. 7 (quotn.).

D yortuş- Co-op. f. of yort-; n.o.a.b. Xak. XI ol meniñ birle: (*MS. bile:*) yortuşdı: 'he competed with me in trotting' (*fi taxbibi'l-faras*) Kaş. III 101 (yortuşur-, yortuşma:k); Çağ. xv ff. yortuş- (of horsemen) 'to ride quickly (*ba-ta'cılraftan*) together' San. 342r. 24.

## Tris. YRD

D yaratığ Dev. N. fr. yarat-; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. only in the phr. étig yaratığ TT VIII D.13, etc. (étig): (Xak.) XIII(?) Tef. Ar.

xul 'nature; moral character' yaratığ 144: Xwar. XIV ditto Qutb 70.

D yaratığlığ P.N./A. fr. yaratığ; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. M III 22, 3-5 (ii) (étiglig); Bud. TT VI 79-80 (ditto).

D yartumluk Hap. leg.; A.N. fr. yartum. Türkü VIII ff. the letter *Tun. IV (ETY II 96)* begins by reporting the arrival of four men led by a fifth, and then refers to the arrival of thirty men. Between the two, and obviously referring to the first party, are the words *yartumluk erür* 'they are a separate party(?)'.

?C yértinçü 'the world', and more specifically 'this world', as opposed to heaven, hell, etc.; in TT VIII spelt *yértinçö/yértinçö/yértinçö*. It is suggested in the Indices to TT VIII and X, perhaps on the basis of the statement in *Kow.* 2368 that this word as a l.-w. in Mong. is the equivalent of Tibetan *hjiç-rten*, that this is a Tibetan l.-w. This is open to several objections; (1) it assumes an eroded pronunciation of the Tibetan phr. which is improbable at this early date; (2) while *hjiç-rten*, lit. 'receptacle of the perishable' is the standard Tibetan phr. for 'the external world', there is no trace in the dicts. of an extended phr. containing the equivalent of -çü: (-çö); (3) there are no known Tibetan l.-w.s in early Turkish and no evidence that the Indian Buddhist terminology in Turkish was obtained through any intermediaries other than Sogdian, Tokharian and, later, Chinese. The word is much more likely to be a purely Turkish compound w. *yér* as the first component. As regards the second it is perhaps significant that in TT I 91 (damaged) there is an antithesis between *yérde* and *tonçudakı*, and it is possible that the second element is *tançu*: 'a lump of earth', q.v. Common in Uyğ., but n.o.a.b. Türkü VIII ff. Man. (I am not at all pleased to be) *yértinçü yér suvda ev bark içinde* 'in the territory of this world in a house' TT II 8, 41-2; Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *yértinçü-teki tınığlar* 'living creatures in this world' TT III 166; *yértinçe (sic) umuğ inaç törütüñüz* 'you came into existence (to give) hope and confidence to this world' *do.* 73; a.o.o.: Bud. Sanskrit *loke* 'in the world' *yértinçöte*: TT VIII A.14; ditto *bo yértinçöte*: *do.* B.13; *jağati* 'in the world' *yértinçöde*: *do.* D.30; *yértinçüdeki (sic) tınığlar* PP 14, 8; o.o. *do.* 47, 6; 78, 3; *üç miñ uluğ miñ yértinçü yér suv* 'three thousand million worlds' TT V 6, 25; a.o.o.: Kom. XIV *yertinçil* 'the world' CCG; Gr. (prob. reborrowed fr. Mong.).

D yértinçülüğ P.N./A. fr. yértinçü; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (of these ten definitions the first eight rest on the true doctrine, the last two) *yértinçülüğ yörügke tayağlığ* 'rest on worldly interpretations' TT V 19, 128.

## Tris. V. YRD-

D yaratıt- Caus. f. of yarat-; 'to have (a memorial stone, etc.) erected'. N.o.a.b. Uvğ.

yaratıl- Pass. f. of yarat-; s.i.s.m.l., usually for 'to be created'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *TT VIII A.11* (büt-): (Xak.) XIII(?) *Tef. yaratıl-* 'to be created' 143; XIV *Rbg. R III 368* (tirig): Xwar. XIV yaratıl- 'to be created' *Qutb 71; Nahc. 225, 11.*

yaratın- Refl. f. of yarat-; 'to organize oneself' and the like. N.o.a.b. Türkü VIII *IE 30, II E 9* (étin-): Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *TT III 1-5* (tuđ-): Bud. *TT VIII D.8, etc.* (étin-); X 76: Civ. *TT I 212-13* (egsüt-).

yaratır- Caus. f. of yarat-; the cognate yaratır- survives in SW Osm. Türkü XIII yaratır:rum *I S 12* (bark; *II N 14* as yaratıdım).

### Dis. YRĞ

yarağ Dev. N./A. fr. yara-; 'opportunity'; suitability, opportuneness, and the like, less often an Adj. 'opportune, suitable', etc. It is doubtful whether this word survives. In an extensive range of similar words meaning 'arms, military equipment', and the like, SE Türkü yarağ/yarak: NC *jarak*: SC *yaroğ*: SW *yarak/jarak*: SW Az., Tkm. *yaarağ*; ISm. *yaarağ/yarak* may be survivals of a cognate Dev. N. in -k, but seem rather to be connected with *yarik*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *Sw. 90, 8* (I yon): Civ. *H II 8, 25*: Xak. XI *yarağ* *al-furşa wa'l-imkân* 'opportunity; possibility'; Prov. I *ış yarağında*: (sic) *şart asrığında*: translated *yurtaqab li'l-umür furşa*, 'a (suitable) opportunity is awaited for doing business; and the merchant when trading, if he sees a profit, does not hesitate to buy when he likes' *Kaş. II 13*; *yarağ* same translation; one says *ış yarağı*: translated 'wait for an opportunity (doing) business and the (right) method' (*ihhatahu*); alternative form of *yarağ III 28*: o. *II 90, 9-10* (*artukluk*), etc.: *KB* (I wish to see the king); *yarağ körse* 'if he sees an opportunity' (will the Chancellor put in a word for me?) 529: XIII(?) *At. 330* (*opra:k*): *Tef. yarağ* 'opportunity, possibility', and the like 42: *Çağ. xv ff. yarağ/yarak* (i) *asbâb wa'adawât wa'adawât* 'implements, instruments, tools', (quotn.), (ii) *lâyiq wa sazâwâr* 'convenient, worthy'; and *yarağlıg* has the same meaning (quotns.) *San. 329r. 14*: Xwar. XIV *yarağ* 'opportunity; possibility; preparations for something'; capability' *Qutb 69; Nahc. 17; 12, 7, etc.*: Kom. XIV *yarov* 'equipment' *CCG*; 'to release, let loose' *yarak et-CCI*; *Gr. 115* (q.v.): Osm. XIV ff. *yarağ/yarak* 'preparations, equipment, provisions; arms, weapons'; common both by themselves and in phr. *TTS I 783; II 998; III 768; IV 42.*

yarık 'body armour'; a basic word w. no plausible etymology. N.o.a.b., but see *yarağ*. Türkü VIII *IE 33* (ur-): VIII ff. *yarık* is the commonest item of military equipment mentioned in the list of issues in the *Miran* docu-

ment (*ETY II 64 ff.*); küpe: yarık üçün bir yarık yarılığ boltı: 'one set of body armour for(?) chain mail was allocated' ll. 8-9: Bud. Sanskrit *varmasannaho* 'wearing as armour' yarık üze: yarıklanmış erür *TT VIII A.35-6*; sü sülepe yarık keđip 'fighting campaigns and wearing armour' *U II 78, 30; 86, 48; TT IV 10, 12; a.o. TT X 312; kop ödün nom ertini vajrılıg yarakka* (reading doubtful; Uyğ.-A form or misreading of *yarıkka?*) meplz etgüllük 'at all times one must compare the jewel of doctrine to a *vajra* breastplate' *U III 29, 32-3*: Xak. XI yarık a generic term for 'chain mail' and 'plate armour' (*al-durü wa'l-cawāşin*); then a distinction is made between them, and 'chain mail' is called küpe: yarık and 'plate armour' say: yarık *Kaş. III 15; o.o. 158* (2 sayı); 217 (küpe): XIII(?) *Tef. yarık* 'body armour' 144: XIV *Muh. al-cawşan yarık Mel. 71, 10; Rif. 173* (*ya:rak*); (and *al-zarrād* 'armourer' *ya:rağçı*: 57, 13; *yarakçı*: 156): Xwar. XIV yarık (*ya:rık*) 'breastplate' *Nahc. 71, 12; 144, 13; yarık yışik* 'breastplate and helmet' *do. 33, 2-4*; yarık yarık (*ya:şık do. 45, 8*: Kıp. XIII *al-cawşan yarık Hou. 13, 15; 24, 9* (and *al-cawşanı yarıkçı*).

D 1 yaruk Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. yar-; 'a split, crack, breach; cracked, split'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SE Türkü *yaruğ/yaruk*, elsewhere *yarık/jarık*, etc. Xak. XI yaruk 'a crack' (or *al-sad*) in the ground, a wall, the mountains, glass, and the like; hence one says bu ayaknı yarık: bar 'this cup is cracked'; (*yarık* and *yorik* follow here); yarık (MS. *y.rık*) 'the heads of the thigh-bones in the sockets of the hips' taken fr. the phr. yarıldı: neñ 'the thing was split and divided' (*ınşaqqa wa'nfaraca*), because the legs are split, one to the right and one to the left of *al-'awf* (corrupt?; perhaps *al-'awq* 'an obstacle') *Kaş. III 15* (the second, misplaced entry must have got into the text from the margin and is misvocalized): XIII(?) *Tef. yarık* (sic, ?misvocalized) 'a cleft' (in the mountains?) 143; yaruk 'a crack' 147: *Çağ. xv ff. yaruk şıkaf* 'a crack', etc. *San. 329v. 11* (quotn.): Kıp. XIV yaruk *al-şaqq* 'a crack', etc. *İd. 92: xv şaqq yarık* (sic, *lyarım*) *Tuh. zob. 2; maşqūq* 'cracked' yarık *do. 48b. 8.*

D 2 yaruk Dev. N./A. fr. yaru-; 'light, gleam; bright, shining', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. in the same forms as 1 yaruk, Türkü VIII ff. (the sun rose) *kamağ üze: yaruk boltı*: 'it became light everywhere' *İrkB 26*; (a hymn) *yaru:k ay teprıke*: 'to the shining moon' *Toy. I r. 2* (*ETY II 176*): Man. yaruklu karalı 'light and darkness' *Chuas. I 6*; yaruk tepriler 'the gods of light' *do. I 16; o.o. do. 9-10* (*adır-*); *M III 19, 9* (i) (*1 5çeş-*); 23, 2-3 (ii) (*ışlg*), etc.: Uyğ. VIII (we fought) *keçe: yaruk batur erikli*: 'in the evening as the light was failing' *Şu. E 1: VIII ff. Man.-A* (your gracious, lovely, faultless) yaruk kör-küntüz 'bright shape' *M I 10, 7*; yaruk ög 'the bright intellect' *do. 22, 4* (ii); yaruk teprı *do. 23, 1*: Man. *TT III 133* (*yalrı:-*): Bud. yaruk is very common both in N. and as

Adj., e.g. *yaruk yula* 'a bright lamp' *TT V* 6, 49; 8, 79; ay *tepri*: *ya:rokin* 'the light of the moon' *TT VIII* 1.8; *yaruk yaşuk* 'bright light, gleam (Hend.)' *TT V* 4, 6, etc.; *VI* 383 v.l.; *UII* 37, 55; *USp.* 23, 7; *Sw.* 137, 10 etc.; a.o.o.: *Civ. yaruk* is common, e.g. *kün ay yarukın tıda katığlanur* 'they strive to obstruct the light of the sun and moon' *TT I* 27; *köz yaruk bolur* 'the eye becomes bright' *HI* 86; *Xak. xı yaruk yér*: 'a bright (*muđı*) place'; and one says *yap yaruk ne:ı* 'a very bright thing' *Kaş. III* 15; *közüm yarukı*: *qurra 'aynı* 'the apple of my eye' *I* 46, 19; *yaruk yulduzu*: 'the shining (*al-tâqib*) star' *I* 96, 10; *III* 194, 15: *KB kün ay teg yaruk* 'as bright as the sun and moon' 12; (You illuminated the dark night) *yaruk köndüzüm* 'with the bright daylight' 22; a.o. 5222 (*alın*): *xııı(?) Tef. munır* 'luminous, bright' *yaruk* 147: *xıv Muh. yawum şäf* 'a bright day' *ya:ruk kün Meh.* 80, 5; *Rif.* 185; *al-đaw* 'light, brightness' *ya:ruk* 55, 3 (152 *ayduŋ*); *al-şâhir* 'clean, conspicuous' *ya:ruk* 55, 5 (only): *Çağ. xv ff. yaruğ/yaruk raw-şan* 'brilliance; shining' *Vel.* 400-1 (quotn.); *yaruk* (1) *rawşan wa nürânı* ('light') *San.* 329v. 11 (quotn.). *Xwar. xııı(?) bir kök yaruk* 'a blue light' *Oğ.* 52; *kün teg bir çaruk* (*sic*) 'a light like the sun' *do.* 139: *xıv yaruk* 'bright, shining light' *Qutb* 72; *Nahc.* 88, 5; 241, 6-9; 262, 2: *Kom.* *xıv* 'bright, clear; light, gleam' *yarık/yarık/yaruk CCI, CCG; Gr.* 116 (quotns.): *Kıp. xıv yaruk daw'u'l-qamar* 'moonlight' *İd.* 93; *Bul.* 2, 12 (*yarık*); *yarık* (*MS. yarak*) *al-barâq* 'lightning' *Bul.* 3, 2 (*yarkin İd.* 92): *xv şu'a* 'sunbeam' *yarık* (*ıkuyaş*) *Tuh.* 20b. 1; *đaw yarak* (corrected to *yarık*) *do.* 23a. 5; *nür* 'light' (*inter alia*) *yarık* 36a. 3.

S yırak See irak.

D *yorık* Dev. N./A. fr. *yori*:-; like that word fr. the earliest period used both for physical 'movement' and the like, and metaph. 'conduct, behaviour' etc. Survives in NE as *yoruk/çoruk*: NC *Kır. joruk*; *Kzx. jorık*; forms w. front vowels do not seem to occur. SE *Türki yoruk* is a Sec. f. of 2 *yaruk*, and in some modern languages similar forms are Sec. f.s of *yörüg*. *Türkü VIII ff. Toy.* 18-20 (1 1s): *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* (if one enters) *bodisattvlar yorıkuna* 'the course (i.e. way of progressing) of the Bodhisattvas' *TT V* 22, 34; similar phr. *TT VI* 34, 139; *X* 3, etc.: *Civ. öz konuk yorıkı* 'movements of the location of the soul' (in various days of the month) *TT VII* 21, 15-16; o.o. *do.* 1, 5 and 76 (*sakış*); *TT I* 110 (*eğri*): *Xak. xı yorık tıl al-lahcatu'l-faşıha* 'an eloquent tongue'; *yorık al-xuluğ wa'l-sıra* 'character, behaviour'; hence one says *anıñ yorıkı*: *neteg kişi*: *bile*: 'how does he behave with other people?'; *yorık al-cırya wa'l-sayr* 'movement, gait'; hence one says *at yorıkı*: *neteg* 'what is the horse's gait like?'; also used of the movement (*al-cırya*) of water, etc. *Kaş. III* 15; (a side note in an earlier MS. now inserted in the text after *barak*) *yorık al-sıra wa'l-işra ma'a'l-nās* 'behaviour,

social intercourse' one says *beg yorıkı*: *neteg* 'how does the *beg* behave?' *I* 378; o.o. *I* 27, 9; *II* 40, 18-20: *KB yorık tıl* 162; (if a man talks a lot they say he chatters, if he is silent they say he is dumb, so) *yorık utru ur* 'behave naturally(?) to them' 175; (one takes the sword and disciplines the people; one takes the pen and) *yorık yol süzer* 'clarifies the way in which they should go' 268; *karagu yorık yazsa* 'if a blind man loses his way' 493; o.o. 547, 1504, 2077 (*köndür-*), 4300, 4446 (*ké:pür-*), 5549 (*aya:-*): *xııı(?) Tef.* (Abu Jahl was a *beg* in Mecca) *anıñ sözi yorık erdi* 'his speeches were influential' (?), or eloquent) 162.

D *yarğu*: Dev. N. (N.I.) fr. *yar-*; lit. 'an instrument for splitting', but normally 'a legal tribunal' (i.e. an instrument for splitting facts and discovering the truth), hence sometimes 'a lawsuit' or 'a legal decision'. Not firmly identified earlier than the Mong. period but no doubt older, cf. *yarğın*. A Second Period l.-w. in Mong. as *carğu* 'legal tribunal, lawsuit' (*Haenisch* 86, *Kow.* 2305); s.i.s.m.l. in such senses in NE, NW, SW, see *Caf.*'s discussion of the word in *TM IV*, p. 30; *SC Uz. yorğı* (1) (dialect) 'saw, file'; (2) ('folklore') 'punishment'; *NW Kk. jarğı* 'file'. *Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. törü yarğu yosunu* *bıle* 'in accordance w. the practice (Mong. l.-w.) of the customary law and judicial tribunal' *USp.* 28, 29: *Çağ. xv ff. yarğu ğulü ve ğawğâ-i dâdxwâh* 'a dispute, a plea by a litigant' *Vel.* 406 (quotn.); *yarğu* (1) *muşâkama* 'a tribunal, court of justice' (quotns.); (2) *da'wâ wa nizâ* 'lawsuit, litigation' (quotns.) *San.* 329r. 25: *Xwar. xıv yarğu* 'decision, judgement' *Qutb* 71: *Kom. xıv yarğu* 'legal decision, judgment; jurisdiction' *CCI, CCG; Gr.* 115 (quotns.; also *yarğuçı* 'judge'; *yarğula-* 'to judge', and see *yar-*): *Osm. xıv to xvi yarğu* 'tribunal; judgment; litigation'; in four texts *TTS I* 787; *II* 1003; *III* 778; *IV* 848.

D *yarğın* Dev. N./A. (connoting repeated action) fr. *yar-*; lit. 'constantly splitting'; cf. *yarğu*: N.o.a.b. once as a N., twice as a title; 'judge' would suit the context. *Türkü VIII İnanç*: *APA: Yarğın Tarxan I W* 2: *Uyg. IX* (I am the son of a Kırkız, I am) *Boyla: Kutluğ Yarğın Suci* 2: *VIII ff. Chr.* (then Herod commanded his jailers, executioners and) *yarğınlarka* 'judges' (?) *UI* 9, 18.

D *yarğın* apparently some kind of wild quadruped; etymologically it could be a Dev. N. fr. *yar-*, but there is no obvious semantic connection. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII anı yañıp* (VU) *Türği: Yarğın költe: buzdımız* 'we routed them and destroyed them at the *Türği*: (?) *Yarğın lake* *I E* 34: *VIII ff. yarğın* *kéyik men* 'I am a wild *yarğın*' (I climb the mountains where I spend the summer . . .) *Irkb* 62.

Tris. YRG

(S)D *yıra:ğu*: Hap. leg.; Dev. N. (N.Ag.) fr. a Den. V. fr. 2 *yır* (1 1:r) *Xak. xı yıra:ğu*:

*wa'l-muganni 'a singer (Hend.) Kaf. 170; (Osm. XIV to XVI yarıkluğ armed, equipped'; in several texts TTS II 1000; III 770).*

**yörğa:** Dev. N./A. fr. yori;-; '(a horse) blees or goes at a jog trot'. S.i.a.m.l.g. *ğaj/orğa*, etc. As in the case of *yorık* no trace of forms w. front vowels. **Xak.** *yörğa:* at *al-farasu'l-himlâc* 'a horse that'. *Kaş. III 174* a.o. I 458 (*munduz*): *h.* (under 'horses'); *himlâc yörğa:* *Mel. Rif. 171* (*yowğa*); and *harwâl* 'trotter' det. akta: ('gelding') w. yr:ka: in the l): **Çağ.** xv ff. *yörğa* (spelt): *rahwâr* *San. 342v. 12*: Kıp. XIII *al-farasu'l-n* 'an ambler' *yörğa:* *Hou. 13, 11*: XIV *al-mâşî xababa(n)* 'moving at a jog' (one says *yorgaladı*: 'he ambled') *İd. rahwân* (MS. *rahwâl*) *yörğa Tuh. 17a. n.* xiv ff. *yörğa* (occasionally *yorka*) 'r'; common, esp. in Ar. and Pe. dicta. *841; II 1067; III 820; IV 897.*

**yörğü:** Hap. leg. (?); Dev. N./A. fr. *Yak.* xı *yori:ğü:* *yér mawdı'u'l-wa'l-lı-sayr* 'a place where one walks and'; it is the name of a place (*ism makân*); dated of time (*li-zamân*) *Kaş. III 36.*

**yörğüç:** Hap. leg. ?; P.N./A. fr. *yara:ğ;* one who does what is opportune or convenient'. *Xak. xı KB 2372* (*yarıçtı*).

**yörğüç:** N.Ag. fr. \**yoriğ*, Dev. N. fr. lit. 'one who makes journeys' or the o.a.b. *Oğuz xı yoriğci:* (MS. *y.a.ğçi:*) *u'lladı yöşî bayna'l-ahmâ wa'l-aşhâr fiyl* 'the go-between who travels with the men between the families of a prospective and bridegroom' *Kaş. III 55; in II 51,* said that *yoriğci*, translated as above, good *Oğuz* form, although the *Oğuz* word of the general Turkish Participial *ğüç:* is -*da:çtı*; since the word is an *ed* not a Participle.

**yörğüç:** See *yörgüç:*.

**yörğüçlüğ** P.N./A. fr. *yara:ğ;* 'suitable, *ane,ğ, modern* and the like. As in the case of *ane,ğ*, *useful* forms like *yaraklı* mean 'equipped, armed', and the like seem to be det. *meşe w. yarıklığ*. *Uyg. VIII ff.* *çüğüne aşuğça yarıklığ* 'suitable' *yöğüne* (Hend.)' *Sw. 529, 12-13*: Civ. *kop yarıklığ* 'all your affairs are satisfactory' *56*: *Xak. xı yarıklığ i:ş* 'a possible *ible, al-mumkin* business' *Kaş. III 49*: *arıklığ yarığsız* 'useful or useless' *b. 2236* (*adır-.*), 2544 (*buğluğ*): *xıı (?)* *yarıklığ erenke buyurdi işi* 'he suitable men to do his business' 40: *At. yarıklığ aşını kişiğe yetür* (deserving) *people your suitable food'* *ef. yarıklığ/yarıklık* 'suitable, *con-* (and *al-ğaq* 'the truth' *yarıklığ/ık*) 143: **Çağ.** xv ff. *yarıklığ/yarak-* *sâhib-i asbâb wa mutacahhız* 'equip- (2) *âyista* 'suitable' *San. 329r. 18* (.); *s.o. do. 14* (*yara:ğ*): *Xwar. xiv* *yarıklığ/yarığlı* 'suitable, convenient' *Qutb*

D *yarıklığ* P.N./A. fr. *yarık*; 'armoured, wearing armour'; n.o.a.b., but see *yarağlığ*. *Türkü VIII I E 2, II E 19* (élet-); *I E 32* (elığ); *T 54* (yeltir-); *Xak. xı yarıklığ* (MS. *yarığlığ* but between *yamağlığ* and *yazuk-* *luğ*, implying *-k-*) or 'an armoured (al-dâri)' man' *Kaş. III 49.*

D *yarukluğ* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. 2 *yaruk*. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Man. *yıdığ yıparlığ yarukluğ yaşukluğ tağ teprî* 'oh fragrant (Hend.) shining (Hend.) god of the dawn' *MII 9, 7-8*; 10, 9-10.

D *yarukluk* A.N. fr. 2 *yaruk*; 'light, brightness'. S.i.s.m.l. as *yarıklık* and the like. *Xak. xı yarukluk al-nür wa'l-diyâ* 'light, brightness' *Qas. III 51*; (entertain a guest well) *bulsin atı: yarukluk* 'let his horse find the brightness of rest' (*diyâ ar-l-râha*) *II 316, 11*: *KB ajun xalıq andın yarukluk bulur* 'the people of this world get light from it' (the moon) 732; a.o. 35 (ya:-): *xııı (?)* *Tef. yaruk-* *luk* 'light' 147: **Çağ.** xv ff. *yaruğlığ/yaruk-* *luk rawşanî* 'brilliance', etc. *San. 329v. 15*: *Xwar. xiv yarukluk* 'light, brightness' *Qutb 72; Nahc. 293, 2*: *Kom. xiv ditto yarukluk/ yarıkılık CCG; Gr.*

S *yarıklık* See *ırıklık*.

D *yarıklığıd:* Hap. leg.; apparently Adv. *ğci* -*dı:* fr. *yarıklığ*; 'being in armour'. *Türkü VIII I E 32* (ançulu:-).

D *yarağsız* Priv. N./A. fr. *yara:ğ;* 'in- *like. N.o.a.b.?* *Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. *U II 81, 70-1* (yalçıt-). *Xak. xı yarağsızda: fi ğayr mağallihî* 'in the wrong place' *Kaş. III 355, 11*; *n.m.e.:* *KB* (if you want to be safe, do not let fall) *yarağsız sözüp* 'inappropriate remarks' 169; (I will tell you about) *yarağsızlarlığı* 'the bad characters' 847; o.o. 314 (*kişenlig*), 328 (*yarağlığ*), 437 (*boğ-*), 2074, 2236 (*adır-*): *Xwar. xiv yarağsız* 'unsuitable' *Qutb 70.*

D *yaruksuz* Priv. N./A. fr. 2 *yaruk*; n.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Civ. *köz yaruksuz bolup* 'if an eye loses its sparkle' (and waters profusely) *HI 65, 85.*

### Tris. V. YRG-

D *yarıklan-* Refl. Den. V. fr. *yarık*, q.v.; n.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. *TT VIII A.35-6* (*yarık*): *Xak. xı er yarıklandı*; 'the man put on a coat of mail' (*tadarr'a*) also used when he 'put on a breastplate' (*tacawşana*) *Kaş. III 114* (*yarıkklanur*; *yarıklanma:k; sic* in MS.): *KB* (come to terms; if you cannot) *yarıklan bél alşıp küreş* 'put on your armour, tighten your belt, and fight' 2360: (Kıp. *xııı ta'ahhaba* 'to prepare oneself' *yara:kla:n-Hou. 38, 18*: *xiv yarıkla-* (*sic*) *cahhaza* 'to equip' *İd. 92*: *Osm. xiv ff.*



yarakla- 'to prepare, equip, etc.:', yaraklan- 'to prepare or equip oneself', etc.; c.i.a.p. TTS I 784-5; II 999; III 770; IV 844).

S yiraklan- See iraklan-.

D yarıklaş- Recip. Den. V. fr. yarık; mentioned only in a grammatical example. *Xak.* xı 'and V.s are formed fr. triliteral N.s referring to a stake in gambling as in the phr. <ol> anıy birle: oynadı: yarıklaşu: 'he gambled with him making a breastplate (cauşan) the stake', the winner taking it *Kaş.* II 258, 16.

E yarığa:- See yazığa:-.

Dis. YRG

VUD yérük Pass. N./A.S. fr. 1 yér-; 'split, cracked', and the like. Survives in NC *yirik* (sic): SC Uzb. *yirik* (with -q): NW *yirik* /*yirik* 'torn, perforated, split; a hole', and the like. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. (in a miscellaneons inventory) *bir beđük bir yérük iki eşic* 'two cooking pots, one large, one cracked' *USp.* 55, 25: *Xak.* xı *yérük işler* 'a woman injured in coitus' (*al-mufđāt*); *yérük neç* 'something split (*ınşaqqa*) lengthways so that its appearance is spoilt'; *yérük al-tulma*, 'a split, cleft' *Kaş.* III 18 (-é- everywhere) (: *Çağ.* xv ff. *yirik* (spelt) *lab-i şikāsta* 'a hare-lip' *San.* 349v. 10): *Kıp.* xiv (after *yér-*) and 'hare-lipped' (*al-a-lam*) is called *yérük* *tuťaklu*: that is 'with a split (*maşqūqa*) lip'; and, in the *Kitāb Beylik, al-a-lam* is *yirik* *Id.* 92.

*yürek* basically 'the heart' as a physical object; used metaph. only in a limited range of phr. like 'stout-hearted'; contrast *köğül*. A Second Period l-w. in Mong. as *cirüge(n)* /*cürüke(n)* (*Haenisch* 91, 95); *cürüke(n)* (*Studies* 228); *cirüke(n)* (*Kow.* 2363); s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. (touching the forehead, the throat and) *yürekke* 'the heart' (with the ring finger) *TT V*, p. 16, note A 54, 6-7; (many women died) *yürekli* *yarılıp* 'of broken hearts' *TT X* 38; (her beauty) *köpülimin yürekimin ertipü tepretdi titretdi* 'greatly stirred my mind and made my heart beat (faster)' *do.* 451; o.o. *do.* 465, 502: Civ. (on the 27th day) *öz konuk yürekde bolur* 'the position of the soul gets to the heart' *TT VII* 21, 6; o.o. *do.* 13; 25, 3; *yürek sıkılmak tın buzmak* 'heart disease and respiratory trouble' *H I* 1, 3, 5; *Xak.* xı *yürek al-qalb* 'the heart'; *yürekliğ al-baťal dū qalb* 'brave, stout-hearted' *Kaş.* III 18; (his beauty) *yardı: meniñ yü:re:k* 'cleaved my heart' *III* 33, 15; o.o. *I* 41, 17 (*yirtül-*); 325, 10; *II* 144, 7 (*kağrul-*): *KB bođun başğuka öğ kerek ham yürek* 'to suppress a people intelligence and courage are needed' 217; o.o. 58 (*té:тік*), 2043 (*titim*): xii(?) *KBVP* (a warrior) *alp yürek* 'with a stout heart' 51: xiii(?) *Tef.* *yürek* 'heart' 167: *xiv al-qalb yü:re:k Rif.* 141 (followed by 'lung' *öpke*; . . . 'bile' *öt*; the text in *Mel.* 47, 15 is confused; *al-qalb* is translated *köğül*, 'lung' is omitted and *yü:re:k* moved to *al-marāra*

'bile'): *Çağ.* xv ff. *yürek dil* 'heart' *San.* 342v. 5 (quoton.); *Xwar.* xiv *yürek* 'heart' *Qutb* 88; *MN* 64; *Nahc.* 361, 5; *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* xiii *al-qalbu'l-mahsūs* 'the tangible heart' *yü:rek Hou.* 21, 14 (cf. *köğül*): *xrv yürek al-qalb* *Id.* 93; xv ditto *Tuh.* 28b. 11: *Osm.* xiv ff. *yürek* 'heart; courage'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 856; *II* 1084-5; *III* 834; *IV* 913-15.

D *yörüg* Dev. N. fr. *yör-*; 'explanation, interpretation' (esp. of dreams). Survives in NW *Kk. jorıw*; *Nog. yoruv* 'prophecy; omen'. *Türkü* VIII ff. *Man. öñ sakinıñ ol ozakı sav yörüglerin* 'first ponder on the explanations of those previous remarks' *M III* 15, 9-11 (i); *üküş yörügün* 'many explanations' *do.* 15, 12 (ii): *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* . . . *yörüg ol*; *bu yörügüg belgülig kılğalı* 'the explanation is . . .'; to make this explanation clear' *TT V* 20, 4-5; o.o. *yörögle:ri* (sic) *TT VIII A.43*; *yörögl* *do.* 45; *yörüg* *do. H.6* (ün-); *TT VI* 148 (*ötğür-*); *Hüen-ts.* 2116 (*tübger-*): *Xak.* xı *yörüg al-ta'bir* 'interpretation'; hence one says *tüş yörüğü*: 'the interpretation of the dream'; *yörüg fahwā'l-kalām wa tafsiruhu* 'the meaning of a word and its explanation'; hence one says *söz yörtüğü*: 'the explanation of a statement' *Kaş.* III 18: *KB yörtügin ayayın* 'I will tell you the explanation' 353; (there are many kinds of) *tüşke yörüg* 'interpretations of a dream' 5994; a.o. 5999 xiii(?) *Tef. yoruğ* (sic) 'explanation'; *ta'wil* ditto *yörüg* (sic) 162-3; *Xwar.* xiv *yora/ yorağ* 'interpretation (of dreams)' *Qutb* 83; *yoruk* ditto *Nahc.* 7, 5; 318, 12: *Kıp.* xiv (VU) *yöre: al-ta'bir* *Id.* 92; *al-tancim wa'l-fal'* 'astrology; omen' *yöre: Bul.* 5, 14.

E *yergüç* See *bürgüç*.

E *yörgek* See *bürkek*.

D *yörgenç* Dev. N. fr. *yörgen-*; lit. 'wrapped round' and the like; n.o.a.b. but see *yörgey*, *yörgençü*; and cf. *sarmaçık*, *yörgemeç*. *Xak.* xı *yörgenç* 'like tezgınc (teggınc), for curves and bends in the road' (*fi'l-iltıwā' wa'l-'aťaf fi'l-tariğ*; etc.); *yörgenç* the name of a plant which wraps itself (*yaltawı*) round a tree and causes it to wither (*yürütühāl-yubs*); it is *al-aşaaqa*, 'bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis'* *Kaş.* III 387.

?E *yörgey* Hap. leg.; an improbable form, prob. a misreading of *yörgenç*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civil (in a prescription for increasing the milk of nursing mothers) *yörgey(?) xwası beş bakır* 'five pennyweights of bindweed(?) flowers' *H I* 105.

Dis. V. YRG-

*yörge-* 'to wrap (something *Acc.*) up; to swaddle (an infant)', and the like. Survives in NE Tuv. *çörge-*; SE Tar., *Türki yörge-*. The Dev. N. *yörgek* 'wrappings; swaddling clothes' (not an ancient word) survives in some NE, NC, NW languages. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (the demons eat men's flesh . . . and) *bağarsukların etözlerıpe yörgeyürler erdi*

rapped their entrails round their (own) dies' *U IV 8, 7 (I 39, 7)*: Civ. *H I 150* (yşur-); *II 16, 19*: *Xak. XI ol ada:kın* rge:di: 'he wrapped up (*laffa*) his leg' (etc.); o used of anything when it has been rapped up (*luffa*) *Kaş. III 307 (yörge:r, rge:me:k)*: xiv *Rbg.* (Şayt washed him d) *kafan yörge:di* 'wrapped him in aroud' *R III 449*.

yörget- Caus. f. of *yörge:-*; survives in *Tar. Xak. XI ol yip yörgetti*: 'he had the d wrapped round (*alaffa* . . . 'alā) something'; also used when he had a bandage (*āfa*) wrapped round a leg, etc. *Kaş. II 354* rgetü:r, yörgetme:k).

yörge:n- Refl. f. of *yörge:-*; pec. to *Kaş. ak. XI uruk yiğaçka: yörge:di*: 'the be wound itself round (*iltawā* . . . 'alā) the e' (etc.); and one says *er yoğurka:nka: rge:di*: 'the man wrapped himself (*iltahafa*) a blanket' (etc.) *Kaş. III 110 (yörge:nür, rge:nme:k)*; *tün kün üze: yörge:nür* ight and day alternate (*yuhawwar*) with one other' *I 331, 2; II 303, 10*.

yörgür- Hap. leg. ?; Caus. f. of *2 yér:-*. *Xak. XI KB* (a frowning face, rough language, d a haughty attitude) *kişig yörgürür* (solt people' (*sic*?), rather than 'make a man ted') 2077.

yörgeş- Co-op. f. of *yörge:-*; pec. to *Kaş. Xak. XI yiğaçka: yip yörgeşdi*: 'the rd wrapped itself (*iltaffa*) on the tree'; also ed of anything when it wound itself und (*iltawā* . . . 'alā) something *Kaş. III 4 (yörgeşü:r, yörgeşme:k)*; o.o. *I 395, 5* üzkeş-); *I 437, 7; II 285, 18*.

### Tris. YRG

yerü:ki: See berü:ki.

yörgüç: N.Ag. fr. *yör-*; 'an interpreter' f dreams). N.o.a.b. It occurs several times *KB*, all MSS. varying between *yörgüç* d *yorğuç*. *Xak. XI KB tüşüg edgü yöse* ü tüş yörgüçü 'if the interpreter of dreams terprets the dream well' 4368; (a man eams when he lies asleep) *anı yörgüçiler* örür uz étip 'the interpreters (of dreams) terpret it skilfully' 5992: xiv *Muh. mu'ab- ru'l-manām* 'an interpreter of dreams' tüş yörgüçü: *Mel. 58, 11; Rif. 157*.

yürekliğ P.N./A. fr. *yürek*; 'stout-hearted, brave'. S.j.m.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. Cf. *I kür. Uyğ. VIII ff. iv.* (if a boy hangs a dog's tooth round his eck) *yürekliğ bolur* 'he becomes brave' *TT III 23, 2-3*: *Xak. XI yürekliğ* ki 'a stout-hearted (Hend.; *al-yäbişu'l-ca'si'l-gawwoiyu'l-cab*) man' *Kaş. III 51*; a.o. *III 18 (yürek)*: *B 57 (I kür)*, 2043-5, 6166: *xiii(?) Tef. yürekliğ/yürekliü* 'brave' 167: *Xwar. xiv yürekliğ* 'brave' *Qutb 88*: *Kıp. xiv* (after *yürekliğ*) hence *yürekli: sacā* 'brave' *İd. 93*: *ssm. xiv ff. yürekli* 'brave'; fairly common *TTS I 856; III 834; IV 914*.

D *yörüglüg* P.N./A. fr. *yörüg*; 'providing, or having, explanations'. N.o.a.b. *Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A M I 26, 16 (adırtılığ)*: Bud. *kért-günç on törlüg yörüglüg bolur* 'faith admits of ten kinds of definition' *TT V 20, 1-2*; a.o. *Sw. 87, 20* etc. (*tütrüm*).

D *yörgülüğ* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. \**yérgü:*; Dev. N. fr. *2 yér:-*. *Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud.* (in the end these women's appearance) *yérgülüğ yarsığüluğ bolup turur* 'becomes revolting and disgusting' *U III 79, 9-10 (i)*.

D *yörgemeç* Dev. N. in -*meç* (usually for some kind of food) fr. *yörge:-*. Survives in NE Alt., Tel. *yörgömös*, etc. (1) 'hops'; (2) 'spider': SE *Türki yörgümeç* 'capers; bindweed'. Cf. *yörgeñç. Xak. XI yorgemeç* 'the paunch and intestines wrapped and folded (*yulaff wa yudrac*) in the smaller intestines and then cooked by roasting' (*tuşwā wa tuşbax*) *Kaş. III 55*.

D *yörgeñçü*: Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. *yörgeñ-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak. XI yörgeñçü: al-lifāfa* 'bandage' *Kaş. II 246 (sarlan-); III 296 (sarla:-)*; n.m.e.

D *yüreksiz* Priv. N./A. fr. *yürek*; 'cowardly; coward'. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak. XI KB* (the army commander must be brave) *yüreksiz er atalsa andın yürek* 'so that cowardly troops may take courage from him' 2044; o.o. 2045, 2284 (*artat-*): xiv *Muh.(?) al-cabbān* (MS. *al-cayān*) 'coward' *yüreksiz Rif. 151* (only): *Kıp. xiv* (after *yürek*) and *yüreksiz al-cabbān İd. 93*: *Osm. xiv ff. yüreksiz* 'coward'; fairly common *TTS I 856; II 1084; IV 914*.

D?E *yörgeyek* Hap. leg.; the form is implausible, prob. an error for *yörgene:k* Dev. N./A. fr. *yörgeñ-* 'something wrapped round' *Xak. XI Kaş. I 135 (öjlik)*; n.m.e.

### Tris. V. YRG-

D *yüreklen-* Refl. Den. V. fr. *yürek*; 'to be stout-hearted, to be in good heart', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Xak. XI er yürekliğ*: 'the man (etc.) was brave' (*taşacca'a*) *Kaş. III 115 (yüreklenür, yüreklenme:k)*: *Xwar. xiv yüreklen-* 'to be stout-hearted' *Qutb 88; Nahc. 369, 2*: *Osm. xv ff. ditto*, fairly common *TTS II 1084; IV 914*.

### Dis. YRL

*I yarlığ* 'a command from a superior to an inferior', sometimes with some connotation of a grant of favour from a superior to an inferior. Although morphologically a P.N./A. in -*lığ* it cannot be so explained etymologically, and this fact, taken with the fact that in Manichaean and *Uyğ. script* it is habitually spelt *yrığ*, less often *yrığ*, strongly suggests that it is a very old l.-w. Became a Second Period l.-w. in Mong. as *carlığ* (*Haemisch 86*)/*carlık* (*Kow. 2306*) as a technical administrative term for 'a government edict'; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, w. some extended meanings and

sometimes, e.g. in SW Tkm. the suggestion that it is borrowed fr. Mong. Türkü VIII ff. **yarlıg boltu**: 'was issued, or allocated' is a stock phr. in the *Miran* document (*ETY II* 64 ff.), e.g. 8-9 (**yarlık**); a.o. *Toy* 18-19 (1 1:9): **Man. biz tepri yarlıgın adruk kılmaız biz** 'we do nothing contrary to God's commands' *TT II* 6, 5; (the king . . .) **begke kara bođunka edđü yarlıg yarlıkadı inça** 'gave the following gracious commands to the begs and people' *do.* 8, 69; a.o. 8, 80: **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man. yarlıgıpnı eşitip** 'hearing your commands' *TT III* 163; **siziñ yarlıkamış yarlıgıđ do.** 131: Bud. Sanskrit *śūstrīto* 'obedient' **yarlıgın eşetép** *TT VIII D.19*; (the Prince, **bu yarlıg eşitip**, said) **yarlıg bolzun** 'grant your gracious permission' *PP* 18, 8 ff.; o.o. *do.* 33, 2; *TT X* 595, etc.—in *TT VI* 201 a Chinese phr. meaning 'the *sūtra* in twelve sections' is translated iki yegirmi bölük yarlıg: Civ. **yarlıgıñ yorımaız** 'your orders are ineffective' *TT I* 37; **erklıg xannıñ yarlıgı** 'the orders of the King of the Underworld' *do.* 25—in *USp.* XIV documents, **yarlıg bolzun** 'let there be an edict' 22, 59, and **bu tuta turđu bitig yarlıg bértürü yarlıkadımız** 'we have deigned to order the grant of this strict written edict' 88, 48, the word is prob. the Mong. technical term: **Çiğil** (and **Xak.**) XI **yarlıg kiñäbu'l-sultān wa amruhu** 'a written, or spoken(?) command of the Sultan' in the Çiğil language; the *Oğuz* do not know it *Kaş. III* 42: **KB bayat yarlıgın** 'God's commands' 1507; (let the gate-keeper) **çıkıp edđü yarlıg tegürse** 'go out and deliver the (king's) gracious commands' 2546; a.o. 5580: XIII(?) **Tef. yarlıg** '(divine) command, or revelation' 145: XIV **Muh. farmān** 'royal decree' **yarlıg**: *Mel.* 51, 2; *Rif.* 146: **Çağ. xv ff. yarlıg** (ı) **raqam wa farmān-i pādīshāhān-i turk**, 'an edict or decree of the Turkish emperors'; also used in the sense of *tuğrā-i raqam* 'the royal sign manual on an edict' (quotns.); ((2) **yāri** 'help' Turco-Pe. fr. Pe. **yār** 'friend', etc.) *San.* 329v. 3: **Xwar. xv yarlıg** '(divine, or royal) command' *Qutb* 71; *Nahc.* 40, 13: **Osm. xv ff. yarlıg** 'royal command'; in a few texts *TT S I* 789; *II* 1006 (**yarlık** XVI 'a child's bib' is a Conc. N. fr. 1 yar).

?D 2 **yarlıg** 'poor, destitute', and the like; prima facie a P.N./A. in -lıg, but not obviously connected w. 1 or 2 yar. Survives in NC Kır. Jarlı; Kz. Jarlı; NW yarlı/jarlı. Türkü VIII **kalmış ölü:gi: yarlıg ermiş** (if correctly read, perhaps) 'his corpse was abandoned and was wretched' *Ix. A b. I (ETY II* 122): **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. **irinç yarlıg tñli:glarig** 'miserable, destitute mortals' *TT IV* 10, 13-14; similar phr. *U II* 4, 6-7 (**ınağsız**); 78, 32; 87, 49; *PP* 48, 1 (the footnote here is erroneous); *Kuan.* 185, etc.: **Xak. XI yarlıg al-marhūmu'l-faqir** 'pitiable, poor; hence one says yarlıg er 'a pitiable man' *Kaş. III* 42; **yarlıg bolup** (a guest) 'who is shabby' (or tattered, *rañtu'l-hāl*) *I 93*, 4; XIV **Muh. maskin** 'poor' **yarlıg**: *Mel.* 52, 3; *Rif.* 148: **Çağ. xv ff. yarlı (sic) faqir wa muflis** ('destitute') *San.*

329v. 3: **Xwar. xiv yarlıg/jarlı** 'poor, miserable' *Qutb* 71: **Kom. xiv 'poor' yarlı CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kıp. xiv yarlu: maskin** *Id.* 93.

D **yér:rlig** P.N./A. fr. **yér:**; s.i.m.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes, usually for 'land owning; native, indigenous'. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.-A bu adın yérli:ğ er** 'this man from another country' *M I* 34, 18-19: **Civ. (in an inventory) al yérli:ğ tōsek** 'a mattress (covered with fabric) with a crimson ground' *USp.* 79, 2; a.o.o.: **Xak. XI Kaş. III** 142 (**yér:**).

#### Dis. V. YRL-

D **yara:l-** Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of **yara:-**; irregular, since **yara:-** is Intrans.; perhaps a scribal error for **yaratıl-** **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *dhurisamyukta* 'fitted to the load' **yükke: yara:lınış** *TT VIII A.34*.

D **yarıl-** Pass. f. of **yar-;** 'to be split; to split (Intrans.)', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic changes. Türkü VIII ff. *Irkb* 6 (**karın**); **Man. ölü:ğ yarılıtu** 'the corpse was lacerated' *M I* 5, 8: **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. **yér yarılzun** 'let the ground be split' *U I* 37, 17; (that wicked demon's head) **yéli: öpi yarılı:ğay** 'will be split into seven different (pieces)' *TT VI* 375; a.o. *X* 38 (**yürek**): **Civ. H I** 188-9 (1 ü:r-): **Xak. XI ka:b yarılıd:** 'the wine-skin (etc.) split' (*inşaqqa*) *Kaş. III* 77 (**yarılı:r, yarılma:k**, corrected fr. -me:k); **törlü:ğ çécek yarılıd:** 'all sorts of flowers burst into bloom' (*tafaññarat*) *I* 119, 4; a.o. *III* 15 (1 **yaruk**): XIII(?) **Tef. yarıl-** 'to be split' 144: XIV **Muh. inşaqqa yarıl-** *Mel.* 23, 9; *Rif.* 104: **Xwar. xiv yarıl-** 'to be split, to split' *Qutb* 72; *Nahc.* 12, 16; 36, 15, etc.: **Kom. xiv ditto CCI, CCG; Gr.** 117 (quotns.).

D **yéril-** Pass. f. of 1 **yér-;** n.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. (it is rather a long time) **adırlı:ğalı yeril:ğeli** 'since we parted (Hend.)' *Hüen-ts.* 2039: **Xak. XI butık yerilidi** 'the branch split (*inşaqqa*) off the tree'; also used of anything moist (*ratb*) when it cracked (*inşaqama*) *Kaş. III* 78 (**yerliür (sic), yerilme:k**; corrected from -ma:k); **bu butik ol tutç: yéril:ğen (sic)** 'this branch is constantly splitting' (*yansaqg*) *III* 55: (XIII?) **At. yéril-** in 128, 247 (1 sö:ğül-), 268 (*kılık*) is the Pass. f. of 2 **yér:-**).

D **yörül-** Pass. f. of **yör-**, q.v.; 'to be unwrapped', etc. S.i.s.m.l. w. back vowels **yorul-/joril-**, etc. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. *Suv.* 165, 21-2 (**seşil-**): **Xak. XI oğul beşiktin yörüldi:** 'the boy was unwrapped (*hulla*) from the cradle' *Kaş. III* 78 (**yörlür (sic), yörtülme:k**; MS. -ma:k, the scribe substituting his own pronunciation for the original one).

S **yürül-** See **ürül-** **Uyg.** Civ.

D **yarla:-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 1 yar. Cf. so:d-. **Xak. XI ol anıñ yüzlipe: yarla:d:** 'he spat (*bazaqa*) in his face' *Kaş. III* 308 (**yarla:r, yarla:ma:k**).

le-/yérle- 'to travel through, or settle in, country' *R III* 342; SW Tkm. yerle-; (Az., n. yerleş-) 'to settle in a place'. Türkü ff. Yen. élimke: erdem üçün men ledim 'because of my many virtues I blished myself in my realm' *Mal.* 29, 7 (a pious text): O. Kir. IX ff. Kara: Seprilg ledim 'I made Kira ff. Sepril my home' *l.* 24, 5: Çağ. xv ff. yérle- (spelt 'with') *câ kardan* 'to establish oneself(?)' *San.* r. 10.

ırla:- See ırla:-.

### Tris. YRL

yarlıkançuçı: N.Ag. fr. a Dev. N. fr. ırlıkan-; 'compassionate, merciful' and the n. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A *M I* 10, 3 (p); a.o.o. (sometimes spelt *yarlıkançuçı*): n. ulug yarlıkançuçı köpüliñ üze 'with a great compassionate mind' *TT III* 99; *do.* 133-4 (ükli:-), etc.: Bud. yarlıkançuçı köpüllerin *TT IV* 12, 35 and 56; o.o. *TT X* 1-6 (köpüllüg), etc.; *Kuan.* 160, etc.

yarlıkançısız Priv. N./A. fr. a Dev. N. fr. ırlıkançısız. Pec. to Uyğ. Bud. Uyğ. viii ff. ırlıkançısız köpülin 'with a merciless mind' *TT IV* 8, 63; *TM IV* 252, 6.

yarılınçığ Hap. Leg.; Dev. N./A. fr. the n. f. of yarıl- uyğ. viii ff. Bud. yarılınçığ emğek emğentürler 'they endure artbreaking sufferings' *TM IV* 255, 134-5.

### Tris. V. YRL-

yarlıka:- crisis of \*yarlığka:-, Den. V. in n.-fr. I yarlığ; basically 'to issue orders' or inferior, esp. in the phn. yarlığ yarlıka:-; hence, owing to some connotation of graciousness in I yarlığ 'to be gracious, compassionate'; to commiserate'; thence used as an Aux., honorific, V. w. Ger. in -u/-ü: 'to be pleased to design to (do something)'. Became a Moslem technical term for (of God) 'to forgive (sins)'; cf. s.i.s.m.l., e.g. SW Osm. yarlığa-, in this sense. Türkü viii yarlıka:- is used almost exclusively w. tepril; and it is not clear whether it is like tepril: yarlıkadukı:n üçün: I S 9, N 7 means 'because heaven so commanded' 'because heaven was gracious'—üze: tepril: ara: yer yarlıkaduk üçün: 'because given above and earth below were gracious(?)' *N 11*; (saying 'you have done good service') yarlıkamış şad atıg anta: bermiş 'he was gracious and thereupon gave (me) the title of' *P Ongin* 6: viii ff. *Toy.* 18-20 (1 1:ş): Man. ırlığ yarlıkadı 'he commanded' *TT II* 169; 10, 80; siz dındarlar yarlıkasar 'if you, the Elect, command' (I will carry out your orders) *do.* 8, 49; a.o.o.—siz meni yarlıkayay nomka tutğay dındar kılğay 'you will be gracious to me, take me to the Elect' doctrine and make me one of the Elect' *do.* 8, 39 ff.: Uyğ. viii ff. Man. yarlıkamış ırlığ *TT III* 131—yaruk tepriler yarlıkazuñın (*Instr.* f. of Imperative) 'by the

15-16 (ii)—üleyü yarlıkadıñız 'you have deigned to distribute' *TT III* 109: Chr. (Herod) inça tép yarlıkadı olarka 'gave them the following orders' *U I* 5, 3, etc.—sakinçin bilü yarlıkap 'deigning to know their thoughts' *do.* 7, 7: Bud. inça tép yarlıka- followed by *oratio recta* is common; when this is a statement, not a command, ?'to say graciously' *PP* 4, 4; 5, 7; 8, 3, etc.—bu su:darıg yarlıkadı 'he preached this *sutra*' *TT VIII* H.6; tepril burxan yarlıkamış köñi kériñ nom 'the true (Hend.) doctrine preached by the divine Buddha' *X* 556; a.o. *U III* 68, 25 (adırtılg)—yazukumuzni boşuyu yarlıkazunlar 'may they deign to release us from our sins' *TT IV* 12, 36; a.o.o. (the commonest usage): Civ. *USp.* 88, 11 (uk-); *do.* 48 (1 yarlıg): O. Kir. ix ff. *Mal.* 32, 5 (üze): *Xak.* xi *KB* kamuğ mu'mınıñ sen tüzü yarlıka 'pardon (the sins of) all believers' 397; yatıg yarlıkağıl 'treat a stranger kindly' 495; élig yarlıkadı bu sözler köñi 'the king has graciously spoken these true words' 896; o.o. 959, 5835; XIII(?) *KBPP* bérü yarlıkamış turur 'deigned to give' 27; *Tef.* yarlıka- 'to command; to pardon (sins)' 145: *xiv Muh.* raħıma 'to pardon, have mercy on' yarlığa-: *Mel.* 26, 9; *Rif.* 109: Çağ. xv ff. yarlığa- *amuraidan* ditto *San.* 338v. 10 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIII yarlıka- 'to be gracious' *Ali* 53: xiv yarlıka- 'to be gracious; to pardon' *Quib* 71; *Nahc.* 3, 1: *Kom.* xiv 'to pardon, to have mercy on' yarlığa-/yarılğa- *CCI, CCG; Gr.* 116 (quotns.): *Kip.* XIII raħıma yarlığa-: (*sic*) *Hou.* 34, 19: xiv yarlığa- *ğafara* ('to pardon') *wa raħıma İd.* 93: xv raħıma (*esirge-f*) yarlığa- (in margin in SW(?) hand, yarlıka-) *Tuh.* 17b. 3; *Osm.* xiv ff. yarlığa- (of God) 'to pardon'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 789; *II* 1005; *III* 775; *IV* 849.

### Dis. YRM

D yarım N.S.A. fr. yar-; lit. 'a single act of splitting, hence 'a half'. S. i. a. m. l. g. w. of the usual phonetic changes. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *mātrakāri* 'making measures (or sizes?)' (PU) ülüg (or ülüşüg?) kıltaç:ı yarımında: kıltaç:ı *TT VIII* A.45; a.o. *do.* A.7 (ülüş); (a disease affecting) yarım etözl 'half the body' *U II* 68, 5 (iii); yarımñı tolulu nomlarıg 'the half and complete doctrines' *Hüen-ts.* 1923, 2088 (see note): Civ. yarım 'half' is common in *USp.*, e.g. yarım kab bor 'half a skin of wine' 7, 3; yarım bakır 'half a pennyweight' *H I* 10, 167: *Xak.* xi yarım 'half' (*nısf*) anything; hence one says almıla: yarımı: 'half an apple' *Kaş.* III 19: XIII(?) *Tef.* yarım kün 'half a day' 144: Çağ. xv ff. yarım *nısf* *San.* 329v. 23; a.o. *do.* 21 (as alternative form of yarı, 'half', not an old word): *Xwar.* xiv yarım 'half' *Qub* facsimile 29v. 6; 96r. 20; *MN* 12; *Nahc.* 97, 12; 324, 14: *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCI; Gr.*: *Kip.* xiv yarım *al-sıqq min kull say' wa huswa'l-nısf* 'a part of anything that is a half' *İd.* 93; *al-sıqq yarım; al-nısf* (PU) yo:ım (error for

*al-nisf* (buşuk and some say) *yarum*, but this word is used only in pairs (*mudâfa(n)*) while *buşuk* may be used either by itself or in pairs; there is no word for 'quarter', they can only say 'half a half' (*nişfu'l-nisf*) *buşuk wa yarum* (sic? read *buşuk yarumu*) or *yarısı*: *Kav.* 64, 19; *şiqq* (yarak/) *yarım* *Tuh.* zob. 2; *nisf* (buçuk/) *yarım* do. 36b. 6; 62b. 5.

**D yerim** (*yërim*) Hap. leg.; follows *yarım*, and no doubt to be distinguished from it; N.S.A. fr. 1 *yër-*. **Xak.** x1 *yerim şaþba waþida* (?sic; MS. *waþadila*) *min kull şay* 'a single fresh strip of anything'; hence one says *butik yerimi*: *nisfu'l-ğuşn* 'half a branch' (sic?); its origin is *al-inşiqâq* 'to split off' (Intrans.) *Kaş.* III 19.

**D yarma**: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *yar-*; 'split; something split', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. as *yarma/jarma*, etc. 'split; easily split; groats (i.e. split grain); the act of splitting', etc. Cf. *yarmış*. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Civ. H I 71-2* (ügre; 'groats'), 149 (*evin*; 'split'): **Xak.** x1 (VU) *yarma*: *yuğa*: (or *yuwğa*):? 'a kind of puff pastry' (*al-muğaddan*); also anything split lengthways (*fuliqa tûla(n)*) *Kaş.* III 34 (the translation suggests that this should be read *yerme*; Dev. N. fr. 1 *yër-*, cf. *yerim*): **Çağ.** xv ff. *yarma* (spelt) 'grain (*dâna*) of which part has been broken by the millstone, while there are also small grains left', in *Ar. carış* ('roughly milled groats') *San.* 329v. 10: **Kom.** xiv *yarma* 'a split piece of wood' *CCG*; **Gr.**: **Kip.** xv *carış* (*burgun*) *yarma* *Tuh.* 11b. 11; *qamşıya* 'parched grain' *yarma* (*İköçe*) do. 29a. 5.

**yarma:k** properly 'a coin', also, more generally, 'money'; not easily explained semantically either as a Dev. N. in *-ma:k* fr. *yar-* or a Dev. N.- in *-k* fr. *yarma:-*; possibly a Tokharian l.-w., cf. Tokh. B *yarm*; A *yärm* 'a measure'. Survives only(?) in SE Türki 'a small copper coin worth 2 *pül*' *BŞ*; 'a false copper coin' *Jarring*. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud. altun yartmak* (sic) 'a gold coin' *U III* 67, 11; 68, 12 etc.: *Civ. yarmak kümüş* occurs several times in *USp.* and seems to mean 'in coin' (as opposed to *çaw*, 'paper currency'), e.g. *bëş otuz sitr yarmak kümüş* 'twenty-five *sitr* in coin' 51, 4-5; o.o. 57, 3-4; 61, 4-5; 114, 3; x1 *yartmak* an **Uyg.** form (*luğa Uygür*) of **yarma:k** *al-dirham* (Greek *drakhma*, the standard Moslem silver coin) *Kaş.* III 432: **Xak.** x1 *yarmak* (sic) *al-dirham* 'a dirham; money' *Kaş.* III 43; over 60 o.o. of **yarma:k** (sic) translated *al-dirham*, either 'a dirham coin', e.g. *bir yarma:k* 'one dirham' *III* 121, 21, or 'money', e.g. *yarma:k* *yığıldı*: 'money was collected' *III* 80, 5; *KB* (how many intinacies are) *yarmak üçün* 'for the sake of money' 6470; (everyone has become) *yarmak kuli* 'a slave to money' (and bows to anyone that has cash (*kümüş*)) 6476: xiii(?) *Tef. yarmak* 'money' 146: **Çağ.** xv ff. *yarmak* 'silver coin' (*aķca*) *Vel.* 400 (quotns.); *yar-*

*al-nisf* (buşuk and some say) *yarum*, but this word is used only in pairs (*mudâfa(n)*) while *buşuk* may be used either by itself or in pairs; there is no word for 'quarter', they can only say 'half a half' (*nişfu'l-nisf*) *buşuk wa yarum* (sic? read *buşuk yarumu*) or *yarısı*: *Kav.* 64, 19; *şiqq* (yarak/) *yarım* *Tuh.* zob. 2; *nisf* (buçuk/) *yarım* do. 36b. 6; 62b. 5.

**VUD yarmış** Hap. leg.; vocalized *yarmaş*, prob. by analogy w. *yerdeş* which it follows, but no doubt Dev. N./A. fr. *yar-*. **Xak.** x1 *yarmış al-carış* 'roughly milled groats'; **yarmış u:n** *al-daıqu'l-hawâri* 'finely ground flour'; this is one of the words with two opposite meanings (*al-addâd*); but by origin they are in fact identical *Kaş.* III 40.

#### Dis. V. YRM-

**yarma-** Hap. leg., but see *yarman-*. A Cop. f. *yarmaş-* is noted in *Kip.* xv *tasallaqa* 'to scale (a wall)' *Tuh.* 10a. 9 and *şabaþa* 'to hold on by the finger nails' (?) do. zob. 3, and survives in SE Türki *BŞ* 626. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud.* (if the sinners who have fallen into the river of ashes in hell, in an effort to get out) *ögüz kıdıgın yarmasarlal* 'pull themselves up the bank of the river' *TM IV* 253, 62.

**D yarman-** Refl. f. of **yarma:-** survives w. the same meaning in NE Alt., *Tel. R III* 152. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud. tuta yarmangalı sakunurlar* 'they contemplate holding on and climbing up (to them)' *Maitrisimit frag.* in *TT I*, p. 19, note 46: *Civ. TT I* 46 (*yaskağ*): **Xak.** x1 *er ta:mka*: *yarmandı*: 'the man scaled (*tasallaqa* . . . 'alâ') the wall' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 111 (*yarmanur*; *yarmanma:k*): **Çağ.** xv ff. *yarman-(-ip)* *bir yüksek yere tırman-* 'to claw one's way up to a high place' *Vel.* 406 (quotns.); *yarman-lyarmaş-* 'to cling (*çapıdan*) onto a tree, rope, wall, and the like, and climb up' (*bâlâ raftan*) *San.* 328v. 19 (quotns.)

#### Tris. YRM

**S yarmağan**: See *armağan*.

**D yërmeksiz** Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. the *Infin.* of 2 *yër-*. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud.* (receive the flower sent to you) *yërmeksiz köğüllin* 'without feelings of revulsion' *TT X* 488.

#### Tris. V. YRM-

**D yarmaklan-** Refl. Den. V. fr. **yarma:k**; pec. to *Kaş.* **Xak.** x1 *er yarmaklandı*: 'the man became possessed of money' (*dâ dirham*) *Kaş.* III 116 (*yarmaklanur*; *yarmaklanma:k*); a.o. *II* 279, 9.

**D yarumla-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *yarım*. **Xak.** x1 *ol yo:luğ yarumladı*: 'he completed half (*intaşafa*) the journey' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 343 (*yarımla:r*, *yarumla:ma:k*).

**D yarım lan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *yarumla:-*. **Xak.** x1 *yarımlandı*: *ne:p* 'the thing fell into

*P45 N6!*

**yaramsın-** Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. N.S.A. of **yara-**; mentioned only in a grammatical passage. Cf. **yarana-**. **Xak.** XI there is only one V. with five consonants w. this Suff. (**msin-**); it is **er mağa: yaramsındi:** 'he carried favour with me' (*tamallaqa li*) **Kaş.** II 63 (**yaramsinu:r, yaramsinma:k**).

### Dis. YRN

**yarın** 'shoulder-blade' in this form o.o.a.b. A syn. word **yağrın** appeared in the medieval period; it can hardly be the original form of **yarın**, a much older word, and may be a mispronunciation due to a supposed etymological connection w. **yağır**, q.v. Survives in NE Alt., Kumd., Leb., Tel. **yarın R.** II 122; **Khak.**, **Tuv. carın**; **Bar. yawrun II** 18; **NC Kzx. jawrın**; **SC Uzb. yağrın**; **W Tkm. yağrın**. See **yarınla-**. **Uyg.** III ff. **Man.-A** (of a demon being suppressed; the west country presses down his internal organs; the north and south countries press down) **yaranın başının (sic)** 'his shoulder blades and head' (Mount Sumeru presses down his trunk(?), **özün**) **M III** 8, 3-10 (ii); **Xak.** I **yarın 'azmu'l-katif** 'the shoulder-blade'; the Turks say about it (*fihî*) **yarın bulnası: eñ bulğanur idā taşawwaşa** <'azmu'l-katif taşawwaşa>' *l-wilāya* 'if the shoulder blade is irregular, the realm is in disorder' **Kaş. III** 1 (presumably a refce, to scapulomanacy of the Chinese kind): **xiv Muh. muşu'l-zahr** 'shoulder blade' **yağrın Mel.** 47, 14; **Rif.** 141 (**MS. ağrık**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **yağrın** (spelt) *şāna wa katif* 'shoulder-blade, shoulder'; also called **yağır** and **kebze San.** 333r. 27; o.o. 300r. 10; 33v. 4 (**yağır**): **Xwar.** XIII **yağrın** 'shoulder-blade'. **Ali** 48; **xiv ditto Nahc.** 33, 11; **Kip.** III **lawhu'l-katif** 'shoulder-blade' **yağran (sic)** **Hou.** 20, 10; **xiv yağrın 'azmu'l-katif** **Id.** 95; **xv lawhu'l-katif yawrun Kav.** 60, 7; **lawh yağrın Tuh.** 31b. 5; **Osm.** XIV ff. **yağrın** ditto; c.i.a.p. **TTS I** 766; **II** 976; **III** 54; **IV** 825.

**D 2 yarın** Dev. N. fr. **yarı-**; lit. 'becoming bright' or the like; originally it meant 'in the early morning', thence 'tomorrow morning' and thence, more generally 'tomorrow' and even 'next year'. Survives in **NC Kzx.**; **NW Kk. jarın** 'next year': **SW Osm. yarın** 'tomorrow'. Cf. **erte.**: **Türkü** VIII ff. **yarın . . . keçe:** 'early in the morning . . . late at night' **rkB** 22; o.o. *do.* 1 (3 **keçe:**), 2 (1 **eş-**): **Man.** they had a great entertainment . . . **yarınka legi** 'until the morning' **TT II** 8, 59 (damaged); a.o. **M I** 6, 19 (**yarı-**): **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man. yarın keçe M I** 31, 4 (1); **III** 36, 5 (iii); **Kak.** XI **kalsun çavı yarınka:** 'may your same endure until tomorrow' (*li-ğad*) **Kaş.** II 150, 5; n.m.e.: **KB** (if a man lives for the pleasures of the day, he sins and) **yarın yer sakinç** 'will suffer anxiety to-morrow' 913; o.o. 232, 587 (**ökünç**), 915-6, 5309: XIII(?) **At.** (let praise go from me today) **yarın elig**

tomorrow' 145: **xiv Muh.(?) ğada(n) yarın Rif.** 94, 184 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **yarın fardā** 'tomorrow' **San.** 329v. 24 (quott.): **Kip.** XIII **al-ğadā yarın Hou.** 28, 12: **xiv ğada(n) (erte:|tanda:) yarın Tuh.** 26b. 6.

**S yiriñ** See **iriñ**.

**yrurın** 'patch, scrap', and the like. Survives in **NE Alt.**, **Tel. R III** 546; (**Khak. curux**). **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud. yuruñaru pişa kelmiş etin** 'meat cooked to rags' **U III** 45, 14: **Xak.** XI **yrurın qu'atu'l-dibāc**, 'a scrap of brocade'; hence one says **yrurın yuka:** **Kaş.** III 22: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yrurın qaftān yaması** 'a patch on a robe' **Vel.** 417; **yrurın** (spelt) *pāra wa latta* 'scrap, patch', which they sew on a garment **San.** 342v. 15 (quott.): **Kip.** XIV **yrurın** 'clippings (*al-qaşāşa*) of anything' **Id.** 92.

**S yürüñ** See **ürüñ**.

### Dis. V. YRN-

**D yaran-** Refl. f. of **yara-**; s.i.m.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic changes and sometimes the same meanings as **yara-** but **Kaş.**'s first meaning below seems to survive in some NE languages, and both in **SW Osm.** Cf. **yaramsın-**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** (if a man sings . . . or has letters written) **kunçuyarlara yaranğalı** 'in order to curry favour with women' **U III** 75, 10 (ii): **Xak.** XI **at yarandı:** 'the horse was slimmed on the exercise ground' (*dummirā . . . fi'l-midmār*) to make it hard and fit to race; and one says **ol mağa: yarandı:** 'he ingratiated himself with me' (*tamallaqa li*) **Kaş.** III 83 (**yarana:r, yaranma:k**); o.o. **I** 394, 19; **III** 20, 17: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yarana-** (spelt) syn. w. **yara-**, **pasand şudan** 'to be suitable' **San.** 327v. 16; a.o. *do.* 2 (**yara-**): **Kip.** XIV **yarana- tađammara** 'to be, or become, slim' **Id.** 93.

**VUD 1 yerin-** (**yérin-**) in spite of the **Infin.**, the translation suggests that this is the **Refl. f.** of **1 yér-**, not **yar-**. **N.o.a.b. Xak.** XI **ol butik yerindi:** 'he set to work to split (*bāşara şaqq*) the branch for himself' **Kaş.** III 83 (**yerinü:r, yerinme:k**; **MS. -ma:k**): **Kip.** xv ff. **inxaraqa** 'to come apart, tear (Intrans.)' **yérin-** **Tuh.** 6a. 8.

**VUD 2 yérin-** **Refl. f.** of **2 yér-**; this seems to be best explanation of the words listed below, but in one case the **y-** is absent, and this might be a **Sec. f.** of **irin-**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud. kimke neñ yéringü ermez** 'one must not be disgusted with anyone' **TT VI** 452 (see note thereon); **neñ kimke yeme éringülük (sic?) övkelegülük ermez** 'one must not be disgusted or angry with anyone' **Suv.** 228, 14-15; o.o. **TT VI** 18 (**öpkele-**); **U III** 73, 22 (**2 yér-**); and see **BP** 68, 5 (**irin-**): **Osm.** XIV ff. **yerin-** 'to be distressed, miserable; to feel regret'; c.i.a.p. **TTS I** 822; **II** 1042; **III** 802; **IV** 877.

yorunça: 'clover' (or 'lucerne'?) ; one of several animal and plant names ending in -nçça: Survives in NC Kır. *joŋguçka*; Kzx. *joŋırışka/joŋışka*: SC Uzb. *yüŋgiçka*: NW Kk. *joŋışka*: SW Osm. *yonca*; Tkm. *yorunca*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *yorunçça* 'clover' *H II* 16, 8; 24, 69; **Xak.** XI *yorinçça*: *al-qatt* 'clover' *Kaş. III* 433; a.o. *I* 431 (*biçma*): XIII(?) *Tef. yorinçça* 'clover' 162; XIV *Muh.* (?) *al-raŋba* 'green clover' *yo:niçka*: *Rif.* 182 (only); **Çağ.** XV ff. *yorunçça* (spelt) 'a fresh green plant (*nabât*) which the oftener one cuts it the oftener it grows again' (quotn.); also called *yonca*; in *Ar. fişfişa* ('fresh green clover'), in *Pe. aspišt* (ditto) *San.* 342v. 17; *yonca* 'a fresh green herb which they give to horses'; also called *yorunçça do.* 347r. 10; **Oğuz XI** *yorinçça*: *al-qatt Kaş. III* 375; **Kıp.** XIII *al-fuŋŋa wa huwa'l-qadba* 'lucerne, clover' *yonca*: *Hou.* 9. 4.

**D yérinçig** Hap. leg.?: Dev. N./A. fr. 2 *yérin-*; 'displeasing' and the like. **Xak.** XI *KB* 687 (*erincig*).

**D yérindi**: Hap. leg.; Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. 2 *yérin-*; 'disgusting, hateful'. **Xak.** XI *KB* 5327 (*süründi*).

**D yarındak** Den. N. (Conc. N.) fr. 1 *yarın*, lit. 'something which passes over the shoulder-blades(?)' (cf. *bağırdak*); 'a strap'; cf. *kadıŋ*, *sıdırım*. **Xak.** XI *yarındak* 'a Turkish strap' (*al-qidd*); it is cut (*yuqadd*) out of goatskin *Kaş. III* 51; o.o. *II* 23 (*til-*); 108 (*tilliş-*); 175 (*tiltür-*).

**PU(D) yöründek** pec. to Uyğ.; obviously 'a remedy'; often used in the Hend. **em yöründek**; prima facie a Den.(?) N. in *-dek*, but w. no obvious etymology. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man. TT III* 29 (ol): Bud. **em yöründek** *TT IV*, p. 14, note A. 11, 8 (1 a:1); *Suv.* 15 11, etc.; **yöründek** by itself *U III* 44, 1 (iii) etc. Civ. *TT I* 109 (*anut-*).

**D yarınki** N./A.S. fr. 2 *yarın*; survives in SW Osm. **Xak.** XI *KB* *yarınki künün* 'tomorrow' 918; o.o. 397, 5307; *Çağ.* XV ff. *yarınki fardā'i* 'tomorrow's' *San.* 329v. 26; **Xwar.** XIV *yarınğı/yarınki* ditto *Quṭb* 73.

**D yarınlık** A.N. fr. 2 *yarın*; 'that which belongs to tomorrow'; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI *KB* *yarınlık iş ét* 'do tomorrow's work' 1208, 1278; *yanut bérge teŋri yarınlık saŋa* 'God will give you your reward tomorrow' 5131: XIII(?) *At.* 187 (1 azuk).

**D yurunluğ** P.N./A. fr. *yurun*; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI *yurunluğ ura:ğut* 'a woman who owns scraps (*qitā'āt*) of brocade' *Kaş. III* 50; **Çağ.** XV ff. *yurunluk* (*sic*) *panbadār* 'made of cotton' (here perhaps 'patched with cotton fabric'?) *San.* 342v. 19 (quotn.).

#### Tris. V. YRN-

**D yarınla-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 1 *yarın*; so spelt originally, but altered by a second

**la:di**: 'he struck him on the shoulder blade' (*alā' aʿzm katifihi*) *Kaş. III* 343 (*yarınla:r, yarınla:ma:k*).

**S yürüper-** See *ürüper-*.

#### Dis. YRS

(**D**) *yarsğa:ğ* Hap. leg.?: see *yaskağ*; in the same section as *yartma:k*, so certainly a Dis., but distinguished fr. it as *al-muḍā'af* 'with a repeated consonant'. There does not seem any possible etymology, -ğa:ğ is not a known Suff. **Xak.** XI *yarsğa:ğ* 'a slippery place' (*al-mazlaqa*) in the mountains or elsewhere *Kaş. III* 433.

#### Dis. V. YRS-

**D yarsı-** 'to be revolted, disgusted by (something *Acc.*)'; prob. a Simulative Den. V. in *-sı-* fr. 1 *yar*, lit. 'to have a flow of saliva'. Survives in the same sense in NE Tel. *R III* 148 and perhaps NW Kaz. *yars(i)-* 'to fly into a rage'. Cf. *yalk-*, *Türkü VIII* ff. *Man. M I* 7, 13 (*ançā:*) and see ?E *ersl-*: Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man.-A* (when a man sees a louse sucking his blood) *yarsıyur M I* 8, 17: Bud. (when a man has a revolting disease) *alku kiŋi yarsıyur yakmaz bolur* 'everyone is disgusted and begins not to go near him' *TT VI* 445; a.o. *U III* 79, 9-10 (i) (*yérgülü:ğ*): Civ. *TT VIII* 1.8 (*kus-*); **Xak.** XI ol *yarsı:di ne:pni*: *İstiağara'l-şay' wa 'āfahu* 'he was revolted by the thing and loathed it' *Kaş. III* 305 (*yarsı:r, yarsı:ma:k*): XIV *Muh.*(?) *ankara wa abā* 'to disapprove, feel aversion' *ya:rsı:- Rif.* 104: (**Kıp.** xv(?) *Tuh.* 24a. 7, see *bez-*).

**D yarsıt-** Caus. f. of *yarsı-*; *Kaş.*'s etymology is impossible, but the connection w. 1 *yar* seems valid. Perhaps survives in NW Kaz. *yarsıt-* 'to infuriate'. **Xak.** XI ol *anı: yarsıttı*: 'he disgusted him (*qağdarahu, MS. qaddarahu*) about something, so that he loathed (*āfa*) to accept food from him'; originally the phr. *yar so:ğtti*: 'he spat out saliva', because he revolted him, and then assimilated *Kaş. II* 353 (*yarsıtur, yarsıtma:k*): **Kıp.** XIV *yarsıt-* 'to provoke, stir to anger' *CCG*; *Gr.*

**D yarsık-** Hap. leg.; Emphatic Pass. f. of *yar-* **Xak.** XI *er oğlundın yarsıkdı*: 'the man parted (*ınfarada*) from his son'; that is when one of them lost his way (*dalla*) in the desert, and one of them reached one place and the other another, or fell into the hands of the enemy *Kaş. III* 105 (*yarsıka:r, yarsıkma:k*).

**D yérsin-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. *yér.* Cf. *yérlé-*. **Xak.** XI *er yériğ yersindi*: 'the man made the place his home and became accustomed to it' (*tauwattana . . . wa't-tādahu*) *Kaş. III* 109 (*yersinür, yersinme:k*).

#### Tris. YRS

**S yarasa/yerise**: See *yersigü*.

which is Hap. leg.; it could be interpreted as altered to **uya: yersigü:** it could be interpreted as a Turkish phr. w. a Dev. N. fr. **\*yërsi:-** (cf. **yërsin-**), 'making its home in a nest', but the wide range of forms suggests that they are all different representations of a l.-w., the form **yar kanat**, presumably 'with split (2 yar) wings' being an attempt to give it a Turkish etymology. **Yarasa** survives in SW Az., Osm. and **yar kanat** in NE Alt **jarğanat**; Khak. **çarkanat**: NC Kir., Kzx. **jarğanat/jarğanat**: NW Kk. **jarğanat**; Kaz. **yarkanat**; Kumyk **varkanat**; Nog. **yarğanat**; SW Tkm. **yarğanat**. **Çiğil** XI 'the bat' (*al-xuffās*) is called (PU) **aya: yer.sgü** and some of them call it (VU) **yerise**: *Kaş. III 433*: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yarasa/yarasaık** (both spelt) **şaprak** 'bat', in Ar. *xuffās* *San. 329r. 10*; **yarkanat** 'bat'; it is an abbreviation of **yarğağ kanat**, that is *bäl-i püst* 'with a wing made of skin' *do. 329v. 2*: Tkm. XIII *al-watwāt* 'a large bat' (VU) **yarasa**: *Hou. 10, 11*: xiv **yarasa** ditto *Id. 93*: xv ditto **yarasa**, also the compound (words, *murakkab*) **yarkanat/teri kanat** *Tuh. 38a. 12*.

D **Yarsınçığ** Dev. N./A. fr. the Refl. f. of **yarıs:-**; n.o.a.b. **Türkü** VIII ff. Man. ol **yarsınçığ etöztteki kan iriğ** 'that blood and pus in her revolting body' *M I 5, 8-9*: **Uyğ.** VIII ff. Bud. (his corpse . . .) **yarsınçığ bolur** 'becomes revolting' *TT VI 444*: **Xak. XI yarsınçığ ne:ğ** 'a thing by which one is revolted' (*yustağdar*) *Kaş. III 56*.

### Dis. YRŞ

D **yariş** Dev. N. (connoting reciprocity) fr. **yar-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes for 'race, competition', and the like. **Xak. XI yariş sibāqul-xayl** 'a horse race'; hence one says **ol at yariştı**: 'he horse-raced' (*sābaqul-xayl*); **yariş** 'a division' (*muqāsama*) of property between two men *Kaş. III 10*; (in *II 191* (*kultur-*) the translation suggests that **yarişda**: is an error for **barışda**): **Çağ. xv ff. yariş asb taxtan** 'a horse race' *San. 329v. 22*.

D **yarşı**: Dev. N./A. fr. **yariş-**; pec. to **Xak. Xak. XI yarşı**: the word for 'someone who divides something in half' (*munāşif fi'l-şay'*) and the word for 'the division of something' (*n.şiful-şay'*); hence one says **anıñ yarşı: bu**: 'this is the man who divides it'; and **ol meniñ birle: ta:m yarşı**: 'he is my neighbour (*cāri*) who shares a house with me' (*muşātara'l-bayt*), that is 'that which divides us (*al-hāyil*) is a wall' *Kaş. III 32*: **KB yarşı** 'divergent' 5311 (*ékkigü*).

D **yarşım** Hap. leg.; abbreviated N.S.A. fr. **yariş-** XI one says **bir yarşım yér arđ qadr sibāqul-xayl fi'l-halba** 'sufficient land for a set of starters to race in' *Kaş. III 47*.

### Dis. V. YRŞ-

D **yaraş-** Recip. f. of **yara:-**; s.i.m.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, usually for 'to be

**viii ff. Man. A III 19, 8-9** (*ii*) (*yağul-*): **Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A dındar kışike sevük köpül yaraşur** 'loving thoughts become an Elect' *M I 23, 17-19*: Bud. (the two breasts on her broad chest) **artukrak yaraşıp turur erdi** 'were exceptionally symmetrical' *U IV 30, 54*; **yaraşurın yaraşmazın . . . otli suvli yaraşmazı** 'points of agreement and difference . . . the difference between fire and water' *TT VI 341-2*: Civ. in medical texts **yaraşur** means that (a particular remedy), 'is appropriate, or beneficial' (sometimes, for something *Dat.*) *H I 95, 145* (w. *Dat.*), 167 (transcribed *yaraşur*); *TT VIII M.23, 27* (*yaraşur*; w. *Dat.*); in *TT VII 39 yaraşmaz* (occasionally **yaramaz**) 'it is inappropriate' (to do certain things on certain days) is common; a.o. *do. 12, 7-8* (**1 karşı**): **Xak. XI olar ikki: yaraşdı**: 'those two agreed with one another (*wāfaqā*) about something' *Kaş. III 71* (**yaraşur, yaraşmak**; verse); (the cat that cannot reach the fat says) **kişi: neñi: yaraşmas**: 'men's things do not agree with me' (*lā yuwāfiquni*) *II 105, 25*; a.o. *III 11, 3*: **KB** (enemies who did not actually fight) **yaraştı için** 'have come to terms with one another' 145; **yaraşgu yarağı bar erse yaraş** 'if there is an opportunity to come to terms, do so' 2360; o.o. 411, 681, 2270, 4299 (**1 öçeş-**): XIII(?) *Tef. ixalafa* 'they disagreed' **yaraşumadılar** (for **yaraşu: umadılar**) 144: xiv *Muh. wāfaqa yaraş-* *Mel. 32, 1*; (*wa şaluha* 'to fit, suit', *sa:kla:ş-* 'read apla:ş- *Rif. 112*); *şālahā* 'to make peace, be reconciled' **yar:a:ş-** (?; *yar:la:ş-* 42, 6; *bar:la:ş-* 133): **Çağ. xv ff. yaraş lāyiq** 'suitable' *Vel. 404* (quotn.); **yaraş-** *Recip. f.*; *şulh kardan* 'to make peace', *sāzkār şudan* 'to agree', and metaph. *barāzanda şudan* 'to be becoming' *San. 327v. 18* (quotns.): **Xwar. xiv yaraş-** 'to be suitable, to fit, to agree', etc. *Qutb 70*; *MN 62*, etc.; *Nahc. 175, 9*: **Kom. xiv yaraş-** 'to agree; to be suitable' *CCI*; *Gr.*: **Osm. xiv ditto**, common *TTS II 1002*; *III 772*; *IV 847*.

D **yariş-** Recip. f. of **yar-**; s.i.m.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, normally 'to race, compete', but in SC Uzb. 'to chop (e.g. wood) together'. **Xak. XI ol anıñ birle: at yariştı**: he had a horse race (*sābaqul-faras*) with him'; and one says **ol anıñ birle: tavar yariştı**: 'he divided (*nāşafa*) the property with him'; this word is also used of dividing property under a will (*qismatu'l-mawārit*) *Kaş. III 72* (**yarişur, yarişmak**); o.o. *I 367, 24*; 474, 6; *II 226, 15*; *III 10* (**yariş**): xiv *Muh.*(?) *sābaqa yar:riş-* (?; *MS. yar:şa-*) *Rif. 110* (only): **Çağ. xv ff. yariş-** (consistently spelt *yariş-*) *asb taxtan* 'to race a horse' *San. 329r. 2* (quotn.): **Kip. XIII sābaqa mina'l-musābaqa bi'l-xayl wa ğayrihi yariş-** (*MS. yaraş-*) *Hou. 40, 16*.

D **yériş-** Recip. f. of **l yér-**; pec. to **Xak. Xak. XI yérişdi**: **neñ taqā'asa'l-şay' wa dālika nahwa'l-infirāc** 'the thing fell short of requirements(?)', that is, for example, by coming



apart'; and one says *er yérisdi*: 'the man (etc.) smiled' (*tabassama*, i.e. parted his lips); similarly one says *ıt tııı: yérisdi*: 'the dog's teeth lost their strength' (*aftara*) *Kaş. III 72* (*yérisür*, *yérisme:k*): *KB* (he woke, and looked up raising his head) *kalık kız küler teg yérishti tışın* 'the sky parted its teeth like a girl when she smiles' 5827.

**D yoriş-** Co-op. f. of *yori-*: s.i.s.m.l., usually as *yürüş-* and the like. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. birök akru akru maının yorişdılar* 'if (the Buddhas) walked at a gentle pace' *U III 72, 17*: **Xak. XI ol meniñ birle: yorişdi**: 'he competed with me in walking' (*fi'l-masy*); and one says **torku: yorişdi**: 'streaks appeared (*bada-ti'l- taräyig*) in the silk fabric' (etc.), that is when it is on the point of disintegration (*qaruba mina'l-bilā*) *Kaş. III 72* (*yorişur*, *yorişma:k*): **Çağ. xv ff. yürüş-** 'to walk (*rāh raftan*) with one another' *San. 342r. 14*.

### Tris. YRŞ

**D yaraşı:** Dev. N./A. fr. *yaraş-*; 'suitable, beneficial, attractive', etc.; cf. **yaraşık**. N.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff. Man.* (showing to mankind) **yaraşı körk** 'an attractive shape' *TT III 127*; **yaraşı tüzgerinçsiz** 'attractive and insurpassable' *do. 153*; o.o. *Wind. 29-30* (*kil-*); 42-3 (*içiglig*): *Bud. körki yaraşı TT X 441*; **ertipü yaraşı közünüp** 'appearing very attractive' *do. 447*; (various drugs) **iğlerine yaraşı** 'beneficial for their diseases' *Suv. 597, 23*; o.o. *U III 39, 1*; *TT VII 16, 24*; *VIII A.36* (*ençgölüg*); *Kuan. 144*: *Civ. TT VIII 1.20* (*ıçle:gü*).

**D yaraşık** Dev. N./A. fr. *yaraş-*; syn. w. **yaraşı**: S.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes. **Xak. XI KB** (there was no remedy that they did not try) **yaraşık ne erse anı bérđiler** 'they gave him whatever was beneficial' 1061; a.o. 1053 (*için*): *XIV Muh. (?) baliğul-husn* 'most attractive, beautiful' **yaraşık Rif. 147** (only): **Çağ. xv ff. yaraş/yaraşık** (1) *şulh wa sâzkâri* 'peace, agreement' (quotns.); (2) metaph. *barâzandagi* 'comeliness' *San. 329r. 11*: **Osm. XIV ff. yaraşık** 'suitable, becoming, attractive'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 786*; *II 1002*; *III 771*; *IV 846*.

**D yaraşıklık** Hap. leg.?: A.N. fr. **yaraşık**. **Xak. XI KB kayuda yaraşıklık erse yakın** 'whoever has suitability ready to hand' (he is useful for work) 3210.

### Tris. V. YRŞ-

**D yaraştır-** Caus. f. of *yaraş-*; s.i.s.m.l. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. kezigçe sanın tutup yüz ulatı ödke yaraştırur ötüngü ol* 'he must pray on a hundred, etc. occasions, keeping the number (of prayers) in the right order' *ÜSp. 44, 3-5*: **Xak. XI KB** (my God, who set all things in order, himself set (the stars) in order) **éte bérđi tüzdi yaraşturdı tüz** 'he set them in order, organized them and made (their movements) harmonious' 146: **Xwar. XIV yaraştır-** 'to set in order, make ready'

*Qutb 70; Nahc. 48, 5: Kom. XIV 'to set in order, harmonize' CCI, CCG; Gr.: Osm. XIV ff. ditto; fairly common TTS II 1003; III 772; IV 847.*

### Dis. YRY

**VUD yırıya:** Den. Adv./Adj. fr. **I yır**; cf. **bérye:**; 'in the North'. Pec. to *Türkü. Türkü VIII I S 1* (*şadapıt*); *I E 14, II E 12*, etc. (**bérye**).

### Tris. YRY

**VUD yıryakı:** Hap. leg.; N./A.S. fr. **yırıya:**; 'situated in the North'. *Türkü VIII T. 17* (**beryeki**).

### Mon. YS

**ya:s** 'damage, harm, destruction, loss', etc. Prob. no longer surviving, in modern times indistinguishable fr. the Ar. l.-w. *ya's* 'despair, grief', in some languages, *ya's* and *ya:z*. Cf. **I kor.** *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. Kuan 35* (1 kor); *TT VI 63* (*egsü:*): **Xak. XI ya:s al-wađi'a wa'l-xusrān** ('trading) loss; loss (in general)'; hence one says **anıñ telim ya:sı: tegdi**: 'he has suffered many losses' *Kaş. III 159*: **KB biri asğı ya:sı telim** 'they have one profit and many losses' 309; **maņa yas kılır** 'they inflict loss on me' 684; o.o. 915, 983 (*kork-*), 2161, 4226 (*yağılık*), 6368: (**Çağ. xv ff. yas 'azā wa mātam** 'mourning, lamentation' (Ar. l.-w.) *San. 331 v. 5*): **Oğuz XI ya:s al-mawt wa'l-halāk** 'death, destruction'; hence one says **anıñ oğlı: ya:s boldı:** (or **buldı:**?) 'his son perished, or died' *Kaş. III 159*: (**Xwar. XIV yas** 'mourning' *Qutb 78*: *Kip. XIV ya:s al-'azā* *İd. 94*).

### Mon. V. YS-

**yas-** basically 'to loosen', with some connotation of allowing something under tension to become flat; in its extended meanings more or less syn. w. **I yaz-** and, to some extent **ya:d-**, and therefore difficult to identify in some modern languages; but certainly survives in SE *Türki yası-*: SW *Osm. yas-* and perhaps, NC *Kır. jas-*. **Xak. XI beg sü:sin yası:** 'the *beg* disbanded (*farrāqa*) his troops (and sent them) to their homes'; the origin is the phr. *er yasin yası:* 'the man unstrung (*naza'a . . . al-watar 'an*) his bow'; and one says **xan cowa:ç yası:** 'the *xan* loosened the fastening (*halla . . . 'uqda*) of the royal parasol which was raised over his head' *Kaş. III 59* (**ya:sar**, **yasma:k**): **Kip. XIII fakka min 'akki'l-qaws min watarih** 'to unstring (a bow)' **yas-** *Hou. 43, 1*: **xiv ya:s-** ditto *İd. 94*: **Osm. XIV ff. yas-** 'to unstring (a bow)', and (xvi ff.) 'to flatten'; common *TTS I 792*; *II 1009*; *III 777*; *IV 852*: **xviii ('Rümi') San. 331 v. 14**.

### Dis. YSA

**D ya:sı:** Dev. N./A. fr. *yas-*; 'flat, flattened'. The translation 'broad' prob. implies 'flattened out so as to be broad', see **ya:sıla-**, and contrast **ke:p**. Survives in SC *Uzb. ya:sı:* NW *Kaz. ya:sı* (*R III 223 yası:*): SW *Az.*

yastı; Osm., Tkm. *yası*: all 'flat, flattened'.  
 Uyğ. VIII Şu. E 9 (2 ta:ş): **Xak. XI *yası*: ne:ğ**  
 'something broad' (*al-'arid*) *Kaş. III 24*: **KB**  
 (I saw a ladder with fifty steps) **jüz utru**  
**uruğluğ ediz ham *yası*** 'erected facing me,  
 high and broad' 6033: XIII(?) *Tef. yüzi *yası**  
 'with a flat (or broad?) face' 147: XIV *Muh. Mel.*  
 46, 11; *Rif. 140* (ainluğ): **Kıp. XIII 'arid *yası*:**  
*Hou. 25, 16*: XIV *yaşşı*: (sic) 'flat' (*al-'aşfiḥ*) of  
 iron, stones, etc. *İd. 94*: XV '*arid yaş* (later  
 altered to *yassı*) *Tuh. 25a. 4*; in 82b. 1 *yassı*  
 is described as one of the very few Turkish  
 words w. a double consonant.

#### Dis. V. YSA-

F *yasa-* 'to construct, arrange, set in order',  
 and the like is a Mong. V. which did not  
 appear in Turkish until late XIII or XIV. It is  
 first noted in XIII(?) *Tef. 147*, and is also listed  
 in Çağ. xv ff. *San. 331r. 2* and *Kıp. xv Tuh.*  
 25b. 7. It has been incorrectly read in *Türkü*  
 VIII I N 10 where the right reading is öđ *tepri*:  
**aysar** (not *yasar*) **kişi: oğlu: ölgeli: törü:**  
**miş** 'all sons of men have been born to die  
 when heaven prescribes the time'. The Dev. N.  
**yasak** is a Mong. l-w., which is first noted in  
 the Uyğ. XIV Civ. petition, *USp. 22, 43*; the  
 supposed occurrence in VIII ff. Bud. *Pfahl. 6,*  
 5 is a misreading of *yağak, q.v.*

D *yé:se-* Desid. f. of *yé:-*: pec. to *Kaş. Xak.*  
 XI ol *etmek: yé:se:di*: 'he wished to eat  
 bread' (etc.) *Kaş. III 304* (*yé:se:r, yé:se:me:k*);  
 a.o. I 20, 10.

#### Dis. YSC

D *yasıç* Dim. f. fr. *yası*:; lit. 'rather flat and  
 broad'; 'a broad arrow-head'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü*  
 VIII ff. *İrkB 40* (*yar-*): **Xak. XI *yasıç al-***  
***mi'bala mina'l-nişal*** 'a broad long arrow-head'  
*Kaş. III 8*: **Kıp. XIV *yasıç naş ma'ruf*** 'a well-  
 known (kind of) arrow-head' *İd. 94*.

#### Dis. YSD

D *yastuk* Pass. Dev. N. fr. *yasta-*:; lit.  
 'something propped up'; 'pillow' and the like.  
 S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, and  
 the same and some extended meanings. Uyğ.  
 VIII ff. Civ. **yastuk**, no doubt originally 'a  
 pillow-shaped ingot of silver', perhaps the  
 Chinese *tael*, was the largest currency unit  
 mentioned in the documents in *USp.* and  
*Fam. Arch* (see *sıtır*) and phr. like *yarım*  
**yastuk kümüş** 51, 3 no doubt mean not 'half  
 an ingot of silver', but 'half a *yastuk* (*tael*)  
 in cash'; in such phr. as **altı yüz yastuk çaw**  
 12, 5 it clearly means '600 *yastuks* in paper  
 currency'; for further refces. see *USp.*, p. 274  
 and *Caf. 224* (s.v. *yastuk*): **Xak. XI *yastuk***  
***al-wisada*** 'pillow' *Kaş. III 43*; o.o. do. 107  
 (*yastal-*), 302 (*yasta-*): XIII(?) *Tef. ditto 147*:  
 XIV *Muh. al-mixadda* 'pillow' *ya:stuk Mel. 67,*  
 13; *yastuk Rif. 168*: Çağ. xv ff. **yastuk**  
 (spelt) *muttakā wa bāliš* 'cushion; pillow' *San.*  
 332r. 7 (quotn. in *Rümi*): **Xwar. XIII *yastığ/***  
***yastuk/yastu*** 'bed-time' *Ali 12* (cf. Osm.  
*yatsı*, of which the earlier form is prob. a

metathesis): XIV *yastuk* 'pillow' *Nahc. 19,*  
 11; 394, 11: **Kom. XIV ditto CCI**; *Gr.: Kıp.*  
 XIII *al-wisada wa'l-mixadda ya:stuk Hou. 17,*  
 2; XIV **yaştuk** *al-mixadda Id. 94*: XV ditto  
*yastık Kav. 64, 6; Tuh. 35b. 2.*

#### Dis. V. YSD-

**yasta-**: survives in *Kaş.*'s first meaning in  
 SW Osm., but **yasta-** in NE is a Sec. f. of  
**yaşla-** or **yaızla-**. **Xak. XI ol apar yastuk**  
**yasta:di**: 'he propped him up on a pillow'  
 (*wassadahu bi-wisada*); and one says **ok ma:pa:**  
**söz: yasta:di**: 'he hinted to me (*arrada li*)  
 orally, but did not speak clearly' (*şariha(n)*)  
*Kaş. III 302* (*yastar, yasta:ma:k*); a.o. *III*  
 320, 8-9 (contrast *yası:la-*): **KB tobik**  
**yastadıñ emdi öldürğuka** 'you have now  
 put a ball in place to sit on' 647: Çağ. xv ff.  
**yasta- takya dadan** 'to prop (someone) on a  
 pillow' *San. 331r. 28* (quotns.): Osm. XIV, XV  
**yasta-** 'to give (something) as a pillow; to  
 prop (something *Acc.*, on something *Dat.*)';  
 in three texts *TTS II 1009; III 778*.

D *yastal-* Hap. leg.?: Pass. f. of *yasta-*:  
**Xak. XI *yastuk yastaldi***: 'the pillow was  
 propped' (*wusidat*); and one says **ok amaçka:**  
**yastaldi**: 'the arrow hit the side (*daraba . . .*  
*bi-cānib*) of the target' *Kaş. III 107* (*yastalu:r,*  
*yastalma:k*).

D *yastan-* Refl. f. of *yasta-*:; 'to prop oneself  
 up (something *Acc.*)'. Survives in some NE  
 languages (*R III 222*) and SW Osm. **Xak. XI**  
**KB** (*Aytoldı* produced a ball and put it down)  
**anı yastanıñ ötrü öldürdi kör** 'and then sat  
 down, propping himself on it' 622; a.o. 5974  
 (*çüge*): Çağ. xv ff. **yastan- takya kardan** 'to  
 make (something) a pillow or support' *San.*  
 331 v. 9 (quotns.): **Xwar. XIV *yastan-*** 'to  
 prop oneself against (something *Acc.*)' *Qutb.*  
 73: **Kıp. XV *yaştın-*** (so vocalized in a later  
 hand) *inwasada* 'to prop oneself' *Tuh. 58b. 11*:  
 Osm. XIV ff. **yastan-/yasan-**/(once, XVI)  
**yassan-** 'to prop, or rest (something *Acc.*, on  
 something *Dat.*); to put (something *Acc.*) as  
 a pillow or support for (one's head *Dat.*)';  
 common *TTS I 792; II 1009; III 778; IV*  
 851.

#### Tris. YSD

D **yastukluğ** Hap. leg.?: P.N./A. fr. **yastuk**;  
 'to the value of (so many) *yastuks*'. Uyğ. VIII ff.  
 Civ. *USp. 62, 7* (e:đ).

#### Dis. YŞĖ

F *yasak* See *yasai-*.

D *yasık* Hap. leg., but see *yasıklığ*; 'a bow-  
 case'; perhaps Dev. N. fr. *yas-*, 'unstrung', in  
 the extended sense of 'a case for an unstrung  
 bow'. Cf. 2 *kuruğluk, kurma:n. Xak. XI*  
*yasık al-miqwas* 'a bow-case', in the language  
 of the Turks; the Oğuz and Kıp. do not know  
 it, and use *kurma:n Kaş. III 16* (prov., see  
 to:zluğ).

E *yosuk* See *yoşuk*.

D **yaşğa:** N.I. fr. **yas-**; 'a rolling-board'; *Kaş.* 's etymology is erroneous; -**ğa:**ç is a normal Dev. Suff. for N.I.s. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **yastığaç.** Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *TT I 11* (**başğar-**): **Xak. XI yaşğa:ç xiwānu'l-'acīn** 'a rolling-board for dough'; its origin is **yası:** **yığa:ç** 'a broad piece of wood' *Kaş. III 38*; Osm. XVI ff. **yastığaç** (and the like) 'rolling-board'; common in Ar. and Pe. dict. *TTS I 793; II 1010; III 778; IV 852.*

PU?E **yaskağ** Hap. leg.; almost certainly an error for **yarsğa:g,** q.v. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. (in an unfavourable omen; the mountains have become precipitous and the ground high) **yarmanayın tésersen yaskağ (?yarsğağ) turur** 'if you say "I will climb up it", it is slippery(?)' *TT I 46.*

### Tris. YŞĞ

D **yasıklıg** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **yasık;** MS. **yasıglıg,** but between two words w. -**k-** as the third consonant. **Xak. XI yasıklıg ya:** 'a bow with a bow-case' (*al-miqwas*) *Kaş. III 50.*

### Dis. YSL

D **yasul** Hap. leg.; Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **yas-**; lit. 'loosened, relaxed', etc. **Xak. XI yasul ta:g** *al-hadba mina'l-cabal* 'a flat-topped mountain'; also any 'sloping ground' (*şabab mina'l-arđ*) is called **yasul Kaş. III 18.**

### Dis. V. YSL-

D **yasıl-** Pass. f. of **yas-**; survives in SW Osm. for 'to be flattened, levelled'. **Xak. XI 11: yasıldı:** *turika'l-amr wa furriqa asbābuhu* 'the business was abandoned and its assets divided up'; and one says **ya: yasıldı:** 'the bow was unstrung' (*nuzi'a'l-watar*); and **sü: yasıldı:** 'the army (etc.) demobilized' (*tafarraqa*); also used when anything scattered (*tafarraqa*) *Kaş. III 78* (**yasılıur, yasilma:k**): Osm. XIV **yasıl-** (of a bow) 'to be unstrung'; in several texts *TTS I 792; II 1009; IV 852.*

### Tris. V. YSL-

D **yasıla:-** Dev. N. fr. **yası:**; survives in SW Az. **yastıla-**; Osm., Tkm. **yasıla-** 'to flatten'. **Xak. XI ol yasıla:dı: ne:ni:** 'he made the thing broad' (*arid*), e.g. dough which is rolled out (*yubşat*) on the rolling-board or the like; and one says **ol sö:züg yasıla:dı:** 'he made a plain statement' (*şarraha bi'l-kalām*), and did not use hints or implications (*lam yu'arrid* (MS. *yu'rid*) *bi'l-kināya*) *Kaş. III 328* (**yasıla:r, yasıla:ma:k**; contrast **yasta:-**).

### Dis. or Tris. YSM

PU?D **yasımuk** (or **yasmuk?**) 'lentil, *Erva lens*'; -**muk** (but not -**imuk**) is a Dev. Suff.; perhaps Dev. N. fr. **yas-** in the sense of 'a flat (seed)'. Survives in SE Tar., Türki **yésimuk:** NC Kir. **jasmık:** SC Uzb. **yosmuk:** NW Kk. **jasmık;** Kaz. **yasmık;** Nog. **yasmok:** SW Osm. **yasmık** (in Tkm. **yasmık** is 'an insect which preys on crops'). Uyğ. VIII ff.

Civ. **yasımuk mēni** 'lentil flour' *H I 119*: **Çağ. xv yasmuk 'adas** 'lentil' *San. 332r. 7*: **Xwar. xiv** (two stones) **yasmukdın uluğrak** 'bigger than lentils' (and smaller than chick peas) *Nahc. 43, 1*: **Kıp. xiv** (in a list of seeds and pulses; *al-'adas marcama:k* (Pe. l.-w.)) *al-qırtım* 'safflower seed, *Carthamus tinctorius*' **yasmık** *Bul. 7, 1.*

D **yasıma:n** Den. N. fr. **yası:**; lit. 'flatish object(?)'; prob. 'a flatish portable bottle, pilgrim bottle'. N.o.a.b. **Xak. XI yasıma:n** *al-muqarqir mina'l-kızan* 'bottle which gurgles when it is poured out' *Kaş. III 38*: **Xwar. xiv yasman** 'bottle, flask' *Qutb 73*: **Kıp. xiv** ditto *CCI, Gr.*

### Dis. YSN

F **yosun** 'manner, custom', and the like; a Mong. l.-w. first noted in late Uyğ. Civ. documents (*USp. 12, 15* etc.) and also noted in *Çağ. xv ff. San. 243r. 16.*

### Dis. YSZ

D **yassız** Hap. leg. ?; Priv. N./A. fr. **ya:s;** 'harmless; without loss'. **Xak. XI KB 106** (**asıg**).

### Mon. YŞ

**ya:s** (?ñ-) basically 'fresh, moist'; from this extended meanings developed: (1) 'fresh' to 'green vegetables'; (2) 'moist' to 'running with moisture; tears'; and perhaps also (3) 'fresh every year' to 'a year of one's life', but this might be a different word. There is no reasonable doubt that in the last sense it became an early l.-w. in Mong. as *nasu* 'a year of one's life'; the phr. *harban niken nasutu* 'eleven years old' (*Haenisch 114*) is exactly parallel to *bir yéğirmi: yaşlıg*, same meaning; but the theory that Mong. *nilbusu(n)* 'tears' (actually a Dev. N. fr. *nilbu-* (*Haenisch 117*) 'to spit', etc.) is also connected is untenable. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes in one or more of these meanings, in SW Tkm. **ya:ş** (all meanings). **Türkü VIII yaş** 'tears' *I N 11*—**yaş** 'year of one's life' is common, usually in such phr. as **yeti: yéğirmi: yaşıma:** 'in my 17th year' *II E 24*; **altı: yéğirmi: yaşına:** 'in his 16th year' *I E 31*: **VIII ff. yaş** 'fresh' *Irkb 17, 53* (2 ot); **Yen. yaş** 'year of one's life' *Mal. 32, 16* (**adır-**): **Uyğ. VIII altı: otuz yaşıma:** 'in my 26th year' *Şu. N 4*; **VIII ff. Chr. iki yaşda altın oğul kızlar** 'boys and girls below the age of two' *U I 10, 1-2*: **Bud. yaş süpükleri** 'moist bones' *Suv. 625, 10*; o.o. *TT V 28, 124* (2 ot); *VI 14* (**ekin**)—**yaş** 'tears' *USp. 106, 46-7* (**ıgla:-**)—**yértingüdeki özüg yaşıg** 'life in this world' *TM IV 252, 4*; a.o. *U II 49, 20-1* (1 öz): **Civ. yaş tananı** 'fresh sesame seed' *H I 126*; o.o. *do. 168* (**yuldurğar:**); *TT I 56* (**kırı:-**)—**yaş** 'tears' *H I 65* (**ak-**)—**yaş** 'mild' *TT VII 17, 22* (**kılık**)—**kırk yaşta** 'at the age of forty' *do. 17, 24*; o.o. *do. 28, 31-2* (**ulğa:d-**); **33, 6** (**kısl-**): **O. Kir. ix ff. yaş,** usually in the form **yaşımda:**, is common, e.g. **altmış yaşımda:** 'in my sixtieth year' *Mal. 1,*

vegetables'; **yaş ot** 'alaf t̄ari 'fresh forage'; and one says **yaş yoş** as a jingle ('alā tariq̄'l-itbā') *Kaş. III 4*; **ya:ş al-'abra** 'tears'; hence one says **közüm ya:şı**; **akdı**: 'my tears streamed'; **ya:ş al-baql**; hence one says **ya:ş ye:dim** 'I ate green vegetables'; **ya:ş al-tari** of anything; hence one says **ya:ş et** 'fresh meat' *III 159*; one says **ya:ş yo:ş** as a jingle for **al-baql wa'l-xudār** ('greens') *III 143*—**ya:ş** 'life' *I 316* (ortu:la:-); a.o.o. in the first three meanings: **KB közi yaş saçar** 'his eyes stream with tears' 80; a.o. 1500—**uzatıldı** **yaş** 'your life has been lengthened' 176; o.o. 261, 293, 348: XIII(?) *Tef. yaş* 'fresh' (vegetables, etc.)—**yaş** 'year of life' 148: *Muh. al-raṭb* 'fresh' (opposite to 'dry' **kuru**): **ya:ş wa ḍi Muh.** 54, 13 (*Rif.* 151 corrupt); (under 'plants') **al-raṭb ya:ş** 78, 7; 182 (**al-ḥaşıṣu'l-raṭb** 'fresh herbage')—**al-dam** 'tear' **ya:ş** 46, 15; 140—(under 'ages of man') **al-ṣağır wa'l-farx** 'small, young' **ya:ş oğla:n** 143 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **yaş tiḥl** 'a child' *Vel.* 397 (quotn.); **yaş** (1) 'a young child'; (2) **aş-k-i ṣaṣm** 'tear' (quotns.); (3) '**umur wa sinn wa zindagāni** 'life, years, age' (quotns.); (4) metaph. **farzand wa awlād** 'son' (quotn.); (5) **tar** 'fresh', opposite to **xušk** 'dry' *San.* 332v. 13: **Xwar.** xiv **yaş** (1) 'young, fresh'; (2) 'tears'; (3) 'year of age' *Quṭb* 74; *MN* 46, etc. ((2) and (3)); *Nahc.* 21, 8, etc. (2); 4, 15 (3)—**taki teri iḥne yiş** (*sic*) **katğil** 'stuff grass into the skin' *Nahc.* 421, 11 (error, or *Sec. f.?*; cf. **yaşuk**); a.o. *do.* 17: **Kom.** xiv **yaş** 'fresh, young' (*CCI* only)—**yaş yaşından** 'from childhood' (*CCG* only)—'tear'—'life, age' *CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kip.** XIII **al-dam** **ya:ş wa huwa'l-'umur wa huwa kull ṣay** **raṭb Hou.** 21, 12; reverse entry 26, 21: xiv **ya:ş al-'umur** . . . **ya:ş al-aḥdār** 'green' . . . **yaş al-dam** *ayda(n)* *İd.* 94 (and see **ya:şıl**); **al-cubnu'l-tari** 'fresh cheese' **ya:ş peynir Bul.** 8, 1; **al-'umur ya:ş do.** 12, 13: xv **al-dam** **ya:ş Kav.** 61, 16; *Tuh.* 15a. 12 (**wa'l-'umur**); **raṭb yaş do.** 16b. 11; '**umur yaş do.** 25a. 3; **lawayin** 'soft, tender' **yaş** (**boş**) *do.* 31b. 7.

**yiş** 'mountain forest', the upper parts of a mountain covered with forest, but also containing treeless grassy valleys (see *K. Czeglédy, 'Coyay-quzi, Qara-qum, Kök-öng', Acta Orient. Hung.* XV 1-3, p. 55). Survives in the same sense in NE Alt., Leb., Tub. *R III* 497; *Khak.* **çis.** **Türkü** VIII mainly occurs in geographical names, **Altun yiş T** 20, etc.; **Ötüken yiş I S** 3, etc., and others; (eastwards to the sunrise, westwards to the sunset, southwards to China) **yırya** **yiş[ka: teği:]** 'northwards to the mountain forests' *Öngin* 2: VIII ff. *İrkB* 17 (**kör-**): **Xak.** XI **al-ş'a'üd** 'high ground' is called **yiş**; one says **art yiş ş'a'üd wa habüt** 'high ground and descending ground'; é:n (*sic*) **al-habüt**; **art al-aqaba** 'a steep mountain road, a pass' *Kaş. III 4* (clearly corrupt); **yiş al-habüt**; hence one says **art yiş ş'a'üd wa habta** (*sic*) *III 143* (both entries are confused; *Kaş.*, who had prob.

the more fertile valleys' between rocky ridges): **Kom.** XIV **yiş** 'open uncultivated ground' *CCG*; *Gr.*

**VU 1 yoş** *Hap. leg* in *Kaş.*'s meaning; **yoş** is noted in *SW xx Anat.* as meaning (1) 'twilight'; (2) 'wild, rough' (perhaps a *Sec. f.* of *yoż*, not an old word, but very common in this dialect) *SDD* 1541; there is no obvious semantic connection. In *Kaş.* the word is entered between **yaş** and **yiş** and vocalized both **yoş** and **yiş**. **Oğuz XI yoş al-zahma** 'pressure, discomfort'; one says **bodun yoş boldı**: 'the people were crowded together' (*izdahama*) *Kaş. III 4*: **Osm.** XIV to XVI **yoş** (of the eyes) 'dazzled' (by the sun); 'dimmed' (by weeping) in several texts; in *Pe. dict.* translates *xira*, same meaning (and several others) *TTS I* 842; *II* 1068; *III* 821; *IV* 898: XVIII **yoş** in *Rümi, xira wa lacûc* ('stubborn, obstinate') *San.* 343r. 22.

2 **yo:ş** See **ya:ş** (*Xak.*).

### Mon. V. YŞ-

**yaş-** 'to hide (oneself, Intrans.)'; n.o.a.b., in modern languages displaced by the *Refi. f.* of **yaşur-**. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **Man.-A ol ida yaşdı**: 'hid in that bush' *Man.-uig. Frag.* 400, 6: **Bud.** (the evil spirits) **alku yaşarlar yokağur-lar** 'all hide and disappear' *TT VI* 97-8: **Xak.** XI **ol meni: körüp yaşdı**: 'he hid (*inkamā*) when he saw me' *Kaş. III* 60 (**yaşar**; **yaşmak**; in prov. **yaşmas**: 'cannot hide himself' (*yaqtum nafsahu*)); o.o. *I* 425, 19; *III* 208, 25: **KB** (after a life of pleasure) **kara yér katında yaşıp yatğu tüz** 'he will lie down flat, hiding in the black earth' 1427: xiv *Muh. ixtaba'a* 'to hide' **ya:ş-** (*Rif.* 102, in margin **yaşun-**; *Mel.* 22, 3 **ya:şur-** in error): **Kip.** xiv **yaş- taxabba' wa xafıya** 'to hide' *İd.* 94: **Osm.** XIV **neçesi** . . . **gözüm yaşam** 'why should I hide my eyes?' (*sic*) *TTS II* 1012.

\***yiş-** (or **iş-**?) See **yişılğ, işıl-, yişim**.

**VU(?)D) yuş-** *Hap. leg.*, but see **yuşul-**; perhaps *Co-op. f.* of **yu-**; if so, survives in NE Alt., **Tel. yus-** (*sic*) 'to wash away' *R III* 566; but the semantic connection is not close. **Xak.** XI **ol beğni: yuşdı**: 'he poured out (*aşala*) the beer from a tap in the cask' (*min şanbüri'l-dann*); it (beer) is a drink made of wheat, barley, and millet *Kaş. III* 60 (**yuşar**; **yuşmak**; corrected from *-me:k*).

### Dis. V. YŞA-

**D yaşa-** *Den. V. fr.* **ya:ş**; 'to live (for so many years, or an unstarved period, usually long)'; contrast **tiril-**. *S.i.a.m.l.g. w.* the usual phonetic changes. **Türkü** VIII (**Külü Çor**) **sekiz on yaşap yok bol[tı:]**: 'died at the age of eighty' *Ix.* 3; a.o. *I N* 2 (**otuz**): **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **Bud. uzun yaşayur tınığlar az** 'people who live long are scarce' *TT VI* 021; o.o. *PP* 24, 4 (**1 karı:**); *TT VII* 40, 129 (**ađasız**); *Hüen-t.*

51, 1956; *USp.* 97, 10: Civ. üç yaşar yaşar uđ 'a three-year-old black ox' *HI* 46: **Xak.** XI er uzun yaşa:dı: 'the man had a long life' ('ummira . . . jawila(n)) *Kaş.* III 89 (yaşa:r, yaşa:ma:k); one says bu: er uzun yaşa:ğu: 'this man is destined (*mimmā haqquhu*) to have a long life'; and (yaşa:ğu:) is also a N./A. of time and space (*ismu'l-zamān wa'l-makān*) *III* 36: *KB* yaşasunı Luqmān yılı 'may he live as long as Luqmān' 123; a.o. 2302: **Çağ.** xv ff. yaşa- (spelt) *zistan wa zindagāni darāz kardan* 'to live, have a long life' *San.* 332r. 9 (quotns.): **Xwar.** XIII ditto 'Ali 29: XIV ditto *MN* 96, etc.; *Nahc.* 101, 8: **Kip.** XIV yaşa-ta'ammara 'to live long' *Id.* 94: xv hayāt 'to live' yaşamak (jirilmek) *Tuh.* 12b. 7; 'and from yaşal(?), yaşa-' *do.* 84b. 5-6.

(?D) **yaşu:-** 'to flash, shine', and the like; cognate to \***ya:-** and perhaps Den. V. in -**u:-** fr. a Dev. N. \***yaş,** cf. **yaru:-**. Although sometimes used in Hend. w. **yaru:-**, it can also, contrary to *Kaş.*'s statement, be used in other contexts. N.o.a.b.; the medieval sound-change -a- > -i- is puzzling, but cf. **ya:ş,** **I** yaşuk, etc. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* *U II* 37, 56 (yaltri-); *TT V* 4, 3 etc. (**yaru:-**): **Xak.** XI (under **Ş**) er yaradı: yaşu:dı: 'the man was delighted and joyful' (*irtāha wa surra min farah*); yaşu:dı: is not used by itself (*yufrad*) but (only) in the Hend. (*yuzdawac*) **yaru:dı:** yaşu:dı: *Kaş.* III 89 (yarur: yaşur, yaru-ma:k yaşu:ma:k): XIV *Muh.* (?) *lāha wa lama'a* 'to gleam, glisten' *y.şi:- Rif.* 114 (only): **Xwar.** XIV yüzleri yaruk yılduz tég yışığay (*sic*) 'their faces will shine like bright stars' *Nahc.* 241, 6: **Kip.** XIV yışı- lama'a *Id.* 94.

#### Dis. YŞD

**D** yaşut Dev. N./A. fr. yaş-; lit. 'hiding oneself'; pec. to **Xak.**? **Xak.** XI yaşut ne:p 'a hidden (*maxbū*) thing'; and one says as a Hend. (*fi'l-ıttā*) yaşut beküt *Kaş.* III 8; a.o. *II* 228 (bilsik-): *KB* ana oğrılık suv alinsa yaşut 'if a (man's) mother secretly takes in the water (i.e. semen) of thievery' (and a child is born, it is disastrous for the realm) 5768.

#### Dis. V. YŞD-

**D** yaşut- Caus. f. of yaşu:-; n.o.a.b. in Hend. w. yarut-. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Man.-A *M I* 21, 4 (ii) (yarut-): *Bud.* *TT VI* 387 (ditto).

#### Tris. YŞD

**D** yaşutluğ Hap. leg. ?; P.N./A. fr. yaşut. **Xak.** XI *KB* (do not judge people by their exteriors) kişiniñ için kör yaşutluğ işiğ 'look at a man's inner (thoughts) and his secret affairs' 5109.

#### Dis. YŞÇ

**D I** yaşuk Dev. N./A. fr. yaşu:-; 'bright, gleaming; brightness, gleam', and the like. There was a medieval sound-change -a- > -i- similar to that in yaşu:-. Survives only(?) in SW Az. 191ğ; Osm., Tkm. ışık 'bright, light; a light, lamp'. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* fairly com-

mon, but only in the Hend. yaruk yaşuk *TT V* 4, 6 etc. (2 yaruk): **Xak.** XI *KB* yaşık is a commoner word for 'sun' than **I** kün, e.g. yaşık boldı törtinç 'the sun became the fourth (planet)' 134; o.o. 66, 4893, 6211: (xiv *Rbg.* yaşık 'sun' occurs only?) in the passage taken fr. *KF*): **Çağ.** xv ff. yaşık (*lāgar wa da'if* 'lean, weak', and) *Firāgi* translated it *afīab* 'sun' *San.* 332v. 26 (yaşık 'lean' also occurs in Kom. XIV *CCG*; *Gr.* and survives in some NC, SC, and NW languages; it may be a l.-w.); 191ğ/ışık *rawşan wa munawwar* 'shining, bright' 106v. 20: **Kip.** XIV ışık *al-daw*' wa'l-şu'a' 'light, brightness; rays of light' *Id.* 14; *al-durri wa'l-mawdi'u'l-durri* 'bright; a bright place' ışık (MS. şık) *Bul.* 3, 2.

#### S 2 yaşuk See yoşuk.

**PUD** yışığ (?ışığ) apparently Dev. N. fr. \***yış-** (?ış-); 'cord, rope', or the like, perhaps some particular kind of rope; n.o.a.b.; it is not certain whether the y- is prosthetic or original. Cf. **I** uruk, örgen, yıp. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* 191ğ bağ 'tie a cord' (to each bell hung on the fruit-trees in the orchard) *PP* 80, 1 (Pelliot transcribed ıışğ); (on the seventh day he loosened the iron chain (80): which held the ship to the shore) temir 191ğ yorıdı 'the iron cable moved' (and the ship went off) *do.* 33, 4; a.o. *USp.* 88, 46-7 (tirgük): **Xak.** XI yışığ *al-nis*' a strap, thong', and more specifically 'the thong of a camel's girth, or one fastening its load' *Kaş.* III 13; o.o. *I* 126 (esri), 165 (2 es-), etc., all translated *al-habl* 'rope'.

**VU** yoşuk 'a helmet'; the vocalization is quite uncertain; the only modern trace is in *Red.* 125 aşık 'an iron helmet', a word not mentioned in other Osm. authorities; otherwise l.-w.s are used, sometimes Mong. *duğulga* (see tuğlığ); it is unlikely that this is a Sec. f. of yaşuk w. the connotation of 'a shining object'. **Türkü** VIII ff. in the *Miran* document (*ETY II* 64) relating to the issue of equipment to individuals, usually yarık 'body armour' or kiliç 'sword', yoşuk is mentioned twice in contexts in which 'helmet' seems appropriate (and the suggestion that it is a Sec. f. of yaşık 'bow-case' unconvincing); **Beçe:** **Apa:** içre-kike: bir yarık yoşuk birle: [yarlığ boltu:] 'one breastplate, with a helmet, was issued to Beçe: **Apa:** the Chamberlain' *A* 21-2; **Külü:** **ğ Sapu:nka:** yoşuk yarlığ boltu: *B r.* 7-8: **Xak.** XI (VU) oşuk baydatu'l-ħadid 'an iron helmet'; the *alif* is changed fr. *yā*, as one says *alma'i* and *yalma'i* ('quick-witted') *Kaş.* I 67 (the *alif* is unvocalized, but it follows uşak so could not be *aşuk*): XIV *Muh.* *al-xūda* 'helmet' yaşık *Mel.* 71, 10; yışı:k *Rif.* 173: **Xwar.** XIV yarık yaşık üze 'in breastplate and helmet' *Nahc.* 45, 8: **Kip.** XIII *al-xūda* (VU) ışık *Hou.* 13, 16 (*alif* unvocalized): XIV *yışık al-xūda Id.* 94 (followed by VU yoşuk *al-mācin* 'impudent', Hap. leg.): xv *xūda* yaşık (in margin aşık) *Tuh.* 14b. 5: **Osm.** XVIII 191ğ/ışık in *Rümi*, *kulāh-i xūd* 'helmet' *San.* 106v. 20.

D **yaşık**- Hap. leg.; Empfatic f. of **yaşıl**.  
**Xak.** x1 **köz-za yaşıktr:** 'the eye was dazzled  
(*hârat*) by the sun and its rays' *Kaş.* III  
76 (**yaşıka:r, yaşıkma:ik**).

### Tris. YŞÇ

D **yaşa:ğu**: See **yaşa:-** (**Xak.**).

D **yaşukluğ** Hap. leg.?.; P.N./A. fr. 1  
**yaşuk**. Uyg. VIII ff. Man. *M II* 9, 7-8  
(**yarukluğ**).

D **yışığlığ** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **yışığ**. **Xak.**  
x1 **yışığlığ er** 'a man who owns a rope'  
(*habl*) *Kaş.* III 49.

VUD **yoşukluğ** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **yoşuk**;  
vocalized **yışıklığ**, clearly by a later hand;  
originally there was a sign, prob. a *damma*,  
above the *yā* and no sign on the *şin*. **Xak.**  
x1 **yoşukluğ er** 'a man protected (lit. veiled,  
*al-muqanna*) by an iron helmet' *Kaş.* III 50.

### Dis. YŞL

D **yaşıl** (?**ya:sıl**) der. fr. **ya:s**; prob. crasis  
of \***yaşsil** w. the Den. Suff. **-sıl**; properly 'of  
the colour of fresh vegetation', i.e. 'green', but  
like 4 **kök** not very precise and sometimes  
used for 'light blue'; this lack of precision still  
survives, in SE **Türki yeşil** is 'green', but  
'green grass' is **kök ot**. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the  
usual phonetic changes, generally w. back  
vowels, but SE **Türki yeşil/yeşil/yişil**; SW  
Az. **yaşıl**; Osm. **yeşil**; Tkm. **yaşıl**. **Türkü**  
VIII ff. (if the precious stone's colour is) **yaşıl**  
'green' (or light blue?); prob. turquoise) *Toy*.  
26-7 (*ETY II* 59); a.o. *IrkB* 51 (**yaşla:ğ**):  
Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. **yaşıl burçak** 'green beans'  
*TT VII* 14, 69; a.o.o.: **Xak.** x1 **yaşıl** 'green'  
(*al-axdar*) of anything, and 'bright green'  
(*al-axdaru'l-nâdir*) is called **yap yaşıl** and, in  
a jingle (*fi'l-ibâa*) **yaşıl yoşul** *Kaş.* III 19;  
*III* 162 (**çüwit**), and five o.o., twice as **ya:sıl**;  
for *III* 20 see **yipğil**: **KB** (the brown earth  
and) **yaşıl kök** 'the blue sky' 3, 22, 127, 1002;  
(the dry trees) **tonandı yaşıl** 'have clothed  
themselves in green' 67; o.o. 68, 120, etc.:  
*XIII*(?) *Tef. yaşıl* 'green' 148; *xiv Muh. al-*  
*axdar yaşıl*: *şadidu'l-xudra yam yaşıl*  
*Mel.* 68, 2-6; *Rif.* 168; (under 'places', etc.)  
*xadır nađir* 'grassland' **ya:sıl** 76, 9; 180:  
**Çağ.** xv ff. **yaşıl rang-i sabza** 'green'; **yaşıl**  
**baş** 'the name of a kind of duck' *San.* 332v.  
27; **Xwar.** xiv **yaşıl** 'green' *Qutb* 74; *Nahc.*  
37, 16; **Kom.** xiv ditto *CCI*; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** XIII  
*al-axdar yaşıl*; intensified form **yam yaşıl**:  
*Hou.* 31, 3-8; xiv **ya:sıl al-axdar mina'l-aluân**  
and **ya:s** is used of 'green plants' *İd.* 94; xv  
'bright green' **yam yaşıl**, more correctly **yap**  
**yaşıl** *Kav.* 5, 8; *al-axdar yaşıl do.* 64, 15;  
*Tuh.* 4a. 2; 83b. 7; **Osm.** xiv to xvi **yaşıl** (in  
spellings indicating back vowels) 'green'; in  
several texts *TTS I* 793; *II* 1011; *III* 779;  
*IV* 853.

D **ya:sılığ** P.N./A. fr. **ya:s** in all its meanings;  
s.i.s.m.l., often for 'filled with tears'; in SE  
**Türki yaşlık** means both 'age, aged' and

Sam. **yaşıl emy ederyy**, old. **Öyg.** VIII ff.  
Bud. **uzun özlüg yaşlığ** 'long-lived' *U II*  
474, 21; **kışğa özlüg yaşlığ** 'short-lived' *U II*  
42, 27-8—**yaşlığ közin** 'with eyes filled with  
tears' *U III* 23, 2 (i); 35, 34; *TT X* 297  
(iğla:-), etc.: Civ. (a slave girl) **iki yegirmi**  
**yaşlığ** 'aged twelve' *U Sp.* 110, 2-3; **Xak.**  
x1 **yaşlığ köz** 'a tearful (*al-'abri*) eye';  
**yaşlığ er** 'an aged (*al-musinn*) man'; also  
'aged' of any animal; originally **ya:sılığ** *Kaş.*  
*III* 42; a.o. *III* 157 (man): **KB** **kışğa**  
**yaşlığ** 964; a.o. 348 (**ökünçsüz**): **Çağ.**  
xv ff. **yaşlığ fufuliyat** 'childhood, youth'  
(quots., for A.N. **yaşlık**); and they say  
**kiçik yaşlığ xurd sâl** 'young', and **biyik** (so  
read) **yaşlığ kuhan sâl** 'aged' *San.* 332v. 21;  
**Xwar.** xiv **uluğ yaşlığ** 'elderly' *Qutb* 74;  
*Nahc.* 56, 7; other phr. *do.* 65, 12; 340, 8;  
**Kom.** xiv 'a tearful eye' **yaşlı köz CCG**; *Gr.*

### Dis. V. YŞL-

S **yışıl**- See **işil**-.

VUD **yuşul**- Pass. f. of **yuş-**; pec. to *Kaş.*  
but the entry in xiv *Muh.*(?) *insakaba'l-mâ* 'of  
water, to be poured out' **yu:sla:-** (*sic*), *Rif.*  
105 (only) may be a muddled reminiscence of  
it. The text of *Kaş.* is in some confusion and  
this has led to multiple entries in Atalay's  
Index. **Xak.** x1 **kan yuşuldi:** 'the blood  
gushed (*na'ara*) from the wound' (etc.)  
(**yuşulu:r, yuşulma:ik**; **yışıl**- follows here);  
and also when vinegar and beer (*al-mizr*, MS.  
*al-muri*) have been poured (*suypıla*) out of the  
tap of a large jar one says **yuşuldi: Kaş.** III  
79; **bu: ba:ş ol kani: yuşulğa:n** 'blood is  
constantly streaming (*yasil*) from this wound'  
*III* 53; o.o. *II* 128, 4; *III* 102, 20.

D **yaşla:-** Den. V. fr. **ya:s**; s.i.s.m.l., but  
meaning 'to be moist, to pour with tears', etc.  
**Xak.** x1 at **yaşla:di:** 'the horse (etc.) grazed  
on fresh vegetation (*ibtaqala*) in the spring';  
originally **ya:şla:di:** but with a shortened  
vowel like other V.s of similar form (*axawâtihi*)  
*Kaş.* III 308 (**yaşla:r, yaşla:ma:ik**).

### Dis. YŞM

D **yışım** prob. N.S.A. fr. \***yiş-** (?\***iş-**), cf.  
**yışığ**, which seems to have a cognate meaning;  
lit. perhaps 'a single act of twisting or winding';  
the semantic connection w. **yışıl-** (**işil-**) is less  
obvious. Survives only(?) in NE Bar. **yışım**  
'stockings' *R III* 529, but a l.-w. in Pe. as  
*işim* 'the leather breeches worn by wrestlers'  
and in other languages, see *Doerfer II* 647.  
**Xak.** x1 **yışım** 'the gaiters (*al-rânât*) worn on  
the lower part of the legs in cold weather'  
*Kaş.* III 19; *xiv Muh. al-rânay yışım Mel.*  
67, 9 (MSS. *yaşım*); *Rif.* 167; **Kıp.** XIII  
*al-rânât* **işim ya'ni raşiqu'l-** (MS. *raşiqu'l-*)  
*-sivâvil* that is 'a sort of trousers' *Hou.* 18, 13;  
*xiv işım al-rânât İd.* 14; **yışım** ditto 94.

### Tris. V. YŞM-

D **yışım lan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr.  
**yışım**. **Xak.** x1 **er yışım landi:** 'the man wore

gaters (al-ranani); they are al-Jarahican (Pe. l.-w. der. fr. *farāhixtan* 'to suspend') *Kaş. III 115* (yışımlanur, yışımlanma:k, corrected fr. -me:k).

### Dis. YŞN

D **yaşın** Dev. N. fr. **yaşu:-**; 'lightning'. S.i.s.m.l. in NE, SC, NW. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Man.-A **yaşın** teprice 'like the god of lightning' *M I 25, 34*; Man. **yaşın** teprı *M II 10, 3*; Bud. (Sanskrit lost) ne:ğ **yaşın** yaşna:maz 'the lightning does not flash' *TT VIII A.8* (mistranslated): **Xak. XI** **yaşın** al-barq 'lightning' *Kaş. III 22* (prov., see I ka:ş); o.o. *I 236, 1* (at-); *II 356* (yaşnat-); *III 310* (yaşna:-); *KB 86* (tu:ğ): **Çağ. xv ff.** ışın *barq San. 106v. 24* (quotns.); **yaşın** *barq 332v. 27* (quotn.): **Xwar. XIV** ditto *MN 227*; **Kıp. XIII** *al-barq ya:şın* (; **Tkm. yuldırım**) *Hou. 5, 10*; **XIV** *yaşın al-şā'iqā* 'thunderbolt' *İd. 94*; *Bul. 3, 2*.

S **yüşej** See **üşej**.

### Dis. V. YŞN-

D **yaşna:-** Den. V. fr. **yaşın**; (of lightning) 'to flash'; s.i.s.m.l. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. *TT VIII A.8* (**yaşın**): **Xak. XI** **yaşın** yaşna:di: 'the lightning flashed' (*bariqa*); also used of a polished brass basin, mirror, and the like when they shone (*lama'a*) *Kaş. III 310* (**yaşna:r**, **yaşna:ma:k**); o.o. *I 236, 1* (at-); *III 319, 14*; *KB 86* (tu:ğ): **XIII(?)** *Tef. yaşna-* 'to shine' 149; **Çağ. xv ff.** işne- (*sic*) *duruxşidan* 'to shine' *San. 105v. 9* (quotns.): **Xwar. XIV** (VU) *işne-* 'to shine' *MN 141*.

D **yaşnat-** Caus. f. of **yaşna:-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI** **teprı: yaşın** yaşnatti: 'God made the lightning flash' (*alma'a'l-barq*); also used of a man when he polished (*alma'a*) a sword or anything that has a bright surface or high polish (*bariğ wa talā'lu*) *Kaş. II 356* (verse); no Aor. or Infin.): **Çağ. xv ff.** işnet- (*sic*) *duruxşān kardan* 'to polish' *San. 105v. 28*.

### Tris. YŞN

D **yaşınliğ** Hap. leg.?: P.N./A. fr. **yaşın**. **Xak. XI** **yaşınliğ** bulit *sahāba dāt barq* 'a thunder-cloud' *Kaş. III 50*.

### Tris. V. YŞN-

D **yaşapur-** Hap. leg.; presumably crasis of \***yaşanğur-**, an Inchoative f., but it cannot, as *Kaş.*'s translation suggests, be connected both w. **ya:ş** and w. **yaşu:-**. **Xak. XI** **anıy közi: yaşapurdi:** 'his eyes were dazzled by the brightness of the sun (*ismadarra . . . min ju'ā'i'l-şams*) and tears (*al-abra*) streamed from them' *Kaş. III 407* (**yaşapurur**, **yaşapurma:k**).

### Dis. YŞR

D **yaşru:** (**yaşuru:**) Ger. of **yaşur-** used as an Adj./Adv.; 'secret(ly), furtive(ly)'. As such n.o.a.b., but cognate forms w. the same meaning survive in NC Kır. **jaşırın**; Kz. **jaşırın**;

SC **zab**; NW **Kk. jaşırın**; NW **Kk. jaşırın**; **Kaz. yaşerem**; **Kumyk yaşırıtğın**: SW **Tkm. yaşırın**. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. **yaşuru** 'secretly' *U II 23, 13*; *III 85, 18* (tançula:-): **Xak. XI** one says **ol yaşru:** keldi: 'he came secretly' (*muxtafiya(m)*); and **yaşru: 1:ş** 'a secret (*allađı yusarı fihı*) matter' *Kaş. III 31*: **KB** **éllıkke baka kördı yaşru közın** 'he looked furtively at the king' 770: **XIII(?)** *At. kamuğ yaşru işiğ bolup äşkärä* 'when all your private affairs become public' 171: *Tef. yaşru* 'secretly; a secret' 149: (**Çağ. xv ff.** **yaşurun maxfi** 'hidden, secret' *Vel. 403* (quotn.); **yaşurun** (spelt *maxfi wa pinhān* 'secret') *San. 332v. 25* (quotn.)); **Xwar. XIV** **yaşru/yaşrun** 'secretly, privately' *Qutb 74*: **Kom. XIV** ditto **yaşırı** *CCI*; *Gr.*

### Dis. V. YŞR-

D **yaşar-** (**yaşar:r-**) Intrans. Den. V. fr. **ya:ş**; s.i.s.m.l. w. the usual phonetic changes, and several meanings of which 'to be, or become, green' and 'to be, or become, moist' are the commonest. **Türkü VIII ff.** Man. **evin** (so read) **yaşarur yađılır** 'the crops become green and spread' *M III 20, 10-11* (i): *Uyg. VIII ff.* Civ. **yağız yer yüzi yaşardı:** 'the surface of the brown earth became green' *TT I 4*; **bu söğüt yaşarıp arntı kurımış** 'this tree was once green but has now become dry' *VII 28, 8*; **Xak. XI** **ot yaşardı:** 'the vegetation was, or became, green' (*ixdarra*) *Kaş. III 68* (**yaşardı:**, **yaşarur**, **yaşarma:k, sic**); a.o. *II 79, 18*: **KB** (wherever Mars looks) **yaşarmış kurır** 133: **XIII(?)** *Tef. yaşar-* 'to become green' 148: **Çağ. xv ff.** **yaşar-** of the eye, 'to shed tears' (*aşk rixtan*) and 'to be tear-stained' (*aşk-älüd şudan*); in this meaning the word 'eye' must be mentioned; also *namnāk şudan* 'to be moist' *San. 332r. 19* (quotns.): **Xwar. XIV** **yaşar-** 'to become green' *Qutb 74*: **Kıp. XIV** **yaşar-ixdarra . . . közi: yaşardı:** 'his eyes shed tears' (*dami'at*) *İd. 94*: **XV** **dami'a yaşar-** *Tuh. 16a. 2*; from **yaşıl, yaşar-** 83b. 7; from **yaş, yaşar-** 84a. 4.

D **yaşur-** Caus. f. of **yaş-**; 'to hide (something Acc.)' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes; in SW only **Tkm. yaşır-**. See **yaşru:** and cf. **kizle-**. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. *Suv. 138, 1-2* (ört-): **Xak. XI** **ol ne:ğ yaşurdi:** 'he hid (*katama*) the thing' *Kaş. III 68* (**yaşurur**, **yaşurma:k**); **ol er ol nepin yaşurğan** 'that man is in the habit of hiding (*kitmān*) his property' *III 53*; a.o. *II 79, 19* (*ğamara* 'to cover over'): **XIV Muh. xaba'a** 'to conceal' **yaşur-** *Mel. 25, 11*; *Rif. 108*; (*al-ixtifā* 'to hide' (Intrans.) **yaşurmak** 37, 8; **yaşunmak** (correctly) 123): **Çağ. xv ff.** **yaşur-** (-ay, etc.) **gizle-** 'to hide' *Vel. 404*; **yaşur-** (spelt *pinhān kardan* 'to hide' *San. 332v. 1* (quotns.)); **Xwar. XIV** ditto *Qutb 74*: **Kom. XIV** 'to hide' **yaşır-** *CCI, CCG*; *Gr. 118* (quotns.): **Kıp. XIV** **yaşur-** *katama*, originally *yaşdur-* *İd. 94*: **XV Kav. 74, 12** (**sakla:-**); *Tuh. 14b. 9* (**kizle:-**); **Osm. XIV** to **XVI** (only) **yaşur-** 'to conceal'; fairly common *TTS I 794*; *II 1012*; *IV 854*.

**yaşarttı:** 'the rain made the vegetation green' (*xađđara*) *Kaş. III 436* (**yaşartur, yaşartma:k**): (XIII?) *Tef. yaşartdır*- same meaning 148): **Çağ.** xv ff. **yaşart-** (spelt) Caus. f.; *aşk-âlüd kardan çaşm wa namnâk sâxtan* 'to make the eyes tear-stained; to moisten' *San. 332r. 29.*

**D yaşruş-** Hap. leg. ?; Co-op. f. of **yaşur-**. **Xak. x1 olar <ikki> sö:züğ yaşruşdı:** 'those two agreed to conceal (*tavâta'â katmân*) the statement' *Kaş. III 101* (**yaşruşur, yaşruşma:k**).

### Tris. YŞR

**D yaşuru:** See **yaşru:**.

**D yaşurukı:** Hap. leg. ?; N./A.S. fr. **yaşuru:**; 'secret, private'. *Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. TT I 217-218* (**ünür**-).

### Dis. V. YŞS-

**D yaşsa-** Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of **yaş-**. **Xak. x1 ol mendin yaşsa:di:** 'he wished to hide (*yaxtafi*) from me' *Kaş. III 305* (**yaşsar, yaşsa:ma:k**; later misvocalized *yaşsa:-*).

### Mon. YY

**ya:y** there is utter confusion in the Turkish languages about the words for 'spring' and 'summer'. Since **ya:z**, q.v., must originally have meant 'summer', **ya:y** must originally have meant 'spring', which is *Kaş.*'s translation in the main entry and is confirmed by its use in antithesis to **küz** 'autumn' in one passage. But **ya:la:-**, q.v., always meant 'to spend the summer (somewhere)', and already in *Kaş.* **ya:y** is used for 'summer', in antithesis to **kış** 'winter', in some verses. In modern languages the position is even more confusing; **ya:z** s.i.a.m.l., but **ya:y** has disappeared fr. some, and in others the meanings of the two words have become inverted. The following is a representative selection of the words for 'spring' and 'summer', in that order, in modern languages:—NE *Khak. casxı, çayxı*; *Tuv. ças, çay*; SE *Türki erte yaz, yaz*; NC *Kır. jaz, jay*; Kz. *jazğıturı, jaz*; SC *Uzb. bahor* (Pe.)/ *küklam, yoz*; NW *Kk. bahar/köklem, jaz*; Kaz. *yaz, cey*; *Kumyk yazbaş, yaz*; *Nog. yazlık, yaz*; SW *Az. bahar/yaz, yaz*; *Osm. ilk bahar* (yay being a Sec. f. of ya: 'a bow'), *yaz*; *Tkm. bahar/yaz, tomus*. See **yayku**. **Türkü VIII yayın süledim** 'I made an expedition (against him) in the spring' *II E 39*; **yay bolsar** 'when spring comes' *II W 3*; *Uyğ. VIII yay anta: yayladım* 'I spent the spring (or summer?) there' *Su. W 8* (the next sentence refers to autumn); *VIII ff. Bud. ötrü yaylı kışlı tört öđ bolur* 'thereupon the four seasons come into existence, (beginning with) spring and (ending with) winter' (or 'summer and winter?') *TT VI 324-5*; (in a list of the four seasons of three months each) *yazkı öđ . . . yay öđ . . . küz öđ . . . kışkı öđ* *Suv. 589, 9 ff.*: *xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'summer' **yay**

**ya:y al-rabi' I 96, 8**; but in *I 13, 3*; *82, 13*; etc., most of which are quotns. fr. the *mu-nâzara* between summer and winter, it is translated *al-şayf* 'summer' and stands in antithesis to **kış**: *KB 367* (**kış**), *1052*: *xiii(?) Tef. yay kış* 135; *xiv Muh. al-rabi' yaz; al-şayf yay* *Mel. 79, 17*; *Rif. 184*: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yay** ((1) 'bow' (**ya:**)); (2) *faşl-i tâbistân* 'summer'; (3) 'ilm-i yada' the science of using rain-stones' (see **2 ya:t**) because the principal need for this science is in the summer *San. 340v. 26*: *Xwar. XIV yaz kış yay . . . küz yaz* *Qutb 64*: *Kom. XIV 'summer' yay CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp. XIV yay; faşl'-l-şayf* *Id. 94*; *al-qayz* 'the hot season' (summer) *ya:y Bul. 13, 16*: *xv al-rabi' yay* *Kav. 36, 15*; *şayf yay/yaz* *Tuh. 22b. 3*: *Osm. XIV ff. yay* is the standard word for 'summer' till *xvi* and survived till *xviii* *TTS I 893*; *II 1021*; *III 787*; *IV 861*.

### Mon. V. YY-

**?S 1 yay-** 'to shake' and the like; it is very possible that this is merely a Sec. f. of **yañ-**, q.v.; in *Türkü* it certainly is. N.o.a.b. ?; all modern forms of **yay-** seem to be Sec. f.s of **ya:d-**. **Türkü VIII ff. Man. yaruk kelip tüneriğig yayduk üçün** 'because the light has come and routed the darkness' *M III 6, 2-4* (v): **Xak. x1 ol su:vda: to:nuğ yaydı:** 'he rinsed (*harraka*) the garment in the water'; and one says **ol meniñ köpül yaydı: mayyala qalbi** 'he moved my heart (etc.) to sympathy'; and **yél yiğaç:ıg yaydı:** 'the wind shook (*harrakat*) the tree' *Kaş. III 246* (**yayar, yayma:k**); a.o. *III 245, 17*: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yay-** (spelt) ((1) see **ya:d-**); (2) *mâst barham zadan* 'to beat up curdled milk' *San. 340v. 1* (cf. **yayığ**): *Kıp. XIV yay- harrađa 'alâ'l-şay'* 'to incite (someone) to do something' *Id. 100*: *Osm. XIV ff. yay-* (1) 'to stir' (the heart and mind) in one *xiv* text; (2) translating 'to churn' in three *Pe. dict.* *TTS II 1023*; *III 791*; *IV 863*.

**S 2 yay-** See **ya:d-**.

**S soy-** See **yo:d-**.

### Dis. YYA

**VU yaya:** pec. to *Kaş.*; perhaps a quasi-onomatopoeic. *Osm.*, etc. **yaya** is a Sec. f. of **yada:ğ**. **Xak. x1 yaya: alyatu'l-insân xâşşata(n)** 'the buttocks', especially of a man *Kaş. III 26*; 170 (both main entries).

### Dis. V. YYD-

**?E yayıt-** See **yayı-** *Uyğ.*

**D yaytur-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **1 yay-**. **Xak. x1 ol to:nın su:vda: yayturdı:** 'he ordered that his garment should be rinsed (*bi-xađ-xada*) in the water'; also used for anything that is rinsed or shaken (*yuharrak*) *Kaş. III 100* (**yayturur, yayturma:k**).



D **yayık** Dev. N./A. fr. **1 yay**; lit. 'shaking' or the like, used metaph. for 'unstable, fickle'. In the MS. of *Kaş*, the second syllable of both the words quoted was originally unvocalized; the second was later vocalized *yayık*, but there is no reasonable doubt that it was actually *yayuk*, Pass. Dev. N./A. lit. 'shaken'; this is no doubt the word quoted, w. the usual vocalic change, in *Çağ*. The vocalization of the parallel quoted was no doubt the same. The latter word survives in SW Osm., Tkm. *yayık* 'a churn'; *yayık* 'spread out; flood water' in NE Alt. *R III* 75 is a Sec. f. of \***yađuk**; *Yayık*, a name for the Ural River, is a local, pre-Turkish name, see *Studies*, p. 124. **Xak.** x1 **yayığ** (MS. *ya/yi.ğ*) **kişi**: *al-raculu'l-muđtaribu'l-xuluq tārata(n) yamil ilā hādā wa řawra(n) ilā đalika* 'a man of unstable character who inclines sometimes in this direction and sometimes in that'; **yayuk** (MS. *yayık*) **kişi**: alternative form for **yayığ**; this is like the phr. **bışığ et** 'cooked (*al-maibūc*) meat', **bışik** (MS. *bışik*) alternative form *Kaş. III* 23; **KB yayığ** 'fickle' (often corrupted to *yatığ*, *taşığ*, etc. in the Vienna MS.) is the stock epithet of **kut** and **dawlat** 'luck, fortune' 91, 690, 695, 716, etc., and **dunyā** and **ajun** 'this world' 398 (**uktur-**), 399 (**érsel**), 1073, etc.; (do not believe in the luck of this world ...) **kılınçı yayığ** 'its behaviour is fickle' 5175; similar phr. of a man 3542: **Çağ.** xv ff. **yayık** (spelt) 'a vessel (*řarf*) into which they pour milk, which they then beat up and fresh butter emerges'; Pe. *nahra*, Ar. *mimsađa* 'churn' *San.* 341r. 11.

D **yayık** (**yayuk**) See **yayığ**.

D **yayık**: N./A.S. fr. **ya:y**. Survives in NE Tuv. **ca:yı** 'summer' (season, etc.). **Uyğ.** VIII ff. Civ. (in an enumeration of the four seasons, each of three months; **yazkı** 'spring') **yaykı** 'summer' (**küzki**, **kışkı**) *TT VII* 38, 1 ff.: **Xak.** x1 **KB** (of the signs of the zodiac, three are spring (**yazkı**) constellations) **üç yaykı** 'three summer ones' (three **küzki** and three **kışkı**) 142: XIII (?) (*At.* (luck is) **yayınkı bulit teğ yā tüş teğ xālī** 'as unsubstantial as a summer cloud or a dream' 223); *Tef. yaykı yérniş* 'summer fruit' (does not come in the cold of winter) 136.

S **yayğuk** See **yađğuk**.

#### - Dis. V. YYĞ-

D **yayık**- Intrans. Den. V. fr. **ya:y**; s.i.s.m.l. NE I. **yayık**- 'to become hot, turn to summer' *R III* 76. **Xak.** x1 **ö:đ yayıktı**: *řara'l-zamān rabi* 'the season of spring arrived' *Kaş. III* 191 (**yayıka:r**, **yayıkma:k**).

D **yayka**:- Den. V. fr. **yayuk**; not noted before the medieval period, but see **yaykal**-, **yaykan**-. Survives, usually meaning 'to shake', esp. 'to shake the head' in NE **yayka**-/**yaykka**- *R III* 6-8: NC Kır., Kzx. (here 'to butt') **jayka**:- SW Tkm. **yayka**:-; in Osm. **yıka**- (*sic*) originally 'to rinse' (cf. 1 **yay**-) now means, more generally, 'to wash'. Kıp.

to shake, set in motion **yayka**- *Tuh. 14b. 13*: Osm. xvi ff. **yayka**- 'to wash', in several texts, mainly dict. *TTS I* 804; *II* 1022; *III* 789.

D **yaykal**- Pass. f. of **yayka**:-; s.i.s.m.l., usually for 'to be shaken, to sway'. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. Man. [gap] **öğüz bolup yaykalu**[gap] ?meaning *TT IX* 68: **Xak.** x1 **su:v yaykaldı**: 'the water was disturbed' (*ıđtaraba*); also used of any liquid when it was disturbed; and one says metaph. (*bihi yuřabbah*) of a man who is inclined towards (*al-mayyāl*) anything **er köpli**: **yayıldı**; **yaykaldı**; *luđa da řifa fihi* 'a weaker expression for this' *Kaş. III* 108 (**yaykalur**-, **yaykalma:k**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **yaykal-pahn pahn raftan** wa *ba-nāz xirāmıdan* 'to walk haughtily, strut proudly' *San.* 340v. 17 (quotn.): (Kıp. see **yaykan**-).

D **yaykan**- Refl. f. of **yayka**:-; s.i.s.m.l. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. Man.-A *M III* 10, 5-6 (i) (**bulğa**:-): Bud. (the bright light of the Buddha...) **yaykanu** **yaltırıyu kararığ alku kétérdi** 'shimmering(?) and shining, has driven away all the darkness' *TT VI* 422 (v.l.): Kıp. xiv **yaykan**- (one MS. **yaykal**-) *ıđtaraba'l-makān bi'l-mā'il-muğarriq* 'of a place, to be flooded' *Id.* 100: Osm. xiv, xv **yaykan**- (of the sea) 'to be rough'; (of a ship) 'to be tossed about'; (of a man) 'to be disturbed'; in three texts *TTS I* 804; xviii **yaykan**- (spelt) in *Rümi, tan řustan wa iğtisāl* 'to wash oneself' *San.* 340v. 23.

#### Tris. YYĞ

D **yayıklık** Hap. leg. ?; A.N. fr. **yayığ**. **Xak.** x1 **KB yayıglık yok erse bu érsellik** 'if this lethargy of yours is not (mere) instability' (i.e. a passing phase; what was the point of your coming?) 715.

#### Dis. YYL

D **yayla**:ğ Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. **yayla**:-; 'a place where one spends the summer', in antithesis to **kışla**:ğ. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. A cognate word **yaylık**, A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **ya:y** w. much the same meaning, is n.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII** ff. (I am an eagle) **yaşıl kaya**: **yaylağım** 'my summer station is a green rock' *İrkB* 51; o.o. *do.* 56 (**yağa:k**); 62 (1 **a:ğ**-): **Uyğ.** VIII ff. Bud. (when building a house, you must build) **ikidin teğ yaylık** 'an identical summer rooms on both sides' (north and south) *TT VI* 84; a.o. *Hüen-tš.* 1967 (**ağtur**-): **Xak.** x1 **yayla**:ğ *al-muřāřif* 'a summer residence' *Kaş. III* 47; o.o. *I* 13, 3; *II* 355 (**yazlat**-); *III* 265 (**küze**-): xiv *Muh. al-mařif* 'summer residence' **ya:yla:k Mel.** 76, 1; **ya:yla:ğ Rif.** 179; **Çağ.** xv ff. **yaylak** ditto *San.* 17r. 23: Kıp. xiv **yaylak al-mařif Id.** 100.

D **yaylık** See **yayla**:ğ **Uyğ**.

#### Dis. V. YYL-

D 1 **yayıl**- Pass. f. of 1 **yay**-; n.o.a.b. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. Bud. (may the task which I ought to

formance' *TT VIII E.42*; (in the following line, where the same Sanskrit words are used in the sentence 'may the task which I ought not to perform not miscarry (*sic*) at the time of performance' the MS. has *yayıtmağay*; this is prob. a scribal error, but a Caus. instead of a Pass. form at this point is not impossible); (the brown earth shakes like this) *öğüzler köller yayılıp* 'the (waters of the) rivers and lakes are disturbed' *Suv. 621*, 5: Civ. (your illnesses have become more severe) *edip tavarıy yayıldı* 'your property (Hend.) has been upset' *TT I 50* (this might be a Sec. f. of *yađıldı* 'has been dissipated'); *Xak. XI yığa:ç yayıldı*: 'the tree swayed' (*âfat*) in the wind, etc.; also used of anything which rocked or shook on itself with a swaying motion (*ihtazza wa taharraka 'alâ nafsıhi bi-tamâyul*; followed by an example of *2 yayıl-*) *Kaş. III 191* (*yayılıur, yayılma:k*); *yayılğam kişi*: 'an irresolute man who does not persist in a consistent line of conduct' (*muđtarıbu'l-azm lâ yatbut 'alâ amr wâhid*) *III 55*; o.o. *I 412*, 22; *III 108* (*yaykal-*); *Kıp. xiv yayıl- taharrađa huwa wa'nba'âta* 'to be incited or roused' *İd. 100*.

S 2 yayıl- See yađıl-

D *Yayla*:- Den. V. fr. *ya:y*; 'to settle (somewhere) for the summer; to spend the summer (somewhere)'. S.i.m.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. *Türkü VIII ff. yaylayur turu:rmen* 'I stay there for the summer' *İrkB 62*; a.o. *do. 64* (*yağaklığ*): *Uyg. VIII yayladım* 'I spent the summer (there)' *Şu. E 9*; S 2; *W 3(?)*; a.o. *W 8* (*ya:y*): *Xak. XI er ta:ğda: yayla:dı*: 'the man spent the summer (*taşayafa*) in the mountains' *Kaş. III 311* (*yayla:r, yayla:ma:k*): *xiv Muh. (?) qađda'l-sayf* 'to spend the whole summer' *ya:yla:-Rif. 114*: *Çağ. xv ff. yayla-* 'to go to a *yaylak* (l.-w. in Pe.)', that is 'to spend the summer in cool places' *San. 340v. 25*; *Kom. xiv* 'to spend the summer' *yay yayla-CCG; Gr.: Kıp. xiv şayyafa ya:yla- Bul. 53v.*; *Osm. xiv ff. yayla-* 'to spend the summer', also metaph. 'to live in an agreeable place'; common *TTS I 805; II 1023; III 789; IV 862*.

D *yaylat*- Hap. leg. ?; Caus. f. of *yayla:-*. *Xak. XI ol ani: ta:ğda: yaylattı*: 'he settled him for the summer (*aqâmahu wa şayyafahu*) in the mountains' *Kaş. II 357* (*yaylatu:r, yaylatma:k*).

### Dis. YYM

VUD *yayım* Hap. leg.; the second consonant is undotted, but must be -y- as it is in the same section as *yayığ* and *yayuk*; completely unvocalized. Presumably N.S.A. fr. 1 *yay-*, although the semantic connection is obscure. *Xak. XI yayım* 'cotton seed' (*bazru'l-kattân*); it is a seed like sesame-seed except that it is red; its oil is burnt in lamps (*yusrac bi-duhnihi*) *Kaş. III 24*.

xı ol suvda: tön suvıyındı: 'he made it his business to rinse (*hađhađa*) his garment in water' *Kaş. III 86* (*yayınu:r, yayınma:k*).

### Mon. YZ

*ya:z* (ñ-) originally 'summer', later sometimes 'spring'; see *ya:y* for its history and modern forms and meanings. A very early l.-w. in Hungarian as *nyár*. *Türkü VIII* (after spending the winter (*kışlap*) at Amğa: korığı: *yazın:pa*: 'in the summer' (we attacked the Oğuz) *I N 8* (and *II E 31*); *kışın . . . yazın* 'in the winter . . . in the summer' *II S 2*: *Uyg. VIII ff. Civ.* (I will pay the outstanding debt) *yaz küz* 'in the summer or autumn' *USp. 12, 7*: *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'spring' *yaz Liğeti 282*: *Xak. XI ya:z al-sayf* 'summer' *Kaş. III 159* (prov.); o.o. *I 172, 4* (*kelig*); *III 16* (*1 yazuk*): *KB yaruk yaz* 'the bright spring' (*sic*, has strung its bow) 65: *XIII(?) At. kelür küz keçer yaz* 'autumn comes and summer passes' 471: *xiv Muh. al-rabi* 'spring' *yaz Mel. 79, 15; Rif. 184*: *Çağ. xv ff. yaz* 'the first six months of the year' (i.e. one starting at the vernal equinox); also 'the three months of spring' (*bahār*) *San. 330v. 19* (quotns.): *Xwar. xiv yaz Qutb 76; MN 83*, etc. (the contexts suggest 'spring', not 'summer'): *Kom. xiv 'spring' yaz CCG; Gr. 119* (quotns.): *Kıp. xiv yaz faşul'-rabi' İd. 93; Bul. 13, 15*: *xv al-sayf ya:z Kav. 36, 15; sayf (yayf) yaz Tuh. 22b. 3*: *Osm. xiv ff. yaz*, normally 'summer', is noted in several texts, mainly dicts., down to XVII as meaning 'spring' *TTS II 1023; III 790; IV 863*.

1 *yéz* a kind of plant; the contexts suggest that this word rather than 2 *yez* (Arat's choice) should be read in the *Uyg.* texts below. N.o.a.b. in Turkish but perhaps a l.-w. in the Pe. word *yaz* 'a thorny plant set round tents as a fence; the plant *tumâm*' *Steingass 1530* (*Red.* translates *tumâm* 'the grass *Panicum dichotomum*'). *Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. yéz* occurs in two almost identical lists of things to be offered to demons, several of them unidentified Chinese l.-w.s, bracketed words being peculiar to one list only, 'seven *kısuñ*, seven handfuls of barley flour, seven pieces of raw and cooked meat, (three fowls), green beans, (one reed, two flowers, one vessel of (?) water, one handful(?) of *minşin* (?flour), one *yéz*, a torch (or lamp, yula), paper, copper (*bakır*, or 'liver' *bağır*), *luklan*, wheatmeal, flowers, fruit, milk, wine, beer' *TT VII 24, 9 ff.*; 25, 9 ff.; *Kaş.*'s translation would suit well here: *Xak. XI yéz al-qaysüm* 'southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanon*', a plant thinner (*adaqq*) and more delicate than a reed (*al-qasab*); curtains and screens (*al-qirām wa'l-sutra*) are made from it by the nomads *Kaş. III 143*.

?F 2 *yez* some kind of copper alloy, perhaps 'brass'; as this is not recorded before XIV it is prima facie a l.-w., but it occurs in Mong. as *ces* the standard word for 'copper', which is

according to Dr. Róna-Tas, in (Finnno-Ugrian) Mordvin as *serä*, which would show that it existed at a very early period. It survives in NE Alt., Koib., Kuer., Leb., Tel. *yes/yés*; Khak. *çis*; Tuv. *çes* 'copper'. Cf. *bakır, tuç*. Kom. xiv yez 'pinchbeck' *CCI*; 'brass' *CCG*; Gr.: Kıp. xiv *al-nuhâsu'l-asfar* 'brass' yez *Bul.* 4, 9; (yüz 'a hundred'; yüz 'a face') yüz *al-nuhâsu'l-asfar ayda(n) Id.* 93; the *ayda(n)* should follow the second entry and the third be corrected to yez.

**1 yüz** 'a hundred', sometimes used less precisely for 'a great many'. C.i.a.p.a.l. w. the usual phonetic changes; in Çuv. *çer* (i.e. *syér*), *Ash. XIII* 105. Türkü viii yüz *artuk oku:n* 'with more than a hundred arrows' *IE* 33; yüzçe *eren* 'about a hundred men' *II E* 37: VIII ff. (one spiraeta) yüz *boltu*: 'became a hundred' *Irkb* 32; yüz *altu:n* 'a hundred gold coins' *Toy. IV* r. 3-4 (*ETY II* 180): Man. yüz *artuku kırk tümen* '1,400,000' *Chuas. I* 12: Uyğ. viii yüz *yıl* 'a hundred years' *Şu. N* 3: VIII ff. Man.-A *bês yüz artuku eki otuzunc lağzın yilka* 'in the 522nd, a Swine, year' *MI* 12, 15-16: Bud. *bês yüz* 'five hundred' *PP* 22, 8; a.o.o.: Civ. yüz *törlüğün* 'in a hundred (i.e. very many) ways' *TT I* 165; a.o.o.: O. Kır. ix ff. yüz 'a hundred' *Mal.* 9, 3(?); 10, 2: *Xak. xi Kaş. I* 80 (1[*â*]:ğ); n.m.e.: *KB asğı yüz ol* 'it has very many advantages' 270: xiv *Muh. mi'a* '100' yüz *Mel.* 81, 15; *Rif.* 187: Çağ. xv ff. yüz . . . (2) '*adad sad* '100' *San.* 343r. 5 (quotn.): Xwar. xiv ditto *Qutb* facsimile 59v. 9; *MN* 78, etc.: Kıp. xiii *mi'a yüz Hou.* 22, 17: xiv *Id.* 93; *Bul.* 12, 14: xv *Kav.* 38, 19; 65, 10; *Tuh.* 60b. 11.

**2 yüz** (ñ-) 'the face'. C.i.a.p.a.l. w. the usual phonetic changes; in Çuv. *nër*, 'appearance, beauty', *Ash. IX* 59; a First Period l.-w. in Mong. as *n'ur* (*Haenisch* 117)/*niğur* (*Kow.* 649, *Haltod* 139); in some modern languages w. extended meanings like 'surface' and in Osm. 'effrontery; cause', etc. Exceptionally in NE Tuv. *çüs* is 'a joint', and 'face' *şıray* (Mong. l.-w.). Cf. *bét, yüzegü*: Türkü viii (of the arrows) yüzine: (so read) *başuqa: bir te[ğ]-medi:* 'not one reached his face or head' *IE* 33: VIII ff. (it is better to know one man by his name) *mıñ kışi: yüzin biliginçe*: 'than a thousand men by sight' *Tun. I* IIa. 4-5 (*ETY II* 94): Man. (sufferings) yüzümüz *utrluğ* 'which confront us' *TT II* 6, 6: Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A (I wish to see your lovely, shining, warm) yüzünüz *face* *MI* 10, 9: Man. *kög* (sic) *kalıg yüzinte* 'facing the firmament' *TT III* 129: Bud. *munuğ yüzin* 'this man's face' *PP* 63, 1; o.o. *U III* 14, 12 (*külçir-*), etc.: Civ. *yağız yer yüzü* 'the surface of the brown earth' *TT I* 4; o.o. *VII* 23, 1 etc.: *Xak. xi yüz al-wach* 'the face' *Kaş. III* 143 (prov.); over 50 o.o., same translation: *KB evine yüz urdı* 'he faced homewards' 951; *evrer yüzin* 'he turns away his face' 403; a.o.o.: xiii(?) *At. rasüller üruğ yüz* 'the prophets (have) white (i.e. pure) faces' 25; o.o. 159 (*at-*), etc.; *Tef. yüz* 'face' 165; xiv *Muh.*

*Çağ. xv ff. yüz (I) nu face San.* 343r. 5 (quotn.): Xwar. xiii ditto *Ali* 14, etc.: xiv ditto *Qutb* 89; *MN* 41, etc.; *Nahc.* 9, 8 etc.: Kom. xiv ditto *CCG*; Gr.: Kıp. xiii *mac-mü'u'l-wach* 'the face as a whole' yüz *Hou.* 20, 8: xiv yüz *al-wach Id.* 93; xv *Kav.* 60, 13; *Tuh.* 38a. 10 a.o.o.: Osm. xiv ff. yüz common in phr. and idioms *TTS I* 856 ff.; *II* 1085 ff.; *III* 835 ff.; *IV* 917 ff.

## Mon. V. YZ-

**1 yaz-** the general connotation is 'to reduce (something *Acc.*) to a simpler form', with such particular applications as 'to untie; to unfold; to dissolve', and the like. Its extended meanings tend to converge w. those of *yağ-* and *yas-*; in the SC Uzb. dict. *yoz-* (1 *yaz-*) and *yoy-* (*yağ-*) have several common meanings; but this V. prob. s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *isig suvka yazıp* 'dissolving it in hot water' *H I* 113; *suvtu yazıp do.* 118: *Xak. xi ol tügün yazdı*: 'he untied (*halla*) the knot' *Kaş. III* 59 (3, 2 *yaz-* follow); *tilin tüğmiş tı:şın yazma:s* 'what has been tied by the tongue you cannot untie with the teeth' *II* 20, 19; a.o. *III* 111 (*yazım-*): *KB çeçek yazdı yüz* 'the flowers unfolded their faces' 80; *yaz* 'untie' (with a single word a knot of countless words) 172; o.o. 283 (*berk*), 561, 791, 1809, etc.: xiii(?) *At.* 222 (*kuç-*); *Tef. yaz-* 'to untie, loosen' 133: Çağ. xv ff. *yaz-* . . . (3) *kuşudan* 'to open' (4) *şuru kardan* 'to begin' *San.* 329v. 26 (quotns.): Kom. xiv *yaz-* 'to disentangle' *CCG*; Gr.: Kıp. xiv *yaz-habaqa* 'to break wind' *Id.* 93; *arxâ* 'to loosen' *yaz-* *Bul.* 27v.: Osm. xiv to xvi *yaz-* 'to loosen; to dissipate', etc.; in a few texts *TTS I* 808; *II* 1026.

**2 yaz-** (*ya:z-*) basically Intrans., 'to make an error or omission', hence more precisely 'to lose one's way; to offend; to sin', etc.; in a limited range of phr. e.g. *yol yaz-* 'to lose one's way' a quasi-Trans. V.; in this meaning only, syn. w. *az-*. As an Aux. V. w. preceding Ger., usually in -u, it originally meant 'just to fail to (do something)' but later it sometimes came to mean rather 'to be on the point of (doing something)'. In the sense 'to sin', etc. more or less syn., and often used in *Hend.*, w. *yapıl-*, q.v.; the *Hend. jaz- yapıl-* survives in NC Kzx. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SE(?) w. the usual phonetic changes as a main V., but as an Aux. V. only in a few languages including NW Nog., SW Osm.; in Tkm., unlike 1, 3 *yaz-*, it is *ya:z-*. Uyğ. viii söziçe: *yazmayı:n tedi*: 'he said "I will not offend against or transgress(?) your commands"' *Şu. W* 5: viii ff. Bud. (if you meditate thus every night) *öđ yazmatın(?)* 'without missing the (right) time' *TT V* 10, 108; *ögke kapka baxşılarka yazdım yaptım . . . erser* 'if I have sinned (*Hend.*) against my mother, father, and teachers' *U II* 77, 16-17; a.o. (*evinlig*): Civ. *yazmış yazukka* 'the sin which he has committed' *USp.* 98, 30; (my

(*danıştı*). **Yaz- I** (after *3 yaz-* or *30: zind:*): **yazdı**: 'he made a mistake (*axta*)' in his statement'; and one says *anı uru*: **yazdı**: *kāda an yađrubahu* 'he just failed to hit him'; and *ol keyikani*: **yazdı**: 'he missed his shot (*axta*)' . . . *fi ramyihı*) at the wild animal'; prov. **yazma:s atım bolma:s yapılmā:s bilge**: **bolma:s**: 'there is no such thing as a marksman who never misses or a sage who never makes a mistake' *Kaş. III 59* (**yazar**-, **yazma:k**); a.o. *I 92*, 8: *KB* sözüğ sözlöğüçi **azar ham yazar** 'a speaker goes astray and makes mistakes' 205; (may God) *kōdesü sađar öz tapuğ yazğuka* 'keep you from failing in your duty' 600; **bilig yazmadıñ** 'you did not lack wisdom' 2175; o.o. 2514-15 (*uvşat-*); XIII(?) *At. ne yazdı ajunka bu şāhib hunar* 'how did this master of skill offend against the world?' 445; *Tef. yaz-* 'to offend, sin against; just to fail to', etc. 134: XIV *Muh. axta'a yaz-* *Mel. 22*, 3; *Rif. 102*: **Çağ. xv ff. yaz-** . . . (2) *xaťa' kardan* 'to make a mistake' *San. 329v. 26* (quotns.): **Xwar. XIV yaz-** 'to offend, be wanting; just to fail to' *Qutb 76*: **Kom. XIV yaz-** 'to miss (a target)' *CCG*; *Gr. 119* (quotn.): **Kıp. XIII axta'a mina'l-xaťa' yaz-** *Hou. 38*, 5: **XIV axta'a yaz-** *Bul. 27v.*: *xv al-muqāriba* 'almost to do (something)' is expressed by **yaz-** following a Ger. in -a/-e-, e.g. 'he almost fell' *yıkıla yazdı*; 'he was on the point of death' *öle yazdı*; etc.; an alternative idiom is **az kaldı**: w. the Dat. of the Infın.; **yaz-** is also used for *axta'a* 'to miss' esp. of a shooter, but not for *axta'a* in other senses, and in this sense only in a limited number of phr. *Kav. 29*, 11 ff.; *wa l'il-muqāriba yaz- ay kāda Tuh. 67b. 8*; *qāraaba wa kāda yaz-*, e.g. *tüşe yazdı* 'he almost fell' 69a. 4; a.o. 89a. 3: **Osm. XIV yaz-** 'to sin; to miss'; in one text *TTS II 1026*: **XVI yaz-yapıl-** *I 807*.

**3 yaz-** 'to write'; basically *Oğuz*, but a very old word; a Second Period l.-w. in Mong. *cıru-* 'to draw, paint' ('to write' is *biçi-*) and an early Turkish l.-w. in Hungarian (through Proto-Bulgar) as *tr-* 'to write'; s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, *Çuv. cır-* (*syır-*) 'to write' *Ash. XII 111*. Cf. *biti-*. **Oğuz XI** (after *1 yaz-*) *ol bitig yazdı*: 'he wrote a document' (or letter; *kataba'l-kitāb*) *Kaş. III 59* (**2 yaz-** follows): XIII(?) *Tef. yaz-* 'to write'; **yazduk** ('we wrote') *ya'ni bitilmiş turur 133*: **Çağ. xv ff. yaz-** (1) *niwıstan* 'to write' *San. 329v. 26* (quotns.): **Xwar. XIII ditto** 'Ali 34': **XIV Qutb 76**: **Kom. XIV ditto CCI**; *Gr.*: **Tkm. XIII kataba yaz-** (**Kıp. çız-**) *Hou. 33*, 12; *xaťa mina'l-xaťa' 93* 'to write' ditto 39, 20: **XIV yaz- kataba İd. 93** (after **yazu:** < \**yaziğ al-kitāba*); ditto *Bul. 27v.*; 76r.: **xv Kav. 10**, 4; *Tuh. 31a. 11*; *xaťa yaz-* 13b. 10: **Osm. XIV ff. yaz-** 'to write', hence 'to ornament, decorate' (e.g. a wall); common *TTS I 808*; *II 1026*; *III 791*; *IV 864*.

**1 yüz-** 'to swim'; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, but SE *Türki*: SW Az.

VIII ff. *Man.-A M I 17*, 14 (1 balk): **Xak. XI er suvda: yüzdi**: 'the man swam (*āma*) in the water'; and one says *ırıp yüzdi*: 'the matter and pus swelled up (*nafasat*) in the body or wound' *Kaş. III 59* (**2 yüz-** follows); **ka:nı yüzüp turuktu**: 'the blood in his wound congealed and hardened' (*aqrana . . . wa taqula*) *I 192*, 4: **XIV Muh. al-sabaħa** 'to swim' **yüzmek** (*MSS. -mak*) *Mel. 34*, 14; *Rif. 120*: **Xwar. XIV yüz-** 'to swim' *Qutb 89*; *MN 287*: **Kom. XIV ditto CCI**; *Gr.*: **Kıp. XIII sabaħa yüz-** *Hou. 35*, 18; 'āma *mina'l-awm yüz-* 42, 10: **XIV yüz-** 'āma *wa sabaħa İd. 93*: **XV āma mina'l-awm fi'l-mā yüz-** *Kav. 78*, 9; *Tuh. 25b. 12*.

**2 yüz-** 'to flay (a beast *Acc.*)'; survives only(?) in SW Az. **üz-**; **Osm., Tkm. yüz-**. Cf. **soy-**. **Xak. XI er tokum** (*MS. toğum*) **yüzdi**: 'the man slaughtered the beast and flayed it' (*cazara . . . wa kaşatahu*—*MS. kaşafahu*) *Kaş. III 59* (**yüze:r, yüzme:k**); **tokum yüzüp kudrukta: biçek sı:ma:** 'when you flay (*kaşatta*) a beast, do not break your knife on its tail' *I 472*, 26: (XIII?) *Tef. yüz-* 'to disobey (one's father's directions)' is prob. an error for **2 yaz-** 165).

#### Dis. YZA

**D yazı:** Dev. N. fr. **1 yaz-**; 'a broad open plain'. S.i.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes. Semantically close to **yası:**. **Türkü VIII** usually in geographical names; **Şantıñ yazı:** 'the Şantıñ plain' *I S 3*; *I E 17, II E 15*; *T 19*: (VU) **Yarış yazı:** *T 33*, 36; a.o. *I S 7*; *II N 5*: **Uyğ. VIII** (I routed them) **yazı: kılum** (and scattered them?) *Şu. E 4*: VIII ff. **Bud.** 'you must imagine that the place where you are sitting is) **körkle yazı** 'a beautiful plain' *TT V 12*, 123: **Civ. (PU) Sıkıp ögentekı yazılar** 'the open ground on the banks of the Sıkıp(?) brook' *UŞp. 55*, 18; a.o. *TT VII 42*, 8 (**bé:l**): **Xak. XI yazı:** *al-fađā* 'a large plain' *Kaş. III 24*; o.o. *I 94*, 3 (**kerük**); *I 135* (**alap**); *al-fađā* is **yazı:** and when you wish to say 'a very extensive plain' (*fađā afyah*) you say **yap yazı:** *I 329*, 8; **yazın fi'l-barr** 'in the open country' *III 11*, 4; **yazı:da: fi'l-falāt** 'in the waterless plain' 255, 23: *KB 21* (**oprı:**), 69, 96, 5370 (**yunt**): XIII(?) *Tef. yazı* 'open plain' 134: **XIV Muh. arđ waťı'a** 'level ground' **yazı:** *Mel. 74*, 11; *Rif. 177*: **Çağ. xv ff. yazı daşı-xalā** *az sabz* 'a plain devoid of vegetation' *San. 331r. 1* (quotn.): **Xwar. XIII(?) tarlağusuz bir yazı yer erdi** 'it was an uncultivated plain' *Oğ. 261* (or read *yası?*): **XIV yazı** 'a plain' *Qutb 76*: **Kom. XIV** 'meadow' **yaz** (*sic*) *CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kıp. XIII al-şahrā** 'a broad plain' **yazı:** *Hou. 5*, 19; **XIV ditto İd. 93**; *al-falāt yazı:* *Bul. 3*, 8; **XV ditto yazı yer** *Tuh. 27a. 3*; *şahrā* (*kaya*, which should translate *şaxr*) **yazı yer** do. 22a. 1: **Osm. XIV ff. yazı** 'large plain, desert', etc.; common *TTS I 806*; *II 1024*; *III 790*; *IV 863*.

D *yaza*:- Den. V. fr. *yaz*:-; survives only(?) in NE *Tuv. caza*:-, same meaning. *Xak. XI er kışla:ğda: yaza:dı*: 'the man spent the spring (*aqāma'l-rabi'*) in his winter quarters' (or somewhere else) *Kaş. III 88 (yazar, yaza:ma:k)*.

*yéze*:- Hap. leg., but see *yéze:k*; follows *yoza*:-, which suggests that the text always had *yéze*:-. *Xak. XI yeze:k kamuğ yé:riğ yéze:di*: 'the advance guard (*al-jali'a*) patrolled (*tāfat*) the whole area to see whether there were any enemy in it' *Kaş. III 88 (yéze:r, yéze:me:k; MS. here yeze:-)*.

VU?D *yoza*:- Hap. leg.; perhaps Den. V. fr. *\*yo:z* Dev. N. fr. *\*yo*:-, q.v. *Xak. XI ko:y yoza:di*: 'the ewe was barren' (*hūlat*) and did not lamb; also used of any animal when it is covered by the male and does not conceive, except the mare, of which one says *bé: kısır boldi*: when it was barren *Kaş. III 88 (yoza:r, yoza:ma:k)*.

#### Dis. YZC

E *yüzçi*: See *borçı*.

#### Dis. V. YZD-

D 1 *yaztur*- Caus. f. of 1 *yaz*:-; survives in SE *Türki yazdur*:-; SC *Uzb. yozdur*:-; NW *Kk. jazdır*- but in most modern languages such forms are Caus. f.s of 3 *yaz*:-. *Xak. XI ol apar tūğū:n yazturdı*: 'he ordered him to untie (*aḥallahu*) the knot' *Kaş. III 95* (followed by 2 *yaztur*-).

D 2 *yaztur*- Caus. f. of 2 *yaz*:-; survives in NW *Kk. jazdır*:-; in *Çağ.* the Caus. f. was *yazğur*- (*San. 330v. 7*) and this survives as *jazğır*- in NC *Kır.*, *Kzx.* *Xak. XI ol anı okta: yazturdı*: 'he made him miss (*awqa'ahu fi'l-xaḡā*) his arrow shot'; *kaḡālika fi'l-kalām*, also 'to make (someone) make an erroneous statement' *Kaş. III 95 (yazturur, yaztur:ma:k)*.

S 1 *yüztür*- Caus. f. of 1 *yüz*:-; s.i.s.m.l. *Xak. XI ol anı: svuda: yüztürdi*: 'he made him swim (*a'amahu*) in the water' *Kaş. III 95 (yüztürür, yüztürme:k)*.

D 2 *yüztür*- Caus. f. of 2 *yüz*:-; survives in SW *Osm.*, *Tkm.* *yüzdür*:-. *Xak. XI ol apar ko:y yüztürdi*: 'he made him flay (*aslaxuhu*) the sheep' (etc.) *Kaş. III 95* (1 *yüztür*-follows).

#### Dis. YZĞ

D *yazak* Hap. leg.; Conc. N. fr. 1 *yaz*:-; presumably w. the same general connotation as *yazı*:-. *Yağma*:-, *Tuxşı*: *XI yazak al-marta'* 'grazing land, pasture' *Kaş. III 16*.

1 *yaziğ* describes the colour of a horse's coat, perhaps 'dark brown'; no obvious etymology unless it is a metathesis of *yağız*, which is practically syn. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII ff.* in *Irkb* 11 there is an antithesis between *sarığ*

and *yaziğ* ating *paravat* 'an envoy on a dark brown (?) horse' and in *do. 50* between *tığ* at 'a bay horse' and *yaziğ* <at>, in both cases w. marked alliteration: *xiv Muh.(?)* (under 'horses' coats') *al-kamit* 'dark brown' *yozağ* (*sic*) *Rif. 171* (only).

D 2 *\*yaziğ* See *yaziğlığ, yaziğsa*:-.

D 1 *yazuk* Pass. N./A.S. fr. 1 *yaz*:-; lit. 'reduced to a simpler form, loosened', etc.; in its second meaning the connotation seems to be one of a lump of meat reduced to a simpler form by slicing it; *Kaş.*'s etymology is nonsense. Modern forms *yazık/jazık*, etc. in some NE, NC, SC, NW languages generally mean 'flat, level', and the like which would be more appropriate for *\*yasuk* but may have been influenced by *yazı*:-. *Xak. XI yazuk* at 'a horse freed from its halter' (*mahlūl min waḡāqihī*); also used of anything freed from its fastenings (*qaydihi*) or halter; *yazuk* et 'meat cut into slices (*muqaddad*) in the autumn (and preserved) with herbs' (*bi-afāwih*), which is left and eaten in the spring; derived fr. the phr. *yaz ok yé*: 'eat it only in the spring'; because the cattle are lean in this season, but he eats fat meat *Kaş. III 16*.

D 2 *yazuk* Intrans. Dev. N. fr. 2 *yaz*:-; a standard word for 'sin' in the early period, but with some wider meanings 'failing, defect', etc. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. these meanings, but in SW *Osm. yazık* means 'a pity; deplorable', i.e. more 'sinned against' than sinning. *Türkü VIII ff.* *Man. yazuk kılsar* 'if he commits a sin' *TT II 10, 94*; a.o. *Chuas. I 35 (boşunç-suz)*: *Uyğ. VIII ff.* *Man.-A suy yazuk bolmazun* 'may there be no sin (Hend.)' *M I 30, 26*; *yazukda boşunmak* 'liberation from sin' *do. 28, 23*: *Bud. yazukka tüse* 'being exposed to censure' *PP 8, 1*: *tsuy yazuk-larında oztı* 'they were freed from (the consequences of) their sins (Hend.)' *TT IV 4, 14*; a.o.o.: *Civ. yazukka tegip* 'committing an offence' *USp. 55, 33*: *Xak. XI yazuk al-ḡanb* 'sin, offence' *Kaş. III 16* (prov.); o.o., same translation, *I 203 (öktün-)*; *220 (ertür-)*; *521 (keçür-)*, etc.: *KB keçürgil yazukın kamuğ* 'pardon all his sins' *28*; a.o. *638*: *xiii(?) At. 337 (keçür-)*; *Tef. yazuk 'sin' 135*: *Çağ. xv ff. yazuk gunāh wa ma'ḡiya* 'sin, offence', etc. *San. 330v. 27* (quotns.): *Xwar. xiv ditto Qutb 76*; *Nahc. 83, 17*; *86, 11* etc.: *Kom. xiv 'sin' yazık/yazuk*, etc.; common *CCI, CCG*; *Gr. 119* (quotns.): *Kip. XIII* (after 2 *yaz*:-) hence *al-ḡanb wa'l-xaḡi'a* ('mistake') *yazuk Hou. 38, 5*: *xiv yazuk al-ḡanb wa'l-carima* ('crime') *Id. 93*; ditto *Bul. 5, 12*: *xv xaḡi'a yazık Tuh. 14a. 8*: *Osm. xiv ff. yazuk* meaning 'sin' common to XVII, sporadic to XIX *TTS I 807*; *II 1027*; *III 791*; *IV 864*.

D *yazı*:- N./A.S. fr. *yaz*:-; survives in NC *Kır.*, *Kzx.* *Jazğı* 'spring' (Adj.): SC *Uzb. yozği* 'summer' (Adj.): NW *yazğı/jazğı* ditto. *Uyğ. VIII ff.* *Bud. Sw. 589, 9 ff.* (yay): *Civ. TT VII 38, 1 ff. (yayki)*: *Xak.*

sign of the zodiac' 139; o.o. 65 (3 inçig), 142, 5639 (orut).

S yazğak See yağğak

### Dis. V. YZĞ-

D yazık- Intrans. Den. V. fr. yaz; survives in NE Alt. 'to spend the spring' (somewhere) R III 230; cf. yaza-, yazla-. Xak. XI yi: yazıku: 'şara' zamân rabi' 'the year (i.e. season) turned to spring' Kaş. III 76 (yazika:r, yazıkma:k).

### Tris. YZĞ

E yazıççı: See yoriççı.

D yazıçlığ P.N./A. fr. 2 \*yaziğ, Dev. N. fr. I yaz- which would mean 'freeing, release', and the like, a rather different connotation fr. I yazuk, which is Pass. N.o.a.b. Xak. XI yazıçlığ at 'a horse (or something else) released from its tether' (*al-munşat min 'iqâlihi*) Kaş. III 49; a.o. 50, 19.

D yazukluğ P.N./A. fr. 2 yazuk; 'sinful, sinner', etc. S.i.s.m.l. Türkü VIII ff. Man. Chuas. 308 (egsüklüg): Uyğ. VIII yazukluğ atlığ[ig] 'the men of distinction who were to blame' (in antithesis to 'the common people') Şu. E 2: VIII ff. Man.-A M III 12, 19 (i) (buka:ğ): Bud. yazukluğ bolmalum 'may we not be held guilty' (for our sins) TT IV 14, 65; (if anyone) beglerde ağır yazukluğ bolup 'is convicted of serious offences before the begs' Kuan. 26; yazukluğun yazuk-suzun 'whether guilty or innocent' do. 36: Xak. XI yazukluğ *al-mudnib* 'a sinner' Kaş. III 50: KB yazukluğ bolur işte buşsa kişi 'if a man is irritable at his work he is blame-worthy' 324: XIII(?) At. 337 Tef. yazukluk (sic) *al-mucrim* 'a criminal'; also 'blame-worthy' 135: XIV Muh. *al-mudnib* yazukluğ Mel. 52, 9; Rif. 149: Xwar. XIV yazukluğ 'sinful; sinner' Qutb 76; Nahc. 38, 15 etc.; yazuklu ditto Qutb 76: Kom. XIV ditto yazuklu/yazuklu CCI, CCG; Gr. 120 (quotns.): Osm. XIV, XV yazuklu ditto; common TTS I 808; II 1027; III 791; IV 865.

D yazuksuz Priv. N./A. fr. 2 yazuk; 'innocent, guiltless'. S.i.s.m.l. Türkü VIII ff. Man. Chuas. 103 (kovla-): Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. yazuksuz kişiler 'innocent people' U II 78, 32; o.o. do. 87, 49; TT IV 10, 14; Kuan. 36 (yazukluğ): Xak. XI yigıt yazuksuz (sic) bolma:s 'there is no such thing as a young man who is free from sin' (*illa bi-danb*) Kaş. III 16, 18; a.o. I 400, 20; n.m.e.: Xwar. XIV ditto Nahc. 86, 11: Kom. XIV 'innocent' yazuksuz/yazuksız CCG; Gr.

### Tris. V. YZĞ-

D yazukla:- Den. V. fr. 2 yazuk; n.o.a.b. (Türkü VIII [gap] yazuklat[gap] II E 36, if correctly read, must be the Caus. f. otherwise not noted): Xak. XI beg anı: yazukla:di: 'the

bi-anāya) Kas. III 342 (yazukla:- yazukla:-mak): Xwar. XIV yazukla- 'to accuse (someone) of an offence' Qutb 76: Kom. XIV 'to be guilty' yazukla- CCI; Gr.: Kip. XIV yazukla- *adnaba* 'to commit an offence' Id. 93.

D yazıgsa:- Hap. leg.; Desid. Den. V. fr. 2 \*yaziğ. Xak. XI (the enemy wished to sell his home and household goods) yuluğ bé:rip yazıgsa:di: (MS. *yariğsa:di:*) *li-yufâdiya bihâ nafsahu* 'in order to (lit. and wished to) pay a ransom and free himself' Kaş. III 333, 10; n.m.e.

### Dis. YZG

D yéze:k Conc. N. fr. yéze:-; 'advance guard'. Pec. to Xak.; cf. yelme: Xak. XI yéze:k *talî'atu'l-cund* 'the advance guard of an army' Kaş. III 18; a.o. III 88 (yéze:-): KB (of these stars, some are ornaments, some guides) bir ança yezek 'and some advance guards' 128; (when he gets near the enemy) yezekin alu tüşürse toyuğ 'he should pick his advance guard and pitch camp' 2349; a.o. 2342 (tutğak).

yüzük (?d-) 'finger-ring'; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. some unusual forms, e.g. NE üstük, cüstük: SE Türki; SW Az. üzük; Cuv. çeré (syéré); an early l.-w. in Hungarian *yürü* (pronounced *dyü:ri:*), which perhaps points to an original *đüzük*; and a later l.-w. in Pe. and other languages, see Doerfer II 596. Xak. XI yüzük *al-xâtim* 'a signet ring' Kaş. III 18: XIII(?) Tef. yü:zük/yü:zuk ditto 166: XIV Muh. *al-xâtim yüzü:k* Mel. 53, 8: Rif. 150: Çağ. xv ff. üzük . . . *wa xâtim Vel. 106; üzük* (I) *anguştar* 'finger-ring' San. 74r. 8: Xwar. XIV yüzük ditto Qutb 89; Nahc. 77, 16: Kom. XIV ditto CCG; Gr.: Kip. XIII *al-xâtim yüzük*: Hou. 17, 20: XIV yüzük ditto Id. 93: xv ditto Tuh. 14b. 5; Kav. 64, 11 (a.o. 2 kaş do.)

### Dis. V. YZG-

PUD yüzkeş- (?or yüzgeş-) Hap. leg.; the MS. has *yürükeş-* but this is clearly an error (*damma* for *cazm*); there is an obvious antithesis between 'to turn their backs on one another' in the first line and 'to turn their faces to one another' in the second, so this can be taken as the Recip. f. of a Den. V. fr. 2 yüz:; but it might be a scribal error for yüzleş-, see yüzlen-. The translation, which says that the verse describes spring and relates to flowers, is defective, the translation of this word having fallen out. Xak. XI kızıl sarığ arkaşıp yipgin yaşıl yüzkeşip bir biriçe: yörgşeşip yalğuk anı: taplaşur 'the red and yellow (flowers) turn their backs on one another; the purple and green face one another; they intertwine with one another, and a man is amazed by them' Kaş. I 395, 3 ff.; n.m.e.

### Tris. YZG

D yüze:gü: Den. N. fr. 2 yüz: w. the Collective Suff. -e:gü:, used only in the phr. yüz

yüzegü, which (as pointed out by L. Ligeti in *Sur un passage du Rājāvāḍaka Sūtra Ouigour*, Németh Armağanı, Ankara, 1962, pp. 319 ff.) means 'the face and other external organs' in antithesis to iç içe:ğü: 'the inside and internal organs'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. **yükünürbiz sizipe yüz yüzegütin berü kértgünčin** 'we worship you with a faith (which extends) from our external organs (inwards)' *TT III* 5; Bud. (in a description of a dying man) **yüz yüzegüsinte marımlarında barça ölüm yađılıp anta ok ög içğınur** 'as death spreads all through his face, external organs, and limbs he thereupon loses consciousness' *TT III*, p. 26, note 5, 11; o.o. *U III* 64, 21; Radloff, *Kuan-ki-im Pusar*, St.-Pétersbourg, 1911, 70, 7-11 (quoted by Ligeti).

#### Dis. YZL

D yazlığ P.N./A. fr. yazız; 'belonging to the summer' (or spring). S.i.s.m.l. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. **yazlığ küzlüğü** [gap] 'belonging to the spring and autumn' *USp.* 66, 4 (fragmentary).

D **yüzlüg** P.N./A. fr. 2 yüz; lit. 'having a face'; in the early period usually 'a person of distinction' (prob. based on the Chinese concept of 'face'), later usually, w. a preceding Attributive, e.g. 'two-faced'. S.i.s.m.l. **Türkü VIII ff. yüzlüğü** 'a person of distinction' *Tun. IV 8 (ETY II 96, 1 a:tlüğü)*: Man. *M III* 10, 3 (i) (1 a:tlüğü)—**yaruk** [yasuk?] **yüzlüg nomka** 'to the bright (Hend.)-faced doctrine' *do.* 7, 15 (i): Man. [gap] **yüzlügüm** 'my (beautiful?) faced one' *M II* 8, 2: Bud. *PP* 12, 5 etc. (1 a:tlüğü); *TT VII* 40, 75-6 (eren)—*U III* 17, 17 etc. (tumlüğü): **Xak. XI İki: yüzlüg er al-raculu'l-mudähin** 'a dissembler, hypocrite'; **iki yüzlüg közpü: al-manäwiya** 'a two-sided mirror(?)' *Kaş. III* 45; a.o. *I* 426 (kamğı): XIII(?) *Tef. körkülg yüzlüg* 'beautiful' 166: **Xwar. XIV pari yüzlüg** 'fairly-faced'; **yıđlağ yüzli** 'with a tearful face' *Qutb* 89; **körklüg yüzlüg Nahc.** 22, 15; 439, 10.

#### Dis. V. YZL-

D yazıl- Pass. f. of 1 yaz-; 'to be untied, loosened', etc. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI tüğün yazıldı:** (the knot (etc.) became loose' (*inhallat*) *Kaş. III* 78 (no Aor. or Infm.); o.o. *I* 195, 27 (alkın-); *III* 6 (yarp); 112, 6: **KB tümen tü çéçekler yazıldı küle** 'countless flowers have opened and smile' 70; o.o. 118, 150 (tüğün), 813 (sevinçliğı): XIII(?) *Tef. yazıl-* (of flood waters) 'to break loose'; (of a man after eating) 'to relax' 135 (also 'to be written'): **Çağ. xv ff. yazıl-** ((1) 'to be written'); (2) 'to be missed'); (3) **kuşıda şudan** 'to be opened'; (4) **şurü' şudan** 'to be begun' *San.* 330r. 22 (quotns.): **Kom. xiv yazıl-** 'to be dis-entangled' *CCG*; *Gr.*: **Osm. xiv to xvi yazıl-** 'to be relaxed, spread out'; in three texts *TTS II* 1024; *IV* 864.

D yazla:- Den. V. fr. yazız; not noted before XIV, but see yazlat-. Survives in SW Osm. 'to

spend the summer (somewhere)'. Cf. yazla-, yazık-. (**Xak.**) *xiv Muh. irtüba'a mina'l-rabi'* 'to spend the spring' yazla:- *Mel.* 22, 7; *Rif.* 103: **Osm. xv ki yaz bir çéçek ile yazlamaz hiç** 'for spring does not come with one flower' *TTS II* 1025; a.o. *xvi IV* 862.

D yazlat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of yazla:-. **Xak. XI ol ko:yın yayla:ğda: yazlattı:** 'he put his sheep for the spring (*arba'a ğanamahu*) on the summer pasture' *Kaş. II* 355 (yazlatu:r, yazlatma:k).

D yazlın- Refl. f. of yazıl-; pec. to *Kaş.* **Xak. XI tüğün yazlındı:** 'the knot (etc.) became loose' (*inhallat*) *Kaş. III* 110 (yazlinu:r, yazlınma:k); (after a note on the formation of the Intrans. (*lâzim*) from the Trans. (*muta'addi*) in Ar.) thus in this language (Turkish) you say er **tüğün yazdı:** 'the man loosened (*halla*) the knot', then -in- is attached and one says **tüğün yazındı:** (*sic*, later altered in the MS. to *yazlındı:*) 'the knot became loose' (*inhallat*) and the V. becomes Intrans. (*lâzim*) by the attachment of -in-; and one says, with -ıl-, **tüğün yazıldı:** 'the knot was loosened' (*hullat*) and also when it has become loose one adds -ın- to -(ıl)- and says **tüğün yazlındı:** 'the knot became loose of its own accord' (*bi-tab'ihü*); (another example using 1 yuv- follows) *III* 112, 2 ff.; a.o. 228, 15 (yalğıl).

D **yüzlen-** Refl. Den. V. fr. 2 yü:z; the basic V. **yüzle-** occurs in several modern languages, SE Türki 'to bring about a meeting'; SW Osm. 'to accuse (someone) to his face'; this Refl. f. meaning 'to face one another' survives in SC Uzb. and one or two other languages; the Recip. f. **yüzleş-** 'to face one another' also s.i.s.m.l.; see **yüzleş-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **küngerü yüzlenip** 'facing south' *TT V* 8, 71; a.o. *do.* 10, 89 (ortu:), etc.: **Xak. XI ol maña: yüzlendı:** (MS. *yezlındı:*) 'he came towards me' (or 'faced me?'); **tawaccaha ilayya:** and one says er **yüzlendi:** 'the man enjoyed respect (*wacüha*, altered (?) to *wucüha*) among the people'; also used when he demanded their respect (*talaba minhumu'l-cäh*) *Kaş. III* 110 (yüzlenür, yüzlenme:k, corrected fr. -ma:k): XIII(?) *Tef. yüzlen-* 'to face towards (something Dat.)' 165: (*xiv Muh.*?) **ra'a wa nafaqa** 'to be a hypocrite' yü:zle:- *Rif.* 109): **Çağ. xv ff. yüzlen-** (-dı) **yüz tut-** . . . **tawaccuh ma'näsına** 'to turn towards' *Vel.* 419; **yüzlen-rü kardan wa mutawaccih şudan** 'to turn, or go, towards' *San.* 342v. 20 (quotns.): (**Kıp. xiv yüzle-** 'to blame or criticize' (*ataba wa lâma*) as if this was conveyed (*manqül*) by a slip in the face *İd.* 93).

D yazlış- Hap. ieg.; Co-op. f. of yazıl-. **Xak. XI tüğün:le:r yazlışdı:** 'the knots (all) came loose (*inhallat*) together' *Kaş. III* 105 (yazlışu:r, yazlışma:k).

#### Dis. YZM

S **yüzüm** See **üzüm**.

**yezne:** the husband of one's elder sister, or of one's father's younger sister'. Survives in NE Khak. *çiste*; Tuv. *çeste*; NC *jezde*; NW Kk. *jezde*; Kaz. *cizni*; Nog. *yezde*; SW Az. *yézne*. Cf. *büge:gü*. **Xak. xi yezne:** the word for 'the husband of an elder sister' *Kaş. III* 35: *Çağ. xv ff. yézne* (spelt) 'one's sister's or daughter's husband' *San. 349v. 10*; Korn. xiv 'brother-in-law' *yezne/yizne CCI, CCG*; Gr.: Kip. XIII *al-šhr wa'l-'aris* 'son-in-law; bridegroom' (küye:gü:)/*yezne: Hou. 32, 3.*

**D yazınç** Dev. N. fr. **yazin-**; 'sin'; only one (?) occurrence and that uncertain, but cf. **yazınçsız**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **üküş yazınç** (-*mç* uncertain) ért(t)iler 'they have persisted in committing many sins' *TT IV 4, 11-12.*

#### Dis. V. YZN-

**D 1 yazın-** Refl. f. of 1 **yaz-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. xi er ku:rın yazınd:** 'the man set himself to loosen (*hall*) his belt' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 84 (**yazınur**, **yazınma:k**); a.o. 'to become loose' *III* 112, 2 ff. (**yazın-**).

**D 2 yazın-** Refl. f. of 2 **yaz-**; n.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII pec. to II**; **yañlukın** (? for **yañluktıkın**) üçün in *I E* 19 replaced by **yañluktıkın** **yazıntukın** üçün 'because he misbehaved (Hend.)'; and **özi: yañlıtı:** in *I E* 20 by **özi: yazıntı:** *II E* 17; VIII ff. Man. *Chuas. I* 23, etc. (**yañıl-**); *I* 35 (**boşunçsız**) and several occurrences of **yazin-** w. *Dat.* 'to sin against': Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **ev yutuzıña yazıntımız erser** 'if we have sinned against (i.e. violated) a housewife' *U II* 76, 5; 85, 22; *TT IV* 8, 70; (then because King Brahmadatta) **tişi bars birle yazınmışda** 'had sexual intercourse with the tigress' *U III* 63, 12-13.

#### Tris. YZN

**D yazınçsız** Priv. N./A. fr. **yazınç**; 'innocent, free from sin'; n.o.a.b. Cf. **yazuksız**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *TT III* 134 (**çaşşarpat**): Bud. *Suv. 205, 15-16* (ditto).

#### Dis. YZR

**D yüzer** Distributive f. of 1 **yüz:**; 'a hundred each'. N.o.a.b., but p-haps still in use. Uyğ. IX **marıma: yüzer toruğ bertim** 'I gave my

vii n. Bud. (one old pilot) **kaş katta tabıyaa kirip beşer yüzerin barıp** 'had often been to sea, going some five hundred times' (and had come back safe) *PP* 23, 8 ff.: *Çağ. xv ff. yüzer 'adaad-ı şad* 'the number 100' *San. 343r. 8* (quotn., **xañdın yüzer yüzer kişi ayırıp** 'dividing the people into groups of a hundred each'): **Xwar. xiv yüzer yüzer téveler bérdi** 'he gave (the notables of Mecca) a hundred camels each' *Nahc. 75, 12.*

#### Tris. YZR

**D yüzerlik** 'the plant rue, *Peganon harmala*'; Den. N. (Conc. N.) fr. **yüzer**; but there is no obvious semantic connection w. **yüzer** or 1 or 2 **yüz-**. Survives only (?) in SW Az. **üzerlik**; Osm. **yüzerlik/üzzerlik**. Cf. **ıldrük. Oğuz XI Kaş. III** 12 (**yıdıñ**): E.p. xiv *al-harmal* 'rue' **yüzerlük** *Bul. 7, 3*; Osm. xiv to xvi **yüzerlik** occurs in several texts, mostly dicts. translating Ar. *harmal* or Pe. *sipand* (and the like) 'wild rue' *TTS I* 851; *II* 1086; *III* 831; *IV* 917.

#### Dis. V. YZS-

**D yazsa:-** Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of 1 **yaz-**. **Xak. xi ol ku:rın yazsa:dı:** 'he wished to loosen (*yañılı*) his belt' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 305 (**yazsa:r**, **yazsa:ma:k**).

#### Tris. YZS

**D yüzsüzlük** A.N. fr. a Priv. N./A. fr. 2 **yüz:**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. xi KB** (this frown and ugly look of mine) **kücemçi kelirke bu yüzsüzlüküm** 'and my unfriendly mien are for the man who comes as an oppressor' 816: *Çağ. xv ff. yüzsüzlük bi-rüyi* 'shamelessness' *San. 343r. 11* (quotn.).

#### Dis. V. YZŞ-

**D yazış-** Hap. leg. ?; Co-op. f. of 1 **yaz-**; all modern forms of **yaziş-** seem to be Co-op. f.s of 3 **yaz-**. **Xak. xi ol apar tügün yazışdı:** 'he helped him to loosen (or untie, *fi hall*) the knot'; also used for competing (**yazişu:r**, **yazişma:k**); and one says <ol> **maña: ya: yazışdı:** 'he helped me to unstring (*fi naz'i'l-watar*) the bow' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 73 (**yazişu:r**, **yazişma:k**).



Preliminary note. *No genuine Turkish words, except one or two onomatopoeics, begin with z-. A few Sogdian or Middle Iranian words, none of which survived long in Turkish, occur in Uyğ., e.g. zahag 'emanation' U II 95, 2; zmuxtuğ 'the 28th day of the month' TT VII 9, 29; zmurān 'myrrh' U I 5, 14. Later a few Ar. and Pe. l.-w.s found their way into late Uyğ., Pe. zira 'amised' in H II 22, 123 and Ar. zakāt 'alms' in some texts in USp., as well as all the similar words which were adopted by Moslem Turks. Kaş. lists the words set out below as current in Xak.*

#### Mon. ZB

VU zep zep an onomatopoeic of a common kind; the closest analogy is SW Osm. zip zip 'suddenly, unexpectedly'. Cf. şep. Xak. XI zep zep onomatopoeic (*harf hikāya*) connoting speed in walking or running; hence one says zep zep bargıl 'hurry up!' (*asri*) Kaş. I 319.

#### Mon. ZĠ

zak zak onomatopoeic. Xak. XI zak zak an inciting Interjection (*harf iğrā*), used to incite rams to copulate Kaş. I 333.

#### Dis. ZNB

VUF za:nbi: (or ze:nbi:?) Hap. leg.; ?a Chinese l.-w.; the first syllable might be *ching*

(Giles 2,136; Middle Chinese, *Pulleyblank tsyey*) in certain combinations 'cricket'. Xak. XI za:nbi: *şarrāru'l-layl* 'the field cricket, *Gryllus campestris*'; Za:nbi: art the name of a pass between Koçnar Başı: and Balasağ:un Kaş. III 441.

#### Dis. ZNG

PUF züngüm (MS. *züng.m*) Hap. leg.; no doubt a Chinese l.-w. Cf. barçın. Xak. XI züngüm 'a kind of Chinese brocade' (*zibāc*) Kaş. I 485.

#### Tris. ZRĠ

CF zarğunçmu:d pec. to Kaş.; a Sogdian l.-w. *zrywnč* 'vegetable', and prob. *myrd* 'myrtle', see J. Benveniste in *Journal asiatique*, CCXXXVI 2, p. 184. Xak. XI zarğunçmu:d *al-sincilāf*, called in Pe. *balang mušk* 'the wild tamarisk' (*Steingass*) or 'a kind of basil, *Basilicum glabratum* (?)' (*Red.*) Kaş. I 530; a.o. I 17, 8 (mentioned as one of very few words containing seven consonants).

#### Tris. ZRN

PUF zaranza: (MS. *zar.nza:*) Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w., ?Sogdian. Xak. XI zaranza: *al-uşfur* 'safflower *Carthamus tinctorius*'; and *al-qirşim* 'safflower seed', is called zaranza: uruğ: Kaş. I 449.