

the following sentence, 'some of them (i.e. the Turks) make the *dāls* in all these verbs *yā* on the (false) assumption ('*alā tawahhum*) that they are *dāl* (with a dot over). I heard this among the Yägna:, Tuxsi:, and Oğuz and parts (*aqrāf*) of the Uyğur. The alteration of *dāl* to *dā* is also permissible in Ar., as one says *mā duqtu 'adiqa(n) wa 'ađūfa(n)*. The spelling *bedüt-* was therefore deliberate, but seems to represent a dialect pronunciation: *KB* the word is consistently spelt *bedüt-*; (know that knowledge is great (*bedük*) and understanding great (*uluğ*)) *bu iki bedütür üdürmiş kuluğ* 'these two make the chosen servant great' 152; o.o. 298, 1001, 1359, 4015 (*anın*), 5801 (*buka*): xiv Muh.(?) '*azama gayrahu* 'to make (someone else) great' (VU) *beyüt-* (unvocalized) *Rif.* 131 (only).

DF bitit- Caus. f. of *biti-*: 'to have (something Acc.) written'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII Türkü Bilge: Xağan elli:pe: bitit:tdim* 'I had (this inscription) written for (i.e. addressed to) the realm of Türkü Bilge: Xağan' *T* 58: Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud. bitit-* usually means 'to have (a Buddhist scripture) written' as an act of piety e.g. *Suv.* 447, 17 (*biti-*); *U II* 38, 69, and 77; *TT VII* 40, 10; (any man who in order to seduce women) *yırlap takşurup bitig bititser* 'sings, or composes verses, or has letters written' (will be reborn blind) *U III* 75, 11: *Xak.* XI ol bitig bititti: *ahṭaba'l-ḫitāb* 'he had a letter (book, etc.) written' *Kaş.* II 298 (*bititür*, *bititme:k*); a.o.o.: xiv Muh. *kattaba bitit-* *Mel.* 41, 7; *Rif.* 131: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bitit-* (tl) *yazdur-* *Vel.* 134; *bitit-* (spelt) Caus. f.; *nuwisānidan San.* 143v. 15 (quotn.).

PUD bođut- (*bođot-*) Caus. f. of *1 bođu-*: 'to have (something) dyed'. This is almost certainly the verb in *PP* 2, 4-5 which Pelliot transcribed *butat-* and derived fr. *buti-*; Pelliot's translation, including a mistranscription of *kars* as *karış*, is not plausible. Survives as *boyat-* in SE Türkü *Shaw, farring*; NC Kır. (*boyot-*); Kzx.; SC Uzb. (*boyat-*); and several NW and SW languages. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud.* (some people spin wild hemp, wool, or hemp and) *böz bođatıp kars tokiyur* 'have the thread (lit. 'cloth') dyed and weave garments' *PP* 2, 4-5.

D buđut- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *buđ-*; an earlier form of the Caus. f. than SW Tkm. *buydur-*. *Xak.* XI ol kişi:nl: tumluğka: *buđutti: ahlaka'l-racul fi'l-bard wa wacada'l-qurr ḥatā: māta* 'he killed the man in the cold, and (the man) experienced such cold that he died' *Kaş.* II 302 (*buđutu:r*, *buđutma:k*; the initial seems to have been altered to *y-* in the MS. by someone who supposed that the word was the Caus. f. of *yöđ-*, but such verbs with initial *y-* are listed in *II* 315 ff. and not in this section).

D böđüt- Caus. f. of *böđi-*; 'to make (someone Acc.) dance'. Survives only(?) in NW Kaz. *biyit-* *R IV* 1790. *Xak.* XI ol oğlını: *böđütti: ḥamala ibnahu 'alā'l-zafan fa-zafana*

'he urged his son to dance, and so he danced' *Kaş.* II 302 (*böđütü:r*, *böđüt-me:k*).

Tris. V. BDD-

D beđüttür- Hap. leg. ?; Caus. f. of *beđüt-* and syn. w. it. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man. kop köğülün uluğ tap örütçeği beđüttürdeçi* (spelt *betüdtürteçi*) 'arousing and increasing great desires with his whole mind' *TT IX* 41-2 (meaning indicated by the Tokharian original, except that only one verb 'arousing' is in that text).

Dis. BDĞ

D batığ Dev. N./A. fr. *bat-*, lit. 'the act of sinking' w. various special applications. Survives at any rate in such words as NC Kır. *batu*: 'the act of sinking; a hole, depression' and SW Osm. *batı* 'sunset, west'; but some words below and modern forms like SE Türkü *batuk* 'quagmire', *Shaw* 40, and SW Osm. *batık* 'sunk, sunken' are prob. derived fr. the parallel Pass. Dev. N./A. *batuk*, and words like *batak* 'morass' are Sec. f.s of *batğak*, a Dev. N. first noted in *Çağ.*, *San.* 119v. 16. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud.* (in a list of evil beings) *batıgdaki ağıluğ lu:lar* 'poisonous dragons in the gorges (or swamps, etc.)' *TT VI* 96-7: *Xak.* XI *batığ* 'the gorge (*al-ğamiq*) of a river, etc.' *Kaş.* I 371: *KB* (anything that rises must descend) *ağıska eniş ol eđizke batığ* 'a descent (follows) a rise, the sunken the high' 1087; *bilgi batığ* 'a man whose knowledge is profound' 4704; 5713: xiv Muh. *al-muğammas fi'l-mā* (VU) *batuk Mel.* 83, 14; *Rif.* 189: *Xwar.* XIII(?) (this golden bow reached) *kün tuğusidin da kün batısakaça* 'from east to west' *Oğ.* 318-19: xiv *batığrak* (of grief) 'deeper' *Qutb* 29: Kıp. xiv *batuk ṭāyir yuqal lahu'l-ğattās* 'a bird called the diver' *Id.* 28: xv *ğattās batuk* (pointed as *baṭṭuk*) *Tuh.* 26b. 4.

bidik 'moustache'. Survives in some NE and NW languages as *miyık*; SW Az. *biğ*; Osm. *biyık*; other languages use the Pe. l.-w. *burūt* or Sec. f.s like *murut/murt*. *Xak.* XI *bidik al-sabala* 'moustache' *Kaş.* I 377: xiv Muh. *al-sibāl biyırk Mel.* 47, 5; *Rif.* 141: *Çağ.* xv ff. *biğ* (sic) *burūt San.* 147r. 24; *miğ burūt*, in Ar. *sabalat do.* 32r. 11: Kıp. XIII *al-ṣarīb* 'moustache' *biyık* (MS. *yayırk*) *Hou.* 20, 8: xv *al-ṣarīb miyık Kav.* 60, 15; ditto *biyık Tuh.* 20b. 5: Osm. xv ff. *biyık* noted in several phr. *TTs* II 138; *IV* 101.

D butik Conc. N. fr. *buti-*; 'the branch (of a tree, etc.)', with some extended meanings. For the vocalization see *buti-*; -i- is not noted later than *Xak.* S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes (b/p, t/d). See *Doerfer* II 779. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud. butikin yulduzın* (spelt *budhiḫkim yulduzim*) 'with its branches and roots' *TT VIII K.* 10; *aşok söğütün* *butiki* 'the branch of an *aşoka* tree' *U II* 24, 3; o.o. *Suv.* 529, 7-9 (*ulun*); *TT III* 28, note 71, 3: Civ. *tif söğüt butiki* 'the branches of a larch' *TT I* 163-4; *do.* 165 (*artuç*): *Xak.*

x1 *butik* *al-ğuşn wa'l-şu'bu min kull şay* 'a branch or twig of anything'; *butik al-qirbatu'l-şağira* 'as mall water-skin' in the dialect of Kâşgar: *butik* 'a skin container (*qirba*) made from the skin of a horse's leg and used for storing kumis (*al-âmis*), etc.': *butak* also 'a branch' in one dialect; the *tâ* can carry either a *fatha* or a *kasra* *Kaş. I* 377 (verse containing *buta:k*); 6 o.o. of *butik* and 5 of *butak*: *KB* yağıldı *butik* 'its branches have spread out' 4892: XIII(?) *Tef. budak* 'branch' (and *budaklı* 'having (many) branches') 109: XIV *Muh.(?) al-ğuşn bu:ta:k Rif.* 182 (only): *Çağ. xv ff. budağ/budak sâv-i diraxi* 'the branch of a tree' *San. 131r. 27*: Xwar, XIII *budak* ditto 'Ali 57: XIV *butak* ditto *Qutb* 39; *MN* 133: *Kom.* XIV ditto *butak CCI*; *Gr.*: Kıp. XIII *al-far* 'branch' *bu:ta:k* (and see *çibık*) *Hou. 7, 11*: XIV *budak al-ğuşn*; and some of them turn the -d- into -f- *Id. 29*; reverse entry *do. 33*; *al-ğuşn butak Bul. 3, 13*: xv *firâ'u'l-şacâr butak Kav. 59, 9*; *ğuşn butak Tuh. 26b. 5*; *budak al-ğuşn* (in margin in second hand, cf. *buti:-*) *do. 30a. 5*: *Osm.* XIV ff. *budak* 'branch'; c.i.a.p.; occasionally *butak* fr. xv onwards *TTS I* 119; *II* 171; *III* 113; *IV* 127.

D *bođuğ* (?*bođuğ*) Conc. N. fr. *bođu:-*; 'dye', sometimes more specifically 'hair dye', or more generally 'a bright colour'. S.i.a.m.l.g. usually as *boyağ*, *boyaw*, or *boya*. *Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. bođuğ* 'dye' *H II* 16, 13: *Xak. XI bođuğ al-xidâb* ('hair') *dye* *Kaş. II* 11, 3 (*kus-*); 304, 23; *lawnu'l-dibâc* 'the colour of the brocade' *I* 175, 1 (09-); n.m.e.: *KB sözi kör ççek teg tümen tü bođuğ* 'his words are like flowers with their innumerable colours' 452; o.o. 1399, 1957 (*tutun-*), 4885: *Çağ. xv ff. boyağ/boyak rang-i şabbâği* 'a dyer's colour' *San. 142v. 14*: *Kom.* XIV 'dye' *boyow* (?) *CCG*; *boya CCI*; *Gr.*: Kıp. XIII *al-sibğ* ... *wa huwa'l-fuwwa* 'dye' ... that is 'madder' *boya*: *Hou. 24, 6*; 31, 8: xv (in a list of Dev. N.s) *boyaw* fr. *boya*: *Tuh. 84a. 4*: *Osm.* xv *boyağ* 'dye' in one text *TTS II* 163.

E *botuk* See *botu*.

?F *batğa*: Hap. leg.; prob. l.-w. fr. Syriac *peṭqā/peṭqā* which is a l.-w. fr. Greek *pittakion*, originally 'a board, or writing tablet', hence more generally 'a document'. Cf. *bâtkeçli*: *Xak. XI batğa*: 'the board (*al-lawh*) on which felt and goat's hair fabric for caps is cut out' *Kaş. I* 424.

S *budğay* See *buğda:y*.

Dis. V. BDĞ

S *badğa:-* See *bağda:-*.

Tris. BDĞ

D *batıglık* A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *batığ*; 'a lavatory' or the like. Pec. to *Uyg.*; not the original form of SW *Osm.* *bataklık* 'morass, bog' which is an A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *batak* (*batğak*). *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* Sanskrit *var-*

cakumbhikā 'a lavatory jug' *batıglıkta:kı* (spelt *pa-*) *küzeç TT VIII C.10*; (in a list of parts of a house) *yılıkka atlık kişlike batıglık* 'a stable for the livestock and a lavatory for the people (in the house)' *TT VI* 87.

D *bođuğluğ* P.N./A. fr. *bođuğ*; 'died, coloured'. S.i.s.m.l. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* *bođuğluğ kereze ton kedip* 'wearing a dyed monk's robe (l.-w.)' *USp. 105, 10*.

Tris. V. BDĞ-

D *butıkla:-* Den. V. fr. *butık*; 'to prune (a tree *Acc.*)' and other cognate meanings. This must have been the original form of this verb, but in the MS. a *fatha* has been marked on the *tâ* of this verb and the Refl. f. in addition to the original *kasra*. S.i.s.m.l. as *butakla:-*, *budakla-*, and the like. *Xak. XI ol yığa:çığ butıkla:di*: *qaṭa'a aṣṣāna 'l-şacara* 'he cut branches off the tree'; the more correct form (*wa'l-aşahh*) is *butu:di*: *Kaş. III* 336 (*butıkla:r*, *butıkla:ma:k*).

D *butıklan-* Refl. f. of *butıkla:-*; (of a tree, river, etc.) 'to form branches'. S.i.s.m.l. as that verb, q.v. *Xak. XI yığa:ç butıkladı*: 'the tree grew branches' (*barhamat*); and one says *suv butıkladı: şara'l-mâ 'âdâd* 'the (running) water became separate streams'; the origin is the word *butık* *ğuşnu'l-şacara Kaş. II* 264 (*butıklanu:r*, *butıklanma:k*; doubly vocalized everywhere, see *butıkla:-*): *KB tuğardin butıkladı* (sic in Fergana MS., others *butaklandı*) *ot teg yalın* 'the light branched out from the sunrise like a fire' 3839; a.o. 5679: XIII(?) *Tef. budaklan-* 'to form branches' 109.

Dis. BDĞ

D *bedük* N./A.S. fr. *bedü:-*; 'big, great'; practically syn. w. *uluğ*, q.v. If there is any difference between the meanings of the two words, it is perhaps that *bedük* was originally 'physically big', while *uluğ* was 'great' in a wider sense. S.i.a.m.l.g., in some with considerable phonetic changes, e.g. NE *pedik/pik/müzük*; NC, NW *bıyık*; SW Az. *böyük*, *Osm. büyüik*; in some NE, NC, NW languages meaning rather 'high, tall' than 'big, great'. *Türkü VIII tokuz oğuz* (PU) *etiğ yağı: ermiş bedük ermiş* 'the Tokkuz Oğuz and (PU) Etiğ were hostile and numerous (?), or powerful' *Oğın* 6: *Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A* (then if the divine power becomes food and drink for the man and woman) *küçlüg bedük bolur* 'they become strong and big' (and have children) *MI* 16, 3-4: *Man.* (trees and shrubs become) *küçlüg köp bedük Wind. 20*: *Bud. bedük bergen katığ kağalın tokıp emgetip* 'striking and torturing them with great whips and tough willow rods' *TT IV* 10, 7; o.o. of *bedük berge Sw. 5, 23*; 7, 21; v. l. *Coq. Chuastuanift*, Berlin, 1911, 27, 4; *kap kara uluğ bedük tağ teg* 'like a pitch black, great, big mountain' *UV* 8, 10; similar phr. *do. 40, 164-5*; *II* 26, 18; *bay bedük*

bayağut erdl 'he was a rich and great merchant' *USp.* 102b. 7-8: Civ. (in a list) *bır bedük bir kışık* (so read) *iki eşik* 'two cooking pots, one big, one small' *USp.* 55, 25: *Xak.* xı *bedük* 'big' (*al-kabir*) of anything; one says *bedük tevey* 'a big camel' *Kaş.* I 385; five o.o. of *bedük*, öne, I 94, 3 of *bedük* (the spelling with -d- is deliberate, see *bedüt*): *KB* *bedük* (*sic*) is common, both in a concrete sense, e.g. *bedük bir bıçekik* 'a big knife', and an abstract, e.g. *atı bedük* 'his reputation is great' 58; o.o. 152, 278, 420, 672 (*öktem*), 2118 (*uluğışık*); *XIII*(?) *Tef.* *büyük* (and *büdrük*) 'big' (e.g. of a tent pole) 113: *Çağ.* xv ff. *beyik büyüklük* *Vel.* 134; *beyik* (for *biyik*) *buland wa buzurğ* 'tall, big' *San.* 150v. 3 (quotns.): *Xwar.* *xiii*(?) *bedük*, *bedik*, once *bedik* (physically) 'big' is common in *Oğ.*: *xiv* *bedük* 'big, high'; (of voice) 'loud' *Qutb* 29; *Nahe.* 128, 3: *Kom.* *xiv* 'high' *beyik CCG*; *Gr.* 54 (quotn.); 'thick, obese' *baxec CCI*; *Gr.* also belongs here?: *Kıp.* xv *âli* 'high, tall' (*yüksek* and) *büyük Kav.* 36, 8; *âli biyik Tuh.* 24b. 2; 73b. 13.

DF *bitig* Conc. N. fr. *biti*:-; a general word for anything written, 'inscription, book, letter, document', etc. Survives only(?) in SE *Türki pitik Shaw*, *pütük BŞ* (*Jarring pütüs*) and NW *Kar. L.*, *T.*, *Kırım bitik*; *biti/bitik* are listed in XIX *Osm.* dicts. as 'Old Turkish'. See *Doerfer* II 717. *Türkü viii bitig* 'inscription', and *bitig taş* 'memorial stone' occur several times in *I* and *II*, *Ix.* 28 and *Ongin*: *viii* ff. *bu ırk bitig* 'this book of omens' *IrKB*, *Postscript*; *Tun.* III a. 2-4 (*tamga-lig*): *Uyg.* *viii bitig* 'inscription' several occurrences in *Şu.*: *viii* ff. *Man. nom bitig* 'a (Manichaean) scripture' *M* I 25, 10: *Bud. nom bitig* 'a (Buddhist) scripture' *TT IV* 14, 68; this phr. and *bitig*, same meaning, are common in *TT VI* and *VII*: *Civ. bitig* is the standard term for 'document, contract' in *USp.*; *kısım* (PU) *Şılapka bitig koğtum* 'I have made (this) will in favour of my wife Şılap(?)' 78, 4: *Xak.* xı *bitig al-kitāb* 'anything written (book, letter, etc.)': *bitig alkitāba* 'handwriting'; also a *Dev. N.* (*al-maşdar*); hence one says *anıñ bitig*: *belgü-lüg kitābatuhu zāhira* 'his handwriting is clear' *Kaş.* I 384; and about 40 o.o.: *biti*: *al-kitāb minā'l-kutubī'l-munzala minā'l-samā* 'a revealed scripture' *III* 217 (not a *Xak.* form, possibly dialect): *KB* (a wise man) *özl bardı koğtı bizige bitig* 'has gone himself, but has left his will for us' 755; (the good vezir must understand) *bu törliüg bitig* 'documents of this kind' 2218; o.o. 258, 4048 (*ağı:çıt*): *xiii*(?) *Tef.* *bitig* translates *al-kitāb* in the particular sense of 'holy book, scripture' 104: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bitik* ('with -k') *maktüb* 'letter', etc. *Vel.* 135 (quotns. adding 'also a plant growing out of the ground'; *San.* 150v. 7 (s.v. *biyik* (*bedük*)) points out that this is an error arising fr. a misreading of *biyik*); *bitik* (spelt) *maktüb wa nuwışta* 'letter, something written' (quotn.), adding that the word in this sense is included as *Pe.* in two *Pe.* dicts. *San.* 143v.

19; *Oğuz* xı *bitig al-üda* 'amulet, charm' *Kaş.* I 384; a.o. *III* 164, 1 (*kowuç*): *Xwar.* *xiii* *biti*: 'letter', etc. *Âli* 51: *xiv* *bitig* ditto *Qutb* 34: *Kom.* *xiv* *bitik* 'book, register' *CCI*, *CCG*; *Gr.* 61 (q.v.; quotns.): *Kıp.* *xiii* *al-kitāb bitig Hou.* 23, 7; 50, 19: *xiv* *biti*: *bitig al-kitāb*, 'the (word with) final -g is the original form, later it was turned into -l': *Id.* 28: *xv* *katabtu'l-kitāb bitigni yazdum Kav.* 31, 8: *kitāb bitig* (*wa kebin*) *Tuh.* 31a. 3 (*kebin* is otherwise unknown, *Atalay* translates *bitig* (a) *kitap*; (b) *kefin* 'shroud'; (c) *mihir* 'dowry', which suggests that he took *kebin* to be a corruption of *kefin*, but there does not seem to be any justification for the last two translations. *Nabāt* 'plant' *bitig do.* 36a. 5 and *bitig* *Dev. N.* fr. *biti do.* 84b. 2 is obviously a different word. There is no etymological objection to a *Dev. N.* fr. *bit* (*büt*-) meaning 'plant' in *Kıp.* but the word is otherwise recorded only in *Vel.* where it is an error): *Osm.* *xiv* *bitig*; *xiv* to *xviii* *biti* usually 'a letter', sometimes more generally 'written document'; in *xiv* and *xv* also in the special sense of 'an obituary, the record of a man's deeds compiled during his lifetime and published on his death' *TTS* I 109; *II* 155; *III* 105; *IV* 115.

D *bödi:g* *N.Ac.* fr. *bödi*:-; 'a dance'. The only certain survival is *NC Kır. bly*; *Kzx. bī*, but *NE Tuv. devig* 'dance' *Pal.* 138 is perhaps a metathesized form. *Xak.* xı *bödig al-zafn wa'l-rağs* 'a dance' *Kaş.* I 412 (the -d- is deliberate, see *bödi*:-); a.o. *bödi:g* (*sic*) *al-rağs* *III* 259, 19.

D *bütgü*: *Dev. N.* fr. *büt*:-; n.o.a.b. In *Xak.* obviously an euphemism. *Uyg.* *viii* ff. *Civ.* (a particular kind of vessel) *tatiglar bütgüke tayağı tétir* 'it is called a support for the preparation of (or the man who prepares?) delicacies' *TT I* 191-2: *Xak.* xı *bütgü*: *al-gā'it* 'excrement'; this word is used only for addressing children in a special meaning (*xāṣṣata(n)*); one says *bütgü*: *ba:rmu: a bi-ka gā'it am lā* 'do you want to defecate or not?' *Kaş.* I 430.

DIS. V. BDG-

D *bütgür*- *Caus. f.* of *büt*:-. N.o.a.b.; the normal *Caus. f.* of *büt*- is *bütür*:-, q.v. *Uyg.* *viii* ff. *Civ.* *bu yılda* [kal]ğan *urubı bütgürdimiz* 'this year we have paid the outstanding taxes (l.-w. *Ar. rub* 'a quarter')' *USp.* 22, 53-5 (as corrected in *Arat, Uygurca Yazılar Arasında*, Istanbul, 1957): *küz yağıda yeti tağ kebez bütgürürüm* 'I will deliver seven tağ (see 6 tağ) of cotton seed on the first day of autumn' *do.* 70, 6; *Çağ.* xv ff. *bütker* (-ü, etc.; 'with -k-') *bitür*:-, *tamām et*- 'to complete'; *ört*:-, *satır et*- . . . *parda püşluk ma'nāsına* 'to cover, conceal', in the sense of covering with a curtain *Vel.* 145 (quotns.); *bütker*- (1) *rüyānidan* 'to cause to grow'; (2) *iltiyām dādan* 'to treat, cure'; (3) *sāxtan wa ancam kardan* 'to make, finish'; (4) *ba-amal āwardan* 'to produce'; (5) *pūşānidan* 'to conceal' *San.* 129r. 12 (quotns.);

bitkür- Caus. f.; the first four meanings, similarly phrased; duplicate (*murādīf*) of **bütker-** *do.* 143r. 9 (quotn.): **Xwar.** xiv **bitgür-** 'to fulfil (a request)' *Quth* 34.

Tris. BDG

DF bitlīgū: Conc. N. fr. **bitli-;** survives only(?) in SE **Türki pütük** 'document, nominal roll' **BŞ** 132. **Xak.** xi **bitlīgū:** *al-dawātū'l-turkiya wa ġayruhā* 'the Turkish ink-pot and the like' **Kaş.** III 174.

PU?F bütü:ge: this seems to be the only Turkish word for 'egg-plant' which is not certainly a l.-w. All modern Turkish languages use some form of the Pe. word, sometimes in its form as a l.-w. in Russian *baklazhan*, except SE **Türki** which has *çeyze* a corruption of Chinese *chia-tzü*. This suggests that this word, too, is a l.-w., prob. Iranian. The use of *büta* in the translation in *San.* suggests that the author held this view. The **Kip.** meaning, which prob. represents a different word, survives in NW **Kaz.** **büteke/bütege** 'bird's gizzard' **R IV** 1898. **Xak.** xi **bütü:ge:** *al-bädincân* 'egg-plant' **Kaş.** I 447; **Çağ.** xv ff. **bütege** (spelt) 'the name of a kind of plant (*giyâh*) which grows in clumps (*büta büta*) in the plains' *San.* 130v. 6: **Kip.** xv *qânişa* 'a bird's gizzard' **bütege** *Tuh.* 29a. 9.

DF bitigçl: etc. Preliminary note. *Three words all meaning 'scribe, secretary', and the like, bitigçl, bétkeçl, and bitigüçl: must be carefully distinguished, since etymologically they are quite distinct. Only the last still survives.*

DF bitigçl: N.Ag. fr. **bitig;** 'scribe, secretary'. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi **KB ağaçı bitigçl yâ iş tutçuç** 'treasurer, secretary, or controller' 2494: xiii(?) *Tef.* **bitigçl** 'scribe' 105: xiv. *Muh. kâtib* 'scribe' **bitigçl** *Mel.* 58, 9; *Rif.* 187: **Çağ.** xv ff. **bitikçl nuwisan** 'a writer' *San.* 7r. 17: **Xwar.** xiv **bitigçl** 'scribe' *Quth* 34: **Kip.** xiii *al-kâtib bitigçl:* (?; *MS* -c-) *Hou.* 23, 7: **bitikçl:** (with -ç-) *do.* 50, 19: **Osm.** xiv **bitikçl** 'scribe' in one text *TTS* III 106.

DF bétkeçl: it seems to be certain that this has no connection with **bitli-** but is a N. Ag. fr. a Syriac l.-w., see **batğa**, which was no doubt a Manichaean introduction. **Türkü** viii ff. **yapılma:z bétkeçl:** 'a scribe who makes no mistakes' *Tun.* IIIa. 10 (*ETY* II 95); a.o. *do.* b. 2-3; **bétgeçl:** *Tun.* IV 10-11 (*Isi:*): **Man.** **bétgeçl oğlan** 'an apprentice scribe' *M III* 14, 6-7 (iv): **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man.-A M** I 28, 19 (**ağduki**); o.o. *do.* I 21, title; *III* 43, 13: **Bud.** **bétkeçl körümçl**, scribes and soothsayers' *TT VI* 264 (and see note thereon); o.o. *USP.* 102b. 28, and as a title in a list of **P.N.s Pfahl.** 12, 19-20; **Civ.** (in a similar list) **bétkeçl** (**PU**) **Kotsu USP.** 74, 19.

DF bitigüçl: N.Ag. fr. **bitlīgū:**; 'scribe, secretary'. Survives only(?) in SE **Türki**

pitküçl Shaw; **pütükçl BŞ.** **Uyg.** viii (we assembled at the *Tayğan lake*) **bidigüçl:** (*sic*, quite clearly) **er anta: it[im]** 'I sent a secretary from there' *Şu.* S. 3: viii ff. **bitigüçl** occurs as a v.l. for **bétkeçl** in some MSS. *TT VI* 264: **Çağ.** xv ff. **bitküçl/bitigüçl** ('with -k-') *yazıcı* 'scribe' *Vel.* 135.

D beđüklük A.N. fr. **beđük;** 'greatness, bigness'. Survives in the same languages and with the same phonetic changes as **beđük** except in NE. **Xak.** xi **KB uluğluk şapa ol beđüklük şapa** 'might and greatness belong to Thee (oh God!)' 7; o.o. 154, 941, etc.: xiii(?) *Tef.* **büyükük** 'the height (or size?, of a wall)' 113: **Kom.** xiv 'height' **beyiklik CÇ;** *Gr.*

D bitiglig P.N./A. fr. **bitig;** survives only(?) in SW **Türki pitiglik** (**tur-**) '(to be) written' *Jarring.* **Xak.** xi (after **bitiglik**) and with final -ğ *zâhibuhu* 'the owner (of writing material)' **Kaş.** I 508; **bitiglig er** 'a man who owns a written document (*ruq'a*)' *do.* 511, 19: xiii(?) *Tef.* **bitiglig** (1) 'written' (in a book); (2) (of the bezel of a ring) 'inscribed' 104: **Çağ.** xv ff. **bitiklik** ('with -k- -k-') *yazılmış* 'written (matter)' *Vel.* 136; **bitiklik makûb wa nuwisa şuda 'written' (quotn.); 'in this passage **bitiklik** is the equivalent (*murādīf*) of **bitilgen** and **bitilmış**' *San.* 8r. 28.**

DF bitiglik Hap. leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **bitig.** **Xak.** xi **bitiglik ne:ğ şay' şu'add li-yuktâb** 'alayhi' 'something prepared to be written on' (i.e. writing paper, etc.) **Kaş.** I 508.

D bütgüsüz Priv. N./A. fr. **bütgü;**; n.o.a.b. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud.** (if you want a simile; if men want gold ore, and search everywhere and find it, they break it into small pieces—small gap) **bütgüsüz kavişgusuz kılıp** (and then at the appropriate moment smelt it) *Şuv.* 71, 12-16; the meaning must be something like 'making it completely amorphous'.

Tris. V. BDG-

D beđükle- Den. V. fr. **beđük;** 'to be, or become, big; to consider to be big', etc. Survives in much the same languages and with the same phonetic changes as **beđüklük**. **Xak.** xi **ol meni: beđükle:dl** 'addani kabir' 'he thought that I was big' **Kaş.** III 340 (**beđükler, beđükle:me:k**; the -d- is deliberate, see **beđüt-**); **Xwar.** xiii(?) (forty days after he was born) **beđükledi yüridi oynadı** 'he grew big, walked, and played' *Oğ.* 12.

D beđüklentür- Caus. f. of the Refl. f. of **beđükle-;** n.o.a.b. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud.** (it is called the moon (month) which shines) **1 ığaçıg kamsatıgı beđüklentürügl** 'in order to shake the bushes and trees and make them grow' *Wind.* 16-17.

Dis. BDL

VU butlu: 'a camel's nose peg'; pec. to **Kaş.** **Xak.** xi **butlu:** *xağış anfi'l-ba'ir* 'a camel's

nose peg' *Kaş. I 430: Oğuz(?) Kaş. II 16, 27 (tak-; the word is here translated *al-waz*, which has no appropriate meaning and is perhaps a scribal error for *al-xaşğ*).*

D *bo:dluğ* P.N./A. fr. 1 *bo:d*; usually with preceding Adj. 'having a (tall, short, etc.) stature'; if by itself, 'tall'. S.i.m.m.l.g. usually as *boyıl/boyulu*: *Türkü VIII altun bo:dlu:ğ* (mis-spelt *bođllğ*) *buğra:lık yara:ğay* 'the golden-bodied camel stud will flourish' *İrkB 5: Xak. XI III 121, 10 (bo:d); 138, 19 (1 s:n); 156, 23 (ta:l); n.m.c.: XIII(?) Tef. boy 'stature' 106: Çağ. xv ff. boyluğ/boyuluk* the Suffix -*lığ/-lik/-lğ/-lik* is an Adjectival and Possessive Suffix as in the phr. *sarw boyluğ sarw qāmat* 'with a figure like a poplar' *San. 142v. 23* (quotn.); *Xwar. XIV uzun bođluğ 'tall' Qutb 35; Nahc. 102, 6; orta bođluğ 'of medium height' do. 22, 15: Kıp. xv al-raculu'l-mu'tadih'l-qāma 'a man of medium height' orta bo:lı: (sic) Kav. 59, 17.*

D *butluğ* P.N./A. fr. 1 *bu:t*; 'having legs, thighs', etc. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII ff. Man. (if we have injured two-legged human beings or) tört butluğ tınlıgka* (four-footed animals' *Chuas. 81; a.o. M III 38, 12 (ii): Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. TT IX 85 (2 ağu): Bud. kamağ iki butluğ yalapuklar* 'all two-legged men' *USP. 102, 25-6: Xak. XI Kaş. I 126, 9 (adıri).*

Dis. V. BDL-

D *batıl* Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of *bat-*; irregular since *bat-* is Intrans. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man. toz toprakka batılıp* 'being submerged in the dust (Hend.)' *TT III 27.*

DF *bitil-* Pass. f. of *bitil-*; 'to be written'. Survives only(?) in SE *Türki pütül- BŞ. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A bitilmiş boldı* 'it was written' *M I 25, 4 and 7: Civ. bitildi USP. 118, 2: Xak. XI bitig bitildi: kutiba'l-kitāb* 'the book (etc.) was written' *Kaş. II 119 (bitilür, bitilme:k); bu: er süke: bitilge:n* 'this man's name is constantly being written (*yuktab*) in the army (register)' *I 521; o.o. II 139, 10; 160, 13: XIII(?) At. tar erse kēp erse bitildi rūzūp* 'your fortune (Pe. *rūzi*) whether it is straitened or comfortable has been written (in the book of fate)' *315; Tef. bitil-* 'to be written down' *105: Çağ. xv ff. bitil- (-di) yazıl- Vel. 136* (adding 'also in the same sense as *bit-*, of grass 'to grow out the ground', etc. (quotn.); in *San. 348r. 24 (s.v. yētil-* it is pointed out that this is an error arising fr. a misreading of *yētil-*); *bitil- nuwīsta şudan* 'to be written' *143v. 18* (quotn.); *Xwar. XIII (?) bitilmiş erdi klm* 'it was written that' *Oğ. 105-6: XIV ditto Qutb 34; MN 78.*

D 1 *bođul-(?bođol-)* Pass. f. of 1 *bođu-*; 'to be dyed, stained', etc. S.i.s.m.l., usually as *boyal-*. *Xak. XI KB* (when a fighting man sees the enemy, his face flushes) *karışsa bođulur kızıl ham yağız* 'when he enters the battle he is stained red (with blood) and brown (with dust)' *2384.*

VUD 2 *bođul-* Pass. f. of 2 *bođu-*; 'to be fastened, or attached to (something *Dat.*)', usually metaph. Pec. to Uyğ. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man. TT III 52 (il-): Bud. mepisine bođulmuş kişi men* 'I am a man attached to the pleasures (of this world)' *Hien-ts. 290-1; sansarka yeme ilinmez nirvanka yeme bođulmaz* 'he is neither involved in *samsāra* nor attached to *nirvāna*' *Šuv. 373, 14-15; o.o. do. 102, 19-20; Hien-ts. 2121, etc.*

D *batla-* Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 2 *bat*; the modern NW, SW verb *patla-* to burst, crack', etc. is a Den. V. fr. 1 *bat*, but does not seem to be an ancient word. *Xak. XI ol bō:znl: batla:dı: tacara'l-kirbās bi'l-tacir* 'he dressed the linen with the thick juice of pressed dates' *Kaş. III 291 (batlar:, batlama:k).*

D *bitle-* Den. V. fr. *bit*; 'to delouse'. S.i.s.m.l. w. minor phonetic changes. *Xak. XI er bit bitle:dı: talaba'l-raculu'l-qaml* 'the man hunted for lice' *Kaş. III 291 (bitler:, bitle:me:k); XIV Muh.(?) falā ra'sahu* 'he deloused his head' *Rif. 113* (only, spelt *biti:le:-*); *Kıp. XIII fallā min taṣfiyati'l-qaml bitle:- Hou. 42, 19: XIV bitle- falā İd. 28: ditto Tuh. 28b. 2.*

D *butla-* Hap. leg.(?); Den. V. fr. 1 *bu:t*. *Xak. XI it erig butla:dı: 'the dog bit ('adāda) the man's leg (sāq)';* also used when one man hits another on the leg *Kaş. III 291 (butla:r, butla:ma:k).*

Tris. V. BDL-

D *botu:la-* (?*boto:la-*) Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *botu:*; 'to give birth to a foal'. *Türkü VIII ff. ürüñ ingeni: botu:la:miş* 'his white she-camel had given birth to a foal' *İrkB 5.*

Dis. BDM

D *batım* Hap. leg.; N.S.A. fr. *bat-*. *Türkü VIII süpü:ğ batımı: karığ söküpen* 'forcing our way through snow as deep as (the length of) a lance' *IE 35; IIE 26-7.*

PUF *bitmül* one of several words for 'long pepper' going back ultimately to Sanskrit *pippala*, which survived almost unchanged in *bibil* (?*pipli*), q.v. There is an intermediate form *PU pitpti* in Uyğ. VIII ff. *Civ. H I 7, 15, 35, 159*, which is probably taken fr. some Iranian form of the word lying behind *Pe. pilpil* (Ar. *filfil*). There is another intermediate form *PU bitbül* (?*pitpül*). N.o.a.b.; cf. *murç. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. (PU) bitbül TT VII 22, 8; (PU) bitmül H II 28, 126: Xak. XI (PU) bitmül al-dār fulful* 'long pepper' *Kaş. I 481 (bā unvocalized).*

D *batma:n* Dev. N. fr. *bat-*; etymologically 'something which sinks' (i.e. in the scales); actually a unit of weight. In the early period it was used both for liquids and solids, and judging by the contexts in which it is used cannot have been very large, perhaps about 2 pounds avoirdupois. S.i.m.m.l.g. with a very

wide range of values; e.g. in SE Türki *Shaw* puts it at anything between 320 and 1280 lb., *BS* 57.3 kilos (about 113 lb.) and *Jarring* 573.44 kilos (about 1,130 lb.); in SC Uzb. Borovkov says that it varies from 72 to 396 lb.; while in SW Osm., Redhouse says, it varies fr. 5½ to 22 lb. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *yegirmî batman edğü bor* 'twenty batmans of good wine' *USp.* 71, 4; on *bés batman mên* 'fifteen batmans of flour' *do.* 76, 8; o.o. *do.* 91 (flour, meat, horse-hair); *II* 1 19 (meaning obscure): *Xak.* xi *batman al-manâ* 'a unit of weight (here prob. 2 lb.)'; hence one says *bir batman: et* 'a batman of meat' *Kağ.* I 444: xiv *Muh.*(?) *al-mam* ditto *batman Rif.* 187 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *batman waazn-i mi'ayyan* 'a unit of weight' in *Pe. mam* (between 40 and 84 lb.) *San.* 119v. 7: *Xwar.* xiv *batman* (three of barley) *Nahc.* 28, 11; (half of red gold) *do.* 97, 7: *Kip.* xiii *al-rafl* 'a unit of weight' (?about a lb.) *batman Hou.* 55, 15: xiv *batman* ditto *Id.* 33; *Bul.* 9, 12: xv ditto *Kav.* 22, 4; 39, 11; *Tuh.* 17a. 1.

Dis. BDN

D boğun Plur. or Collective f.(?) of **1 boğd**, cf. *eren*; lit. 'clans', in practice a semi-technical term for 'an organized tribal community, a people', in the sense of a community ruled by a particular ruler; hence, esp. in such phr. as *kara: boğun*, 'the common people' in antithesis to the supreme ruler, and the subordinate tribal or clan rulers, the *begs*. Very common in the early period but n.o.a.b. *Kağ.* mentions a form *boyun* as current in languages in which -d- had become -y-, but there is no record of the word in this sense, although it is common meaning 'neck'. **Türkü** viii **boğun** is perhaps the commonest word in the inscriptions; it occurs (1) by itself; (2) in the expression used by a ruler *boğunım* 'my people'; (3) preceded by an ethnic name, which may be either Turkish or foreign, e.g. **Türkü boğun** 'the Türkü people'; **Tavgaç boğun** 'the Chinese people' (practically equivalent to 'the Chinese Empire') *IS* 4, 5 etc.; **Soğdak boğun** 'the Sogdian people' *IE* 39; (2) and (3) both occur in **tokuz oğuz boğun kentü: boğunım erti**: 'the Tokkuz Oğuz people were by my own (subject) people' *IN* 4. The later meaning occurs in *kara: boğun* 'the common people' *IE* 41 and **Türkü kara: kamağ boğun** 'all the Türkü common people' *IE* 8-9, *IE* 8, and is even clearer in *IE* 6, *IE* 6 (üçün): viii ff. *Man. türk boğun TT* II 6, 10; **uluğ kiçig kamağ boğun** 'all the people great and small' *do.* 8, 65; **begke kara boğunka** *do.* 8, 69; *Yen. kara: boğun Mal.* 32, 6; a.o.o.: *Uyğ.* viii **boğun** in all usages is common in *Šu.*, e.g. **kentü: boğunım E** 2; **türkü boğun N** 8 and **kara: eğıl boğunıg** 'the common, ordinary people' *E* 2: viii ff. **Bud. ulus boğun** 'the people of the country' *PP* 3, 6; 30, 8; 62, 3; (my father the Xan) **boğun tılıga korkup** 'fearing what the people would say' *do.* 11, 1-2; **kamağ kara boğun TT** X 170; **yeti tümen yeti miğ boğunlar** '77,000 people'

TT VI 302; **kent tegreki boğunuğ boku-nuğ** 'the people (jingling) Hend.' in the neighbourhood of the town' *TT* X 51-2; a.o.o.: *Civ.* **el boğun** in *USp.* 14, 6; 17, 2 after lists of names (some the same) seems to mean 'people (resident in this district)'; a.o.o. of **boğun** in the sense of '(individual people)': *O. Kır.* ix ff. **altı: bağ boğun** 'the people of the Six Clans' *Mal.* 1, 2; 5, 2; a.o.o. of **boğun** 'people': *Xak.* (Çigil) xi **boğun al-ra'iya wa 'acamu'l-nās** 'the peasantry and common people' in *Çigil Kağ.* I 398; about 30 o.o. in ordinary *Xak.* quots., almost half with -d- for -ğ-; the commonest spellings are **boğun** and **boğun**; and the translations *al-qawm* 'tribe', *al-nās* 'people', and occasionally *al-aqawm* 'tribes' and *al-qabilā* 'tribe': **boyun al-qawm** in the language of those who make -ğ- -y- *Kağ.* III 169: **KB boğun** is very common, it sometimes means 'the people' as a community but more often 'people' as individuals, e.g. (the Prophet) **boğunda talası kişide keğl** 'most excellent of people and best of men' 34; **boğun tili** 'people's tongues' 194; **bayudı boğun** 'the people (the community) became rich' 291: xiii(?) *At.* **boğun talası** 257; **bir ança boğun** 'a few people' 123; 421 (ur-); *Tef.* **boğun** is common translating *al-qawm*, *al-ahl* 'the people', *al-ahzāb* 'groups of men', etc. 109 **bozun** ditto (once?) 110.

E boğun (*Tef.*) See **yoğun**.

D bütün Intrans. N./A.S. fr. **büt-**; usually 'complete, entire'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; unlike **büt-** hardly ever with -i- for -ü- but with some other phonetic changes (b-/p-; -d-/t-). See *Doerfer* II 719. *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Man.-A* (may all our bodies) **bütünün katağın turzun** 'stand complete and strong' *M* I 28, 26: **Bud. bütün yértinçü** 'the whole earth' *TT* X 251; **bütün etözi** 'his whole body' *do.* 293; *Suv.* 4, 20; a.o.o.: *Civ.* **tükel bütün** (spelt p-) 'perfect and complete' *TT* VIII L.8a.; **a:y teğri bütün** (*pötün*) 'the moon is full' *do.* 3; (big affairs are not cheerful and) **kiçig iş küdükler bütün ermez** 'small tasks are not carried out' (?) *TT* I 73; **bütün bérđl** 'he has delivered the full (amount of cotton cloth)' *USp.* 34, 17: *Xak.* xi **çın bütün kişi: al-amimul-naşih** 'a reliable and sincere person': **bütün al-şahih** 'genuine, complete', of anything; one says **bütün yarma: dirham şahih** 'a genuine (or undamaged?) silver coin' *Kağ.* I 398; a.o. I 224, 6 (ümlüğ): **KB bütün** is common; **bütün bol muğar** 'be assured of this' 19, a.o. 26 (amrul-)—**bolur ötrü işler bütün** 330—**çın bütün er** 868—o.o. 407, 763, 865, 1980, etc.: xiii(?) *At.* **bütün çın** 57; **bütün kılkı** 'his whole character' 341; *Tef.* **bütün** 'complete', etc. 113: xiv *Muh.* **al-şahih bütün/bütün Mel.** 55, 1; 83, 17; *Rif.* 152; 189; *Çağ.* xv ff. **bütün durst** 'complete, perfect', etc. *San.* 130v. 6 (quots.): **Kom.** xiv 'whole, complete' **bütün CCI, CCG; Gr.** 71 (quots.): **Kıp.** xiii **al-şahih mina'l-äfa wa amtālihā** 'complete (free) from defects and the like' (opposite to 'defective', **sinuk**) **bütün Hou.** 27, 1: **xiv bütün** (?misvocalized) *al-kāmil*

'perfect'; *bütün al-şahiḥ* *Id.* 28: Osm. xiv *bütün* 'complete' in a few texts *TTS III* 124; *IV* 140.

Dis. V. BDN-

DF *bitin*- Refl. f. of *bitl*-; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** xī *bitig bitindi*: 'the man pretended to write a book (document, etc. *al-kitāb*)'; also used when he applied himself to writing it by himself (*istabadda bi'l-kitāba*) without getting help from anyone else *Kaṣ. II* 140 (*bitinü:r*, *bitinme:k*); *bitig bitindi*: 'the book (etc.) was written (*hutiba*)', also *bitildi*: *II* 139, 7; 160, 13; *KB kitābka bitindi bu xakan atı* 'this Xakan's name was written in the Book (of Fate)' 115 (Vienna MS. *bitildi*): XIII(?) *Tef. bitin*- 'to be written' 105.

D *butan*- Refl. f. of *buta*- (*buti*-); survives only(?) in SW Osm. *budan*- '(of a tree) to be pruned; (of branches) to be cut off a tree'. **Xak.** xī *yığa:ç butandi*: *quṭi'at aḡṣānu 'l-şacara* 'the tree was pruned'; also used of a man who pretends to hit it (*yadribuḥa*) *Kaṣ. II* 141 (*butanu:r*, *butanma:k*): Osm. xviii *budan*- (by implication 'in *Rūmi*') *pīrāsta şudan bağ wa diraxt az şāx-i zāyid* 'of a vine or tree to be cleared of superfluous branches' *San.* 131r. 26.

Tris. BDN

D *boḡunluḡ* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *boḡun*. **Xak.** xī *boḡunluḡ bokunluḡ kişi*: *insān dū raḥt wa 'aşıra* 'a man belonging to a clan and tribe' *Kaṣ. I* 499 (spelt with -d- for -ḡ-; a jingling Hend.).

Tris. V. BDN-

D *bütünle*:- Den. V. fr. *bütün*; survives in SW Osm., but there meaning 'to complete, repair'. **Xak.** xī *ol sö:zö bütünle:di*: *fahāşa 'an ḥaḡiqatı'l-kalām* 'he investigated the truth of the statement' *Kaṣ. III* 341 (*bütünle:r*, *bütünle:me:k*).

Dis. BDR

badar (*padar*?) onomatopoeic for the sound of footsteps and the like. Survives only(?) in SW Osm., Tkm. *patır patır*, same meaning. Cf. English *patter*. **Xak.** xī *badar badar yügürdi*: *adā wa sumi'a li-'adwihi ḥafifa(n)* 'he ran and (the sound of) his footsteps was heard faintly' *Kaṣ. I* 360 (MS., in error, *yadar yadar*); a.o. *I* 349 (*çalk*).

F *patır* Sanskrit *pātra* 'a bowl', received through Sogdian *p'ttr*. N.o.a.b. Became a l.-w. in Mong. as *badır* (*Kow.* 1070); *badar* (*Haltod* 273) specifically for 'a monk's begging bowl'. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (the Buddha said, 'my good Ānanda') *patırımın* (PU) *sunçuḡumın kötürğil* 'take up my begging bowl and my (?)' *TT X* 124-5: Civ. *bir patır ayak bor bir patır ayak suv birle* 'one bowl of wine and one bowl of water' *H I* 16-17; *öz patır bile on iki patır küncit aldım* 'I have received twelve bowls of millet (measured) in my own bowl' *USp.* 27, 5-6.

PUF *butar* Hap. leg.; this is the first entry in the section headed -R and precedes *badar*; the first letter is undotted but must be *bā* and carries a *ḍamma*, the second has two faint dots and is unvocalized; this section is not free from scribal errors (see *badar*) and judging by the meaning, it is likely that *Kaṣ.* actually wrote *papur*. **Xak.** xī *butar tūṭu'l-bardi* 'the papyrus reed' *Kaṣ. I* 360.

S *bütrü*: See *bütürü*.

PUF *batrak* 'flag, banner, standard'. First occurs in Uyğ. as part of the panoply of demons in association with various l.-w.s of Sanskrit origin and probably itself a similar l.-w., possibly received through Sogdian. It has no obvious Turkish etymology, and its phonetic history is obscure. The Uyğ. alphabet is too ambiguous (b/p, d/d/t) to make its Uyğ. pronunciation certain; the second vowel was rounded but this is unparalleled elsewhere. The *Xak.* spelling was certainly *batrak*, the main entry preceding that of *buçḡak*; it was originally the same elsewhere, but some later user of the MS. added two dots below the *tā*, and this caused the spelling *bayrak* in the printed edition. By Çağ. the word had in fact become *bayrak* and this is the form in all modern SE, SC, NW, and SW languages in which the word survives; there must therefore have been, subsequent to *Xak.*, an evolution *batrak* > *badrak* > *baḍrak* > *bayrak*, the intermediate stages of which are lost. See *Doerfer II* 727, 824. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (the demons holding in their hands) *trzul* (PU) *batruk* 'tridents (Sanskrit *triśūla*) and flags' *U IV* 8, 9; *trzul* (PU) *batruk vjirliḡ toki-mak* 'tridents, flags, thunderbolt (*vajra*) maces' *do.* 8, 39-40; *trzul* (PU) *batruk çkir bindipal* 'tridents, flags, wheels (*cahra*), and lances (*bhindipāla*)' *do.* 20, 236-7: **Xak.** xī *batrak* 'a lance (*maṭraḍa*) with a piece of silk at its head which a champion uses as a badge (*yatasawwam*) on the day of battle' *Kaṣ. I* 465; *aḡdi: kızıl batrak* 'the red flag (*al-'alam*) was raised' *III* 183, 6; a.o. *II* 205, 2 (*taṭpıṣ*-): Çağ. xv ff. *bayrak* (spelt) '*alam-i küçik* 'a small flag'; also 'the winning-post' (*qaşabu'l-sabq*) in a race *San.* 128r. 6.

VUD *boḍrak* Hap. leg. in a rather well-preserved inscription. Mal. identifies this with a Çağ. word *botrak* (*P. de C.* 161, not in *San.*) 'scattered', but this is impossible since that word is der. fr. *botra*- which is not Turkish but a corruption of Mong. *bōte're* (*Kow.* 1231, *Haltod* 309). Perhaps der. fr. *l bo:ḡ*, but -rak is normally attached to Adjs. not Nouns. O. Kır. ix ff. (I have been parted) *biḡ boḍrak yuntım sizime*: 'you, my thousand sturdy(?) horses' *Mal.* 45, 8.

?F *bitrik* pec. to *Xak.*; no doubt the basic meaning is 'pistachio nut' and a l.-w. fr. some Iranian language, cf. *Pe. pistih*. **Xak.** xī *bitrik baḡu'l-mar'a* 'clitoris'. **Arğū.** xī *bitrik al-fustuq* 'pistachio nut' *Kaṣ. I* 476.

F *baḍram* 'merriment' and the like, hence 'a feast'. No doubt an Iranian l.-w., cf. Pe. *baḍrām* 'a delightful place' (*Steingass*). S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE as *bayram* (in NC Kir. *mayram*; Kzx. *méyram*) as the Turkish equivalent of Arabic *al-'id* 'a (Moslem) feast'. See *Doerfer* II 823. *Xak.* x1 *baḍram al-surūr wa'l-ḍahika bayna'l-qawm* 'general merriment and laughter', and the ground (*al-ard*) when it is covered with flowers and blossoms, is called *baḍram yé:r ard naziha* 'pleasant ground'; I do not know what its origin (*aṣluhu*) is because I have heard it from the lips of Persians (*al-furs*), but the Oğuz call 'the (Moslem) feast day' (*yawma'l-'id*) *bayram* that is 'a day of pleasant merriment'; the -ḍ- being changed to -y- as is their custom; it is a genuine word (*luḡa mahḍa*, i.e. pure Turkish?) in this sense *Kaš.* I 484; a.o. I 263, 11 (*avin-*): XIII(?) *Tef.* *bayram* 'religious feast' 89: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bayram al-'id San.* 128r. 7 (quotn.; also 'a kind of cotton fabric like 'Irāqī linen but finer' (quotn.); there is no other trace of this meaning): *Oğuz* x1 *bayram al-'id*; I reckon that it is an alteration of the popular word (*qawlu'l-nās*) *baḍram* meaning 'merriment and enjoyment'; the (Moslem) feast day is a day of merriment. The pagans do not have a feast day or consequently a word for it; if there was one, all the Turks would know it, but the only ones who know this (word in this sense) are those who have turned -ḍ- into -y- in their language *Kaš.* III 176: *Xwar.* xiv *bayram* 'the (Moslem) feast' *MN* 20, etc.

D *batruş* Hap. leg.?: presumably a Dev. N./A. fr. 1 *batur*-, but there is no obvious semantic connection. *Xak.* x1 *batruş su:v al-mā'n'l-kadīr* 'muddy water'; and also macaroni (*al-ṭīriya*) when it contains too much flour and too little water *Kaš.* I 459.

Dis. V. BDR-

D 1 *batur*- Caus. f. of *bat*-; lit. 'to cause to sink', with various extended meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?). *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Bud.* *erdemīn baturup* 'concealing their special virtues' *TT VI* 352; (the six male pipes of the Pan's pipes) *baturu umaz ülgüsīn* 'cannot lower their pitch' *Hien-t.* 133-4; (if the Master did not deign to return, should we mortals not all be) *sansarıḡ uzun tünde çomurmis batarmis (sic?)* 'submerged and sunk in the long night of *samsāra*? ' *do.* 301-4 (*batur*- lit. 'to allow oneself to sink'); a.o. *Suv.* 138, 1 (*ört-*): *Xak.* x1 ol *sō:zīn mendīn baturdī: katama minnī sīrrahu wa kalāmahu* 'he hid his secret and his statement from me'; and one says ol *anı: suvka: baturdī:* 'he ducked him (*maḡalahu*) in the water'; also used of anything that one puts into something liquid or soft, for example candied sugar (*al-fānīḡ*) into fruit juice *Kaš.* II 73 (*baturur, baturmak*); bu *kişī ol sō:z baturḡan* 'this man habitually conceals (*kītmān*) his statements' *I* 515, 19: *KB* (the gate keeper must watch the first light

drive away dark night at the gate and) *kapuḡda baturasa yarumis künüg* 'must let the bright sun sink at the gate' 2530: *Kom.* xiv 'to conceal' *batır- CCG*; *Gr.*: *Tkm.* xiv *batır-(caḡada; no doubt an error for) caḡara* 'to burrow, drive into a burrow', and the like *Id.* 33.

D 2 *ba:tur*- Hap. leg.; only quoted in a grammatical section as an example of a Dis. V. der. fr. a Mon. V.; Caus. f. of *ba:*- *Xak.* x1 ol *ko:yuḡ ba:turdī: arbaja'l-ḡanam* 'he had the sheep tied up' *Kaš.* III 192, 11.

D *bütür*- Caus. f. of *büt*-; with the same wide range of meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g. with the same phonetic variations as *büt*-. Cf. *bütür*-. *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Man.* *çaṣṣapatıḡ bütürti* (spelt *p-*) 'they carried out the commandment' *TT III* 138-9, 142; a.o. *do.* 144: *Bud.* *bütür*- 'to perform, carry out' is common, e.g. (whatever your command is) ol *yarlıḡnıñ bütürḡeli anuk tururbız* 'we stand ready to carry out that command' *UIV* 12, 104; o.o. *TT V* 20, 8 (*alp*); 22, 13 and 20; 24, 51; *VII* 40, 91 and 97; *VIII A.2* (*üze*): *UI* 34, 18; *III* 44, 4 (ii); *Hien-t.* 311 (*üksürüḡ*); *Suv.* 71, 20; 235, 10-12 (1 l.r.); 529, 22; 602, 12: *Civ.* *bütürüp bérurbız* 'we will pay in full' *USP.* 12, 10: *Xak.* x1 ot *ba:ṣıḡ bütürdī:* 'the medicament healed (*damala*) the wound'; and one says (ol) *anıḡ üze: alımın bütürdī:* 'he enforced (*abarra*) his contract and rejected (*barhana*) his plea and insisted (*alzama*) on (being paid) his debt in accordance with the contract'; also used of things other than debts *Kaš.* II 72 (*bütürür, bütürmek*): *KB* (a man must have knowledge) *keḡ bütürse işıḡ* 'if he is to carry out his work properly' 327; (I was bare-faced, God) *bütürdī sakal* 'made my beard grow' 1098; (give them food and drink and) *bütür oprakıḡ* 'give them proper clothing' 4527 (and see *bütürü*): *xiii(?) At.* *araḡ bulsaḡ oprak yalıḡnı bütür* 'if you find suitable clothing, clothe the naked' 330; *Tef.* *bütür*- 'to make (plant) grow' 105: *Xwar.* xiv *bütür*- 'to carry out, perform' *Quṭb* 34: *Kom.* xiv 'to complete, carry out' *bütür- CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* *xiii qadā'l-hāca* 'to perform a necessary task' (VU) *bütür*- *Hou.* 35, 12; *batta min batti'l-amr wa'l-ṣuḡl* 'to settle a matter, perform a task' *bütür*- (*sic*) *do.* 38, 11: xiv *bütür*- (*sic*) *cabara* 'to repair, put right' *Id.* 28; *qadā'l-ṣuḡl bütür*- *Bul.* 75v.: *Osm.* xiv and xv *bütür*- 'to produce; to perform; to satisfy (a need); to heal (a wound)' in several texts *TTS I* 111; *II* 157; *IV* 117.

D *batruş*- Hap. leg.; *Recip. f. of batur*-. *Xak.* x1 olar *ikkī: bīr bīriḡ suvka: batruşdī:* 'the two of them ducked (*maḡala*) one another in the water' *Kaš.* II 203 (*batruşur, batruşmak*).

D *bütürüş*- *Recip. f. of bütür*-. n.o.a.b. *Xak.* x1 olar *ikkī: bütürüşdī:* 'the two of them negotiated and argued about their mutual claims' (*taḡākamā wa tabarhanā mā'dda'ayā*) *Kaš.* II 203 (*bütürüşür, bütürüş-*

me:k): Osm. xiv *bütrig-* 'to settle one's accounts' (with someone, ile) in one text *TTS I 111*.

Tris. BDR

D *bütürü*: Ger. fr. *bütür-* used as an Adv.; 'completely', etc. N.o.a.b.; cf. *büte*: Uyğ. viii ff. 'Bud. *etözüm kögülim bütürü ögürüp sevinip* 'my body and mind were completely delighted (Hend.)' *Hüen-ts.* 296-7; *Xak.* xi *KB bütürü* 'thoroughly, completely' is fairly common, e.g. (the sun raised its head, and disclosed its face again) *ajun bütürü tuttu ürüg kuş öpl* 'the world completely assumed the colour of a white bird' 5826; o.o. 71, 193, 3949, 4420, 4961; there is also a Comparative f. *ayıtı bu hâcib sözün yétrürek tileki ne ermiş takı bütürük* 'the Chancellor questioned him about his statement most searchingly (asking) more fully what his wishes were' 507.

PUD *buturğak* Dev. N. in *-ğak* (connoting habitual action); there is no verb *butur-* and this would be much more easily explained as *tuturğak* der. fr. *tutur-* but *R IV* 1857 records a NC Tara word *buturğak* 'a tree which has split and is bound round to save it from collapse', so the form may be correct although Radloff's Tara entries are rather suspect. *Xak.* xi *buturğak* 'a thorn tree (*şavh*) shaped like a pistachio tree (*al-fustuq*), which has thorns (*ma'âliq*) which catch the clothing, etc. *Kaş.* I 502.

(PU)D *budursin* 'quail, Coturnyx'; as such Hap. leg., but obviously connected with the later words for 'quail' assembled below. *Kaş.* does not contemplate the existence of Turkish words containing six consonants and a long vowel, and it is possible that the original form was **baldursin*, which links with the later forms and perhaps explains the intervocalic *-d-*, very rare in *Xak.*; *-sin* is a very rare Suff. but may have the same relation to *-çin*, which occurs as a Suff. of other names of birds, as *-sil* to *-çil*. The later form survives in SW Az. *bıldırçin*; Osm. *bıldırçin*, but all other modern languages use some form of Mong. *büdiine* (Kov. 1230, *Haltdot* 312). *Xak.* xi 'budursin *al-salwâ* 'quail' *Kaş.* I 513 (verse) (çaklin-); translated *al-summâni* 'quail': (Çağ. xv ff. *kerek* (spelt; otherwise unknown) 'a bird smaller than a grey partridge', called *salwâ* in Ar. and *bıldırçin* in Turkish *San.* 300r. 28; n.m.e. (the latter by implication not Çağ.); *Tkm.* (?) xiii *al-summâni* (VU) *bıldırçin*: Hou. 10, 9: xiv *bıldırçin al-summâni* in *Tkm.*; Kip. *buyurçin* (-c-) *İd.* 36; *al-summân VU bıldırçin Bul.* 11, 13 (only second -u- marked): xv (*al-summân bedene Kav.* 62, 13; *Tuh.* 19a. 12) the latter adds *Tkm. buyurçun* (mis-spelt *buyurçuk*).

Tris. V. BDR-

D *butarla-*: perhaps Den. V. fr. the Aor. f. of *buta-* (buti-); the meaning is clearly 'to tear to pieces'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. *antak terkin butarlayu* (üzze, etc., see *üz-*) 'thus

quickly tearing to pieces (tearing, cutting, and tearing to strips his clothes)' *M I* 7, 15: Uyğ. viii ff. Man. (like a calf, which when reborn as a lion) [gap] *tütretr butarlayur* 'terrifies and tears to pieces (oxen)' *M I* 18, 4 (ii): Bud. *tikli bürde ulatı yavız tınlıklar butarlayur tartıp* 'evil creatures, foxes, wolves, etc., tear to pieces and drag' *U III* 79, 1-3 (i).

Dis. BDS

D *batsık* Dev. N. fr. *bat-*; used only with preceding 1 *kün* for '(sun)set'. N.o.a.b. The final *-k* became *-ğ* in *Xak.*, and there is some evidence that this sound change of *-sık* was fairly common (see *Brockelmann*, para. 109). *Türkü* viii *kırığaru: kün batsıkı:pa*: 'westwards towards the sunset' *I S* 2, *II N* 2; *kurya: batsıkda:ki*: Soğd 'Sogdiana in the west' (and other countries) *I N* 12: Uyğ. ix (my fame reached) *kün tuğsuk(k)a: bat-sık(k)a*: *Suci* 4: viii ff. Man. *A kün batsıkıgaru M III* 9, 3 (ii); *kün batsıkın do.* 4 (ii): Chr. *öptün kün tuğsuk kedin kün batsıkıga tegl M III* 48, 1 (v): *Xak.* xi *kün batsığ al-ğarb* 'west' *Kaş.* I 463.

D *boğsuz* Hap. leg. ?; Priv. N./A. fr. 1 *boğd*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (the evil beings) *boğsuz köligesiz barırlar* 'walk about without tangible form and casting no shadow' *TT VI* 99.

Dis. V. BDS-

D *bütse-*: Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of *büt-*. *Xak.* xi *ba:ş bütse:di: qaruba'l-curh mina'l-indimâl* 'the wound came near to being healed' *Kaş.* III 283 (*bütse:r*, *bütse:me:k*).

Dis. V. BDŞ-

D *bitiş-*: Co-op. f. of *biti-*:; n.o.a.b. See also *bütüş-*. *Xak.* xi ol *mapa: bitig bitışdi*: 'he helped me to write (*fi kibba*) the book (letter, etc.)'; also for competing *Kaş.* II 88 (*bitişür*, *bitişme:k*).

VUD *buğuş-*: Hap. leg.; unvocalized but obviously the Co-op. f. of *buğd-* with the particular connotation of 'to be completely split by the cold'. *Xak.* xi *buğuşdi: ne:ğ infa-ra-ca'l-şay' wa tağ'asa ka'l-riclayn idâ tafahhacâ* 'the thing was split and (the parts) separated like the legs when they are straddled' *Kaş.* II 93 (*buğuşur*, *buğuşma:k*).

D *bödüş-*: Co-op. f. of *bödü-* (*bödi-*); survives only(?) in NW xix Kaz. *biylş-* 'to dance together' *R IV* 1790. *Xak.* xi oğlan *bödüşdi: tabârâ'l-şibyan fi'l-zafn wa'l-rağş* 'the boys competed with one another in dancing (Hend.)' *Kaş.* II 93 (*bödüşür*, *bödüşme:k*).

D *bütüş-*: Recip. f. of *büt-*; survives at any rate in SW Osm., *Tkm. bitiş-* 'to be contiguous to one another, to join, adhere'. In the MS. of *Kaş.* the Perf. is unvocalized and the other two forms vocalized *bitiş-*, ? in a later hand, but the word must have been *bütüş-* in *Xak.* *Xak.* xi ola: ikki: *bütüşti:ler*

aqarra kull wāḥid minlumā mā'dda'ā 'alayhi sāhibuhu 'each of them admitted the other's claim on him' *Kaş. II* 88 (bütüşür; bütüşme:k).

Dis. BDZ

bediz 'ornamentation', perhaps specifically 'painted ornamentation'. N.o.a.b., but a First Period I-w. in Mong. as **beder** 'marks, stains', etc. (*Kow.* 1113, *Halted* 282). **Türkü VIII** (in the account of the erection of Kül Tegin's tomb) *I S* 12 (urtur-); *I N* 13 (ét-); o.o. *I NW*; *II N* 14; *II SW*; *Ix.* 24 (bedzet-); VIII ff. ((I am a *maral* deer) **bediz** *tiz üze*: **ünü:pen** (I roar) *Irkb* 60; the word is clearly out of place here and prob. an error for **bedük**, 'rising on my great legs', the scribe's eye having caught the next word): *Yen. bedizlin üçün* 'for their ornamentation' *Mal.* 32, 10: *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. (they have made a model of the heavens) **kim yétli grahlar kizleyü umaz bedizin** 'in order that the seven planets (Sanskrit *graha*) may not hide their representations(?)' (they have made a time keeping device) *Hüen-ts.* 130-1: **Xak.** XI *Kaş.* I 436 (burxan): *KB tanuk ol sağa barça şüurat bediz* 'all forms and adornments(?) are a witness to Thee' 20; **bu törlüç çeçek yerde munça bediz** 'these various flowers are so many adornments on the ground' 96; (He created the blue firmament and raised it on high) **kün ay birle yulduz bezedi bediz** 'and adorned it with the sun, moon, and stars' 3724; a.o. 1524: XIV Muh.(?) *al-naş* 'picture, painting', etc. **bediziz(?)**, *Rif.* 189 (*bedir*); *Mel.* 83, 14 has **başış**.

Dis. V. BDZ-

D bedze-: Hap. leg. in a very dubious text, but no doubt Den. V. fr. **bediz** and the original form of **beze-**, q.v. **Türkü VIII bedzemiş** 'adorned' (the tomb) *Ixe Asxete a.* 2; c. 3 (*ITY* II 121); the reading *bedzemiş* in a. 3 is improbable.

D bedzet-: Caus. f. of **bedze-**. N.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII** (I obtained a decorator from the Emperor [of China]) **bedzet(t)im** 'and ordered him to ornament (the tomb)' *I S* 11; (I, Yoluğ Tegin, stayed here for a month and four days and) **biti:dim bedzet(t)im** 'wrote (the inscription) and had (the tomb) ornamented' *II SW*; (various people held a funeral feast (see *yoğlat-*) and) **bedizin bedzet(t)i**: 'had (the tomb) ornamented' *Ix.* 24: *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. (let him make a picture of me four feet high and wide and) **iki eligimde bügde baltu tuta bedizetziin** (*sic*) 'let him paint me holding a dagger and an axe in my two hands' *Surv.* 544, 6-7.

Tris. BDZ

D bedizçi: N.Ag. fr. **bediz**; 'painter, decorator'. N.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII [Tavğa]ç kağanta**: **bedizçi**: **kelürtim** 'I obtained a decorator from the Emperor of China' *I S*

11; o.o. *I S* 12 (içreki); *I NE* (élteber); *II N* 14: *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. (in a colophon) **Koçođa bedizçi** (PU) **El-toz** 'El-toz(?) the illuminator in Koço' *U II* 20, 1 (i): *Civ.* (in a list of names) **bedizçi** *Usp.* 61, 18: **Xak.** XI *KB* (in a list of craftsmen) **bedizçi** 4458.

D bedizlig P.N./A. fr. **bediz**; 'painted, ornamented'. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI **bedizlig ev bayt muzaxraf** 'a house painted (with frescoes?)' *Kaş.* I 507: *KB ediz kég bedizlig sarâyü kalıp* 'your high, spacious, painted (?frescoed) palace remains' (but you lie in the grave) 1419; a.o. 1524.

Tris. V. BDZ-

D bedizle-: Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **bediz**; 'to ornament, adorn (metaph.)?'. Cf. **bedze-**: **Türkü VIII ff. Irkb** 28 (uyur).

Mon. BĞ

D I ba:ğ Conc. N. fr. **ba:-**; 'bond, tie, belt', and the like; also 'something tied or fastened together, bundle, bale', etc. In early political terminology **ba:ğ** also seems to mean 'a confederation', that is a number of clans united by contractual arrangements, as opposed to **bo:d** 'clan', a number of families united by ties of blood, and **bođun** 'a group of such clans'. S.i.a.m.l.g. as **bağ**, **baw**, **bo**, etc. See also **bo:ğ**. See *Dörfer* II 705. **Türkü VIII ff.** *Yen. bağım bodunimka: adritim* 'I have been parted (by death) from my confederation and people' *Mal.* 27, 7; a.o. 38, 4 (dubious): *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A kamağ yeklere bağı bolzun* 'may it become a bond to bind all the demons' *M I* 15, 19-20; o.o. *M III* 12, 18 (i): Bud. **alku tñihğların bağlarındın özğürdaçı** 'the saviour of all mortals from their bonds' *U II* 58, 5 (ii); **bağ çuğ** 'bonds and wrappings' *Surv.* 165, 20-1; a.o. *TT V* 26, 116 (**boğuz**); 24, 78 (**çgrik**); *VI* 110, etc. (**buka:ğun**); *VII A* 35: *Civ.* in astronomical terminology **bağ** is one of the 'units' in the cycle of sixty *TT VII* 1, 2 and 72; 6, 2 and 5; **yüz iki bağ bözni** '102 bales of cloth' *Usp.* 13, 5; o.o. *do.* 20, 3; 91, 10 (2 ot); *TT I* 9 (yulun-): *O. Kir.* IX ff. **altı: bağ** 'the six confederations' was a political unit in Tuva in the O. Kir. period, usually described as **altı: bağ bođun** *Mal.* 1, 2; 5, 2; 24, 5; 49, 4 (see also I. R. Kyzlasov, 'Novaya datirovka yeniseiskoi pis'mennosti', *Sovetskaya arheologiya*, 1960) 3; **Xak.** XI **ba:ğ** any 'bundle' (*huzma*) of firewood or anything else; hence one says **otup ba:ğı**: 'a bundle of firewood' *Kaş. III* 152; o.o. *I* 409, 6; *II* 21, 19 (çig-): *KB munuğ bağı mundağ* 'the connection between these things is like this' 727: *xiii(?) Tef.* **bağ** 'bond; dog's lead', etc. 87: *xiv Muh.* **al-işāba** 'turban' **ba:ş ba:ğı**; *al-niqāh* 'veil' **yüz ba:ğı**; (*Rif.* adds *şidādū'l-sadr* '(a woman's) breast binder' **tō:ş ba:ğı**) *Mel.* 53, 6; *Rif.* 150; a.o. 67, 7; 167 (bél): **Çağ.** xv ff. **bağ band wa ristiñ** 'bond, fastening, cord' *San.* 125r. 16 (quott.): **Xvar.** XIII **ton bağı** 'belt': *'Ali* 21: *xiii(?) Oğ.* 33 (altunluğ): **xiv bağ** 'bonds' *Qutb* 23; a.o. *do.* 44 (çu:ğ): **Kom.** XIV

bav 'chain, fetter' CCG; Gr.: Kip. xiv ba:ğ al-ribāt 'fastening' *Id.* 33: xv al-ʿuqda 'a bundle', for example a bale of silk or the like ba:ğ Kav. 39, 3.

F 2 ba:ğ the Persian word *bāğ* 'garden' was a very early l.-w. in Turkish, primarily for 'vineyard', for which there is no native Turkish word. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, usually in its Pe. meaning. Uyğ. viii ff. ba:ğ borluk 'vineyard' (Hend.) TT IV 10, 6: (xiv) Civ. bağrı edlep 'cultivating the vineyard' USp. 22, 41: xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. 'vineyard' ba:ğ borluk *Liğeti* 137; RIV 1127: Xak. xi ba:ğ al-karm 'vine' Kaş. III 152; ba:ğka: kır udxul fi'l-karm 'go into the vine(yard)' III 212, 1: KB yér suv bağım 'my landed property and vineyards' (or gardens?) 2278: xiii(?) Tef. ba:ğ 'garden' 87: Kom. xiv 'vineyard' ba:ğ CCI; Gr.: Kom. xiv (after 1 ba:ğ) and ba:ğ al-bustān 'garden' borrowed from Pe. *Id.* 33.

(D) bo:ğ 'bundle' and the like; presumably a Sec. f. of 1 ba:ğ; the word also occurs in Pe., but seems there to be a Turkish l.-w.; for the difference between the two words see boğla:-. N.o.a.b. See Doerfer II 789. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. (a donkey is hired) tokuz otuz boğ (text in error *tok*) bözke 'for (a rent of) 29 bales of cloth' USp. 3, 4-5: Xak. xi bo:ğ 'aybatu'l-matā' wa rizmatuhu 'a bale or bundle of merchandise' Kaş. III 127; o.o. II 341, 13 (boğlat-) and ?II 133, 1 (çığıl-) Osm. xiv boğ 'bundle' in one text TTS IV 117.

S buğ See 2 bu:.

1 bo:k (sic) (1) 'green mould'; (2) 'excrement, dung'. S.i.a.m.l.g. in the second meaning, in the first only(?) in NE Koib., Sag. poğ RIV 1265. The secondary meaning 'metallic slag' also occurs. Cf. 1 ark. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. (a virtuous man is as good as the Buddhas) buyansız kişi bok bakır birle tüz ol 'a man without merit is no more use than copper slag' TT VII 42, 2: Xak. xi bo:k 'the green mould (al-xudra) which forms on bread when it turns musty owing to age or putridity', also of other things Kaş. III 129: xiv Muh. al-ğā'it 'excrement' bo:k Mel. 48, 1; Rif. 142: Öğüz xi bo:k al-ğā'it Kaş. III 129: Kom. xiv 'dung' bok CCG; Gr.: Kip. xiii al-ʿaḍira 'human excrement' bok Hou. 21, 19: xiv bok al-xur 'excrement' *Id.* 34: xv ʿaḍira bok Tuh. 25a. 6.

VU 2 bo:k Hap. leg.; an onomatopoeic. The only modern trace seems to be in NE Khak. poxla- (of the heart) 'to beat'. Xak. xi (after 1 bo:k), and one says ka:ğun bo:k yérke: tüşdi: 'the melon fell to the ground with this sound' (al-sawt); and one says of anything hollow that falls to the ground and bursts bo:k ettl; it is an onomatopoeic (*hikāya*) for the sound Kaş. III 129.

Mon. V. BĞ-

bak- 'to look at (someone or something Dat.)', with some extended meanings like 'to look after (someone); to look to, obey (someone)'.

S.i.a.m.l.g. Xak. xi ol mapā: bakdı: nazara ilayya 'he looked at me' Kaş. II 16 (bakar, bakmak); 16 o.o.: KB bak- is common, e.g. öz öziye bakıp 'looking at itself' 81; (the planet Venus) seve baktı erse 'if she looks lovingly (at you)' 135; o.o. 195, 255, etc.; xiii(?) At. bakiğı okiğı asıg alsu tēp 'saying "let him look and read and draw advantage from it"' 78; baka körğil 'look and see' 99; Tef. bak- 'to look (at something Dat.)' 89: xiv Muh. nazara bak- Mel. 7, 18; 31, 15; Rif. 79, 116; al-tatallu 'to look towards, stare at' bakmak 34, 8; 119: Çağ. xv ff. bak- (-mayın, etc.) bah- Vel. 131; bak- nigāh hardan 'to look (at)' San. 125v. 13 (quotns.): Xwar. xiii bak- 'to look, glance (at something Dat.)' Ali 31: xiv ditto Qutb 27, MN 108, etc., Nahc. 284, 17 (alart-): Kom. xiv bak-/bax- 'to look, look at, look after' CCI, CCG; Gr. 49 (quotns.): Kip. xiii lahaḡa 'to glance at' bak-; intazara baka: tur- Hou. 36, 17; tatalla'a min tatallu 'alā cihā 'to look towards' bak- do. 42, 2: xiv bak- nazara *Id.* 34; tatalla'a wa talla'a wa nazara bak- Bul. 39r.: xv bak- nazara aw tatalla'a bak- Kav. 9, 12; a.o. 31, 11; basara 'to see, perceive' bak- Tuh. 8b. 2; ra'ā 'to see' bak- do. 17a. 12; nazara bak- do. 37b. 5: Osm. xiv TTS II 24 (alart-).

boğ- 'to strangle, choke (someone Acc.)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes (b-/p-; oğ-/j-o-/-u-). Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. boğmak bolsar 'if a man has a choking fit' H I 184: Xak. xi ol erni: boğdı: 'he strangled (xanaqa) the man' (etc.) Kaş. II 14 (boğar, boğmak); I 85 (2 uya:) and three o.o.: KB yarağsızı boğdı elğide urup 'he strangled the useless ones, seizing them with his hands' 437: Çağ. xv ff. boğ- xafa hardan wa gulı-rā tang fusurdan 'to strangle, to squeeze the throat' San. 135v. 20 (quotns.): Kip. xiii xanaqa boğ- Hou. 35, 17: xiv bo:- xanaqa *Id.* 28; boğdı: xanaqa; wa luwa 'alam, wa taraqqāqa bā'uhu idā kāna 'alam 'to strangle', and boğdı: with -u- means 'flag, sign, landmark' (?) *Id.* 33 (there is no other trace of boğdı: in any such sense): xv boğ- xanaqa Kav. 10, 6; 76, 14; ditto bo:-; Tkm. boğ- Tuh. 15a. 3.

bok- 'to cross (the legs)'. Survives in NE Leb. puğ- RIV 1361; Tel. pōk- do. 1264; SE Tar. boğ- do. 1647. Cf. bağda:-. Xak. xi ol ada:kın bokdı: 'he drew in (damma) his legs towards himself after they had been stretched out' Kaş. II 16 (bokar, bokmak): KB (do not hurry over anything) serin öz boka 'sit) crossing your legs and be patient' 1310.

Dis. BĞA

baka: by itself 'frog'; also 'tortoise' if preceded by words meaning 'horn, stone', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes in both meanings. See kurbaka: Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. müyüz baka: (horn) 'tortoise' U II 35, 21: Xak. xi baka: al-difda 'frog'; hence 'the tortoise' (al-salḡafā, sic) is called mü-ñüz baka: Kaş. III 226: Çağ. xv ff. baka and

baka çanak *lâh puşt* 'tortoise', also called **taş baka/taş bakka** ('stone frog'), in Ar. PU *katf* (or *kaşf*, unlike any known Ar. word for 'tortoise') *San.* 126r. 18; **taş bakka** *sang puşt* 'tortoise', also called **baka/baka çanak** in Ar. (as above) *do.* 157r. 10; **Xwar.** XIV **baka** 'frog' *Qutb* 27; **Kip.** XIII (*al-difda*) **kurbaga**; *al-sulahfâ* (VU) **kabırçaklı: bağa: ya'ni difda** 'dat' 'ilba (mis-spelt 'âyî-a) that is 'a frog with a box' *Hou.* 7, 5; XIV **kabırçaklı: bağa: al-sulahfâ** *Id.* 68; ditto (but **kabırçaklı:**) *ma'nahu difda* 'dat qubha meaning 'a frog with a dome' *Bul.* 5, 2; XV *alahfâ kabarcaklı bağa* *Tuh.* 19a. 9; **kabarcaklı (sic) bağa** 39b. 3; *difda* **bağa** *do.* 23b. 7; **Osm.** XVIII (after Çağ. entry) and in *Rümi kablu baka* and (PU) **tos baka** *San.* 126r. 18 (the latter Hap. leg.).

D baku: (**bakku:**) Dev. N. in -ğur; with the -ğ- assimilated, fr. **bak-**; lit. 'a look-out'. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI **baku:** *al-quff* 'a hill, high ground' *Kaş.* III 226; (after **soku:**) 'just as the word **baku:** *al-quff* was abbreviated, it originally had -kk- (*al-qaf muşaddad*)' *do.* 26; (the wolf) **baku:** *ağdu:* 'climbed the hill (to escape me)' III 219, 17.

PUF 1 buğa: Hap. leg.; a Sanskrit l.-w., perhaps *pūga* 'betel-nut'. **Xak.** XI **buğa:** a drug (*daṇḍā*) imported from India one says **sa:riğ buğa:** 'yellow (*aşfar*) buğa:' and **bo:z buğa:** 'reddish (*aşhab*) buğa:' *Kaş.* III 224.

S 2 buğa: See **buka:**.

buka: 'bull'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes (b/p; k/g). Some NW Tat. dialects and SW. Osm. only, have -o- for -u-; see *Sheherbakh*, p. 99. Cf. **u:d, öküz, siğir**. Not to be confused with the Mong. word *buğu* 'stag' (*Haenisch* 21, *Kov.* 1160) which occurs as a l.-w. in the *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.*; **Xwar.** XIII (?) *Oğ.* 29, etc.; Çağ. *Vel.* 153; *San.* 136v. 9, and survives in SE Türkic and NC Kir., Kzx. See *Doerfler* II 752. **Türkü VIII T 5 (ırak):** *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. **bukası aşnu üñüp** 'his bull came out first and . . . ' *PP* 65, 3; Civ. *U/Sp.* 68, 3 (eçkü): **Xak.** XI **buka:** *fahlu'l-buqara* 'bull' *Kaş.* III 226; a.o. *al-tawr* 'bull' II 79, 21 (*mügre-*): **KB** *boyun yal bedüt-tün buka teg kılıp* 'you have made your neck and the back of your neck bigger like a bull's' 580r; Çağ. xv ff. **buğa gâw wa gâw-miş** 'bull; buffalo' (also a Proper Name) *San.* 136r. 24; **buka** the same as **buğa** *do.* 137r. 4; **Kom.** XIV 'bull' **boğa CCI**; Gr.: **Kip.** XIII 'cattle' in general *siğir*; *al-tawr öküz*) *al-iclu'l-sabbu'l-mursadu'l-qufaz* 'a sturdy bull calf which is ready to breed' *buğa* *Hou.* 14, 19; XIV **buğa:** *al-fahlu'l-muddakir l'l-* (VU) *dirâh* 'a male animal' (?) and any male animal (*fahh*) is called this, the Turks and Persians say **bağa:** (*sic*?), its origin is the Ar. word *bağğā* 'lustful', but its (form) is incorrect (*al-ma'būn* *Id.* 33; 'bullock' *öküz*) *al-tawru'l-rayn* 'an entire bull' **buğa:**, used specifically in this sense and also (more generally) for the best (*al-cayyid*) of anything *Bul.* 7, 8; xv

al-tawr (*öküz* and) **buğa:** *Kav.* 62, 2; *tawr buğa* (and *öküz*) *Tuh.* 11a. 2; **Ala Buğa** Proper Name *do.* 41b. 7.

Dis. BĞC

VU **bukaç/bukaç:** n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI **bukaç** *al-tawr awi'l-qidr min xazaf* 'a jar or cooking pot of clay'; one says **eşiç bukaç qidr wa tawr** as a Hend. (*'alâ'l-ithâ*) *Kaş.* I 357; (**bukaç** art the name of a mountain pass (*'aqaba*)) **bukaç:** *al-tawr wa'l-qidr*; one says **eşiç bukaç:** I 411; XIV *Muh.* (?) (among blacksmith's implements) *kür* 'a blacksmith's furnace' **bakaç:** (*sic*) *Rif.* 160 (only).

F bakçan 'silent meditation'; n.o.a.b. L.-w. fr. the synonymous Chinese plr. *mo ch'an* 'silent meditation' (*Giles* 8,021 348; Ancient Chinese *m(b)hak ts'an*). *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. (then the venerable *arhat* Śāriputra in that monastery) **bakçan bolur erdi** 'was (sunk in) silent meditation' U III 88, 17; a.o. *do.* 89, 2.

Tris. BĞC

D baka:çuk Hap. leg.; Dim. f. of **baka:**; lit. 'little frog', for a parallel animal simile cf. Latin *musculus* 'little mouse'. Cf. **siğçanak**. **Xak.** XI **baka:çuk taşğir baka:** *wa huwa farışatu'l-dirâ* 'Dim. f. of **baka:**; the muscle of the forearm' (*sic* but ?'biceps') *Kaş.* III 226.

Dis. BĞD

buğdı: See **boğ** NW.

D bokdam Hap. leg.; N./A.S. in -dam (connoting resemblance) fr. **I bok:**; 'mould-like'. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. (your old name has been changed and has become new) **bokdam atıp** 'your mouldy reputation' (has been changed, etc.) *TT I* 118.

D bağdaş Dev. N./A. in -ş (connoting reciprocity) fr. **bağda-**; survives in SW Osm. **Xak.** XI **KB bağdaş ilme** 'do not sit cross-legged' (at a feast) 4114; **Kip.** XV *cağā* 'to sit cross-legged' **bağdaş olıtır-** *Tuh.* 12a. 10.

buğday: 'wheat'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. (a statue of Buddha) **buğday evinince** 'the size of a grain of wheat' *Pfahl.* 6, 6; Civ. **livi aşı buğday tétir** 'the (appropriate) offering (l.-w.) of food to it is said to be wheat' *TT VII* 14, 39; **Xak.** XI **buğday: al-hinta** 'wheat' (prov.); the people of Barsğān cannot pronounce **buğday** and call it **buğday** and this word is (used) to test anyone who says 'I am not one of them' *Kaş.* III 240; and 7 o.o.: **KB** (in the list of the signs of the zodiac) **buğday başı** 'the ear of wheat', the Ar. name of Virgo 140: XIII(?) *Tef.* **buğday** 'wheat' 106 (*boğday*); XIV *Msh.* *al-hinta buğday* *Mel.* 6, 13; 65, 14; 77, 13; 79, 6; *Rif.* 77, 165, 181, 183; Çağ. xv ff. **buğday gandum** 'wheat'; also used for *bure-i simbula* 'Virgo' *San.* 136r. 29; **Xwar.** XIV **buğday** 'wheat' *Qutb* 37; 'a fruit (on the tree of the knowledge of good and evil)' *Nahc.* 281, 6; **Kom.** XIV 'wheat' **boğday/buğday/boday**

CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kip. XIII *al-hinṭa buḍay* also called *buḡday Hou.* 12, 15; XIV Tkm. *buḡday al-qamh* 'wheat'; Kip. *buyday*; and to describe a man with a brown complexion (*asmar*) they say *buḡday emlū*: (see *epilg*) . . . and (in Kip.) *buḡday* is not used except in this phr. *Id.* 33; *al-qamh buḡday Bul.* 6, 15; *al-qamhiya* 'wheaten food' *buḡday aṣ do.* 8, 2; XV *al-qamh buḡday Kav.* 63, 12; *qamh buḡay*; Tkm. *buḡday Tuh.* 29a. 3: Osm. XIV ff. *buḡday* 'wheat' is noted fr. XIV onwards; a Sec. f. *buḡda* is noted in XIV and XV and *buḡday epilū* fr. XIV to XVIII TTS I 119; II 173; III 114; IV 128.

D *boxta:y* Hap. leg.; Den. N. fr. *bo:ğ*. The sound change -ğt- > -xt- also occurs in *ağtar-*. The Suff. -*tay*-, which has no relation to the Mong. P.N./A. suffix -*tay/-tey* (*Studies*, p. 202), is very rare, and its significance is obscure, cf. *turumtay*; as *Kaṣ.* gives practically the same translation for *bo:ğ* and this word, it cannot have much content. *Xak.* XI *boxta:y* 'aybatu'l-tiyāb 'a bale of clothing': VU *boxto:y* alternative form (*luḡa fihī*) *Kaṣ.* III 239.

Dis. V. BĞD-

D *bakit-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *bak-*; cf. *bakur-*. The modern Caus. f. *baktur-* does not seem to be noted earlier than (*Xak.*) XIV *Muh. amara bi'l-ta'ammul* 'to order to contemplate' *bakdur-*, *Mel.* 41, 5, where *Rif.* 131 has *bakur-* *Xak.* XI *ol anı: evdin bakitti: aṣla'ahu wa amarahu an yuḥṣir* 'words omitted' 'he showed him and told him to look <at the house>'; also used for anyone who urges someone to look towards a place (*yanṣur ila maraḍi*) *Kaṣ.* II 308 (*bakitur*; *bakitma:k*).

D *buka:t-* (*buka:d-*) Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. *bukas*. *Xak.* XI *buza:ḡu bukatti: (sic) ṣāra'l-'iel faḥl li'l-baqara wa 'udda min cumlati'l-fuḥl* 'the calf became a bull and was reckoned among the bulls'; originally *buka:d-ti: Kaṣ.* II 308 (*buka:tur*; *bukatma:k*, *sic*).

D *baḡda:-* 'to trip (someone *Acc.*)'; Den. V. fr. I *ba:ğ* with a different meaning fr. *baḡla:-*. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *baḡda-* 'to cross the legs, sit cross-legged'; cf. *baḡdaṣ*. *Xak.* XI *ol anıḡ ada:kın baḡda:di ṣaḡzaba riclahu fi'l-ṣira'* 'he tripped his leg while wrestling' *Kaṣ.* III 276 (*baḡdar*; *baḡda:ma:k*); a.o. II 364, 14: *ol anıḡ ada:kın baḡda:di*: same translation; a metathesized (*alā qalb*) form of *baḡda:-* III 288 (*baḡdar*; *baḡda:ma:k*).

D *baḡdat-* Caus. f. of *baḡda:-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak.* XI *ol anıḡ ada:kın baḡdatti:* 'he ordered (someone) to trip (*bi-ṣaḡzaba*) his leg while wrestling' *Kaṣ.* II 327 (*baḡdatur*; *baḡdatma:k*).

D *boḡtur-* Caus. f. of *boḡ-*; 'to order (someone *Dat.*) to strangle (someone *Acc.*)'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm., Tkm. *boḡdur-*. *Xak.* XI *ol anı: boḡturdy:* 'he ordered that he

should be strangled' (*bi-xanqihī*) *Kaṣ.* II 171 (*boḡturur*; *boḡturma:k*); a.o. II 173, 18: *Çağ.* xv ff. *boḡdur-*. Caus. f.; *xafa farımdan* 'to order to strangle' *San.* 136r. 5.

Tris. BĞD

(F) *baḡa:tur* by origin almost certainly a Hunnish (Hsiung-nu) Proper Name, and more specifically that of the second Hsiung-nu *shan-yü* (209-174 B.C.) whose name was transcribed by the Chinese as Mao-tun (*Giles* 7,699 12,221; Old Chinese prob. something like *mōo-tun*). The word occurs only once in the early period and then still as a P.N. but was an early l.-w. in Mong. as *ba'atur* (Haenisch 11) *baḡatur* (*Kov.* 1058), primarily as an element in P.N.s, e.g. *Yesigei Ba'atur* (Haenisch 184) but also as a common noun meaning 'picked warrior'. It is prob. that the transition from name to noun took place in Mong.; Turkish had other words like *alpa:ğut* with this meaning. The word reappears in Turkish in the medieval period generally in forms with medial -h- which suggest that the immediate source was Pe. S.i.s.m.l. in SE, NC, SC, and NW as *batır/batur*, *R IV* 1511-15, which seem to be direct borrowings fr. Mong. See *Doerfer* II 817 and *Studies*, p. 19. *Türkü* VIII ff. *atım Baḡatur Çiḡsi:* 'my name is Baḡatur Çiḡsi' *Tun.* IV 12 (ETY II 96): *Xwar.* XIV *maḡa alp bahatur quwwatlıḡ kişiler ida bérḡil* 'send me tough warriors and strong men' *Nahc.* 151, 9: *Kom.* XIV 'brave (man) *baḡatur CCI*; *bahadur CCG*; Gr.: Kip. xv *ṣuḍa'* 'brave' *bahadur Tuh.* zob. 8; *Kav.* 23, 12; 60, 6.

Dis. BĞĞ

D *bakiḡ* Hap. leg. ?; N.Ac. fr. *bak-*. *Xak.* XI *bakiḡ al-naḡra* 'a glance, look'; hence one says *anıḡ bakiḡi: kōr aḡsir naḡratahu* 'see how he glances' *Kaṣ.* I 373.

VU *bokuk* (?*bokok*) 'a swelling, esp. in the throat', in humans 'goitre, double chin', in birds 'crop'; metaph. 'a bud'. Survives in NE Alt., Tel. *poḡok*; Leb. *po:k R IV* 1264-5; *Şor puḡak do.* 1362; *Khak.* *poḡo* 'goitre, bird's crop', sometimes 'a (bride's) necklace'; SE *Türki pokak* 'goitre' *BŞ*; *poxak/po:kak/porkak* *farring*: NC *Riv.* *poḡo:k* 'necklace'; *bokok* 'bird's crop' *R IV* 1265, 1646; *boḡok* 'goitre' *Yud.*; *Kzx.* *buḡak* 'goitre'; NW *Kk.* *buḡak* 'goitre'. The evidence points to -o- in the first syllable. See *Doerfer* II 801. *Xak.* XI *bokak (sic) al-haṣṣala* 'a bird's crop': *bokuk camā'atu'l-naṣr wa akmāmu'l-anwār wa'l-azhār* 'a cluster of flowers, the buds of flowers'; hence one says *çecek bokuklandı:* 'the flower has come into bud' (*takammama*), that is before the blossom has actually opened (*yatafaṭṭara'l-zahr*) (verse): *bokuk* 'goitrous flesh' (*lahm ḡudadi*) which grows between the skin and the flesh each side of the Adam's apple (*al-harḡada*); (a long account of the prevalence of this disease in Fergana and the Şiqni country and of the reasons for it follows)

Kaş. II 285; *Kıp. XIV (VU) boğağ al-halq* 'throat' *Id. 33* (an incorrect translation, see *boğaz*); *al-hawsala (VU) boğağı: (sic)* (and *kurşak*) *Bul. 12, 7*; *xv tahtu'l-hanak* 'the part beneath the chin' *boğak Kav. 60, 15*.

Tris. BĞĞ

(D) *buka:ğu*: 'fetter, leg-iron, handcuff'; morphologically Conc. N. fr. **buka:-*. S.i.s.m.l. (NC, NW, SW). See *Doerfer II 725*. *Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A yazukluğ ernip . . . bukağusı* 'the fetters . . . of a criminal' *M III 12, 19 (i)*: *Man. bukağutakılar* 'those who are in fetters' *TT III 49*: *Bud. bağda bukağuda yatıp* 'lying in bonds and fetters' *Kuan. 38*; a.o. *TT VI 110*: *Xak. XI buka:ğu: al-maqlara (sic)* 'the chains' that are put on a thief *Kaş. I 446*: *xiii(?) Tef. bukağu* 'fetters' *107 (bokağı)*: *Çağ. xv ff. bukağubukaw* the same as *buxağubuxaw* (Osm.) in the sense of *taeq wa zincir* 'neck-ring; chain' *San. 137r. 5*; *Kıp. XIV bukawu: al-qayd* 'fetters' *Id. 33*; (*qayyada bukağula- Bul. 74v*): *xv qayd buwawı*; *Tkm. buğawı* (in margin in SW hand *bukağı*) *Tuh. 20a. 13*: *Osm. XIV ff. bukağu* 'fetters, etc.'; fairly c.i.a.p. *TTS I 122*; *II 173*; *III 578 (p-)*; *IV 130*; *XVIII buxağı* in *Rümi*, 'a chain' (*zincir*) that they fasten to the legs of animals or criminals *San. 131r. 7*.

D *bukağuçı*: N.Ag. fr. *buka:ğu*; n.o.a.b. Cf. *bukağuluğçı*: *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* (in a list of disreputable occupations) *bukağuçı boltum erser* 'if I have become a jailer' *U II 85, 13*; a.o. *TT IV 8, 61* (2 kina:-).

D *bokukluğ* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *bokuk*. *Xak. XI bokukluğ* er 'a man with goitre' (*hacşala*) *Kaş. I 407*.

D *bukağuluğ* P.N./A. fr. *buka:ğu*: 'fettered', etc. Survives in NC *Kır. boğolu: Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. boyunları bukağuluğ* 'with their necks chained' *Suv. 12, 17*.

D *bukağuluğçı*: Hap. leg.; N.Ag. fr. *bukağuluğ*. *Uyg. VIII ff. Chr.* (Herod ordered) *öz bukağuluğçı ölütcü yargan-larka* 'his own jailers, executioners and judges (?)' *U I 9, 17-18*.

Tris. V. BĞĞ-

D *bokuklan-* Refl. Den. V. fr. *bokuk*; n.o.a.b. in the sense of 'to come into bud', of a plant, bush, etc. *Uyg. VIII ff. Man. Wind. 10 (ağırlıg)*: *Xak. XI Kaş. II 285 (bokuk)*; *I 437, 5* (same verse as in *II 285*).

Dis. BĞL

D *bağlığ* P.N./A. fr. *I bağğ*; with several meanings der. fr. that word. S.i.s.m.l. with the same phonetic changes as *I bağğ*. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. çağ bağlığ (PU) kü tao atlıg bir beg* 'a beg named Kü tao(?) of the Chang family' *Suv. 4, 7*; (*edüğ öğli bağlığ bodisatv* Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, 'the B. who looks kindly (on men)' *U I 17, 6*; as Müller, *do*.

I 56, points out this must be an error for *bakığlığ*): (Civ. in a contract *USp. 13* relating to the sale of a vineyard the price is quoted in l. 2 as *yüz iki bağlık uzun karıda böz* (see *uzun*) and in l. 5 as *yüz iki bağ bözi*; *bağlık* must be syn. w. *I bağğ* and is either an A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. it, otherwise unnoted, or a scribal error): *Xak. XI KB beg atı billig birle bağlığ turur* 'a beg's reputation is bound up with his wisdom' 1953: *xiv Muh. al-muğlaq* 'bolted' (opposite to 'open' *açuk*) *bağlık (sic) Rif. 154*: (*Mel. 56, 3 bağlamak* in error): *Çağ. xv ff. bağlığ/bağlık bağlu ve bağçalı . . . ve bir daxı bandla bağlu* 'owning a vineyard or garden' (fr. 2 *bağğ*) and also 'tied with bonds' *Vcl. 130* (quotn.); *bağlığ basta* 'bound' *San. 125r. 21* (quotn.): *Xwar. XIV bağlığ/bağlık/bağlı* 'bound, fastened' *Quth 24*.

(D) *bakla:n* one of the group of animal names ending in *-la:n*; a particular kind of lamb, but whether of a particular age or 'fat' or the like is obscure. N.o.a.b. Cf. *Doerfer II 751. Xak. XI bakla:n kuzı: al-hanah'l-fariyu'l-samin* 'a tender, fat lamb' *Kaş. I 444*: *Xwar. XIV* (one should eat a lamb) *baklan erkən* (before it becomes a *şişek* (tişek)) *Quth 27*.

Dis. V. BĞL-

bakıl- Pass. f. of *bak-*; s.i.s.m.l. meaning 'to be watched, looked after', and the like. *Xak. XI yérke: bakıldı: fülü'a wa nuğira iläl'-ard* 'the ground was carefully examined and looked at' *Kaş. II 131 (bakılır, bakıl-mak)*: *Çağ. xv ff. bakıl- niğäh karda şudan* 'to be looked at' *San. 126r. 1*.

D *boğul-* Pass. f. of *boğ-*; 'to be strangled, choked'. S.i.s.m.l.g. *Xak. XI er boğıldı: xumiga'l-racul* 'the man (etc.) was strangled' *Kaş. II 131 (boğultur, boğulmak)*: *Kom. XIV* 'to be drowned' *boğul- CCI; Gr.*

D *bokul-* Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of *bok-*. *Xak. XI aqak bokuldu: uxıfot wa qubıqatı'l-riclu'l-mafriğa* 'the leg which had been outstretched was grasped and drawn in' *Kaş. II 131 (bokılır, bokılulmak sic, both kasra and damma on the Infin.)*.

D *bağla-* Den. V. fr. *I bağğ*; usually 'to tie, fasten', and the like. S.i.s.m.l.g. with the same phonetic changes as *I bağğ*. Cf. *ba:-, boğla:-*. *Uyg. IX* (I had three sons and three daughters) *evledim bağladım* 'I married off (the sons, i.e. gave them their own homes) and gave (the daughters) in marriage (i.e. to another clan)' *Suci 6* (text as corrected by Gronbech): *Xak. XI ol otug bağladı: hazama'l-qaṭab* 'he tied the firewood (etc.) in a bundle' *Kaş. III 292 (bağlar, bağla:mak)*; *köplüm aḡar bağlayu: aqadtu qalbi 'alā hubbihi* 'I fastened my heart to (love for) him' *III 309, 10: xiii(?) (At. 183, 220 v.l. see ba:-); Tef. bağla-* 'to tie (the hands); to bolt a (door)', etc. 88: *xiv Muh. aqlaqa wa şadda* 'to bolt, fasten' *bağla: Rif. 104 (Mel. 23, 3 bağlan-); qayyada* 'to bind' (*Rif. wa katafa* 'to handcuff')

bağla- 30, 11; **bağla:-** 114: **Çağ.** xv ff. **bağla-bastan** 'to bind' *San.* 124r. 18 (quotns.); **Xwar.** xiii **bağla-** 'to bind, fasten', etc. 'Ali 26: xiii(?) ditto. *Oğ.* 30, 34, 363, 366: xiv ditto. *Qutb* 23; *NK* 365; *Nahe.* 17, 1 (yıp): *Kom.* xiv 'to tie up, fasten' **bağla-/bağla- CCI**; ditto and **bavla- CCG**; *Gr.* 47 (quotns.): *Kip.* xiii **rabaja** 'to tie up' **bağla:-Hou.** 36, 3; *şadda min şaddi'l-faras wa ġayrihā wa huwa'l-ribāt* 'to fasten, that is tie up a horse etc.' **bağla:-** do. 41, 3: xiv **bağla- rabaja**, der. fr. **ba:ğ al-ribāt** *Id.* 33; *ğallaqa* 'to bolt' **bağla- Bul.** 64r.: xv **rabaja bağla- Kav.** 74, 6; **bağla-**, and some of them substitute -y- for -ğ- do. 75, 11: **rabaja bayla-**; *Tkm.* **bağla- Tuht.** 17b. 2; *şarra wa rabaja* ditto **bayla-** do. 23a. 5: *Osm.* xiv ff. **bağla-** 'to tie (on); to bolt'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 69; *II* 95; *III* 62; *IV* 68, 467 (**kapu**).

D bağla:- *Hap. leg.* (later ?absorbed by **bağla:-**). **Xak.** xi ol to:n **bağla:di** 'abbā'l-*-faw fi şiwānīhi* 'he packed the clothing in his baggage'; they distinguish between packing clothes (*şaddi'l-fawb*) and tying up other things (*ħazm ġayrihi*) placing *şatha* on the *bā* in the first verb (i.e. **bağla:-**) and *damma* on the *bā* in the second (i.e. **bağla:-**) *Kaş.* III 292 (**bağlar**, **bağla:ma:k**).

D bokla:- *Den. V. fr.* 1 bok. Survives in *NF Sag. RIV* 1267; *Khak.* **poğla-** 'to go mouldy'; *NC Kir.* **bokto-** 'to curse'; *SW Osm.* **bokla-** 'to soil, besmirch, bring into disrepute'. *Oğuz xı yılki*: **bokla:di** *rāṭati'l-dābba* 'the horse staled' *Kaş.* III 292 (**boklar**, **bokla:ma:k**).

D bağlat- *Caus. f.* of **bağla:-**; 'to order (someone *Dat.*) to tie up (something *Acc.*)'. S.i.s.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic changes as **1 ba:ğ**. The *MS.* of *Kaş.* gives one example of this verb and then one example of what is evidently **bağlat-**, unvocalized, with a single *Aor.* and *Inf.* for both. **Xak.** xi (men) **ağar otup bağlattım** 'I ordered him to tie up (*ağzamtuhu*) the firewood' (etc.) *Kaş.* II 341 (**bağlatu:rmən**, **bağlatma:k**); **Xwar.** xiv **bağlat-** 'to have (a door) bolted' *Qutb* 24.

D bağlat- *Hap. leg.*; *Caus. f.* of **bağla:-**. **Xak.** xi (men) **ağar bo:ğ bağlattım** (*bā*) unvocalized *ħamaltuhu* 'alā şaddi'l-ayba wa'l-*-ruzma li-şiwān faubi'l-nisā* 'I ordered him to fasten up the bag or bale to pack the women's clothes' *Kaş.* II 341 (**bağlatu:rmən**, **bağlatma:k**, both vocalized *ba-*).

D bağlan- *Refl. f.* (sometimes used for *Pass.*) of **bağla:-**. S.i.s.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic changes as **1 ba:ğ**. **Xak.** xi **otup bağlandı**: 'the firewood was tied up' (*ħuzima*); and one says **özipe: otup bağlandı**: 'he set out to collect firewood (*bi'l-ihtitāb*) and tie up (*ħuzim*) a bundle of it for himself'; **bağlanu:r**, **bağlanma:k**; and one says **koy bağlandı**: 'the sheep (etc.) was tied up' (*rubūṭa*) *Kaş.* II 238: **KB oyunka katılsa boyun bağlanu:r** 'if a man gets involved in gambling, his neck is bound' 5928: xiii(?)

Tef. **bağlan-** 'to be fastened, tied' 88: **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Qutb* 24.

D boğlan- *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. f.* (used as *Pass.*) of **boğla:-**. **Xak.** xi to:n **boğlandı**: 'ubbiya *bi'l-şiwānī* 'l-fawb 'the clothing was packed in the baggage' *Kaş.* II 239 (**boğlanu:r**, **boğlanma:k**).

D boğlun- *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. f.* of **boğul-** and *syn. w. it.* **Xak.** xi at **boğlundi**: 'the horse (etc.) was strangled' (*ixtanaqa*) *Kaş.* II 239 (**boğlunu:r**, **boğlunma:k**).

Tris. BGL

S bağılta:k See **bağirda:k**.

Dis. BGM

D boğım *N.S.A. fr.* **boğ-** (semantic connection obscure); 'a joint, or articulation; a knot (in a stalk, etc.)'. Survives in *SE Türki* and *SW Osm.*, *Tkm.* See *Doerfer II* 799. Cf. **boğun**, **bağış**. **Xak.** xi **boğım al-aşca** 'fi'l-işbi' 'the knuckles of the fingers'; *anbiḥu'l-qaşch wa'l-ħalfā* 'the knots in a cane or alfalfa grass', too, are called **boğım** *Kaş.* I 395 (and see **boğun**): *Kom.* xiv 'joint' **boğım CCI**, *CCG*; *Gr.*

D boğmak *Inf.* of **boğ-** used as a *Conc. N.*; 'something worn tightly round, or on, the neck, collar-button, necklace', and the like (for the semantic connection, cf. English 'choker'). Survives only(?) in *SW Osm.* where it is now normally *syn. w.* **boğım** (but *Sami* 316 distinguishes between **boğmak** 'joint, knot' and **boğmuk** 'necklace'). **Xak.** xi **boğmak zirru'l-qamış** 'the (collar) button of a shirt': **boğmak al-tiqşār**, that is 'a necklace (*qilāda*) of gold, etc. set with jewels and pearls, with which the bride is adorned for her wedding' (*tuzaff bihā'l-arūs*) *Kaş.* I 466: xiv *Muh.*(?) (among articles of clothing) *al-mixnaqa* 'necklace' ('choker') **boğmağ** *Rif.* 150 (only): *Osm.* xiv ff. **boğmak** 'necklace'; c.i.a.p.; **boğmuk** ditto occasionally *fr.* xvi onwards: xviii **boğmak** in *Rūmi*, *ğardan-band* 'necklace', in *Ar.* *tiqşār* *San.* 136v. 7.

Tris. V. BGM-

D boğmakla:- *Hap. leg.*; *Den. V. fr.* **boğmak**; its existence is rather dubious; it is listed among verbs ending in *-la-*, but none of the words quoted are so spelt; prob. the only form actually current was the *Refl. f.* **Xak.** xi **köplek boğmakladdi**: (*sic*) 'the shirt buttons (etc.) were fastened' (*şudda*) *Kaş.* III 350 (**boğmaklanu:r**, **boğmaklanma:k** *sic*).

D boğmaklan- *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. f.* of **boğmakla:-** q.v. **Xak.** xi er **boğmaklandı**: *şadda'l-racul urwata'l-qamış* 'the man fastened up the button-loop of his shirt' *Kaş.* II 274 (**bağmaklanu:r**, **boğmaklanma:k**).

Dis. BGN

bakan 'torque, necklace'. Pec. to *Kaş.* and not connected with NC Kir., Kzx. **bakan** 'tent pole' which is a l.-w. fr. Mong. *bağana* (Kow. 1056, *Haltdod* 270); there seems to be no basis for the statement in *R IV* 1437 that the word also exists with this meaning in *Çağ.* and his Kom. *bakan* is a misreading of **bakam** a l.-w. fr. Ar. *baqqām* 'logwood (a dye wood)'. **Xak.** xi **bakan** *al-halqa wa'l-tawq* 'a torque or necklace' made of bronze; one says **altun bakan** 'gold necklace' and so on *Kaş.* I 399; (in a para. under **turma**: on Ar. and Pe. l.-w. in *Oğuz*) the *Oğuz* call *al-tawq* *kaltı*:da, which is Ar. *qilāda*, but the Turks call a 'necklace or torque' **bakan** I 432, 7.

bikın 'the hip, or flank' of a human being or animal. Survives in NE Tel. **pikkin** *R IV* 1307; Khak. **pixtı** (i.e. **pixın** with 3rd Pers. Poss. Suffix.); Tuv. **biğin**: NC Kir., Kzx. **mikin**. See *Doerfer II* 754. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. **bikın üze ısırısar** 'if it bites on the hip' *TT VII* 36, 16 (USp. 42, 29, misread *boyun*): **Xak.** xi **bikın** *al-xāšira* 'hip, flank' *Kaş.* I 399; *Çağ.* xv ff. **bikın** (spelt) *pahlū wa tahigāh* 'flank, hip' *San.* 147v. 6: **Xwar.** xiv **bikın** ditto *Qutb* 39: **Kip.** xiv **bikın** *al-xāšira* *Id.* 34: xv *xāšira* (*uca wa*) **biğin** (in margin, 'and with -k-') *Tuh.* 14a. 5.

PU **boğañ** See **boğay**.

D **boğun** Intrans. Conc. N. fr. **boğ-**; syn. w. **boğım**, but much commoner. S.i.s.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes. **Xak.** xi **boğun** *al-aşca* 'knuckle', also *anhūbi'l-qaşab* 'the knots in a cane'; the -n is changed fr. -m; this is permissible (*cā'iz*); (Ar. parallels are quoted) *Kaş.* I 399: *Çağ.* xv ff. **boğun** (spelt) *band wa mafşali* 'a joint or articulation' in the limbs of a man, or the trunk (*tana*) of a tree *San.* 136v. 13 (quoting): Kom. xiv 'joint' **buun** (i.e. **buwun**?) *CCI*; Gr.: Kip. xiii 'aqdu'l-aşāhi' 'joint in the finger' **boğun** *Hou.* 20, 17: Osm. xiv ff. **boğun** 'joint; knot'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 112; *II* 159; *III* 107; *IV* 119.

bokun a word without independent existence used as a jingle with **boğun**. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. **kamağ yok çığay kap kara boğun bokun** 'all (of us) destitute, ordinary common people' *M III* 35, 10-11; a.o. *do.* 34, 9: Bud. *TT X* 51-2 (**boğun**).

?F **bağna**: 'a rung of a ladder' or 'a step of a staircase'; it is not clear which is intended. N.o.a.b. The word in Kip. quoted below is prob. not connected and seems to be the Mong. word *bağana* (see **bakan**). Both this word and **şātu**: have a foreign look, but there is no obvious foreign origin for either. **Xak.** xi **bağna**: *daracatu'l-sullam* 'a rung (step) of a ladder (staircase)' *Kaş.* I 434: **KB şātu kördüm ellig anı bağnası** 'I saw a ladder (staircase) with fifty rungs (steps)' 6033; a.o. 6043: (**Kip.** xv *şu'ba* (several meanings, here perhaps 'forked branch') **bağana**; Tkm. **çatal** *Tuh.* zob. 3).

D **boğnak** Dev. N.A. fr. **boğun-**; the general connotation must be something like 'stifling', but translations vary. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **boğnak** 'stifled, choked; violent gusty rain'. (**Xak.** xi see **boğnaklan-**): *Çağ.* xv ff. **boğnak/boğnuk** (both spelt) *hawā-yi muhtabīs-i tıra* 'an oppressive and gloomy atmosphere' *San.* 136v. 8; **boğak** *hawā-yi muhtabīs*, also called **boğnak** *Id.* 136r. 26: **Kip.** xiv **boğanak** (?; so vocalized) *şu'bihi mina'l-matar* 'deluges of rain' *Id.* 33: Osm. xviii **boğnak/boğnuk** (after *Çağ.*) and in *Rūmi*, *bārān ki dargudar bāzad* 'heavy rain'; also *gird-bād* 'whirlwind' *San.* 136v. 8.

Dis. V. BGN-

D **bakın-** Refl. f. of **bak-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. with varying meanings. **Xak.** xi i:ş **kē:dlpe**: **bakingül intağır ilā āxiri'l-amr wa tadabbār** 'look at the consequences of the affair and reflect' *Kaş.* II 142 (**bakınur**-, **bakınma:k**); a.o. II 160, 5: **KB** (do not forget death, be ready for it, do not forget yourself) **tübünke bakın** 'look at your inmost being' 1323; o.o. 605, 1462: xiii(?) *At. ne iş utru kelse apar keđ bakın* 'whatever task confronts you, scrutinize it thoroughly' 369: **Xwar.** xiii(?) (Altun Xan sent many gifts to *Oğuz* Xan and *ağızika bakındı* 'paid heed to his words' *Oğ.* 122.

D **boğun-** Refl. f. (usually used as Pass.) of **boğ-**; 'to be strangled', etc. S.i.s.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (gap) **boğunsar tıdtırsar** 'if (a man) is roughly handled and lets himself be obstructed' *TT VII* 40, 19: **Xak.** xi at **boğundi**: 'the horse (etc.) was strangled' (*ixtanaqa*) *Kaş.* II 142 (**boğunur**-, **boğunma:k**): Osm. xvi **boğun-** 'to strangle oneself', in one text *TTS II* 112.

D **bokun-** Refl. f. of **bok-**; survives in NE Tel. **poğın-** 'to bend (the knees)', in respect. **Xak.** xi er **ağakın bokundi**: *qabađa'l-racul riclahu'l-mabsiđa* 'the man drew in his outstretched legs' *Kaş.* II 142 (**bokunur**-, **bokunma:k**; unvocalized and *bā'* undotted).

Trls. BGN

D **boğundi**: Hap. leg.; Pass. Dev. N. fr. **boğun-**. **Xak.** xi **boğundi**: *mañnatu'l-hayawānāt min ġayri'l-adami* 'the bladder of an animal, but not of a human being' *Kaş.* I 449.

D **baka:ñak** Den. N. fr. **baka-**; 'the frog' in a horse's hoof (the metaphor is the same as in English). Survives with the same meaning, and for 'one half of a cloven hoof' in NC Kir., Kzx. **bakay** and SW Osm. **bakanak**. In *Kaş.* the word is in a Chapter listing words containing -y-, and the original spelling must have been **baka:yak** but in both places a dot has been put over the *yā'* in addition to the two below it, no doubt by someone familiar with the Osm. pronunciation; in the second occurrence this letter carries a *damma* instead of a *fatha*. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. (long gap) **bakanak turkurup** (long gap) *TT IX* 82: **Xak.** xi

baka:yak *mā bayn zulfay kull dī zulf wa ahad şıqqay* 'l-zulf 'the part within the cloven hoof of any animal with cloven hooves, and one half of a cloven hoof': **baka:yak** (so read) *nusūr hawāfirī* 'l-xayl 'the frog in a horse's foot' *Kaş.* III 177: **Osm.** xv ff. **bakanak** common in Ar. and Pe. dict. translating words meaning 'frog' and 'cloven hoof' *TTS* I 71; II 99; III 63; IV 70.

D bakanlık Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **bakan**. **Xak.** x1 **bakanlık kađış sayr du ħalqa** 'a strap with a ring on it' *Kaş.* I 499.

D bokunluğ Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **bokun**, q.v. **Xak.** x1 *Kaş.* I 499 (boğunluğ).

D bağnalıç Hap. leg.??; P.N./A. fr. **bağnar**. **Xak.** x1 *KB* ediz **bağnalıç men şatu kördüküm** 'the high ladder (staircase) with rungs (steps) which I saw' 6052.

Tris. V. BGN-

D boğnaklan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **boğnak**. **Xak.** x1 **bulut boğnaklandı**; *şara'l-sahāb qaza'āt* 'the clouds broke up' *Kaş.* II 274 (boğnaklanu:r, boğnaklanma:k).

Dis. BGR

bağır properly 'the liver' with various extended and metaph. meanings, the latter mainly arising from the belief that the liver was the source of the emotions. S.i.a.m.l.g., sometimes with large phonetic changes e.g. NE Alt., Tel. pu:r, other dialects pa:r. See *Doerfler* II 707. **Türkü** viii ff. **Man. yerdeki bağırın yorıgma tınılıç** 'terrestrial creatures that crawl on their bellies' *Chuas.* 84: **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man.** (gap) **özi bağrı** (gap) *M* III 36, 7 (v): **Bud.** **bağırın yorıgma** *TT* IV 8, 58; a.o. *do.* 4, 6 (iğlai:-); (birds peck his entrails, his lungs and) **bağırın** 'his liver' *U* III 79, 4; o.o. *U* IV 14, 153; *TT* X 175 (sun-)--(his sons and daughters, his progeny) **bağırı bösüki** prob. 'his blood relations and relations by marriage' (see **bösük**) *TT* VI 105 (2 uruğ), 124, 309: **Civ.** **bağırın tepremiş iğ ol** 'it is a disease arising from the liver' *TT* I 221; (in a remedy for a swelling in the nose) **kızıl bağır ikisin yar tuz birle inççe kinlep** 'slicing two raw livers (? , perhaps a technical term) finely with rock salt' *H* I 142-3: **Xak.** **bağır al-kabid** 'the liver'; and a man who obeys nobody is called **bedük bağırılıç**, that is 'big-livered', and **kabidu'l-qawş** 'the central hand hold of a (long) bow' is called **ya: bağrı**: *Kaş.* I 360; 3 o.o. of **bağır (kabid)** as the source of emotions: *KB* **oğlum bu bağırın ottı** 'my son, this fire in my liver' (i.e. dearly loved) 1482; **bağır sakını bulsa özüñ bağrı kıl** 'if you find a kindly (master), be yourself affectionate to him' 2609: **xiv Muh.** **al-kabid bağır** *Mel.* 47, 15; *Rif.* 141: **Çağ.** xv ff. **bağır cigar** 'liver' *San.* 125r. 23 (quotn.): **Xwar.** **xiv bağır** 'liver; the centre (of a mattress)', etc. *Qutb* 24; *MN* 279, etc.; *Nah.* 177, 7: **Kip.** **al-kabid bağır** *Hou.* 21, 13:

xiv bağır ditto *Id.* 33: **xv** ditto **bawur**; **Tkm.** **bağır** *Tuh.* 30b. 9: **Osm.** **xiv ff.** **bağır** 'liver' lit. and as the source of emotions; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 68; II 91; III 60; IV 67.

bakır 'copper'; sometimes 'a copper coin', or 'the weight of a copper coin', a 'mace' one-tenth of a Chinese ounce. S.i.s.m.l. in most groups, but more often replaced by l.-w.s. Cf. tu:ç. **Türkü** viii ff. **Yen.** [gap]: **bakır:rı** **buşırz ertli**: 'his . . . and his copper were without limit' *Mal.* 26, 7; **bağır:r** (?ic) *do.* 11 (**közpü**): **Uyg.** **Civ.** **bakır** is the normal unit of weight in prescriptions in *H* I 6 ff., and *II* and *TT* VII 22 e.g. **bir bakır** 'one mace'; in *USP.* 18, 50, etc. and *Fam. Arch.* **bakır** frequently occurs as a unit of currency, 'copper cash', one-tenth of a **sıtır** and one-five-hundredth of a **yastuk**; a.o. *TT* VII 42, 2 (1 bo:k): **Xak.** x1 **bakır al-nuhās** 'copper' (prov.): **bakır fulūs bi'l-Şin bihā biyā'ātuhum** 'a copper cash' in China, their purchases are made in them: **bakır sukım** the name of 'the planet Mars' (*al-mirrih*) as a simile for its redness *Kaş.* I 360; o.o. (**sukım**): *KB* **yağız yer bakır bolmağınça kızıl** 'the brown earth is as red as copper' 120; (if you do not speak, your words are considered golden) **bakır boldı tıldın çıkarsa anı** 'they become copper if you let them pass your tongue' 1916; a.o. 4888 (**sukım**): **xiii(?) Tef.** **bakır** 'copper' 90: **xiv Muh.(?)** **al-mis** 'copper' **bakır** *Rif.* 178 (only): **Xwar.** **xiv bakır** 'copper' *Qutb* 27: **Kom.** **xiv** 'copper' **bağır (sic)** *CCI*; **Gr.**: **Kip.** **xiii al-nuhās bakır** *Hou.* 31, 30; 50, 19; **bakır** *do.* 23, 21: **xiv bağır al-mis**; **bağır (VU)** **şığan** 'the star called Aldebaran' *Id.* 33 (the latter may be an error of the author's for **yağız şığın** 'brown maral deer'); **bakır al-nuhās** *do.* 34 (**mis** is a Pe. l.-w., **nuhās** Ar; in this dialect of Ar. one may have had another meaning, perhaps 'brass' or 'bronze'; **al-nuhās bağır** (MS. **yağır**) and **tu:ç**; **al-nuhās u'l-asfar** ('yellow') **yez**; **al-mis bakır** *Bul.* 4, 9-10; (**al-dabarān** **yağız** (?; MS. **yağır**) **şıgın** *do.* 2, 14): **xv al-nuhās bakır** *Kav.* 58, 13; *Tuh.* 36b. 7; **hāwun** 'a mortar' **bakır kelt** *do.* 37b. 11: **Osm.** **xviii pakır** ('with p-') in *Rūmi*, **mis**, in Ar. **şufr** ('copper'); also in the meaning of **zang ki bar rū-yi mis nişnad** 'corrosion which settles on the surface of copper' *San.* 126r. 19 (there is no other trace of **bakır** in this sense, perhaps an error for **pas**).

buğra: 'a camel stallion'. The word was used as a P.N. by the Karakhanid dynasty and was an early l.-w. in Mong. as **bu'ura** (*Haenisch* 24) **buğra** (*Kow.* 1166). Survives only in SE **Türkü** **buğra Shaw**; **buğra/buğra/buğur farring**; **NC Kir.** **bu:ra** (perhaps reborrowed fr. Mong.) and, until recently, **SW Osm.** **buğur**. For camel terminology generally see *Shcherbak* 103 ff. and J.-P. Roux 'Le chameau en Asie centrale', *C.A.F. V*, pp. 35 ff. See *Doerfler* II 747. **Türkü** viii ff. **titir buğra**: **men** 'I am a camel stallion with a herd of females' *IrakB* 20: **Xak.** x1 **buğra: fahlu'l-ihil** 'a camel stallion'; **Buğra**: **Xan** took his name from it *Kaş.* I 420; **ten** o.o.: *KB* **titir buğra:ı**

2312 (1 öç); **Buğra Xan** is mentioned in 88 and Chapter IV, title: XIV Muh. *fahlu'l-cimāl* **buğra**: Mel. 6, 12; Rif. 77; (under 'camels') *fahlu'l-darrāb(?)* **buğra**: 70, 9; 172: **Çağ.** xv ff. (**buğra**: 'a well known kind of broth (*āş*) which was invented by Buğra Xan, who was the ruler of Çin and Xiṭā at the time of the rise of the Saljuks; it was originally called **buğra:xa:nı**: after him and later the **xa:nı**: was omitted for the sake of brevity; it is made with dough kneaded into thin threads' *San.* 136v. 1); **buğur** (spelt) *ğutur-i dū kūhān* 'a two-humped camel', both male and female *do.* 136v. 11: **Xwar.** xiv **buğra** 'camel stallion' *Qutb* 35: **Kip.** xiii (under 'camels') 'the two-humped stallion which they mate with female Arabian camels to produce Bactrian camels (*al-buxāti*)' **buğra**: *Hou.* 14, 14: xiv **buğra**: *fahlu'l-camal*; and in the *Kitāb Beylik buğra*: *al-buxti* 'Bactrian camel' *Id.* 33; *al-camalu'l-hā'ic* 'the rutting camel' **buğra**: *Bul.* 7, 5: **Osm.** xiv ff. **buğur** (sometimes in xviii **puğur** 'camel stallion', fairly c.i.a.p.; **buğra** in one xiv text *TTS* I 121; II 172; IV 129).

VU biğriğ, boğrul Preliminary note. Although these words are vocalized differently in the MS, the translations make it clear that they are etymologically connected and the most probable explanation is that they are Dev. N.s fr. **boğur-**, Caus. f. of **boğ-**, which survives only in NE Sag. **poğur-** R IV 1266. A general connotation of 'throttling' is therefore indicated, but the precise meaning in this context of *al-amt*, which has several meanings, is obscure; possibly 'a bulge' (in the sense of something produced by excessive pressure) or 'overflowing'. It is not easy to connect the second meaning of **boğrul** with the first, semantically it is easier to connect with **böğrül**, q.v.

VUD boğruğ Hap. leg.; see above. **Xak.** xi **boğruğ** (MS. *biğriğ*) *al-amt fi'l-ğirāra wa'l-waṭṭ wa naḥvihi* 'a bulge(?) in a sack, milk-skin, or the like' *Kaş.* I 461.

VUD boğrul (?boğrul) Hap. leg.; see above. **Xak.** xi **boğrul** (*rā* unvocalized) *al-amt fi'l-wi'ā'l-mal'ān wa'l-waṭṭ* (MS. in error *tabb*) *wa naḥvihi* 'a bulge(?) in a full food-bag, milk-skin, or the like'; **boğrul** (so vocalized) *ko: y al-ğanamu'l-llaḍi ibyaḍda ḥalquhu* 'a sheep with a white throat' *Kaş.* I 481.

VU?D bağram Hap. leg.; so vocalized, but etymologically it could be a N.S.A. of **buğra**: meaning 'notched' that is 'in ridges'. **Xak.** xi **bağram kum al-ramlu'l-ālicu'l-cubayl** 'sand heaped in layers and small hills'; the sands between Kaşgar and Yärkend are called **bağram ku:mı**: (*sic*) *Kaş.* I 484.

Dis. V. BĞR-

ba:kır- 'to shout, bellow', and the like. A western (Oğuz) word; s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE and SE. Oğuz xi **tevey ba:kırdı**: 'the camel bellowed' (*şāha*) *Kaş.* III 186 (**ba:kıra:r**,

ba:kırma:k): (xiii(?). Tef. **bakra-** (of a camel) 'to bellow' 90): **Osm.** xviii **bağır** in *Rümi, faryād kurdan* 'to shout' *San.* 125r. 15.

D bakur- Caus. f. of **bak-**; see **bakit-**. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi ol *mağa: kişi: bakurdi: anğara* (omission) 'he made me look (at the man)' *Kaş.* II 83 (**bakurur**, **bakurma:k**): (xiv Muh. *amara bi'l-ta'ammul* 'to order to contemplate' **bakdur-** Mel. 41, 5; Rif. 130; Rif. 131 adds that -t- may be substituted for -d- but quotes the alternative form as **bakur-**, not **baktur-**, a scribal error?).

S buğar- See **buğra:-**.

D bokur- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **bok-** with the connotation of drawing in or contracting something. **Xak.** xi ol at *teğirinden bokurdi: ḥaṭṭa min qimati'l-faras wa ḡayrahi bi'l-muḥabbāt aw ḡayrihi* 'he reduced the price of the horse (etc.) as a personal favour or for some other reason'; also used for anything that you bring down from its place (*ḥaṭṭa min maḥallihi*) *Kaş.* II 82 (**bokurur**, **bokurma:k**).

VU buğra:- the relationship between the two forms of this verb is morphologically obscure; both are n.o.a.b., but the first seems to be an earlier form of NW Kaz. **burā-** 'to fashion (logs); to build (a house) out of fashioned logs'. They have no connection with **buğra:ğur**, q.v. **Xak.** xi ol *yığa:çığ buğra:di: ḥazza'l-xaṣab* 'he carved, cut incisions or dovetails, in the wood' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 277 (**buğra:r**, **buğrama:k**): ol *yığa:ç buğardi: ḥazza fi'l-xaṣab* 'he made incisions or dovetails, in the wood'; the original form (*aşlulu*) was **buğra:di**: *Kaş.* II 80 (**buğaru:r**, **buğarma:k**).

VU bukra:- Hap. leg.; this is prob. the correct form of this verb, the -i- in the Perf. seems to be a scribal error caused by the form of the preceding verb. **Xak.** xi at *suç:di: bukrı:di: (sic) waṭaba'l-faras wa camaḥa* 'the horse reared up and ran away'; this verb is used only in the Hend. (*muzdavi(n)*) and not by itself (*mufrida(n)*) *Kaş.* III 279 (**bukra:r**, **bukrama:k**).

D bağrik- Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. **bağır**. **Xak.** xi aç er **bağrıktı: laşiqa xāşira-tu'l-raculi'l-cā'i** *bi'l-kabid* 'the hungry man's sides stuck to his liver' *Kaş.* II 227 (Aor. and Infin. omitted).

VUD buğruş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **buğra:-**. **Xak.** xi ol *mağa: yığa:ç buğruşdi: 'he helped me to carve, make incisions (fi ḥazza) in the wood'; also used for competing* *Kaş.* II 203 (**buğruşu:r**, **buğruşma:k**).

Tris. BĞR

D bağırçak Conc. N. fr. **bağır**; survived until recently in SW Osm. *Sami* 269; R IV 1452 meaning 'the point of junction of the pole or shafts with the body of a wagon'. **Xak.** xi **bağırçak akāşu'l-ḥimār** 'a donkey's pack-saddle' *Kaş.* I 502.

VU **buğurda**: (of hair) 'curly'; the form is certain since it follows a cross heading -D-, but morphologically obscure and with a foreign look. Survives as **buyra** in NC Kır.; NW Kk., Nog., and SW Tk. and as **bödre** in SE Türkiye; NW Tat. **Xak.** xi **buğurda**: **sağ al-şa'ru'l-ca'd** 'curly hair' *Kaş.* I 488.

D **bağırdak** Conc. N. fr. **bağır**; translations vary but the general concept is one of a garment or wrapping to protect the liver; **bağıldak** which first appears in the medieval period is a Sec. f. Both survive in SW Osm. only(?) meaning 'swaddling clothes, a girth to hold a baby in the cradle', etc. See Doerfer II 750. **Xak.** xi **bağırdak** *şudratu'l-mar'a* 'a woman's bodice' *Kaş.* I 502: *xiv Muh.*(?) (under 'women's clothing') *al-bağıltak bağirtak Rif.* 150 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **bağıltak** 'a cotton robe (*penbeli kaftan*) worn over the head and body beneath a robe' (*cubbe*) *Vel.* 131; **bağırdak** 'a piece of material or girth' (*parca wa bandi*) tied onto a cradle over the infant's stomach' *San.* 125r. 25; **bağıltak/bağıltak arxaliq** (*Azerbayjani*) 'jacket' (quoting) followed by quotes, fr. *Vel.* with *cubbe* misread as *cebe* 'armour worn in battle' and two Pe. dicts. in which the word is described as Pe. *San.* 125v. 6 (this suggests that **bağıltak** may be a Pe. corruption of **bağırdak**): **Kıp.** xiii *al-kuluta* (Pe.) 'a woman's veil' **bağırdak** *Hou.* 18, 15; *xiv boğurdak/bokurdak* 'throat, larynx' *İd.* 33-4 and *xv boğardak* ditto *Kav.* 60, 15 have no connection with this word but are Sec. f.s or, more probably, errors for **boğazdak** a word not noted earlier than *xiv Muh. Rif.* 140 (only); the same words (errors?) occur in **Çağ.** xv ff. *San.* 136v. 11; 137r. 6: **Osm.** *xiv ff.* **bağırdak** 'swaddling clothes; girth for a cradle'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 69; II 94; III 61; IV 68.

D **buğrağu**: Den. N./A. fr. **buğra**; lit. 'with a character like a camel stallion's', hence 'violent, aggressive'. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi **KB** (if a man eats to satiety) **kılkı bolur buğrağu** 'his character becomes aggressive' 1126; *aya buğrağu* 6166.

D **bağırlak** 'sand grouse'; presumably Dev. N. fr. **bağırla**:-, but the semantic connection is not apparent. Survives in SE Türkiye **bağıltak** 'the large sand grouse, *Pterocles ahenarius*' *Shaw* 210, which is a later form of *xvii* **bağırtak** 'Tibetan short-toed sand grouse, *Syraptor tibetanus* in the 'Five Language Mirrors', see E. D. Ross, 'A polyglot list of birds in Turki, Manchu and Chinese' *Monographs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* II 9, Calcutta, 1909, p. 287 (the sound change -l- > -t- suggests an origin further northwest) and in SW Osm. **bağırtlak** (*sic*) 'the sand grouse *Tetrao alchata*; the black grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*' *Redhouse* 330; **boğırtlak** (*sic*) **kuşu** 'a kind of partridge (*çil*)' *Sami* 316. **Xak.** xi **bağırlak** *al-qaṭāt* 'sand grouse, *Pterocles*' *Kaş.* I 503; **Çağ.** xv ff. **bağırtlak** (spelt) same as **bağıri kara** *San.* 125r. 24; (**bağıri kara** 'a bird (*paranda*) larger than a dove, striped

with various colours, predominantly yellow, with a black breast, which lives in the waterless stony desert (*sahrā*)' (quoting); also called **bağırtlak**, in Pe. *sangikanak*(?), in Ar. *qaṭāt* *do.* 125r. 18: **Osm.** *xv ff.* **bağırtlak** fairly common in Ar. and Pe. dicts. for 'sand grouse', etc.; once (*IV* 119) *xvi* **boğıurtlak** *TTS* I 69; II 95; III 61; IV 68.

D **bağırlıq** P.N./A. fr. **bağır**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi **bağırlıq** *er al-raculu'lladi lā yanqād li-aḥad* 'a man who does not obey anyone'; (similar Ar. phr. quoted) *Kaş.* I 494; a.o. *I* 360, 24 (**bağır**).

D **bakırlıq** P.N./A. fr. **bakır**; 'possessing, or containing copper'. Survives in NW Kar. L. **bağırlı** *R IV* 1452. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man.** (gap) **bakırlıq** (spelt *p-*) **közlüğü** 'with copper (coloured?) eyes' *TT IX* 63: **Xak.** xi **bakırlıq** 'the name of a place near Balasāğün'; **bakırlıq tağ** *cabal dū nuḥās* 'a mountain containing copper (ore)' *Kaş.* I 495.

D **buğralık** Hap. leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **buğra**; 'a stud of camels'. *Türkü* viii ff. *İrkB* 5 (**boğluğ**).

VUF **bokursi**: 'a wooden plough'. Survives only(?) in SE Türkiye **bukusa BŞ** 93; **bokusa/bukusa** *Yarring* 59; an odd-looking word, with no Turkish etymology; prob. a corruption of Tokharian A *pyākās* 'a pointed stake', van Windekens, *Lexique étymologique des dialectes tokhariens*, Louvain, 1941, p. 104. **Çağ.** **amaç.** *Türkü* viii ff. **ekli: öküzü:ğ bir bokursi:ka: kölmış** 'a man) harnessed two oxen to one wooden plough' (they stand still unable to move) *İrkB* 25: **Xak.** xi **bokursi: al-mān** 'a ploughshare' *Kaş.* III 242.

D **bağırsak**, **bağırsuk** Preliminary note. The phonetic difference between these two words is clear down to about *xiv* and there is no trace of the first word after that date. By about *xiii* the second had become **bağırsak** and survives meaning 'entrails' in NW Kar. T. **bavursak** *R IV* 1566 and SW Az. **bağırsağ**; **Osm.** **bağırsak**; a word meaning 'small pieces of dough fried in oil', which seems to be the same word with an altered meaning, survives in SE Türkiye **bağırsak/boğursak BŞ** 52, 82 and NC Kır. **bo:rsok**; **Kzx.** **bawırsak**; see Doerfer II 797.

D **bağırsak** N./A.S. fr. **bağırsa**:-; 'compassionate, kindly', and the like. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man.** **bağırsakım** 'Oh my kindly one!' *MI* 8, 12 (ii): **Xak.** xi **bağırsak kışi: al-insānu'l-aṭıf** 'a kindly, gracious man' *Kaş.* I 502: **KB** **bağırsak ıdı** (God) 'the compassionate Lord' 34; (his manner was humble and) **bağırsak köñül** 'his thoughts kindly' 107; **atadın anadın bağırsak bolup** 'being by heredity kindly' 717; o.o. 41, 317, 763, 1133, 2574, 2609 (**asığıcı**; **bağır**), etc.: *xiii*(?) *Tef.* **bağırsak** 'compassionate' 88: **Kom.** *xiv* **bavursak** 'compassionate' (Gronbech's 'beloved') is dubious) *CCG*; *Gr.* 53 (quoting).

D **bağırsuk** (?**bağırsok**) Conc. N. fr. **bağır** 'entrails'. See above. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (birds peck) **bağırsukın** 'his entrails' *U III* 79, 3; o.o. *U IV* 8, 6; *TT X* 548; Civ. ditto *III* 6, 11; **Xak. XI** **bağırsuk** *al-mi'a* 'entrails' *Kaş. I* 502; **Çağ. xv ff.** **bağırsak** (*sic*) *rûda wa am'a* 'entrails' *San.* 125r. 25; **Xwar. xiv** **bağırsuk** *Nahc.* 12, 4 (1 *büken*); **Kip. XIII** *al-muṣṣān* 'entrails' **bağırsak** *Hou.* 21, 16; **xiv** **bağarsuk** (*sic*) ditto *Id.* 33; **Osm. xiv** to **xvii** **bağarsuk** 'entrails' fairly common; also **bağırsak** fr. **xvi** *TTS II* 93-5; *III* 59; *IV* 66-8.

D **bağırsaklık** A.N. fr. **bağırsak**; 'compassion, kindness, loyalty', etc. N.o.a.b. **Xak. XI** *KB* 595 (uğurluğ), 608, 953, 1481, 5796; **XIII** (?) *Tef.* **bağırsaklık** 'kindliness' 88.

D **bağırsız** Priv. N./A. fr. **bağır**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI** *KB* **bağırsız** *tusulmaz oğulda* 'there is no benefit to be got from a son lacking affection' 2574.

Tris. V. BĞR-

D **buğrağur-** Intrans. Den. V. fr. **buğrağur**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI** *KB* **özüğü buğrağursa** *beğütse boyun* 'if you yourself are aggressive and thicken your neck' 6369.

D **bağırla-** Den. V. fr. **bağır**; survives only(?) in NC Kir. *bo:rd-o* / *bo:ri-lo-* 'to skirt' (a mountain); **Kzx. baurla-** (1) 'to lie on the stomach'; (2) 'to feel deep affection' *R IV* 1432; **bawirla-** 'to flog a horse'; (of water) **bawirlap** (*kat-*) 'to freeze' solid' *MM* 78. **Xak. XI** *ol an*: **bağırla:di**: *darabahu 'alā kabidihi wa kabadahu* 'he hit him over, or wounded him in the liver'; and one says *ol ya:sin bağırla:di: aṣṣaḥa ma'eis qawsihi* 'he repaired the handhold of his bow' *Kaş. III* 331 (**bağırla:r**, **bağırla:ma:k**).

D **bağırlan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **bağırla-**. **Xak. XI** *ka:n bağırlandı: i'ancara'l-dam wa'n'aqada* 'the blood coagulated and became solid'; also used of sour milk when it curdles (*al-rā'ib iḍa xatūra*) *Kaş. II* 264 (**bağırlanu:r**, **bağırlanma:k**).

D **buğralan-** (**buğralan-**) Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **buğra**: **Xak. XI** *tevey buğralandı: tafakhala'l-camal* 'the camel (colt) became a stallion' *Kaş. III* 200 (**buğralanu:r**, **buğralanma:k**).

D **bağırsa-** Hap. leg.; Desid. Den. V. fr. **bağır**; cf. **bağırsak** where the meaning is more metaphorical. **Xak. XI** *er bağırsa:di: iṣṭahā'l-raculi'l-kabid* 'the man longed for liver' *Kaş. III* 332 (**bağırsa:r**, **bağırsa:ma:k**).

Dis. BĞS

VU **buxsı**: Hap. leg.; perhaps a l.-w.; cf. **buxsum**. **Xak. XI** **buxsı**: the name of a kind of food (*al-ta'am*); to make it wheat is boiled and put in a jar with almond kernels and *al-talbina* (a mixture of bran, milk, and honey)

is poured over it; it is then left to ferment, and the solids are eaten and the liquid drunk *Kaş. I* 423.

VU **boxsak** Hap. leg.; a mere jingle with **axsak**. **Xak. XI** *Kaş. I* 465 (**axsa:k**).

VUD **boxsuk** (?**boxsok**) 'manacle, fetter', and the like; perhaps a Conc. N. fr. **boxsa-** but the semantic connection is tenuous. Survives only(?) in NE Bar. **poksak** 'fettlers' *R IV* 1265. Cf. **buka:ğu**: **Xak. XI** **boxsuk** *al-ğull* 'hand-cuffs, iron collar'; **boğsuk luğa fihi** a dialect form of the same; there are similar interchanges of *x* and *ğ* in Ar. e.g. *xatarığadar Kaş. I* 465; **Kip. xiv** **boxsak sayr yu'mal fi'l-qawsi 'l-muwattar li-yu'tadila'l-cānibul-mā'il** 'a strap fastened to a bow when it is strung to straighten a bent end' *Id.* 34.

PU **buxsum** 'beer'; perhaps a l.-w.; cf. **buxsı**; and **beğni**: N.o.a.b. See *Doerfer II* 723. **Xak. XI** **buxsum** 'beer' (*al-mizir*) a beverage made out of millet (*al-duxn*) *Kaş. I* 485 (in a para. for words with final -M); a.o. **buxsun** (*sic*) *III* 234 (*toma*): **xiv** **Muh.** (?) *nabiḍu'l-ṣa'ir* PU **buxsun** (*yuksu:n* unvocalized) *Rif.* 161 (only).

Dis. V. BĞS-

VU **boxsa-** the semantic connections between this verb and **boxsuk**, and between the two meanings of this verb are tenuous; the **Çağ.** meaning would be more appropriate if in that case it were regarded as a Sec. f. of ***boğza-** a Den. V. fr. **boğuz**. Cf. **boxsat-**. **Xak. XI** *ol apar* **boxsa:di**: *abā qabūl amrihi wa fi'la* (?error for *fa'ala*) *'l-fi'l kāriha(n)* 'he refused to obey his orders and did his work reluctantly' *Kaş. III* 284 (**boxsar**, **boxsa:ma:k**); **Çağ. xv ff.** **boxsa-** (*-di*) *'āṣiqn haer u firqatda aḡla-* (of a lover) 'to weep in enforced absence and separation'; not used as a general alternative to **aḡla-** but only of a lover *Vel.* 147 (quoth. fr. *Muhākamatu'l-luḡatayn* drawing this distinction); **boxsa-** (spelt) *giryā dar ḡulū giriḥ ḡaṣṭan az ṣiddat-i anbiḥ* 'to be on the point of sobbing in the throat because of deep distress', in Ar. *ḡuṣṣa*; followed by a statement of *Vel.*'s explanation; other forms translated *ḡuṣṣa-nāk ṣudan* 'to be distressed' *San.* 130v. 18 (quoth.); the reference to 'throat' suggests a connection with **boğaz**.

VUD **boxsat** Caus. f. of **boxsa-**; perhaps survives in NC Kir. **buxsat-** 'to grasp' *R IV* 1804 (only). **Xak. XI** *ol oḡlını: iṣka*: **boxsatti**: *hamala ibnahu 'alā'l-tutuwwu fi'l-amr* 'he urged his son to be insolent over the matter', also in other contexts *Kaş. II* 335 (**boxsatu:r**, **boxsatma:k**).

Tris. V. BĞS-

VUD **boxsuklan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **boxsuk**; occurs only in a prov. quoted under **boşlağan-**. **Xak. XI** **boşlağlansa: boxsuklanu:r** *man tahawwara fi'l-umūr wa 'aṣā'l-muṣṣir tuḡall yaḍuḥu ilā 'unuqihi* 'if a man

rushes heedlessly into affairs and disregards advice his hand is chained to his neck' *Kağ. II* 272, 14.

Dis. BĞŞ

D 1 bağış Den. N. fr. 1 ba:ğ, with the connotation of something which fastens things together. Survives only(?) in SETürki ba-ğış *Shaw, Jarring*; Tar. bəğış *R IV* 1455 'joint, articulation'. Cf. boğım/boğun. See *Doerfer II* 706. Tüürkü VIII ff. (in a series of questions about the parts of a tent) bağışı: ne: teğ bar ol 'how are its girth-ropes(?)? It has them'. *Irkb* 18: Xak. xı bağış mafāşilu'l-aşābi wa sā'iri'l-a-dā 'the joints of the fingers and other limbs', and also anābihi'l-qaşab 'the knots in a cane' (etc.). *Kağ. I* 367: Çağ. xv ff. bağış band u bağ 'bond, tie'; also used for xargāh asbābi 'tent gear' *Vel.* 131; bağış (1) band wa şand-i xayma 'a tent rope'; (2) mafşal-i zānū 'knee joint' *San.* 125r. 26.

F 2 bağış See bağışla:-.

D bakış N.Ac. fr. bak-; 'look, glance'. Survives in SW Az. baxış; Osm., Tkm. bakış. Xak. xı bakış al-munāzara bi'l-başur 'a mutual look or glance' *Kağ. I* 367: KB yitti közlüg ol kör bakış yirak 'he is keen-sighted and long-sighted' 185s: Çağ. xv ff. bakış nigāh 'look, glance' *San.* 126r. 20 (quotn.).

F bağışı: l.-w. fr. Chinese *po-shih* (*Giles* 9,072 9,909; Ancient Chinese *bāk-ši*) (Buddhist) 'religious teacher'; an early l.-w. in this sense in Mong., occurring in the two A.D. 1352 hP'ags-pa inscriptions where it is spelt bağışı, not baxşı (the alphabet distinguishes clearly between these two sounds) and still surviving in this form but with rather altered meanings (*Haltd* 272). As bağışı: is the most probable pronunciation of the Chinese phr. at the date when it was borrowed, the word was prob. so pronounced in Uyğ., where it is common, but as -ğş- is not a possible combination in pure Turkish words (see *Studies*, p. 160) it no doubt fairly soon became baxşı: There is no trace of the word between Uyğ. and Kom. xiv/ Çağ. xv ff., and it is prob. that when it reappeared it had been reborrowed fr. Mong.; by this time it meant 'a scribe' and more specifically 'a scribe able to write in the Uyğ. (or rather Mongolian official) alphabet' (see *Studies*, pp. 175 ff.). It still survives with such meanings as 'strolling minstrel, magician, shaman, quack doctor' in SE Tüürki baxşı *Shaw, BŞ, Jarring*; NC Kir. bakşı, Kzx. bakşı, and SC Uzb. baxşı, See *Doerfer II* 724. Tüürkü VIII ff. Man. bağışsiṅa 'to his teacher' *M III* 21, 6 (iii): Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. in *TT VIII* A.3, C.19, etc., bağış: (or baxşı:), spelt pahī/pāhī/bhāhī) translates śāstā, guru, ācharya, all meaning 'religious teacher'; o.o. *U III* 46, 1; *U IV* 28, 4; *Pfahl.* 6, 5; *Suv.* 187, 9 etc.: Civ. lükçünlüg bağışka 'to the teacher living at Lükçün' *USp.* 91, 14-15; a.o. *H II* 8, 25 (ota:çtı): xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.

'teacher' bağış *R IV* 1132; *Liḡeti* 138. Çağ. xv ff. baxşı 'the word for the scribes of the Shahs of Turkistan who do not know Persian' *Vel.* 125 (quotn.); baxşı (spelt) *navisanda wa dabir wa xwānanda wa carrāh* 'scribe, secretary, singer, surgeon' *San.* 119v. 26 (quotns. including one fr. *Babur* saying that 'surgeon' is a Mong. meaning): Kom. xiv 'scribe' bakşı *CCI*; Gr.: Osm. xv the scribe who wrote MS. B of the *At.* in Istanbul in A.H. 884 (A.D. 1479-80) in the Mong. official alphabet with Ar. transcription describes himself as Şayx-zāda 'Abdu'l-razzāq baxşı.

Dis. V. BĞŞ-

D bakış- Recip. f. of bak-; 'to look at one another'. S.i.s.m.l. Xak. xı olar bīr: bīrke: bakışdı: tanāzara bi'l-lihāz 'they looked at one another out of the corners of their eyes' *Kağ. II* 103 (bakışur:, bakışma:k); o.o. *I* 170, 18; 183, 6; 519, 9: KB (the sun is the fourth planet, it gives light to the world) yakışsa yarutur bakışsa özüñ 'when they approach and look at one another it illuminates it' 134; a.o. 137: xiv Muh. tanāzara bakış- *Mel.* 42, 4; *Rif.* 133: Çağ. xv ff. bakış- Recip. f.; ba-ham nigāh kardan 'to look at one another' *San.* 125v. 29: Xwar. xiv ditto *Qutb* 27.

D boğuş- Recip. f. of boğ-; 'to strangle, or try to strangle, one another'. Survives in SW Osm., Tkm. Xak. xı olar: ikki: boğuşdı: 'each of them strangled (xanaqa) the other' *Kağ. II* 101 (boğuşur:, boğuşma:k): Çağ. xv ff. boğuş- Recip. f.; 'to squeeze' (*afşurdan*) or strangle (*xufa kardan*) one another' *San.* 136r. 5.

Tris. BĞŞ

DF baxşılığ P.N./A. fr. baxşı: (bağışı:); n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. baxşılığ [burxan te]jri tuğtuñuz 'you were born as a divine teacher-burxan' *TT III* 129-30.

Tris. V. BĞŞ-

DF bağışla:- Den. V. fr. 2 bağış 'a gift', a l.-w. fr. some Iranian language (cf. *Pe. baxš*) which is recorded only in Kom. xiv *CCI*; Gr. Survives only(?) in SE Tüürki baxşla-/bağışla- 'to give' *Shaw* 40, 44; bəğışil- 'to dedicate (something to someone)' *BŞ* 64; bağışla- 'to forgive; to give' *Jarring* 50. Xak. xı ol maṅa: at bağışla:di: wahaba li faras 'he gave me a horse (etc.)'. *Kağ. III* 335 (bağışla:r, bağışla:ma:k): KB akı bol bağışla 'become generous, give gifts' 2053: xiii(?) *Tef. bağışla- wahaba* 88: xiv Muh. (?) al-hiba 'to give' bağışlamak *Rif.* 125 (only): Çağ. xv ff. bağışla- *baxşidan ya'ni 'afw kardan wa 'afā kardan* 'to forgive, to give' *San.* 124v. 27 (quotn.): Xwar. xiv bağışla- 'to give, to reward' *Qutb* 24; MN 368: Kom. xiv 'to give' bağışla- *CCI*; Gr.: Kıp. xiii wahaba mina'l-hiba (mis-spelt hayba) bakışla:- (sic) *Hov.* 44, 7: xiv bağışla- wahaba; its origin is baxşış taken from the Persian *İd.* 33; wahaba baxışla- (sic) *Bul.*

86v.: xv *cahaba min'al-hiba bağışla-* Kav. 78, 13: Osm. xiv *TTS II* 9 (ağrı:).

DF *bağışlal-* Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of *bağışla-*; in a para. on forming the Pass. f.; n.m.e. *Xak. xi* at *bağışlaldı*: 'the horse was given' (*tuhiba*) *Kaş. III* 344, 16.

DF *bağışlan-* Refl. f. (used as Pass.) of *bağışla-*; 'to be given'. *Xak. xi* at *bağışlandı*: 'the horse was given' *Kaş. III* 344, 19 (quoted as an alternative form to *bağışlal-*); n.m.e.: *Çağ. xv ff. bağışlan-* Pass. f.; *baxşida şudan* 'to be given, forgiven' *San. 125r. 13* (quoton.).

Dis. BĞY

PU *boğay* 'low'; n.o.a.b. Prob. the origin of Mong. *boğoni* 'short, low' (*Kov. 1160, Halted 291*), in which case the Turkish word must originally have been **boğañ*, the suggested parallels in *Hüen-t's.*, note 2091, are not very plausible. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *edlizi boğaysı* 'its height and lowness', translating Chinese *kao hsia* 'high and low' (*Giles 5,927 4,230*) *Hüen-t's. 2091*; a.o. do. note 2091 translating Chinese *pei* 'low, humble' (*Giles 8,759*).

Tris. BĞY

S *baka:yak* See *baka:ñak*.

Dis. BĞZ

boğuz (*boğoz*) 'throat'. The second vowel was very short and habitually elided before Suff. beginning with a vowel, and the inconsistency between -u- and -a- in its later representation suggests an original -o-. Survives in NE Tuv. *bo:s*; SE Türki *buğaz/buğuz Shaw*; *boğuz BŞ, Jarring*; NC Kzx. *buaz*; SC Uzb. *būğiz*; NW Kaz. *buaz*; Nog. *buğaz* and SW Az., Osm., Tkm. *boğaz*. Some of these words mean also (or only) (of an animal) 'pregnant'; the connection is obscure but as old as Xwar. xiii(?). See *Doerfer II* 792, 798. Cf. *tamga:k. Türkü viii boğzi*: tok ertı: 'their throats were satisfied' (eating hares and wild game) *T 8*: Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *kiçig kaplınıg kişığat boğuz bağı yok erser* 'if a small cart has no shafts or throat band' (i.e. horse collar, it cannot move) *TT V* 26, 116; *yalın boğazi (sic?) boğzi tođmaz* 'his naked throat is not satisfied' *TT VI* 14; Civ. *boğzi* 'his throat' *TT V/III* 1.1; *boğzinta do. 7*; *boğuz içinde kart bolup* 'if there is a swelling in his throat' *H I* 187; o.o. 12 (ağrı:), 185-8: *Xak. xi boğuz* (*sic* here and elsewhere, not *boğaz* as in printed text) *al-halq* 'throat' *Kaş. I* 364; three o.o.: *boğzi: II* 200, 8; *III* 264, 7; *boğzin II* 306, 4: *KB boğuz* 'throat' is common 991 (*ülüg*), 993, 1312 (*boğuzup*), 2096 (*boğzi*), 3797 (*boğzum*), etc.: xiii(?) *Tef. boğaz* (*sic*) 'throat' 106: *xiv Muh. al-halq boğuz Mel. 47, 1*; *Rif. 140* (*boğaz*): *Çağ. xv ff. boğuz boğaz hulqum ma'näsina* 'throat, windpipe' *Vel. 153*; *boğz* (spelt) *gulu wa hulqum* ditto *San. 136v. 4* (quoton.); *boğuz*

(spelt) *gulu wa 'aliq-i dawābh* 'throat' and 'cattle fodder' (*sic?*) 136v. 12; *boğuz* is the *Çağ.* equivalent of *Rümi boğaç* 136r. 26: *Xwar. xiii(?) töl boğaz boldı* 'she became pregnant' *Oğ. 64-5*; 83: *xiv boğuz* 'throat'; the neck of a stringed instrument' *Qutb 35*; *boğaz* 'throat' *Nahc. 18, 6*; *Kom. xiv* 'throat' *boğaz CCI*; *Gr. Kip. xiii al-hulqum boğaz Hou. 20, 8*; *xiv* (*boğaz al-halq*, also *boğurdak* and) *boğaz Id. 33*; *xv al-halq boğaz Kav. 60, 14*; *hulqum bowaz* (in margin *Tkm. (?) boğaz*) *Tuh. 12b. 5*; *Osm. xiv ff. boğaz* (once *xiv boğuz I* 112) 'throat' in phr. *TTS I* 112; *II* 158; *III* 107; *IV* 118.

Tris. BĞZ

D *boğazdak* See *bağırdak Kip.*

Tris. V. BĞZ-

D *boğuzla-* Den. V. fr. *boğuz*; 'to cut the throat of (someone *Acc.*), slaughter'. Not noted before xiii but see *boğuzlan-*. Survives in SE Türki *boğuzla-*; SW *boğazla-*. (*Xak.*) xiii(?) *Tef. boğuzla-* 'to slaughter' (a lamb) 106: *xiv Muh. dabaha* 'to slaughter' *boğuzla-* *Mel. 26, 5*; *Rif. 109*: *Çağ. xv ff. boğuzla-dab h kardan San. 136r. 7* (quoton.); *Xwar. xiv boğuzla-* ditto *Qutb 35*; *Nahc. 214, 7*; *Kip. xiii dabaha boğuzla-* *Hou. 34, 4*; *xiv boğazla-* ditto. *Id. 33*; *xv dabaha boğazla-bil'-ışnām* (? meaning here; normally 'with front vowels') *Kav. 75, 4*; ditto *bowuzla-*; *Tkm. boğuzla-* *Tuh. 16b. 2*; a.o.o.

D *boğuzlan-* Refl. f. (used as Pass.) of *boğuzla-*. *Türkü viii yérçi: yér yapıp boğuzlantı*: 'the guide lost the way and had his throat cut' *T 26*: *Çağ. xv ff. boğuzlan-* Pass. f.; *dab h şudan San. 136r. 22*.

Mon. BG

F *beğ* originally 'the head of a clan, or tribe, a subordinate chief', and the like. C.i.ä.p.a.l. from the earliest period, but almost certainly a l.-w. fr. Chinese *po* 'the head of a hundred men' (*Giles 9,358*; 'Ancient Chinese' (*Karlgren*) *puh*). Survives with some phonetic changes (*b-/p-*; *-e/-é-*; *-ğ/-y*) and alterations in meaning parallel to the alterations in social structure; e.g. in the Ottoman Empire it came to mean 'a junior administrative officer' and finally hardly more than a complimentary title given to members of the gentry. See *Doerfer II* 818, 828. *Türkü viii beğ* is very common; the *Türkü* 'realm' (*é:l*) consisted of the *xoğan* and his ministers and officials, *begler* 'the begs' (one of the very rare uses of the Plur. Suff. in *Türkü*) and *bođun*, 'the tribes, clans, common people' in the opening address in *I S* 1-2; *II N* 1-2 the *xoğan's* own family, *bođunım*, various kinds of *begs* and finally *Tok(kuz Oğuz begleri: bođunı*: are addressed: viii ff. *beğ* is common in *Irkb*, e.g. in 5 *beğ er* 'a chief' went to inspect his studs: Yen. *beğ* occurs several times as the title of the person commemorated: Uyğ. viii *beğ* and *begler* occur several times:

viii ff. Man.-A *beg* occurs as the last component in the title of a subordinate ruler *M I* 27, 9; and as a title in *bilge beg teprî* Mar Nev Manî *do.* 12, 19; *ölügüg tiriglüğlî* (*sic*) *beg ay teprî* 'the Moon God, the lord who brings the dead to life' *do.* 24, 27-8; *él(l)ig begler* 'monarchs' *Wind.* 31; Man. *turunlar kamuğ begler kadaşlar* 'stand up all chiefs and kinsmen' *M II* 9, 4; Bud. *él tutdaçı beg erke* 'for a chief who controls a realm' (three things are necessary) *TT V* 26, 104-5; *beg işi* 'a chief and his lady' *Suv.* 192, 8-9 etc. (*işî*); *él(l)ig beg* 'a monarch' *U III* 41, 7 (ii); a.o.o.; *kazlar begne oxsaşı* 'like the leader of a flock of geese' *TT X* 133; a wife speaks of her husband as *begim U III* 85, 6 and 11; a.o.o.; Civ. *beg er TT I* 36, etc.; *beg işi TT I* 108, etc. (*işî*); o.o. *TT VII* 12, 7-8; 34, 10-11 etc.; O. Kir. ix ff. *beg* is common, usually as the title of the person commemorated, e.g. *altî: bağ bođunka: beg ertim* 'I was the chief of the Six Confederations' *Mal.* 1, 2 (see 1 *ba:ğ*): *Xak. xî be:ğ al-amîr* 'a chief': *be:ğ zawcu'l-mar'a* 'a woman's husband' *Kaş. III* 155; over 100 o.o., spelt *beg*, once *be:ğ I* 521 (*keçür-*) and once *bê:ğ III* 133, 16; the standard translation is *al-amîr*; it occurs as a title e.g. *Çağrı: Beg I* 421, 8; *Bilge: Beg I* 428, 18; occasionally 'husband' *I* 240 3 (*üzlüş-*); *III* 133, 16: *KB beg* is common both in the specific sense of 'a subordinate ruler' e.g. *él kend begi* 216, and more vaguely as 'lord, master', e.g. *begim* 'my lord' 85; Chapters 28 and 38 relate to the position of *begler* in the kingdom: *xiii(?) At.* is dedicated to *Dād Ispahsālār Beg* 69; *Tef. bêğ* (*sic*) 'ruler' (of a town or province); *él begi* 94: *xiv Muh. al-umarā begler: Mel.* 5, 5; *Rif.* 75; *amir beg* 6, 17, 78; a.o.o.: *Çağ. xv ff.* *bêğ* ('with -g') *beg mir ma'nāsna Vel.* 140; *bêğ* ('with -g') abbreviation of *biyik* (*bedük*) 'tall, great', and metaph. *maulā wa sultān* 'lord, king' *San.* 147v. 22 (quotns.): *Xwar. xiii(?) beg* 'chief' is common in *Oğ.* and *begler* are mentioned as a class 95, 220, 245, twice in association with *élgünler* 'the common people': *xiv bêğ* 'chief, master' *Qutb* 30 (also *bégim* 'mistress'), *Nahc.* 36, 6; *beg* ditto *MN* 20, etc.: *Kom. xiv* 'prince' *beg* (in Granbech's view reborrowed fr. Persian); 'chief' (*CCG*; 'Lord' (God)) *bey CCI*, *CCG*; *Gr.* 54 (quotns.): *Kip. xiii al-amîr bey Hou.* 23, 6; in the list of Proper Names spelt *bey* 29, 6; *bey* 30, 6; *be:* 29, 14-15; *beg* 29, 8 and 17; in 29, 13 and 17; 30, 3 and 8 the author hesitates between *beg amir* and *bek qawwî* 'strong': *xiv Tkm. beg* ('with -g') *al-amîr*; *Kip. bey* *Id.* 35; a.o. *do.* 37: *xv al-amîr bey Kav.* 12, 17; *bl.* 15, 13; *bey* 16, 17; 31, 11; *bl.* not translated is very common in *Tuh.* 41a. ff.: *Osm. xiv beg* 'subordinate ruler', fr. xvii occasionally *bey*; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 87; *II* 123, 133; *III* 77, 86; *IV* 89 (fr. xv onwards occasionally 'live decoy bird').

(S) *bek* (?pek) 'firm, solid, stable', and the like; *Kaş. s.v. berk*, q.v., says that *bek* was the original form and *berk* an expanded form

with -r- added (*zā'ida*) but the facts are; no doubt, the opposite; both forms occur as early as *Uyg. viii ff.* Man. *S.i.a.m.l.g.*, in SW as *pek* but this may not be the original form as *perk* does not occur. In some modern languages *bek* but not *berk*, is used as an Adv. meaning 'very' qualifying Adjs. and a few Verbs. *Uyg. viii ff.* Man. *bek katıg kértgünçlüğ* 'having a firm' (Hend.) *faith' M I* 30, 2-3; a.o. *M III* 36, 3 (iii): Bud. *bek katıg* . . . *kértgünç TT VII* 40, 117; *bek tutup* 'holding fast' *TT V* 26, 111; a.o. *U III* 44, 6 (i): Civ. *bek tut- TT I* 34-5, 41: *Xak. xî bek ne:ğ* 'anything firm, solid' (*muhkam*) *Kaş. I* 333; *bek tut ahfaz* 'hold firmly' *III* 11, 4; o.o. *I* 349, 21 (*berk*); 455, 21: *KB yağı neğ talular ma özke bekim* 'I am (always) seeking new things but I am stable at heart' 686; *bek tutayın* (*sic* in all MSS.) 721; o.o. 697, 2015, *xiii(?) At tiliğ bekte tutğil* . . . *kalt çıkışa bektin* 'keep your tongue under control . . . if it escapes from control' 131-2: *Çağ. xv ff. pek* ('with p-') *camî wa hama* 'all' *San.* 126r. 24 (quotn. fr. which this false meaning was inferred; see also *Osm.*): *Xwar. xiii(?)* (he loved that stallion) *bek* (?pek) *çok* 'very much' *Oğ.* 224: *xiv bek* 'firmly' *Qutb* 30: *Kip. xiii* (among Proper Names) *bektemür* (*amir hadid aw*) *hadid qawwî* 'strong iron' *Hou.* 29, 13 (see *beg*): *xiv bek al-raḥṭl-qadid* 'a firm bond', originally *berk*; the original form is also used and is commoner *Id.* 34: *Osm. xv ff. pek* 'firm, solid, violent'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 769; *III* 576; *IV* 639: *xviii pek* . . . and in *Rūmî, muḥkam wa matn wa usturwār* 'firm, solid, stable' *San.* 126r. 24.

1 *bō:ğ* 'a poisonous spider, tarantula'. Survives in NC Kzx. *büyü/büyü*; NC Kumyk *milya*; Nogay *biy*; SW Osm. *böy/böye* (now obsolete?); Tkm. *mö:y*. Arabic *al-ṭafāt* is not the usual word for 'spider' and prob. means 'poisonous spider'. The Kip. translation 'scorpion' (normally *ça:dan*) is odd, and perhaps an error. Cf. *örümçek*. *Xak. xî bō:ğ al-ṭafāt* 'a (poisonous) spider' in one of the two languages (i.e. *Xak.* and *Oğuz?*) *Kaş. III* 131; *bö:y al-ṭafāt*, alternative form of *bō:ğ*, the latter is more correct (*aṣṣahh*) *III* 141: *Çağ. xv ff. bew* (or *baw?*) *rutaylā* 'tarantula' *San.* 127r. 29: *Oğuz xî biy* (so vocalized, but read *böy*) alternative form (*luğa fi*) of *bö:y III* 206 (it is perhaps implied that *bö:y*, too, was *Oğuz?*): *Kom. xiv böv* 'spider' *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip. xiii al-aqrab* 'scorpion' *böy* (also *çaya:n*) *Hou.* 11, 17: *xiv bö:y al-aqrab Id.* 37; *Bul.* 11, 4: *xv ankabūt* 'spider' *böy* (and *örümçük* and) *bew Tuh.* 25a. 13: *Osm. xv ff. böv/böy* 'tarantula'; fairly c.i.a.p., esp. in dictns. *TTS I* 169; *III* 111; *IV* 125.

VU 2 *bō:ğ* a technical term used in the game of knucklebones. Survives only(?) in NC Kır. *bōğ*; Kzx. *bügö/bügü R IV* 1881-2. 1 *Çik*, q.v., which has the opposite meaning, is commoner. *Xak. xî bō:ğ ism waq'i'l-ka'b fi'l-la'ib li-zahrihi* 'the word used when the knucklebone falls on its back in the game (of knucklebones)', one says *çik bō:ğ Kaş. III* 130.

1 bük 'thicket' and the like. Survives in NE **bük/pük** several dialects *R IV* 1394, Khak., Tuv., and SW Osm. **bük**; the origin of the entry **bük** 'forest' in *P. de C.* 173 is obscure, it does not occur in earlier Çağ. authorities. **Xak.** **x1 bük al-acama** 'a thicket, brushwood' *Kaş.* *I* 333; o.o. *I* 233, 27; 245, 3 (**örtel-**); 260, 12 (**örtet-**); **Kip.** **xiv bük al-ğaba** 'thicket' *İd.* 34; **Osm.** **xiv ff. bük** 'thicket' in two **xiv** texts and several **xviii** dict. *TTS I* 132; *II* 186; *III* 123; *IV* 139.

VU 2 bük 'corner; the corner post of a house'. N.o.a.b. **Türkü** **viii ff.** (a big house was burnt; right down to its floor nothing remained) **bükl:pe: teğl: koğmaduk** 'right to its corner posts(?) nothing was left' *İrkB* 9 (cf. **1 kat**): **Arğū:** **x1 bük al-zāwiya** 'a corner' *Kaş.* *I* 333.

Mon. V. BG-

bög- 'to collect, gather together (people or things)' and in particular 'to collect, or dam up (running water)'. Survives in NC **Kır.** **bögö-**; **Kzx.** **böge-** 'to dam up (water); to block (a road)' and SW **xx Anat.** **böge-/böye-/büge** 'to dam up' *SDD* 224-8, 237. The verb seems to have become **böge-** in the medieval period; see **bögül-, bögün-**. **Uyg.** **viii ff.** **Bud.** **türe böge** 'rolling up and gathering together' (all my sins) *Suv.* 137, 4; **Xak.** **x1 ol suvuğ bögdī:** 'he collected (**qarā**) the water and gathered it together in a basin (**sikr**) that he had prepared for it'; and one says **beg sü:sin bögdī:** 'the **beg** assembled (**cama'a**) his army'; the volume (**kaṭra**) of an army is constantly compared to water, for example one says **su:v akti:** 'the water flowed' (**sāla**) and **sü: akti:** 'the army streamed out' (**sāla**) *Kaş.* *II* 19 (**böge:r, böğme:k**); **tepi:nī:** **kayğukın böğme:s al-bahr lā yuşkar bi'l-zawraq** 'you cannot dam the sea with a small boat' *I* 100, 18.

1 bük- *Kaş.* gives two meanings (1) 'to bend, bow', and the like (Intrans.); (2) 'to feel aversion, be revolted by (something **Abt.**)', but later usages and the Pass. **f. bükül-** show that it was a Trans. **V. w.** the Object sometimes understood. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually in the first sense but **w.** an Object stated. Exceptionally NC **Kır.** distinguishes between **bük-** 'to bend' and **bökö-** 'to feel aversion', but it is unlikely that this reflects a genuine original phonetic difference between two verbs with different meanings. Cf. **yükün-**. **Xak.** **x1 ol meni: körüp bükdī:** 'when he saw me he cleaved to the ground and was humble, hiding himself' (**laṭā bi'l-arḍ wa'n-xafāda mutakammina(n)**); and one says **ol aşdın bükdī:** 'he was revolted (**şabi'a**) by the food, so that he loathed it and was disgusted'; and one says **ol tavar:ka: bükdī:** translated 'his eye was filled (**imtala'a**) with wealth, etc.', i.e. 'he was greedy for wealth' *Kaş.* *II* 18 (**bük:e:r, bük-me:k**); **uvut bo:lu:p bükē:** **turdi:** translated 'he was ashamed so that he was humble and hid himself from the people and turned away from me' (**adāni**) *III* 231, 1; (**KB** the alterna-

tive reading **bu söznüḡ katı** for **bu söz bük katı** in 870 is obviously to be preferred): **xiv Muh.** **taṭā** 'to fold up' (Trans.) **bük- Rif.** 112 (only); **al-tayy bükmek Mel.** 35, 1; 120 (*Mel.* also has **cuḡla-** (**cuḡla:-**)): **Çağ.** **xv ff. bük- xam kardan wa tah kardan** 'to bend, or fold' *San.* 137r. 7; **Xwar.** **xiv bük-** (*sic*) (of the moon) 'to set' *Qutb* 32; **Kom.** **xiv** 'to fold' **bük- CCG**; **Gr.** **Kip.** **xiii taṭā bük- Hou.** 38, 3; **xiv bük- raqaşa** 'to dance' (prob. in the sense of 'to bend (the body)'; unlikely to be a Sec. **f. of böy-** (**bödl:-**), **q.v.**); **bük- fataṭa** 'to twist' (a thread, etc.) *İd.* 34; **taṭā bük- Bul.** 47v.: **xv ditto Kar.** 9, 7; 74, 4; *Tuh.* 24a. 8; **baraka** (of a camel) 'to kneel' *do.* 8b. 6.

?E 2 **bük-** See **evük-**.

Dis. BGA

S **biḡl** See **ki:b.**

böke: although *Kaş.* says that the primary meaning was 'a big snake' and that it was used metaph. of strong warriors the evidence points rather in the opposite direction. An early l.-w. in Mong. as **bökö** 'warrior, wrestler' (*Haenisch* 17); survives in this sense in NE **pökö** several dialects *R IV* 1299; **bökö Russko-alt. slovar'** (s.v. *silach*); SE **Tar.** **böke R IV** 1693-4 and perhaps NC **Kır.** **bökö**, but these may be reborrows fr. Mong. See *Doerfer I* 803. **Türkü** **viii lx.** 17 (**alp**): **Xak.** **x1 böke: al-tu'bānu'l-'aẓim** 'a big snake', it is said in the folk-tale (**al-maṭal**) **yēti:** **başıḡ yēl böke:** 'a snake with seven heads' (**yēl** is unexplained, possibly 'demon', see **1 yēl:**); and warriors (**al-abṭāl**) are called by it, for example one of the great men (**uẓamā**) of the **Yabākū** was called **böke:** (**VU**) **Boḡraç** (a long anecdote about his defeat by Arslan Tēgin follows) *Kaş.* *III* 227; **KB böke yolçılıḡ** 'having a warrior as a guide' 2354; **ay böke** 3545; **böke yavḡusu** 5523; **Çağ.** **xv ff. böke** a strong man and wrestler (**pahlavān wa kuṣṭi-giri**) who defeats all his rivals' *San.* 138r. 1 ('wrestler' suggests a re-borrowing from Mong.; see also **a:la:**).

bögü: (**bögö:**) 'sage, wizard'; the word seems to connote both wisdom and mysterious spiritual power. An early l.-w. in Mong. as **bö'e** (*Haenisch* 16) **böge** (*Kov.* 1242, *Haltdot* 307) where it means 'a male shaman', as opposed to **iduḡan** 'female shaman' (a purely Mong. word). **Bögü:** **Kaḡan** was the regnal title of one **Türkü** and one early **Uygur kaḡan**. Survives only(?) in SW **büyü** (spelt **bügü**) 'sorcery, witchcraft'. **Türkü** **viii Bögü:** **Xaḡan T** 34; **Türkü Bögü:** **Xaḡan T** 50; **viii ff. Man.** **Bögü Xan TT II** 6, 33, etc.; a.o. *M III* 15, 6 (ii) (**bögülen-**): **Uyg.** **viii ff.** **Bud.** **bögüler kuvraḡında** 'in the assembly of sages' *TT V* 10, 107; **bögü Kuṣ Futsi** 'the sage Confucius' *do.* 26, 104; **iduḡ böğü bilḡliḡ** 'sacred and with mystical knowledge' *Suv.* 89, 9; o.o. *do.* 137, 7; 174, 8; *U II* 44, 33(?); **Teḡri Bögü Teḡriken Pfahl.** 6, 3; **O. Kır.** **ix ff. Uruḡu:** **Külüg Tok Bögü Terken** Proper Name(?) *Mal.* 10, 6; **Xak.**

x1 **böğü**: *al-'ālim wa'l-ḥakim wa'l-'āqil* 'learned, wise, intelligent', hence the *Hend. böğü*: *bilge*: *Kaş. III* 228; o.o. *I* 428, 23 (*bilge*); *III* 228, 13 (*üdü*-); 303, 9: *KB* ay **böğü** 183, etc., and ay **bilge** **böğü** 191-2, etc. are very common; **böğü** **beg** **kim** **erse** **bilge** **ke** **yakın** 'whoever is a wise ruler is close to knowledge' 254; a.o.o.: xii(?) *KBVP* ol **élnip** **böğüs** **hakim** **turup** 'being the sage and wise man of that realm' 27; a.o. *do.* 11: xiv *Muh. al-sihr* 'witchcraft' **böğü**: *Mel.* 83, 17; *Rif.* 189: *Kom.* xiv **bögüler** 'the (Jewish) prophets' *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xv *sihr* (*cādū* (Pe.) and) **böğü** *Tuh.* 19a. 3: *Osm.* xviii **büğü** (spelt) in *Rümi*, *sihr* wa *hfsün* 'magic, witchcraft' *San.* 138r. 11.

Dis. V. BGE-

D **bekü**:- Den. V. fr. **bek**. N.o.a.b.; cf. **berki**:-. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (all good doctrine is . . .) *kutrumakdın beküdeçli* 'confirmed by salvation' *TT V* 24, 67 and 77 (there misread *beküt*:-). **Xak.** xi **tügün** **bekü:dl**: *istahkamati* 'l-*uqda* 'the knot was firmly tied'; also used of an affair when it is confirmed (*istahkama*) *Kaş. III* 270 (**bekü:r**, **beküme:k**): *KB* (the tribal customs were put in order and the realm organized; the king attained peace) **beküp** **él** **ulı** 'the foundation of the realm being firm' 1772: xiii(?) *Tef.* **bekü**:- 'to be firm, stable' 96: *Kip.* xiv (after **bek/berk**) and **beki**-/**berki**:- are derived from them *Id.* 34.

Dis. BGC

DF **begeç** Dim. f. in -*ç* (rare; usually affectionate) fr. **beg**; originally 'little chief' as a term of affection. In the medieval period, like **begüm**, 'my chief' it acquired a female connotation. It seems to survive only in NC Kzx. **bikeş** 'husband's elder sister' and NW Kaz. **bikeç** 'young woman, fiancée'. **Xak.** xi **begeç** *laqabı* 'l-*takākin* 'a title of princes'; hence one says **Begeç** (perhaps **Bekeç** in Ar.) *Arslan: Tëgin*; when it is pronounced with -*ğ*- its meaning is *yā umayyar* 'oh little chief!' as a Dim. f. of *amir*, to express affection and tenderness (*aṭf wa taḥannun*); the word **beg** *al-amir* has a -*ğ*- *Kaş.* I 357: *Cağ.* xv ff. **begeç** ('with -*ğ*-') *duxtar kız ma'nāsina* 'girl' *Vel.* 141 (quoth.); **begeç** *zan-i muhtarama* 'a lady of quality' also spelt **bège** *San.* 147v. 27; the same entry reversed 148r. 5 (quoth.).

Dis. BGD

D **beküt** Hap. leg. and quoted only in a *Hend.*; Dev. N. fr. **beküt**:-; 'secured' or the like. **Xak.** xi *Kaş. III* 8 (*yaşut*).

VU **bügde**: 'dagger'. N.o.a.b. See *Doerfer II* 746. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (in a list of arms and ornaments: lance, sword, crown, thunderbolt, wheel) **bügde** (iron whip) *TT V* 10, 93; o.o. *Suv.* 28, 20; 544, 6 (*bedzet*:-). **Xak.** xi **bügde** *al-xancar* 'dagger' *Kaş.* I 418; a.o. *III* 272, 1: *KB* **bu** **bügde** **bıçek** **kim** **eliğde** **turur** 'this dagger which is in my hand' 810:

Oğuz xi (the Turks say **bügde**: for 'dagger' and the Oğuz) **bükte**: *Kaş.* I 31, 24.

PU **bügte**: Hap. leg. and noted only in a *Hend.*; cf. **bügteçli**: *Türkü viii* ff. Man. (if by mistake we have done something wicked, saying) **buyan** **bügteğ** **kılurbız** 'we are performing a meritorious act (Hend.)' *Chuas.* 141-2.

VU **bükte**l n.o.a.b.; the underlying meaning may be 'mature'. **Xak.** xi **bükte**l *er al-racul* 'l-*rab'a* 'a mature man'; **bükte**l *al-farası* 'l-*adakk* 'a horse with a broad flat back' *Kaş.* I 481: *KB* (your stable is full of) **kevel** **tazı** **bükte**l **takı** **arkunı** 'blood horses, Arabs, horses with broad flat backs and cross-breeds' 5369.

PU?D **bögtür** Hap. leg.; the *tā* carries both *kasra* and *damma*, but the latter must be correct if this can be taken as a Dev. N. fr. ***böğüt**-, Caus. f. of **bög**-, in the sense of 'a place where (water) collects'. The *Kip.* xiv word for *al-hidāca* 'a camel litter for women' PU **bögter** *Id.* 34; *Bul.* 7, 6 (mis-spelt with *y*-) is difficult to connect with this word. **Xak.** xi **bögtür** *al-ḥazan wa'l-wahada fi'l-cabal* 'rough ground, a deep valley in the mountains' *Kaş.* I 455 (verse).

Dis. V. BGD-

DF **beğed**- Intrans. Den. V. fr. **beğ**; 'to become a beg'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü viii* ff. *Tay.* 24-5 (*ETY II* 59; I u:ç); Man. *TT II* 8, 42-4 (*erklen*-).

D **beküt**- Caus. f. of **bekü**:-; 'to fasten, make fast, consolidate'. Cf. **berkit**-, **bekle**:-. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, which uses forms of **bekle**:-. In other language-groups the words used vary between **berkit**- and **berkit**- and in some both occur; in SW Osm. has **peküt**- and Tkm. **berkit**-. **Xak.** xi ol 1: **ışığ** **beküt**:- 'he fixed (*aḥkama*) the business'; the original usage is for fastening a knot (*iğā ṣadda* 'l-*uqda*) *Kaş.* II 309 (**bekütür**-, **bekitme:k**, sic): *KB* (Aytoldi) **bekütü** **tilig** 'held his tongue' 956; **bekütü** **ışığ** 1580 (one MS. **bekütü**); xii(?) *KBVP* **bir** **ança** **bekütüp** **yakın** **tutunı** 'he will take firm hold of a certain number and keep them near him' 49: xiii(?) *Tef.* **beküt**:- 'to establish' (Islam) 96: *Osm.* xv ff. **peküt**:- (7so read) 'to consolidate, secure'; in several texts *TTS II* 124; *III* 78; *IV* 80.

D **büküt**- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **bük**-. **Xak.** xi **yağlığ** **aş** **meni**: **bükütü**: 'the fatty food turned my stomach (*ğalaba* 'l-*alā qalbi*), and I was satiated (*şabi* 'tu) with it and had indigestion (*ğamita* 'l-*alayya*) without my stomach being filled'; similarly if someone gives property (*māl*) to someone else until he has a surfeit of it (*imtalā* 'a 'aynahu), the latter says ol **meni**: **tavara** **rın** **bükütü**: 'he has satiated me (*aşba* 'ani) with property' *Kaş.* II 309 (**bükütür**-, **bükütme:k**).

Tris. BGD

PUD **bügteçi** Hap. leg.; N.Ag. fr. **bügte:**. **Türkü** VIII ff. Man. (if we have sinned against the holy prophets and) **buyançı bügteçi ariğ dındarlarka** 'the meritorious (Hend.) pure Elect' *Chuas*. 66-7.

Tris. V. BGD-

VUD **bügde:le-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **bügde:**. **Xak.** XI ol anı: **bügde:le:di:** *ıvaca'ahu bi'l-xancar* 'he stabbed him with a dagger' *Kaş.* III 352 (**bügde:le:r**, **bügde:le:me:k**).

Dis. BGL

DF **beglig** P.N./A. fr. **beg**.

DF **beglik** A.N. (sometimes used as Conc. N.) fr. **beg**. These two words must be taken together since to a large extent they have the same meanings, and in most texts the scripts are too ambiguous to make it possible to determine which word is intended. The P.N./A. usually means 'having the rank, or status of *beg*', less often it means 'having a chief, or a husband'. The A.N. originally meant 'the rank or status of *beg*', or 'fit to hold such a rank'. Later it came to mean 'a district governed by a *beg*'. **Beglig** now seems to be obsolete, but **beglik** with various phonetic changes (see **beg**) s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE with some changes of meaning, e.g. in NC Kır **bilyik** is the normal word for 'a government' and SW Osm. **beylik** often has that sense. **Türkü** VIII **tavgaç bodunka: beglik urı:** **kul bolrı:** (corrected in II to **kılrı:**) 'they made your sons who were fit to be chiefs slaves to the Chinese people' I E 7, II E 7; similar phr. I E 24, II E 20; VIII ff. **nelük ölgey ol beglig ol** 'why should I die? It is fit for a chief' *İrkB* 57 (see **kanığ**): Yen. **beglik kası** [gap] 'his family of chiefs' *Mal*. 26, 9; Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **beglig** (or -**k**?) **erener** 'men with the rank of chief' U III 45, 8; **Xak.** XI **tavar kimliğ üklile: beglik apar kerge:yür** 'if a man's wealth accumulates, he is more worthy of the chieftainship than the others' (*huwa awlâ bi'l-imâra min gayrihi*) *Kaş.* I 362, 24; n.m.e.c. **KB beglik** 'the rank, or position, of chief' is common, e.g. **beglik bulur** 'he attains the rank of chief' 301; o.o. 430, 552, 819, etc.; (the king had his eyes and ears fixed on the whole realm) **açıldı apar barça beglig (sic?) kapuğ** 'all the doors of the government(?) were open to him' 436; similar phr. 554 (in this passages Arat reads **beklig** and translates 'closed', but there is no evidence that such a word existed and a P.N./A. of an Adj. would be very unusual): XIII(?) *Tef.* (a Christian came from the Christians of Rûm and) **anda beglig (or -k?) malikette olturdi** 'and sat in the seat of government there' 94; xiv *Muh.*(?) *al-muzanuvaca* 'a married woman' **beglig: Rif.** 149 (*Meş.* 53, 1 **erlenmiş**).

D **beklik** A.N. fr. **bek**; 'firmness', etc. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** XI **KB 2132 (tutruk)**.

Dis. V. BGL-

D **bögül-** Pass. f. of **bög-**; 'to be dammed up', etc. Survives only(?) in NC Kır. **bögel-**. **Xak.** XI su:v **bögüldi:** *ıctama'a'l-mâ min sakr uttuxida lahu wa kafura* 'the water was collected by a basin (or dam?) which was made for it and grew in volume' *Kaş.* II 132 (**bögülür**, **bögülme:k**; mis-spelt with y-, which is an impossible initial in this chapter).

D **bükül-** Pass. f. of I **bük-**; 'to be bent, folded, etc.'. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Xak.** XI **butık büküldi:** *ingata'ati'l-xûfa* 'the bough broke', also used when it is bent ('*uşıfat*); Intrans. and Pass. (*yata'addâ wa lâ yata'addâ*); also used of anything when it is doubled over or folded (*idâ'nîtanâ wa'n'atafa*) *Kaş.* II 132 (**bükülür**, **bükülme:k**); o.o. I 437, 5; II 285, 16; Çağ. xv ff. **bükül-** (spelt, also **bükrey-**) *xamidan wa tah şudan* 'to bend (Intrans.), to be folded' *San.* 137r. 22 (quotns.). **Kom.** XIV **bügül-** 'to bow, bend': Kıp. XIV **bügel-** (*sic*; 'with -g-') *sacada wa rafa'a* 'acizatahu' 'to prostrate oneself, raising one's buttocks' *İd.* 35; xv *inşadaba* 'to be bent, convex' (**bükrey-**; in margin) **bükül-** *Tuh.* 6b. 13.

DF **begle:** Hap. leg., but see **beglen-**; Den. V. fr. **beg**. **Xak.** XI ol anı: **begle:di:** *nasabahu ilâ'l-imâra wa sammâhu amir* 'he appointed him to be a *beg* and named him *beg*' *Kaş.* III 292 (**begler**, **begle:me:k**).

D **bekle:** Den. V. fr. **bek**. S.i.s.m.l. in NE, NW and SW with various phonetic changes, and wide developments of meaning, esp. in SW where it is consistently **bekle-**, not **pekle-**. Originally it meant 'to fasten, make fast, secure'; thence 'to keep secure' and so 'to watch over'; thence more indefinitely 'to watch for, expect', and finally merely 'to wait'. Cf. **berkle-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **yantut beleg beklep** 'packing up a return present' *Hien-ts.* 1858-9; o.o. *PP* 63, 5-6 (**adak**); *TT V* p. 16, note A54, 8; Civ. **kuduğ için bekledi** 'stopped up the interior of the well' *TT I* 103-4; **beklep** 'fastening' (the *dhārānī* to the gusset of the wife's drawers) VII 26, 11; **Xak.** XI ol ne:pln **bekle:di:** *haḡaḡa malahu* 'he stored his property in a safe place'; and one says ol **kapuğın bekle:di:** 'he fastened (*sadda*) his door'; also used when one ties up (*awḡaḡa*) something *Kaş.* III 292 (**bekler**, **bekle:me:k**); o.o. I 504, 10; III 445, 16; **KB bılığ birle bekle bu bulınış ödüg** 'by means of knowledge secure this opportunity that you have found' 161; (if the man who finds me) **tutup beklesse** 'seizes and fastens me up' 700; o.o. 712, 1703, 2016: XIII *At. tilin beklegende* 'for the man who holds his tongue' 144; *Tef.* **bekle-** 'to keep (oneself from miserliness)' 96: xiv *Muh.*(?) *hafiza bekle-* *Rif.* 107 (in margin **sakla-**): Xwar. xiv **bekle-** 'to hold fast (traditions)' *Nahc.* 207, 9; Kıp. xiv **bekle-harasa** 'to watch over, guard' *İd.* 34: xv **qafala** 'to store up' **bekle-** *Kav.* 74, 4; Osm. xiv and xv **bekle-** (1) 'to keep (a secret)'; (2) 'to protect (someone *Acc.*, from something *Abi*).

in several texts *TTS* I 87; IV 90: XVIII **bekle-** (spelt) in *Rümi, päs dāstan* 'to guard, protect' *San.* 126r. 22 (quotn.).

D **beklet-** Caus. f. of **bekle-**; survives in SW Osm. with extended meanings. Oğuz XI **beğ oğrını: bekletti:** 'the *beğ* ordered that the thief should be bound and imprisoned' (*bi'sitāği'l-liz̄ vā habsihi*); and one says **men at beklettim** 'I ordered that the horse (etc.) should be fastened up' (*bi-hifz*) *Kaş.* II 341 (**bekletür:men, bekletme:k**).

D **beklet-** Hap. leg.?, Pass. f. of **bekle-**; occurs in a series of clauses describing sufferings of various kinds; no ordinary meaning of **çığ/çık** suits the context, and it is prob. a Chinese l.-w. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (if they are flogged with all kinds of whips and willow rods and) **bekte çığa beklemiş** eraserler 'bound in . . .' *Suv.* 117, 13-14.

DF **beğlen-** Refl. f. of **beğle-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI ura:ğut beğlendi: tazawaccati'l-mar'a** 'the woman was married' *Kaş.* II 239 (**beğlenür, beğlenme:k**); a.o. II 254, 3: *KB* in 3535 a passage relating to the activities of the fickle world the Cairo MS. reads **birig beğlenür kör takı bir beğin okıyu turur tegme künde öjin** 'he make one man a *beğ* and summons a different *beğ* every day'; the Vienna MS. has **beğleyür** which looks the better reading; the Fergana MS. is quite different and probably corrupt.

D **beklen-** Refl. f. (sometimes used as Pass.) of **bekle-**; survives in SW Osm. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. **tün b'eklenme[kig]** 'shortness of breath' *H* I 12: **Xak. XI beklenidi: neñ istahkama'l-şay** 'the thing was firm, solid, secure'; and one says **er evinde: beklenidi:** 'the man barricaded himself (*taşaşşana*) in his house'; also used if he was imprisoned (*hübisä*) in it *Kaş.* II 239 (Oğuz follows): Oğuz XI **beklenidi: neñ hüfiza 'l-şay, yata'addā vā la yata'addā** 'the thing was stored up' or 'the thing was in store' (?) *Kaş.* II 239 (**beklenür, beklenme:k**): Osm. XVI **beklen-** 'to be solid, hard' in one text *TTS* III 78.

D **böglün-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **böğül-**. **Xak. XI su:v böglündi: istanga'al-mā** 'the water was stagnant'; and one says **sü: böglündi:** 'the army assembled' (*ic'ama'a*) *Kaş.* II 239 (**böglünür, böglünme:k**).

D **büklün-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **bükül-**. **Xak. XI büklündi: neñ in'atafa'l-şay vā yutannā** 'the thing was bent (or folded) and doubled over' *Kaş.* II 239 (**büklünür, büklünme:k**).

D **bekleş-** Co-op. f. of **bekle-**; survives only (?) in SW Osm. 'to keep watch together; to wait for one another'. **Xak. XI ol meniş birle: bekleşdi:** 'āhada ma'i' he made a compact with me'; and one says **ol mağa: kapuğ bekleşdi:** 'he helped me to fasten (*fī tasfiq*) the door' *Kaş.* II 203 (Oğuz follows): Oğuz XI **ol mağa: at bekleşdi:** 'he helped me to

fasten up (*fī hifz*) the horse' *Kaş.* II 203 (**bekleşür, bekleşme:k**).

Tris. BGL

D **böğülüg (böğölög)** P.N./A. fr. **böğü:** 'magic, mystical', and the like. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **böğülüg etöz** (a spotless, clean) 'mystical body' *TT* V 8, 52; **böğülüg erdem** 'mystical virtue' *TT* VI 354 (and 350 v.l.); *Kuan.* 188-9.

Tris. V. BGL-

D **böğüle-** (**böğöle-**) Den. V. fr. **böğü:** n.o.a.b. but see **böğülen-** (**Xak.**) XIV *Muh. sahara* 'to make magic, bewitch' **böğüle:** *Mel.* 27, 3; *Rif.* 110 (**böğüle:**); *al-sihr* **böğülemek** (in error -*mak*) 37, 12; 124.

D **böğülen-** (**böğölen-**) Refl. f. of **böğüle-**; 'to have mystical wisdom' and the like. N.o.a.b. **Türkü** VIII ff. Man. (I have told you about these three divine kings' coming, descent, virtue) **böğüsün böğülenmekin** 'wizardry and mystical wisdom' *M* III 15, 6 (ii): Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A **vidya böğülenmekin** 'its wisdom (Sanskrit l.-w.) and mystical wisdom' *M* I 21, 1 (ii): Man. [**teğri burxan**] **böğülenmek kutuğ kıvıç bulmış bolğay** 'he will have attained the good fortune (Hend.) of the mystical wisdom [of the divine *burxan*]' *M* II 5, 3-5 (ii): Bud. (*Kuan-şim* Bodhisattva by his mystical knowledge) **alkuni körür böğülenür** 'sees all things and has mystical knowledge of them' *Kuan.* 207-8.

Dis. BGM

D **büküm** N.S.A. fr. **bük-**; survives only (?) in SW Osm. for 'a fold; a skein (of wool)', and the like. Oğuz XI **büküm etük** 'the slipper (*al-xuff*) worn by women'; the other (Turks) call it **mükim/mükün**, substituting *m-* for *b-* and *-n* for *-m*; I reckon that this is incorrect (*laysa bi-şamim*) but the Kıpçak and other confederations (*aqlāf*) call it by these names *Kaş.* I 395 (Atalay, loc. cit., suggests correcting to *aqlāf* and translating 'tribes', but *aqlāf* does not mean 'tribes'; in the passage quoted, I 280, 13 (equals I 334, 21 under *şik*) *aqlāfu'l-türk* means 'the vulgar uneducated Turks').

?C **hekmes (p-)** 'syrup of fruit juice'. Survives only in Osm. **pekmez**. Prob. a compound of **bek** and a corruption of some foreign word, prob. Ar. (and Pe.) *muzz* 'rather acid'. See Doerfer I 756. Oğuz XI **hekmes al-rubb** 'syrup of fruit juice' *Kaş.* I 459; a.o. I 440, 21 (s.v. *talkan* in a verse not specifically described as Oğuz): Tkml. XIII *al-dibs* 'syrup' **hekmes (MS. bekmes) Hou.** 16, 1: XIV (?) *Kip.* *al-dibs bekmez(s)* (sic) *Bul.* 8, 7: xv *al-dibs bekmez: Kav.* 63, 1.

Tris. V. BGM-

DF **beğimsin-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. **beğ;** (irregular, see *atakımsin-*).

Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. **begimsinmeyük beg bolsar** 'if someone not fitted to be a *beg* becomes a *beg*' *TT VII* 42, 5.

Dis. BGN

VUD **büken** (?**bükün**) *Kaş.* lists this word w. three meanings, except in the third the *kāf* is unvocalized; it is noted only once elsewhere. All meanings seem to be appropriate for an Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. **bük-**; 'melon' only if it is one with a folded, corrugated surface. **Xak. XI bükēn al-innīn** 'impotent': **bükēn al-mumarrağa** (?read *al-mimrağa*) *mina'l-am'ā* 'part of the entrails, the coecum': **bükēn al-biṣṣu'l-hindī** 'the Indian melon' *Kaş.* I 399: **Xwar. xiv** (the Prophet went to pray; then that accursed man threw) **tēvenig nacāsatiğ bükēnlerini** (*sic*) **bağirsuklarını** 'the filthy bowels and entrails of a camel' (all over him) *Nahc.* 12, 4.

?F **begni**: 'beer'; n.o.a.b. There is no widely distributed Turkish word for 'beer', and this word and **buxsum**, q.v., are perhaps l.-w.s. See *Doerfer* II 759. **Türkü VIII ff. bir kün bir koñ iki: küp begni**: 'for one day one sheep and two jars of beer' *Tun. IV* 9-10 (*ETY II* 96): **Uyg. VIII ff. borka: begni:ke**: (spelt *beṣṣike*): **tokıtmış kişi** 'a man who lets himself be overcome by wine or beer' *TT VIII* 1.11; **bor begni H I 52** (mis-spelt *begli*) and 53; **bor begni TT VII** 25, 14: **Xak. XI begni: şarābu'l-hınta wa'l-duxn wa'l-ğā'ir** 'a drink made of wheat, millet, and barley' *Kaş.* I 434; o.o. *III* 60, 15 (*yuş-*); *III* 81, 7 (*ylvīl-*): *xiv Muh.*(?) **nabidu'l-duxn** 'millet beer' **bēgni**: (-g- marked) *Rif.* 161 (only).

Dis. BGN-

D **bögün-** Refl. f. of **bög-**; survives only(?) in SW XX Anat. **böven-/bügen-** (of a stream) 'to be dammed'; (of water) 'to collect and become higher'; (of people) 'to assemble' *SDD* 228, 237. **Uyg. VIII ff. Man. ürlüksüz nomlarığ bögünüp** 'discarding' (or opposing?) transitory doctrines *TT III* 142-3 (spelt *pökünüp*): (**Xak.**) *xiii*(?) *At.* (if two qualities are combined in a man) **bögendi ol erke muruwat yoli** 'the road to nobility is blocked for that man' 150.

Dis. BGR

VU **bögür** (? **bögör**) 'the kidneys'; hence, more generally, the part of the body near the kidneys, 'the loins'. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *bō'ere* (*Haensch* 16). Survives in NW Kaz. **böyer**, but generally displaced by **bögrek**, q.v. **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.** (in a tantric text; the tenth letter is called [gap]) **iki bögür üze urğu ol** 'he should place it over the two kidneys (or loins?)' *TT VII* 41, 1-2: **Xak. XI bögür al-hulya** 'kidney' (and **bögür** (the same word used metaph.?) 'the name of a castle on a high mountain between Kuça and Uygur, one of the frontier posts') *Kaş.* I 361: **Çağ. xv ff. bögr tahigāh wa gurdagāh** 'the loins, the place where the kidneys are'; also called

bögür, in Arabic *xāšira San.* 138r. 2; **bögür** the same as **bögr tahigāh do.** 7.

D **bekrü**: Ger. of ***beker-**, Intrans. Den. V. fr. **bek**, used as an Adv.; 'firmly, tightly'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A bekrü** (spelt *beṣṣrū*) **kizle yaşurğil** 'hide (Hend.) it carefully' *M III* 29, 1 (ii): **Bud. bekrü kizlep PP** 56, 1: **Civ. yérde kazğuk bekrü tokayın tēser** 'if he says "I will fasten a peg firmly in the ground"' *TT I* 185-6: **Xak. XI KB** (if you find fickle fortune) **İğl bekrü tut** 'grasp it very firmly' 725; **küdeğ bekrü til** 'keep a close watch on your tongue' 4344.

D **bükri**: presumably Dev. N./A.S. fr. ***bükür-** Caus. f. of **bük-**; 'bent, bowed, hunchbacked', and the like, primarily of persons; survives in SC Uzb. **bükri**; NW Krim **bükürü/bügrü** and SW Osm. only in the phr. **egri bügrü**; some NC, NW languages use cognate forms like **bükür**; other languages use other words, generally **egri**: See *Doerfer* II 804. **Xak. XI bükri: al-aḥdab min kull şay** 'humpbacked, convex of anything' *Kaş.* I 420; **bükri: bolup muḥdawdiḥ zahruhu** 'with a bent back' (in submission, not through infirmity) *I* 219, 26: **Xwar. xiv arkası bükürü ermiş** 'his back was bent' *Nahc.* 274, 17: **Kom. xiv bükürü** 'humpbacked' *CCI*; 'bent' *CCG*; **Gr.: Kip. xiv bükürü al-aḥdab** (and **bükür al-muxnā** 'cut down, destroyed' (?) *Id.* 34: *xv aḥdab bükri Tuh.* 4a. 10.

DF **begrek** Comparative f. in **-rek** fr. **beg**; irregular since **beg** is a N.; 'superior, more than an (ordinary) *beg*'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg. VIII ff. Man.** (in a hymn?) **teyrim alıpım begrekim M II** 7, 6 and 8: **Bud. siz kişide adruk begrek er közünürsüz** 'you appear to be different from and superior to other people' *PP* 66, 4-5.

VUD **bögrek** Dim. f. fr. **bögür** and syn. w. it; not noted before the medieval period. S.i.a.m.l.g.; NE several dialects **pügrek/pürek R IV** 1396-7; **Khak. pügürek/pürek**; **Tuv. bürek**; **SE Türki burak** (with *kāf*) **Şaw: börek BŞ, Jaring**; **NC Kır. böyrök**; **Kzx. büyrek**; **SC Uzb. buyrak**; **NW Kk., Kumyk, Nog. büyrek**; **Kaz. böyerek**; **SW Az. böyrek**; **Osm. (bögrek)/böbrek/böyrek**; **Tkm. bövrek**. See *Doerfer* II 807. **Çağ. xv ff. (VU) bögrek qulwa wa gurda** 'kidney'; **bügrekçi** 'bodies of troops which are kept in reserve' on the right and left flanks when dispositions are made on the field of battle; that on the right is called **sak (sağ) bügrek** and that on the left **sol bügrek San. 138r. 3: **Kip. XIII al-hulya** 'kidney' (VU) **bügrek Hou.** 21, 17: *xiv* *tt do.* 34: *xv kulwa bürek* (in margin **bügrek**) *Tuh.* 30b. 9; **al-kulwa bürek Kav.** 61, 10: **Osm. xiv ff. bögrek** is common down to XVI and noted as late as XVIII-XIX but seems now to have been displaced by **böbrek TTS I** 117; *II* 167; *IV* 125.**

VUD **bögür** Hap. leg.; there is obviously a semantic and structural parallel between this

word and **boğrul** (a sheep) 'with a white neck (boğuz)', which can be explained morphologically by regarding this as a Den. N. fr. **bögür** and **boğrul** as a similar Den. N. fr. ***boğur**, an L/R form of **boğuz**. **Xak. XI** **bögürül** at *al-farasu'l-aşşaf wa kađālika'l-ğanamu'l-aşkal wağayruhu* 'a horse with white flanks, or dappled'; also used for a sheep, etc., which is 'parti-coloured' *Kaş. I* 481 (*aşkal*, too, has semantic connections with *şakila* 'side, flank').

Dis. V. BGR-

D ***beker-** See **bekrū**; **bəkrīš-**.

PUD **bekrīš-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of ***beker-**, see **bekrū**; the first letter is undotted and the word completely unvocalized, but the translation suggests that a vowel of this form must be assumed. **Xak. XI** (winter says to summer: 'under my influence men and horses become active; diseases, too, abate') **et yin takı: bekrīšūr wa yaşlıba abdānu'l-nās wa luḥūmuḥum** 'and people's bodies and flesh become hard' *Kaş. III* 278, 14; n.m.e.

Tris. V. BGR-

VUD **bögürle-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **bögür**. Forms of a parallel Den. V. fr. **bögrek** have similar meanings in some modern languages. **Xak. XI** **ol anı: bögürle:di** 'he hit him over the kidneys' (*kalāhu*); and one says **ol yağı:nı: bögürle:di** 'he broke into the enemy's ranks (*daxala şaffa'l-'aduwwu*) on the right or left, so that he routed him without meeting him face to face' *Kaş. III* 332 (**bögürle:r**, **bögürle:me:k**); a.o. *III* 345, 28.

Dis. BGS

DF **begsiğ** Dev. N./A.S. fr. ***begsi-**, Simulative Den. V. fr. **beg**; 'fit to be a beg'. Pec. to **Xak. Xak. XI** **bu: er of begsiğ hādā racul yuṣbiḥ xuluquhu xuluqa'l-umarā** 'this man's character is like the character of *begs*' *Kaş. III* 128, 25 (s.v. -siğ); **KB** **ađırmazmen begsiğ yā kulsığ kışığ** 'I do not differentiate between a man fit to be a beg and one fit to be a slave' 809.

bökseğ 'the upper part of the chest; a woman's breasts.' As such n.o.a.b., but prob. the origin of Mong. *bökse* (*Haenisch* 17; *Kow.* 1252). This word is said to mean 'the buttocks', but retains its original meaning as a reborrowing in Çağ. and also in NC Kir., Kzx. **böksö**, and in at least one passage in the *Secret History* this meaning suits the context better than 'buttocks'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (the 500 maral deer were terrified by the fear of losing their lives and lay flat on the ground and) [gap] **işin bökşiğın (sic) ömgekledir** 'cowered on their ... and chests' *U IV* 34, 70; **Xak. XI** **bökseğ tarıbatu'l-mar'a** 'a woman's breasts': **bökseğ al-nahr** 'the upper part of the chest' *Kaş. I* 476; Çağ. xv ff. **bökse** ('with -k-') 'the part of a human or animal body above the waist' *Vel.* 153 (quotn.); **bökse** (spelt) *bälātar*

az kamar 'the part above the waist' *San.* 138r. 6 (same quotn.).

D **beksiz** Hap. leg. ?; Priv. N./A. fr. **bek. Uyğ.** VIII ff. Bud. (this girl Mamikā's body) **beksiz meñüsiz** ol 'is unsubstantial and impermanent' *TT X* 545.

Dis. V. BGS-

?E **büksül-** See **bükşül-**.

Tris. V. BGS-

D **bökseğlen-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **bökseğ**; the word is consistently spelt *bökseğlen-*, but this must be an error. **Xak. XI** **kız bökseğlendi: nahada řadyu'l-cāriya** 'the girl's breasts became rounded' *Kaş. II* 277 (**bökseğlenür**, **bökseğlenme:k**).

Dis. BGŞ

D **bögüş** Dev. N. fr. **bög-**; 'concentration (of thought)' and the like. N.o.a.b. This word has been taken as meaning 'wisdom' or the like and connected with **böğü**; but this is morphologically impossible and does not suit the contexts. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (then the Bodhisattva thought 'from what origin and under what impulse does lust come into existence?') **antağ öğell bögüş urup odğuratu ukar** 'thus thinking and concentrating (on the problem) he vividly understood' *U* II 9, 11-12; **sakınc üze işletip köpülüğünzi yüz öpi şastırlarda, bögüş üze kılıp sakıncıyıznı tokuz bölük nomlarda** 'setting your minds to work on thoughts about the hundred odd *şastıras* and concentrating your thoughts on the nine sections of doctrine' *Hüen-ts.* 2056-9.

Dis. V. BGŞ-

D **beküş-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **bekür-**; this is clearly the right form; in the MS. the *çamma* is struck out in two places and replaced by *kasra*. **Xak. XI** **beküşdi: ne:ñ istahkama'l-şay** 'the thing was thoroughly firm' *Kaş. II* 105 (**beküşür**, **beküşme:k**).

D **bögüş-** Co-op. f. of **bög-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI** **ol maña: su:v bögüşdi** 'he helped me to dam and collect the water' (*fi sakri'l-mā wa qarwihi*); also used for competing *Kaş. II* 105 (**bögüşür**, **bögüşme:k**).

D **büküş-** Co-op. f. of **bük-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI** **ol maña: ta:l büküşdi** 'he helped me to bend (*fi 'atf*) the branch' *Kaş. II* 105 (**büküşür**, **büküşme:k** *bi-kāf şulba* 'with -k-').

PUD **bükşül-** Hap. leg.; spelt everywhere with -s- but this is morphologically impossible and clearly an error for -ş-; the word is obviously a Pass. f. and its position in *Kaş.* between **borbal-** and **türpıl-** makes the initial b- certain, but it has no obvious semantic connection with any other verb in this section. It should prob. be taken as a Pass. f. of **büküş-** in the sense of 'to be bent to breaking point'. **Xak. XI** **ka:b bükşüldi**;

tafazzara'l-ziqq 'the water-skin burst'; also used of any container when it bursts or splits (*tafazzara wa taşaqqaqa*) *Kaş. II* 229 (bükşülür, bükşülme:k).

Dis. BGZ

F bekiz n.o.a.b., only in the phr. *bekiz belgölüg* 'clearly manifest'. As pointed out in *TT IX*, p. 20, note 29 a l.-w. fr. Persian *pākiza* 'pure, clear, correct', and the like, or some cognate Iranian word. *Xak. VIII ff.* Man. *bekiz belgölüg bolzun* translates Tokharian *pāhri tākovy* 'may it be manifest' *TT IX* 20; Bud. Sanskrit *suprakāṣita* 'well explained' *uz bekiz belgölüg* (spelt *pekiz pelgölüg*) *kılılmışlar TT VIII A.16*; o.o. *TT VI* 383 (v.l. l. 9); 417 (v.l.)

Mon. BL

F ba:l 'honey'. Cf. *mir*. It is generally agreed that this is a very early l.-w. fr. some Indo-European language, dating fr. a period when *m-* was so unacceptable as an initial that it was replaced by *b-*, cf. *burç* for *murç* 'pepper' q.v. The closest IE parallel is Latin *mel*; the Sanskrit form is *madhu*. *Kaş.* describes the word as Western, but the 4 o.o. are all in quotns. of pure *Xak.* words. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Suvārin*, Kip., *Oğuz XI* ba:l *al-asal* 'honey'; the Turks call it *arı*: yağı: *Kaş. III* 156 (verse); o.o. *II* 267, 3 (*suviğlan-*); 354, 8 (*yalğat-*); *III* 103, 16 (*yalğas-*); 338, 15 (*kaşıkla-*); *xiii(?) Tef.* bal 'honey' 90: *xiv Muh. al-asal* ba:l *Mel.* 18, 3; 66, 1; *Rif.* 96, 165: *Çağ.* xv ff. bal 'asal' (quotn.); also 'a kind of intoxicant' (*mushkırāt*) made of honey water *San.* 126v. 20 (the latter perhaps a Pe. usage, illustrated by a Pe. quotn.): *Xwar.* *xiv* bal 'honey' *Qutb* 26: *Kom.* *xiv* ditto *CCI, CCG; Gr.* (and 'bees-wax' *balauz*; *auz* fr. Russian *vosk* 'wax'): Kip. *xiii al-asal* ba:l *Hou.* 16, 1: *xiv* ba:l ('with back vowel') *al-asal* (and *balawuş al-şama* 'bees-wax') *Id.* 35; *al-asal* ba:l *Bul.* 8, 4; *xv muşlaq al-asal* 'honey in general' ba:l; *asalu'l-nahl* 'bee's honey' *arıu* (mis-spelt *uru*): ba:l that is 'pure honey' (*asal nazif*; *arı*: 'bee' being mistaken for *arığ* 'pure'); *asalu'l-qaşab* 'cane sugar' in all its varieties is called *kara*: ba:l *Kav.* 62, 18-20; *asal* ba:l *Tuh.* 25a. 6; *şama* (mum wa) *balawuz do.* 21a. 5).

bél 'waist', with some extensions of meaning like 'mountain col'. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Türkü VIII ff.* *Irkb* 37 (*biç-*): *Uyg.* *viii ff.* Bud. *bélçe boğuzca suvda* 'in water up to their waists and necks' *PP* 36, 4-5; o.o. *U II* 24, 1 (*ulun-*); *TT V* 4, 4; 4, 7 (*egün*): *Civ. say yazıda bél yok* 'there are no mountain cols on level stony ground' *TT VII* 42, 8; o.o. *do.* 24, 23 (*kolbiç*) 25, 3 etc.; *O. Kir.* ix ff. *Mal.* 3, 2 (*ké:s*); 10, 5: *Çigil (sic)* *xı* bél *al-xāşira* 'the waist'; hence one says *arı*: bél:inde: *tut* 'seize him by the waist'; and one says *ol apar ança: aş bér:di*: bél: kıldı: 'he gave him so much food that his waist was filled' (*imtalat'at xawā-*

şiruhu); similarly if anyone gives someone more food than he wants one says of him *bél: kıldı: Kaş. III* 133: *KB bél:in badı* 'he girded his waist' 5824; a.o. 2360 (*yarıklan-*): *xiii(?) Tef.* bél 'waist' 96: *xiv Muh. bandu'l-waşt* 'waist-band' bél: ba:ğı: *Mel.* 67, 7; *Rif.* 167: *Çağ.* xv ff. bél *kamar* 'waist' *San.* 149r. 29 (quotn.): *Xwar.* *xiii(?) Oğ.* 12-13; 33 (*altunluğ*): *xiv* bél 'waist' *Qutb* 30; *MN* 107: *Kom.* *xiv* 'waist' (lit. 'kidneys') bél *CCI; Gr.*: Kip. *xiii al-hiyāşa* 'belt' (*ku:şak, ku:r*) bél: ba:ğı: that is 'waist-band' (*ribāşu'l-xaşr*) *Hou.* 19, 3: *xiv* bél *al-waşt* *Id.* 35: *xv al-xaşr* bél also used for *al-zahr* 'back' and *al-waşr* *Kav.* 60, 18: *Osm.* xv ff. bél (so spelt) 'waist' in several texts *TTS IV* 102.

VU bol Hap. leg.; although (VU) oğar, q.v., may well be an Ar. l.-w., the resemblance between this word and Ar. *baliya*, which *Kaş.* mentions, is purely fortuitous. *Xak. XI* bol *al-farasu'l-muħaccal* 'a horse with white stockings' and *al-ağarru'l-muħaccal* 'one with a blaze and white stockings' is called (VU) oğar bol; and stale wheat that has lost its taste is called bol *tariğ*; the same phr. is used when it has been spoilt by rain or moisture; and anything that has deteriorated (*baliya*) with age is called bol; there is a phonetic and semantic resemblance between *baliya* and bol *Kaş. I* 335.

Mon. V. BL-

D bal- (ba:l-) Pass. f. of ba:-; 'to be fastened, tightened', and the like. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* *viii ff.* Bud. (our thoughts, love, and longing for you) *kün künipe üstelür balur* 'increase and are intensified from day to day' *Hien-ts.* 1870-3: (*Xak. XI Kaş. II* 27 (ban-); the language suggests that *Kaş.* did not think that bal- still existed).

bil- 'to know'; c.i.a.p.a.l. Can be used both by itself and for 'to know (something *Acc.*)'; in the early period the phr. *billig bil-* 'to have knowledge, be wise' is common both in the positive and negative form ('to be ignorant'). Also used as an Aux. V. with the main verb in the Ger. in -u/-ü: meaning 'to know how to, to be able to (do something)'. *Türkü VIII* bil- is common both by itself, e.g. *apar körü*: *billig* 'look at it (my memorial stone) and know (what it contains)' *I S* 11, *II N* 8 and in such phr. as *billig bilmez kişi*: 'ignorant people' *I S* 7, *II N* 5: *viii ff.* *ança: billig* (or *billigler*) 'know thus' precedes the last sentence of every para. in *Irkb*: Man. *billig bilmetin* 'wittingly or unwittingly' *Chuas.* 196; *ekl yiltüzüg üç ödkl nomuğ biltimiz* 'we knew the two roots and the doctrine of the three times' *do.* 159; a.o.o.: *Uyg.* *viii ff.* Man.-A *bilmez kişi teg* 'like an ignorant man' *M I* 9, 18: Man. (if a man) *bu munça saviğ adırı bilmeser ukmasar* 'cannot distinguish and understand words like this' *M I* 18, 4 (i); a.o. *TT II* 16, 38: Bud. *bil-* is common both by itself and with an Object, e.g. *bir bilge nom bilir er* 'a man who

knows wise doctrine' *PP* 14, 2-3, and in such phr. as *tuyğuluk bilğülük yol* 'the road which one should perceive and know' *TT V* 24, 79: Civ. *bil-* is common in the same usages as in Bud.: *Xak. xi ol bilig bildi: 'arafa'l-aql wa'l-ilm wa'l-hikma wa gayrahā* 'he knew wisdom, knowledge (etc.)' *Kaş. II* 22 (*bilir, bilme:k*; the people of *Argu*: say *bilür*; but the other (Turks) do not agree with them about this); *bil-* is common both with an Object, and by itself, e.g. *kula:k eşitse: kö:ğü:l bilir* 'if the ear hears, the mind knows it' (*ya'rifuhu*) *I* 212, 1, and as an Aux. V. e.g. *III 20 (yipgil): KB bil-* is common in all three usages: *xiii(?) At. ditto; Tef. ditto 100: xiv Muh. fahima* 'to understand' *bil-* *Mel. 30, 3 (Rif. 113 apla:-); 'arafa bil-* 43, 9 and 14; 135; *al-ma'rifā bilmek* 35, 9; 121: *Çağ. xv ff. bil-* (-*mepmü*, etc.) *bil-Vel. 142; bil-* ('with -i-') 'to know' (*dānistān*); and in combination (with another verb) it expresses the meaning of 'to be able' (*qudrat wa tawānā'i*) *San. 148r. 13* (quotns.): *Xwar. xiv bil-* 'to know' *Qutb 32, MN 173*, etc.: *Kom. xiv bil-* 'to know' and as Aux. V. *CCl, CCG; Gr. 57* (quotns.): *Kip. xiii 'alima* 'to know' *bil-Hou. 33, 15* (misvocalized *bel-*); *'arafa wa 'alima bil-* *do. 38, 6* (ditto): *xiv bil-'alima Id. 35; 'arafa wa 'alima bil-* *Bul. 60v.: xv ditto Kav. 9, 21; 74, 5; Tuh. 25b. 11; a.o.o.*

bol- originally 'to become (something)', implying a change of state, in contrast to *er-* 'to be (something)' with the contrary implication. From a fairly early date, however, *bol-* began to lose its distinctive character and verge, at any rate sometimes, towards 'to be', and when some tenses of *er-* became obsolete they were usually replaced by tenses of *bol-* (but see *I tur-*). C.i.a.p.a.l. For unknown reasons the *b-* was elided in some Western languages at an early date, prob. through an intermediate form with *w-*. Today *ol-* is the only form in SW Az., Osm. (but not Tkm.) and occurs sporadically elsewhere, but only under the influence of Osm.; otherwise the form is *bol-* with minor phonetic changes. *Türkü VIII bol-* is common and always implies a change of state; e.g. (the *xağan* died and) *boğunı: küy kul bolı:* 'his people became maidservants and slaves' *I E 20, II E 17*; it also occurs in the phr. *yok bol-* 'to cease to exist', e.g. *türkü boğun yok bolmazun* 'may the Türkü people not cease to exist' *I E 11, II E 10: VIII ff.* (the sun rose) *kamağ üze: yaruk bolı:* 'it became light everywhere' *IrKB 26; bir tavilku: yüz bolı:* *yüz tavilku: miş bolı:* 'one spiraea became a hundred, and a hundred spiraea became a thousand' *do. 32; a.o.o.*: *Man. niğoşak boltumuz* 'we have become Hearsers (l.-w.)' *Chuas. 176; nede ötrü yok bolğay* 'why will he cease to exist?' *do. 169; antada kére ne bolğay* 'what will happen after that?' *do. 172; a.o.o.* *Uyg. VIII* the title of the author of the *Şine-usu* inscription was *tepride: bolmış él étmış bilge: xağan* 'the wise *xağan* who came into existence in (or from?) heaven and

organized the realm' *N 1*; both *bol-* and *yok bol-* are common: *IX oğlanım erde: marımınça: bol* 'my sons, come to be like my teacher among men' *Suci 9: VIII ff. Man.-A* (if a lamb or a calf changes its body and is reborn) *arslan oğlu börl oğlu bolup* 'becoming a lion cub or a wolf cub' *M I 8, 5-6; a.o. do. 12, 10-11 (ortukluğ)* etc.: *Bud. bol-* 'to become' is very common; when used in the Imperat. form in phr. like *kutluğ bolzun* 'good luck' the drift from 'to become' to 'to be' is already apparent; also used idiomatically, e.g. (a monarch has need of three things, an army, food-supplies, and loyalty; if he has to lose the first two) *bolur* 'he can survive' (?) (but if he loses the third) *bolmaz* 'he cannot' *TT V 26, 109-10*: *Civ. bol-* 'to become' is common; in such phr. as *maña . . . bor kergek bolup* 'since I needed, or came to need, wine', *Usp. 1, 3*, the drift in meaning is beginning: *O. Kir. IX ff. üç yaşında kaqsız boltum* 'I became fatherless at the age of three' *Mal. 6, 1; o.o. do. 45, 2-3* etc.: *Xak. XI bol-* is very common, two or three times commoner than *er-*, but as there is n.m.e. for either it is impossible to decide whether *Kaş.* distinguished between the meanings of the two verbs; *bol-* with a Predicate is normally translated by a single Ar. verb, but where this is not the case, e.g. *I 446, 20 (boşu:ğur)* and *23 (tuşa:ğur)* it is usually translated *şāra* 'to become'; in *I 26, 15* and *16* it is translated *kāna* 'to be', but the context requires 'to become' (*bolur*; *bolma:k*): *KB bol-* is very common and seems to mean 'to become' rather than 'to be', see e.g. 66, 113, 116, 119; *er-* is equally common or commoner; in the list of planets, 131 ff., *bol-* and *kel-* alternative, both indicating a change of circumstances, e.g. *anıpa basa boldı ikincı oğay* 'after it Jupiter, the second planet, became (visible)' 132: *xiii(?) At. bol-*, about equally common with *er-*, sometimes clearly means 'to become', but sometimes hardly more than 'to be'; *Tef. ditto* but *bol-* seems to be less common; *bolur* 'it is (possible)' 107: *xiv Muh.* in the introductory section (*Mel. 7-8; Rif. 79-80*) on the differences in pronunciation between the Turks of Turkistan and those of 'our country' (Iraq or Azerbaijan?) it is said that some of the latter elide *b-* before (vocalic) *wāw* and for *ayş kāna* 'what was it?' say *ne: woldı:* for *ne: boldı:* and for *ayş yakūn ne: wolğay* for *ne: bolğay*; in 19, 13 ff.; 99 it is said that *kāna* is translated by *ér-fé* only in the Perf., the other tenses being supplied by *bol-*; *al-kawn bolmak* 35, 7; 120; *şāra wa tamma* 'to become, to be complete' *bol-* 27, 13; 111; *ol-* occurs in 24, 4; 25, 1 (107); 29, 10; 30, 7 but was prob. not in the original text: *Çağ. xv ff. bol-* (-*alı*, etc.) *ol-Vel. 154-5; ol-yudan wa būdan* 'to become; be' also pronounced *bol-* *San. 80r. 15* (quotns.); *bol-* ditto 138r. 11 (quotns.): *Xwar. XIII bol-fol-* 'to be' *'Ali 47; xiv bol-* 'to be' *Qutb 35; MN 17; Nahe. 29, 3* etc.: *Kom. xiv bol-* 'to become; to be' *CCl, CCG; Gr. 63* (quotns.): *Kip. xiii šāra bol-* ('with back vowel') *Hou. 41, 9; kāna*

bol- *do.* 43, 11; *xiv ol- šara* *Id.* 19; **bol-** ('with back vowel') *šara do.* 35; *kāna ol- Bul.* 77 (*šara* not listed); *xv bol- kāna aw šara aw carā* ('to happen') *Kav.* 10, 5; *šara bol- Tuh.* 22b. 10 a.o.o. (*kāna* not listed); *Osm.* *xiv ff.* *ol-* in various conjugational forms; *c.i.a.p.* *TTS I* 540 ff.; *II* 724 ff.; *III* 540 ff.; *IV* 604 ff.; **bol-** occurs sporadically *i.a.p.* *I* 113; *II* 159; *III* 108; *IV* 119.

bul- 'to find' with some extensions of meaning, 'to obtain' and the like. The relationship between this word and the synonymous **2 tap-** is discussed in Clauson, *Türkçe sözlük üzerinde araştırmalar*, Jean Déné Armagani, Ankara, 1958, p. 68; briefly **bul-**, though common in the earlier period, now survives only in SW *Osm.*, all other languages, even *Az.*, *Tkm.* having **tap-**. As **bol-** and **bul-** are normally indistinguishable graphically some occurrences of **bul-** may have been missed. *Türkü VIII* (I looked for a guide and VU) *çölgi: Az eri: bultım* 'found a man of the çölgi: (? , q.v.) *Az* (tribe)' *T* 23; *inim Kül Tëgin er at bultı:* (so read) 'my younger brother Kül Tëgin acquired his adult name' *I E* 31; the honorific term for 'to die' should prob. be read **kergek bul-**, e.g. (my younger brother Kül Tëgin) *özünce: kergek bultı:* 'met his destined(?) fate' *I E* 30; *o.o.* *do.* 4; *ix. 23: VIII ff. oğlan kekük tezekin bultı:* 'a boy found the dung of (some kind of) falcon' *IrKB* 23; *a.o.o.:* *Man. yilkıka barımka bulup* 'acquiring cattle and property' *Chuas.* 200, 250; *a.o.* *M III* 21, 1 (i) (*ağır:* *Uyg.* *VIII ff.* *Man. üküş tellim tınığlar bultı ertl* 'many (Hend.) mortals have found' [the three evil ways?] *TT III* 21; *Bud. bulmakı tapmakı bolur* 'it results in finding (a pure rebirth)' *U II* 36, 43; (fear of) *ayığ kılınç bulğuluk* 'finding (i.e. acquiring) evil behaviour' *do.* 39, 92; *ağçıların bulmadı* 'he did not find his treasurers' *PP* 10, 5; *o.o.* *U III* 67, 1 (iii) etc.; *Civ. TT VII* 42, 5 (*atakımsın-:* *Xak. xi ol yarma:k buldı:* 'he found (*wacada*) the coin' (etc.) *Kaš. II* 22 (*bulur:* *bulma:k*); and about 20 *o.o.:* *KB uluğluk bile bul üküş elke erk* 'by might acquire authority over many realms' 942; *o.o.* 940 (*erk*), etc.; *xiii(?) At. bulur bir neş içre dalıllar miş-e* 'he finds within one thing a thousand proofs' 8; *a.o.o.:* *Tef. bul-* 'to find' 110; *xiv Muh. haşıba* 'to think, deem' *Bul- Rif.* 107 (only); *wacada wa lahiqa* 'to find, attain' *bul- Mel.* 32, 1; 116; *Çağ. xv ff. bul- yâştan wa dark kardan* 'to find, reach' *San.* 138r. 11 (quotns.): *Xwar. XIII bul-* 'to find' *Ali 31: xiv ditto Quth* 37; *MN* 50, etc.; *Nahc.* 20, 7 etc.; *Tkm. xiv bul-wacada* (*Kip. tap-*) *Id.* 36; *laqā'l-dāyī* 'to find something that has strayed' *bul- Bul.* 79r.

böl- 'to divide, separate, distinguish', etc. Poorly attested in the early period but *s.i.a.m.l.g.* Cf. *ađır-*. *Türkü VIII* in *T* 5-6 (*ıra:k*) the last word in the sentence has been read *bılser* (by Radloff and Thomsen) and *bünser* (by Ramstedt), but the photograph shows quite clearly *bölsler* 'if one (tries to) distinguish between' (a lean ox and a fat ox

in the distance): *Çağ. xv ff. böl- qismat wa hişsa kardan wa cudā kardan* 'to divide into shares, to distribute; to separate' *San.* 138r. 14 (quotns.): *Kip. xiv böl-* 'azala' 'to remove, set apart, discharge (from office)' *Id.* 36.

Dis. BLA

bala: originally 'a young bird, nestling', a meaning which seems to survive only in SW *Osm.*; thence, by extension, 'the young of an animal', and in modern times even 'a human child'. *S.i.a.m.l.g. Xak. xi bala: farxu'l-fāyir* 'a nestling'; this word is also used metaph. for 'the young of any predatory animal (*walad sabu*)', etc., so long as it is small (prov.): (**balu:** follows here): **bala:** 'a helper (*a'wān*) for a man in his work', esp. used in regard to agricultural work *Kaš. III* 232 (the second word is presumably the first used metaph.): *Çağ. xv ff. bala baça-i cānwār* 'the young of an animal' *San.* 126v. 25 (quotn.); under *ēnük* 'puppy' *do.* 118r. 11 ff. it is said that **bala** is the word used for the young of elephants, wild beasts, and reptiles: *Xwar. xiv bala* 'a young animal' (gazelle, cat, etc.) *Quth* 26; *Kip. XIII bala:* occurs in the names of slave girls, **ak bala:** *farx abyad* and **ay bala:** *farx qamar Hou.* 30, 12; *xiv bala:* ('with back vowels') *al-farx Id.* 36; *xv farx bala* (*tuğu, yawrı, (PU) mamrax*) *Tuh.* 27b. 12.

VU balu: *Hap. leg.*; onomatopoeic. *Xak. xi balu: *balu:* 'an Exclamation (*harf*) with which a woman puts her child to sleep in its cradle' *Kaš. III* 232.*

S bile: See *birle:*.

Dis. V. BLA-

D 1 bele:- (**be:le:-**) *Den. V. fr. 1 be:*; *pec.* to *Xak. Xak. xi ko:y bele:di: la'aca'l-da'n* 'the sheep bleated' *Kaš. III* 270 (**bele:r**, **bele:me:k**); *a.o.*, spelt **be:le:-** *III* 206 (**1 be:**).

2 béle:-/bé:le:- 'to swaddle (a child)' and the like. Survives, with the same meaning in *Khak. Pölve* and *NW Kaz. bile- R IV* 1761; perhaps the origin of Russian *pelenat* 'same meaning'. *Xak. xi ol kenčin béle:di:* 'he laid (*ađca'a*) his child in the cradle and fastened him (*awtaqahu*) in it); and one says *ol ani: ka:nıpa: béle:di: (sic)* 'he laid him in his blood' *Kaš. III* 270 (**béler**, **bé:le:me:k sic**): *Kom. XIV* 'to swaddle' **bele- CCG**; *Gr: Osm. xvi* ditto in one text *TTS II* 127.

D?F bile:- *Den. V. fr. 1 bl:*; 'to sharpen' (a knife, etc.). *S.i.a.m.l.g.* w. some extended meanings; cf. *kondır-, kık-, yitit-, yanu-*. *Xak. xi ol bıçek bile:di: amhā wa asanna'l-sikkin* 'alā'l-misann' 'he sharpened and whetted the knife on the whetstone'; and one says *ol tr:ş bile:di:* 'he sharpened (*ahadda*) his teeth' *Kaš. III* 270 (**biler**, **bile:me:k**): *xiv Muh. (?) ahadda bile:- Rif.* 102 (only); *Xwar. xiv bile-* ditto *Quth* 32; *Kom. xiv* ditto *CCG*; *Gr: Kip. xiv bile- sanna Id.* 35; *xv* ditto *Tuh.* 20a. 2; *Osm. XVIII bile-* in *Rimī*

to whet on a whetstone, to sharpen' *San.* 149r. 27.

D bula:- Den. V. fr. 2 bu; 'to cook', more precisely 'to cook in steam' (see *bulat-*). As *bulğa:-* became *bula-* in many modern languages, it is not clear to what extent this verb has survived, but it certainly survives in NE Khak. *pula-* (of steam) 'to rise in clouds' and NW Kaz. *bu:la-* ditto *R IV* 1836. Cf. *bişur-*. **Xak.** x1 *kuzı: bula:di: şabaxa'l-ğamal kadā-liha* (?read *wa gayrahu*) 'he cooked the lamb' (etc.?) *Kaş.* III 270 (*bula:r*, *bula:ma:k*): xiv *Muh.*(?) *şabaxa bula- Rif.* 111 (*Mel.* 28, 8 has *buşur-* (sic), and *Rif.* in margin *bişur-*).

Dis. BLB

balbal 'a stone pillar erected on a grave in token of an enemy killed by the deceased and occasionally inscribed with the name of the enemy'. N.o.a.b., but survives as a l.-w. in Russian (*kamennaya baba* 'a stone balbal'). **Türkü VIII** (my father the *xağan* died) *kapım xağanka: başlayı: baz xağanıñ balbal tıkmış* 'we erected stone pillars, with (one symbolizing) Baz Kağan at the head of them, for my father the *xağan*' *I E* 16, *II E* 13; o.o. *I E* 25; *II S* 7, 9; *Oğın* 3; *Tölis Şadıñ balbalı: balbal near II* (*ETY I* 190); (*VU*) *Işvara: Tarkan balbalı: balbal near Oğın* (*do.* 131); *viii ff.* Yen. türk xan *balbalı: Mal.* 32, 10 (the other supposed occurrences in *Mal.* are very dubious).

Tris. BLB

S bilewü: See *bilegü:*.

CF balavuz See *ba:l*.

Dis. BLC

balçık 'mud'. *Kaş.*'s description of the word as *Oğuz* is odd; it occurs in a *Xak.* quotn. in *Kaş.* and in later *Xak.* languages and s.i.a.m.l.g., w. various phonetic changes, and metatheses of -ç- and -k. Cf. 3 *balık*, 2 *titig*. *Oğuz x1 balçık al-wahl* 'liquid mud' *Kaş.* I 467; a.o. in a verse certainly *Xak.* I 248, 3 (*yuğrul-*): *xiii(?) Tef.* *balçık* 'clay' 90: xiv *Muh.* *al-şin* 'mud' *balçık Mel.* 59, 9; *Rif.* 158; *al-şin balçık: şimul-ra's ba:ş balçık: al-uşnān* 'alkali' (?), *MSS.* *al-aşyān*, unvocalized) *kara: balçık* 75, 1; 178: *Çağ.* xv ff. *palçığ* (so spelt) *gil* 'mud'; in *Ar. wahl San.* 127r. 1: *Kom.* xiv 'mud' *balçuk CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* *xiii al-şin balçık* (-c-) *Hou.* 24, 13; *balçık* (-ç-) *do.* 42, 1: xiv *balçık al-şin İd.* 36; *Bul.* 4, 10: xv *al-şin balşık Kav.* 58, 14; *Tuh.* 23b. 6.

Dis. BLD

bulit 'cloud'; s.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *bulut*. See *Doerfer II* 771. **Türkü VIII ff.** (men were bad-tempered and the sky cloudy) *bulıti:* (so read) *a:ra: kün tuğmıš* 'the sun rose among the clouds' *İrkB* 52; a.o. 53: *Uğ.* *viii ff.* *Man.* *boz bulit* 'a grey cloud' *M II* 11, 19; a.o. *do.* 16 (*tolıhıg*): *Bud.* *kaltı bulıttın*

ünmıš ay teğri teğ 'like the moon-god rising from the clouds' *TT IV* 4, 8; a.o. *VIII B* 14 (*ün-*): *Civ.* *TT I* 5 (*ün-*): **Xak.** x1 *bulit al-sahāba* 'a cloud'; *kara: bulit* 'a black cloud'; *a:k bulit* 'a rain cloud' (*al-muzn*) *Kaş.* I 354 (prov., verse); over 20 o.o., three times vocalized *bulut*; *KB bulit kökredı* 'the cloud thundered' 86: *xiii(?) At.* *anıñ bax-şıñdın bulit uvtanır* 'the clouds are put to shame by his generosity' 57; two o.o. (some *MSS.* have *bulut*); *Tef.* *bulut* 'cloud' 111: xiv *Muh.* *al-ğaym* 'cloud' *bu:lu:t Mel.* 79, 10; *Rif.* 184 (mis-spelt): *Çağ.* xv ff. *bulut abr* 'cloud' *San.* 141 v. 13: *Xwar.* xiv *bulit/ bulut* 'cloud' *Qutb* 37, 38; *MN* 11; *Nahc.* 38, 9 etc.: *Kom.* xiv 'cloud' *bulut CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* *xiii al-sahāb bulit Hou.* 6, 6: xiv *bulu:t* ditto *İd.* 36; *Bul.* 2, 15: xv ditto *Kav.* 58, 4; *Tuh.* 18b. 19; *ğamām* 'thin white clouds' *bulu:t do.* 26b. 2.

baltu: (*balto:*) 'an axe'; in the early period more specifically 'a battle axe', later more generally. S.i.a.m.l.g., in SE *Türki paldu/ paltu Shaw, farring*; *paltu BŞ*; elsewhere *balta*. *Uyg.* *viii ff.* *Man.-A* (then the god Hormuzd split the fiend's head) ot *teğriğ baltuça kılıp* 'using the Fire God as an axe' *M I* 20, 13: *Bud. Suv.* 544, 6 (*bedzet-*): **Xak.** x1 *baldu:* (sic) *al-fa's* 'axe' *Kaş.* I 418; a.o. *III* 421, 25: *KB kayısı çerlge kılıç baldu yer* 'some men suffer sword and axe (wounds) in the ranks' 1736; a.o. 2141: *xiii(?) Tef.* *balta* 'axe' 90: xiv *Muh.*(?) *al-fabar* 'axe' *balta: Rif.* 169 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *baltu balta tabar ma'nāsina Vel.* 133 (quotn.): *baltu tabar*, in *Ar. fa's San.* 126v. 7 (same quotn.): *Oğuz x1 otu:ğ kesesi: baldu:* 'an axe (fa's) for cutting firewood' *Kaş.* I 14, 2; n.m.e.: *Xwar.* xiv *balta* 'axe' *Qutb* 26: *Kom.* xiv 'small axe' *balta CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* xiv *balta:* 'an axe (*al-fa's*) used for chopping firewood' *İd.* 36: xv *al-fa's balta: Kav.* 64, 1; *Tuh.* 28a. 2.

baldır, etc. Preliminary note. *Kaş.* mentions five different words with these consonants variously vocalized, of which the last two present no particular problems. The first is mentioned twice, the second twice, and the third three times followed by the sentence *wa hāđihi'l-arba'a bi-işbā'i'l-bā* 'and these four have back vowels'; the problem is which four? The first word seems to be identical with the well-known word *beltir*, there is no difficulty about the difference between -d- and -t-, cf. *baltu:*, *Kaş.* *baldu:*; the 'four' therefore which have back vowels seem to be the second word, the two mentions being taken as identical, and the three occurrences of the third. These two words therefore, which are pec. to *Kaş.*, can be taken as *baldır*. There is another well-known word *baltır* not mentioned by *Kaş.*

1 *baldır* Hap. leg.; cf. *baldıız*. **Xak.** x1 *baldır oğul al-rabib* 'step-son' (or 'foster-child')?; *baldır kızı al-rabiba* 'step-daughter' (ditto) *Kaş.* I 456.

2 baldır Hap. leg., but perhaps a mis-spelling or Sec. f. of **bıldır**, which seems to be connected semantically. **Xak. XI baldır tarıg al-zar'u'llađı hırta fi ibtidā'il-rabi' wa dālika askā lahu** 'a crop which is sown in the beginning of the spring, and that is the most thriving sort'; and anything that is done at the first possible opportunity (*fi ibtidā' auānihi*) is called **baldır**; and one says **baldır kuzi** for 'a lamb born at the beginning of the lambing season' (*fi ibtidā'il-natāc*) *Kaş. I 456*.

baltır properly 'the calf of the leg'; in some modern languages other adjacent parts of the leg. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SE(?) with some phonetic changes. **Uyg. VIII ff. Civ.** (on the second day it is in the heel) **üç yarıda baltırda** 'on the third in the calf' *TT VII 20, 5-6*; (**Xak.**) **XIV Muh. (?) lahmātū'l-sāq** 'the fleshy part of the (lower) leg' **baltır Rif. 142 (only)**; **Çağ. XV ff. baltır gūst-i narm ki dar qalam-i pā bāşad** 'the soft flesh on the shin-bone'; **Nasirī** mistranslated it as **rān** 'thigh' *San. 127r. 2*; **Kip. XIII al-sāq baltır** (misvocalized **balıtır**) *Hou. 21, 6*; **XIV baltır lahmātū'l-sāq Id. 36**; **XV al-sāq baltır Kav. 61, 7**; **Tuh. 18b. 13**.

beltir 'the junction of two or more roads or rivers'. An early l.-w. in Mong. as **belçir** (*Haenisch 14, Kow. 1116*, the -ç- implies -t- not -d-). Survives in NE several dialects **peltir R IV 1246**; **Khak. piltir**; **Tuv. beldir. Uyg. VIII** (I spent the summer there, west of İduk Baş) **yavaş (VU) tokuş beltirinte** 'at the junction of the Yavaş and Tokuş (rivers)' *Şu. E 9*; a.o. **S 10 (örğil:-)** **VIII ff. Bud. balık ortusunda beltirde** 'at a cross-roads in the middle of the town' *PP 70, 5*; o.o. **U IV 8, 3 and 13 (U I 39, 3 and 13)**; **Hüen-ts. 1939: Civ. tört beltirindeki toprak** 'earth from the junction of four roads' *H I 114*; (if a man unfit to be a *beg* becomes a *beg*) **beltir sayu berge salur** 'he lays on the whip at every cross-roads' *TT VII 42, 5*; **Xak. XI beldir ra'mū'l-cabal** 'the crest or a mountain' (i.e. the point where the slopes on each side meet); one says **tağ beldiri** *Kaş. I 456*.

bıldır 'last year'; Radloff's suggestion that it is a crisis of the purely modern phr. *bir yıl dir* is, of course, preposterous. Survives in NE Alt., Tel. **piltir R IV 1315**; **Khak. piltir**; **NC Kir., Kzx. biltir**; **SC bultur NW Kaz. biltir**; **SW Az., Tkm. bildir, Osm. bıldır**. It is an open question whether SE **Türki baldır/baldur**, etc. *Shaw 45*; *BŞ 55*; *Jarring 47* 'before, formerly, earlier' is a survival of this word or **2 baldır** but suggests that they may originally have been identical. **Xak. XI bıldır al-āmu'l-māđi** 'last year' *Kaş. I 456*; **Çağ. XV ff. biltur pār-sāl ditto San. 149v. 13** (quoting): **Kip. XIII al-āmu'l-māđi biltir Hou. 28, 7**; **XV ditto Id. 36**; **al-āmu'l-awwal bal-ür(d) (sic) Bul. 13, 14**; **XV al-sanatu'l-māđiya biltir yıl Kav. 36, 12**; **sana (yıl wa) biltir Tuh. 19b. 11**; **māđi biltir do. 35a. 9**; **Osm. XIV buldur** in one text; **XV ff. bıldır** in several dict. *TTS II 136*; *III 89*; *IV 99*.

VU buldur a reduplicated onomatopoeic of a type common in Turkish languages; the only direct parallel seems to be **NC Kzx. buldur buldur** 'glittering' or 'rapidly, noisily' *R IV 1853* (not in *MM*); cf. also **SW Osm. güldür. Xak. xıt a:ş kuđukka: tūsti: buldur buldur etti:** 'the stone fell down the well and the noise of its fall rose like this onomatopoeic' (*miñ hādhi'l-hikāya*) *Kaş. I 456*.

baldız 'a man's wife's younger sister'. Survives in this meaning in **NW Kaz., SW Az., Osm., Tkm.**, and also in **NC Kir., Kzx.** but according to *MM 68* in **Kzx.** it also means 'younger sister' and even 'brother-in-law'. The last usage must be quite modern, but the use of the phr. **eke baldız** in **Uyg.** directly parallel to **ēci** *İnl* suggests that it was also sometimes used in the sense of 'younger sister' even in **Uyg.** **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. Sw. 554, 15-16 (eke): Xak. XI baldız uxtu'l-mar'ati'l-ğugrā** 'a (man's) wife's younger sister'; a man's sister is called **siğıl**, not **baldız** *Kaş. I 457*; a.o. **III 7 (yurç): XIII (?) Tef. 72 (eke)**; **90: XIV Muh. (?) uxtu'l-mar'a baldız Rif. 144 (only)**.

Dis. V. BLD-

D?F bilel- Caus. f. of **bilel-**. Survives in **SW Osm. Xak. XI ol biçek bileltu: asanna** (MS. here *amarra*, but *asanna* in a.o.) 'l-sikkīn toa amara bi-imhāyhi' 'alā'l-misann' 'he had the knife whetted and ordered that it should be sharpened on the whetstone' *Kaş. II 310 (biletu:r, bileltme:k)*; a.o. *II 325, 16*.

D bulat- Caus. f. of **bula-**; Hap. leg.? (see **bula-**); the translation shows that this is a Caus. f. and the statement that the form was originally **bulat-** arises fr. a false analogy with **Den. V.s in -d-**. **Xak. XI ol kuzi: bulatı: amara bi-tabxi'l-hamal 'fi buxāri'l-qidr** 'he ordered that the lamb should be cooked in the steam of the cooking pot'; also used of anything that is cooked in the steam of the cooking pot; **bula:đtu: aşı(ulu) fa-ħudifati'l-wāw tahfifa(n)** was the original form; then the (long) **wāw** was elided to shorten it (**fa-udğima** 'and it was contracted' is added between the lines, perhaps later) *Kaş. II 310 (bulatu:r, bulatma:k)*.

D bulduk- (bultuk-) 'to be found', etc.; Pass. f.s of **bul-**. N.o.a.b. **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.** (the passion of love) **olarda arıtı bultukmaz** 'is never found among them' *TT V, p. 16, note A39, l. 4*; a.o. *VI 386 (étigisz)*; **Civ. ençgūñ meñib bultukmaz** 'you do not find peace or joy' *TT I 21-2*; **Xak. XI buldukti: ne:n wucida'l-şay** 'the thing was found' *Kaş. II 227 (bulduka:r, bultukma:k)*.

D biltür- Caus. f. of **bil-**; 'to make (something Acc.) known (to someone Dat.)'; to inform (someone of something). S.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes. Cf. **bıldüz-**. **Uyg. VIII ff. Man. avış tamu emğekin biltür-tügüz** 'you have made known the pains of the avici (Sanskrit) hell' *TT III 58-9*; **Bud.**

biltürmedin 'without informing' v.l. in *TT VI* 355 (**bildüz-**): **Xak.** xı ol mağa 1:5 **biltürd:** 'arraḡani'l-amr wa a'lamanihi' 'he made the matter known to me and informed me of it' *Kaş.* II 176 (**biltürür**, **biltürme:k**): **KB** billig bildürür 'he disseminates knowledge' 398: xııı(?) *At.* billig bildürür 107; *Tef.* bildür-/bilitür- ditto 101-2: **Çağ.** xv ff. **bildür-** Caus. f.; *fahmānidan wa ma'lūm kardan* 'to inform, make known' *San.* 148v. 10 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xııı **bildür-** ditto 'Ali 37: xııı(?) ditto *Oğ.* 104 (bitl:-); 323: **Kom.** xiv 'to make known' **bildir-** *CCG*; *Gr.* 58 (quotns.): **Kip.** xv biye bildirdim atnı eyerleniptir 'I informed the beg that the horse was saddled' *Tuh.* 70b. 10.

D buldur- Caus. f. of **bul-**; 'to make, or let (someone *Dat.*) find (something *Acc.*)'. N.o.a.b.; the parallel Caus. f. of **bol-** s.i.s.m.l. but is not noted before *Kip.* xiv *İd.* 35 and perhaps **Çağ.** xv ff. *San.* 140v. 6, the translation given here, however, does not really suit either word. The entry in *Bul.* seems to belong here. Cf. **buldüz-**. **Uyg.** viii ff. *Man.* (you have shown us . . . you have erected . . . [gap]) **bulturtuñuz** 'you have made us find' *TT III* 55: **Bud.** tınılığ oğlanıña bulturayın nırvanıñ 'let me cause (or help?) the children of men to find *nırvāna*' *TT VII* 40, 142: **Kip.** xiv *kaffā* 'to give enough' (?) **buldur-** *Bul.* 77v.

D bildüz- Caus. f. of **bil-**; syn. w. **biltür-**. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** viii ff. *Bud.* (they go about doing good to mankind) **biltürmedin tuyuzmadın** 'without letting it be known or noticed' *TT VI* 335: **Oğuz** xı ol mağa 1:5 **bildüzdi:** *a'lamani'l-amr* 'he informed me of the matter' (**bildüzür**, **bildüzme:k**); this **Oğuz** word is irregular (*xārica* 'ani'l-qiyās), the Turks do not use it *Kaş.* II 202.

D bulduz- *Hap.* leg.; Caus. f. of **bul-**; cf. **bultur-**. **Xak.** xı **bulduzdi:** ne:ñni: *awcada-hu'l-say* 'he made him find the thing' *Kaş.* II 202 (**bulduzur**, **bulduzma:k**).

Tris. BLD

?C **bulitçulayu** *Hap.* leg.; prob. a crasis of **bulitça** Equative f. of **bulit** and **ula:yu**; cf. **anulayu**. **Uyg.** viii ff. *Bud.* (PU) **yayalıñ sü bulitçulayu yığğaymen** 'I will collect an army of elephants (as massive) as a cloud' *Hüen-tś.* 319-20.

D bulitliğ P.N./A. fr. **bulit**; 'cloudy'. S.i.m.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes. **Türkü** viii ff. *er busu:slu:ğ teñri:* **bulitliğ** 'people were anxious and the sky was cloudy' *İrkB* 52.

PUF buldunı: *Hap.* leg.; no doubt a l-w., perhaps Iranian (see **kendük**). **Gancak** xı **buldunı:** 'the name of a milk dish (*al-raḡīya*) in which fresh grapes and raisins are mixed, it is then eaten' *Kaş.* I 492 (the fourth consonant is certainly wrong; the word occurs in a small section headed *fu'lulı*, with four cross-headings -N-, -R-, -L-, -N-; the first,

under which this is the only word, is obviously an error, prob. for -T- or possibly -B-).

?S **bıldırçın** See **budursın**.

D bulitsız Priv. N./A. fr. **bulit**; 'cloudless'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** viii ff. *Bud.* **anabrak atlığ bulitsız teñri yerinde** 'in the cloudless heaven called Anabrak' (Sanskrit 'cloudless') *Suv.* 143, 11-12.

Tris. V. BLD-

D bulitlan- Refl. Den. V. fr. **bulit**; 'to be cloudy, overcast'. Survives in SW Osm. **bulutlan-**. **Xak.** xı kö:k **bulitlandı: ğama-tıl-samā** 'the sky was cloudy' *Kaş.* II 264 (**bulitlanu:r**, **bulitlanma:k**): **Kip.** xv *ğay-yama bulutlan-* *Tuh.* 27a. 8.

Mon. BLĞ

S **balk** See 3 **balık**.

Dis. BLĞ

(**D**) **ba:liğ** 'wounded'; P.N./A. fr. ***ba:**, which is also the basis of 2 **ba:ş** and **ba:lık**. Survives in NE, most dialects, **palığ/palu:** 'wound, swelling' *R IV* 1168; **Khak.** **palığ**; *Tuv.* **ba:liğ**. **Türkü** viii ff. *Man.* (our souls, fighting with sin and devilry) **ba:liğ başlığ boltı** 'became wounded (Hend.)' *Chuas.* I 9-10: **Xak.** xı **ba:liğ al-carıh** 'wounded' *Kaş.* I 407 (verse); o.o. I 242 (emleş-); I 252 (ağrıñ-): **KB** bu ödeğ okı birle köñli **ba:liğ** 'this man whose mind is wounded by the arrow of time' 5430.

1 **balık** 'fish'. S.i.a.m.l.g. including **Yak. balık**; *Çuv.* **pułā/poła** *Ash.* IX 278. **Uyg.** viii ff. *Man.*-A **kaltı balak** (sic) *suv içre yüzerçe* 'just as a fish swims in the water' *MI* 17, 13-14; o.o. *do.* 35, 16; 36, 20-1: *Man.* **taluy öğüzteki balıklar** 'the fishes in the sea' *TT III* 90: *Bud.* *PP* 17, 1 (uđık); 58, 7 (ağna-); *Suv.* 601, 11; 603, 10: *Civ.* **balık ötin** 'the gall-bladder of a fish' *H I* 155; **kuđuğ suvında balık yok** 'there are no fish in the water of a well' *TT VII* 42, 7; a.o. *do.* 28, 46; in *VIII* P.3 and 9, a calendar text, **balık** (spelt with *p-*), is prob. 'the constellation Pisces' (a sign of the zodiac): **Xak.** xı **balık al-samak** 'fish' *Kaş.* I 379 (prov.); a.o.o.: **KB** **balık kuđuğındın** 'from the tail of Pisces' 66; a.o. in the list of signs of the zodiac 141: xııı(?) *Tef.* **balık** 'fish' 90: xiv *Muh.* **al-samaka balık**; *Mel.* 14, 18; 77, 6; *Rif.* 91, 180; *al-hūt* 'Pisces' **ba:liğ** 79, 8; **ba:lık** 183: **Çağ.** xv ff. **ba:liğ māhi** 'a fish' *San.* 127r. 9 (quotn.): *Kom.* xiv 'fish' **baluk CCI**; *Gr.* **Kip.** xııı **al-samak balık Hou.** 7, 4: xiv **balık al-samak**; **balık bey al-bürī ay amiru'l-samak** 'the mullet', that is 'the chief of the fish' *İd.* 36; *al-samak balık Bul.* 5, 1: xv ditto **balık Kav.** 63, 2; *Tuh.* 19a. 8.

2 **balık** 'town'; the standard Turkish word in the early period, but n.o.a.b. except as a component in place-names. A very early l-w. in Mong. as **balağusun**, Plur. **balağad** (*Haenisch*

12, *Kov.* 1077). In the medieval period displaced by l.-w.s, usually *Pe. şahır*. Cf. *kent*. See *Doerfer* II 712. **Türkü** VIII (VU) *Toğu*: **balıkda**: I N 4; *Kam. balikka*: *Ongin* 9; a.o. I E 12 (én-); VIII ff. *Suçgu*: **balıkda**: *Miran A.14 (ETY II 65)*; *Koço*: **balıkda**: *do. B.11*: *Man.* (he does not stay long) *bir balıkda* 'in one town' *M III 20*, 10(ii): *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A balık(da)? tegzindi* 'he wandered about the town' *M I 32*, 11: *Bud. Kañçana-batı balıkta U III 29*, 12; (the people) *menliḡ balıkımtakı* 'in my town' *U IV 8*, 26; **balık** 'town' is common in *PP* and elsewhere: *Civ.* (a man whose head twitches on the right) *ırak balıkka barır TT VII 34*, 5; **balık** also occurs in *USp.* usually as a component in place-names: *Xak. xı balık al-hiñ wa'l-madına* 'a stronghold, town' in the language of the pagans (*li-luḡati'l-cāhiliyati'l-cuhalā*) and *Uygur*; hence *Bés balık*, the biggest *Uygur* town, meaning 'Five towns'; and another of their towns is called *Yapı: balık*, that is 'New Town' *Kaş. I 379*: *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'walled town' **balık Ligeti**, p. 138; *R IV 1166*: *Çağ. xv ff.* **balıḡ şahır wa wilāyat** 'town, province', as in *Xanbalıḡ, Bésbalıḡ San.* 127r. 9: *Xwar. XIII(?) baluk* (sic) 'town' occurs 8 times in *Oğ.*

3 balık 'mud'; pec. to *Kaş.*; the morphological connection between this word and **balıçık**, q.v., is obscure. *Arḡu*; some *Oğuz xı balık al-ḡin* 'mud'; some *Arḡu*: pronounce it **ba:lık** with three consecutive unvoiced consonants (*sawākin*, i.e. counting the *alif* as a consonant); in Turkish only two consecutive unvoiced consonants are permissible, but in the language of the people of the *Arḡu*: there is an incorrect practice (*rikkā*) *Kaş. I 379*; a.o. *I 248*, 3 (*yuḡrul-*).

1 bulak 'a spring (of water)'; s.i.a.m.l.g. See *Doerfer* II 809. Cf. *bıḡar*, *yul. Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ. kuḡuḡ kazsar bulak ögen kazsar* 'if a man digs a well or digs out a spring or brook' *TT VII 29*, 2; a.o. *do. 20*: *Xak. xı KB aka tınnmaz artar bulaklar ara* 'it does not cease to flow, but increases among the springs' 662b: *xiv Muh. al-ayn* 'a spring' **bulāḡ** *ḡ Mel. 77*, 1 (*Rif. 180 haḡāliyu'l-ayn* 'the surroundings of a spring' *yula:ık* (sic); the words are more or less syn. but **bulak** is prob. the original text): *Çağ. xv ff.* **bulāḡ** 'a spring (*pıḡar*) which bubbles out of the ground' *Vel. 156* (quots.); **bulāḡ/bulak** *çaşma-i āb* 'a spring of water' *San. 141r. 15*: *Xwar. xiv bulak* 'spring' *Qutb 37*; *MN 134*: *Kom. xiv* 'spring' **bulak/bulac** *CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip. XIII al-ḡadır* 'a pool' **bulak** *Hou. 6*, 19.

VU 2 bulak n.o.a.b.; an Adj. applied to a horse; *Kaş.*'s translation is the same as that of **büktel**; the word in *Muh.* may be **3 bulak**. *Xak. xı bulak at al-adakk mina'l-xayl* 'a broad-backed horse' *Kaş. I 379*: *KB bulak semirise kör munar ham azar* 'if a broad-backed horse gets fat, it goes wild and bolts' 3600: *xiv Muh. (?)* (among the words applied to horses) *al-ḡumūs* 'restive' **bulak** *Rif. 171*

(only): *Çağ. xv ff.* **bulāḡ/bulak asbi hi bini-yi ān çāk bāḡad** 'a horse with cleft nostrils' *San 141r. 15*.

S 3 bulak See **bulḡak**.

D boluḡ *Hap. leg.*, but see **boluḡluḡ**; apparently *Dev. N. fr. bol-*; 'a state of (coming into) existence'(?). *Türkü VIII ff. IrkB 19* (1 *aḡan*).

D bulḡak *N./A.S. fr. bulḡa-*; 'confusion, disorder; confused, disorderly'. Survives as **pulḡak/pulḡa:k** in NE several dialects *R IV 1376* and *Khak.*; *NC Kz.* **bulḡak** and with some extended meanings in *NC Kır. bulak* and prob. in the phr. **alak bulak** 'confused', noted in *Çağ. xv ff. San. 49v. 9* and *SW Osm. fr. xiv onwards TTS II 24*; *III 13*. See *Doerfer* II 768. *Türkü VIII* (the *Tokkuz Oğuz* were my people) **teḡri: yēr bulḡak:n üçü:n yaḡı: boltrı** 'because of disorder in heaven and earth they became hostile' *I N 4*; a.o. *II E 29*: *Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A M III 9*, 17 (ii), etc. (telḡek): *Bud. ēl bulḡakıḡa katılıp* 'being involved in civil disorders' *U II 78*, 35; a.o. *do. 87*, 53 (telḡek); *TT IV 10*, 17: *Xak. xı bulḡa:k*: 'the panic (al-hazāhiz) which breaks out in a tribe on the approach of their enemy': **Bulḡak** a masculine Proper Name (verse **bulḡa:k** translated *al-fiṭan* 'disorders') *Kaş. I 467*; in a grammatical para. *III 320*, 15 **bulḡa-** is derived fr. **bulḡanuk** but the commentary suggests that this is an error for **bulḡa:k**: *KB bu bulḡak küni* 'on this day of (political) disorder' 4121: *XIII(?) Tef. fitna bulḡak 110*: *xiv Muh. al-fitna bulḡa:ḡ Mel. 50*, 12; **bulḡa:k Rif. 146**: *Çağ. xv ff.* **bulḡaḡ öḡülük ve tafrıḡa ve tarac ve talan ve xarāb** 'disorder, disintegration, pillage, devastation, ruin' *Vel. 156* (quots.); **bulḡaḡ/bulḡak inqılāb wa aḡuṡtaḡı** 'revolution, disorder, confusion' (quoton.) also used for *munḡalab wa aḡuṡta* (*Pe. quoton.*); various *Pe.* authorities quoted regarding the use of this word in *Pe. San. 141v. 1*: *Kom. xiv bulḡak* 'confusion' (?) *CCG*; *Gr. 68* (quoton.): *Tkm. 'ikır* (sic, ? read 'akır) 'turbid, muddy' **bulḡak** (*Kip. bulanak*) *Tuh. 25a. 8*.

?**E bulḡanç** this word is restored in the passage below as a parallel to **tarkınç**; it is a possible *Dev. N. fr. bulḡan- but would be *Hap. leg.*; the right reading is prob. **bulḡak**. *Türkü VIII* [ap] **bulḡ[anç ol]** [ap] **oḡuzı: yeme: tarkınç ol** '[his Türkü people?] are in disorder, and his [Tokkuz?] Oḡuz in a difficult mood' *T 22*.*

D bulḡa:ş *N./A.S. fr. bulḡa-*; syn. w. **bulḡa:k** but perhaps with a hint of joint action. NE *Şor pulḡaş* 'a stick for stirring liquids' *R IV 1378* is prob. not a survival of this word; *Şor -ş* normally corresponds to an earlier -ç (see Radloff, *Phonetik der nördlichen Türk Sprachen*, Leipzig, 1882, p. 188), so this word prob. represents ***bulḡaḡaḡaḡ**, *N.I.* in -ḡaḡ. *Xak. xı bulḡa:ş* 'the disorder (*al-fiṭna*) which breaks out in a tribe because of the approach of an enemy' *Kaş. I 460*.

Dis. V. BLĞ-

D **balık-** morphologically obscure; perhaps Emphatic f. of ***balā-** Den. V. fr. ***ba-**; cf. **ba:liḡ** and **2 ba:s**. Pec. to Xak. Xak. XI **er balıktı: curiḡal-l-racul** 'the man was wounded' Kaş. II 119 (**balıka:r**, **balıkma:k**); in a para. saying that verbs in **-k-** fall into two classes: (1) verbs in which the Suffix is attached to add emphasis to verbs connoting defeat, e.g. **bassık-** (this seems to be a misunderstanding of the suffix **-sık-**), (2) verbs, of which this is one, in which the **-k-** is an integral part of the verb (*yahin aṣl li'l-bāh*): **KB balıkmiş bar erse** 'if there is a wounded man' (make sure that he is medically treated) 2402.

bulğa- acc. to Kaş., q.v., basically 'to stir' (a liquid, etc.) and metaph. 'to confuse, disturb (someone), produce a state of disorder', but the second is the older and commoner meaning. S.i.a.m.l.g., in SE, sometimes, and SW Az., Osm., Tkm. always as **bula-**, elsewhere as **bulğa-**. **Türkü VIII** (in an account of a battle) **bulğayu:** 'putting (the enemy) in disorder' *IX*. 11: **VIII ff. Man. M III 45**, 2-3 (**ögür**): **Uyg. VIII** (he said) **içre: ben bulğayın** 'I will cause internal disorder' *Su. S. 4*: **VIII ff. Man.-A** (if the wind blows from the west it drives) **ol bulğamakıḡ yaykanmakıḡ** 'those disturbances and storms' (eastwards) *M III 10*, 5-6 (i): **Bud. bulğadım erser** 'if I have caused trouble' (to the innocent) *II 78*, 32; o.o. *do. 87*, 50 (mis-spelt); *TT IV 10*, 14; 10; 17 (1 é:l); *Tiğ. 48a. 2*; *UŞp. 60 lb. 11*: **Civ.** (crushing red salt with camel's dung and) **bor birle bulğap** 'stirring it up with wine' *II I 99*; a.o. *TT I 63* (1 ö:g): **Xak. XI su:vuḡ bulğadı:** 'he stirred (*kaddara*) the water'; and one says **ol tutma:ç bulğadı:** 'he vigorously stirred (*harraka*) the *tutma:ç* in the cooking pot (etc.)'; also when one vigorously stirs anything, e.g. gruel and the like, so that the top and bottom (of the mixture) are both cooked; and one says **ol er anıḡ köñlin bulğadı:** 'that man annoyed him and made him angry' (*aḡcarahu wa ḡāḡabahu*); the origin of the phr. is that the man's physical condition is upset (*yatakaddaru'l-tab'*) by eating food not properly cooked so that he nearly vomits (*yataqayvā*) *Kaş. III 289* (**bulğar**, **bulğama:k**); o.o. *III 291*, 2 (**telge:-**); 320, 13: **Çağ. xv ff. bulğa-(dı) ıolaşdur- ve bürü-** 'to cause to be confused (etc.)'; to wrap up'; **bula-(p)/bulğa-(p) bula-ve bulğadur- Vel. 157** (quott.)-8; **bulğa-/bulğat-** (Caus. f.) *ālida hardan wa şürānidan wa āmixtan* 'to confuse, to stir up (mud), to mix' *San. 140r. 27* (quotts.); **bula-** abbreviation of **bulğa-** 139v. 15: **Xwar. xiv bulğa-** 'to put (an army) in disorder' *Qutb 37*: **Kom. xiv 'to disturb, trouble' CCI**; **Gr.: Kip. xiv bulğaytı: (sic)/bulğandurdı: kaddara Id. 36**; **Tkm. bula- xabbaṭa 'l-māyi** 'to beat a liquid' (one MS. adds *ya'ni harrakahu*); **Kip. bulğa- Id. 35**.

D **bulğan-** Refl. f. (normally used as Pass.) of **bulğa-**; s.i.m.m.l.g. with the same range of

meanings. **Türkü VIII ff. Man.** (seeing himself) **kop kanka bulğanmış (sic)** 'completely saturated with blood' *M I 6*, 6; a.o. *TT II 6*, 9; **Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A bulğanmakı yaykanmakı M III 10, 12 (i) (?error for **bulğa-**, q.v.): **Bud. bulğanmış yavlak tüllerig** 'disturbed and evil dreams' *U II 58*, 1 (ii); a.o. *do. 2* (iii); (the demons, hearing these stern words) **artukrak bulğanip** 'becoming still more agitated' *U IV 8*, 35; o.o. *TT V 26*, 101; *VIII A.31* (1 é:l): **Civ.** (the bile) **küz ırtuda bulğanur** 'is stirred up in the autumn season (Sanskrit l.-w.)' *TT VIII I.23*: **Xak. XI su:v bulğandı:** 'the water was stirred' (*takaddara*); and one says **köñül bulğandı: ḡalamatı'l-tabı'a** 'his physical condition troubled him' because he had eaten something with filth (*qaḡar*) in it; also when he vomited (*ḡā'a*) one says **köñül bulğandı;** and one says **beḡ anar bulğandı:** 'the beg was angry (*ḡaḡiba*) with him' (**bulğanu:r**) and one says **é:l bulğandı:** 'the realm was in disorder' (*taḡawwaṣat*) (**bulğanmakı**) *Kaş. II 238*; o.o. *II 242* (**telge:-**); *III 21* (1 yarın): **xiii(?) Tef.** (of a wounded head) **kanka bulğan-** 'to be covered with blood' 110: **Çağ. xv ff. bulğan-** (and **bulğas-**) *ālida sudan wa şürida sudan wa ba-ham āmixtan* 'to be confused, stirred, mixed together' *San. 139v. 18* (quotts.; translations of other forms rightly substitute *āmixta sudan for āmixtan*): **Xwar. xiii bulğan-/bulwan-** 'to be confused' *Ali 11*, 48: **xiv kanka bulğan-/bulğas- Qutb 37**: **Kom. xiv 'to be troubled, confused' bulğan- CCG**; **Gr. 68** (quott.): **Kip. xv 'akira** (of water) 'to be turbid' **bulan-** (and **ṭolan-**); **Tkm. bulğan-** (and **ṭolğan-**) *Tuh. 26a. 3* (these descriptions should be reversed?).**

Tris. BLĞ

D **balıktı:** N.Ag. fr. 1 **balık**; 'fisherman'. The only early occurrences are in translated Bud. texts, and not evidence that the Turks themselves fished in this period. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.** (in a list of disreputable occupations) **balıktı PP 1**, 8; *TT IV 8*, 56; *Suv. 60z. 6*: *xiv Muh. sayyādū'l-samak balıktı:* *Me. 58*, 1; *Rif. 156*: **Kip. xiv 'fisherman' balukçı CCI**; **Gr.**

D **balıkcin** Den. N. fr. 1 **balık**; 'heron', lit. 'fish-eating bird'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. where *Red.* translates **balıkcin** 'tern', *Sterna hirundo* and **balıkıl** 'heron'; egret; bittern' *Ardea*, *Botaurus*. In SE *Türki XVIII* (the 'Five Language Mirror') kök **balıktı (sic)** was 'the common heron, *Ardea melanocephala*', and **ala balıktı (sic)** 'the purple heron, *A. purpurea*', see E. D. Ross, *A Polyglot List of Birds in Turki, Manchu and Chinese*, Calcutta, 1909, Nos. 32 and 33; and **xx balıktı (sic)** 'heron' *Jaring 47*. **Xak. XI balıkcin** the name of a white bird called *mālikū'l-hazin* 'heron', which hunts fish *Kaş. I 512*: **Osm. xiv balıkçı (sic?)** prob. 'heron' in two texts *TTS I 72*; *II 101*: **xviii balıḡçıl** (spelt) **balıḡcin** in *Rimi*, *paranda-i māhi* 'a fish-eating bird', in *Pe. bû-timār* ('heron') and

gam-xıwırak (ditto), in Ar. *abū hazīn*, and in Greek *şaḡnīn* (?corrupt, cf. *şaḡnētēs* 'net-fisherman') *San.* 127r. 11.

D 1 balıklıḡ P.N./A. fr. 1 *balık*; 'full of fish'. S.i.s.m.l. Uyğ. VIII *balıklıḡ* the name of a river *Şu. S* 10 (örl:~): **Xak. XI** *balıklıḡ öḡüz wādī dū samak* 'a river full of fish' *Kaş.* I 498.

D 2 balıklıḡ Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. 3 *balık*. **Arğū:** XI *balıklıḡ* is also (used for) *al-arḡūllatī fihā wahl* 'muddy ground' in the language of **Arğū:** *Kaş.* I 498.

D boluḡluḡ P.N./A. fr. *boluḡ*; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI** *KB* (the doorkeeper must decide) *yaraḡlıḡ kayu ol asıḡlıḡ kayu boluḡluḡ kayu ol tusuluḡ kayu* 'which (of them) is useful, which advantageous, which likely to develop (?), and which beneficial' 2544.

D bulğama: Pass. Dev. N. fr. *bulğa*~; 'gruel', lit. 'something stirred together'. In the medieval period replaced by parallel Dev. N. in -*maç* (for a kind of food); survives in SW Osm. *bulamac*; Tkm. *bulama/bulmak*. See *Doerfer* II 770. **Xak. XI** *bulğama:* 'gruel (*al-aşıda*) which contains neither sweetening nor oil' *Kaş.* I 491; (xiv *Muh. harīra* 'gruel' *bulamaç* *Mel.* 65, 14; *bulğamaç* *Rif.* 165; *Çağ.* xv ff. *bulamaç/bulamak* 'a kind of thin gruel (*āṣ-i raqīqī*) made with flour' *San.* 141r. 19; *Xwar.* xiv *bulamak* (*sie*) 'gruel' *Nahc.* 107, 14; 108, 1-2; *Kip.* xiv *bulğamaç* (-c) *al-aşıda* *İd.* 35; *Bul.* 8, 11 (MS. *yalğamac*): xv *xabiş wa mā fi ma'nāhu* 'sweetmeat made of dates, cream, etc.', and the like *bulamaç* (-c) *Tuh.* 14a. 12).

PUF bulğuna: Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w. *Malğūna* is a perfectly regular, but rare, Ar. Pass. Particip. meaning 'tangled' (of trees, etc.), but it is unlikely that this would be converted into *bulğuna*: in **Xak.**, since in that language the assimilation to nasals is usually the other way; such a change might, however, occur in an *Öğüz* language. **Xak. XI** *bulğuna:* (so vocalized) 'a red, pliant (*rixw*) tree the shape of a tamarisk (*al-tarfā*) eaten by camels'; *malğuna:* (so vocalized) dialect form of it (*luḡa fihī*) *Kaş.* I 492.

D bulğa:nuk N./A.s. fr. *bulğan*~; although the -*n*- is in this word a compound sound and not an original -*n*- it followed the usual course of evolution to become -*y*- in *Kaş.* and usually -*n*- elsewhere; 'mixed, turbid, confused', and the like. Survives in SW Osm. *bulanık* 'turbid, cloudy'; Tkm. ditto (and *bulançak*). Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *bulkanyuk* (*sic*) *köpüllüḡ tınıḡlar* 'mortals with confused minds' *TT III* 162; Bud. *bulğanyuk köpüllüḡ* *TT VI* 65; VII 0.8 (spelt *bulğa:nyuk*); a.o. U I 14, 3 (çöbik): **Xak. XI** *bulğayuk su:* *al-ma'u'l-kadir* 'turbid water' *Kaş.* III 179 (reading certain, in a chapter for words containing -*y*-); *bulğa:nuk* *III* 320, 15 (see *bulğa:k*): *KB* *tüzüldi süzüldi karnuḡ bulğanuk* 'all disorders were adjusted and clarified' 5951;

o.o. 2131 (*süz*-), 3632: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bulğanuk āb-i ḡil-ālūd* 'muddy water' *San.* 141v. 10; *Kip.* xv 'ikir (*sic*, ?read 'akir') 'turbid, muddy' *bulanuk* *Tuh.* 25a. 8 (later marginal note saying that *bulanuk* is more correct; and see *bulğa:k*).

D bolğusuz Hap. leg. ?; Priv. N./A. fr. Particip. in -*ḡu*: fr. *bol*-. **Xak. XI** *KB* *bilḡ baylık ol bir çıḡay bolğusuz* 'knowledge is wealth, it is (a guarantee of) not becoming poor' 313.

S bulğayuk See *bulğa:nuk*.

Tris. V. BLĞ-

D 1 balıklan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. 1 *balık*. **Xak. XI** *köl balıklandi*: 'the lake was full of fish' (*dā samak*) *Kaş.* II 265 (see below).

D 2 balıklan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Dev. N. fr. 2 *balık*. Uyğ. XI (*balıklandi*~) is also used of a place (*al-mawḍi*) when it 'has a strong-hold' (*hiṣn*) in the Uyğ. language *Kaş.* II 265 (*balıklanur*, *balıklanmak*).

D 3 balıklan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. 3 *balık*. **Arğū:** XI (*balıklandi*~) is also used of a place (*al-mawḍi*) when it is 'muddy' (*dā ḡin*) in the language of **Arğū:** *Kaş.* II 265 (see above).

D balıksa- Hap. leg.; Desid. Den. V. fr. 1 *balık*. **Xak. XI** *er balıksadı*: 'the man longed for fish' *Kaş.* III 334 (*balıksar*, *balıksa:mak*).

Dis. BLG

D béleg Dev. N. fr. 2 *béle*~; lit. 'something wrapped up', in practice 'a gift', with the specific implication that it is one wrapped up to be transported. Survives in several minor NE and NC languages and NW Kaz. *bülek*. The word is a l.-w. in Mong. as *beleg* (*Kow.* 1115, *Haltod* 282) and some NE occurrences may be reborrows fr. Mong. See *Doerfer* II 833. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (I have ventured to present) *béleg ötüḡüm* 'my humble gift' *Hüen-ts.* 1843 (see note thereon); o.o. 1859 (*bekle*~), 1883, 2054: **Xak. XI** *béleg* 'a gift (*hadiya*) which a traveller brings (back) for his neighbours, or one sent from one place (*buq'a*) to another' *Kaş.* I 385; *béleg al-hadiya* I 408: XIII(?) *At. beleg* *ıdtım* 'I sent as a gift' 79; xiv *Muh. al-hadiya béle:g* *Mel.* 51, 2; *Rif.* 149 (mis-spelt as *al-hudna tıle:g*, -g marked): *Çağ.* xv ff. *béleg hadiya wa naw-bāwa* ('first fruits'); the author of the *Farhang-i Jahāngiri* described this word as Persian and quoted a verse illustrating it *San.* 149v. 3; Osm. XIV to XVI *beleg* 'gift', not noted later than XVI *TTS* I 87; II 125; III 79; IV 90.

E belik See *bilik*.

blek 'the wrist'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes and extensions of meaning. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (then the king's right hand)

bilekindin kesilip 'being severed from his wrist' *UV* 38, 135; a.o. *U* II 25, 15 (sığın-); **Xak.** xı bilek mişamul-yad 'wrist' *Kaş.* I 385; o.o. *I* 325, 9; 518, 12 (kavır-); *II* 148, 6; 214, 20 (sığaş-); *KB* 2310 (esri-): **Çağ.** xv ff. bilek sâ'id 'forearm' *San.* 149v. 3 (quotn.): **Xwar.** xiv bilek 'wrist' *Qutb* 32: **Kıp.** xiii al-sâ'id bilek *Hou.* 20, 12: xiv bilek al-sâ'id *Id.* 35: xv al-maşaf 'joint' *bilek Kav.* 61, 2; zand 'wrist, forearm' (kol wa) *bilek Tuh.* 17b. 11.

D bilig N.Ac. fr. bil-; 'knowledge'. Very common in the early period as the standard word for 'knowledge', and also in a much wider range of meanings, some of which are very indefinite; the underlying connotation is perhaps 'mental process' or the like. In modern times almost completely displaced by other Dev. N.s fr. bil- or l.-w.s., but survives in NE Alt., Tel. pilik *R IV* 1339; Tuv. bilig (but Khak. bilis); SE Türki bilik *Shaw* 56 (but *BŞ* bilim; *Jarring* bilmeklik); NC Kzx. bilik exists but bilim preferred (Kır. only bilim); SC Uzb. as for Kzx.; NW Kk. bilik (but also bilim, which alone seems to be used in other NW languages); SW Tkm. as for Kzx.; bilik also exists in one or two XX Anat. dialects *SDD* 207. See *Doerfer* II 835. **Türkü VIII bilig bilmez kişi:** 'ignorant people' *I* 7, *II* N 5; ağız bilig (*II* biligin) anta: öyür ermiş 'they must then have thought up evil ideas' *I* 5 5, *II* N 4; (my eye which sees has become as if it could not see) bilir biligim bilmez teg boltu: 'my mind(?) which knows has become as if it did not know' *I* N 10; a.o. *T* 6 (but not *T* 7 where bilig esi: is a mistranscription of bilgesi): *viii ff. mın kişi: yüzün biliginçe: bir kişi: atı: (sic) bilig* ol 'compared to knowing a thousand people by sight, (knowing) one man's reputation is (real) knowledge' *Tun. III* a. 4-6 (*ETY II* 94): **Man.** anıg yavlak biligin 'with very evil intentions' *Chuas.* 50-1; bilge bilig 'wisdom' *do.* 183; biligimizni köpülümüzni 'our minds and thoughts' *do.* 184-5; tegri aymsı öçe biligçe 'in accordance with the guidance given to us by God' *do.* 326-7; o.o. *M III* 19, 16 (i) (2 üz), etc.: *Uyg.* *viii ff.* **Man.-A. bilge bilig** *M I* 23, 3 etc.: **Man.** bilge bilig *TT III* 32; in az bilig 'lust' and öpke bilig 'anger' *TT II* 16, 26 and 34 **bilig** is really superfluous but might mean 'mental process' or 'emotion': **Bud.** bilig is very common with the same wide range of meanings as in the *Man.* dialects; it often represents Sanskrit *vijñāna* 'consciousness'; see *TT VI Index* for a long list of usages: **Xak.** xı bilig al-ilm 'knowledge'; hence one says bilig öğren ta'allam'l-ilm 'acquire knowledge': bilig al-hikma 'wisdom'; hence one says ozaki: bilge:ler (sic, correctly) 'wise men (al-hukamā) of old': bilig al-aql 'understanding'; hence one says oğlan biligsiz 'boys lack understanding' *Kaş.* *I* 385; *I* 261 (öğret-); *II* 243, 8 (ük-) and many o.o.: **KB** bilig is very common with the same wide range of meanings as in *Kaş.*, e.g. 1493

(öğret-): *xiii(?) At. bilig* 'knowledge, wisdom, understanding' is common; *Tef. bilig* (also bilmek, bilmeklik) ditto 102: (xiv *Muh.* see biliglig): **Çağ.** xv ff. bilig ('with -g') bilmek ve idrak ('understanding') *Vel.* 142 (quotns.); bilig 'ilm wa dānīs 'knowledge' (Hend.); and metaph. pand wa ta'lim wa irşād 'advice, instruction, guidance' *San.* 150r. 5 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiv bilig 'knowledge, wisdom' *Qutb* 32; *MN* 274: **Korn.** xiv 'knowledge' bilik *CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** xiv bilil/bilü: (*MS. belü:* al-ilm *Id.* 35: **Osm.** xiv ff. bilü, less often billi 'knowledge', etc., is common till xv and occurs till xvii *TTS I* 99; *II* 42; *III* 95; *IV* 100.

bilik (?p-) 'a wick'. Survives as pilik in SE Türki *Shaw, BŞ, Jarring*; SC Uzb. and NW Kk., and as bilik in NC Kır. Some other modern languages have bilte/pilte/melte, but it is doubtful whether this word, which seems to be Pe. (Steingass *pilita*) is etymologically connected. **Xak.** xı bilik (misvocalized belik) fatilatu'l-sirāc 'a lamp wick': bilik (bā' unvocalized) al-misbār 'a surgeon's probe' *Kaş.* *I* 385; o.o. *I* 267, 22 (ittür-; unvocalized); *II* 323, 13 (kokit-; bilikni:).

D bölük (bölök) Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. böl-; usually a N., 'section, part', and the like, sometimes, later, w. extended meanings, like 'separate, different'. S.i.a.m.l.g. as bölük, less often bölek; l.-w. in Mong. as bölek (*Haenisch* 17), in Pe. as bolük, and in other languages, see *Doerfer* II, No. 772. **Türkü viii ff.** **Man.** bēs ye[ğirmi böl]üg xwaswanéft 'the Xwastwanéft, fifteen sections' colophon of main text in von Le Coq, *Chustuanéft*, AKPAW, Berlin, 1910, p. 25, 11: *Uyg.* *viii ff.* **Bud.** (the doctrine of the three treasures and) iki yéğirmi bölük yarlıg 'the decree (sūtra) in twelve sections' *TT VI* 201; Sanskrit *bodhyaṅgā* 'the constituent parts of enlightenment' *tuyunmak bölökləri TT VIII A.15, 21, 22; amsā* 'part, share' bölök (spelt p-) *do.* *C.17*; a.o. *U III* 55, 16: **Civ.** taştın kaç bölük yérniğ 'of some sections of land outside (the town)' *USp.* 12, 4; a.o. *do.* 29, 10: **Xak.** xı bölük al-fāyfa min kull haywān 'a (detached) group of any kind of living creatures', hence one says bir bölük koy 'a flock (qati) of sheep', and bir bölük kişi: 'a group (fāyfa) of men'; this is a collective noun (*ism cam*) like al-qawm and al-ibil in Ar. *Kaş.* *I* 385; *xiii(?) Tef.* bölük bölük 'in groups, flocks' 108 (and see bulug): **Çağ.** xv ff. bölek firqa wa gurūh 'group, band', etc. (*Rāmi* quotn.) also pronounced bölük *San.* 141r. 17; bölk same translation *do.* 141v. 11; bölük (1) same translation (quotn.); (2) 'a district' (mahāllī) composed of several towns and villages (parallel terms in India, etc. mentioned); but in Bābur bölek is always used for firqa wa gurūh and bölük for 'villages' and 'province' (dihāt wa wilāyat) *do.* 141v. 17: **Kıp.** xiv bölük al-fariq minā'l-nās 'a large group of people': bölük (misvocalized belük) al-ḡafira minā'l-ṣar 'a lock of hair' *Id.* 35: xv cam 'crowd, flock', etc.

bölek (in margin bölük) *Tuh.* 12a. 1; *ḡafira* (mis-spelt *ḡafira*; note in margin *mina'l-ḡa'r wa ḡayrihi*) bölük *do.* 24a. 13.

belgü: (?belgö: 'sign, mark' occasionally in a concrete, but usually in an abstract sense; 'distinguishing characteristic'. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *belge* (*Haenisch* 14; see also *Doerfer* I 96 with a long list of modern Turkish and Mong. forms). S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *belgü/belgi*; Çuv. *palā/pallā* *Ash.* IX 82-6; Yak. *belle* *Pek.* 429, and perhaps *bilge* *do.* 464. Türküviii ff. *kamu:ḡ ta:slarıḡ kentü: kentü: erdemi: belgü:si: bar 'all (precious) stones have their individual virtues and distinguishing characteristics' Toy.* 12-14 (*ETY* II 58); Uyğ. viii *belgü:mlin bitigimın anta: yarattıdım* 'I had my sign and inscription erected there' *Şu.* E 8; a.o. *Eg.* viii ff. Man.-A *ınça kalıtı Xormuzta teḡri belgü:siñce* 'like the distinguishing characteristics of the god Hormuzd' *MI* 24, 10-11; a.o. *do.* 35, 2; Man. [belgüsi ratrı 'his sign is a jewel' *MI* 7, 3-4; a.o. *M III* 39, 1-3 (*adınçıḡ*): Chr. (then the Magi seeing) *ol taḡlançıḡ irü belgü* 'that marvellous sign' *U I* 8, 14-15; Bud. *belgü* is commonest in the phr. *irü belgü* 'omen, sign' (see *irü:*), but also occurs by itself corresponding to Sanskrit *lakṣana* 'distinguishing mark' *TT VI* 190; a.o. *Suv.* 73, 20 (*adart-:*) Civ. *busuş kaḡḡu belgüsi* 'a sign of anxiety and distress' *TT I* 79; o.o. *do.* 62 (*enççülüḡ*), 71 (*adirtla:-*); (now I will describe) *şıçan belgüsin* 'omens from mice' *VII* 36, 1; *Xak. xi belgü: al-amāra wa'l-'alāma* 'sign, indication' *Kaş.* I 427 (proverb): *KB* *ukuş kimde bolsa bu ol belgüsi* 'whoever acquires understanding, this is his distinguishing characteristic' 1864; (chosen among men) *kişl belgüsi* 'and an example to others' 5791; o.o. 180, 4284, 5108: XIII(?) *Tef. belgü* 'a sign' 97; *Çaḡ. xvff.* *belgü* ('with -g-') *nişān wa 'alāma* *we bilmecek şey* 'sign, mark, something recognizable' *Vel.* 142 (quoton.); *belgü* (spelt) *tamḡa wa nişān wa 'alāmat* (see *tamḡa:*; qutons.); and metaph. (1) *nişāna-i tir* 'an archery target'; (2) *taxalluṣ* 'poetic pseudonym' (quoton.) *San.* 149v. 18: Volga Bulḡar XIII-XIV the word often occurs on tombstones in this language in the form *bā' lām wāw yā'*; the *yā'* is the 3rd Pers. Poss. Suff.; it is an open question whether this should be transcribed *belwī:* or *belwüyi* or *belü:yi* but the meaning in any case is 'his memorial'; the best edition of these texts is G. B. Yusupov, *Vvedenie v bulgaro-tatarskiyu epigrafiku*, Moscow-Leningrad, 1960; on this word see K. Thomsen, 'Zur wolgabalgischen Epigraphie', *Acta Orientalia* XXVI 3-4, p. 189: Xwar. xiv *belgü* 'sign, mark' *Qutb* 27; Kıp. xiv *belgü: ḡāhır* 'conspicuous' *Id.* 36 (mistranslation, deduced from preceding entry *belgür- ḡahara*).

D *bilge*: Dev. N./A. fr. *bil-*; primarily 'a wise man', but in the early period primarily sometimes a specific title of office, 'Counsellor' or the like; also used as an Adj. N.o.a.b. See

Doerfer II 836. Türkü VIII *bilge: xaḡan* lit. 'wise kaḡan', but prob. often regarded rather as a regnal title *I E* 3, *II E* 4; *I E* 23; *bilge: Toḡukuk* prob. 'Counsellor Toḡukuk' rather than 'wise T.'. *T* 1, etc.; *bilgesi: cawuşı: ben ök ertim* 'it was I that was his Counsellor and his Army Commander' *T* 7; a.o. of this phr. *Ix.* 17 (*cawuş*); *bilge: kişl:ḡ* 'wise man' *I S* 6, *II N* 4; a.o.o.: viii ff. *yaḡı: lma:zu:n tēp bilgeḡ urtı:* 'he appointed a Counsellor who would not make mistakes' *Tun.* III a. 7; a.o. *do.* 9 (*ETY* II 94-5): Man. *bilge bilig* 'wisdom' *Chuas.* 183; Yen. *uz bilge: çaḡşı:* Proper Name *Mal.* 31, 1 (see *çaḡşı:*); a.o.o.: Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A *bilge bilig MI* 23, 3; 24, 26; *bilge beg* *do.* 12, 19; Man. *bilge bilig TT* III 32; *bilgeler* 'counsellors' *M III* 34, 6-7; 36, 5 (ii) (élçl): Bud. *bilge* 'wise; a wise man' is very common *PP* 74, 2; 74, 4-6 etc.; élçl *bilgeler* *Kuan.* 129, 130; Civ. *futsl bilge* 'the wise master' (Chinese *fu tzu*, prob. Confucius) *TT I* 106-7; *tétik bilge kişl erser* 'if he is a quick-witted, wise man' *VII* 28, 53-4; O. Kır. ix ff. *Bilge:* in P.N.s *Mal.* 13, 3; 24, 6; *Xak. xi bilge: al-hakim* 'wise': *bilge: al-'ālim* 'knowing': *bilge: al-'āqıl* 'intelligent' (verse); hence a man is called *bilge: beg* 'a wise, knowing, intelligent chief'; and there was an Uyḡur *xān* called *Kül: Bilge*: *Xan* that is 'his intelligence is (as big) as a lake' (*'aqluhu ka'l-ḡadır*; prob. a false etymology, see 2 küll) and one says *böḡü: bilge: al-'āqıl Kaş.* I 428; about 20 o.o.: *KB* *bilge* is common 158, 191 (*böḡü:*), 263, 1678 etc.: xiv *Muh. insān 'ālim bilge: er* *Me.* 12, 14; *Rif.* 87: Xwar. xiv *bilge* 'wise, wise man' *Qutb* 32; Kom. xiv ditto *CCG*; Gr.: Kıp. xiv *bilge: al-'ālim Id.* 35; Osm. xiv and xv *bilge* 'wise man' in several texts *TTS* I 99; *II* 142.

Dis. V. BLG-

D bölük- Hap. leg.; Intrans. f. of böl-. *Xak. xi koy: bölüktl: ḡāra'l-ḡanam qu'āt* 'the sheep got into (separate) flocks'; also used of any living creatures which get into (separate) flocks and assemble in them (*ta'allabar*) *Kaş.* II 118 (*bölüke:r, bölükme:k*).

D *bilge:d-* Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. *bilge:* (not, as *Kaş.* says, *bilig*). *Xak. xi oḡla:n bilgettı:* '*aqala*'-l-*ḡabi wa faḡana* 'the boy was intelligent (Hend.)'; originally *bilge:dı:*, but assimilated (*uḡḡima*). Know that (-*aḡdı:*)-*e:dı:* is a Suff. (*harf*) which is attached to nouns connoting natural qualities (*al-ḡabā'ı*) and thus verbs are formed. For example 'beauty' (*al-ḡuṣn*) is *körk* and if you (want to) say that he was beautiful you add the Suff. *e:dı:* and say *körke:dı:* *ḡasuna*; and *al-'aql* is *bilig*, then you say *oḡlan: bilge:dı:* that is 'the boy was intelligent' (*'aqala*); then the -*a-* melts away (*taḡūb*) and the -*d-* is assimilated in the -*t-* and -*tt-* comes out of it *Kaş.* II 340 (*bilge:tür, bilgetme:k; sic, ?* in error).

S *belgüt-* See *belgürt-*.

D belgür- Intrans. Den. V. fr. belgür; 'to appear, become manifest'. Survives in NW Kaz. *bilgür*- R IV 1768 and SW Osm. *belir*-. In other languages the same meaning is given by *belgülen*- (not an old word) or other words like *körün*-. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. (buds) *tuğar belgürer* 'sprout and appear' *Wind*. 11: Chr. U 18, 8-9 (*antaça*): Bud. *oğlum savı edgü yavlak belgürünce* 'whether my son's word appear good or bad' PP 63, 2-3; Uyğur *ell el(l)ig(?) ortun uluşta tüşüp belgürüp* 'arriving and appearing in the royal central country (or in the royal palace and country?) of the Uyğur realm' *UŞP*. 43, 3-4; o.o. TT. VIII K.3 (*ükün*, spelt *bhe:lkur*-); X 486; *Suv*. 75, 1: Civ. TT I 62 (*ençgölüg*): *Xak*. XI 15: *belgürdi*; *zahara'l-amr* 'the affair became manifest' *Kaş*. II 172 (*belgüre:r*, *belgürme:k*); a.o. I 387, 10: *KB* (if you hide musk) *yıdı belgürer* 'its smell becomes manifest' 312; *tüzünlük seniğdin keller belgüre* 'goodness comes and becomes manifest from Thee' 6638: XIV *Muh*.(?) *zahara belgür-Rif*. 112 (*Mel*. 28, 13 *görün*-); *al-zahür belgürmek* 37, 15; 124: *Çağ*. xv ff. *belgür*-(ür, etc.) *belür*- Vel. 141 (quotn.); *belgür*- ('with -g-') Intrans. V. meaning *ma'lüm şudan* 'to become known' (N.B. false etymology fr. *bil*-); the two *Rümi* authorities and *Tâli-i Harawî* took it to be a duplicate (*murâdîf*) of *bildür*- meaning *fahmânidân* 'to inform', and *Nâsiri* followed them; they were in error *San*. 148v. 25 (quotns.): *Xwar*. XIV *belgür*- 'to appear, become manifest' *Qutb* 29; *Nahc*. 16, 16; *belgür*- *Qutb* 30; *belür*- do. 32; *belür*-/ *belgür*- MN 116, etc.: Kıp. XIV *belgür*- *zahara* Id. 36: *u naba'a* 'to emerge' *belgür*-(sic) *Tuh*. 37a. 7: Osm. XIV ff. *belür*- 'to appear' common till XVI *TTS* III 81; IV 93.

D belgürt- Caus. f. of *belgür*-, 'to make manifest, display'. Survives in NW Kar. L. *belgirt*- R IV 1613; Kaz. *bilgirt*- 1768; SW Osm. *belürt*-/ *belirt*-. Türkü VIII ff. Man. *taştırtı belgürt(t)iller* 'they displayed openly' (the inner . . . of the mind) *M III* 19, 12 (ii); Uyğ. VII ff. Man.-A *M I* 11, 5 (I aç-); 21, 3 (ii): Bud. *tözümün uğuşumın belgürti sözleser* 'if (I) openly declare my origin and clan' PP 67, 1-2; (my dear son) *kögüzümdin belgürtmiş ağzımdın tuğ-nış* 'brought to light from my breast and born from my mouth' U III 36, 21-2; o.o. U IV 16, 169 and 173; *TT V* 6, 34, etc.; X 365; *Xak*. XI *KB* (this world adorns itself and displays itself) *étinnmiş kelin teg köñül belgürtür* 'as a bride adorned displays her inmost thoughts' 3540 (so the Fergana MS., the other two MSS. have *yılkitür* here and in 3567, but this verb does not exist; the Fergana MS. omits 3566-7, and they are prob. spurious); XIII(?) *Tef*. *belgürt*- 'to display, make manifest' 97: *Çağ*. xv ff. *belgürt*-(spelt) Caus. f.; *ma'lüm kardan* 'to make known' (false etymology, see *belgür*-) *San*. 149r. 22 (quotn.): *Xwar*. XIV *belgürt*-/ *belgüt*- 'to show, display' *Qutb* 30; *belgürt*-

do. 32: Kom. XIV *belgirt*- ditto *CCG*; Gr.: Osm. XIV to XVI *belirt*-/ *belürt*- ditto in several texts *TT II* 127; *III* 81; *IV* 93.

Tris. BLG

D?F bile:gü: N.I. fr. bile:-; 'whetstone'. S.i.m.m.l.g. (not NE, SC). Cf. *kadrak*, *nıjdağ*. *Xak*. XI *bile:gü*: *al-misann* 'whetstone' *Kaş*. I 447: *Çağ*. xv ff. *bilew* (spelt) *sang-i fasân* 'whetstone' *San*. 149v. 9; a.o. 281 v. 3 (*kadrak*): Kom. XIV ditto *bilew CCI*; Gr.: Kıp. XIII *al-misann bile:wü*: *Hou*. 23, 19: *xv bilewü al-misann*; *Tkm*. *bilegü*: Id. 35.

D bileklig P.N./A. fr. *bilek*; 'having a . . . wrist'. N.o.a.b. *Xak*. XI *küçlüg bileklig kişi*: *insân qawwı dū sâ'id* 'a man with strong wrists' *Kaş*. I 509.

D biliglig P.N./A. fr. *bilig* 'possessing knowledge', etc. Survives only(?) in NE Tuv. *biliglig* 'educated' (but this may be a recent reconstruction). Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *biligligim tüzünüm* 'my wise one, my good one' *M II* 8, 11 (i); [*bilge*] *biliglig şatu tiktıptız* 'you have set up the ladder of wisdom' *TT III* 47: Bud. *bilge biliglig* 'wise' *Suv*. 127, 19; 354, 2: *Xak*. XI *al-'alimu'l-'aqlu'l-'hakim* 'a knowledgeable, intelligent, wise man' is called *biliglig kişi*: *Kaş*. I 510; *KB biliglig*, ditto, is common 168, 254, etc.: XIV *Muh*. *şahib 'ilm biligligi* (-g- marked) *Mel*. 5, 7; *Rif*. 76; *al-'alim* 6, 9; 55, 8; 77; 152 (*mis-pl biliglig*); *şahibu'l-ra'y* 'with sound judgement' *bilig*: (sic, in error 50, 9; *Rif*. 145 6:ge): *Çağ*. xv ff. *biliglig* 'âlim wa dânişmand' ('wise'); also used for *dânişmandi* 'wisdom' (i.e. the A.N. in -lik is); they also use *bilimlig* in these senses *San*. 150r. 8: *Xwar*. XIV *biliglig* 'wise' *Qutb* 32: Kıp. XV *ârif* 'knowledgeable' *biliglig* *Tuh*. 24b. 13.

D biliklik Hap. leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *bilik*. *Xak*. XI *biliklik* (misvocalized *beliklik*) *kebez qutna mı'adda il'l-fatila* 'cotton prepared for (making into) a wick' *Kaş*. I 510.

D belgü:lüg P.N./A. fr. *belgü*-, 'manifest, significant, possessing distinguishing characteristics', etc. Türkü VIII ff. *erdem: belgü:lüg savlar* 'statements regarding the virtues and distinguishing characteristics' (of various jewels and (precious) stones) *Tay*. 4 (*ETY II* 57): Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A (they are) *bés törlügün belgü:lüg* 'significant in five ways' *M I* 24, 8: Man. *M III* 26, 11 (i) (*odğurati*); *TT IX* 29 (*bekiz*): Bud. *TT VI* 296 (*odğurati*); *VIII* A.16 (*bekiz*): *Xak*. XI *belgü:lüg ne:ğ al-şay'u 'l-bādīyū'l-zāhir* 'anything manifest and conspicuous' *Kaş*. I 528 (prov., spelt *belgü:lüg*); o.o. spelt *belgü:lüg* I 384, 20 (*bitig*); *II* 40, 11; *III* 160, 20: *KB biligsiz karağū turur belgü:lüg* 'the ignorant man is manifestly blind' 179, 271; o.o. 2286 (*ayıklıg*), 2458 (*ünlüg*), etc.: XIII (?) *At*. *bilig bildi boldı eren belgü:lüg* 'a man acquires knowledge and becomes

conspicuous' 93; *Tef. mubin* 'manifest, obvious' **belgütlüg** 97; *Çağ. xv ff. belgütlüg tam-gâdâr wa nişândâr* 'branded, conspicuous' *San.* 149v. 24 (quotn.); *Xwar. xiv belgütlüg* 'manifest, visible' *Qutb* 29.

D bilge:llg Hap. leg. ?; P.N./A. fr. **bilge:**. *Türkü viii ff. bilge:llg yapılmaz* 'a man who has a (wise) counsellor does not make mistakes' *Tun. IIIa. 11 (ETY II 95)*.

D belgürtme: Pass. Dev. N. fr. **belgürt-**; n.o.a.b. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud. belgürtme:** *etöz* translates the Bud. technical term *nirmānakāya* 'the manifestation body', one of the three bodies or natures of the Buddha *TT VIII C.20* (spelt *pe:lgürtme:*); *Suv. 38, 13 ff.* (a long passage on this subject).

D biligsiz Priv. N./A. fr. **bilig;** 'ignorant, devoid of understanding', etc. N.o.a.b. *Türkü viii biligsiz: xağan olurmış* 'xağans who did not understand (how to govern) ascended the throne' *IE 5, II E 6; viii ff. Man. biligsizlın* 'through ignorance' *Chuas. 73; o.o. do. I 20 (ögsüz); M I 5, 4; Uyg. viii ff. Man. TT III 31-2 (üdü-* Bud. **biligsiz bilig** 'ignorance' *Suv. 133, 18; 136, 16; a.o. do. 384, 21-2 (türmege): Xak. xi oğla:n biligsiz la 'aql fi'l-sihyān* 'boys lack intelligence' *I 119, 24; 386, 1; n.m.e.: KB biligsiz* 'ignorant' *179, 271 (belgü:lüg); a.o.o.: xiii(?) Tef. bi-ğayr 'ilm biligsizlın 102; xiv Muh. bilā 'ilm biligsiz: Mel. 10, 14; Rif. 84; al-cāhil* 'ignorant, foolish' *biligsiz 55, 7; 152; Xwar. xiv biligsiz ditto Qutb 32.*

D belgü:süz Priv. N./A. fr. **belgü:** 'without a sign, mark, etc.'. Survives in NC Kir., Kzx. **belgisiz**. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud. körksüz tuyuğ-suz belgüsüz** 'without form, perception or distinguishing characteristics' *TT VI 460; a.o. Tış. 24b. 3; Xak. xi kança: barır: belgü:süz* translated *fa-lā yudrā ilā ay cihā tattacih* 'and one does not perceive in which direction it (the cloud) goes' *Kaş. I 354, 26; n.m.e.: KB bu tış teg tiriglik keçer belgüsüz* 'this life passes away like a dream, leaving no trace' 1396; common as a rhyme 1532, etc.: *xiii(?) Tef. bi'l-ğayb* 'secretly' **belgüsüzlın 97.**

D bilegüsüz Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. **bile:ğü:**. **Uyg. viii Man. bilegüsüz yiti vacır** 'the thunderbolt (Sanskrit *vajra*) that is sharp without (being sharpened on) a whetstone' *M II 7, 8; 8, 9 (1).*

D biligsizlik A.N. fr. **biligsiz;** 'ignorance', used to translate Sanskrit *avidhyā*, same meaning. N.o.a.b. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud. biligsizlik karağū üze köñülüm örtülü** 'my mind being clouded by the darkness of ignorance' *Suv. 101, 16-17; Xak. xi biligsizlik kete:r adja'i'l-safah* 'an nafsik' 'drive ignorance away from yourself' *Kaş. I 440, 20; n.m.e.: xiii(?) Tef. biligsizlik ditto 102; Xwar. xiv ditto Qutb 32.*

Tris. V. BLG-

D bélegle:- Den. V. fr. **béleg;** n.o.a.b. **Xak. xi ol mağa: belegle:di:** 'he gave me a gift' (*hadiya*) *Kaş. III 340 (belegle:r, belegle: me:k); a.o. I 307, 17* (misvocalized).

D belgüle:- Den. V. fr. **belgü:** 'to make manifest' and the like. Survives in NW Kk., Kumyk, Nog. **belgile-**; **Kaz. bilgele-**. Cf. **belgürt-**. **Xak. xi KB éllg aydı uktum sözün belgülep** 'the king said "I have understood your statement which (you) expounded"' 792.

D bilgelen- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **bilge:**. **Xak. xi er bilgelendi: ta'aqala'l-racul** 'the man pretended to be intelligent'; the better word for this (*al-aḥsan fi ḥādā*) is **bilimsindi:** (mis-spelt *bilgrimsindi:*) *Kaş. III 202 (bilgelenür:, bilgelenme:k).*

D biligse:- Hap. leg.; Desid. Den. V. fr. **bilig.** **Xak. xi oğla:n biligse:di:** 'the boy longed to be intelligent' (*al-'aql*) *Kaş. III 334 (biligse:r, biligse:me:k).*

Dis. V. BLL-

D bé:lel- Pass. f. of **2 bé:le:-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. xi er terke: bé:leldi:** 'the man was bathed (*ğariqa*) in sweat'; and one says **oğla:n bé:leldi:** 'the boy was fastened (*gudda*) in the cradle'; the first is Intrans. (*lāzim*), and the second Pass. (*muta'add*); and one says **at kanka: bé:leldi:** 'the horse was bathed in blood', that is because of the great slaughtering *Kaş. III 196 (bé:lelür:, bé:lelme:k).*

D bilil- Pass. f. of **bil-**; n.o.a.b. Cf. **billin-**. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud. (immediately after he had left) özin kentü billilür** 'the matter became known spontaneously' *Hüen-ts. 2007; Kıp. xv* (in a grammatical section) **billildi ki bly keledir** 'it became known that the beg was coming' *Tuh. 48b. 5.*

D bulul- Pass. f. of **bul-**; n.o.a.b. Cf. **bulun-**. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit śrāmaṇyaphalam adhiḡatām** 'the fruits of asceticism are obtained' **toyn tışil bululmuş** (spelt *p-*) **erür** *TT VIII G.48.*

Tris. V. BLL-

D bala:la:- Den. V. fr. **bala:** 'to give birth to or produce young'. S.i.s.m.l. *R IV 1492. Xak. xi* (in a grammatical section) 'a nestling' is called **bala:**; and if you wish to say that a bird has hatched out young (*afraxa*) you say **kuş bala:la:dı: Kaş. III 92, 1; n.m.e.: Çağ. xv ff. balala-(-p, etc.) kuş ve hayvān yavrula-** 'of birds and animals, to produce young' *Vel. 132* (quotns.); **balala- baçca gudāştan wa tawāldū hardan 'umüm hayvānāt wa cāntearān** 'to produce or give birth to young, a general term for animals and living creatures' *San. 126v. 5* (quotns.); **Kıp. xv afraxa balala-Tuh. 7a. 2.**

Tris. BLM

S bulamaç/bulamak- See **bulğama:**.

Trls. V. BLM-

D?F *bllemsin*- Hap. leg.; Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. **bllem*, N.S.A. fr. *blle*-. *Xak.* xi ol *biçe:k bllemsindl*: 'he pretended to whet (*yasunn*) the knife without actually doing so' *Kaş.* II 260, 1; 262, 9 (in a grammatical section); n.m.e.

D *blllmsin*- Hap. leg.; Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. *blllm* (see *biłlg*): *Xak.* xi 1: *blllmsindl*: 'he pretended to know (*ya'rif*) about the matter' *Kaş.* II 262, 13 (in a grammatical section); a.o. III 202 (*biłlgelen*-); n.m.e.

Dis. BLN

beliğ 'panic, terror'. Survives in NE Alt., Tel. *pełiğ* 'a simulated disease' *R IV* 1244 and SW Tkm. *beliğ* 'repugnance' and, until recently, Osm. *beliğ* 'terror'; elsewhere displaced by der. f.s of *kork-* or *ürk-*. Uyğ. viii ff. (Bud. *beliğ* *teğ* in *U I* 25, 16 is a misreading of *beliğdek*, q.v.): Civ. er *quwwatı* (so read for *kutı*) *beliğ* *suv quwwatı terliğ* 'the strength of a man is (his power to inspire) panic, the strength of water is its depth' *TT VII* 42, 4; *Xak.* xi *beliğ* 'the panic (*al-hazā-hiz*) which breaks out in a tribe on the approach of their enemy' *Kaş.* III 370 (cf. *bulğā:k*).

bulā:n 'the elk'. Survives in NE several dialects *pułan R IV* 1374; Khak. ditto; Tuv. *bulan*; NC Kir., Kzx *bulan* all meaning 'elk'; SC Uzb. *bulan* a folk-love word for 'a wild horse' *Bor.* 89; NW Tat. *bolan* 'stag'. Çuv. *pālan* *Ash.* X 105 normally means 'stag' but in some dialects 'elk'. See *Shcherbak*, p. 141, *Doerfer* II 810. *Xak.* xi *bulā:n* 'the name of a large wild animal which is hunted; it is in the Kıpçak country. It has one horn in the form of a vessel (*al-hubb*) with a hollow top like a roof (*al-samā*) in which snow and water collect; the female kneels down to let the male drink out of her horn, and the male kneels down to let the female drink out of his horn' *Kaş.* I 413 (obviously 'elk'): Kıp. xv *yahmür* 'wild ass, onager' (*sic*) *bulan Tuh.* 39a. 7 (xiv *bulnak* v.l. *bulanak*) *yahmür İd.* 35 is perhaps a Dim. f. of this word).

F *bulap* Hap. leg.; l.-w. fr. Chinese *pu lang* 'verandah' (*Giles*, 9,485 6,778). Cf. *yaylık*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (in instructions for building a house; at the front and the back and on both sides) *bulap* 'verandahs' *TT VI* 85.

D *bulun* 'prisoner'; Intrans. Dev. N. fr. *bul-*, but the semantic connection is not very close. N.o.a.b. Cf. *tutğun*. Türkü viii oğlı:n *kis:st:n bulun ki[lip]* 'making his children and wife prisoners' *Ix.* 5; a.o. *do. 22(?)*: Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *siziz men sizinte bulun bolitum* 'I am yours; I have become your prisoner' *M III* 24, 10-11 (i); a.o. *do. 25, 9* (iii): *Xak.* xi *bulun al-asıd wa'l-asir* 'captive, prisoner' *Kaş.* I 399 (verse); o.o. II 307, 7 (*boşat-*); III 63, 21 (*yul-*); 85, 20 (*yulun-*); 97, 12 (*yultur-*): K B *bulun* 'prisoner' is

common 1438, 2388, 2723 (*umdu:cı*), 3636 (*yul-*), etc.: Xwar. xiv *bulun* 'prisoner' *Quth* 36; *Nahc.* 70, 6; 82, 15; 117, 4; 161, 4 (*ak-*): Tkm. xiv *bulun al-ğara* 'a raid'; in Kıp. *al-barru'l-muttaşil bi'l-cazira wa'l-ğanima wa'l-kasb* 'land adjacent to an island; booty, gain' *İd.* 36: Osm. xiv *bulun* in four texts *TTS I* 123; II 175.

buluğ 'corner, angle'; and, in the early period only, 'a cardinal point, a quarter of the world'. Survives in NE several dialects *R I* 1375 (p-); Khak. (p-); Tuv.; SE Türkü; NC Kir. Türkü viii *tört buluğ kop yağı*: *ermiş* 'the four quarters of the world were all hostile' *IE 2, II E 3*; *tört buluğdakı: boğunığ IE 2, II E 3*, etc.: viii ff. *tört buluğ:taki: edğü:si: uyur:ı*: 'his good and capable men in all directions' *İrkB* 28 (the reading *bulu:ğın* in *do.* 13 is an error for *bulu:pan*): Man. *tört buluğ* (*spelt bulunuguğ*) *yarutır* 'he illuminates the four quarters' *Chuas.* 11-12: Yen. *tört buluğka: Mal.* 31, 3: Uyğ. viii ff. Chr. *U I* 7, 16-17 (*bēšiq*); Bud. Sanskrit *diśam* 'point of the compass, quarter' *buluğ yıpık: TT VIII A 1*; o.o. of this phr. *U I* 12, 6-7; *IV* 20, 251; in the Tantric text *TT VII 15 buluğ* means 'a segment of the sky' and *yıpık* 'direction, compass bearing' (see note thereon, p. 68); *tört buluğ PP 7, 2*; o.o. *U III* 65, 4-5 (ii) (*sepir*), etc.: Civ. *öğdün kündün buluğda . . . kédin tağdın buluğda* 'in the east and south quarters . . . in the west and north quarters' *TT I* 142-3 (*buluğ* in *H I* 19 is the (Chinese?) name of some drug and not connected with this word): xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'the four quarters' *tört buluğ Liğeti* 146 *R IV* 1375: *Xak.* xi *buluğ al-zāwiya* 'a corner' *Kaş.* III 371: xiii(?) *Tef. buluğ* 'corner' 110 (in 108 a phr. transcribed *bir bölüñ . . . bir bölüñ* explained as *ba'di* . . . *ba'di* 'some (believed) and some (did not)' is prob. amreading of *bölük . . . bölük*): Xwar. xiii(?) *kündünki buluğda* 'in the southern quarter' *Oğ.* 295: Kom. xiv 'corner' *buluğ CCG*; *Gr.*

D *bulunç* Dev. N. fr. *bulun-*; 'gain, acquisition', and the like. Pec. to Uyğ. Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A (whoever endures suffering for the sake of his body) *anañ utlısı etözke ölmeç artamak bulunçı* ol 'his reward is the acquisition of death and decay for his body' *M III* 17, 12-14 (ii): Bud. *nom bulunçığa tegürüp* 'achieving acquisition of the doctrine' *Suv.* 154, 8; o.o. *do.* 195, 20; 596, 8; *TT VIII E 3* (*alınçlığ*), 9 (*uçuzla:-*), 10: Civ. *bulunç* [gap] *TT VII* 35, 70.

Dis. V. BLN-

D *billn*- Refl. f. of *bil-*, often used as Pass.; 'to know oneself, to know one's own (something Acc.)'; to be known'. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as Pass. and with some extended meanings. Türkü viii ff. Yen. altı: *yaşımta: kañ ağırdım billnmedim* 'in my sixth year I was parted from my father, I did not know him' *Mal.* 32, 16: Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *billnmedin*

(in a damaged passage) 'inadvertently(?)' *TT III* 49: Bud. *kentü billingey erinç* 'he will surely know for himself' (without being told) *PP* 10, 1; *billin-* is commonest in the sense of 'to realize that (one has sinned)', e.g. *yazukumnı bilinürbiz* 'we realize that we have sinned' *TT IV* 8, 64-5; o.o. *Suv.* 137, 23 (*açın-*); 140, 1 and 11 (*kakin-*) and many in *TT IV*, *U II* 85, 17 ff.: *Xak.* XI *er i:şın* *billndi*: 'the man knew and understood' (*'arafa wa faţına*) his (own) business'; and one says *er yazukın billndi*: 'the man acknowledged (*'itarafa*) his sin' *Kaş.* II 143 (*billnü:r*, *billnme:k*); *billnü:r* '*urifa* 'it is known' *II* 23, 18; a.o. 228, 19: *KB* *billngü muni* 'he must know this' 727; a.o. 969: xiii(?) *At. billig birle billnür törütgen idl* 'the Lord, the Creator, is known by wisdom' 121; *Tef. billn-* 'to be known' 102: *Çağ.* xv ff. *billn- dānista şudan* 'to be known' *San.* 148v. 6 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv ditto *Qutb* 33: *Kom.* xiv *billnmeğen* 'not known (hitherto)' *CCG*; *Gr.*

D bulun- Refl. f. of *bul-*; usually in Pass. sense 'to be found'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. with several meanings including 'to be found' and, simply, 'to be' (cf. French *se trouver*). *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ. seniñ satmışıñ yer bulunup* 'finding the land which you had sold' *Usp.* 24, 4-5 (dubious, this text is unsatisfactory): *Xak.* xi *yitiik bulundı*: 'the stray (etc.) was found' (*ıwucida*) *Kaş.* II 143 (*bulnür*, *bulunma:k*); *bulnür yücad III* 374, 6: *KB* *bayusa tileki bulunsa tükel* 'if a man grows rich and acquires all that he desires' 1423; o.o. 2066, 2332, 4235, etc.: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bulun-(-sa) olun-* 'to be' *Vel.* 154; *bulun- bñdan wa mawcüd wa yaft şudan* 'to be; to be found' (Hend.) *Sm.* 139v. 7 (*Rümi* quotn.): *Xwar.* xiv *bulun-* 'to find for oneself; to be(?)' *Qutb* 36 (*Zaj.* transcribes *bolun-*).

D bulna- Den. V. fr. *bulun*; 'to capture, take (someone *Acc.*) prisoner'. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi *er yağın: bulnadı*: 'the man captured the enemy' *Kaş.* III 301 (*bulna:r*, *bulna:ma:k*); o.o. *I* 60, 4 (*ö:le:s*); *II* 153, 8, (mis-translated *wacada* 'to find'): *KB* *köñül bulnasa boldı erksiz kişi* 'when his mind is captured, a man ceases to be his own master' 3855: *Xwar.* xiv *bulna-* 'to take prisoner' *Qutb* 37.

D bulnat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *bulna-*: *Xak.* xi *ol anı: bulnattı: amara bi-isārihi fa-usira* 'he ordered that he should be captured, so he was captured' *Kaş.* II 350 (*bulnatu:r*, *bulnatma:k*).

Tris. BLN

D belinç: N.Ag. fr. *belip*; survives only(?) in NE Bar. *pilligdzi R IV* 1340. *Xak.* xi (after *belip*) and 'a man who is scared' (*al-nafür*) of something is called *belinç:* *kişi*: *Kaş.* III 371; n.m.e.

D bilinçek Hap. leg.; Conc. N. fr. *billn-*. *Xak.* xi *bilinçek neñ* 'the word for anything

stolen which is subsequently found in the possession of the thief or someone else'; hence one says *bilinçek bildi*: 'he recognized and found' (*'arafa wa wacida*) the stolen object in the hands of the thief' *Kaş.* I 510.

D bulunçsuz Priv. N./A. fr. *bulunç*; 'undiscoverable, unattainable', and the like. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.* (my God . . .) *bulunçsuzum* 'my unattainable one' *M II* 8, 18: Bud. *bulunçsuz (sic) cıntamanı ertini* 'the unattainable jewel *cıntamanı*' *PP* 14, 7; *bulunçsuz* occurs several times in *TT VI*, see p. 65, note 140.

D belipdek Den. N./A.S. fr. *belip*; 'terrifying, frightful'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. *belipdek Hılımbı yek* 'the frightful demon Hılımbı' *U II* 25, 16-17; *belipdek yavlak ün* 'a terrifying evil sound' *U IV* 20, 235; a.o. *Suv.* 188, 12.

D bulupsuz Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. *bulup*; 'without (remote) corners'. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. *TT VI* 427 (*buçğaksız*).

Tris. V. BLN-

D beliple- Den. V. fr. *belip*; 'to be panic-stricken, terrified', and the like. Survives only(?) in NE Alt., *Tel. peligde-* 'to suffer from an imaginary disease' *R IV* 1244 and SW Osm. *beliple-/belinle-* 'to be startled, to wake with a start'. *Türkü* viii ff. *Man. belipledi anıñ korkutı (sic)* 'he was panic-stricken and very frightened' *M I* 6, 9: *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *tyāmbitavam me(?)* 'my terror' (?) *peligle:me:k me:niñ TT VIII C.15*; o.o. *U II* 29, 17 etc. (*ürk-*); *U IV* 38, 137; *Suv.* 5, 10 (*korkup beliglep*); 141, 7: *Xak.* xi *er belipledi*: 'the man woke with a start (*watāba*) because he had been terrified' (*bi-faza' ašābahū*); also used of any animal when it is frightened (*faza'a*) of something suddenly and shies away and is scared (*nafara*) *Kaş.* III 409 (*beliple:r*, *beliple:me:k*): *KB* *beliplep odındı* 'he woke with a start' 4963; a.o. 4950: *Xwar.* xiv *beliple-* ditto *Qutb* 26 (mis-spelt *batıgla-*).

Dis. V. BLR-

S belür- See *belğür-*.

Tris. BLR

E bilierzüv See *bile:zü:k*.

Dis. V. BLS-

D bilsik- Emphatic (?) Pass. f. of *bil-*; 'to be known'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *jñātapuruṣo* 'a well-known man' *bilsikmıñ kişi ya:lıqu TT VIII E.7*; *Xak.* xi *anıñ yaşut i:şı: bilsikti*: 'his private affairs became known' (*'urifa*) *Kaş.* II 228 (*bilsike:r*, *bilsikme:k*); a.o. *I* 21, 12.

Dis. BLS

D bilış Dev. N. (with some connotation of mutuality) fr. *bil-*; 'an acquaintance, friend'.

S.i.s.m.l. in this sense, and sometimes more generally for 'knowledge' and the like. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *yathā samstutikayā* 'like praisers' (perhaps taken to mean 'like those who praise you') *kaltı: bilışılızlerçe: TT VIII A.3* (spelt *pliş*); *etaj jñātvā yathābhūtam* 'as if this man was known (to you)(?) *anı bilış [gap] do. E.5: Xak. XI bilış al-ma'rifa wahtwa hāhunā şifa wa laysa maşdar* 'acquaintance'; (*al-ma'rifa*) is here a common Noun and not an Infinitive *Kaş. I 367* (i.e. 'acquaintance', not 'knowledge'); -ş is a Suff. in such words as *bilış li-man yakūn ma'ahu ma'rifa* 'for one with whom you are acquainted' *I 12, 15: KB* (a new-comer always meets with difficulties) *bilış yok erse* 'if he has no acquaintances' 492; *kişike kerek tegme yerde bilış* 'a man needs acquaintances everywhere' 497; o.o. 524, 2251: *Xwar. XIV bilış ditto Qutb 33: Kıp. XIII* (in a list of various kinds of people) *al-ma'rifa bilış Hou. 32, 9: XIV ditto Bul. 9, 5: Osm. XIV ff. bilış* 'an acquaintance'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 100; II 144; III 94; IV 105.*

D *boluş* 'help, helper'; Dev. N. fr. *bol-*; the semantic connection is tenuous, but cf. *boluş-*. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak. XI boluş al-āna bi'l-kalām* 'helping with words'; hence one says ol *maşa: boluş kıldı: a'anani bi'l-kalām Kaş. I 367: Kom. XIV* 'helper' *boluş CCG; Gr.: Kıp. XV* in a grammatical section under *istiğāy* 'calling for help' the recommended phr. are *ma: (fr. maşa:) boluşupuz/boluş eyleyñiz/madad eyleyñiz Tuh. 85b. 6.*

D *boluş* Dev. N. fr. *bul-*; survives in SW Osm. in such meanings as 'invention, discovery'. *Xak. XI boluş al-ma'ahu'atullatı yaciduhā'l-racul 'alā fi'l-fa'alahu* 'the advantage which a man gets from something that he has done' *Kaş. I 367.*

Dis. V. BLŞ-

D *bilış-* Recip. f. of *bil-*; 'to know one another; to be acquainted with (someone, birle:)'. S.i.s.m.l.g. *Xak. ol mepiñ birle: bilışdi: ta'arafa ma'i* 'he was acquainted with me' *Kaş. II 107 (bilışür; bilışmek); o.o. III 71, 17; 188, 19* (verse, Object in *Dat.*): *KB bilışmez kişiler karağu sanı* 'people without acquaintances are like blind men' 493; *bilıştı yeme ol kişiler bile* 'he became acquainted, too, with people' 499; a.o. 2251: *Xwar. XIV blüş-* (*sic*) 'to be acquainted with (someone, birle)' *Qutb 33.*

D *boluş-* Recip. f. of *bol-*; lit. 'to come together', but usually 'to help (someone *Dat.*)'. S.i.s.m.l. in NE, SE, NW in one or both meanings. *Xak. XI ol maşa: boluşdı: ta'aşaba li wa arādı hawā'i wa şacara li-acali ma' man yunūwini* 'he allied himself to me and desired my friendship and fought on my side against anyone who rose up against me' *Kaş. II 108 (boluşur; boluşmak); a.o. II 110, 3 (tüşür): Çağ. XV ff. boluş-* Recip. f.; *ba-ham şudan wa būdan* 'to come or be together' *San. 139v. 11: Kıp. XIII dāfara*

mina'l-mudāfira 'to help' *boluş- Hou. 41, 19: XIV boluştu: a'āna* 'to help'; *boluş a'in wa sād'id* 'help (me)!'; the origin is *bol* meaning 'become', fr. *boldi: şara*, and the -ğ indicates reciprocal action, that is *şayara*; and it was transferred (*nuqila*) to the meaning *sā-'ada*; the essence of the transfer of meaning is that whoever is with you makes it his business to give you his help *Id. 35: xv Tuh. 85b. 6 (boluş).*

D *boluş-* Co-op. and Recip. f. of *bul-*; 'to find (something *Acc.*) together; to find one another, and the like. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *Türkü VIII ff. Toy. III 2v. 3-5 (1 a:l): Xak. XI ola:r ikki: bī:r birliḡ buluştu:* 'those two found (*wacada*) one another' *Kaş. II 107 (boluşur; boluşmak): Çağ. XV ff. boluş-* Recip. f.; *ham-diğar-rā dar-yāftan* 'to find one another' *San. 139v. 11: Kıp. XIV boluş- ittafaqa* 'to make an agreement with one another' *Id. 35.*

Tris. BLZ

?C *bile:zük* 'bracelet'. Radloff's suggestion that this is a crasis of *bilek yüzük* is plausible; the connection with *bilek* is obvious, and the word is hard to explain in any other way. The existence of forms with medial -r- is disconcerting, but they are all late (the Uyğ. occurrence is in an XVIII MS.) and are prob. Sec. f.s. Survives in SE *Türki bilezük: NC Kır. bilerik (sic); Kzx. bilezik: SC Sarı bilerzik R IV 1763; Uzb. bilaguzuk (sic): NW bilezik (Kaz. bélezék); SW Az. bilerzik; Osm., Tkm. bilezik. In some modern languages 'bracelet' is represented by other der. f.s. of *bilek*, NE *Khak. pilektes; Tuv. bilekte;ş; NC Tob. bilekliş R IV 1762. See Doerfer II 765. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (people find gold ore and smelt and refine it; and with the gold manufacture) bilerzükte (text bilerzükte) ul[ati] esriñ adruk adruk étiglerig* 'various particoloured ornaments, bracelets and the like' *Suv. 71, 18-19: Xak. XI bile:zük al-mi'şam* 'bracelet' *Kaş. I 518, 12 etc. (kavir-); n.m.e.: XIII(?) Tef. bilezük* 'bracelet' 101: *XIV Muh. al-siwār* 'bracelet' *bile:zük Mel. 53, 6; Rif. 150* (adding *al-xalxāl* 'anklet' *aya:k bile:zükli:*): *Çağ. XV ff. bilerzik (sic)* 'a bracelet (*destina*) that women wear on their arms' in *Pe. dast-barancan*, in *Ar. siwār San. 149v. 2: Kıp. XIII al-siwār bile:zük Hou. 17, 20: XIV bilezik ditto Id. 36. xv ditto bile:zük Kav. 64, 12; Tuh. 19b. 6: Osm. xv bilezik* in a phr. *TTS III 94.**

Tris. V. BLZ-

D *bile:züken-* Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *bile:zük. Xak. XI işler bile:züklendi:* 'the woman wore a bracelet' (*al-siwār Kaş. III 205 (bile:zükenür; bile:zükenme:k).*

Dis. BMĞ

F *bamuk* 'cotton'; ultimately der. fr. Greek *bombux* 'silk worm', but prob. acquired through some Middle Iranian language, cf. *Pe. pamba.*

S.i.s.m.l., often much distorted and meaning 'bird's down' as well as 'cotton', e.g. NC Kir., Kzz. *mamık/mamuk*; SC Uzb. *momik*; NW *mamık/mamuk*; SW Az. *pambıg*; Osm. *pamuk*; Tkm. *pa:mık*. Oğuz x1 *bamuk* (?-p-) *al-quṭn* 'cotton' I 380; o.o. *ba:muk* (?-p-) III 346 (*uruğla:-*, not described as Oğuz); xiv Muh. *naddāf* 'cotton carder' *ma:muğ* *ça:lıçı*: *Mel.* 59, 1; *ba:muk* *ça:lıçı*: *Rif.* 158; *al-quṭn* *mamuğ* 67, 12; (and *al-hallāc* 'cotton dresser' *pambu:kçı*: 57,3): *Çağ.* xv ff. *mamuğ panba* 'cotton' *Vel.* 381 (quotn.); *mamuğ/mamuk panba* *San.* 318v. 18 (quotn.); Xwar. xiv *mamuk* ditto *Qutb* 109; Kip. xiv *mamuk al-quṭn*; Tkm. *panpuk* (with p- -p-) *Id.* 88.

Mon. BN

F 1 *ban* 'a wooden writing tablet'; l.-w. fr. Chinese *pan* (*Giles* 8,588 or 8,589); n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (write it on (birch) bark or (palm) leaf, or paper or linen or) *banda* U II 70, 5 (ii).

F 2 *ban* 'ten thousand'; l.-w. fr. Chinese *wan* (*Giles* 12,486; pronounced something like *m̄ban* in medieval NW Chinese). N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. (the murmur of pure water echoes) *tümen ban yërde* 'in ten thousand thousand places' *TT I* 134-5; (you will meet people) *mıg bança ırak barmış* 'who have gone thousands and thousands (of miles) away' VII 30, 7.

*3 *ba:n* See *ma:n*.

1 *bağ* Hap. leg.; an onomatopoeic. The combination *b- -ğ* is very unusual in Xak., and this might be a l.-w. fr. Pe. *bāng* 'noise, clamour'. Xak. xi oğlan: *bağ sığta:dı* 'the boy sobbed' (*hakā bukā*) *Kaš.* III 355.

*2 *bağ* See *map*.

ben the 1st Pers. Sing. Pron. 'I'. C.i.a.p.a.l. The vocalization is irregular, the *Dat.* having apparently always had back vowels. In the other cases the vowel was almost certainly -e-, but spellings with -é- are fairly common in some languages; it is possible that in some languages, as in the case of *sen*, the vowel became -é- when the word was used as a Predicate. The word was originally *ben*, but except in the Oğuz dialects became *men* by assimilation at an early date; it is one of the criteria for differentiating between Türkü viii ff. Yen., and O. Kir. *Ben* now survives only in SW Osm., in all other languages, including SW Az., Tkm., it is now *men*. The original sound is preserved in Çuv. *ep/epé* 'I' *Ash.* III 20-1, but here too the base of the oblique cases is *man* *do. VIII* 190. Türkü viii *ben* (*beni*, *beniğ*, *bağa*) is common, and the only form in *T*, and perhaps occurs in *Ix* 27 (damaged); *men* (*meniğ*) is the only form in *I* and *II*: viii ff. *men* is common in *Irkb*; *mapa: Toyok IV.3* (*ETY II* 180): *Man. mén* (Predicate) *Chuas.* 135-6: Yen. *men* *Mal.* 28, 7; 29, 1; 32, 7: Uyğ. viii *ben* occurs

seven times in *Su*, and *men* once: ix *men* three times in *Suci*: viii ff. *Man.-A*, *Man. Bud.*, Civ. *men*, often spelt *mén*, *meni*, *meniğ*, *mağa* are common and *méndide* (*sic*?) occurs once in U IV 48, 86 as *Abl*: O. Kir. ix ff. *ben* is common in *Mal.* (excluding the Türkü inscriptions); *bağa*: *do.* 12, 11: Xak. xi *men* Pron. (*harf*) meaning 'I' in the language of the Turks *Kaš.* I 340; *men*, *meni*: (*mén*: twice in error?) *meniğ*, *mağa*, *mende*, *menden/mendin* are all common: xiii(?) *At. men*, occasionally *mén*, and oblique cases of both are common; *Tuh.* the forms are *men*, *meni*, *meniğ/menim*, *mende*, *mendin* 221: xiv Muh. the Turks of our country (i.e. Azerbaijan) change *m-* into *b-*, e.g. for 'I', *men*, they say *ben Mal.* 8, 2; *Rif.* 80; a.o.o.: *Çağ.* xv ff. the 1st Pers. Sing. Pron. is *mén*, Pe. *man*, Ar. *anā*; they say *mén mēn manam* 'I am I', *olaymēn bi-sarām* 'I shall be' *San.* 15r. 26: Oğuz, Kip., Suwārin xi convert every initial *m-* into *b-*, e.g. the 'Turks say *men bardım* and those tribes (*al-fıraq*) say *ben bardım Kaš.* I 31, 15; *ben* Pron. (*harf*) meaning 'I'; one says *ben bardım* in Oğuz, and the Turks say *men bardım I* 339: Xwar. xiii both *ben* and *men* with corresponding oblique cases occur 'Ali 13-14: xiv *men Qutb* 110, *MN passim*: Kom. xiv *men* with oblique cases is common *CCI*, *CCG*; *Gr.* 163: Kip. xiii *men Hou.* 50, 9; *menüm* 52, 10; *mağa*: 52, 15: xiv *b-* and *m-* often interchange; for *men anā* they say *ben* in Tkm. *Id.* 36; *men* 'I' *do.* 88; *ma'i menim bile Bul.* 14, 13; 'indī menüm katında: *do.* 14, 15; *li benim/beni*: *do.* 15, 4; *anā men* *do.* 16, 6: xv *men Kav.* 21, 1; oblique cases *do.* 32, 6-8; 45, 6-14; in *Tuh.* the forms, which occur several times, are *men*, *meni*, *menden*, *ma'a*: Osm. xviii (after *Çağ.* entry) the *Rūmi* spell this Pron. with *b-* but use -*m* as a Suffix. they say *benem* for *manam* and *benim* *sulṭānım* for 'my Sultan' *San.* 15r. 27.

1 *beğ* 'a mole on the face'. S.i.a.m.l.g., as *beğ* in SW Osm. and *meğ* elsewhere. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *meğ* 'mole' is common in *TT VII*, 37 (*USp.* 42): Xak. xi *meğ al-xāl fi'l-wach* 'a mole on the face' *Kaš.* III 359 (verse): xiii(?) *At. yā olar kızıl eḡ bu eḡke meğ-e* (glossed *beğ* in one MS.) or they are the red cheek and he the mole on the cheek' 26; *Tef. meğ* 'mole' 222: xiv Muh. *al-xāl meğ Mel.* 46, 9; *Rif.* 140: *Çağ.* xv ff. *mēp* (spelt) *xāl San.* 321 v. 4 (quotn.): Xwar. xiii(?) *meğ* 'mole' *Oğ.* 58: xiv ditto *Qutb* 110, 111 (*mēp*); *MN* 6, etc.: Kip. xiv *meğ* -ğ, marked) *al-xāl Id.* 89; xv ditto *Tuh.* 14a. 4.

*2 *beğ* See 1 *meğ*.

biğ 'a thousand'. A l.-w. in Mong. as *mingan* (*Haenisch* 100) which confirms the fact that the vowel was originally -i- although it became -i- at a very early date in all languages. S.i.a.m.l.g., in SW Osm. *biğ*; in Çuv. *pın Ash.* IX 215; elsewhere *mıg* or the like, Tkm. *mıg*. Türkü viii *biğ T* 16, 18; *biğ II S* 1; *T* 14: viii ff. (a hundred *Spiraea*) *mıg bolit*: 'became

a thousand' *Irkb* 32; a.o. *Tun. IIIa. 4 (ETY II 94)*: (Man. *mīḡlīg tūmenlīg kuvrağ* 'communities of a thousand and ten thousand (people)' *TT II 8, 57*): *Uyg.* viii *biḡ* certainly occurs in *Šu. E 9, 11; N. 6* and prob. *S 2*; the reading *biḡ* in the much damaged line between N and W is very dubious: viii ff. *Bud.*, *Civ. mīḡ* is fairly common: *O. Kir. ix ff. biḡ* certainly occurs in *Mal. 3, 5; 42, 2* and *biḡ* in 45, 8; other supposed occurrences are dubious or errors: *Xak. xi mīḡ* 'a thousand' *Kaš. III 360* (prov.); a.o.o.: *KB mīḡ* is common *III, 112, 284-5*, etc.: *xiii(?) At. mīḡ* is common *8, 36*, etc.; *Tef. mīḡ 224*: *xiv Mph.* 'a thousand' is: *mīḡ* in 'Turkistan and *biḡ* in 'our country' *Mel. 8, 2; Rif. 80* (cf. *ben*); a.o. *82, 1; 187; Çağ. xv ff. mīḡ biḡ* 'adad ma'nāsına *Vel. 384*; *mīḡ* 'thousand' in *Ar. alif San. 321 v. 5* (quotn.): *Xwar. xiv mīḡ Qutb 111; MN 70* etc.: *Kom. xiv mīḡ CCG; Gr.: Kıp. xiii mīn Hou. 22, 19; xiv mīn Id. 88; bin Bul. 13, 1; xv mīn Kav. 38, 20; mīḡ Kav. 60b. 13; Osm. xiv ff. biḡ c.i.a.p.: xviii biḡ* (spelt) in *Rūmī* 'a thousand', in *Çağ.* pronounced *mīḡ San. 150r. 26*.

F bun l.-w. from Sogdian *pwn* 'basis, foundation'; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ. kūn teḡri bun sanı* 'the basic number of the sun' *TT VII 9, 13-14*; a.o. *do. 18*.

VU boḡ prob. a mere onomatopoeic; it is hard to explain the combination of *b-* and *-ḡ* in *Xak.* in any other way. N.o.a.b. *Xak. xi al-raculū-l-caḡariyū-l-abl* 'a thickset, big man' is called *boḡ kiḡi*: *boḡ* abbreviation (*qaṣr*) of (*VU*) *ṣabaḡ al-mirzabba* 'sledgehammer'; and one says of the sound of a heavy object falling to the ground *boḡ etti*: *Kaš. III 354*.

buḡ 'grief, sorrow, melancholy', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in *SW* only(?) in *xx Anat. bun SDD 231. Türkü viii élite: buḡ yok* 'there is no distress in the realm' *I S 3*; a.o. *do. 8; ne buḡ: bar erteç: ermiş* 'what (cause for) distress would he have had?' *T. 57: viii ff. Man.* (if we have broken these commandments) *muḡumuz takımız teḡip* 'because distress or compulsion(?) affected us' *Chuas. 200; muḡ üçlün* 'because of (our) distress' *do. 230*; a.o. *251: Uyg. viii ff. Bud. ne muḡ tak boltı* 'what irresistible compulsion came into existence?' (so that you had to send your son on a dangerous journey) *PP 26, 1* (this seems the best translation here); a.o. *Suv. 7, 11 (oḡar-): Xak. xi muḡ ta:ğ ḡirsi-l-ḡulm* 'wisdom tooth'; hence one says *muḡ ta:ğ ündi*: 'the wisdom tooth has erupted' (this looks like the same phr. used metaph.): *muḡ al-mihna* 'distress, sorrow' *Kaš. III 360* (prov.); (do not cross the Kara: *Yalğa: pass kara: muḡ (sic) kelmekince*: 'unless an overwhelming calamity (*al-dāhiyatu-l-muḡlima*) approaches' *III 33, 2*; two o.o.: *KB* (all suffering mortals were created by Him) *muḡı yok idı* 'the Lord who has no sufferings' *5; isizniḡ künige mīḡ artar muḡı* 'the sorrows of the wicked man increase at the rate of a thousand a day'

349; muḡum ham takım 391; o.o. 3503, 3854: xiii(?) At. 30 (eḡl-): Çağ. xv ff. muḡ balā ve mihna . . . buḡlu ve mihnatlu 'misfortune, sorrow . . . unhappy, sorrowful' *Vel. 386; muḡ* (spelt) *dard wa ḡam* 'sorrow, grief' *San. 320v. 22* (quotn.): *Kıp. xiv bun* ('with back vowels') *al-raculū-l-ḡimr* 'ignorant man, simpleton' *Id. 37; muḡ (-ḡ marked) al-hāca wa-l-darūra* 'need, distress' *Id. 88: xv balid* 'silly, foolish' (*VU*) *muḡ Tuh. 7a. 9; sāc wa muḡaffal* 'simpleton' (*VU*) *muḡ do. 19a. 1* (if it were not for the statement 'with back vowels' all these words except one might be taken to belong to **1 būn**): *Osm. xiv to xvii buḡ* 'pain, distress'; common till *xvi TTS I 123; II 175; III 116; IV 131*.

VU 1 būn 'defect' and the like. In this meaning survives only(?) in *NC Kir. mūn; Kzx. mīn*. It seems prob., however, that the *Osm.* word *bōn* 'simpleton', in *xix* spelt, or misspelt, *bōḡ*, is the same word with a rather different meaning, and the long vowel in *Kaš.* points more to *-ō-* than *-ū-*. *Uyg. viii ff. Man.-A M I 23, 32 (baça): Bud. Suv. 135, 5-7* etc. (*kaḡaḡ*): *Xak. xi mūn al-dā wa-l-ayb* 'illness, defect'; one says *mūn(süz) kiḡi: al-raculū-l-sālimu-l-qalb* 'a sound-hearted man' *Kaš. III 140* (prov. containing *mūn:süz* which should obviously be restored in the preceding phr.): *KB mūn* is common in antithesis to *erdem*; e.g. the king said 'I have grasped these virtues of yours (*erdemlerin*), now tell me *mūnūḡ bar mu* have you any defects?' *683; tiriglikni mūn kıl* 'live to the full' *232; o.o. 533, 686 (ērseellik), 720, 908: xiv Muh. al-ayb mūn* in 'Turkistan, būn in 'our country' *Mel. 8, 2; Rif. 80* (cf. *hen*); a.o. *52, 5; 148: Kıp. (?Tkm.) xiv būn al-ayb Id. 36* (and see *buḡ*): *Osm. xiv ff. bōn* 'simpleton, idiot'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 118; II 168; III 112; IV 126*.

2 būn 'soup, broth'. Survives only(?) in *NE*, several dialects *mīn/mūn R IV 2152, 2221; Khak., Tuv. mūn*; most modern languages use *Pe. ṣurba* often changed to *ḡorba*. *Uyg. viii ff. Civ. mūn birle iḡḡū ol* 'he should drink it with soup' *H I 111-2; o.o. do. 43; II 32, 17: Xak. xi mūn al-marāḡa* 'soup, broth'; I have heard a *Yağma: say mūn keldür* 'bring the soup', and it was brought with noodles (*bi'l-iṭriya*), because that is what they meant. In writing the words (in this section) in Turkish script (i.e. *Uygur*) it is necessary to insert a vowel letter (*harfa'l-layn*), but in speaking they are pronounced as I have written them (i.e. with a short vowel) *Kaš. I 340*; about a dozen o.o., usually spelt *mūn*: *Oğuz, Kıp., Suwārīn* xi the 'Turks call 'soup' *mūn*; and this group (*al-ṭabaḡa*) call it *būn Kaš. I 31, 18: xiv Muh.(?) al-ṣurba* 'soup' *mūn Rif. 165* (only): *Kıp. xiii al-marāḡa mūyīn* (*sic*; also called *ṣurba*: *Pe. word*) *Hou. 15, 15*.

Mon. V. BN-

D 1 ba:n- *Refl. f.*, sometimes used as *Pass.*, of *ba:-*; 'to bind on oneself; to be bound'.

N.o.a.b. O. Kir. IX ff. *Mal.* 3, 2 etc. (*ké:s*): **Xak.** XI *ko:y bandi*: 'the sheep was bound' (*rubita*); also used of anything that is tied with a rope (*sudda bi-watāq*); the -n- was changed from -l- *Kaš.* II 27 (*ba:nar*: ?sic, the second consonant carries no vowel sign and has one dot above and two below), **banma:k**; **er tulum mandı**: *labisa'l-raculu'l-silāh* 'the man put on weapons' *do.* II 30 (see 2 *ban-*): **Xwar.** XIV *ban-* 'to bind (something *Acc.*) on oneself' *Qutb* 26.

2 ban- 'to dip (something *Acc.*, in a liquid, etc., *Dat.*)'. Survives as **man-** in SE Türki R IV 2015 (only) and NW Kaz., and as **ban-** in SW Osm. There is a cognate word **mal-**, with the same meaning, in SE Türki, *Shaw, Jarring*, and NC Kir., Kzx. **Xak.** XI . . . and one says **er etmek sirke:ke: mandı**: 'the man dipped (*şabağa*) the bread in vinegar and seasoned (*i'tadama*) it with it'; also used of anything that is dipped and seasoned *Kaš.* II 30 (**mana:r**, **manma:k**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **man-** (spelt) 'to dip' (*fürü burdan*) bread and the like in water, sour milk, etc. *San.* 318v. 19 (quots.): **Xwar.** xiv **man-** ditto *Nahc.* 301, 4: **Kom.** xiv 'to baptise' **man- CCG**; **Gr.**: **Kip.** (?Tkm.) xiv **ban-gamasa** 'to dip' *Id.* 35: **Osm.** xviii **ban-** in *Rümi furū raftan* 'to go down, sink', in **Çağ. man- San.** 127r. 21 (mistranslation due to the fact that in Osm. both **ban-** and **bandur-**, q.v., mean 'to dip').

***bağ-** See **mağ-**.

***bañ-** See **mayıl**, **mayıl-**, **mayış-** and ***bañak**.

bin- 'to mount, or ride (a horse, etc., *Acc.*)'. C.i.a.p.a.l.; in SW Osm. **bin-**, elsewhere **min-/mün-**. **Türkü** VIII *boz atıg binip* 'riding the grey horse' *I E* 32; 10 o.o. in *I* and 20 in *Ix.*: VIII ff. (a thief) *tutupan minmi:ş* 'caught and mounted it' *Irkb* 16: **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Civ.** **münğü lkl** at 'two riding horses' *Usp.* 53 (i), 5: O. Kir. IX ff. *Mal.* 41, 9 (*altmıš*): **Xak.** XI *er at mündi*: 'the man rode (*rakiba*) the horse (etc.)' *Kaš.* II 30 (**müne:r**, **münme:k**); a.o.o.: **KB** *atın mündi keldi* 'he mounted his horse and came' 576; o.o. 1388, 1608, etc. (v.l. **min-** in some cases): XIII(?) *Tef.* **min-/mün-** 'to mount, ride' 223-227: xiv **Muh.** (*Zayd* came) '*Amrū atını: münğaç* (s.c.) 'riding 'Amrū's horse' *Mel.* 14, 5; *Rif.* 90 (but *binğaç*); **münip/mü:ni:p** 15, 12; **minip** 92; n.m.e.: **Çağ.** xv ff. **min-** ('with -l-') *suwār şudan* 'to ride' *San.* 321r. 14 (quots.): **Xwar.** XIII **bin-** ditto '*Ali* 36: xiv(?) **min-** *Oğ.* 16, 226; **xiv min-** *Qutb* 112, *MN* 49; **mün-** *Qutb* 112; *Nahc.* 23, 15; 39, 3-4: **Kom.** xiv 'to mount' **min- CCG**; **Gr.** 165 (quots.): **Kip.** XIII *rakiba min-* *Hou.* 33, 17; **xiv min-** ditto *Id.* 88 (and 36); **Tkm.** **bin-** *do.* 36 (and 88): xv **Kip.** ditto **min-** *Kav.* 22, 20; *Tuh.* 17a. 13; a.o.o.

bun- 'to be mentally deranged or disturbed', in the sense either of 'being senile, feeble-minded' or of 'losing control of oneself, going

fighting mad'. N.o.a.b., but the first vowel is fixed by **munduz**, q.v. Some connection is also possible with SW xx Anat. **bonul-** 'to be feeble-minded' *SDD* 218 and **bun-** 'to be dissatisfied' *do.* 232. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man-A M** III 29, 3-4 (ii) (*a:z-*): **Bud.** *TT VI* 215 (*ta:n-*): **Xak.** XI *kari: er mündi* 'the old man (etc.) was senile' *Kaš.* II 30 (**muna:r**, **munma:k**): **KB** *ukuşluğ kişi kör karısa munar* 'an intelligent man when he grows old becomes senile' 294; a.o. 3600 (2 *bulak*): XIII(?) *At.* **azu kutsuz ajun karıpmu munar** 'or is this unhappy world old and senile?' 448: xiv *Muh.* (?) *cunna* 'to be possessed by evil spirits, mad' **mu:n-** (and *delü: ol-*) *Rif.* 107 (only): **Kip.** (?Tkm.) **bun- xarıfa** 'to be senile' *Id.* 36: **Osm.** xviii **bün-** (sic) in *Rümi xarıf wa fartüt* 'senile, a dotard' *San.* 141 v. 19 (there is no other trace of this verb in Osm.; it is translated as a Noun, and may be an error for **1 bün**).

VU ***bön-** See **mög-**.

Dis. BNA

beği: 'joy' and the like. N.o.a.b.; to be carefully distinguished fr. **beğü:** with which it is easily confused in some scripts. **Türkü** VIII *Elterış xağan elinte: karıp edğü: beği: körti*: 'he grew old in the realm of Elterış Xağan and experienced great joy' *Ix.* 3: VIII ff. **Man.** *etöz meñis* 'bodily pleasures' *TT II* 8, 43: **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man-A M I** 12, 10-11 (*ortukluğ*): **Man.** *ertimlig meñjke ilis-mişke* 'to one attached to transitory pleasures' *TT III* 50; a.o. 123: **Bud.** *meñl teğlnmek emgek teğlnmek* 'to experience joy and sorrow' *U II* 10, 29; *vişaylıg meñler* 'sensual (Sanskrit l.-w.) pleasures' *do.* 28, 2 (ii); o.o. *U III* 43, 13; *TT IV* 12, 60; *Pfahl.* 8, 8: **Civ.** *TT I* 21-2 (*bulduk*): **Xak.** XI **KB** *meñigil turur kör meñi yok çığay* 'the joyless poor man is joyful' 6370.

***bēñl**: 'brain'. This word occurs in a puzzling variety of forms which are best explained by assuming that they ultimately go back to ***bēñl**. Cf. **bañak**. Survives in NE Alt., Kumd., Şor, Tel. me: *R IV* 2066; **Khak.** ml; SE Türki *mişp/mişl/miş Shaw, BŞ, Jarring*; NC Kir. me; Kzx. miy; SC Uzb. miya; NW Kaz. ml Kk. mly; Krim meñ *R IV* 2079; Kumyk may/miy; Nog. miy; SW Az., Osm. beyin; Tkm. beynl. **Çuv.** mīme *Ash. VIII* 242 shows a complicated picture of cross-assimilation. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Civ.** *uların meýisn* 'the brain of a partridge' *HI* 63; a.o. *do.* 89: **Xak.** XI *mēgl: dimāğ* 'brain' *Kaš.* II 299 (*saçıt-*); n.m.e.: **KB** *meñesl tolu* 'with a full brain' (i.e. intelligent) 57; *ukuş ornı üstün megede* (v.l. *meğide*) *do.* 57; *meğide* 'the seat of understanding is up in the brain' 1836: **Çağ.** xv ff. **meýin/meýn mağz-i sar** 'the brain' *San.* 319r. 29; **mēýē** (spelt) ditto 321 v. 10: **Xwar.** xiv **mēgl** 'brain' *Qutb* 111: **Kom.** xiv 'brain' *meğ CCI*; **Gr.**: **Kip.** XIII *muxxi'l-dimāğ* 'the fleshy part of the brain' *beyin Hou.* 21, 11; xiv *meyl al-dimāğ*; **Tkm.**

beyni *Id.* 89; xv *ummu'l-ra's* 'the brain' (töpe; in margin) *beyni Tuh.* 4a. 13; *duhmu'l-dimāğ* 'the soft material of the brain' *méyini* (in margin *beyini*) *do.* 15a. 12: Osm. xiv ff. *beyni* 'brain' in several texts down to xvii and one later *TTS I* 94; *II* 133; *III* 87; *IV* 98.

Dis. V. BNA-

D *büne-*: Den. V. fr. 1 *bün*; rare but found with two different meanings: (1) 'to be, or find, defective'; (2) 'to trim' (in the sense of removing defects). Survives only in the latter sense in NC Kzx. *mine-*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (because he held these views) *uzatı yêrer münâyür ertigiz* 'you blamed and found fault with him at great length' *Hüen-ts.* 1798: *Xak.* xi ol to: *nuğ müne:di*: 'he cut the sides (*qaşa'a'l-afrāf*) of the garment in order to save in from unevenness (*al-inhiraḥ*), etc.' *Kaş.* *III* 274 (*müne:ir*, *müne:me:k*): xiv *Muh.* (?) 'āba *min naṣiḥi* 'to have a personal defect' *müne:-Rif.* 112 (only): Kip. xiv (after *bün al-'ayb*) hence one says *büne-* (and *bünile-*, *sic*?) 'āba *Id.* 36.

Dis. BNC

D *bunça*: Equative f. of *I bu-*; 'as many, or as much, as this; so many, or much', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. as *munça* and the like, and in SW Osm. as *bunca*. Cf. *ança*: *Türkü viii bunça*: is fairly common, e.g. *bunça: yérke: süledim* 'I made expeditions to as many countries as this' *I S* 4 (they had just been enumerated); *II S* 12 (*biç-*); viii ff. Man. *munça üküş tınılğa* 'so many living creatures' *Chuas.* 119; a.o. *do.* 91: Uyğ. viii *bunça: bitigig* 'so many(?) inscriptions' *Şu. Sb.*: viii ff. Man.; Bud.; C. *munça* is fairly common, e.g. *M I* 18, 3 (*i*) (*adır-*): *Xak.* xi *KB munça beğiz* 'so much adornment' 96: xiii(?) At. *nelük mälka munça köpül bamakın* 'why do you set your mind so much on wealth? 183; a.o. 429: Çağ. xv ff. *munca* (spelt) *inçadr* 'this amount, as much as this' *San.* 320v. 10 (quotn.): *Xwar.* xiv *munça* 'so many' *Qutb* 111: *Kom.* xiv *munça* 'so much', etc. *CCG*; *Gr.* 165 (quotns.): Kip. xv 'for so many years past' *munca yıldan beri Tuh.* 90b. 12: Osm. xiv ff. *bunca* (in two xiv and xv texts *munca*) 'so much, etc.; (occasionally) thus'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 124; *II* 178, 698; *III* 116; *IV* 131.

D **bançuk* See *mançuk*.

bonçuk (?*bonçok*) 'bead, bead necklace'; in some early occurrences perhaps, more generally, 'jewel'. The modern forms suggest strongly that the second vowel was originally -o-. Survives in NE Khak. *moncuk*: SE *Türki monçak*: NC Kir. *monçok*; Kzx. *monşak*: SC Uzb. *munçok*: NW Kk. *monşak*; Kumyk *mınçak*; Nog. *moşak* (*sic*): SW Az. *muncuk*; Osm. *boncuk*; Tkm. *moncuk*. *Türkü viii ff.* (a statement regarding the virtues) *törlüg monçu:ku:ğ taşları:ğ* 'of various jewels and (precious) stones' *Töy.*

2-3 (*ETY II* 57): Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *yinçülüğ monçuklar* 'pearl necklaces' *TT II* 15, 11-12: Bud. *mani monçuk ertini* 'the Mani (Sanskrit) necklace(?) jewel' *U II* 37, 55; *morvarit* (f. Greek *margarites*) *monçuk* 'a pearl necklace' *U III* 15, 4 (ii); (my dear son I love you) *ayadaki yinçu monçuk teğ* 'like a pearl necklace in the palm of the hand' *PP* 6, 8; o.o. *TT V* 20, 14 (in Note A 117); 26, 100: Civ. (if one burns and pulverizes) *yılan başı monçukni* meaning obscure, 'a necklace of snake's heads', or 'the beads in (or on) a snake's head' *H I* 130: *Xak.* xi *monçuk kull xaraza mina'l-huli* 'any bead used as a personal ornament': *monçuk* 'any kind of jewel, lion's claw or amulet (*mina'l-cawāhir aw barāṭini*) -*asad awi'l-tamayim* hung on the neck of a horse' *Kaş.* *I* 475; o.o. *II* 123 (*sürül-*); *III* 121 (to: d): xiii(?) *Tef.* *monçuk* 'necklace' 226 (*munçuk*): Çağ. xv ff. *mınçağ* (*sic*, spelt) *xar-muhra* 'bead' *San.* 321 v. 3 (quotn.): Kip. xiv *monçuk al-xaraz wa'l-fuṣūş* 'bead, the bezel of a ring'; also called *bonçuk* (?) in Tkm. *Id.* 89; xv *xaraz bonşuk Tuh.* 14b. 2: Osm. xviii *bonçuk* in *Rümi*, 'bead' in Ar. *xaraza San.* 141 v. 20.

VU **bünçig* See *münçig*.

Tris. BNC

C **buñçulayu*: See *munçulayu*.

Tris. V. BNC-

D **bançuklan-* See *mançuklan-*.

D **bonçuklan-* See *monçuklan-*.

Dis. BND

C *buntağ* Crasis of *bu-* and *teğ*; 'like this'; cf. *antağ* with which this word is practically synonymous. As pointed out by T. Tekin in *Ön Köh Türkic bün-tegi, CAJ VIII* 196, there is one occurrence of this word with regressive instead of progressive vocalic assimilation. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW as *muntağ* with minor phonetic changes (-u/-i-, -t/-d-, -ğ/-k/-y-). *Türkü viii neğ yerdeki: xaganlığ bodunka: bün-tegi: bar erser* 'if a people ruled by a *xagan* in any country had a (*xagan*) like this' *T* 56-7: viii ff. Man. *bu muntağ törlüg alp ada* 'these kinds of grievous dangers' *TT II* 6, 22; o.o. 8, 38 and 45: Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *mundağ sakinç kılıp* 'thinking thus' *TT V* 8, 68-9; 10, 110; a.o.o.: *Xak.* xi *Kaş.* *I* 36 (1 oş); *I* 64 (*osuğ*); *I* 160, 3; *III* 154 (*sa:v*); n.m.e.: *KB kalı mundağ erse yorik* 'if his conduct is like this' 175; o.o. 292, 727, etc.: xiii(?) *Tef.* *mundağ* 'thus, like this' 225: Çağ. xv ff. *mundağ buñçulayın wa bunıñ gibi Vel.* 385; *mundak* (i) *iñçünin* 'thus' (quotn.); (2) *in waqt* 'at this time'; *mundakta dar in waqt* (quotn.) *San.* 320v. 13: *Xwar.* xiii *mundağ/mundak* 'thus' 'Ali 12: xiv *mundağ* 'thus' *Nahc.* 237, 3; 413, 5-6.

F **banda:r*(?) See *mandar*.

D **bunduz* See *munduz*.

Dis. V. BND-

D *bağıt- See mağıt-.

D buğad- Intrans. Den. V. fr. buğ; 'to be distressed' and the like. Survives in SE Türki *mugay-* Shaw 184 (only); NC Kir., Kzx. *mugay-*; and presumably SC Uzb. *munkay-* 'to be bowed, bent'; and SW Osm. *buga-* but all authorities agree that this means 'to be senile' and the like, which suggests a false etymology fr. *bun-*. Türkü viii (the guide lost the way and was strangled) *buğadıp xağan* 'the *xağan*, being worried' (said 'advance at a trot') T 26: Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. U II 31, 47, etc. (2 *ađın-*); U III 72, 22 etc. (2 *tağla-*): *Xak.* xi (in a prov.) *er oğlı: muğa:đma:s* 'a son of man is not permanently at a loss' (*lā yađıtarı idtirār yabqā fihī*; but uses his ingenuity and so gets out of his difficulty) *Kaş.* II 84, 25; n.m.e.: *KB* (he came to the town but found no lodgings) *muğadı muyanlıkta tüştü barıp* 'he was at a loss, and went to a charitable institution and lodged there' 489; o.o. 29 (eliğ), 492, 572, 3767 (ötüğü): xiv Muh.(?) *iftaqara* 'to be poor, destitute' *muğa:* (?), the entry is a muddle) *Rif.* 104 (only); *al-fuqr muğa:ymak* 125: *Çağ.* xv ff. *mugay-* (spelt) *malhūn wa ġamnāk şudan* 'to be sorrowful, distressed' *San.* 319v. 27 (quotns.).

D *beğde:- See meğde:-.

D *beğdet- See meğdet-.

D 1 bandur- Caus. f. of 2 *ban-*; survives only(?) in SW Osm. *bandır-*, which is however syn. w. 2 *ban-* and has no Caus. connotation. *Xak.* xi *ol muğa: etme:kig ya:ğka: mandurdi:* 'he told me to dip (*aşbağarı*) the bread in oil' *Kaş.* II 197 (*mandurur, mandırma:k*): Osm. xviii *bandur- furū burdan* 'to dip' *San.* 127r. 22 (*Rūmī* quotn.).

D *2 bandur- See 1 *mandur-*.

D bintür- Caus. f. of *bin-*; 'to make (someone *Dat.*) mount' (a horse, etc. *Acc.*, or *üze*). S.i.m.m.l. with the same phonetic changes as *bin-*. Türkü viii at *üze*: *bintüre*: 'telling (the men) to mount their horses' T 25: *Xak.* xi *ol muğa: at mündürdi:* 'he told me to mount (*arkabarı*) the horse (etc.)' *Kaş.* II 197 (*mündürür, mündürmek*): xiii(?) *Tef. mündür-* ditto 224: xiv Muh.(?) *ardafa* 'to mount (someone) behind (someone else on the same horse)' *bindür-* *Rif.* 103: *Çağ.* xv ff. *mindür-* Caus. f.; *suwār kardan* 'to make (someone) ride' *San.* 321r. 23: *Xwar.* xiv *mindür-* ditto *Qutb* 111.

D *buntur- See muntur-.

D *beğdeş- See meğdeş-.

Tris. BND

D *buğadıncığ See muğadıncığ.

Tris. V. BND-

D *buğadtur- See muğadtur-.

Dis. BNÇ

**buñak* 'dung', perhaps specifically 'animal dung'. For the phonetic evolution cf. **béñi:*. Survives only(?) in SE Türki *mayak* 'sheep's and camels' droppings' Shaw, *Jarring.* Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *uđ mayakı* 'cow-dung' U I 29, 6 (u:đ): Civ. *mayak* 'dung' occurs several times in *H I* and *II* the animals concerned being pigeons, cows, camels, and wolves: *Xak.* xi *mayak* 'dung' (*ba'r*), specifically of the camel; thence the word is used more generally (*yusta'ār*), and one says *ko:y mayakı:* 'sheep's dung'; it is not used of horses, for which the word is *yundak Kaş.* III 167 (prov.): *mejek* ('with -j-') *ca'ru'l-kalb* 'dog's dung'; hence one says it *mejekli:* I 392 (presumably a further corruption of this word): *Oğuz* xi *baynak al-farī* 'dung' *Kaş.* III 175: *Kip.* xiii *al-ba'r mayak* *Hou.* 15, 5.

D *bağığ See mağığ.

D *bunuk See munuk.

**buñgak* See *muygak*.D *buñga:n See *munğa:n*.

Dis. V. BNÇ-

E *binik-* Hap. leg.; there does not seem to be any doubt that this is a misreading of **tinik-* Den. V. in -*ik-* fr. *tin* although this Suff. normally forms Intrans. verbs. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (then that rich man's son Kañcanadeva) *bođunun karasın emlep öğettiler biniktılar* (read *tiniktılar*) 'treated the common people (in the realm of King Indriyaprabhā) and cured them and gave them rest' *Suv.* 598, 16-17.

D *buguk- See *muguk-*.D *bañğır- See *mañğır-*.D *buñkar- See *muñkar-*.

Tris. V. BNÇ-

D bañaka:- See *mayaka:-*.

Dis. BNG

?*F* *benek* almost certainly l.-w. fr. Pe. *banak* 'a small seed, pimple', and the like. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *benek* 'spot, speck, freckle'. Arğū and a few dialects (*wa fi ba'di'l-luğa*) xi *benek al-habba* 'seed, berry, pimple': *benek al-fals* 'a small copper coin' *Kaş.* I 386: *Çağ.* xv ff. *benek* 'blotches and spots' (*gul wa nişan*) which appear on the face as the result of drinking (and in Pe. (t) 'a forest fruit' also called *ban*; (2) a kind of fabric with a background of brocade and gold spots on it) *San.* 127r. 26: *Kip.* xiv *benek al-nuğa* 'a spot' *Id.* 36.

beñgü: (?*beñgö*) 'eternal, everlasting'. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *mönke* (*Haenisch* 112 *münke*, but the modern pronunciation (*Haltdod* 508) is *mönhe*). S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW. The NE forms *möñkü* *R IV* 2131 and *Tuv.*

möngge are reborrowings fr. Mong., elsewhere normally **menggi** or the like; to be carefully distinguished fr. **beñt**: with which it is easily confused in some scripts. **Türkü VIII beğgü: taş** 'memorial (lit. 'everlasting') stone' *I S 11, II N 8; I S 12 (bitl-), II N 15; a.o. I S 8, II N 6 (1 é!); VIII ff. Man. meñgü teñri yérin* 'the country of the eternal gods' *Chuas. I 15; a.o. do. I 29; M III 15, 2 (i); meñgü Zrwa* 'the eternal god Zurwān *M III 5, 8; Yen. beğgü:min tike*: berti: 'he erected my memorial' *Mal. 28, 4; same phr. but beñü:sí: do. 30, 3; o.o. 27, 8; 33, 3; 36, 3 (all beğgü:); 39, 1; 48, 6 (both beñkü:); meñkü: 39, 5; Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A meñgü M I 11, 19, etc. (ögrünclüg); o.o. do. II 11, 16; 12, 11: Chr. meñgü teñri U I 7, 5: Bud. yértinçüdeki özüğ yaşığ meñgü sakındıñızlar* 'you thought that life (Hend.) in (this) world is everlasting' *T M IV 252, 4; Meñgü as a P.N. Pfahl. 12, 19: O. Kir. ix ff. beğü:sü: (sic?) Mal. 9, 3; a.o. 42, 5(?); beğgü:m do. 13, 5; a.o. 24, 2; beñkü:min 20, 1: Xak. xi meñgü: al-şay'u'l-xālid wa'l-xulūd* 'anything eternal; eternity'; both common N. (*ism*) and Dev. N. (*maşdar*); one says **meñgü: aju:n dāru'l-xulūd** 'the eternal (i.e. future) world' *Kaş. III 378 (verse): KB meñgü (so spelt) 'eternal' is common 10, 113, 115, etc.: XIII(?) Tef. meñgü ditto 223: Xwar. xiv ditto Qutb 110; MN 121; meñgü Nahc. 281, 2-3: Kom. xiv meñgü/meñgü/meñgi CCG; Gr. 164: Kıp. XIII dāma* 'to continue, endure' **meñgü kal-** (mis-spelt *kol-*) *Hou. 40, 3: xiv meñgü: şu: mā'u'l-hayat ay mā'u'l-dawām* 'the water of life, that is, the water of eternity' *Id. 89.*

Dis. V. BNG-

D *bünük- See münük-.

Dis. BNL

D *bañıl See mayıl.

D *buğluğ See muğluğ.

Dis. V. BNL-

D *banıl- See manıl-.

D *bañıl- See mayıl-.

D **binıl**- Pass. f. of **btñ-**: (of a horse, etc.) 'to be mounted, ridden'. S.i.s.m.l.g. as **minıl-/münül-**: SW Osm. **binıl**-. **Xak. xi** at **münüldi**: 'the horse (etc.) was ridden' (*rukiba*) *Kaş. II 138 (münülür, münülme:k).*

D *btñel- See münel-.

D *bañla:- See mañla:-.

D *bünle:- See münle:-.

D *beñlet- See meñlet-.

D *beñlen- See meñlen-.

Tris. BNL

D *beñliğ See meñliğ.

D *beñli:k See meñli:k.

Tris. V. BNL-

D *beñli:- See 1 meñli:-.

D *bēñli:- See 2 meñli:-.

Dis. BNR

bıpa:r (p-) 'a spring of water'. A purely Oğuz word surviving only in SW Osm. **pıpa:r/puḡar**. Cf. *I bulak, yul. Oğuz xi pıpa:r* 'aynu'l-mā' 'a spring of water' *Kaş. III 376; 'aynu'l-mā'* is called **mıpa:r III 363; a.o. III 280 (çokra:-, not an Oğuz word): XIII(?) Tef. mıpa:r ditto 224: Tkm. XIII al-'ayn, 'aynu'l-mā' (köz; in Tkm.) bıḡar (spelt bıḡa:r) Hou. 6, 20: XIV minar al-'ayn mina'l-mā' *Id. 88; manba'u'l-mā'* ditto **bıpa:r** (unvocalized) *Bul. 4, 13: Osm. XIII to XVI bıpa:r*, less often **puḡar** (?**pıpa:r/puḡar**) 'spring' is common *TTS I 96; II 137; III 89; IV 100; XVIII puḡar* (spelt 'with p- and -ḡ-') in *Rūmi, cāh-i āb çayma-i āb* 'a well, or spring, of water'; and metaph. *güḡa-i çaym* 'the corner of the eye' *San. 141 v. 23.***

Dis. V. BNR-

?D *baḡra:-, etc. See maḡra:-.

Dis. BNS

D **bensiz** Priv. N./A. fr. **ben**; survives in SW Osm. normally meaning 'without me, in my absence'. It is possible that it occurs in the passage below with the meaning 'without self-interest'. Alternatively the word might be read as a Priv. N./A. fr. ***man** taken as a l.-w. fr. Sanskrit *māna* 'pride, insolence'. The meaning of the phr. is fixed by the context. **Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. asra mensiz (or mansız?) sakınclarıḡ** 'humble (Hend.) thoughts' *TT II 17, 68-9.*

D **buḡsız** Priv. N./A. fr. **buḡ**; 'without care, anxiety, grief', and the like. N.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII** (the Chinese give gold, silver, etc.) **buḡsız** 'without stint' *I S 5, II N 4*; (you will live in comfort and) **buḡsız boltaçı:sen** 'will become carefree' *II N 14; o.o. II E 29 (2 ér-); T 48: VIII ff. Yen. tamkalıḡ (sic) yıldı: buḡ[sız] er[ti:]* 'his branded cattle were innumerable' *Mal. 26, 6; a.o. do. 7 (bakır): Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A* (you will live in that country at your ease and) **muḡsuzun** 'without a care' *M III 30, 6 (ii): Bud. (rich men, paying no taxes and) muḡsuz taksız* 'not feeling anxiety or constraint' *TT VI, p. 57, note 11, 5: O. Kir. ix ff. buḡu:suz ulḡat(t)ım* 'I grew up without a care' *Mal. 7, 2; a.o. do. 6, 3: Xak. xi KB* (oh all-powerful, eternal) **muḡsuz bayat** 'carefree God' *6; a.o. 28: XIII(?) Tef. muḡsuz 'careless' *226: Xwar. xiv* (my son has become rich and I poor; my son) **muḡsuz** 'carefree' (and I **muḡluḡ**) *Nahc. 286, 6; (I have become a king) ortak-larınıḡ ortaklıkıñdın muḡsuz* 'not dependent on the companionship of companions' *do. 401, 3.**

D *bünsiz See münsiz.

Dis. V. BNŞ-

D) *bañış- See mayış-

(D) *biğeş- See miğeş-

Dis. BNZ

béglz 'the complexion'. Survives only(?) in SE Tar. *mezîz R IV* 2084; Türki ditto *BŞ* 698 and SW Osm. *béglz*. Türkü VIII ff. Man. *tîşî kişîlernîğ körkîn mezîzin* 'the shape and complexion of women' *M III* 22, 7-8 (i); a.o. *Chuas*. 46 (2 ög); Yen. [gap] *üz er yüzi: begler beğizi: beglik* 'the faces of the . . . , and the complexion of the begs is worthy of begs(?)' *Mal*. 26, 9 (a very obscure and damaged inscription): *Uyg.* VIII ff. Man.-A *körk mezîz teğşürmek* 'to change one's shape and complexion' *M I* 25, 29-30: Bud. *körki mezîz U III* 23, 2 (ii); *Suv*. 60, 3; a.o. *U IV* 8, 15-17 (toğa): *Xak.* XI *mezîz* 'the colour (*lawin*) of a man'; hence one says *kızıl mezîzliğ* 'with red cheeks' (*al-wacna*); the word is usually applied to (the colour of) the cheeks *Kaş. III* 363; o.o. *I* 60, 5; 65, 9 (*ağduk*); 486, 16: *KB mezîz* is common; (plain and mountain high and low ground) *yaşıl kök mezîz* 'become green (Hend.)' 96 (exceptionally not used of the human face); (the king was angry) *artuk kararttı mezîz* 'and made his face even blacker' 629; o.o. 733 (*körk mezîz*), 1116 (ditto. following the Vienna MS.), 892, 3840 (ertintî): XIII(?) *Tef. mezîz* 'look, appearance' 222: *xiv Rbg.* *mezîz* 'complexion' *R IV* 2081 (quotns.): *Çağ.* xv ff. *béglz* (spelt, 'with -b-') *gîna wa başara* 'colour, skin' *San.* 150r. 25; *mezîz* the same as *béglz* 'skin and complexion' (*sîmâ*) *do.* 321 v. 8: *Xwar.* *xiv mezîz* (1) 'colour, complexion'; (2) 'resembling' *Qutb* 110: *Kom.* *xiv* 'face' *mezîz CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* *xiii lawin sahna teachi'l-insân 'alâ ayy şîfa kânat* 'the colour of a man's face, however it is described' *mezîz* (spelt *mezîz*); *Tkm.* *béglz (be:ngiz) Hou.* 31, 9; a.o. (*mezîz*) 19, 17: *xiv meniz* 'the colour of the face' *Id.* 88: *Osm.* *xiv ff. béglz* 'complexion' in several texts *TTs II* 128; *III* 83; *IV* 94: XVIII *béglz* in *Rûmî* 'colour, skin', in *Çağ. béglz San.* 127r. 29.

*büñüz 'horn'. The various forms in which this word appears point clearly to an original -ñ-, cf. *béñî. Survives in NE müs: *R IV* 2225 and *Khak.*; *myış R IV* 2140 and *Tuv.*: SE Türki *müyüz Shaw, BŞ; muşuz Jarring*: NC Kır. *müyüz*; Kzx. *müyüz*; SC *Uzb.* *muğuz*; NW *Kk.*, *Kumyk*, *Nogay müyüz/müyüz*; Kaz. *mögez*; SW *Az.*, *Tkm.* *buynuz*; *Osm.* *boynuz*; and *Çuv. mayra/mayraka Ash. VIII* 292. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Man.-A *müyüz M I* 16, 11-12 (*kaç*): Bud. *müyüz U II* 35, 21 (*baka*): *Civ.* *kilen keyik müyüzli* *teğ* 'like the horn of an unicorn (Chinese l.-w.)' *TT I* 42; *İngekniğ koyunniğ* (?so read) *müginiz* 'the horn of a cow or sheep' *H I* 42; a.o. *mügüzin do.* 55 (*ögi:-*): *Xak.* XI *mügüz* 'the horn (*al-qarn*) of any kind of animal'; *mügüz mügüz* 'the name of a children's game' ('described at length' *Kaş. III* 363 (prov.); o.o.

I 37 (3 öş); *III* 226 (*baka*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *bügüz* (spelt, 'with -ğ-') *şax-i haywânât* 'an animal's horn'; also called *buynuz* and *mügüz San.* 141 v. 22; same entry reversed 142 v. 26 (*buynuz*); 321 r. 2 (*mügüz*): *Kom.* *xiv* 'horn' *müz CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp./Tkm.* *xiii qarnu'l-baqar wa ğayrihi* 'horn of cattle, etc.' *buynuz Hou.* 14, 21: *xiv müyüz al-qarn*; *Tkm.* *buynuz Id.* 89; *Bul.* 8, 8 (*eçkü*); *xv qarn müyüz* (in margin *buynuz luğa fihi*) *Tuh.* 29b. 2; a.o. 14a. 10 (*eçkü*).

VUF *banzi*: Hap. leg.; no doubt, like other *Gancak* words a l.-w. *Gancak x1 banzi: baqâyâl'-inab ba'da'l-qitâf 'alâ'l-ariş* 'stray grapes left on the trellis after the bunches have been picked' *Kaş. I* 422.

D) *beğzeg See meğzeg.

Dis. V. BNZ-

D *beğze*:- Den. V. fr. *béglz* but with little semantic connection; 'to resemble'. Survives only in SW *Az. benze*:-; *Osm. beğze*:-; *Tkm. meğze*:-. Cf. 1 oxşa:-, *yanza*:-. *Xak.* XI *bîr neğ bîrke: meğze:di* 'one thing resembled (*aşabbaha*) another' *Kaş. III* 403 (*meğze:ir, meğze:me:k*): *KB muğar meğzeyü keldi şâ'ir tîli* 'the poet's tongue (i.e. statement) is like this' 441; o.o. 1306, 6147: XIII(?) *Tef. meğze-do ditto* 222: *xiv Rbg.* ditto *R IV* 2084 (quotn.): *Çağ.* xv ff. *béğze*- (spelt) *şabih wa mânand şudan* 'to resemble' *San.* 150r. 10; *meğze*- (spelt) same as *béğze-do* 321 r. 24: *Xwar.* XIII *beğze*- ditto 'Ali 32: *Kom.* *xiv ditto beğze- CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* *Tkm.* *xiv menze- aşbaha* ditto *Id.* 88; *lafzu'l-muşâbiha* 'a word for comparison' *benzer Bul.* 16, 4: *xv* in paras. on comparison *beğzer* and *oşkar* in *Kav.* 28, 13 ff. and *menzer, owşar*, and *oşkar* in *Tuh.* 44b. 6 ff. are said to be synonymous: *Osm.* *xv beğzer* 'it is as if . . . ' *TT IV* 95; XVIII *benze*- (in *Rûmî*) *şabih wa manand şudan San.* 127r. 21.

D *beğzet*- Caus. f. of *beğze*:-; 'to compare (something *Acc.*, to something *Dat.*)'. Survives in the same languages. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. *Hien-ts.* 1880-90 (abamuluğ): *Xak.* ol bîr neğni: *bîrke: meğzettli* 'he compared (*şabbaha*) one thing to another' *Kaş. II* 358 (*meğzettü'r, meğzetme:k*): *KB muğar meğzettü* 'making the following comparison' is a stock phr. 273, 319, 412, etc.: *Çağ.* xv ff. *béğzet*- Caus. f. *taşbih kardan* 'to compare' *San.* 150r. 24; *meğzet*- ditto 321 r. 25 (quotn.): *Xwar.* *xiv meğzet*- ditto *Qutb* 111: *Osm.* XVIII *beğzet*- (spelt) in *Rûmî* 'to compare', in *Çağ. beğzet- San.* 127r. 18 (quotn.).

Tris. BNZ

D) *büñüzge:k See müpüzge:k.

D) *beñizliğ See meñizliğ.

Tris. BNZ-

D) *beñizlen- See meñizlen-.

D) *büñüzlen- See müpüzlen-.

Mon. BR

bar: *Kaṣ* 's definition of this word as a Particle (*harf*) connoting existence, or presence in a particular place, and as the opposite of *yo:k*, q.v., is very apt. It is in fact nearly always used as the predicate of a sentence, the subject being either stated or inferred. In this usage, therefore, it is of the nature of a Verb, but it cannot be conjugated and must be supplemented by an Aux. V., *I er-* or the like, if a mood or tense form is required. Its use as a Noun meaning 'existence' or 'property' (the latter meaning uncertain, if authentic, ? an abbreviation of *barım*) is unusual. C.i.a.p.a.l.; one of the three basic words in which the initial has become *v-* in SW Az. and Osm. (but not Tk.m.), cf. *bar-*, *bér-*. *Türkü VIII* (because heaven so ordained and) *özüm kutım bar üçün* 'I myself had the favour of heaven' *I S 9, II N 7*; similar phr. *I E 29, II E 23*; *ol eki: kişi: bar erser* 'since there are those two men' *T 10*; similar phr. *T 30, 57*; o.o. *I S 10, II N 8*; *T 14*: *viii ff. Irk B 18* (connoting existence; *1 bağış*); o.o. *do. 32, 57*; *Töv. 14* (with Gen. connoting possession, *belgü:*): *Man. (we knew) ne bar ermiş* 'what existed' (before there was a heaven and earth) *Chuas. 163*; o.o. *do. 273*, etc.: *Yen. bar üçün Mal. 48, 1* and *2: Uyğ. ix bay bar ertim* 'I was rich' *Suci 5*: *viii ff. Man.-A evimde yeme üküş takığu kuşlar bar erür* 'in my house, too, there are many fowls' *M I 37, 14-15*; a.o.o.: *Bud. (ever since heaven and earth were created) bay yeme bar yok çığay yeme bar* 'there have been rich and poor' *PP 6. 1-2*; and many o.o.: *Civ. bar* is common in its usual meanings, and, in contracts, in phr. like *bérğince bar yok bolsar-men* 'if I die before repaying it' *USp. 1, 7-8*: *O. Kır. ix ff. tört oğlu: bar üçün* 'because I had four sons' *Mal. 20, 1*: *Xak. xi bar:* a Particle which connotes the existence (*wucüd*) of a thing and its being present in its place (*kawnihi hâdir fi mahallihî*); hence one says *sende: yarmak: bar:mu:* 'have you any money?' and the other says *bar:*, 'I have'; it is the opposite (*nağid*) of *laysa* in Ar. and *yo:k* in Turkish: *bar: ylgde: al-ğubayrâ'l-kibâr* 'the greater jujube tree, *Zizyphus rubra*' *Kaṣ. III 147* (the semantic connection of this phr. is not obvious, *bar:* here may be a different word, perhaps a l.-w. fr. *Pe. bār* 'fruit'); about a dozen o.o.: *KB törtügen barıga törümüş tanuk* 'the created is witness to the existence of the Creator' *15*; *fidâ kıldı barın neğın ham özin* 'he sacrificed his being, his property, and himself' *56*; *sözün barı tók* 'pour out the essence of your words' *195*; o.o. in the normal usage *201, 207, 735*, etc.: *xiii(?) At. (I did not exist and you created me) yana yok kılıp ikinç bar kılursın* 'you then destroyed me and brought me into existence a second time' *10*; a.o.o.: *Tef. bar* 'existent', etc. *90*: *xiv Muh. a lak faras?* 'have you a horse?' *senin atın bar:mu: Mal. 18, 2*, etc.: *Rif. 97*; *hâdir bar 54, 7*; *151*; *na'am 'yes' bar 56, 9*; *154*: *Çağ. xv ff. bar var hast ma'nasına* 'there is' *Vel. 126*; *bar (1) mawcüd*

'present, existent, etc.; (2) *hast San. 120v. 27* (quotn. and several phr. *bar plus* conjugational f.s of *é-* (*I er-*)): *Xwar. xiii war* 'there is', etc. *'Ali 32*, etc.; *bar do. 47*: *xiv bar bol-* 'to exist' *Qutb 27*; *barım yokum* 'what I have and what I lack' *do. 86* (s.v. *yuku*); *bar* 'there is' *MN 34*, etc.; *Nahc. 3, 11*, etc.: *Kom. xiv bar* in the full range of meanings *CCI, CCG*; *Gr. 50* (quotns.): *Kıp. xiv bar mawcüd*, its opposite (*muqâbaluhu*) is *yok ma'düm*, neither is conjugated as a Verb *Id. 29*: *xv bar:bar: mawcüd Kav. 27, 14-15* (phr.); *mawcüd bar Tuh. 35a. 12*; a.o.o.: *Osm. xiv ff. var* (with 3rd Pers. Pos. Suff. *varısı*) c.i.a.p. with a wide range of meanings, 'there is; existence; property; all', etc. *TTS I 756 ff.*; *II 964 ff.*; *III 742 ff.*; *IV 815 ff.*

**ber* (?*bér*) See *berü:*.

bir originally the Cardinal Number 'one'; later attenuated, through such phr. as *bir ne:ğ . . . bir:* 'one thing . . . another' to little more than an Indefinite Pron. Adj. 'a, an'. C.i.a.p.a.l. *Türkü VIII bir* is common, always as a Numeral, e.g. *bir kişi: yapılsar* 'if one man goes astray' (they exterminate the whole family) *I S 6, II N 5*; *bir toğsar a:cuk ömezsen* 'once you are satisfied, you do not remember being hungry' *I S 8, II N 6*: *viii ff. bir* common as a Numeral *Irk B 25* (*bokursı:*), etc.: *Man. in a list of four seals in Chuas. 177 ff. they are enumerated as bir, ekinli, üçünç, törtünç*; *bir ikinlike savlaşıp* 'conversing with one another' *TT II 8, 55-6*; a.o.o. as a Numeral: *Uyğ. viii bir iki atlığ* 'one or two horsemen' *Şu. E 5*; a.o.o.: *viii ff. Man., Bud., Civ. bir* as a Numeral is common: *O. Kır. ix ff. bir otuz yaşında*: 'in my twenty-first year' *Mal. 15, 1*; a.o.o.: *Xak. xi bir:* *al-wâhid fi'l-'adad* the Numeral 'one'; hence one says *bir yarmak* 'one dirham' *Kaṣ. III 121*; very common as a Numeral and in the phr. *bir . . . birke:* e.g. *III 403* (*beṣze-:*) and *bir ikinli:* 'one another': *KB bir* is common (1) as a Numeral, e.g. *uğan bir bayatka* 'to the one almighty God' *2*; (2) more indefinitely meaning 'a man' e.g. *339* (*I bo:r*): *xiii(?) At. bir* is common as a Numeral, and in such phr. as *udu biri birke* 'one after another' *14*; *bir ança boğun* 'a few people' *123*; *Tef. bir* (with 3rd Pers. Poss. Suff. *birli/birisi*) is common as a Numeral and in phr. like *biri biri* and *bir ança* *102*: *xiv Muh. al-wâhid minâ'l-'adad bir: 5, 14 ff.*; *Rif. 76*; *ahad bir: 81, 7*; *186*; *afrada* 'to isolate' *bir ketür-* *104* (only): *Çağ. xv ff. bir bir, 'adad ma'nâsına Vel. 137*; *bir* (and *birer*) *yak* 'one' *San. 145v. 10*: *Xwar. xiii(?) bir* 'one; a' is common in *Oğ. xiv bir* 'one; a'; once' *Qutb 33*; *MN, 5*, etc.; *birin birin* 'one by one' *Qutb 33*: *Kom. xiv bir* 'one; a'; *bir . . . bir* 'one . . . the other'; common *CCI, CCG*; *Gr. 58* (quotns.): *Kıp. xiii wâhid bir: Hou. 22, 2*; *ba'du'l-gad* 'the day after to-morrow' *birisi: kün do. 28, 12*; *al-'awar bir* *közü:* that is 'with one eye' *do. 26, 9*: *xiv bir wâhid Id. 29*; *Bul. 12, 10*; *waraqa* 'a page' in the phr.

('every time you write) *bir waraqa* (I will give you a *dirham*') *Kav.* 21, 21; *bir* 'one, a' is common in *Tuh.*

F 1 bor 'wine'; l.-w. fr. Middle Persian *bōr*, see *Doerfer* I, p. 2; *II* 780. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *bor* (*Haensch* 19); n.o.a.b. Cf. *çağır*, *süçig*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ.* (if a man has a headache let him soak this *dharani*) *borka* 'in wine'; o.o. *TT VII* 1.11 (*beğni*); *H I* 22, 26 (*igle*-); *TT VII* 24, 12; 25, 4; 27, 12, and many in *H I* and *II*: *Xak.* XI *bor* *al-xamr* 'wine' *Kağ.* III 121 (prov.): *KB bir bor içse* *sevse* 'if a man drinks wine and likes it' 339; o.o. 708, 1334, 1434, 2091, etc.: *Kom.* XIV 'wine' *bor CCI*; *Gr.* XIII *al-xamr bor* (also *süçü*; *ça:kır*) *Hou.* 16, 3.

2 bor? See *borça*.

bür 'a bud'. The only early occurrence is in a conjectural restoration, but see *bürülen*. Survives, sometimes with somewhat changed meaning, in NE Alt., Sag., Tel. *pür* 'leaf of a tree' (in Tel. also 'bud') *R IV* 1397 (ditto *pürçük* 'bud' *do.* 1400); *Khak.* *pür* 'leaf'; *Tuv.* *bürü* 'leaf'; *NC Kır.* *bür* 'bud'; *Kzx.* *bür/büri* 'pine-needle' (*bürşik* 'bud'). *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.* (plants spring up; their branches grow and spread out) [*büri* conjectured] *bokuklanur* '[their buds] swell' *Wind.* 9-10; *Kom.* XIV 'bud' *bür CCG*; *Gr.*

Mon. V. BR-

bar- 'to go', often more specifically 'to go away'. For its use as a Descriptive V. see v. *G.* *ATG*, para. 256; *Brockelmann*, para. 237 (4). C.i.a.p.a.l.; one of three basic words of which the initial has become v- in SW Az., Osm.; cf. *bar*, *bér-*. Cf. 2 *két-*. *Türkü VIII bar-* 'to go' is very common, e.g. *yér sayu*: *barđig* 'you went to every country' *I S* 9, *II N* 7; *uça*: *bar-* Honorific phr. for 'to die', see *uç-*; *er-bar-* 'to behave in an independent fashion' see 2 *ér-*. VIII ff. *beg er yuntıparu*: *barmış* 'a beg went to his stud' *Irkb* 5; a.o.o.: *Man.* *teğri yerınerü baru umatın* 'because they could not go to the heavenly country' *Chuas.* 85 (in v.l. C.'s edition of this text *berü* is often mistranscribed *baru*); *yügürti bardı* 'he ran away' *M I* 7, 17; *Yen.* *adırlı*: *bar-* 'to be parted (from one's friends, etc.) and go away', i.e. 'to die' *Mal.* 28, 6; 29, 3; *erdemin üçün el arada*: *kara*: *xanka*: *barıpan yalavaç barıpan kelmeliğiz* 'because of (your) high qualities in the realm you went to Kara Xan (i.e. the Karakhanid court), you went as an ambassador but did not come back' *do.* 30, 4-5; *Uyg.* VIII (the Karluk with evil intentions) *teze*: *bardı*: 'ran away' (from my rule) *Su.* N 11; VIII ff. *Man.-A* (the 522nd year since the holy prophet Mani) *teğri yerınerü bardukta* 'went to the heavenly country' *M I* 12, 14; a.o.o.: *Man.* *barku (sic) k[önı]* *yol* 'the straight road to go' *TT III* 72-3; *Bud.* *bar-* is very common both for 'to go', e.g. *keli barı kılıp* 'making (the index finger) go to and fro (seven times)' *TT*

V 8, 58; and 'to go away' e.g. *koltğuçılar yığılayı barsar* 'if the beggars go away weeping' *PP* 10, 5-6; *Civ.* *bur-* is very common in both senses: *O. Kır.* IX ff. *adırlı*: *bar-Mal.* 16, 2; 18, 2; a.o.o.: *Xak.* XI *el evke*: *bardı*: 'he went (*dahaba*) to his house' (or somewhere else) *Kağ.* II 6 (*barır*; *barmak*); over 100 o.o.: *KB bar-* is very common for 'to go' and 'to go away'; e.g. (the tongue depreciates a man and) *barır er başı* 'off goes his head' 163; a.o. 375 (*öç-*), and occurs as a Descriptive V. e.g. (if he has done my work and) *körü bardı erse içim taşlarım* 'and has seen my inner (thoughts) and my outward (appearance)' 425; XIII(?) *At.* *bar-* 'to go (away)' 184, etc.: *Tef.* ditto 91; XIV *Muh.* *mađā* 'to go away' *bar-Mel.* 12, 5; 21, 7; *Rif.* 86, 115; *al-māşī* 'walking' *barğān*: *var*, 1; 88; a.o.o.: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bar-* (-ay, etc.) *nar*: *git-Vel.* 126; *bar-* (1) *raftan* 'to go'; (2) *sulūk kardan* 'to behave' (cf. *barış-*) *San.* 120r. 2 (quotns.). *Xwar.* XIII *bar-* 'to go', etc. *Ali* 26; *var-* *do.* 27; XIII(?) *bar-* ditto *Oğ.* 129, etc.: XIV ditto *Qulb* 27; *MN* 111, etc.; *Nahc.* 15, 16, etc.: *Kom.* XIV ditto *CCI*, *CCG*; *Gr.* 50 (quotns.): *Kıp.* XIII *rāha* 'to go away' *bar-Hou.* 40, 12; XIV *bar-dahaba* *Id.* 29; *kança*: *barursen ayna tađhab*, also one says (by implication in *Tkm.*) *warursen do.* 75; xv *bar-dahaba Kav.* 8, 16; *rāha do.* 9, 18; (to illustrate 2 *ok*) *barğın ok Tuh.* 90a. 12 (in *Tuh.* *dahaba* and *rāha ket-*): *Osm.* XIV ff. *var-* 'to go, go away', and in one or two idioms; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 757; *II* 965; *III* 743; *IV* 817.

bér- 'to give'; also used as a Descriptive V. connoting action for the benefit of someone else, see v. *G.* *ATG*, para. 255; *Brockelmann*, para. 239b. C.i.a.p.a.l.; one of the three basic words of which the initial has become v- in SW Az., Osm.; cf. *bar*, *bar-*. *Türkü VIII (the Chinese) bérür*: 'give' (gifts of gold, etc.) *IS* 5, *II N* 4; (*Kül Tegin* killed nine men and) *orduğ bérmed*: 'did not surrender the camp' *I N* 9—(my ancestors *Bumın Xağan* and *Estem*: *Xağan* ascended the throne and) *türkü bođunıq elin törösün tuta*: *bérmiş eti*: *bérmiş* 'took control of the realm and unwritten law of the Türkü people and organized them' *IE* 1, *II E* 3; many o.o.: VIII ff. *kut bergeymen* 'I will give you the favour of heaven' *Irkb* 2; a.o. *do.* 47; *Man.* *puşı bérdimiz erser* 'if we have given alms' *Chuas.* 140-1; o.o. *do.* 231-3; *Yen.* *beğgü*: *tike*: *ber-* 'to erect a memorial (to someone)' *Mal.* 28, 4; 30, 3; 48, 9; *Uyg.* VIII *yıçe*: *ışığ küçig bérğil* 'give me (your) services as before' *Su.* E 5; a.o.o.: VIII ff. *Man.-A* *esengüsün bérdi* 'he gave him well-being' *M I* 12, 2—*kapağın açā bérdi* 'he opened his door' (for them) *do.* 13, 12; a.o.o.: *Man.* (PU) *karmaşuñn bérü yarlıkazun* 'may he deign to give absolution (l.-w.)' *TT III* 176; *evin tüş bérür* 'gives seed and fruit' *Wind.* 11; *Bud.* *bér-* is very common, both for 'to give', e.g. (the beggars came and asked for more gifts) *yeme bérdi* 'and he gave (them) again' *PP* 7, 4; and as a Descriptive V. e.g.

(the notables) *öpi öpi kazganç kılmaç ayu bérdirler* 'described (for him) various ways of making money' *PP* 13, 1-2; *do.* 60, 6 (*ünde:-*); Civ. *bér-* is very common in *Usp.*, esp. in the sense of 'to repay' (a loan) 1, 5, etc.: *Xak.* xi ol *mapa: yarma:k bérdir:* 'he gave me (*a'fāni*) a *dirham*' (etc.) *Kaš.* III 180 (*bér:rür, bér:me:k*); over 50 o.o. most spelt *bér-* but a few *bér-: KB bér-* is very common both for 'to give' and as a Descriptive V. e.g. *ayu bérdir yol* 'he told (them) the way (to salvation)' 37: XIII(?) *At.* (all created things) *seniğ barlıkıka tanukluk bérür* 'bear witness to Thine existence' 5; *ayu bér mapa* 314; a.o.o.: *Tef. bér-* is common in both usages 97: *xiv Muh.* (as an example of *yā* pronounced -é-) *a'ti bér: Mel.* 5, 7; *Rif.* 76; *al-ajā bérme:k* (mis-spelt with -mak) 36, 11; 122: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bér-(-güni, etc.) vér- Vel.* 136-8; *bér- dādan* 'to give'; also one of the verbs attached to other verbs to give emphasis or embellishment (*mubālağa yā tazyin*) as in *tuta bér- giriftan* 'to take, grasp' and *koya bér- rahā kardan* 'to concede' *San.* 144r. 16 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIII *bér-*, less often *bér- 'Ali* 26-7: XIII(?) *carliğ bérdir* 'he gave orders' *Oğ.* 96; *Oğuz xağanca soyrurkap bérdir* 'he showed favour to Oğuz Xağan *do.* 121-2; a.o.o.: *xiv bér-* in both usages *Qutb* 31; *MN* 2 ff.; *Nahe.* 21, 8 etc.: *Kom.* *xiv bér-* in both usages *CCI, CCG; Gr.* 55 (quotns.): *Kip.* XIII *a'tā ber-/bér- Hou.* 56, 11; *talaga* 'to hand over' *sa:li ber-* 34, 18; a.o.o.: *xiv bér- a'tā Id.* 29; *Bul.* 21r: *xiv ditto Kav.* 9, 18; 28, 20; *a'tā ber- Tuh.* 5b, 13; a.o.o.: *Osm.* *xiv ff. vér-* (less often *ver-*) is not listed as such in *TTS* but various compound Verbs are, the oldest *véribi- (verip id-)* 'to send' *TTS I* 760; *II* 968 (once, *xiv, béribi-); III* 747; *IV* 819.

D bu:r- Intrans. Den. V. fr. 2 *bu:*; 'to steam'; to be fragrant'. Survives only(?) in SE Tar. *pura-* 'to smell' (Intrans. and Trans.) *R IV* 1365; *Türki puru- BŞ; bura-/buru-jarring* ditto. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. Hüen-ts.* 145-6 (kötl-): Civ. (the cooked meat's) *yıdı yipari bura turur* 'sweet odour (Hend.) is fragrant' *TT I* 193: *Xak.* xi *yipar: burdi: fāhat rāyihatu'l-misk* 'the fragrance of the musk diffused itself'; also used of anything sweet-scented which is diffused (*yatađawwa*); and one says *su:v burdi: irtafa'a buxāru'l-mā wa ġayrihi* 'steam rose from the water (etc.)' *Kaš.* II 6 (*bura:r, burma:k*); *yipar: burdi:* same translation; and one says *su:v burdi:* same translation; also used of any fragrant odour (*tib daki*) which diffuses itself or steams *III* 180 (*bura:r, burma:k sic*): *KB ajun barça bütrü yipar burdi kın* 'the whole world thoroughly diffused the fragrance of musk' 71; a.o. 1937: *Kip.* *xiv bur-* (so vocalized) *fāha'l-misk Id.* 29.

bür- 'to twist, wind round, screw together', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. The vowel was originally a front one, but there is great inconsistency in modern languages, several having forms both with front and with back

vowels, usually with slightly different meanings. The modern forms are: NE Tel. (*R IV* 1397) and Khak. *pur-* (Tuv. *bürge-*); SE *Türki bura- Shaw; bur- BŞ; bürü-jarring;* NC Kir., Kzx. *bür-* and *bura-*; SC Uzb. *bur-*; NW Kaz *bör-*; Kk., Nog. *bur-/bura-* and *bür-*; SW Az., Osm., Tk. *bur-* and *bürü-*. Cf. *tür-*. *Xak.* xi ol *yançuk ağzi: bürdi: zawā ra'sa'l-xariṭa* 'he twisted up the mouth of the leather bag'; also used of anything similar like the waist-band of a pair of trousers (*naysaqati'l-sarāwīl*) *Kaš.* II 6 (*bürer:, bürme:k*): *KB kişenin bür-e* 'twist his hobbles tight' 6615: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bur-* (*sic*) *piçidan wa tāb dādan* 'to twist, wind up' *San.* 131 v. 4: *Xwar.* *xiv (VU) bür-* 'to twist' *Qutb* 38 (*bur-*): *Kom.* *xiv* 'to twist' (*VU*) *bür-CCI;* *Gr.*: *Kip.* *xiii fatala min fatli'l-habl wa ġayrihi* 'to twist (or spin, a rope, etc.)' *bür-* (Imperat. -göl) *Hou.* 37, 9: *xiv (VU) bür-waca'a baṭnuhu* ('to have a stomach-ache') *wa fatala Id.* 29; *fatala wa faraka* ('to rub in the hands') *bür-* (Imperat. -göl) *Bul.* 70r: *xv bür-fatala aw lawā* ('to twist') *Kav.* 9, 18; *fatala (éy- (ég-))* in margin *bür- Tuh.* 28b. 6: *Osm.* *xiv ff. bur-* (Infin. *xvi -mak*) 'to twist; to have a stomach-ache; to divert' in several texts *TTS I* 126; *II* 180; *III* 118; *IV* 134; *bürü-* 'to wrap up' in several texts *II* 187; *III* 24.

Dis. BRA

F béré: a measure of length; n.o.a.b., but a l.-w. in Mong. as *bere* (*Kow.* 1126) where it is taken as equivalent to Sanskrit *yojana* 'a mile of 8,000 yards'. Obviously a l.-w., which, as it is certainly not Chinese and does not look Iranian, is prob. Tokharian. Phonetically the only suitable equivalent is *B prere*: *A pāra* 'an arrow', which if taken to mean 'a bow shot', which is a unit of length at any rate in *Çağ.* (see *atim*), might have such a sense. This explanation is not, however, self-evident. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A yétmiş tümen béré süñü teg* 'like a lance 700,000 *béré* long' *M I* 20, 15-16: *Bud.* (on the bank of that river there is an iron tree) *bir béré egiz* 'one *béré* high' *TM IV* 253, 64; o.o. *do.* 129, 131; *TT IX*, p. 22, note 77, 5 *tümen béré* in *Hüen-ts.* (unpublished fragment) translates Chinese '10,000 *li*'; a *li* is about 600 metres.

?*D berü:* (?*börü:*) an Adv. used both of time and of space, meaning broadly 'to this side, on this side'. The phonetics of this word are obscure. So far as the first vowel is concerned the *Türkü* spellings of cognate words point more to -é- than -e-, and there are sporadic spellings with -é- later, but the evidence for -é- is not conclusive. The word does not occur in *Türkü VIII* (the word sometimes so read in *T* 26, 28 is *evirü:*) and the spellings of cognate forms in *Türkü* and *Uyg.* are more easily derived fr. **ber* (?*bér*) than this word. It is, therefore, prob. that *berü:* is itself a der. f., a crasis of **berü:*, that is **ber* (?*bér*) with the Directional Suff. -rü: and this is corroborated by the fact that it is often used in antithesis to

aḡaru:, q.v. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as **berī**. See **berdin**, (?E) **birḡaru:**, **bergerü:**, **berükil:**, **VU berye:**. **Türkü VIII ff.** **Man. berü** occurs several times of time in *Chuas*; **antadata** (?sic) **berü** 'since then' *I* 16-17: **kértü teḡriḡ ariḡ nomuḡ biltükümüze berü** 'ever since we got to know the true God and the pure doctrine' 158; o.o. 19, etc. (sö): **Uyḡ. VIII ff.** **Man.-A** (sufferings which we have endured) **üküs öḡte berü** 'for a long time past' *M I* 11, 17-18; a.o. *do.* 10, 5-6; **Man. munçada berü** 'for so long' *M II* 5, 8 (ii); a.o. *M I* 30 24-5 (**aḡak**): **Bud. Sanskrit** [*an*]ḡatapurvam 'not having come before' **öḡre:tin berü** (spelt *p*-) **ba:rma:tukuḡ** (ditto) *TT VIII A.1*; **berü** used of time is fairly common, *TT IV* 4, 19; 6, 23; 8, 53; *PP* 56, 7 etc.—**barça berü kelzünler** 'let them all come hither' *U II* 21, 6; o.o. *Suv.* 625, 10 etc. (**aḡaru:**): **Civ. burunki bu xanlar çağındın berü** 'ever since the reigns (lit. times, Mong. l.-w.) of these former Xans' *Usp.* 22, 39; o.o. *do.* 31, 3; 120, 3; 77, 5 (read *ozadın berü* 'for a long time past'): **Xak. XI keldi: berü: cā'a ilaynā** 'he came towards us' *I* 219, 23; **köḡül berü: yaymadıḡ** (why) have you not turned your heart towards us? *III* 245, 18; o.o. *I* 35 (2 aḡ); *II* 259, 7 (**kelimsin-:**); *III* 212, 12 (**ki:**); n.m.e.: **KB berü** is common, both of time, e.g. **tümen yılda berü** 'for the last ten thousand years' 84, and of space, e.g. **berü kel 106**; o.o. 486, 923: *xiii*(?) *Tef. tamı berüsi* 'the front (top and bottom) of the wall' 91 (**baru:**); **berü** of time 99: **Xwar. xiv berü** (with *Abl.*) 'since, because of' *Qutb* 27 (**baru:**); **berü** ditto 31: **Kom. xiv berī** (with *Abl.*) 'since' *CCG*; *Gr.* 56 (quotn.).

böri: 'wolf'. C.i.a.p.a.l. except in **SW Az.**, **Osm.** where 'wolf' is **kurt**; in **Tkm.** **böri** (sic) is known, but is not the standard word. See *Doerfer II* 784. **Türkü VIII** (the army of my father the **xaḡan**) **böri: teḡ ermiş** 'was like a wolf' (and his enemies like sheep) *I E* 12, *II E* 11: **VIII ff.** (a rich man's sheep) **böri:ke: soku:smi:ḡ** 'encountered a wolf' *Irkb* 27: **Uyḡ. VIII ff.** **Man.-A böri oḡlı** 'a wolf cub' *M I* 8, 6; a.o. *M III* 11, 9 (i) (**öḡün-:**); **Man.** (a lamb which) **böri:ke kedilip** 'is dressed (i.e. reborn) as a wolf' *M I* 18, 5; **Er Böri** Proper Name *TT IX* 114: **Bud.** (evil creatures such as) **bars irbi: böri** 'leopards, panthers, and wolves' *TT VI* 116: **Civ. böri** as an animal whose gall, bones, tongue, etc. are used in medicine is common in *H I*: **O. Kır. ix ff.** **yeti: böri: ölürdim** 'I killed seven wolves' *Mal.* 11, 10; **Çoçuk Böri: Sapu:n** Proper Name *do.* 12, 1; **Xak. xi böri: al-di'b** 'wolf' *Kaḡ. III* 220 (prov.); ten o.o. **KB** (he organized the realm, enriched the people and) **böri koy bile suvladı ol öḡün** 'the wolf then drank water with the lamb' 449; a.o. 1040: **Çaḡ. xv ff.** **böri kurt, gurg ma'nāsına** 'wolf' *Vel.* 148 (quotn.); **böri gurg**, in *Ar. di'b San.* 133r. 22 (quotn.): **Xwar. xiii(2) érkek böri** 'a male wolf' *Oḡ.* 141; a.o.o.: **xiv böri Qutb** 36, *MN* 76; *Nahc.* 112, 10; 343, 7 etc.; **börü Qutb** 37: **Kom. xiv** 'wolf' **börü CCI**; **böri**

CCG; *Gr.*: **Kıp. XIII al-di'b böri:** (**Tkm. kurt**) *Hou.* 11, 3: **xiv böri al-di'b ld.** 30; a.o. *do.* 70 (**kurt**); **al-di'b böri:** *Bul.* 10, 6: **xv ditto bö:ri:** *Kav.* 62, 7; *Tuh.* 16a. 12.

VU?D būri: **Hap. leg.**; the underlying concept seems to be 'something screwed into something else'; if so, **Dev. N. fr. būr-**, **Xak. xi būri:** '*ayru'l-sahm fi madxali'-ru'z* 'the head of an arrow shaft in the entry to the socket (of the arrow head)'; hence one says **başak būri:si:** **būri:** *xaḡah musnada fi fūhātī'l-şirb maḡri:za murakkaba ba'dūhā bi-ba'd kaylā yaḡsaḡq fūhāt kull şirb* 'pieces of wood placed in the mouths of vessels and pushed in and fitted together so that the mouths of the vessels shall not be damaged' *Kaḡ. III* 220.

Dis. BRB

D borba:ḡ **Hap. leg.**; **N.Ac. fr. borba:-.** **Xak. xi borba:ḡ al-maḡl wa'l-taswiḡ fi'l-umür** 'dallying and dilatoriness in dealing with affairs' *Kaḡ. I* 461.

D borba:ḡ **N./A.S. fr. borba:-.** Survives only(?) in **NC Kzx. borbas** (of a man) 'flabby, inert'; (of ground) 'soft, yielding'. **Xak. xi borba:ḡ i:ḡ al-amru'l-muxtalıḡ** '*llaḡi lā yu'raf maxracuḡu* 'a confused affair of which the issue is unknown' *Kaḡ. I* 459 (*MS.*, in error, *yorba:ḡ*).

Dis. V. BRB-

borba:- this **V.** and its der. **f.s.**, except **borba:ḡ**, where a survival fixes the first vowel, are all **Hap. leg.** Cf. **boyba:-**. **Xak. xi er i:ḡiḡ borba:di:** *sawcafa'l-raculū'l-amr wa lam yubrimhu* 'the man was dilatory over the affair and did not handle it efficiently' *Kaḡ. III* 275 (**borba:r, borba:ma:k**).

D borbat- **Caus. f. of borba:-.** **Xak. xi ol anıḡ i:sın borbattı:** *awḡa'a amrahu fi taḡwiḡ wa taswiḡ* 'he got his (someone else's) affair into a muddle by dilatoriness' *Kaḡ. II* 327 (**borbatu:r, borbatma:k**).

D borbal- **Pass. f. of borba:-.** **Xak. xi anıḡ i:sı: borbaldı:** *taḡawwaḡa amruhu* 'his affair got into a muddle' *Kaḡ. II* 228 (**borbalu:r, borbalma:k**).

D borba:ḡ **Co-op. f. of borba:-**, with a connotation of action affecting the whole of the Subject. **Xak. xi i:ḡ borba:ḡdi:** *ixtalalā'l-amr* 'the affair (etc.) got (thoroughly) confused' *Kaḡ. II* 203 (**borba:ḡur, borba:ḡma:k**).

Mon. BRC

SF burç See **murç**.

Dis. BRC

D barça: Equative **f. of ba:r-** 'all'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in **SW** only **Tkm.** One of several words with this meaning, cf. **tolp, kop, F kamaḡ, köp**, etc. See *Doerfer II* 683. **Türkü VIII ff.** (and whatever evil blasphemies that wicked demon

thought of) *barça*: [gap] 'all of them' *Toy. III* 1 v. 7 (ETY II 179): Uyğ. VIII *barça*: *Su. Sa.* (damaged passage): VIII ff. *Man.-A* (after a list of gods) *bular barça* 'all these' *M I* 21, 3 (i); a.o. *do.* 6 (i): *Man. işin barça kođur* 'he puts down his work completely' *M I* 17, 2; (whatever things distress mankind) *barça* 'they all' (arise from anger and perversity) *TT II* 16, 46; *olar barça kamuğun* 'they all together' *III* 125; o.o. *do.* 75, 104: Chr. (whatever children are under two years old) *barçanı ödürüñler* 'kill them all' *Ü I* 10, 3: Bud. *olarını barça U III* 28, 5; (giving alms) *barçasın bérür erdi* 'he gave them all away' *do.* 40, 31; and many o.o.: Civ. (the wishes in your mind) *barça kandı* 'are all satisfied' *TT I* 115; (if one mixes hoopoe's bones and musk) *yüzke barça sürtsér* 'and rubs it thoroughly into the face' *TT VII* 23, 6; and many o.o.: *Xak. barça*: a Particle (*harf*) meaning *al-kull* 'all'; one says *barça: keldiler* 'they all came' *Kaş. I* 417 (verse); seven o.o.: *KB kamuğ barça muñluğ törütülmışi* 'all those created by Him are oppressed with care' 5; o.o. 266, etc.: XIII(?) *Tef. barça* 'all' 91: *Çağ. xv ff. barça* (and *bart*) *cümlesi* 'all of them' *Vel.* 128 (quotn.); *barça* (r) *hama* 'all' (quotn.) (and (2) 'while it exists') *San.* 121r. 16: *Xwar. XIII barça* 'all' *Ali* 51; *Uyğ. ditto MN* 119; *Nahe.* 379, 2: *Kom. xiv* ditto in several usages *CCJ, CCG, Gr.* 50 (quotns.): *Kıp. xiv barça*: *al-kull* *Id.* 30: *xv al-nās kulluhum barça*: (*sic*) *kışıliler* *Kav.* 39, 19; *barça/barşa* in grammatical section *Tuh.* 82a. 4 ff.

VUD barça: *Hap. leg.*: Equative f. of 2 *bor* (?), which from the context must be something violent. V. Thomsen (*Turcica* 94, note 2) suggested that there was an old word *bor* meaning 'a storm', of which NE, NC *bora*- 'to be stormy' *R IV* 1662 was the Den. V.; and it has been suggested that SW Osm. *bora* 'a violent wind' is a later form. This is not wholly impossible, but it is more probable that Osm. *bora* is a corruption of Greek *boreas* 'north wind', and it is very odd that, if there really was a word *bor* meaning anything as ordinary as 'a storm', there should be no other trace of it. It is more likely that this is the Equative f. of 1 *bor*: 'wine' with the implication that too much wine leads to disorder. *Türkü VIII Tırgeş xağan süsi*: *Bolçuda: otça: borça*: *kelti*: 'the Tırgeş xağan's army advanced from Bolçu: like a fire or . . .' *I E* 37; *II E* 27.

D borçı: N.Ag. fr. 1 *bor*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII(?) Civ. *borçı Salğar* 'the wine merchant (or wine grower?) *Salğar*' *USp.* 53, 4, 3-4: *Xak. x* *KB* (in a list of the kind of people the king dislikes) *yava erse borçı yā kıyğan elig* 'if a man is a reckless wine-bibber or crooked-handed' 850; *bor içme ayā borçı* 'do not drink wine, you wine-bibber' 2096: XIII(?) *At.* (in a passage lamenting the decay of present-day morals) *kım ol borçı erse kışi yéğl ol, kerek erse yéğlik yorı borçı bol* 'if a man is a wine merchant (or wine-bibber?) he is (reckoned) the most superior of mankind, if you

must be superior, go and become a wine merchant (or wine-bibber?)' 409-10 (two MSS. read *borçı*, in one glossed *may-furūş* 'wine merchant', and this is clearly the better reading whichever the meaning of *borçı*; the other two read *yüzçl*, in one glossed *yüz alay* (?); Arat preferred to read *yüzçl* translating it 'two-faced', but the word would be *Hap. leg.* and this would not be the normal meaning of such a word).

S bürçe: See *bürge*:

?D *burçak* perhaps Dev. N. fr. *bu:r-* in the sense of something fragrant; various kinds of pulse, usually 'bean', sometimes 'pea'; and metaph., a hailstone, a bead of sweat, and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE with minor phonetic changes. See *Doerfer II* 730. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *burçak* 'beans', sometimes specified as black, green, or red *TT VII* 14, 60 ff.; 16, 10 ff.; *tuturkanlar burçak*: *k* (spelt *p*-) *şeker*: 'rice, beans, and sugar' *VIII* 1.13; *burçakça* 'the size of a bean' *H I* 197; a.o. *H II* 8, 32 (işle:-): *Xak. x* *burçak al-lübiyā* 'beans': *burçak habbatu'l-araq* 'beads of sweat' *Kaş. I* 466: *Çağ. xv ff. burçak* a kind of pulse (*hubūbat*) like chick-peas (*nuxud*) of a greenish (*ābr*) colour; in Ar. *xullar* 'peas, bean, lentil'; and metaph. *tagarg-i küçik* 'a small hailstone the size of a chick-pea' *San.* 132v. 15: *Kom. xiv* 'hail' *burçak*; 'vegetables' *burçak* (*sic*) *CCJ*; *Gr.*: *Kıp. xiii al-barad* 'hailstone' *burçak*, which also means *al-himmaş* 'peas' *Hou.* 5, 8; *al-himmaş burçak* *do.* 9, 16; *xiv burçak al-barad* *Id.* 30; *al-kirsinna* 'chick-peas' *burçak* *Bul.* 6, 16 (but *al-himmaş nuxut*!); *xv haşā* 'pebble' *burşak* *Tuh.* 12b. 11: *Osm. xviii burçak* (after *Çağ.*) and in *Rümi, gawdāna* 'cattlefood', in Pe. *mulh* ('black beans') and in Ar. *culubān* ('peas, vetch') *San.* 132v. 15.

D bürçek Dev. N. fr. *bür-* in the sense of something twisted and curly; 'forelock' and the like. Survives in SW Osm. *bürçek/bürçük* (also spelt with *p*-) 'curly hair', and perhaps elsewhere; but NE *pürçük*; NC Kır. *bürçük*; Kzx. *bürşik* 'bud' are Dim. f.s of *bür* and SE *Türki burcek/bürcek*: NC Kır. *bürçök* 'corner, angle' seems to be a Dim. f. of Ar. *burc*. See *Doerfer II* 731. *Xak. x* *bürçek nāşiyatu'l-insān wa sabībatu'l-faras* 'the forelock of a man or horse' *Kaş. I* 476: XIII(?) *Tef. bürçek* ditto 108 (*börçek*): *Çağ. xv ff. pürçük* (so spelt) 'a small flag' (*ālāma*) in the shape of a ribbon (*manğala*) made of brocade (*ibrişim*)' *San.* 132v. 17: *Kıp. xiii ru'usu'l-ağşān* 'the tips of branches' *bürçek* which also means 'tufts (*al-surrāba*) of silk, etc.' *Hou.* 7, 13; *xiv bürçek al-nāşiya* *Id.* 30: *Osm. xiv ff. bürçek/bürçük* (p-) 'curl, forelock'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 133; *II* 187; *III* 579 (p-); *IV* 643 (p-).

F perçem See *beçkem*.

?F *barçın* 'silk brocade'. N.o.a.b., but the standard word for 'silk' in Çuv. where it is spelt *purçin*, *purçin*, *purçum*, *purçun*,

porçām, purçān, porçin, purçēn *Ash. IX 309-10* (Çuv. -ç- is a sound like -sy-). One of several words with this meaning; cf. *ağu*, *ēşgūtli*, *çit*, *çixansı*, 2 *çikin*, *çuz*, *tor-ku*, *kağgar*, *kaçaç*, *kutay*, *xulup*, *loxtay*, *zūngüm*. The Turks did not manufacture silk brocade, and it is unlikely that there were many, if any, native words for it. Morphologically *çixansı*, *kutay*, *xulup*, *loxtay*, and *zūngüm* look Chinese. *ēşgūtli*: looks Tokharian, since *sk-*, *šk-* are characteristic initials in that language. **Barçin** may be a l.-w. fr. Tokharian A *pāšim* 'treasure' (van Windekens, op. cit. s.v. *bokursi*, p. 88). For the use of the same word for 'silk brocade' and 'treasure' cf. *ağu*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **barçin** *Matrisimit* fragment 98 (*TT VI*, p. 80, note 391, 17): **Xak. xi barçin** *al-diāc* 'silk brocade' occurs 15 times, *I 153* (*ēşüklik*); *175* (1 *oṅ-*), etc.; n.m.e.: *KB* (the words of a wise man are) **barçin tözi** 'like brocade' *555: XIII* (?) *Tef. istabraq* 'a silk garment embroidered with gold' **barçin** 91: *xiv Muh.* (?) *al-diāc barçin Rif.* 167 (only): **Xwar. xvi ditto Nahc.** 33, 1-2; **Kip. xiv barçin diāc** *Id.* 30.

Tris. V. BRC-

1) burçaklan- Refl. Den. V. fr. **burçak**; pec. to *Kaş. Xak. xi ter burçaklandı*: *taḥab-bahā'l-araq* 'the sweat formed drops'; also used of other liquids when they form drops *Kaş. II 273* (**burçaklanu:r, burçaklanma:k**); o.o. *I 466, 9*; *II 279, 20*.

2) bürçeklen- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **bürçek**. **Xak. xi at bürçeklendi**: *nabatāt şabibatu'l-faras* 'the horse grew a forelock'; also used when a man's forelock (*nāsiya*) grows *Kaş. II 276* (**bürçeklenü:r, bürçeklenme:k**).

3) burçintur- occurs in *Suv.* 136, 11 in a string of verbs meaning 'to distress, hurt' *Irıntırdüm burçinturdum örlättim em-geçtim*; comparison with other similar phr. shows that it is an error for **busandur-**.

Mon. BRD

VU bart n.o.a.b. **Xak. xi bart** *nayḥalu'l-şarāb wa miḳyāl kull māyi* 'a vessel for measuring wine or any other liquid' *Kaş. I 341*; a.o. *I 93* (*aput*): **Oğuz xi bart** *al-kūzu'llaḍi yuṣrabu'l-mā' fihi* 'a mug for drinking water' *I 341* (mis-spelt *yart* in the MS.).

VU 1 bert bürt a quasi-onomatopoeic; the nearest parallel seems to be SW Osm. **pert pert/pert mert** 'bruised'. **Xak. xi one says bert bürt tutti**: *axaḍahu min kull cānib laḥā'ata(n)* 'he took him by surprise from all sides' *Kaş. I 341* (mis-spelt *yert yürt*).

2) 2 bert Pass. Dev. N. fr. **bér-**; lit. 'something given', in practice some kind of a tax, prob. 'a head tax'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *TT VI 11* (*ért*): Civ. in *USp.* 73, an agreement between two persons whose slaves had married without permission, it is provided that each party should receive the tax (**bert al-**) of his

own slave; a.o.o.; *ért bert USp.* 88, 41-2 etc. (*ért*): **Xak. xi bert** 'the tax (*al-dariba*) which a master receives from his slave each year'; it is more correct (*al-acwad*) to say **bért** with *-é-* *Kaş. I 341*.

VU?D bürt perhaps Dev. N. fr. **bür-** in the sense of something that twists the victim. **Xak. xi bürt** *al-cātūm* 'nightmare', and one calls it (**VU**) **kōtl**: (unvocalized) **bürt** *Kaş. I 341*; a.o. *II 10* (*bas-*).

Mon. V. BRD-

bert- (:p-) 'to injure, hurt (someone, etc. Acc.)' more particularly without breaking the skin. Survives only(?) in SE Tar. **bert-** 'to cut, hack, incise' *R IV 1604* and SW Osm. **pert-** 'to bruise, sprain'. **Türkü VIII ff.** Man. (if through ignorance or wickedness) **bēş tep-rig . . . neçe sidiımız bert(t)imiz erser** 'we have somehow injured or hurt the five gods' *Chus.* 49-52; **tepriler köpülün bert-(t)imiz erser** *do. 328-9*; Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **köpülün bertmenler** 'do not break his heart' *PP 8, 5*; a.o.o. in *PP*: Civ. (*gap*) **sidi sēni bertgeit** 'it injures (Hend.) you' *TT I 17*; **Xak. xi ol anıy eligin bertti**: 'he bruised (*avḥa'a*) his hand'; also used of anything which wounds or breaks it without inflicting a visible injury (*carāḥahu aw kasara hasr ḡayr mubīn*) *Kaş. III 425* (**bertte:r, bertme:k**).

VU bürt- 'to touch' and the like. In Bud. terminology **bürtmek** translates Sanskrit *sparsa* 'touching, feeling' one of the five senses. In *TT VIII* spellings with *-ö-* and *-ü-* both occur. N.o.a.b.; modern verbs of this form cannot be connected semantically. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *spṛśati* 'he touches' **börte:r** (spelt *p-*) *TT VIII A.27*; *şamḥṛtya* 'having collected' **bürtüp** (spelt *p-*) *yıḡıp do. C.8*; (then I considered how perception arises, and after deep reflection I fully understood that it arises) **bürtmekte ötkürü** 'because of touching (*sparsa*)' *U II 7, 18*; o.o. *U III 17, 15* (*karvai-*); *TT V 24, 66*; *VI 178*; *X 445* (**yumşak:k**); *Suv.* 349, 2; 367, 13 etc.

Dis. BRD

bertü: Hap. leg., but cf. **bertülen-**. **Xak. xi bertü**: *al-qurtaq* 'a tunic' *Kaş. I 416*.

VU borta: Hap. leg., but cf. **bortala-**; prob. a l.-w. **Xak. xi borta**: *ruḡāqātu'l-dahab* 'thin sheets of gold' *Kaş. I 416*.

D birtem Den. Adj./Adv. fr. **bür-**; lit. 'like one', it seems to mean something like 'completely, wholeheartedly'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *M III 32, 2* (v) (damaged passage): Bud. **birök . . . birtem kēḡell umasar** 'if he is quite unable to depart' *U III 76, 20*; **birtem ozup kutrulup** 'being completely saved (Hend.)' *TT IV 12, 50*; o.o. *do. 59* (*üzmele-*); *V 24, 78* (*eḡrik*); *Suv.* 49, 1; 618, 4 etc.: **Xak. xi one says öl yumuşka**: **birtem bardı**: 'he went on the errand (*li'l-risāla*) devotedly and for a long time (*mun-*

qatı'a(n) tawıla(n)), as if he did not wish to return' *Kaş. I* 484: *KB* (if a man takes pleasure in drinking wine) *séziksiz bu er boldı birtem yava* 'undoubtedly this man becomes completely irresponsible' 339.

D berdin (?*bérdin*). Adv. fr. **ber*, see *berü*: lit. '(situated) on this side', but normally used for 'south' as one of the cardinal points. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII* 11 (*öñdün*): Uyğ. VIII (west of the Selenge river and) *Yılu:n Kol berdin sıgar* 'south of Yılu:n Kol *Şu. E* 3: VIII ff. Man. *M III* 8, 8 (ii) (*yirtin*): Bud. *bérdin TT VI* 291 (*öñdün*).

PUF borduz Hap. leg.; l.-w. through some unidentified Iranian language, prob. Middle P.e., fr. Greek *paradeisos* 'a park'. Xak. XI *borduz al-fäliz* 'kitchen garden; melon patch'; this is not a native Turkish word (*ğayr aşliya*) *Kaş. I* 457 (Ar. *fäliz* fr. P.e. *päliz*, also fr. Greek *paradeisos*).

Dis. V. BRD-

D burut- Hap. leg. ?; Caus. f. of *bur-*. Xak. XI o:t *eşinü: buruttı*: 'the fire made the pot (etc.) steam' (*haxxarat*); and one says *oğlan buruttı: radama'l-şabi muntina(n)* 'the boy let a malodorous fart'; *buruttı: (sic) ?*; only *rā* vocalized) alternative form *Kaş. II* 302 (*burutur*; *burutma:k*; *rā* not vocalized).

VUD bürtül- Pass. f. of *bürt-*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (then the Buddha washed the sick man and) *tegrı burxan yumşak kol[in] tügi bürtülmişke* 'when his (body) hairs were touched by the soft hands of the Buddha' *U III* 38, 33-4.

D bertin- (?*p-*) Refl. f., generally used as Pass., fr. *bert-*; 'to be injured', etc. Survives in NE Alt., Bar., Leb., Tel. *pertin-* 'to be dislocated; to have a miscarriage' *R IV* 1237; Tuv. *bertin-* 'to be injured' and SW Osm. *pertin-* 'to be bruised, sprained'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. (a remedy for a man who owing to a fall from a horse or a roof, or a flogging) *ıclı bertinmişke kan tomurmuşka* 'suffers from internal injuries or loss of blood' *II I* 181: Xak. XI *eliğ bertindı*: 'the hand was bruised' (*waṭa'at*, sic) by a blow (*şadma*) and the like, and weakness and limpness (*waḥn wa futür*) appeared in it *Kaş. II* 237 (*bertinür*, *bertinme:k*): Kıp. XIV (*bertük al-'uḏwu'l-mafkūk* 'a dislocated limb', hence one says) *bertindı: waṭi'a lıd. 30*: Osm. XIV to XVI *bertin-* (?*pertin-*) 'to be dislocated or sprained' *TTS II* 132; *IV* 97.

D bartur- Caus. f. of *bar-*; 'to cause (someone) to go, or go away'. Survives in several NE languages as *pardır-*; SW Osm. *vardır-*. Xak. XI ol *meni evke: barturdu*: 'he made me go (*aḡhabani*) home (etc.)' *Kaş. II* 171 (*barturur*, *barturma:k*).

D bértur- Caus. f. of *bér-*; 'to cause (someone *Dat.*) to give (something *Acc.*); to cause (something *Acc.*) to be given'. S.i.s.m.l.

Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *bértürü yarlıkadımız 'we have deigned to order that (this binding written command) shall be given' USp. 88, 47-8*: Xwar. XIII (?) *bérdürsün* 'may he order that (the whole world) shall be given (to your descendants)' *Oğ. 327*.

D bertiş- (?*p-*) Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *bert-*. Xak. XI olar *bır ikindinli köplin bertişdiler*: 'they exasperated one another (*taxāşanā*) and wounded (*caraha*) one another's hearts' *Kaş. II* 203 (*bertişür*; *bertişme:k*).

VUD bürtüş- Recip. f. of *bürt-*; 'to come into contact with (something, *birle*)'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *TT V* 24, 71 (*aḡruk*).

Tris. BRD

VUD bürtüglüḡ P.N./A. fr. **bürtüḡ* N.Ac. fr. *bürt-*. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (the king touched us) *linxwa teg yumşak bürtüglüḡ oḡlaḡu eligin* 'with his delicate hand which is as soft as a lotus to the touch' *U III* 17, 14.

D berdinki: (?*bérdinki*) N./A.S. fr. *berdin*. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *berdinki yirdinki* (*sic*) *yér suv* 'the countries to the south and north' *M III* 8, 8 (ii).

Tris. V. BRD-

VUD borta:la- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *borta*; mis-spelt with initial *t-* on all three occasions. Xak. XI ol *börk borta:la:dl*: 'he fastened plates of gold (*alṣaqa ruḡāḡatı'l-ḡahab*) on the cap' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 351 (*borta:lar*, *borta:la:ma:k*; corrected fr. *-me:k*).

D bertülen- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *bertü*. Xak. XI er *bertülendı*: 'the man wore a tunic' (*al-qurtuḡ*) *Kaş. III* 200 (*bertül-enü:r*, *bertülenme:k*).

VUD bortalan- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *borta:la-*. In one place the initial is *t-*, in another *b-*, in the third it is undotted. Xak. XI *börk bortalandı*: 'the cap was gilded (*ḡahhabat*) with plates of gold' *Kaş. III* 200 (*bortalanu:r*, *bortalanma:k*).

Mon. BRĞ

?D *bark* perhaps Den. N. fr. *bar*; 'movable property, household goods'; hardly ever used by itself, nearly always in the phr. *ev bark* 'dwelling and household goods'. This phr. survives in SW Osm. and Jarring records it in SE Türki as *öybarka/öyvaka* 'household', and also the phr. *balabarka/balavaka* 'family', but otherwise *bark* seems to be extinct. *Türkü VIII* in the accounts of the erection of Kül Tegin's and Bilge: Xaḡan's tombs *bark* 'grave goods' is mentioned several times in association with *bediz* 'painted) ornamentation' (of the walls, etc.), e.g. *aḡar adınçıḡ bark yaraturtım* 'I had various kinds of grave goods made for it' *IS* 12; o.o. *I N* 13 (ét.); *I NE*; *II N* 14; *II NE*—*sıḡar süsi: eviḡ barkıḡ yulıḡlı: bardı:*

'one wing of his army went to pillage (our) tents and household goods' *II E 32*; o.o. *do. 34* and *37*; *viii ff. Man.* (if we have found the light of/ he five gods) *evke barkka* 'to our dwelling/ and household goods' *Chuas. 235*; o.o. *do. 249*; *TT II 8, 41-2*; *Uyğ. viii evin barkın* *Şu. E 2, 12(?)*; *viii ff. Man.-A kalı yapı yemişlik ev bark yaratırca* 'as one makes a new orchard or house and household goods' *MI 14, 8-10*; *Man.* (meditating on the transitoriness of the body) *evtin barktın üntiler* 'they left house and home' *TT III 137-8*; o.o. *Wind. 32, 34*; *TT IX 62*; *Bud. evde barkta ada kılguçı* (devils) 'who cause danger in the house and home' *TT V 10, 84*; o.o. *VI 61, 63* etc.; *Civ.* (various kinds of property) *evümdeki barkımdaki* *UŞp. 98, 14*; *Xak. xi* one says *ev bark bayt wa dār* 'house and home'; *bark* cannot be used separately (*yufrad*), but only in (this) combination (*muzdawica(n)*) *Kaş. I 348*; (the enemy wished to sell) *evin barkın dūrahu wa 'aqārahu* 'his houses and property' *III 333, 9*; *KB ev bark 4536, 4545, 4727*; *xiii(?) Tef. ev bark* 'home' *91*; *Çağ. xv ff. bark* is used coupled (*ba-tariq-i muzdawica*) with *öy* in the phr. *öy bark xānumān wa xāna wa alāt al-bayt* 'house and furniture' *San. 121r, 21*.

Dis. BRĠ

barak 'a long-haired dog'. Survives in NC Kir., Kzx.; some NW languages and SW Osm. in its original meaning and sometimes more generally for 'shaggy, long-haired' of other animals, rugs, etc. See *Doerfer II 728*. *Xak. xi barak* 'a long-haired (ahlab) dog'; the Turks believe that when a vulture (*al-nasr*) gets old it lays two eggs and incubates them; and out of one of them there hatches this dog which is called *barak*, and is the swiftest and the best hunter of all dogs, and out of the other a chick, and this is its last brood' *Kaş. I 377*; *Kip. xv kalb* 'dog' translated *inter alia barak* glossed in the margin 'sheep dog' *Tuh. 30b, 10*.

D bariğ N.Ac. fr. *bar-*; except in the phr. *erig bariğ* (see *2 erig*) n.o.a.b., but see *bariğ*. *Xak. xi* one says *ol bariğ bardı*: *dahaba dahāba(n) wa lam yu'arrić 'alā şay* 'he went straight ahead and did not turn aside for anything' *Kaş. I 371*.

S biruk See *buyruk*.

D buriğ Hap. leg.; N./A.S. fr. *bur-*; mis-vocalized *bariğ* in the MS. *Xak. xi buriğ al-şay* 'u'l-muntin 'something malodorous'; it is used in the Hend. (*fī'l-izdiwāc*) *sasiğ buriğ Kaş. I 372*.

?*D burku*: 'wrinkled'; n.o.a.b. The morphological relationship between this and other connected words is obscure; *burkiğ* and *burkit-* look like Dev. N. and Caus. f. of **burk-* and *burkur-* like a Den. V. fr. this word. The two groups can be joined only by assuming that this word is a Dev. N. fr. **burk-* 'to be wrinkled'. *Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. koşaxak burkı* (spelt *purke*) *bolor* 'he be-

comes weak and wrinkled' *TT VIII 14*; *Xak. xi* anything which has wrinkles (*ğudūn*) in it is called *burkı*: *neğ*, for example a frowning face (*al-wachu'l-'abūs*) with a wrinkled forehead *Kaş. I 427*; a.o. *I 18, 15*.

S borğu: See *borğu.y.*

D birkiğ Hap. leg.; (of a horse, etc.) 'a snort'. Presumably Dev. N. fr. **birk-* or **birkir-*; the only cognate word is *birkir-*, q.v., and there are the same morphological problems as in the case of *burkı*: q.v. NE Tuv. *biğlī* 'snort' is presumably a corruption of this word. *Xak. xi birkiğ* 'the snort (*naxir*) of a horse or donkey'; one says *at birkiği*: *Kaş. I 461*.

D burkiğ Hap. leg.; completely unvoiced and the b- undotted (but, being between *birkiğ* and *başla:ğ*, must be b-). See *burkı*; presumably Dev. N. fr. **burk-*. *Xak. xi burkiğ inzīwā'u'l-cild wa ġayrihi* 'a wrinkle in the skin, etc.' *Kaş. I 461*.

E barğan See *bazğan*.

D barkın (?*barkı:n*) Dev. N./A. fr. *bar-*; the word is in a section of which the heading '*fū'lān/fī'lān* variously vocalized', requires a long vowel in the Sufi, which seems to be unique but is presumably a Sec. f. of -*ğ:n*. Pec. to *Xak. xi barkın kişi*: 'a traveller (*al-racūlū'l-musāfir*) whom nothing turns aside from his objective' *Kaş. I 440*; *KB* (I treat all people alike, whether they are my son, or a neighbour, or stranger) *kerek barkın erse keçiğli konuk* 'or a guest passing through and determined to push on' *817*; *kişi barkını* 'a man who has travelled widely' *4326*; a.o. *4727*.

CF *burxan* compound of Chinese *fu* (*Giles 3,589*) and presumably *xan*. The Chinese character was the one chosen to transcribe Buddha, and was pronounced approximately *bur* in NW China in VII-VIII. This word, corresponding properly to some phr. like *Buddharāja*, was the one chosen to represent Buddha in the earliest Turkish translations of Buddhist scriptures, which must have antedated the appearance of Manichaeism among the Turks, and was taken over by the Manichaean missionaries to translate words like 'prophet' applied e.g. to Mani himself. In the Moslem period, like *2 but*, q.v. it came to mean 'idol' and still survives in one or two NE languages *purkan R IV 1386*; Tuv. *burğan* 'God' and in NC Kir. *epics burkan* 'idol'. See *Doerfer II 732*. *Türkü viii ff. Man. burxan*, usually in the Plur., is common in *Chuas.*, e.g. *tepri yalawaç burxanlar* 'God's messengers, the *burxans*' *64-5, 69*; 'the *burxans* and the pure Elect' *133*; the god *Zurvan*, the sun and moon gods, the mighty god and the *burxans* *173-5*; *tepri Mani burxan M III 15, 7 (i)*: *Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A tepri Mani burxan M I 12, 13*; *Man. kağım Mani burxan TT III 2* (and note); *M III 36, 1 (i)* (*tepriken*): *Bud. burxan* Buddha is very

common: Civ. **buyanlığ kişi burxanlar birle tüz erür** 'a virtuous man is equal to the Buddhas' *TT VII* 42, 2: **Xak. xı burxan al-šanam** 'idol'; and 'a painted idol' (*al-dumya*) is called **beğiz burxan Kaş. I** 436; **furxan (sic) evin yıktımız burxan üze şıctımız** 'we destroyed the idol house and defecated on the idols' *I* 343, 26; a.o. *III* 84 (**yükün-**): **KB sığıl burxanın** 'break his idol' 5486: **xıı(?) Tef. burxan/but burxan 'idol'** 112: **Kıp. xv zawa'a** 'devil' (strike and) **burğan Tuh. 17b. 11.**

VU bo:rgu:y 'trumpet'; the phonetics are chaotic and it may well be a l.-w. **Kaş.** alone has final -y; **Muh.** may point to -o- and **Kom.** points to -u- in the first syllable, but it survives in some NE and NW languages as **birğı/pırğı** and in SW Az., Osm. as **boru**. See *Doerfer II* 735. **Uyg. viii ff.** Bud. **borğu** 'trumpet' in *Maitrisimit*, see 'Ali 51: **Xak. xı bo:rgu:y** (in a section for words ending in a long vowel followed by -y) 'the trumpet' (*al-ğabbır*) which is blown **Kaş. III** 241: **xıı(?) Tef. bo:rgu/ borku** 'trumpet' 111: **xiv Muh. in Mel. 5, 9 ff., Rif. 75-6** there is a para. about three pronunciations of vocalic *cāw*, the first pronunciation is -u- as in **u:z**, **u:r** 'strike' and **bu:z**; the second is apparently short -u-, illustrated by **al-ğar** (corruption of *al-dar* 'a blow') **u:rgu**; **al-biğ** 'trumpet' **bo:rgu**; and **ahdab** (?corruption of *al-axd*) **algu**; and seems to refer to the final -u-; the third is apparently -o- or -o:-, and is illustrated again by **al-ğar** (*sic*) **o:rgu**; **al-biğ bo:rgu**; **alladı: o:s** and 'arrow' **o:k**. The text is obviously corrupt in places, but does seem to suggest a pronunciation **bo:rgu**; a.o. 51, 3; 146: **Cağ. xv ff.** **VU bo:rgu** 'a hollow twig (*şax*) which they blow like a fife' (*naşir*) **San. 132v. 25: Xwar. xıı (VU) bo:rgu** 'trumpet' 'Ali 51: **xiv ditto Qutb 38; Nahc. 177, 3: Kom. xiv burğu** 'trumpet' *CCf*; *Gr.* **Kıp. xiv (VU) bo:rgu: al-biğ İd. 29; al-biğ bo:rga: (sic); al-biğü'l-nafir tuç burğu: (sic)**; lit. 'brass trumpet') **Bul. 6, 7: xv biğ bo:rga** (in margin in SW?) hand **borı**) **Tuh. 8a. 1; (Osm. xviii burğu** in *Rümi* followed by several translations in *San. 132v. 25* has nothing to do with this word but is a Dev. N. fr. **bur-** for **bür-** which is still current with the same range of meanings).

Dis. V. BRĞ-

D burkit- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of ***burk-(?)**; see **burkit**. **Xak. xı ol yüzün burkitti: kalaha (sic) wachahu** 'he made his face stern' **Kaş. II** 339 (**burkitu:r, burkitma:k**).

?**D birkir-** (of a horse, etc.) 'to snort'; morphologically obscure, see **birkığ**. This and other cognate Verbs occur in several modern languages, NE Koib., Sag. **pirğir-**; Khak. ditto.; SE **Türki purxura-/puxra- Shaw; purku-BŞ; burkura- Jarring**; NC **Kır. burkulda-, Kzx. birkilda-; SC Uzb. pişkir- (sic); NW Kaz. birğilda-; Kk. pirkira-/pişkir-; Kumyk pişğir-; Nog. pırxilda-/pişkir-.** **Xak. xı at birkirdi: naşara'l-saras** 'the horse

(etc.) snorted' **Kaş. II** 171 (**birkira:r, birkir-ma:k**).

D burkur- Intrans. Den. V. fr. **burkı:** 'to be wrinkled'. Pec. to **Kaş. Xak. xı işler yüzü: burkurdi:** 'the woman's face was wrinkled and drawn together' (*inzawā . . . wa'nqabaşa*); also used of skin when it is wrinkled **Kaş. II** 171 (**burkurar:, burkurma:k**); **essiz yüzü: burkara: (sic)** 'alas for his shrunken (*sāhim*) face' *II* 188, 12.

Tris. BRĞ

D baraklığ P.N./A. fr. barak; pec. to **Kaş. Xak. xı baraklığ kişi:** 'a man who owns a long-haired (*ahlab*) dog' **Kaş. I** 497; a.o. 501, 13.

?**E birğaru:** (?**bergerü:**) Hap. leg.; Directive f. of ***ber**; this is the only der. f. fr. this word with back vowels and is prob. mis-spelt. **Uyg. viii ff.** Man.-A (in a passage about the effect of winds blowing from various quarters) **birğarudun sıgar yél tursar** 'if a wind rises blowing from the south' *M III* 10, 14-15 (i).

D barığsa:k N./A.S. fr. barığsa:-; 'wishing to go away'. Pec. to **Kaş.** and mentioned only in grammatical examples. **Xak. xı Kaş. I** 24, 19; *II* 55, 11; 57, 2-3.

Tris. V. BRĞ-

D barığsa:- Desid. Den. V. fr. **barığ**. N.o.a.b. **Uyg. viii ff.** Bud. (then he said 'I am going away'; and the oxherd said) **negülük barığsadıñız** 'why did you want to go away?' *PP* 68, 8 (mistranslated by Pelliot): **Xak. ix ol evke: barığsa:di:** 'he wished to go (*tamannā'l-dahāb*) to his house' (etc.) **Kaş. III** 333 (**barığsar:, barığsa:m:k**); a.o. *I* 281, 7: **xiv Muh.(?) arāda'l-muđiy** 'to wish to go' **barığsa:- Rif. 134** (only).

Mon. BRG

berk 'firm, stable, solid'; the original form of the word which also appears as **bek** (q.v.) fr. an early date. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *berke* (*Haenisch* 15) where it means rather 'difficult, severe', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except perhaps NE where Tuv. **berge** is a reborrowing fr. Mong.; in some languages **berik/bérik**. In some languages **berk** and **bek** have developed rather different meanings, **berk** being only (of a door) 'shut, fastened'. **Uyg. viii ff.** Man. **berk TT IX** 109 (damaged): Bud. Sanskrit *dṛka* 'firm, stable' **berk** (spelt *p*-) **ya:rp TT VIII B.3; sthira** ditto, ditto but **yarp do. 15; berklerde arığlar** (gap) 'among firm, pure men' *TT IV* 6, 48-9 (in a parallel passage *U II* 84, 2 the first word is mistranscribed?) (**beglerde**): Civ. (let him hold this amulet) **ayasında berk** 'firmly in the palm of his hand' *TT VII* 27, 8: **Xak. xı berk ney** 'something solid, firm' (*muḥkam*) the original (form) was **bek** and the -r- was added (*zāyida*) **Kaş. I** 349; a.o. *III* 445 (**berkle:-**): **KB azıgılığ eren berk tüğünler yazar** 'a

man with long teeth can loosen tight knots' 283; **bu erk birle beglik ulı bolsu berk** 'with this authority may the foundation of the province become solid' 942; o.o. 361, 701, etc.: XII(?) **KBPV berk bu mulknı tutuğı kişl** 'a man who holds this kingdom firmly' 40: XIII(?) **Tef. berk** 'strong' (cord) 99: XIV **Muh. al-muhkam berk Mel.** 83, 14; **Rif.** 189: **Çağ.** xv ff. **berk** ('with -k') **berk ve muhkam Vel.** 138 (quotn.); **berk muhkam wa ustuvâr** 'firm, solid' **San.** 145v. 18 (quotns.): **Xwar.** XIII(?) **yaxşı berk** (or **berik**?) **baluk** 'a good strongly defended town' **Oğ.** 176—with Mong. form and meaning **berke emgek** 'severe pain' *do.* 24: XIV **berk** 'firm, firmly' **Qutb** 30; **berk kil-** 'to fasten' (a door) **Nahc.** 19, 12: **Kom.** 'firm, rigorous' **berk CCI, CCG; Gr.** 56 (quotns.): **Kip.** xiv **berk al-qawwı** 'strong' *Id.* 30: xv **şadid** 'steady, firm' **berk Tuh.** 20b. 4; **qawwı** (kaşı and) **berk**, the latter also *al-şidda do.* 29b. 9: **Osm.** xiv ff. **berk** 'firm, solid', etc.: c.i.a.p. **TTS I** 91; **II** 131; **III** 83; **IV** 95.

börk 'a cap'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with minor phonetic changes, e.g. NC Kir. **börük**. See **Doerfer II** 737. **Xak.** xi **börk al-qalansuwa** 'a cap' **Kaş.** I 349 (prov.); **III** 200 (**bortalan-**); 351 (**borta:la-**) a.o.o.: **KB neçe baş beğüse beğük börk keğür** 'the bigger a man's head gets, the bigger the cap that he wears' 435: XIII(?) **At. burun başka börknı keđer baş kerek** 'you must first have a head before you put a cap on it' 300: XIV **Muh. al-qalansuwa bürük Mel.** 66, 12; **Rif.** 166: **Çağ.** xv ff. **börk kulâh** 'cap' **San.** 132v. 27: **Xwar.** xiv **börk** ditto **Qutb** 36; **börük Nahc.** 349, 12: **Kom.** 'cap' **börk CCI; Gr.** xiv **tâğıya** 'skull-cap' **börk Tuh.** 23b. 8: **Osm.** xiv **börk** 'cap'; c.i.a.p. **TTS I** 118; **II** 168; **III** 112; **IV** 126.

Dis. BRG

C birök Adv. or Conjunction; bür with **ök** (2 ok) attached. A word of very indefinite meaning used at or near the beginning of sentences; v. G. (**ATG**, para. 417) translates it 'nun, aber' ('well, but, however'); but it is doubtful whether it had even as precise a meaning as this. Except for one occurrence in **Türkü**, it seems to occur only in Conditional sentences, sometimes in the phr. **apam birök** (see **apan**). It is therefore often translated 'if', but this sense is inherent in the Verb even if **birök** is absent. N.o.a.b. **Türkü** viii ff. **Man. birök** follows a finite Verb and seems to qualify a *Mer* in -**üp** followed by another finite Verb **M I** 6, 1; it begins a Cond. sentence **TT II** 6, 20; 10, 93: **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man. apam birök** followed by Cond. sentence **TT III** 64: **Bud. birök** introducing a Cond. sentence is common **TT IV** 6, 25; **V** 26, 92-3; 28, 121; **VII** 40, 22 etc.; **VIII** B.1, etc.: **Civ.** every major para. in **TT I** begins **birök** . . . **atlıg ırk kelser** 'if the hexagram named . . . appears'; a.o.o.: xiv **Chin.-Uyg. Dict. ju huo** 'if' (**Giles** 5,668 5,316) **birök me U I** 56 (s.v. **birök**).

D bürük Pass. Conc. N. fr. **bür-**. Survives in SE **Türkü bürük** 'pucker, gather' **Shaw** 48 (only). It is an open question whether **börök**, 'a stuffed pancake', is also a later form of this word. It has no other obvious etymology, but is consistently spelt with -**ö-** in SC **Xiv Xiva Vam.** 246; several NW languages: **SW Osm.**, **Tkm. Xak.** xi **bürük** 'any circular draw-string' (**xayt mudavvar**) like that in the mouth of a leather foot bag or the top of the trousers and the like **Kaş.** I 385: (**Kip.** xiv **börök** 'pieces of dough stuffed with meat'; and when it is eaten on a skewer it is called **şığ börök Id.** 30; similar entry, adding 'if stuffed with sugar called **çeker börök**' **Bul.** 8, 12).

berge: 'a whip'; an old word ending in -**ge-**. It is suggested in **TT IV**, p. 18, note B47 that it is a l.-w. fr. Latin *virga* 'a rod, stick' obtained through Middle Pe. but there does not seem to be any trace of the word in **Pe.**, and the theory is improbable. N.o.a.b., completely displaced by the syn. word **kamçı**; q.v. **Cf. kağıl. Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud. temir berge** 'an iron whip' **TT V** 10, 93; o.o. **TT IV** 10, 7 (and see note thereon) etc. (**bedük**), **Suv.** 5, 23 (**biregü**): **Civ. kamçı berge yep** 'being flogged' **USp.** 55, 34; a.o. **TT VII** 42, 5 (**beltir**): **Xak.** xi **berge**: 'a rod or whip (*al-qadib wa'l-sawt*) used to flog thieves or drive donkeys' **Kaş.** I 427; a.o. **III** 323, 7 (**çatı:la-**): **KB ayama oğul kızka berge yedür** 'have no mercy, whip your son and daughter' 1494; o.o. 893 (2 kin), 2296, 2580 (**şön-**), 2988: **Xwar.** XIII(?) **Oğ.** 24-5 (**emgek**).

D bérögü: Dev. N. fr. **bér-**; 'something which ought to be, or is, given'. Survives in **SW Osm. vergü/vergi** 'gift, tax'; **Tkm. bergi** 'debt'. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Civ.** (I bought a skin of wine) **sekiş sızır kümüş bérögüke** 'at a price of 8 sızır in cash' **Fam. Arch.**, l. 114: **Xak.** xi **bérögü: al-davn** 'a debt'; one says **anıp mapar: bür** at **bérögü:si: bar** 'he owes me one horse' **Kaş.** I 427: **Xwar.** XIII(?) (he made friends) **yaxşı bérögü birle** 'with goodly gifts' **Oğ.** 122; a.o. 195.

bürge: an old word ending in -**ge-**; 'flea'. An early (xiv) l.-w. in Mong. (see **Haenisch, Sino-mongolische Glossare I** (ADAW, 1957), p. 13, No. 179); survives as **bürge** and the like in SE **Türkü**; **NC Kir.**, **Kzx.**; **SC Uzb.**; **NW Kk.** and in **SW Osm. pire**, **Tkm. büre**. There is an irregular form **NW Kaz. borça**; **Krim. Kumyk bürge**; **Nog. bürge**, and see below, perhaps an abbreviated **Dim. f. Xak.** xi **bürge: al-barğüt** 'flea'; and a light-hearted fickle (*al-tayyās*) man is called **bürge: kişl: Kaş.** I 427: **xiv Muh. al-barğüt bürge:** (-**g-** marked) **Mel.** 74, 6; **Rif.** 177: **Çağ.** xv ff. **bürge** ('with -**g-**') **kayk** 'flea', in **Ar. barğüt San.** 132v. 28: **Kip.** XIII **al-barğüt bürge:**; **Tkm. büre: Hou.** 12, 2: **xiv bürge:** ditto *Id.* 30; ditto **büre/bürge: Bul.** 11, 6: **Osm.** xiv to xvii **büre** 'flea'; c.i.a.p. **TTS I** 133; **II** 187; **III** 133; **IV** 140.

PUD bürgüç: Hap. leg.; spelt **yergüç** in the MS. but its position between **boğraç** (P.N.)

and *bösgeç* indicates initial *b-* and the meaning shows it to be a N.I. fr. *bür-*. There are many words in SW xx Anat. with this meaning and termination der. fr. syn. verbs, see e.g. *evlirgeç SDD* 559. *Xak. xı bürgüç*: 'a piece of wood (*xayaba*) shaped like a sword used to turn bread in the oven' *Kaş. I* 452.

D *börkçil*: N.A.g. fr. *börk*; 'a maker or seller of caps'. *Xak. xı börkçi*: *al-qalanisi* 'a cap-maker' occurs in a prov. quoted in *Kaş. I* 26, 20; *II* 41, 15; 52, 18; n.m.e.: xiv *Muh. kulādūzi* ditto *börkçi*: *Mel.* 58, 9; *börkçi*: *Rif.* 157; *Kom.* xiv ditto *bör(k)çi CCI*; *Gr.*

D *bürkek* Hap. leg.; spelt w. *y-* in the MS. but between *toluk* and *bezgek*. Etymologically connected w. *bürkür-*, q.v. *Xak. xı* one says *kök bürkek boldı*: *dacanatı'l-samā* 'the sky poured down rain' *Kaş. II* 289; xiii(?) *Tef. bürkük (sic)* 'spray' 113.

D *berklig* P.N./A. fr. *berk* and practically syn. w. it. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *berklig yek içgekler el tutğalı* 'devils (Hend.) with firm grips grasp the realm' *TT I* 166: (*Xak.*) xiii(?) *At. berimdin baxıl elgi keç berklig ol* 'the miser's hand is very unyielding in the matter of giving' 254; *Tef. berklig* (of a cell) 'closed, shut' 99; *Xwar.* xiv *cänümğa berklig* 'with a firm grip on my soul' *Qutb* 31.

Dis. V. BRG-

D *birik-* Intrans. Den. V. fr. *bır-*: 'to come together, be united', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Türkü* viii see *biriki*: Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. teriş yinçge savlarda bilge biligleri birikmiş ol, teğrimden köpülke birikmekde kök teğri yağıñ kılmiş ol 'their wisdom has been concentrated in deep subtle sayings; by uniting themselves with the divine mind they have acted like heaven itself' *Hien-ts.* 126-30; Civ. iki köpül birikdi 'the two minds have come together' *TT I* 136; o.o. *VII* 30, 4-5: *Xak. xı KB aya bir birikmez saña bir adın* 'oh! Thou One (God), no other is joined to Thee' 8; *bu iki birikse bolur er tükel* 'if these two qualities are joined together a man becomes complete (or perfect)' 225; o.o. 343, 862, 1664; xiii(?) *At. iki neş birikse bir erke kalı* 'if the two things are joined in one man' 149; Çağ. xv ff. *birik-* (spelt) *muttahid şudan* 'to be united' *San.* 145r. 26 (*birikl-* is syn. w. *birik-* do. 145v. 9): *Xwar.* xiv *birik-* ditto *Qutb* 33; *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCG*; *Gr.* *Xip.* xv *ittahada wa'la'tama* 'to be united (Hend.)' *birik-* *Tuh.* 5b. 7.

D *berkit-* Caus. f. of *berki-*: Den. V. fr. *berk* (which is not noted earlier than Çağ. xv ff. *Vel.* 138; *San.* 144v. 29; *Xwar.* xiv *Qutb* 30 and *Kip.* xiv *Id.* 30, 34): 'to fasten, make firm, consolidate', and the like. Syn. w. *bektüt-*; survives in SE, SC, where it is the preferred form, NW and SW. *Xak. xı ol berkitti*: ne:pn: 'he fixed (*ahkama*) the thing (or affair)' *Kaş. II* 340 (*berkitür-*, *berkitmek*): *KB bu söz berkitü* 'confirming this statement' 66r; a.o. 794: xiii(?) *Tef. berkitü-*

'to fasten' (a door) 99: Çağ. xv ff. *berkit-* ('with -k-') *berkit-* *Vel.* 138; *berkit-* (and *berkitür-*) Caus. f.; *muhkam kardan* 'to make firm' *San.* 145r. 23 (quoting): *Xwar. berkit-* xiii 'to strengthen' *Ali* 54: *Kom.* xiv 'to make fast, strengthen' *berkit-* *CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiii *qawwā min taqwiyati'l-say'i maşnū* 'to fasten (a manufactured article)' *berkit-* *Hou.* 43, 8: xiv (under *bek* and following the entry of *berki-*) and in the Caus. f. *berkit-/bekit-* *Id.* 34.

D *berge-* Hap. leg.?: Pass. Den. V. fr. *berge*: *Xak.* viii ff. Uyğ. *berge kağal üze bergeküp* 'being flogged with whips and willow rods' *Sut.* 117, 12-13.

D *berkle-*: Den. V. fr. *berk*; morphologically alternative to, and more or less syn. w. *bekle-*: N.o.a.b. *Xak. xı ol tawarın berkleđi*: *ahraza mālahu wa hafazahu* 'he guarded his property closely and protected it'; also used for imprisoning (*habasa*) a man, etc. or protecting (*hafaza*) a thing; originally *bekleđi*: or possibly taken fr. the phr. *berk yér* 'a secure (*al-hariş*) place' *Kaş. II* 445 (*berkle-*, *berkleme:k*); *berkle*: ne:pn: *istawtiqil-say* 'keep the thing secure' 446, 8: *KB neğü teg kışen ol sēni berkleüy* 'what kind of a hobble is it that fastens you?' 701 (but in 700 *bekle-*): xiii(?) *Tef. berkle-* 'to fasten' (a door) 99: *Kom.* xiv *berklep* 'firmly' *CCG*; *Gr.*

D *berklet-* Caus. f. of *berkle-*:; n.o.a.b. *Xak. xı* (as a grammatical example of a Caus. f. of this shape) *ol neş berkletti*: 'he gave orders for the protection (*bi-hifz*) of the thing' *Kaş. III* 424, 4; n.m.e.: xiii(?) *Tef. berklet-* 'to order (someone) to imprison (someone *Acc.*)' 99.

bürkür- (?p-) 'to spurt, gush'. Etymologically connected with *bürkek*. Morphologically difficult; it is possible that this is an Intrans. Den. V. and *bürkek* a Den. N. fr. **burk* (?p-) which might be an onomatopoeic for the sound of spurting. The modern forms mostly lack the final -r-. Survives in NE Alt., Tel. *pürkü-pürkür-* 'to splutter' *RIV* 1399; Khak. *pürgür-*; SE *Türki pürkü-B*; *pürk-* *Jaring*; NC *Kır.*, *Kzx. bürk-*; SC *Uzb. purka-*; NW *Kaz. bürk-*; *Kk.*, *Kumyk bürk-*; *Nog. bürkü-*. *Xak. xı kök bürkürdi*: *dacanatı'l-samā* 'the heavens poured down rain'; and one says *yuğuçi*: *to:nka*: *surv bürkürdi*: *raşsa'l-qaşşaru'l-mā* 'alā'l-*-javb li-yabullahu* 'the fuller sprayed water on the garment to moisten it' (irregular; the Verb is Intrans., perhaps an error of the author's for **bürkürtti*); and one says *kan bürkürdi*: 'blood gushed (*na'ara*) from the wound' *Kaş. II* 170 (*bürkür-*, *bürkürme:k*): *KB* (some flowers stretch out their hands holding incense) *kayu bürkürer* (MS. in error *bürkürer*) *kin ajun yid kopar* 'some spray musk on the world and the fragrance rises' 98; (the night was dark) *abir bürkürer teg* 'as if perfume was being sprayed' 4892: *Kom.* xiv *bürkür-* 'to splutter' *CCG*; *Gr.*

Tris. BRG

D **berükl:** (? **bërukli:**) N./A.S. fr. **berü:**; 'situated' towards this side'. N.o.a.b. Cf. (VU) **beryekli:** **Türkü VIII T 45-6**, which is much damaged, contains a list of peoples who submitted to İnel Kağan; 45 perhaps ends **Saka: Tejlk Toxar sayu:**(?) and 46 certainly begins **anta: berükl:** (PU) **Suk başlığ Soğdak** 'all(?) the Saka, Persians and Tokharians and on this side of them the Sogdians headed by (PU) Suk' (the previous reading **yerükl:** is certainly wrong and meaningless): **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. (faith) yiliktin sügüktin berükl** 'from the (inmost) marrow and bones outwards' (i.e. all-pervading) **Suv. 153, 2-3; a.o. TT IV 14, 62 (ilkisiz).**

D **biregü:** Collective f. of **bi:r**; properly 'one by itself, single', occasionally 'one (of several)'. S.i.s.m.l. in NE and NC only(?). **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. (several demons approached me) biregüsi bedük berge tutmuş** 'one of them held a great whip' (**ikintisi . . . üçünçl . . . törtünçl**) **Suv. 5, 22: Xak. XI KB bu kaç neğ birikse biregü üze** 'if these few things come together in a single individual' 343; **kamuğ dünyā bolsa biregüke tüz** 'even if the whole world is equal to (i.e. no more important than) a single individual' (the world's share remains, his is no more than two cloths for a shroud) 1238; **XIII(?) Tef. biregü** 'a single (man)' 103; **Çağ. XV ff. birew bir kimse** 'one person' **Vel. 139** (quots.) (also **ew bir kimse**; also used in the phr. **bir ew do. 32** (quots.)); **birew** (spelt) **yaki** 'one (man)' **San. 145v. 15** (quots.) (also **ew şaxs** 'a person' **do. 53r. 27** (one of the same quots.)); the word had been completely forgotten, and was taken to be a compound with the purely imaginary word **ew**): **Xwar. XIII birew** 'single' **Ali 23: Kıp. XIV in Id. 114, 21 ff.** there is a list of collective numerals from **ikegü:** to **seksögü**, followed by 'the same suffix appears in **biregü:** meaning "solitary, by himself" (*al-munfarid bi-dātihi*)'.

D **biriki:** 'united'; n.o.a.b.; Dev. N./A. fr. **birik-**. **Türkü VIII** (listen all of you, my younger brothers, my sons) **biriki: uğuşım bođunım** 'my united clan and people' **I S 1, II N 1; a.o. I E 27, II E 22 (1 o:t).**

D **bergerü:** (?**bergerü:**) Directive f. of ***ber**; see **berü:** (?E) **birgaru:**. Pec. to **Türkü** and used only for 'southwards'. **Türkü VIII** (I campaigned) **bergerü:** 'southwards' (as far as the Tokuz Ersin, and almost as far as Tibet) **I S 3; o.o. I S 2, II N 2, (ortu); I E 28, II E 23; II N 11.**

D **birgerü:** Directive f. of **bi:r**; 'at (or into) one place'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg. VIII ff. Man. TT III 96 (üçün): Bud. yigütilar birgerü** 'they assembled at one place' **U I 23, 4; TT VIII C.12 (olur-); a.o.o.**

Tris. V. BRG-

D **berge:le-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **berge:le-**; Den. V. fr. **berge:** (which is first noted in

xiv Muh. şaf'a 'to slap' **Rif. 111** only). **Xak. XI tamar bergelendi:** (misvocalized **bür-**) 'the man's veins were distended (*imtala'at*) with blood' (i.e. so that they looked like a whip thong); and one says **er bergelendi:** 'the man owned a whip (*şawf*) to drive cattle' **Kaş. III 201 (bergelenür, bergelenme:k).**

D **bürgelen-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **bürge:**. **Xak. XI er bürgelendi:** 'the man jumped with rage (*waṭaha min ḡadabihi*) as if he were a flea' **Kaş. III 202 (bürgelenür, bürgelenme:k).**

D **bérigse:** Hap. leg.; Desid. Den. V. fr. ***bérig**, N.Ac. fr. **bé:r-**; 'to wish to give'. **Xak. XI ol mapa: tawar berigse:dl:** 'he intended and tried to give me property (etc.)' **Kaş. III 334 (berigse:r, berigse:me:k).**

PUD **bergese:** Hap. leg.; Desid. Den. V. fr. **berge:**; 'to wish to flog'. This word possibly occurs in a rather obscure and damaged Man. document describing the sufferings of the wicked in hell. **Uyg. VIII ff. Man. (the demons in hell seize them; the . . . demons come) min . . . k . . . perken (sic) urupan pirke-seyür (sic)** 'they wish to whip them, beating them with a . . . whip' **M II 13, 8-9.**

Dis. BRL

?D **birle:** 'with'; Grönbech in *Der türkische Sprachbau*, p. 35, describes this and **üçün**, **üze**, and **teg** as the four old Turkish Postposns. also used as Adv.; he analyses it as **bi:r** with 'emphatic' Particle **-la-**, but there is no other trace of such a Particle. The word is obviously very old, and it seems more reasonable to analyse it as an abbreviated Ger. of a Den. V. fr. **bi:r**, **birle-**, which occurs as a V. meaning 'to unite' (Trans.) in **Xwar. XIII(?) a.o.o.** The **-r-** began to be elided at an early date, producing the f. **bile**, but in some modern languages this has been further abraded and words quite unlike the original have resulted; a long list of these forms will be found in N. F. Katanov, *Opyt issledovaniya uryankhaitskogo yazyka*, Kazan, 1903, p. 151. Broadly speaking in NE the word survives more or less unchanged as in **Tuv. bile** or grossly deformed as in **Khak. nınan**; in **SE Jarring** records **birle/bile/vile/birlen/bilen/vilen**; **NC Kır. men/menen**; **Kzx. ben/pen/men**; **SC Uzb. bilan**; in **NW** all the forms found in **NC** as well as more conventional ones; **SW Az., Osm. ile**; **Tkm. bile/bilen**. As a Postposn. **birle:** has much the same meanings (comitative, instrumental) as English 'with'. At some unknown date, but as early as **Xak.** it came to be used as an Adv. meaning 'even', and in **Osm.**, while as a Postposn. it is **ile**, as an Adv. it is still **bile**, see **Deny, Grammaire de la langue turque**, Paris, 1920, para. 437. **Türkü VIII birle:** 'with' occurs in a simple comitative sense, e.g. **eçlm xağan birle:** 'with my uncle the xağan' **I E 17, II E 15**, or with the indirect Obj. after verbs like 'to come to an agreement' **I S 4,**

II N 3 (tüzü-/-) and *süğüş-* 'to fight' *IE 35*; *IN 1*: viii ff. Man. *sizni birle* 'with you' (note the *Acc.*, which suggests that *birle*: was still regarded notionally as a V.) *TT II 6, 1*; o.o. *Çhuas. I 2* etc.: Yen. iki: *oğlu:n birle*: *ötl*: 'he died with his two sons' (note *Acc.*) *Ml. 31, 5*: *Uyg. viii Tatar birle*: *kati*: *tokı:dim* 'I fought fiercely with the Tatar' *Şu. E 6*: viii ff. Man.-A (however many physicians come) *otın birle* 'with their drugs (*Acc.*)' *MI 15, 6-7*; a.o.o.: Bud. *birle*, and in late texts *bile/bilen* is very common both in a comitative and an instrumental sense e.g. *men Êl-tüzmiş birle* 'I and Êl-tüzmiş' *TT IV 4, 15*, etc.; and (bend the two index fingers and) *uluğ erpek uçı bilen tegür* 'touch them with the tip of the thumb' *TT V 8, 57*: Civ. *birle/birlen/bile/bilen* all occur as Postposns. in both senses, e.g. *erdemlig kişl ertinl bile tüz erür* 'a virtuous man is comparable with a jewel' *TT VII 42, 1*, and *eçkü süti birle yunsar* 'if it is washed with goat's milk' *do. 23, 1*; in *do. 28 yekler bir[le]* in 2, *kişl bile* in 5: *Xak. xi birle*: a Particle (*harf*) meaning 'with' (*ma'*); one says *ol menli birle*: *erdi*: 'he was with me' (note *Gen.*); and the *-r-* is elided from it for the sake of lightness (*li'l-hıffa*) and one says *bile*: *Kaş. I 430*; over 100 o.o. of *birle*: and nearly 40 of *bile* all(?) as Postposns.: *KB birle/bile* (as the metre requires) are very common as Postposns. in both senses; *bile* 'even' (*Adv.*) 2722 (*arsık-*): *xiii(?) At. birle* is common, and *bile* less common as a Postposn. in both senses; *Tef. birle/bile* as Postposn. in both senses 101, 103: *xiv Muh.* 'the Preposns. *ma'* and *bi-* are represented in Turkish by *bile*:' e.g. 'I went with so-and-so' *te:wük: bile*: *bardım* and 'I struck so-and-so with a sword' *te:wukni: kılı:ç bile*: *urđum*; 'I went with so-and-so' *te:wük: bile*: (*sic*) *bardım* *Mel. 13, 7*; *Rif. 94*: *Çağ. xv ff. birlen/birle* mean 'with' in conjunction with other words (*ma' dar rawābit*) *San. 145v. 29* (quotn. for each word); *bile* means (1) *hamcunin* 'likewise' at the beginning of a sentence, in *Ar. kadālika*; (2) when used after another word *ma'* (quotn.); (3) *bā yak-digar* 'with one another, together' (quotn.) *do. 149v. 25*; another (Postposn.) is *ile/ilen/bilen/birle/birlen* meaning *Ar. ma'* *do. 16r. 20*: *Xwar. xiii birle* Postposn. in both senses 'Ali 7: *xiii(?) ditto Og. common*: *xiv birle/bile ditto Qutb 32, 33*; *MN 6*, etc.; *birle Nahc. 2, 8*, etc.: *Kom. xiv birle CCI*; *bile CCI*; *CCG* common as Postposn. in both senses *Gr. 59* (quotns.): *Kip. xiii* 'the *Ar. word ma'* is bile: in Turkish' *Hou. 54, 3* (quotns.): *xiv bile/birle*: *ma' Id. 36*; *ma' bile*: *Bul. 14, 4* (quotns.): *xv ma' bile Tuh. 3b. 3*; 'they elide *-r-* and say *bile* for *birle*' *do. 83a. 6*; a.o.o.: *Osm. xiv ff.* the normal Postposn. in both senses was always *ile*, occasionally *ilen* *TTS I 371*; *II 523*; *III 361*; *IV 415*; *birle* was common *xiv* to *xvi* and sporadic later *I 107*; *II 152*; *III 101*; *IV 111*; also *bile I 97*; *II 139*; *III 91*; *IV 102*; *bile* by itself and even in *Hend.* with *ile* occurs as an Adv. meaning

'together', and less often as an Adv. meaning 'also' or 'even'.

D barlığ P.N./A. fr. *ba:r*; 'possessing (much) property, rich'. Syn. w. *ba:y* and almost completely displaced by it, but survives in some NE dialects as *parlığ/parlu*: *R IV 1156*. See *Doerfer II 687*. *Xak. xi ba:rlıg er al-racul'u'l-muñri* (MS. in error *muñri*) *dü'l-māl* 'a rich man owning property' *Kaş. III 438*: *xiv Muh. Mel. 55, 9* (*ba:y*): *Çağ. xv ff. barlığ varlu akçalı ma'nāsına* 'rich, moneyed' *Vel. 127* (quotn.); *barlığ maldār wa ğani* ditto *San. 121r. 23* (quotn.): *Kom. xiv* 'a rich man' *barlu kişl CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip. xiii al-muñri dü'l--cadda* 'rich, prosperous' (opposite to 'destitute' yoklu): *barlu*: *Hou. 26, 14*: *xiv barlu*: *ġani ay dū mawcūd Id. 29*: *Osm. xiv* and *xv varlı/varlu* 'rich' in three texts *TTS I 757*; *IV 817* (and see *Vel.*).

DF borluk A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *1 bo:r*; 'vineyard'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg. viii ff.* Bud. *borlukımnı közedzün* 'let him guard my vineyard' *PP 73, 3*; o.o. *do. 79, 1*; *TT IV 10, 6*: Civ. *borluk* 'vineyard' is common in *USp.*, e.g. 2, 4 (utru): *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'vineyard' *bağ borluk*, see 2 *bağ*.

Dis. V. BRL-

D barıl Pass. f. of *bar-*; used in *Kaş.* to illustrate the point that a Pass. f. of an Intrans. V. can only be used impersonally. Survives only(?) in *SW Osm. varıl-*; *Tkm. barıl*-. *Uyg. viii ff.* Bud. Sanskrit (*gap*) *yāto éyēn barıl-mış* *TT VIII A.16*: *Xak. xi evke*: *barıldı*: *duhiba ilāl-bayt* 'a move was made to the house' *Kaş. II 130, 28*; similar phr. 139, 3; n.m.e.

D béril Pass. f. of *bér-* 'to be given'. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Xak. xi apar: yarma:k bérildi* 'the *dirham* (etc.) was given (*duft'a*) to him' *Kaş. II 131* (*bérilür*, *bérilme:k*): *KB* (if a madman strikes a man and he dies) *ölüm yok apar ham bérilmez şeşl* 'there is no death (sentence) for him and no security is given for him' 295: *xiii(?) At.* (there is a saying that *bérilse aġar adamı* (*sic*) *iki kol dınār* 'if a man is given two handfuls of gold coins' (he asks for three) 311-12: *Tef. béril-* 'to be given' (in some cases the recipient is the Subject and the thing the Object) 99: *Çağ. xv ff. béril- dāda şudan* 'to be given' *San. 144v. 14* (quotn.): *Kom. xiv beril-* ditto *CCG*; *Gr. 56* (quotn.): *Kip. xv kulğa bir ötmek bérildi* ('a loaf was given to the slave') is quoted to illustrate the use of *Dat.* for the indirect Object after a Pass. V. *Tuh. 48b. 3*.

D bürül Pass. f. of *bür-*; 'to be twisted, folded', etc. S.i.s.m.l. with the same phonetic changes as *bür-*. Cf. *türül-*. *Xak. xi bitig bürüldi*: *inzawā'l-kitāb* 'the letter (etc.) was folded up' *Kaş. II 131* (*bürülür*, *bürülme:k*): *Çağ. xv ff. burul-* (*sic*) *pīçda şudan* 'to be twisted' *San. 141v. 14*: *Xwar. xiv* (VU) *bürül-* ditto *Qutb 38*: *Kom. xiv burul-* (*sic*) (of a snake) 'to curl up' *CCG*; *Gr. 69* (quotn.):

Osm. xv **burul-** (of a whirlpool) 'to twist' (Intrans.) *TTS IV 135*.

D **bürlen**- Refl. Den. V. fr. **bür**; 'to come into bud'. Survives as **pürlen-** in several NE dialects *R IV 1399* and Khak. **Xak. XI yığa:ç bürlendi**: 'the tree came into bud (*bar'amat*) that is when it puts out its young shoots' (*axracat 'asâlicahâ Kaş. II 237 (bür-lenü:r, bürlenme:k)*). Kom. xiv **bürlen-/börlen-** 'to sprout' *CCG; Gr. 71* (quotn.).

Tris. BRL

DF **borlukçı** N.Ag. fr. **borluk**; 'vine grower, vine cultivator'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. **Kadını xan borlukçısı** 'the king of Kadını's wine cultivator' *PP 72, 5; a.o. do. 79, 2*: Civ. **borlukçı** 'a vine cultivator' (not the owner of a vineyard) occurs 4 or 5 times in *USp*.

D **börileyü**: Hap. leg.; Ger. of a Den. V. fr. **börl**: (which is prob. used only in this form. **Xak. XI** (the men howled) **börileyü**: (*sic*) 'like wolves' *Kaş. I 189, 1*; n.m.e.

Dis. BRM

D **barım** Den. N. fr. **bar**; 'property, wealth'. N.o.a.b. SW Osm. **barım** 'at least, anyhow', etc. is unconnected with this word, but is a Sec. f. of Pe. **bārī**. Cf. **bark. Türkü VIII** (Kül Têgin's gold, silver) **ağrı:sın barım:n** 'treasure and property' *I SW*; (I captured their sons, wives) **yılıks:n barım:n** 'livestock and property' *II E 24; II S 3* (in *IN I* evl:n **barım:n** is a misreading of evl:n **bark:n**): viii ff. Man. **yılıkka barımka bulup** 'obtaining livestock and property' *Chuas. 200, 250*: Uyğ. viii (I carried off) **yılıks:n barım:n Şu. E 3; viii ff. Man.-A M. I 15, 4-5** etc. (**ağrı**): Bud. *U II 76, 2* etc. (**ağrı**): Civ. *TT VII 34, 3-4* (**ağrı**): O. Kir. ix ff. **tört adak-lığ** 'yilkim sekiz adaklıg barımın' 'my four-legged livestock, and my eight-legged property' *Mal. 10, 10* (obscure, perhaps wagons or tents?); similar phr. *do. 11, 3; 42, 6*.

D **bérım** N.S.A. fr. **bér-**; lit. 'a single act of giving', but normally in the early period 'a debt' (due to be paid) in antithesis to **alım** 'a debt' (due to be received). S.i.s.m.l. sometimes as 'a form of tax' (cf. **bért**), sometimes as 'bribe', in SW Osm. (**verim**) 'output, yield, profit', and sometimes in the phr. **alım bérım** 'commerce, exchange'. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *TT II 17, 85-7* (**ôte:-**): Bud. *TT VII 40, 72-3* (**ôtek**): Civ. **bérım** 'debt, obligation' occurs several times in *USp*; it is commonest in relation to leases of land, vineyards, etc. in the phr. **alım bérım** 'receipts and outgoing': **Xak. XI bérım al-dayn** 'debt' *Kaş. I 409*; o.o. *II 185, 2* etc. (**alım**): *KB 309* (**alım**): *xiii(?) At. 254* (**berklığ**).

D **bürme**: Pass. Conc. N. fr. **bür-**; lit. 'something twisted or wound round something'. S.i.s.m.l. with the same phonetic changes as **bür-**. See *Doerfer II 783*. **Xak. XI bürme**: *al-nayfaqa* 'waist-band' *Kaş. II 94* (**bürüş-**);

n.m.e.: **Çağ. xv ff. burma** (*sic*) 'a tie' (*band*) which they put round the top of a purse, and when they pull it the top of the purse comes together and is gathered tight; also 'a sheaf' (*dasta*) of forage which they twist up and dry and feed to livestock in winter; also 'a tap' (*şir*) which they fix in baths and places for storing water, and when they turn it water comes out *San. 132v. 29*: **Kip. xv mancaniq** 'balista, siege catapult' (*VU*) **burma Tuh. 34a. 1**.

Tris. BRM

D **bérımçı**: N.Ag. fr. **bérım**; 'debtor'. N.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII ff. Man. Chuas. 309** (**ôtekçı**): Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *USp. 57, 14* (**alımçı**): **Xak. XI Kaş. I 75, 18** etc. (**alımçı**): n.m.e.

D **barımlıq** P.N./A. fr. **barım**; 'owning property'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. **bay barımlıq tınıqlar az** 'rich men and men of property are scarce' *TT VI 024; a.o.o.* of this phr. in *TT VI*.

D **barımlık** Hap. leg.?; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **barım**; 'storehouse'. Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A (give alms to the poor Elect, hunger and suffer pain yourselves and) **tolturup ol meşülüg baramlık ağılıkızka** 'store up (these alms) in that storehouse and treasury of happiness' *M III 11, 3* (ii).

D **bérımlıq** P.N./A. fr. **bérım**. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **verimlil** 'productive, profitable'. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. **bérımlıq** 'indebted(?)' *TT III 160* (damaged): **Xak. XI Kaş. I 240, 4** (**üzlüş-**); n.m.e.

Tris. V. BRM-

D **barımsın**- Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. ***barım** N.S.A. fr. **bar-**. N.o.a.b. **Xak. XI ol evke: barımsındı** 'he pretended to go (*yadhab*) to (his) home but did not actually do so' *Kaş. II 258* (**barımsınur**, **barımsınma:k**); o.o. *II 260, 22; 261, 27*.

Dis. BRN

burun lit. 'the nose' (of a human being or animal), 'the beak' (of a bird) and the like; hence 'a protruding natural feature, headland, peak (of a mountain)'; hence metaph. 'in front, preceding', and by a further development 'preceding in times, previous'. S.i.a.m.l.g., but not everywhere in the full range of meanings. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. **burında boz bulıt ünür** 'a grey cloud rises from her nose' *M II 11, 19*: Bud. **körtle burunı** 'her beautiful nose' *U IV 30, 50*; (the elephant) **burun élıgın işletip** 'putting the hand of its trunk to work' *TT V 24, 51*: Civ. **bu kişi burunda etöz emgenmiş** 'this man at first had a painful body' *TT VII 28, 46*; **bıznlıq burun bérğüclü** (a servant) 'whom we gave previously' *USp. 14, 9*: **Xak. XI burun al-anf** 'the nose'; **burun ra'mıl-cabal** 'the peak of a mountain'; one says **tağ burunı**: and 'the first (*al-awwal*) of anything' is called **burun**; one says **ol mendin burun bardı** 'he went ahead of me' (*qudāmı*);

this word exactly corresponds to the Ar. (*al-anf*) in meaning but not in sound *Kaš. I* 398; about a dozen o.o.: *KB* (the sun has returned and will be again in his position) *balık kudruğının kozi burnıpa* 'from the tail of Pisces to the nose of Aries' 66; *tëve burnı teg* 'like a camel's nose' 206; *bu künde burun* 'before to-day' 220; o.o. 466, 1500 (*Arat* in error *bürnü*), 4077: XIII(?) *At.* 300 (*börk*); *Tef. burun* (1) 'nose'; (2) 'first, before (of time)' 111: XIV *Muh. al-anf burun Mel.* 46, 16; *Rif. 140: Çağ. xv ff. burun awwal Vel.* 148 (quotns. and other forms); *burn* (spelt) *bini* 'nose' (quotn.) also spelt *burun San.* 133r. 2; *burun* (1) *awwal wa ibtidâ wa muqaddim* 'first, beginning, preceding' (quotn.); also called *burna* (for which there is a separate entry); (2) *bini* (quotn.); they call the nose metaph. *burun* because it is the outstanding (*muqaddim*) feature of the face, but the metaph. meaning is commoner than the real one; also called *burn do.* 12: *Xwar. xiv burun* 'first' (*Adv.*) *Qutb* 38; *MN* 63; 'nose' *Nahe.* 25, 11; 50, 16: *Kom. xiv burun* 'nose'; formerly, first, before' *CCJ, CCG; Gr.* 60 (quotns.): *Kip. XIII al-anf burun Hou.* 20, 4; *qabl* 'before' (opposite to 'after' *soğra*); *burun do.* 26, 20: *xiv burun al-anf*, also *qabl* and *awwal* *Id.* 30: *xv qabl burun Kav.* 36, 17; *qabl wa awwal burun do.* 53, 5; *al-anf burun do.* 60, 13; *anf burn* (*sic*) *Tuh.* 4b. 1; *qabl burun* occurs in *do.* 73a. 12 and elsewhere; it should also have appeared in 29a. 11 where the text now reads *quşğa* 'nail-clippings' < . . ; *qabl* > *burun*.

VU?D *buruḡ* Hap. leg.; it is possible that this is merely another meaning of *bürüḡ* which follows it, though the semantic connection is not obvious, but the fact that the second is described specifically (and exceptionally) as 'with front vowels' suggests that they were pronounced differently. This word can hardly be derived fr. *bur-* *Xak. xi buruḡ al-ğalwa li'l-ramy* 'the distance of a bow-shot'; one says *buruḡ attı* 'he shot a (full) bow-shot' *Kaš. III* 370.

D *bürün* Hap. leg.; Intrans. Dev. N. fr. *bür-*. Survives in NE *Kumd. poroḡ*; Tel. *poroḡ* 'turbid water' *R IV* 1270. *Xak. xi bürüḡ* 'with front vowels' (*bi-ismâmi'l-râ*) *tayhürü'l-mâ* 'a wave in water' *Kaš. III* 370.

D *birinc* Ordinal f. of *bür-*; 'first'. As *Kaš.* points out, relatively rare, since at all times other words have tended to be used in this sense, e.g. in the earlier period *ilk/ilki*-, *baştinkı*-, etc. and in modern languages the Ar. l.-v. *awwal*. It is, however, the only word for 'first' after a ten, i.e. eleventh, twenty-first, etc. S.i.a.m.l.g., except NE, in the longer form *birinci* and the like, which displaced *birinc* before XIV. *Xak. xi birinc neḡ* 'first' of something; a regular form but rarely used (*luğa qıyâsiya qalilatul-isti'mâl*) *Kaš. III* 373: *xiv Muh. al-awwal birinci Mel.* 82, 7; *Rif. 187: Çağ. xv ff. birinci yakumün* 'first' *San.* 17r. 20: *Xwar. XIII(?)* (she gave birth to three

sons) *birincisike* 'to the first of them' (she gave the name *Kün*) *Oğ.* 66; a.o. *do.* 85: *Kıp. xv* (in the section concerning Ordinals) in the meaning of *hâdi* 'first' (only with tens in Ar.) you say *birinci*-, and you also say *birinci*! for *awwal* when it is followed by *ikinci*! 'second'; and one also says *burunḡ*! (misvocalized *biringi*!) and with a Poss. Suff. *burunḡısı*: (*biringısı*;) *Kav.* 67, 11 ff.; in a para. on the Ordinals in *Tuh.* 61b. 1 ff. it is said that neither *birinci* nor *onuncı* can be used by themselves because *-inci* means 'following' and neither 'one' nor 'ten' can follow a previous number, but *birinci* can be used with such expressions as on *birinci*! in 3b. 10; 62b. 1 *awwal* is translated *ilk*.

D *burna*:ç Den. N. fr. *burun*; 'a jug', with the connotation of one with a nose, i.e. spout. N.o.a.b. *Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit kalpi-kaghatakam* 'a jug for ritual (washing)' *yu:ngulu:k burna*:ç (spelt *p*-); *paribhogaghatam* 'a jug for drinking (water)' *içgüllük burna*:ç (*p*-) *TT VIII C.8*; Chinese *p'i ch'i* 'a crude earthenware vessel' (*Giles* 9,069 1,123) *yig burnaḡ Hüen-ts.* 2128 (mistranscribed and mistranslated).

Dis. V. BRN-

D *barın-* Refl. f. of *bar-*; survives only(?) in SW Osm. *barın-* 'to take shelter, to lodge'. *Xak. xi ura:ğuttın kan barındı*: (lit. 'blood went (of its own accord) out of the woman') translated '*al-âdil* gushed with blood; *al-âdil* is the vein from which menstruous blood emerges' (*barınur*-, *barınmak*); and one says *er evke: barındı*: 'the man pretended to go (*yadhab*) to the house (etc.)' *Kaš. II* 141 (*barınur*-, *barınmak*): Osm. *xiv* (there was plenty of food on the table) *anı yeyüpen barınır idi ol* 'he managed to get along by eating it' *TTS II* 104 (this seems to be the sense).

D *bürün-* Refl. f. of *bür-*; 'to wrap (something *Acc.*) round oneself'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *Xak. xi ura:ğut yoğurkañ büründi*: 'the woman wrapped herself (*iltahafat*) in the blanket and covered herself up' (*taqanna'at*); also used of other things *Kaš. II* 141 (*bürünür*-, *bürünme:k*): *KB* 236 should perhaps be read *kamuḡ edgüllük kil sen edgü bürün* 'do all kinds of good and wrap yourself in goodness' (*burun* gives less sense): *Çağ. xv ff. burun-* (*sic*) 'to wrap (*pîçidan*) oneself in something' *San.* 131 v. 15.

Tris. BRN

D *bürünçük* Conc. N. fr. *bürün-*; 'a woman's cloak, or veil'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *bürünçük. Xak. xi bürünçük ximârü'l-mar'a* 'a woman's cloak' *Kaš. I* 510; o.o. *I* 201 (*urun-*); *II* 151 (*sarin-*); *xiv Muh. al-miqna'a* 'a woman's cloak or veil' *bürünçük Mel.* 53, 6; *Rif. 149: Çağ. xv ff. bürüncek* (so spelt) (i) *mi'car wa miqna'a-i zanân* ditto (quotns.); (2) *zir-pîçak* 'a small turban'

(quotn.) *San.* 133r. 16: (Xwar. xiv **bürünçük-lüg** 'wearing a veil' *Qutb* 39): Kip. XIII *al-miqna'a bürünçük Hou.* 17, 20.

D **burunduk** Conc. N. fr. **burun**; lit. 'nose-piece' or the like, in practice 'leading-rein, nose-ring', and other similar devices for controlling animals, esp. camels. Survives in NE Tuv. **burunduk**; NC Kir. **murunduk**; Kzx. **murındık**; NW Nog. **burındık**; (in SW Osm. **burunduruk**; Tkm. **burunlık**). See *Doerfer* II 738. **Xak.** xi **burunduk al-zimām** 'leading rein' *Kaş.* I 501; a.o. II 16, 26 (tak-, described as *Oğuz*): *KB* ukuş ol **burunduk** 'understanding is the leading rein' (if a man leads with it he attains all his desires) 159; XIII(?) *Tef.* **burunduk** ditto 112: *Muh. al-zimām burunduk Mel.* 70, 9; *burunda:k (sic) Rif.* 172: (Çağ. xv ff. **burunduruk** same meaning *San.* 133r. 20): **Xwar.** xiv **burunduk** 'a camel's leading rein' *Nahc.* 162, 13: Kip. XIII *xiṭāmūl-camal* 'a camel's leading rein' **burunduk Hou.** 14, 16: xiv **burunduruk** (one MS., more correctly?, **burunduk**) *al-bura* 'a camel's nose ring'; and in the *Kitāb Baylık burunduk zimāmūl-camal Id.* 29; **burundak (sic?) al-zimām Bul.** 7, 7: xv *xiṭām* 'a camel's nose ring' **burunduk Tuh.** 14b. 4: **Osm.** xiv ff. **burunduruk** (twice in xv and xvi **burunduk**) 'camel's nose ring, leading rein', etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 127; II 182; III 119; IV 135.

Tris. V. BRN-

D **burunla-**: Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **burun**. **Xak.** xi ol anı: **burunla:** 'he hit him on the nose' *Kaş.* III 341 (**burunlar**, **burunla:ma:k**).

Dis. BRR

D **birer** Distributive f. of **bir**: 'one each'; also used in the phr. **birer birer** 'every single'. Common in SW Osm. but very rare elsewhere. *Üyg.* viii ff. **Bud. ol linxwa sayu birer ağıluğ yılan bar** 'there is a poisonous snake in each of those lotuses' *PP* 38, 3-4; a.o. *do.* 9, 8; 79, 4-6 (**as-**); *TT VIII C.16 (uğur)*—**altun öplüğ yinligzde birer birer tü sayu** 'every single hair on your golden skin' *Suv.* 348, 1-2: Civ. **birer** is common in *Usp.*, e.g. (I will faithfully repay the six *sttr*) **ay sayu birer yarım bakır kümüş asiğ birle** 'with interest at the rate of one and a half copper cash a month' (i.e. 30 per cent per annum) 18, 4-5; (**Xak.**) xiii(?) *Tef.* **birer birer** 'one by one' 103 (s.v. **bir**): *Çağ.* xv ff. **bir** and **birer** have the same meaning, that is 'one' *San.* 145v. 11: **Xwar.** xiv **birer** 'every single one' *MN* 142, etc.: *Kip.* xv (in a note on the Distributive) *a'ti ha'ulā dināra(n)* 'give them a *dinār* (each)' **bu:la:rga: birer altun bér Kav.** 68, 2; *firādi* 'by ones' (**teker** and) **birer Tuh.** 27b. 9; **birer** in the list of Distributives *do.* 61b. 13: **Kom.** xiv **birerde** 'sometimes' *CCI*; *Gr.*

Mon. BRS

F **bars** (p-) a very early Iranian l.-w., but from which Iranian language it was taken is

uncertain. Properly 'leopard' but in Turkish apparently also used for other large felines. One of the animals of the 12-year animal cycle and so, at any rate in this context, an early l.-w. in Mong. S.i.m.m.l.g., but when, as in SW Osm., the form is **pars** no doubt a recent borrowing fr. Pe. and not a survival. **Yolbars** 'tiger', which s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, SW, is a compound of **yo:l**, here metaph. 'streak, stripe', and **bars**. See *Doerfer* II 685. **Türkü** viii ff. **bars yıl** 'the Leopard Year' *Irkb, Postscript*; o.o. *do.* 10 (**esne:-**), 31 (3 **eg**), 49 (**egle:-**): *Üyg.* viii **bars yıka:** *Şu. E* 7: viii ff. **Man.** **Kutađmıs Bars P.N. TT IX** 114: **Bud. bir tişl bars** 'a tigress' *U III* 63, 4-5 etc.; *Suv.* 609, 17 (no doubt the only word available to translate Sanskrit 'tigress'); **Kutluğ Bars Tegin P.N. TT IV**, p. 20, note B69: Civ. in the calendar texts *TT VII* 4, etc.; *VIII P. bars* is used both for the third of the ten 'Stems' (*ping*, *Giles* 9,295) and for the third of the twelve 'Branches' (*yin*, *Giles* 13,246); in *Usp.* it occurs both in **bars yıl** and as an element in *P.N.s*: **O. Kir.** ix ff. (I killed seven wolves but did not kill) **barsığ Mal.** 11, 10; **Küç Bars P.N. do.** 14, 1; 17, 1: **Xak.** xi **bars al-fahd** 'hunting leopard, cheetah': **bars** 'one of the twelve years in Turkish'; a long account of the twelve-year cycle follows: **bars** 'any swelling (*tuaram*) on the body from the bite of a bug or flea or the appearance of an eruption'; one says **anıy etl: bars boldi: tawarrama cildulu** 'his skin was covered with swellings' *Kaş.* I 344-8 (the last meaning presumably metaph. fr. the leopard's spots): xiv *Muh. sanatūl-nimr* 'the leopard year' **bars yıl:li:** *Mel.* 80, 19; *Rif.* 186 (*al-nimr* also means 'tiger, panther'; *al-fahhād* 'a man who hunts with hunting leopards' **pa:rs:ci:** (*sic*) 58, 7; **esri:ci:** 157): *Çağ.* xv ff. **bars** 'an agile (*cahanda*) animal rather smaller than a leopard (*palang*) which they tame and use like hunting dogs for hunting wild animals', in Pe. *yūz* ('cheetah'), in Ar. *fahd San.* 121r. 18 (quotn.). **Kip.** xiii *al-fahd bars Hou.* 11, 6; **bars** is also an element in several names of *al-mamālīk* 'Mamluks' *do.* 29: xiv **bars al-fahd Id.** 30; *al-fahd bars Bul.* 10, 5; xv ditto *Kav.* 62, 6; *Tuh.* 27b. 13; **Ak Bars P.N. do.** 39b. 1.

Dis. BRS

S?F **borsuk** (?p-) See **borsmuk**.

VU **burslan**: Hap. leg.; the text of *Kaş.* is rather incoherent but it seems prob. that this is merely a jingle to **arslan** and not an independent word. **Xak.** xi **burslan al-bab fi haqīqati l-luğa** strictly speaking 'tiger', hence one says **arslan burslan** 'lion and tiger': **burslan** a masculine Proper Name; *wa yacüz an yakūn burslan taba'a(n) li-l-arslan li-annahumā yuđkarān ma'a(n) wa lā yuřrad burslan* 'burslan may be used following arslan because they are mentioned together, but may not be used by itself; and the best explanation (*al-ařahh*) is that it is "tiger", li-annahu law kāna taba'a(n) lamā cāza tasmiyatu l-racul bihi, because if it was (only)

a jingle then it could not be used as a Proper Name, because one does not say *hādā'l-şay' basan* as one can say *hasan basan* (i.e. *basan* is a mere jingle and cannot be used otherwise)' *Kaş. III* 418.

?F **borsmuk** (?p-) 'a badger'. In this form the word occurs only in *Kaş.*, where it appears in a chapter devoted to Dissyllables containing three consecutive consonants, but is misvocalized. Its form is quite un-Turkish and it is almost certainly a l.-w., perhaps fr. Tokharian where the initial would necessarily have been p-. S.i.a.m.l.g., see *Şcherbak*, p. 139. An unusually large number of modern forms start w. p- including NE Khak. **porsix**: NW Kk. **porsik**, Kumyk **porsuk**: SW Az. **porsuğ**; Osm. **porsuk**. The aberrant Tkm. form **torsik** also has an unvoiced initial. These are all consistent w. the theory that it is a l.-w. w. initial p-, and so suggest that the modern V. **borsi-/porsi-** 'to smell foul' is a back-formation fr. this word and not its origin. A l.-w. in Pe. and other languages, see *Doerfer II* 733. **Xak. XI borsmuk** (vocalized *borsu-majuk*) *duwaybba miḡlu'-wark* (sic), *wa bihi yudrabu'l-majal fi'l-sinan* 'a small animal like the ?, used as a metaphor for fitness' *Kaş. III* 417 (*al-wark* means 'hip-bone' and seems to be corrupt, perhaps read *al-wabr* 'marmot', *al-waral* 'large venomous lizard', or *al-wadad* which properly means 'fat' but may also have been used as the name of some fat animal): **Çağ. xv ff. porsuk** (so spelt) 'an animal called in Pe. *rūdak* ('an animal found in Tartary of whose skin fur garments are made' *Steingass*), in Isfahāni (VU) *xiixra* and in Ar. (VU) *waşaq* and *ibn 'irs* (normally 'weasel'); it is about the size of a small dog and has black and white stripes on its face and parts of its skin; they make fur garments of its skin; whenever they kill it, it is fat, and so long as it has not eaten carrion its flesh is wholesome food; two *mitḡal*'s of its flesh, salted, are a protection against unwholesome airs, and garments made of its fur beneficial in cases of gout, painful joints, and palsy' *San. 132v. 22* (clearly 'badger'; *xiixra* and *waşaq* are unidentified): **Oğuz XI** (after *Xak.*) the Oğuz omit the -m- and call it **borsuk**; but they insert -m- in **başmak** 'shoe' (*al-midās*), which the Turks call **başak Kaş. III** 417: **Kip. xiv borsuk** 'an animal like *al-dābu*' (the hyaena) with a foul smell' *Id. 29*; *al-nims* 'weasel, ferret, mongoose' (*kūzen*)/ **borsuk Bul. 10, 9**.

FC **bursaq** the Chinese phr. *fo sēng* (*Giles* 3,589 9,617) *Buddhasaṅgha* 'a Buddhist religious community'; generally used in Hend. w. **kuvraḡ**; q.v. Pec. to Uyğ. Bud. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. **bursaq** and **bursaq kuvraḡ** are common *TT IV* 6, 45, etc. (*erksin-*); *Surv. 134, 4 ff.*; *TT VIII H.2, 5, 9*; **bursaq dındarlar** 'the religious community and believers' *U II* 77, 15.

Dis. V. BRS-

D **barsa:-** Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of **bar-**. **Xak. XI** in a description of the Desid. f. it is said that

if one says **barsa:di** for 'he wished to go', is permissible (*ca'iz*) but that the normal form (for Verbs ending in -r-) is **bariḡsa:di**: *Kaş. I* 281, 11; n.m.e.

Dis. BRŞ

D **bariḡ** N.Ac. fr. **bar-**; lit. 'going', but in the early period noted only in the phr. **bariḡ keliḡ** 'going and coming, social intercourse', and the like. S.i.m.m.l.g., usually only in the phr. **bariḡ keliḡ**. In SW Osm. the usual Dev. N. fr. **var-** (**bar-**) is **variḡ** but **bariḡ** is used for 'mutual agreement, reconciliation'. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. in **keliḡ bariḡ sav Hien-ts. 293** (see note on p. 28) the first two words are an over-literal translation of a Chinese phr. *hui hsiang* (*Giles* 5,173 4,283) used to translate the Sanskrit word *pariṇāmanā* 'the concept of transference (of merit)', see Soothill and Hodous, *A Dictionary of Chinese Buddhist Terms*, p. 205a; **bariḡ keliḡ arasında** 'between going and coming' *do. 2089*: **Xak. XI al-dahāb wa'l-maci** 'going and coming' is called **keliḡ bariḡ Kaş. I** 370: **KB olarka katıḡıl keliḡ ham bariḡ** 'make contact with them (the merchants) as they come and go' 4421: **Çağ. xv ff. bariḡ gidis gitmek ma'nāsına** 'going' *Vel. 162*; **bariḡ xirām wa raftār** 'walking, going' (quoton.); also **bariḡ keliḡ raft u āmad** 'going and coming' (quoton.) *San. 121 v. 5*.

D **bəriḡ** N.Ac. fr. **bér:-**; lit. 'giving', but normally used in the phr. **alıḡ bəriḡ** 'buying and selling, commerce'. This phr. s.i.m.m.l.g. and **bəriḡ** by itself 'debt, payment of tax', etc. in SE Tar. *R IV* 1600; **Türki BŞ** 67. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *UŞp. 111, 3* (**alıḡ**): **Xak. XI Kaş. I** 62; **KB** 4421 (**alıḡ**).

D **büriḡ** Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. **bür-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI büriḡ** 'a wrinkle' (*al-inziwā*) in the skin or a garment *Kaş. I* 367.

Dis. V. BRŞ-

D **bariḡ-** Co-op. f. of **bar-**; 'to go together' and the like. S.i.s.m.l. in this meaning. In SW Osm. both **variḡ-** 'to visit one another' and **bariḡ-** 'to be reconciled, to make peace' survive, cf. **bariḡ. Xak. XI olar bir: birke: bariḡdi**: they went (*dahaba*) to (visit) one another'; also used for helping and competing *Kaş. II* 94 (**bariḡsur, bariḡma:k**); a.o. *II* 110 (**keliḡ-**): **KB bariḡḡu kerek kab kadaşlar bile** 'one must associate with one's family and kinsmen' 3209; a.o. 4569 (**keliḡ-**): *xiii(?) Tef. baruḡ-* (sic) 'to go together' 91: *xiv Muh. wāḡaqa* 'to agree' **bariḡ-** (v.l. in error *yariḡ-*) *Mel. 32, 1* (*wāḡaqa wa şaluha se:kles-* (Hap. leg.) *Rif. 116*): **Çağ. xv ff. bariḡ-** *Recip. f. bā yak diğar şulh kardan wa suluk nik kardan* 'to make peace and improve relations with one another' *San. 120v. 22* (quoton.); **Xwar. xiv bariḡ-** 'to come to an agreement, live in harmony' *Qutb* 27: **Kip. xiii iştalaha** 'to make peace' **bariḡ-** *Hou. 34, 11*: *xv* 'to reconcile' (two people) in the sense of removing the unfriendliness between them is **bariḡtur-**, and for *iştalaha ma' ġayrihi* you say **bariḡ-** without the Caus. Suf. *Kav. 76, 16*.

D **bérîş-** Recip. f. of **bér-**; 'to give to one another' and the like. S.i.m.l.g. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. TT VI 311 (içger-): **Xak.** XI ola:r bir birke: kız berîşdi: 'they gave (*dafa'a*) one another their daughters (in marriage)'; also used when they give one another (*ta'âni*) something **Kaş.** II 94 (**berîşür-**, **berîşmek**): **Kom.** XIV 'to help in giving' **berîş-** CCG; **Gr.** 65 (quotn.): **Kıp.** XIV **berîşmek** *al-mu'âta* 'to exchange gifts' **Id.** 29.

D **bürüş-** Co-op. f. of **bür-**; s.i.m.l.g. sometimes with front and sometimes with back vowels; the modern V.s are often Intrans. and mean 'to be wrinkled' and the like, with a Caus. f. giving the Trans. meaning. The vowel shift must go back some way, since in the MS. of **Kaş.** there are two separate paras., the first giving the Trans. meaning with Infin. in -mek and the second giving the Intrans. meaning with Infin. in -mak but the second must be a scribal error. **Xak.** XI ol mağa: bürme: bürüşdi: 'he helped me to wrap round the waist-band' (*fi kaffi'l-nayfağa*); also used of anything which has a round opening and something surrounding it (*lahu tadvir wa istidara*) like the top of a leather bag and the like (**bürüşür-**, **bürüşmek**); and one says **bürüşdi:** ne:ğ inqaba'da'l-şay' *wa huwa nahw kulûhi'l-wach* 'the thing was drawn together, wrinkled', as the face in frowning (**bürüşür-**, **bürüşmek**, MS. -ma:k) **Kaş.** II 94: Çag. XV ff. **buruş-** (sic) *piçida şudan* 'to be twisted, wound up'; also used in the sense of 'to be shrivelled' (*dar ham kaşıda şudan* of the skin or hair owing to the heat of a fire, or 'to be wrinkled' (*şıkanc yâftan*) of the face in old age **San.** 131 v. 15: **Kom.** XIV 'wrinkled' (VU) **buruşmış** CCG; **Gr.**: **Kıp.** XV *takarnaşa* (mis-spelt *takarnaşa*) 'to be wrinkled' (in margin 'and also inqaba'da') (VU) **buruş-** **Tuh.** 10a. 10: 'abasa 'to frown' (VU **burtur-**); **Tkm.** (**burtar-** and) (VU) **buruş-** do. 26a. 1.

Tris. BRŞ

D **barışlıg** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **barış**. **Xak.** XI **Kaş.** I 370 (kelişliğ).

Dis. BRY

VUD **bérye:** Den. Adv./Adj. in -ye: fr. *ber (2bér); this Suff., which occurs only in this word, **kuriya:** and (VU) **yırya:**, seems to be a Sec. f. of -ra/-re: attached to words ending in -r; lit. 'on this side', but in practice used only as a cardinal point 'in the south'. Pec. to Türkü. The first vowel is -é- once in I and three times in II and -e- twice in I, in T7, 14, and in *Ongin* 2. Türkü VIII **bérye:** ... **yırya:** I S 1, II N 1; I E 14, II E 12; *Ongin* 2; **bérye:** I S 6; II N 5; II E 36, 40; **bérye:** ... **ögre:** ... **yırya:** T 7; **ögre:** ... **bérye:** ... **kuriya:** ... **yırya:** T 14.

Tris. BRY

VUD **beryeki:** Hap. leg.; N./A.S. fr. **bérye:**; 'the difference in meaning fr. **berükki:**. rku VIII **beryeki:** **boğun kuriyaki:** (VU)

yıryaki: **ögreki:** **boğun** 'the people to the south, west, north, and east' T 17.

Mon. BS

bas (p-) 'rust'. This seems *prima facie* to be an Oğuz word which survives only in NW **Krum R IV** 1185; SW Az. Osm. **pas;** **Tkm.** **pos**, but it seems possible that the **Xak.** word entered below, which has a similar meaning, is an earlier occurrence although it is quite clearly vocalized with a *kasra*; there is no other trace of a word **bis** or **bis**. Cf. 2 tat, 6 kü:g. **Xak.** XI (VU) **bis** *tufala kull nahy aw ziqq wa huwa şay' miltu'l-qir* 'the sediment in any bag for making butter or wineskin'; it is a substance like pitch **Kaş.** I 328: XIV **Muh(?) xaba'tu'l-hadid** 'iron slag' **bas** (unvocalized) **Rif.** 160 (only): **Kıp.** XIV **pas** ('with p-') *al-şada* 'rust' **Id.** 32: XV *şada* (taş and) **bas** **Tuh.** 22a. 11: Osm. (XV *paslu* 'mouldy' **TTS III** 575): XVIII **pas** ('with p-') in **Rûmî**, *zang* 'rust', in **Ar. şada** **San.** 122v. 1.

bu:s (p-) 'mist, fog', and the like. Survives, usually meaning 'steam' in NE Şor **pus R IV** 1384; **Tuv. bu:s**; SE **Türki bu:s**; NW **Kumyk pus;** SW **Osm. pus**. Cf. 2 bu: (not connected etymologically), **tuma:n**. **Xak.** XI kö:k **bu:s** **boldi:** *dacanati'l-samâ minâ'l-dûbâb wa nah-wili* 'the sky became overcast with mist and the like'; and one says **er közi:** **bu:s** **boldi:** 'the man's sight became clouded (*azlama*) by wind in his stomach' **Kaş.** III 124: **Kıp.** XV *nafas* 'breath', etc. (tin and) **bus** **Tuh.** 36a. 8; *habâb* 'fine dust' **bus** do. 37b. 12: Osm. XIV **pus** 'mist, fog', etc. in several texts **TTS I** 581; **II** 773: XVIII **pus** ('with p-') in **Rûmî**, 'a mist (*buxârî*) which rises from the mountains'; also *havâ-i muhtabas* 'close weather', and metaph. 'a morose man' (*âdam-i munqabiğ*) **San.** 134v. 6.

Mon. V. BS-

bas- 'to press, crush, oppress, make a surprise attack (on someone *Acc.*)', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. in a wide range of basic and extended meanings, e.g. 'to print'. See **basa:**. Türkü VIII **kırkız boğunıg uda: basdıruz** 'we made a surprise attack on the Kırğız people while they were asleep' I E 35; about a dozen similar occurrences: Uyğ. VIII **yelmesin meniñ er anta: basmış** 'my men made a surprise attack on his reconnoitring patrol there' Şu. E 12: VIII ff. **Man.** (the pure blessed ones) [**ayığ**]ların **bastılar** 'have suppressed their evil (desires)' **TT III** 121; o.o. **II**, 11, 12, **TT II** 17, 72-5 (ıy-): Bud. (fold three fingers in the palm of the hand and) **uluğ ernek üze bas** 'press the thumb on them' **TT V** 12, 120; o.o. **TT VI** 254-5, etc. (ıy-): Civ. **tamğalarımızni basıp** 'impressing our seals' **USP.** 21, 10-11; a.o. **TT I** 97-8 (tıp): **Xak.** XI **anı: burt basdı: çağama** '*alayhi*'-*câtim* 'he had a nightmare'; and one says **beg é:l basdı:** 'the beg oppressed (*qahara*) the province and treated it as if he were crushing it' (*çağama* '*alayhi*'); and one says **begni: yağı: basdı:** 'the enemy (etc.) made a night

attack on the *beg* (*bayyata'l-amir*); and one says *er kızıg basdı*: 'the man copulated with (*tasamama*) the servant girl'; and one says it *keyikni: basdı*: 'the dog caught the wild animal and brought it down' (*axada* . . . *fa-şara'ahu*) *Kaş. II* 10 (*basar*; *basma:k*); five o.o.: *KB bođun basğuka* 'in order to keep the people in order' 217; (it takes a lion) *bu kulan basğuka* 'to bring down this wild ass' 284; *özln basğan er* 'a man who controls himself' 965; o.o. 1053, etc.: XIII(?) *Tef. wañ'a* 'to tread underfoot' *bas*- 91: XIV *Muh. gamaza wa dāsa* 'to press, trample on' *ba:ş-Mel.* 29, 9; *bas- Rif.* 113; *al-daws başmak* 34, 12; 119: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bas- baş- Vel.* 128; *bas*- is one of the words used in phr. (*alfāz-i muştaraka*) with a special meaning in each case; e.g. *köñül bas- dil-drām gırıstan* 'to take away (a man's) peace of mind'; *duşman bas-* 'to conquer (*gālib şudan*) an enemy'; *may bas- and uyku bas-* 'to be overcome (*mağlūb şudan*) by wine or sleep'; *ayağ bas-* 'to put (*gudāştan*) one's foot on something'; *muhr bas-* 'to impress a seal'; *toz bas-* 'to lay (*furū gırıstan*) the dust'; and *kayğu: bas-* 'to overcome grief' *San.* 121 v. 18 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIII(?) *Og.* 24-5 (1 emgek): *xiv bas-* 'to tread on' *MN* 226: *Kom.* xiv *bas-* 'to crush', etc. *CCG*; *Gr.* 51 (quotns.): *Kip.* XIII *kabasa* 'to make a surprise attack' *baş- Hou.* 30, 5; 23, 5; *dāsa minā'l-daws baş-* do. 40, 5; *xiv baş-sara'a*, and in the *Kitāb Beylik baş- dāsa İd.* 32: *xv baş- baṭaḥa* 'to flatten', *aw dāsa aw kabasa Kav.* 10, 9; o.o. do. 75, 4; 77, 16; *dāsa baş- Tuh.* 15b. 13; *darasa* 'to annihilate' (etc.) (*yanş-* and) *baş-* do. 16a. 9; *Osm.* xiv ff. *bas-* in a wide range of meanings, c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 75; *II* 107; *III* 67; *IV* 75.

bus- (p-) 'to hide, lie in wait, lay an ambush (for someone *Dat.*)'. Survives in NW *Kaz.* pos-; SW *Az.*, *Osm.* *pus-*; *Tkm.* *bus-*. See *busuğ* *Xak.* xi *beğ yağı:ka: busdı*: *daxala'l-amir fi kamini'l-aduwo* 'the *beğ* laid an ambush for the enemy' *Kaş. II* 10 (*basar*; *busma:k*); (we attacked by surprise at night and) *tegme: yapak busdımiriz* 'laid ambushes on every side' *I* 434, 7 (and see *bös-*): XIII(?) *At. amal asrasında busuğı acal* 'destiny lies in ambush beneath hope' 294: *xiv Muh.* (?) *axfā wa xaba'a* 'to lie hid, conceal oneself' *bus-* (mis-spelt *bu:c-*) *Rif.* 102 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *bus- kamin kardan wa dar gışa-i pinhān şudan* 'to lay an ambush, to be in a secret hiding place' *San.* 134r. 19 (quotns.): *Kip.* xiv *bus-kamana İd.* 31: *xv labida* 'to crouch' *buş-Tuh.* 32a. 12: *Osm.* xiv ff. *pus-* 'to lie in ambush' in several texts *TTS I* 582; *II* 773.

VU bös- perhaps survives in SE *Türki bös-* 'to drag (something) along the ground', *faring* 59, but the semantic connection is dubious. In the section quoted below, the translation of which is imperfect, there is a confusion between *bus-* and this word. *Xak.* xi *er kulin bösdı*: 'the man beat his slave severely' (*daraba* . . . *mubālīga(n)*) *Kaş. II* 10 (*böser*; *bösmek*); *ol kulin böşüğ bösdı*:

ittaxada'l-hamin wa kaḍālika idā ḍaraba ḍirāba(n) 'he laid an ambush, and also when he gave a beating' (actually 'he gave his slave a severe beating') *I* 385, 10.

Dis. BSA

D basa: Ger. in -a: fr. *bas-*. In addition to its use as an ordinary verbal form, this word began at a very early period to be used as an Adv. or Conjunction, see v. G., *ATG*, para. 410. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *basa* 'also, then, thereafter' (*Haenisch* 13). Survives only(?) in NE several dialects *RIV* 1193; *Khak. paza*; *Tuv. baza* used (1) as a Conjunction between two words 'and'; (2) as an Adv. at or near the beginning of a sentence 'also, in addition, once more' (perhaps a reborrowing fr. Mong.) and NW *Kaz. basa RIV* 1527 where it is used at the end of a sentence after the Suff. -la/-na, and means something like 'indeed, in fact, really'. *Türkü VIII üç Oğuz süsi: basa: kelti*: 'three Oğuz armies came to attack us' *II E* 32; *teğri: Umay iduk yér suv basa: bérti*: 'the goddess Umay and the sacred land and water crushed them for our benefit' *T* 38: *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. Sanskrit anantaram* 'immediately thereafter' *basa:(p-) TT VIII A* 46-7; (bend the two index fingers, press the two thumbs together and) *anda basa* 'after that' (meditate on this *dhāraṇi*) *U II* 47, 73; o.o. of *anda basa* do. 81, 69; *TT X* 217; *USP* 44, 1-2; 103, 13; *yana munda basa* 'and after this' links two quotns. fr. *Bud. scriptures TT V* 26, 85-6—*basa basa* 'more and more, increasingly', e.g. *basa basa sevigil közln* 'with increasingly loving eyes' *U IV* 46, 49; o.o. *TT V* 24, 70 (*odğur-*); *Suv.* 17, 23—*ıya basa* (see *ıy-*) has much the same meaning, e.g. *kamağ kutlar waxşegler turkaru ıya basa köyü közeğü tutarlar* 'all the benevolent spirits (Hend.) will always and more and more keep and protect them' *TT VI* 48-9—in the form *basasında* it has so far lost its original character as to be declined as a N., e.g. *éllig beğ basasında yoriyu* 'walking after (pursuing) the king' *U IV* 14, 141-2; (innumerable deities) *teğri burxan basasında bardılar* 'followed the Buddha' *TT X* 142-3; a.o. do. 562-3: *Civ. anda basa TT VIII L* 34: *Xak.* xi *basa*: a Particle (*harf*) meaning *ba'd* 'after'; hence one says *men anda: basa: keldim* 'I came after him' *Kaş. III* 224: *KB bu iki basa tutsa* 'if he keeps these two (the tongue and the throat) under control' 993—*basa* as a Conjunction 'then, next' is common, e.g. in the list of the Four Companions *basa Fārūq* 53; *basa 'Utmān* 55—*anıyda basa* 'after him' 132—in a list of four things) *basası bilig* 'the last of them is wisdom' 308—*basa* 'afterwards' 6140 (2 k:n): XIII(?) *Tef. anlarda basa* 92: *Kom.* xiv *basa* occurs several times as a Conjunction meaning 'but' or 'therefore, also' rather than 'and', which is *dağı CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* 52: *Kip.* xiv *başa*: is used in asking for more news (*ında'l-istizādati'l-hadi*) like *ih* in Ar.; and the (*Kitāb*) *Beylik* says 'and among their Conjunctions

(*kalāmihim fāsila*) is the word **basā**, which sometimes means "then" (*tumma*) and sometimes "if not" (*illā*) and sometimes "likewise" (*ayda(n)*) *Id.* 32.

D **basu**: Hap. leg.; as this is a dialect word, it is prob. a Sec. f. of some other Dev. N. fr. **bas-** (cf. **basıg**) rather than a Dev. N. with the unusual Suff. -u: **Xak. xı basu**: *al-mirzabba fi luğa* 'a sledge-hammer' in one dialect *Kağ. III* 224.

S **busu** (p-) See **busuğ**.

Dis. V. BSA-

?D ***busa**:- See **busan**- etc.

Dis. BSB

VU **basbal** Hap. leg.; an unusual form, possibly foreign. Cf. **bistek**. **Xak. xı basbal** *cağba minā'l-ğazl* 'a single-spun thread' *Kağ. I* 481.

Dis. BSD

D **basut** presumably Dev. N. fr. **bas-**, although the semantic connection is not close; 'support, help'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg. VIII ff. Man. yétılı iki yegirmili erkliğ küçlüğlerden küç basut kelzün** 'may strength and support come from the seven and the twelve independent mighty ones' *M III* 35, 20-1: Bud. **otlı suvlı bir ikintike küç basut bolup** 'when fire and water strengthen and support one another' *TT VI* 326; **art basut bol-** 'to back and support (someone *Dat.*)' *Suv.* 127, 21; 409, 11: **Xak. xı basut al-ğahir wa'l-mu'd-wini'l-musfiq** 'a backer and sympathetic helper'; **basut al-i'āna** 'help'; hence one says **ol mağa: basut bérđi: a'ānani** 'he helped me'; the two meanings are closely related (*qaribān*) *Kağ. I* 354; **xandın basut tilerler** 'they ask the *xan* for help' *I* 459, 7: **KB** (he sought for outstanding people) **öziğe basut kılśa** 'to give him support' 419; **bu işke basut barça andın kelir** 'all the support for this task came from him' 2502.

VU?F **bista**: Hap. leg.; neither the form nor meaning of the word suggest that this is a native Turkish word; the urban context indicates rather that it is a l.-w., prob. Iranian. NW Kaz. **biste** 'a small settlement, a quarter of a town' *R IV* 1784 can hardly be the same word. **Xak. xı** (in a note on a verse quoted under **yariş-** in which this word appears) **bista**: the word for 'a person whose business it is to accommodate merchants' (*muđif h'l-tācir*); the merchant puts up in his house, and he buys the merchant's wares, collects his sheep and takes care of his other needs. Then, when his sheep are ready for sale, he takes one in twenty of his sheep. **Custom** in **Tuxşı**; **Yağma**; and **basut** it myself *Kağ. III* 71;

syllable unvocalized) Hap.

Cf. **basbal** and **bilik**.

quantity (*qit'a*) of carded

cotton destined for spinning': **Arğu: xı bistek al-fatila** 'a wick' *Kağ. I* 476.

Dis. V. BSD-

D **basit-** the oldest Caus. f. of **bas-** with the less common quasi-Pass. meaning; 'to allow oneself to be attacked, etc.' N.o.a.b. Cf. **bas-tur-, bassık-, basur-, Türkü VIII** (stay where you are; organize reconnoitring patrols and lookout posts properly) **basıtma**: 'do not let yourself be taken by surprise' *T* 38: **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.** (innumerable human beings) **ig ağırğa basıtıp** 'letting themselves fall victim to disease (Hend.)' (lie without hope or confidence) *Suv.* 587, 1: **Civ. kışl küçl korasar yat kışke basıtur** 'if a man's strength diminishes, he lets himself be oppressed by strangers' *TT I* 56-7: **Xak. xı KB kışğ satğamasa küvezlik bile basıt-masa özde kiçikçe küle** 'he must not trample on people in his pride, or let himself be oppressed by unimportant people with a smile' 707; (attack the enemy, do not let him take your property) **uzatsa basıtıttı** 'if you procrastinate, you will have let yourself be beaten' 2369.

D **bastık-** Pass. f. of **bas-** with the rare Suff. -**tık-** (cf. **bulduk-**) which should perhaps be explained as the Emphatic f. in -**k-** of **basıt-**. N.o.a.b. **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.** (faith, because it has strength) **tört türlüğ şımurlarka çalsıkma bastıkma** 'is not struck down or overcome by the four kinds of evil spirits (Ahrimans)' *TT V* 22, 28-9; **ig ağırğa bastıkma** 'to fall victim to disease' *VII* 40, 134.

D **bastur-** the normal Caus. f. of **bas-**; with a similar wide range of meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Xak. xı beg oğrı:nı: basturđı**: 'the beg gave orders that the extremities of the thief should be seized and that he should be held down' (*bi-qabđ atrāfi'l-lişş wa hañhihi*); also used of pressing down (*taqula*) anything to prevent it from rising or turning over (*al-mihñd wa'l-inqilāb*) *Kağ. II* 171 (**basturur, basturma:k**); **Çağ. xv ff. bastur-** Caus. f.; **ärām dādan wa ğālib sāxtan wa mağlūb sāxtan wa pā gudaştan wa furū ğirāndan wa muhr zadan**; this incoherent list attempts (rather ineffectively) to turn the various meanings of **bas-** into Caus. f.s *San.* 122r. 23.

Tris. BSD

D **basutçı**: N.Ag. fr. **basut**; 'supporter, helper'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. basutçı** **kım erür** 'who is its supporter?' *U II* 8, 21; o.o. *do.* 9, 5 (**esin**); 9, 11; *U III* 14, 15 (ii) (**edğü:lük**); *TT V* 22, 20 (**artukrak**): **Xak. xı KB bu erđi basutçı köni dinka kök** 'he (Färūq) was the supporter and root of the true faith' 54; **basutçı kerek erke yarıçılar** 'a man needs supporters and helpers' 427; o.o. 428-31.

VU?F **bustultı**: entered twice in *Kağ.*, in the first case the only entry under the heading

fu'lul, in the second one of five words under a similar heading of which the second vowel is not marked but was perhaps *-a-* or *-i-*. N.o.a.b.; prob. a foreign word; there is no common word for this vegetable in the modern languages. **Xak. xi bustult:** *al-sarmaqu'lladi yu'kal* 'edible orach or mountain spinach (*Atriplex hortensis*)' *Kaš. I* 451; 493.

Dis. BSĖ

D **başıġ** Dev. N. fr. **bas-**; the Uyġ. word is transcribed *basik* in *UŠp.*, but *-ik* is not an Uyġ. Suff. Prob. n.o.a.b. SW Osm. **basık** 'compressed, low' is a survival of the cognate form ***basuk**, Pass. Dev. N./A.; NE Kumd., Tel. **pazık** 'gait', *R IV* 1194. might come fr. either. Uyġ. viii ff. Civ. **başıġ** some kind of tax, the exact nature of which is uncertain (see Caferoğlu in *T M IV*, p. 36); it occurs in association w. **saġıġ** in *UŠp.* 14, 14, w. various taxes in *do.* 88, 44 (*tütün*), and by itself in *do.* 112, 5: **Xak. xi başıġ mahallu'l-tabyit** [*yuaġal* inserted in error] *wa'l-axġ 'alā ġirra* 'the place of a night attack and taking by surprise'; one says of anı: **başıġ:nda:** (*sic*) **tutti:** 'he caught him at an opportune moment by a night attack' (*fi awānihi bayāta(n)*) *Kaš. I* 372.

D **busuġ** (p-) Dev. N. fr. **bus-**; 'ambush'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **pusu**; cognate f.s.w. the same meaning are NW Kumyk **puşun**; SW Az. **puşuġ**. A l.-w. in Pe. and other languages, see *Doerfer II* 742. **Xak. xi busuġ al-kamin** 'ambush' *Kaš. I* 372; a.o. *I* 407, 27: *KB* (the age of sixty now calls me saying 'come here') **busuġ bolmasa bardım emdi naru** 'if it does not turn out to be an ambush, I am going there' 366; o.o. 1381, 2370; 4826 (*ödsüz*): xiv *Muh. al-kamin busuġ* (MSS. in error *yasuġ*) *Mel.* 47, 10; *Rif.* 145: *Çağ.* xv ff. **busu kamin San.** 134v. 10 (quottn.): *Kip. xiii al-kamin busu: Hou.* 14, 9: xiv **busu:** ditto *Id.* 31; **busu:** *do.* 33; Osm. xvi **pusı koy-** 'to lay an ambush' *TTS IV* 643.

D **başġuk** Conc. N. fr. **bas-** connoting something massive and oppressive. N.o.a.b. Uyġ. viii ff. Bud. (the four quarters of the world burst into flames) **uluġ beġük taġlarını başġukları yémirildi** 'the massive crests(?) of the great (Hend.) mountains were smashed' *U IV* 40, 164-8; in *TT X* 366 (damaged) **başġuk** seems to mean 'the club, or mace' (of a demon).

D **başġan** See **bazġan**.

Dis. V. BSĖ

D **basık-/bassık-** *Kaš.* is no doubt right in saying that the longer form is the original; Emphatic Pass. f. of **bas-**; 'to be attacked by night, crushed, etc.'. N.o.a.b.; cf. **basit-**. **Xak. xi kişi: yaġı:ka: basıktı:** translated *bayyata'l-'aduwu 'alā:ā'l-qawm* 'the enemy attacked the people by night' (properly 'the people were attacked by the enemy by night'); originally **bassıktı:** with a *taşāid* on

the *sin Kaš. II* 116 (**basıka:r, basıkma:k**); **er yaġı:ka: bassıktı:** (written with two *sini*) *bayyata'l-'aduwu 'alā:l-racul wa axaġa 'alayhi II* 228 (**bassıka:r, bassıkma:k** ditto); a.o. *II* 165, 7: *KB* (oh slave of passion) **ölümke basıkma kelir alġalı** 'do not be caught by surprise by death; it is coming to take you' 5145; o.o. 679, 5196.

D **busuk-** (**bussuk-**; p-) Hap. leg.; Emphatic Pass. f. of **bus-**. **Xak. xi er busuktı: uxıda'l-racul fi'l-kamin** 'the man was caught in an ambush' *Kaš. II* 116 (**busuka:r, busukma:k**).

Tris. BSĖ

D **bası:kı:** N./A.S. fr. **bası:**; 'next, following'. N.o.a.b. **Xak. xi KB 'Alı erdi munda bası:kı** 'Ali was the next after him' 57: *Kip. xiv başaġı: kün ba'd ġad* 'the day after tomorrow' *Id.* 33; ditto *Bul.* 13, 6 (vocalized *başı:*).

D **busuġçı:** (p-) N.Ag. fr. **busuġ**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. xi KB** (when your black hair and beard have turned white) **anunġu busuġçı ölümke tükel** 'you must prepare yourself completely for death the ambusher' 1103.

Dis. BSG

VUD **bösüġ** Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. **bös-**; 'a severe beating'. **Xak. xi Kaš. I** 385 (**bös-**).

VUD **bösge:ç** Hap. leg.; Conc. N. fr. **bös-**, presumably with the connotation of something beaten flat. Cf. **bösge:l**. **Xak. xi bösge:ç al-raġif** 'a flat loaf' *Kaš. I* 452.

Tris. BSM

D **basımçı:** Hap. leg.; N.Ag. fr. **basım**, N.S.A. fr. **bas-**, which has not yet been noted in the early period but s.i.s.m.l. *R IV* 1531; presumably 'oppressor' or the like. **Xak. xi KB** (some are thieves, cheats, cut-purses, and swindlers) **kayısı basımçı ölüti kırık** 'some are oppressors, murderers, and cripples (?)' 1737.

Dis. BSN

VU **basan** Hap. leg.; this word must be a basic one, if vocalized correctly, and is not connected with the later forms of **başġan** collected under **bazġan**. The difference between **basan** and **yo:ġ** is that the first means 'food prepared for the deceased' and prob. buried with him, while the second means a funeral meal or wake provided for the mourners. **Xak. xi basan ja'am yuttaxad li'l-mayyit ba'd mā dafanıhu** 'food prepared for the deceased after they have buried him'; and one says **yo:ġ basan Kaš. I** 398.

D **basınç** N.Ac. fr. **basın-**; 'oppression' and the like. N.o.a.b. *Türkü vii ff. Man. TT II* 6, 6 and 15 (*ıyınç*): Uyġ. viii ff. *Man. M III* 37, 14 (ii) (*ıyınç*): **Xak. xi KB** (he lifted from people) **kamuġ küç basınç** 'all high-handedness and oppression' 1771.

D **busanç** N./A.S. fr. **busan-**; 'grief'. N.o.a.b. **Türkü** VIII ff. (a man was sorrowful and the sky cloudy; the sun rose among the clouds and) **busa:nc ara: meñi: kelmi:ş** 'in the midst of grief joy came' *Irkb* 52.

Dis. V. BSN-

D **basin-** Refl. f. of **bas-**; with a wide range of meanings comparable to those of **bas-**, some unusual for a Refl. f. S.i.s.m.l.g., but ? not in SE, SC, SW. **Türkü** VIII (why should we be afraid because (the enemy) are many?) **az teyin ne basinalım** 'why should we be downcast because (we) are few?' *T* 39: VIII ff. (a camel fell into a bog) **basinu: yemi:ş özi:n tllkü: yemi:ş** 'while he was sinking he eat, but a fox eat him' *Irkb* 46: Man. (all the Türk people will sin against God) **kanyuda dındarlarığ [gap] basingay ölürgeyler** 'and wherever [they find?] Elect they will oppress and kill them': **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. *TT* VI 10 (tyin-): **Xak.** XI ol erig basınıd: **istađ'afa'l-racul wa qaharahu** 'he despised the man and oppressed him' *Kaş.* II 142 (**basinur, basinma:k**: *KB* (if the king calls for you, mend your ways, do him service and) **basinma anı** 'do not treat him with disrespect' 1504; (the fame of an enemy whom you have not met face to face spreads far and wide) **körüşe basinur körügli karak** 'when you see one another, the seeing eye despises him' 2368; o.o. 646, 4085: **Xwar.** XIV **basin-** 'to treat with disrespect' *Quth* 28.

D **busan-** Refl. of ***busa:-**; 'to grieve, be sorrowful', and the like. Morphologically ***busa:-** might be a Den. V. fr. **buz-**, but the semantic connection is not close. This word and the other Der. f.'s of ***busa:-** are pec. to **Türkü** and **Uyg.** but the first vowel is fixed by *TT* VIII. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *na śocate* 'does not grieve, is not distressed' **bu:sa:nma:sa:r (-p-)** *TT* VIII A.36; **uluş barça tegin üçün busanur** 'the whole country grieves because of the prince' *PP* 27, 1-2; o.o. 40, 4; 54, 3-4; *TT* X 524; *Usp.* 97, 25 (**amru:**); 102b, 1-5; *Hien-tz.* 63, etc.; *Sinc.* 624, 16 (**buşrul-**).

Tris. BSN

D **basınçak** N./A.S. fr. **basin-**; survives only (?) in NV Kaz. **basınçak (sic)** 'importunate, troublesome'. **Xak.** XI **basınçak er al-racul'i-mustad'af** 'a man who is despised' *Kaş.* I 501: *KB* 911-12 (**satğa:ğ**): XIV *Muh.* (?) **mustad'af basınçak (-c-)** *Ref.* 149 (only).

Tris. V. BSN.

D **basındur-** Caus. f. of **basin-**; syn. w. **basıt-**, 'to let oneself be oppressed'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Man.-A *M* III 30, 3-5 (ii) (**ëndür-**): Bud. (if a son or daughter of good people) **yekke içgekke basındurmuş bolsar** 'lets himself be oppressed by demons (Hend.)' *TT* VII 40, 36-7.

D **busandur-** Caus. f. of **busan-**; 'to make (someone) grieve, be sorrowful'. N.o.a.b.

Uyg. VIII ff. Man. *TT* II 16, 42-4 (**emğet-**): Bud. *Suv.* 136, 11 (**E burçındur-**).

Dis. BSR

basar Hap. leg. and so perhaps a l.-w.; 'garlic' is normally **sarmusak**. Cf. **basarlıg**. **Xak.** XI **basar tümül-cabal** 'mountain garlic' *Kaş.* I 360.

D **basruk** Pass. N./A.S. fr. **basur-**; lit. 'pressed down', but more commonly 'something put over (something else)'. Survives only(?) in SW Tkm. **basruk** 'a horse cloth' *R IV* 1535: **Xak.** XI **basruk tağâl kull çay** 'a burden on anything' (with a prov. saying that the earth's burden is the mountains and the people's burden the begs) *Kaş.* I 466: **Çağ.** XV ff. **basruğ xargah esbahi** 'tent gear' *Vel.* 128; **basruk** (spelt) 'a cover (püşşi) which they put over a tent, hut, or horse to protect it against the wind and rain' *San.* 122v. 4.

Dis. V. BSR-

D **basur-** morphologically a Caus. f. of **bas-**, but semantically syn. w. it; 'to press down, weigh down (physically)'. Survives in NE **pazır-**, same meaning Alt., Sor, Tel. *R IV* 1196 and Khak.; SW Tkm. **basır-** 'to cover' (etc). **Uyg.** VIII ff. Man.-A **basurup M III** 8, 17 (damaged): Civ. **karika basurğu** ol 'one must press (a substance just described) on the ulcer' *H I* 180: **Xak.** XI **teprî: tağ birle: yérig basurdı** 'God pressed down (*waftada*) the earth with the mountains'; also used of anything which is put under something heavy (**tağıl**) *Kaş.* II 77 (**basurur, basurmak**): Kip. XIV **başur-** 'to heap coverings (*kaftara*l'-*tağıt*ıva) on something, that is to cover it, to fasten the covering and press it down' (*balağa fihā*) *İd.* 32.

D **basar-** Intrans. Den. V. fr. **buz-**; Hap. leg. but *İd.* 32 records a Kip. XIV Dev. N. **basarık** translated 'dust which comes from a long way off'. **Xak.** XI **kök busardı: gāmati'l-samā wa gāma'l-dabāh** 'the sky became cloudy and the mist rose' *Kaş.* II 78 (**busa:rur (sic), busarmak**).

Tris. BSR

D **basarlıg** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **basar**. **Xak.** XI **basarlıg tağ cabal dū tım** 'a mountain with garlic on it' *Kaş.* I 494.

Dis. BŞŞ

D **busuş** Dev. N. fr. ***busa:-**; 'grief, sorrow', and the like. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Man. **kop busuşı sakınçı** 'all their grief and anxiety' *M III* 26, 9 (i): Bud. **busuş kadğu emgek** 'grief, distress, and pain' (representing Sanskrit *śoka parideva duḥkha*) *U II* 11, 6; **busuş sakınç** *TT X* 107; o.o. *Usp.* 97, 22; *Suv.* 545, 14-15: Civ. **eldin xandın busuş bar** 'there is grief from' (?concerning) the realm and *xan* *TT I* 60; o.o. 79 (**belğü:**), etc.

Dis. V. BŞŞ-

D **başış-** Co-op. f. of **bas-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** XI ol **maga: uyma: başışdı:** 'he helped me to compress (*fi talbid*) the Türkmén felt out of which boots are made'; also used of anything that has to be squeezed (*yucılam*) to reduce its swollenness or hardness **Kaş.** II 100 (**başışur:**, **başışma:k**).

D **busuş-** (p-) Hap. leg. ?; Recip. f. of **bus-**. **Xak.** XI **begle:r busuşdı:** 'the *begs* laid ambushes for each other' **Kaş.** II 101 (**busuşur:**, **busuşma:k**).

Tris. BŞŞ

D **busuşluğ** P.N/A. fr. **busuş;** 'grieved, sorrowful, unhappy'. N.o.a.b. **Türkü** VIII ff. **Irkb** 52 (**bulıtlıg**): **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud. busuşluğ** is common in **PP**, both by itself and in the phr. **busuşluğ kađğıluğ** 'sorrowful and distressed'; **busuşluğ sakıncılığ** 'sorrowful and anxious' **U II** 21, 4 (**ata**); **TT X** 62-3; **korkıncılığ busuşluğ** 'frightened and unhappy' **Kuan.** 43-4; Civ. **busuşluğ kađğıluğ** **TT I** 217.

D **busuşsuz** Priv. N./A. fr. **busuş;** 'free from grief and sorrow'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.-A** (may our minds remain) **turkaru busuşsuzun kađğısuzun** 'completely free from sorrow and distress' **M I** 29, 29; **Man.** ditto **M III** 36, 2 (ii); **Bud. busuşsuz sakıncısız bolğıl** 'become free from sorrow and anxiety' **TT X** 324-5; Civ. **busuşsuz** (mis-spelt **bususuz**) **bolur** **TT VII** 34, 12.

Mon. BŞ

baş/ba:ş Preliminary Note. *Although Kaş. spells both 'head' and 'wound' ba:ş this is certainly an error. 'Head' is bas in Yakut, Pek. 388 and baş in SIV Tkm. and 'wound' is bas in Yakut, Pek. 390, and baş in Tkm.*

1 **baş** properly 'head' in an anatomical sense, but also fr. the earliest period used metaph. in the sense of the 'head' (of an army), the 'beginning' (of something) and for geographical features. C.i.a.p.a.l. See **Doerfer** II 697-8, 704. **Türkü** VIII (more than a hundred arrows hit his armour and quilted coat) **yüzle:** (?so read) **başına: bir t[eg]medi:?** 'but not one reached his face or head' **I E** 33—geographical; **ıdu:k baş** 'the holy summit' (?) **II E** 25; (PU) **tamağ baş ıdu:k baş I N** 1; **II E** 29; (PU) **çuş başı: I N** 6; **II E** 30: VIII ff. **kamı:suş ara: başım** 'my head is among the reeds' **Irkb** 10; **bu ırk başı:nta:** 'at the beginning of this omen' *do.* 57; **Man. ekl ağıluğ yol başına** 'to the beginning of the two poisonous roads' **Chuas.** 125-6; **bastan** (sic) **adak(k)a tegi** 'from head to foot' **M I** 5, 13; o.o. **do.** 6, 1; **TT II** 8, 67; **Uyg.** VIII geographical; **ıdu:k baş Şu. E** 9; **ötküen yış başı:nta** 'at the summit(?) of the Ötüken mountain forest' *do.* **E** 9; **arkar başı:** 'the mountain sheep's head' *do.* **S** 1; **keyre: başı:** *do.* **E** 6; **N** 6; **sıp başı:** 'the colt's head' *do.*

E 3, 4: VIII ff. **Man.-A** (the poison which he emitted) **öz başına tegdi** 'fell on his own head' **M I** 20, 2-3; (he cut off) **şimnu başın** 'the demon's (Ahriman's) head' *do.* 20, 14; a.o. *do.* 20, 17; **Bud. baş** is very common both in an anatomical sense, e.g. **başın töğitip** 'lying face downwards' **PP** 19, 4; and in a metaph. sense, 'the top (of a pole)' **USp.** 104, 12-13 (**ığaç**); **A:cna:ta Kaudinye arhant başın yüz arhantla:riğ** 'a hundred *arhats* with *Ajñāta* Kaundinya at their head' **TT VIII** II.7; **ağır iş küdüğlerde an başı** 'the very first of (these) important acts' **TT V** 20, 10; Civ. **baş** is common (1) anatomically e.g. **kayu kışl bas ağıriğ bolsa** 'whoever gets a headache' **TT VII** 27, 12 and (2) metaph. e.g. **ağıriğdın başı yötül** 'the beginning of the illness is a cough' **TT VIII** M.26; and in a curious phr. (I have hired a plot of land for 10 *taqs* of cotton-seed) **bu on taq kebezni küz yağıda başı taşı birle bérürmen** 'I will deliver these 10 *taqs* of cotton-seed in full on the first day of autumn' **USp.** 2, 7; **O. Kir.** the theory that there is a special letter representing **baş** in P.N.s in **Mal.** 2, 5 and 49, 2 is an error; the 'letter' is **p ik** or **p ki**, but the inscriptions in question are very corrupt: **Xak.** XI **baş** (sic, see Preliminary Note) **al-ra's** 'a head' **Kaş.** III 151; the word, often spelt **baş** with **Suffs.** occurs over 50 times, usually in an anatomical sense, but also metaph. in such phr. as **ıvırık başı:** 'the neck of a jug' **I** 100, 6; **erdem başı:** **tıl: ra'su'l-manqibatı'l-lisân** 'the beginning of virtue is the tongue' **I** 107, 9; **KB baş** is common (1) anatomically e.g. **başım kesmesünl keseyin tıllm** 'I will cut off my tongue so that they may not cut off my head' 166; (2) metaph. for 'leader' e.g. **başı erdi öndün kamuğ başçıka** (**Muhammad**) 'was the leader in front of all (other) leaders' 45; (3) metaph. for 'beginning', etc. (I cannot conduct all the business of the state myself) **mağa er kerek tir** (?read **bir**) **biñir iş başın** 'I need a man who knows how to start work (properly)' 422: XIII(?) **At. baş** is common, e.g. 'head' 300 (**börk**)—**köpül bamakıñ bil xatâ'lar başı** 'know that fixing your mind (on something) is the prime mistake' 220; **başı bardı xayrını soñı bargusı** 'the beginning of good fortune has (already) gone away, and the end of it will (soon) go' 391: **Tef. baş** (1) 'head' (anatomical); (2) 'leader'; (3) 'summit' (of a mountain); (4) numerative **altı baş kışl** 'six (head of) men'; (5) in a phr. (let us see his army) **başımız közimiz birle** 'with our own eyes' 93: XIV **Muh. al-ra's başı Mel.** 14, 18; 46, 2; **Rif.** 91, 139; o.o. (anatomical) 46, 2; 47, 12; 53, 6; 64, 12; 75, 3; 139, 141, 150, 163, 178; **qullatu'l-cabal** 'the summit of a mountain' **dağ başı:** 74, 13; **tağ başı:** 178; **al-ravwās** 'cattle dealer' **baş satıcı:** 57, 9 (only); **Çağ.** xv ff. **baş töben sar-ā-zir wa sar nigün** 'head downwards' **San.** 124r. 8; **Xwar.** XIII **baş** 'head' **'Ali** 18: XIII(?) **baş** is common in **Oğ.** **baş kesdi** 39; **tağ başıda** 174; **kañğa başıda** 'in front of the wagon' 278: XIV ditto **Qutb** 28; **MN** 49, etc.; **Nahc.** 98, 5 etc.; **Kom.** XIV 'head' (lit. and metaph.) **baş CCI, CCG;**

Gr. 52 (quotns.): Kip. XIII *al-ra's* baş; *Hou.* 19, 18; XIV ditto *Id.* 31; *basbarmak* (sic under -s) *al-ibhām* 'the thumb' *do.* 31; *ra'si* başum *Bul.* 16, 10; XV *al-ra's* baş; *Kav.* 43, 11; 60, 10; *Tuh.* 16b. 7 (and o.o.); *al-ibhām* baş; *barmak* *Kav.* 61, 3.

D) 2 baş presumably Den. N. fr. *ba:, see *ba:liḡ*; 'a wound' and the like. Survives only (?) in Yakut and SW Tkml., see above; elsewhere displaced by l.-w.s like Mong. *yara* and Ar. *carāhat*, etc. *Türkü* VIII ff. Man. *tört yegirmi törlüḡ baş kiltımız erser* 'if we have inflicted the fourteen kinds of wounds' *Chuas.* 52-3; *Uyḡ.* VIII ff. Civ. *baş kılzar* 'if one makes a (surgical) incision' *TT VII* 21, 2 (see *kanar*:-); *Xak.* XI *baş al-cirāha* 'a wound' *Kaṣ.* III 151 (prov.); III 301 (*tügne*:-) and nearly 20 o.o. translated *al-cirāha, al-curh* 'wound', *al-qarha* 'ulcer'; *KB berḡe başı* 'the wounds inflicted by a whip' 2580; (do not be angry with me) *köḡül kılma baş* 'do not wound my mind' 3965; a.o. 6287; XIII(?) *At.* 140 (I ok): *Xwar.* XIV *baş* 'wound, wounded' *Qutb* 28; (he spoke with lamentations and tears and) *baḡrı başı birle* 'with an ulcerated liver' *Nahc.* 182, 16; Kip. XIII ('head') *baş wa huca'l-curh wa huca'l-dummal* also 'wound' and 'boil' *Hou.* 19, 18; a.o. *do.* 33, 5; XIV *baş al-curh wa baş al-xurāc* 'abscess' *Id.* 31; *al-curh baş* *Bul.* 10, 2; *Osm.* XIV ff. *baş* 'wound, ulcer'; common until XVI, occurs rarely in XVII *TTS I* 76; *II* 108, *III* 68; *IV* 76.

bēš 'five'; c.i.a.p.a.l. *Türkü* VIII *bēš* is common (spelt *beš* in *T* 49; *Ix.* 17 and once in *II*); VIII ff. Man. *bēš* *teḡri* 'the five gods' *Chuas.* I 1, 8; *Uyḡ.* VIII ff. Man.-A, Man., Bud., Civ. *bēš*, consistently so spelt, is common: *O. Kir.* IX ff. *bēš*, with the special letter for -ē- occurs in *Mal.* 25, 4 *bēš kırk* 'thirty-five' (years of age) and *do.* 45, 2 *bēš yaşımda* 'in my fifth year'; in *do.* 11, 9 the photograph shows that the line begins *yegirmi: yaşımda* 'in my twentieth year'; the supposed preceding word *beš* (so spelt) is wrongly deduced from a flaw in the stone: *Xak.* XI *bēš al-xamsa fi'l-adad* 'five' *Kaṣ.* III 125; a.o.o.: *KB* *bēš* 1432; XIV *Muh. xamsa bēš* *Mel.* 81, 6; *Rif.* 186; *Çaḡ.* XV ff. *bēš* *beš* *adad Vel.* 139; *bēš/bēser* 'adad-i panc 'five' *San.* 147r. 14: *Xwar.* XIV *bēš* (*bā*) *maṭūla, yā, ṣin* *namāz* 'the five (daily) prayers' *Nahc.* 240, 6; *Kom.* XIV *bēš* *CCG; Gr.* Kip. XIII *xamsa bēš* *Hou.* 22, 5; XIV *bēš xamsa Id.* 31; *Bul.* 12, 11; XV *xamsa bēš* (*fatha yā*) *Kav.* 39, 4; 65, 6; *beš Tuh.* 60b. 7 a.o.o.: *Osm.* XIV ff. the spelling *bēš* seems to be standard in XIV, and XV and occurs sporadically down to XVII *TTS II* 154; *III* 104; *IV* 113.

boš/*bo:š* basically 'not subject to external control, free' (not very different fr. *erklīḡ*), with extended meanings like 'empty' as opposed to 'full', and 'soft' as opposed to 'hard'. The original length of the vowel is uncertain; *Kaṣ.* lists both forms, but it is short in SW Tkml.; it does not seem to exist in Yakut. S.i.a.m.l.g. with minor phonetic

changes. *Türkü* VII ff. *Irkb* 29 (ut-): *Uyḡ.* VIII ff. Man. *M I* 17, 2 ff. (15512): Bud. (then you must imagine that various *calras*) *bu burxan etōzin boš kılmišin* 'have set free this Buddha-body' *TT V* 6, 46; o.o. *TT IV* 6, 33 etc. (*irincü*): Civ. (if a man's voice failor) *edḡüti boš ünmeser* 'will not come out well and freely' *H I* 146; *Xak.* XI *boš yılık: al-dābbatu'l-musayyaba* 'an animal that is allowed to go free' (cf. *iḡuk*); hence one says of *iṣler: boš* (kıldı: omitted) *ṭallaḡa'l-mar'a ka-annahu aḡmalahā* 'he divorced the woman, as if he let her go free'; and one says of *kul boš kıldı*: 'he emancipated (a *taḡa*) the slave'; and *al-hurr* 'free' is called *boš*, as in the prov. *boš neḡke: iḡi: bolmas:* 'a thing which is allowed to go free (*al-muḡmal*) has no owner' *Kaṣ.* I 330; *bo:š kisi*: 'a free (*hurr*) man'; *bo:š ura:ḡut* 'a divorced (*ṭāliḡ*) woman'; *bo:š eliḡ yad fāriḡa minal-'amal wa'l-māl* 'a hand without work or property'; *bo:š et* (*soṣ*) (*raxw*) meat', also used of soft ground: *boṣat* 'a loose (*muṭlaḡ*) horse'; and one says *bo:š ev* 'an empty (*fāriḡ*) house', and vessels and tools that are not in use (*al-fāriḡa minal-'amal*) are called *bo:š* *III* 124; *KB* *boš āzād kiṣi barca edḡü kulı* 'a free, independent man is the servant of all good (men?)' 2307; XIII(?) *At.* III *boš kiṣi* 'a man with an unbridled tongue' 137; *Xiv Muh. al-xālī* 'empty' (opposite to 'full') *do.* 10: (*nemesiz*; one MS.) *bo:š Mel.* 54, 9 (*Rif.* 151 *ata:sız*; *hurr* (opposite to 'slave' *kul*) *bo:š Rif.* 151 (only); *Çaḡ.* XV ff. *boš* (1) *xālī* (quotn.); (2) *sust* 'soft, idle', etc. *San.* 135v. 17; *Kom.* XIV *boš* 'empty' (space) *CCG; Gr.* Kip. XIII *al-fāriḡ* (opposite to 'full' *tolu*): *bo:š wa huca'l-xālī wa'l-ṭalaḡ* ('divorce') *Hou.* 27, 17; XIV *boš saḡr* ('empty') *wa xālī: bo:š* ('with back vowel') *muṭlaḡ* 'released, set free' *Id.* 32; *xv xālī boš Tuh.* 14b. 6; *xālā, tafarraḡa* 'to be unoccupied (*bošan-* and) *boš bol-* *do.* 14b. 12; *xāba* 'to be disappointed' *boš kayıt-* *do.* 15a. 8; *fāriḡ boš* *do.* 28a. 2; 'soft' (*yaṣ* and) *boš* *do.* 31b. 7; *Osm.* XIV ff. *boš* noted in several phr. *TTS I* 114; *II* 161; *III* 108-9.

Mon. V. BŞ-

bış- (p-) 'to come to maturity, ripen', with some extended meanings, both Intrans. and Trans.; vowel originally *i-*, but *-i-* also occurs as early as *Türkü*. S.i.a.m.l.g.: the vowel is a back one in NE, SE *Türki* (in suffixes) and NC *Kir.*, but a front one elsewhere. The initial is *p-* in an unusually wide range of languages, NE (not significant); SE *Türki BŞ.* 120; NC *Kzx. MM* 276; SC *Uzb. Bor.* 328; NW *Kaz.*, *Kk.*, *Nog.*; SW *Osm.* and some Tkml. forms. See *Doerfer II* 845. *Türkü* VIII ff. (it rained) *tarıḡ bışdı* (sic) 'the crops ripened' *Irkb* 53; *Uyḡ.* VIII ff. Man. (VU) *bışıp M III* 28, 6 (iii) (*dışmadı*): Bud. *öḡre ajundakı kılınç tüşü bışmakın* 'the maturing of the fruits of things done in a former existence' *Tiḡ.* 50a. 5-6; a.o. *U IV* 50, 124 (*ētil-*): *Xak.* XI *eṣiṣ bışdı*: 'the pot boiled (*adrakat*) and the broth was cooked' (*tubixat*); and one says *yé:miṣ bışdı*: 'the fruit ripened'

(*nađicat*); and one says *er kımız bışdı*: 'the man stirred (*harraka*) the kumis so that it should mature' (*li-yudrik*) *Kaş. II* 12 (*bışa:r*, *bışma:k*); et *bışdı*: 'the meat was cooked' (*inşabaxa*) *III* 321, 8; o.o. *I* 169 (1 ol-); *II* 120 (*tütü-*); *III* 382, 2: *KB* (hear the saying of) *köñli bışmış kişi* 'the man with a mature mind' 6165; (if one eats) *ëve bışmış aşnı* 'food cooked too quickly' 632: *xiv Muh. al-nâdic* 'ripe' (opposite to 'unripe' *çığ*); *bışmış Mel.* 56, 7; *Rif.* 154: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bış-* (*sic*, see *bışur-*) Intrans.; *puxta şudan* 'to be cooked' and *tađakkur yâftan* 'to remember' *San.* 146v. 24 (quotn.); the second meaning, otherwise unknown, is picked up by the following entry *bışkar-* 'to remind', supported by two quotns. fr. *Naẓā'i*, but also otherwise unknown): *Xwar.* xiv *bış-* (*sic*) 'to be matured' *Qutb* 34: *Kıp.* xiii 'cooked (*al-maḥḥi*) meat' *bışmış et Hou.* 15, 16: *xiv bış-* *inşabaxa*; one says *aş bıştı*: 'the food is thoroughly cooked' (*istawā*) *İd.* 32; *taḥabbaxa wa inşabaxa bış-* *Bul.* 85r.: *xv aş bışmışmi: dür* 'is the meat thoroughly cooked?' (*istawā*) *Kav.* 15, 19; a.o. *do.* 42, 16: *Osm.* xiv ff. *bış-* (*pış-*) 'to be cooked, to ripen', etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 109; *II* 154; *III* 104; *IV* 154.

buş- (*p-*) 'to be irritated, annoyed'. Survives in SE *Türki puş-* *Shaw* 59 (only, but *BŞ.* 129 lists the Refl. f. *puşun-* and *faring* 233 the Dev. N. *puşuk*). *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ. TT VIII* 1.6 (*ışırken-*): *Xak.* xi *men bu: ırşın buşdum* 'I was irritated (*daçirtu*) by this affair' *Kaş. II* 12 (*buşmazmen* (*sic*, error for *buşar:men*), *buşma:k*); two o.o.: *KB buşar öđte beglerke barma yağuk* 'do not go near *begs* when they are irritated' 779, 783; o.o. 324, 335 (*utunluk*), 795 (*İlen-*), 3965, 4292: *xiii(?) At.* 52 (*arslan*): *xiv Muh. al-dacar wa'l-ğayz* 'to be irritated, furious' *buşmak Mel.* 34, 16; *Rif.* 120; *daçira wa kasila* ('to be lazy') *buş-* in margin *Rif.* 111 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *buş-ğalzatla tand ol-, kak-... ve incin-, bi-huđür ol-* 'to be angry and rude, to push... to be hurt and irritable' *Vel.* 152 (quotns.); *buş-ziyân rasidan* 'to be injured, damaged' *San.* 134v. 13 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiii *puş-* (*sic*) 'to be irritable' *Ali* 48; *xiv buş-* ditto *Qutb* 36 (*boş-*), 38: *Tkm.* xiv *buş-ığtāşa* 'to become angry'; in *Kıp.* *ylğir-* (*Hap. leg.?*) *İd.* 32: *Osm.* xiv ff. *buş-* (once in *xvi puş-*) 'to be irritated, angry'; common down to *xvi TTS I* 128; *II* 183; *III* 120; *IV* 643.

Dis. BŞA

D 1 buşı N./A.S. fr. *buş-*; 'bad-tempered, irritable'. Pec. to *KB. Xak.* xi *KB buşı bolsa yağuk billğisz bolur* 'if a man becomes bad-tempered, he loses his sense of judgement' 334; *buşı bolma* 1414; o.o. 850, 906, 1997, 4292.

F 2 buşı (*p-*) 'alms'; the Chinese phr. *pu shih* (*Giles* 9,479 9,934), same meaning, borrowed by Turkish Buddhists and from them by the Manichaeans. Common in *Uyg.*, and sometimes spelt with the original *p-* but not noted

later. *Türkü* viii ff. *Man. puşı bérdimiz erser* 'if we have given alms' *Chuas.* 140-1; a.o.o.: *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.-A edğü kılınçığ buşı küçün kılzun* 'may they do good deeds by the strength of (giving) alms' *M III* 11, 1-2: *Man. ariğ buşı* (*sic*, *Man. Syriac script*) *bérelim* 'let us give pure alms' *M III* 20, 8-9; o.o. *do.* 10; *M I* 32, 12: *Bud. barça buşı bérig* 'give it all as alms' *PP* 16, 6; o.o. *do.* 46, 6 etc.; *USP.* 103, 10-20 (1 idi); *U III* 12, 8; *U IV* 36, 92 etc.—*ol bodisavat sizlerke korkunçsuz buşı bérgey* 'that bodhisattva will give you the gift of freedom from fear' *Kuan.* 52; a.o. 153.

Dis. V. BŞA-

D başa- Den. V. fr. *2 baş-*; 'to wound, make incisions', and the like. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi *ol yığa:çığ başa:dı*: 'he made incisions (*ittaxada huzüz*) in the wood'; also used of anything else when one cuts it (*hazzahu*); also used when one dovetails pieces of wood (*waḍa'a'l-xaşab musannada baş'dihā 'alā baş'd*) *Kaş.* III 265 (*başar-*, *başma:k*): *Xwar.* xiii(?) a word apparently spelt *başdı* but transcribed by *Arat başadı* occurs five times in *Oğ.* usually in the phr. *Oğuz kağan başadı* 'Oğuz kağan attacked', or the like. It cannot be a misreading of *basdı* since the phr. *başadı basdı* occurs in 294, and seems to be a survival of this word.

D boşu- (*? boşo:-*) Den. V. fr. *boş*; properly 'to free, liberate', with some extended meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *boşa-*, with several Trans. and Intrans. meanings. *Türkü* viii ff. *Man. bês teyrig boşuğalı* 'in order to liberate the five gods' *Chuas.* 9; *yazukumuzni... boşuğalı kolmadımız erser* 'if we have not prayed (God) to release (us from) our sins' *do.* 287-9: *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud. yazukumuzni boşuyu yarlıkazunlar* 'may they deign to release (us from) our sins' *TT IV* 12, 36; *tsuyumda yazukumda boşuyu bérzün* same meaning *Kuan.* 200: *Xak.* xi *anıñ özi: boşu:dı: istallaqat ṭabī'atuhu* 'his bowels were opened'; and one says *tügün boşu:dı*: 'the knot came untied' (*wahana*); and one says at *boşu:dı: inhalla'l-faras minā'l-waṭaq* 'the horse got loose from the tether'; and one says *xan yalawa:çığ boşu:dı: ađana'l-malik bi-rucū'i'l-rasūl ilā mursilhi* 'the king gave the ambassador leave to return to (the king) who sent him'; and, in *Arğur.* *er ura:ğutın boşu:dı*: 'the man divorced (*tallaqa*) his wife'; this verb is both Intrans. and Trans. *Kaş.* III 266 (*boşur-*, *boşu:ma:k*): *xiv Muh. a'taqa wa ṭallaqa* ('read *tallaqa*) *wa taraka* 'to release, to hand over (or divorce)', to give up' *boşa-* *Mel.* 23, 3; *Rif.* 104; *halama fi nawmihi* 'to have a nocturnal emission' *boşa-* 108 (only); *al-mutlaq* 'released' *boşa:miris* 51, 11; 147: *Çağ.* xv ff. *boşa-* (and *boşan-*) *sust şudan, xālī şudan* 'to be weak, lazy; to be empty' *San.* 135r. 2 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv *boşa-* 'to release' *Nahc.* 7, 17: *Kıp.* xiv *boşa- ṭallaqa* *İd.* 32; *Bul.* 59v.

Dis. BŞÇ

D başçı: N.Ag. fr. 1 baş; 'leader, supervisor', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* x1 *KB* *kalı edgü bolsa bodun başcısı* 'if there is a good leader of the people' 894; o.o. 45 (öğdün), 4439 (igdişçi): xiv *Muh.*(?) (in a list of words for craftsmen, etc.) *al-ra's* 'foreman' başçı: *Rif.* 155 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. başçı *balad wa dalil wa rahnma* 'guide, leader' *San.* 124r. 10: *Xwar.* xiv başçı 'leader' *Qutb* 28.

Tris. BŞÇ

DF buşıcı: (p-) N.Ac. fr. 2 buşıcı; 'beggar, mendicant; one who collects, or lives entirely on, alms'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. *toğa yok çığay buşıcı men* 'I am an infirm and destitute beggar' *PP* 67, 3-4; *bu buşıcı bra-man* 'this mendicant Brahmin' *U III* 15, 18; o.o. *do.* 10, 4-5 (kolunğuçı); 22, 9.

Dis. BŞD

?C baştak survives only in NW Kaz. baş *baştak* 'leaderless' and the like; otherwise n.o.a.b. The SW Osm. phr. *tek başına*, 'all by oneself, all alone', suggests that this is a Compound of 1 baş and 1 tek with phonetic assimilation. *Xak.* x1 *baştak* (MS. *başnak*, but as the word precedes *başmak* this must be an error) *er al-racul'i-hâsir wa gayruhu* 'a bare (or unarmed) man', etc. *Kaş.* I 466: *Kıp.* xiii *al-âri mina'l-ahl wa gayriliim* 'a man without family ties' baş *daik* (two words) *ya'ni bi-ra'sihi* that is 'on his own (head)' *Hou.* 25, 5.

VU baştar Hap. leg.; possibly a l.-w. *Argü:* x1 *baştar al-mincal* 'a sickle' *Kaş.* I 455.

Dis. V. BŞD-

D başad- Intrans. Den. V. fr. 1 baş; 'to be a leader, at the head of (a body of men)'. Occurs only twice, but clearly legible. Cf. *başla:-*. *Türkü* viii *Ku Segün başadu: tört tümen sü: kelti:* 'an army of 40,000 men came with *Ku Chiang-chün* (Chinese 'general') at their head' *II N* 8; (500 men) *Lisün tay segün başad[ui:]* 'with Li Hsün-tay at their head' *do.* 11.

D boşut- (?boşot-); Caus. f. of boşu-; 'to release', etc. The spellings boşat- in the MS. of *Kaş.* are due to the scribe; it must originally have been boşut-. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as boşat-, with the same range of meanings. *Uyg.* viii ff. Civ. (out of the six *sitr* and six *bakır* due to the *beg* we have received five *sitr* and five *bakır*) *bir sitir bir bakır kümüşni beg boşut(tu)* 'the *beg* has renounced one *sitr* and one *bakır*' *USP.* 125, 3-4: *Xak.* x1 *ol tağar boşatti:* 'he emptied (*afrağa*) the sack of its contents', also used of any container (*zarf*) when it is emptied of what had been stored in it; and one says *ol tügün boşatti:* 'he untied (*awhâ*) the knot', etc.; and in *Argü:* one says *ol urağut boşatti:* 'he divorced (*tallaqa*) the woman'; and one says *ol bulunug*

boşatti: 'he released (*aqlaqa*) the prisoner'; also used of anyone who released (*fakka*) someone from fetters or bonds *Kaş.* II 306 (*boşatur:*, *boşatmak*, *sic* everywhere); *bu: ot karın boşutğan* 'this drug purges (*yashil*) the stomach'; also used of anything when it frequently reduces the strength of a thing by loosening it (*yühin quwata'l-şay' bi'l-hall*) *I* 514; a.o. *I* 210, 21 (*üd-*, rhyming with *aşut-*, *taşut-*): *KB özi katmış emdi boşutgu kerek* 'he is constipated, we must now loosen his bowels' 1050: *Çağ.* xv ff. boşat- Caus. f., *sust hardan wa xâli hardan* 'to weaken, to empty' *San.* 135v. 1: *Kom.* xiv 'to release; to forgive (sins)' boşat- *CCl, CCG, Gr.* 65 (quotns.): *Kıp.* xv *tallaqa boşat- Kav.* 78, 8; *farağa boşut-* (*sic*) *do.* 78, 11: *Osm.* xv ff. boşat- 'to empty' in one or two texts *TTS* II 161; *IV* 120.

Tris. BŞD

D baştinki N./A.S. fr. *Ahl.* of 1 baş; 'first'. Pec. to *Uyg.* *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. baştinki *asanki içinde* 'in the first *asaykhaya*' *TTV* 20, 7; a.o. *Siv.* II, 11: *Civ* baştinki yıl 'first year' *TT VII* 18, 7; a.o.o.

Dis. BŞÇ

D 1 başak Dim. f. of 1 baş; lit. 'a small head', at first specifically 'an arrow-head', later 'ear of corn', etc. S.i.a.m.l.g. with various phonetic changes (*b-/m-*; *-ş/-s/-j-*). *Xak.* x1 başak *naşıl'-sahm wa sinânu'l-rumh* 'the iron head of an arrow or lance' *Kaş.* I 378; four o.o.: *Çağ.* xv ff. başak *ok demreni* 'arrow head' *Vel.* 128 (quotn.); başak (1) *paykân* ditto (quotn.); (2) *xüsa* 'ear of corn' (quotn.) *San.* 124r. 4: *Xwar.* xiv başak 'ear of corn' *Qutb* 28; 'arrow-head' *MN* 91: *Kıp.* xiv başak *al-simbula* 'an ear of corn'; one says başak *dërmakka:* (*sic*, in error) *bardı:* 'he has gone to pluck ears of corn' *Id.* 32; (Tkm. *demren*) *al-naşl*, in *Kıp.* başak *do.* 50.

?S 2 başak See başmak.

F başık (paşık) the Man. Sogdian word *p'şyk* 'hymn', occurs occasionally in Man. texts. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. (in the title, mainly Sogdian, of a hymn) paşık *Toy.* I v. 5 (*ETY II* 177): *Uyg.* viii ff. Man. alkış paşık *sözleğüg* 'reciting praises and hymns' *TT III* 161; o.o. *M II* 9, 1; 10, 1 (i); 10, 1 (ii); *M III* 26, 11 (ii).

D bışığ (p-) N./A.S. fr. bış- 'ripe, mature; ripeness, maturity', etc. Survives only(?) in NE several dialects *pışık R IV* 1323. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. (in a list of twelve virtues) çinun bışığın *ermek* 'to live in truthfulness and maturity' *M III* 17, 12-13 (i): *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (Sanskrit lost) bışığ (p-) *er-se: senliç* *TT VIII A.19:* *Civ.* bışığ *şığır* 'ginger' *HI* 4, etc. (*şığır* q.v.); (in an adoption agreement; let the adopted boy) *könl bışığ tapınzun* 'serve faithfully when he reaches maturity(?)' *USP.* 98, 8; *yığ etler teğşilip bışığ boldı* 'raw meats have changed and become fully

cooked' *TT I 192*; **Xak.** x1 **bişiğ aş** *al-
-fa'amu'l-matbux* 'cooked food'; and anything
cooked is so called, hence 'a baked brick'
(*al-acur*) is called **bişiğ kerpiç** 'a baked mud
brick' (*lahin*); (in margin in second(?) hand)
bişiğ sücü:ğ 'cooked wine' *Kaş. I 372*; several
o.o.: **KB** *biliglig bilig bérđil tilke bişiğ*
'wisdom gives the tongue maturity' 168; **bolur**
ötrü işler bütün ham bişiğ; **biliglig**
kişiler bişiğ yér aşığ 'then his actions are
proper and well thought out; wise men eat
their food well cooked' 330; a.o. 4480: **xiv**
Muh.(?) *lahm matbux bişi:ğ* (*sic*) *et Rif.* 164;
Çağ. xv ff. **bişiğ/bişik puxja** 'cooked' *San.*
147r. 20; (VU) **bişi** (or **bişma**) *nānā-i kūçik*
'small bread rolls', which they cook in butter
do. 147r. 9; **Yağma:** x1 **bişik et** 'cooked meat',
etc., the **Yağma:** form of **bişiğ** (mis-spelt **başık**
in the MS.) *Kaş. I 379*; **Xwar.** xiv **bişiğ**
'cooked, matured' *Qutb 34*; **Kom.** xiv 'ripe,
cooked' **bişi CCI**; *Gr.*: **Kip.** xiv **bişi**: 'thin
loaves' (*ruqāq*) well known among them *Id.*
32; **Osm.** xiv ff. **bişi** 'cakes cooked in butter';
c.i.a.p. *TTS I 108*; *II 154*; *III 104*; *IV 114*;
xviii (after **Çağ.**) and the **Rūmi** call a cake made
of dough beaten up with an egg and baked in
butter **bişi/bişme San.** 147r. 19.

D buşak Sec. f. of ***buşgak** Dev. N./A. (con-
noting habitual action) fr. **buş-**; *Kaş*'s ex-
planation is confused and erroneous. N.o.a.b.
Oğuz (and others, *wa ğayruhu*) x1 **buşak** 'an
irritable (*al-ğacūr*) man' *Kaş. I 378*; (under
the heading *fa'ilğān*) words of this form are
N./A. of Habitual Action corresponding to the
Ar. form *mi'āl* . . . , and most of the **Oğuz** and
Kıpçak turn the -n into -k and omit the -ğ-;
for example (the **Turks**) call 'an irritable man'
buşgak:n and the **Oğuz** say **buşak I 154**; **Kıp.**
xiv **buşak al-raculul-kaşirul-ğayz** 'a bad-
tempered man', from **buş-** *igāza Id.* 32

D boşuğ (2boşuğ) N.Ac. fr. **boşu:-**; n.o.a.b.
Uyg. viii ff. **Bud. élig begdin boşuğ bulup**
öz uluşına bardı 'he received from the king
permission to leave and went off to his own
country' *U III 67*, 1-2 (iii); **arımadağ tsuy**
irinçülerimin boşuğ kolup 'asking for for-
giveness for my sins (Hend.) which have not
been purged' *TT IV 12*, 50; **Xak.** x1 **boşuğ**
'the permission (*al-ıdn*) for the return journey',
which is given by a Sultan to an ambassador
who has been sent to him; and the gift (*al-
-cā'iza*) which is given to the latter is also called
this. This is analogous to the Ar. word *al-sufra*
which primarily means 'food prepared for a
traveller', and then the leather cloth on which
the food is laid out is also called *sufra*. Simi-
larly a neighbour who goes to visit (another)
neighbour far away, when the time for his
return comes sends out an invitation, all the
neighbours and others are invited, and he asks
their permission to return, giving the neigh-
bours gifts; this is called **boşuğ aş fa'amu'l-
-ıdn** 'the food for permission' *Kaş. I 372*; **KB**
boşuğ bérđü 'giving (the ambassadors) per-
mission to depart' 2495; **Kom.** xiv 'release'
boşov CCG; *Gr.*

D buşuğ Hap. leg.; N.Ac. fr. **buş-**. **Xak.** x1
one says **buşuğ buşdı**: *dacira đacara(n)* 'he
was bad-tempered, irritable' *Kaş. I 373*.

D boşğut (**boşğot**) 'instruction, teaching',
and the like; Dev. N. fr. ***boşğu:-**, which is
morphologically a Den. V. fr. **boşuğ** with a
very tenuous semantic connection. Neither
this nor cognate words (**boşğut-**, **boşğun-**,
etc.) are noted later than **Xak.** but the -o- is
fixed by *TT VIII* spellings. **Türkü** viii ff.
Man. **adınağuka boşğut boşğurmakin**
sever 'he loves to give instruction to others'
M III 21, 1-2 (ii); **edğü boşğut boşğap**
TT II 10, 95; **Uyg.** viii ff. Man. Tokharian
'upright behaviour and knowledge' **çaxşapat**
boşkut (sic) TT IX 33; **Bud. nom boşğut**
boşğundacı erser 'if they are persons being
instructed in the (true) doctrine' *TT V 22*, 46;
o.o. *do.* 24, 52; 26, 83; Sanskrit *śrūta* 'tradition,
instruction' **boşğut** (spelt *poşkodh*) **bilig TT**
VIII D.27; **boşğut alıp** 'receiving instruc-
tion' *USP.* 43, 6; **Xak.** x1 **boşğut al-tilmid**
fi'l-hirfa 'an apprentice to a craft' *Kaş. I 451*.

E başgak See **sapgak**.

D başğıl Hap. leg. (so is **başıl**); Den. N./A.
in -ğil (connected with colours) fr. **1 baş**.
Xak. x1 'a quadruped with a white head'
(*đawātu'l-arba idā abyadā ra'suhu*) is called
başğıl ylık: *Kaş. I 481*; **başğıl koy: al-aşqa**
mina'l-ğanam 'a sheep with a white spot on its
head', in one dialect, *fi luğa I 392*.

D başga:n Hap. leg.; presumably Den. N.
fr. **1 baş**. The *rağl* varied fr. about 12 ounces
to 5 pounds avoirdupois in various places and
periods. **Xak.** x1 **başga:n** 'a large fish (*al-
-samak*) weighing between 100 and 50 *rağls*;
used as a simile for the head-man (*kabir*) of a
tribe, one says **boğun başga:nı**: that 'the
head (*ra's*) of a tribe' *Kaş. I 438*.

Dis. V. BŞĞ-

İD *boşğu- See **boşğut**, **boşğut-**, etc.

D boşğut- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of ***boşğu:-**.
Uyg. viii ff. **Bud. bu đarını boşğut:up**
'teaching this *dharāni*' *TT VIII K.7*.

D 1 boşğun- Refl. f. of ***boşğu:-**; 'to learn,
receive instruction'. Pec. to **Uyg.** where it is
fairly common. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud. bürök bu**
nomuğ eşidip boşğunsar tutsar 'if they
hear this doctrine, learn it and keep it' *TT*
VII 40, 40-1; o.o. *do.* 145 (*üzeliiksiz*); *TT V*
22, 46 etc. (**boşğut**); *U I 13*, 7; *II 34*, 4;
Tiğ. 47b. 5; *Suv.* 2, 9; 17, 14; 136, 4-6 (1 erig);
447, 16 etc.

(**D**) **2 boşğun-** Hap. leg.; *Kaş.*'s explanation
is morphologically impossible unless the
insertion of -ğ- by a false analogy can be
assumed. **Xak.** x1 **er elgi: boşğundi**: 'his
hand was empty (*inxala't*) and stopped work'
(*fatara 'ani'l-amal*); also used of a man him-
self; the origin of that (verb) is **boşundi**: *Kaş.*
II 238 (**boşğunur**; **boşğunmak**).

D başğar- Trans. Den. V. fr. 1 **baş**; the original meaning must have been something like 'to begin; to lead, guide', but in the medieval period there was a wide development of meanings, of which the commonest is now 'to complete', i.e. 'to guide to a successful conclusion'. The only early occurrence is unintelligible. S.i.m.m.l.g. usually as **başkar-**; SW **başar-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. (your commands have been obeyed; if you wanted a male child, you got one; if you wanted property, you obtained it; illness (Hend.) has disappeared) **könek yaşgaç başğardı** 'the pail and rolling board . . . (?)' *TT I 11*; **Çağ**. xv ff. **başkar-** (**ursén**, etc.) syn. w. **başla-**, *yol göster-* 'to show the way, guide'; *bir işi başar- ve becer-* 'to complete a task successfully' *Vel. 130* (quotns.); **başkar-** (1) *ancām dādan* 'to complete'; (2) *mutawaccih sāxtan* 'to direct towards'; (3) *baladī wa rāhnumā'i hardan* 'to guide'; (4) *rāhī kardan* 'to travel' *San. 123r. 26* (quotns.): Xwar. xiv **başar-** 'to bring to a conclusion' *Quth 28*; Kip. xiv **başar-** ('with back vowels') *atamma wa dabbara* 'to complete and settle (something)' *Id. 32* (phr.): xv *dabbara wa dawlaba* (sic, ? meaning) **başkar-** (in margin **başar-**) *Tuh. 16a. 5*.

D boşğur- Caus. f. of ***boşgu-** 'to teach, instruct'. N.o.a.b. Türkü VIII **bođumıg eçim apam törüsi:nce; yaratmış boşgu:r-mış** 'he organized and instructed the people in accordance with the customary law of my ancestors' *I E 13, II E 12; a.o. I S 7, II N 5* (ölsik): VIII ff. Man. *M III 21, 2* (ii) (**boşğut**): Bud. *U III 80, 1-2* (**üjek**) a.o.o.

Tris. BŞĞ

D boşu-ğur: Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. **boşu-**. Xak. XI **at boşu-ğu: boldı**: 'it became time to release (*şāra awān iqlāq*) the horse (etc.) from its rope' *Kaş. I 446*.

D boşğutçı: N.Ag. fr. **boşğut**; 'teacher, instructor'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **nom boşğutçılarka tıdığ kıldımız erser** 'if we have obstructed the teachers of the (true) doctrine' *TT IV 6, 48; a.o. V 21, 56*.

D boşğutluğ (boşğotluğ) P.N./A. fr. **boşğut**; 'pupil; under instruction'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *śaikṣa* 'pupil' **boşğotluğ(p-)** *TT VIII A.46; bodisavtlarığ boşğutluğlarığ [kutluğlarığ] ölürdümüz erser 'if we have killed the Bodhisattvas, pupils, and blessed ones' *TT IV 6, 36-7*.*

D başaklığ Hap. leg. ?; P.N./A. fr. 1 **başak**. Xak. XI **başaklığ süñü:** 'a lance with an iron head' (*sinān*); also used of an arrow with an iron head (*naşl*) *Kaş. I 497*.

D buşaklık Hap. leg. ?; A.N. fr. **buşak**, which is properly **Oğuz**. Xak. XI **KB buşaklık bile erke övke yavuz** 'anger and irritability are bad for a man' 332.

Tris. V. BŞĞ-

D boşğutlan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **boşğut**; mis-spelt with *t-* in the MS. Xak. XI

er boşğutlandı: 'the man had an apprentice' (*tilmid*) *Kaş. II 270* (**boşğutlanur**, **boşğutlanma:k**).

D başıktur- Caus. f. of ***başık-** Intrans. Den. V. fr. 2 **baş**; 'to wound'. (Xak.) XIII (?) *At. 140* (**büt-**).

D başakla- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 1 **başak**. Xak. XI **ol süñü: başakla:dı:** 'he fixed an iron head (*rakkaba'l-sinān*) on the lance' *Kaş. III 337* (**başakla:r**, **başaklama:k**).

D bışığıla- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **bışığ**. Xak. XI **ol et bışığıla:dı:** 'he cooked (*taba-xa*) the meat', etc. *Kaş. III 335* (**bışığıla:r**, **bışığılama:k**).

D başaklan- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **başakla-**. Xak. XI **süñü: başaklandı:** 'the lance acquired an iron head' (*sinān*); also used of an arrow when it acquires an iron head (*naşl*) *Kaş. II 264* (**başaklanur**, **başaklanma:k**).

Dis. BŞĞ

béşük 'cradle'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes; usually **beşik**, but in SE Türki **böşük/büşük**. Türkü VIII *I S 6, II N 5* (**uğus**): Uyğ. VIII ff. Chr. (he broke off a lump of stone for those Magi) **taş beşikniñ buluğın tamın üzmiş teg** 'as if he had broken off the corner and side wall of the stone cradle' *U I 7, 16-18*; Xak. XI **béşik mahdu'l-şahī** 'an infant's cradle' *Kaş. I 408; 7 o.o.*, mainly with **üğri-** and its der.f.s spelt **béşik** (twice), **béşik** (twice), **beşik** (three times): xiv *Muh. al-mahd* **beşik Mel. 68, 12; Rif. 169**; **Çağ. xv ff. béşik gahwāra** 'cradle', in *Ar. mahd San. 147r. 22* (quotn.): **Kip. XIII** 'a child's cradle' (*al-mahd*) **beşik** (unvocalized) *Hou. 18, 8; a.o. do. 11, 22* (**bit**): xiv **beşik** 'a small cradle' (*mahd*), and in *Kitāb Beylik al-sarir* 'cradle' *Id. 32; a.o. do. 19* (**üğrümük**): xv *al-mahdu'l-lađi yurba fihi'l-afāl* 'a cradle in which infants are kept' **beşik Kav. 64, 10**; **taxt** 'bedstead' (**tapcak** and) **beçik** (glossed *taxtu'l-eulūd*) *Tuh. 8b. 12*.

PU böşük a word, like **tüñür**, concerned with inter-clan marriage customs. In the end both words came to mean no more than 'a person who actually is, or properly could become, a relation by marriage', but in the Mong. translation of the same text as that translated in *TT VI* the phr. corresponding to **tüñür böşük** in l. 308 is *quda anda* which is explained as follows in *San. 284r. 5*, *quda* is 'a tribe to which daughters are given in marriage' and *anda* (which also means more generally 'friend, companion') is 'a tribe from which daughters are taken in marriage'. If the parallel is exact **böşük** must originally have had the latter meaning. It also occurs in the phr. **adaş böşük** and **bağır böşük** both meaning 'blood relations and relations by marriage'. This word is not mentioned in the useful summary of terms of relationship, L. A. Pokrovskaya, 'Termíny rodstva v tyurkskikh yazıkakh' in *Istoricheskoe razvitié leksiki*

tyurkshikh yazykov, Moscow, 1961. Pec. to Uyğ. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (the people of this country all look on one another as equals) *tüpür bösük boluşup kız bərişip bağır bösük edgü öglü bolurlar* 'they are free to intermarry, they give one another their daughters in marriage, they are blood relations and relations by marriage, and are mutually well disposed' *TT VI* 308-9 (and see note thereon and o.o. in Index); (his father the king had asked the king of that country for the hand of his daughter for the Prince) *tügür bösük bolmış erdi* 'they had become members of families who were free to intermarry' *PP* 64, 6 (and see footnote); *adaş bösük U III* 33, 17; *U IV* 46, 55 (ata:-); *bağır bösük TT VI* 105, etc. (bağır).

PU *böşge:l* Hap. leg.; the general form of this word, which is listed between *bitmül* and *boğrul* is certain, but, since its semantic connection seems to be with either *böşge:ç* or *bışl* (*bışlğ*) its spelling may be incorrect. It is morphologically obscure and is perhaps an honorific word. *Xak. xı böşge:l al-ruqāqa min'al-xubz* 'a thin loaf of bread', *bi-luğati'l-Xaqāniya Kaş. I* 481.

Tris. BŞG

D *bése:gü*: Collective f. of *bé:ş*; 'five together'. Survives in NC Kır. *beşö:*; Kzx. *beseti*: SC Uzb. *beşöv*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (faith, effort, understanding, contemplation, and knowledge) *bu bēşegü* 'these five things' *TT V* 22, 17: *Çağ. xv ff. bēşew panc tā* 'five together' *San. 147r. 15* (quotn.); *Kıp. xiv* (in a list of Collectives) *bē:şegü İd. 114, 21*.

D *bēşiklig* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *bé:şük*. *Xak. xı beşiklig (sic) ura:ğut imra'a dāt rađi' wa mahd* 'a woman with an infant and a cradle' *Kaş. I* 509.

Dis. BŞL

S *başıl* See *başlığ*.

D *başla:ğ* N.Ac. fr. *başla:-*; 'beginning'. N.o.a.b.; the word spelt *başlağ* in *Kaş.* is an error for *boşla:ğ*. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *uluğ başlağ atlığ yılını ikinti yılında* 'in the second year of the regnal period of "the Great Beginning"' *TT II D* 180 in *TT II*, p. 17 (this seems to represent Chinese *shang yüan*, the period A.D. 760-1): Bud. Sanskrit *ādau* 'at the beginning' [*başla:ğında: TT VIII A.42*; (faith) *kamağ edgü nomların başlağı tētir* 'is called the beginning of all good doctrines' *TT V* 24, 63; Civ. *Şöğün tēgme baş başlağ içinde* 'in the regnal period of "the Chief Beginning" called *shang kuan*' *TT VII* 1, 1 and 71 (A.D. 1368).

D *1 başlığ* P.N./A. fr. *1 baş*; 'having a head' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. various phonetic changes and often extended meanings. *Türkü viii başlığ yūkündürmiş tizligi sökür:rmış* 'they made those who had heads bow them and those who had knees bend them'

IE 2, II E 3; o.o. *IE 15, 18, II E 13, 16; II N 10*: anta: berü:kl: Suk(?) *başlığ Soğdak boğun* 'on this side of them the Sogdian people with Suk(?) at their head' *T* 46: viii ff. altu:n başlı:ğ yılan 'a golden-headed snake' *Irkb 8*: Man. on yılan başlığ ergekin 'with ten snake-headed fingers' *Chuas. 53-4*: Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *başlığ begler* preceded by P.N.s 'the *begs* with (so-and-so) at their head' *Usp. 21, 6*; 22, 5; 65, 3: *Xak. xı Kaş. III* 227 (böke):

D *2 başlığ* P.N./A. fr. *2 baş:ş*; 'wounded'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü viii ff. Man. Chuas. I* 9-10 (başlı:ğ): *Xak. xı başlığ közüğ al-aynal-carhi* 'the wounded eye' *Kaş. II* 172, 12; n.m.e.: *Xwar. xiv yetmiş iki yerde başlığ boldı* 'he was wounded in seventy-two places' *Nahc. 184, 9*: *Kıp. xiv başlı: eyle- caraha* 'to wound' *İd. 31*: *Osm. xiv to xvi başlı* 'wounded' in several texts *TTS I* 80.

D *başlık* A.N. (sometimes Conc. N.) in -lık fr. *1 baş*. S.i.s.m.l. with a wide range of meanings 'beginning; leadership; headgear'. In the early period hard to distinguish fr. *1 başlığ*; the occurrence in Uyğ. is suspect, the word to be expected here is *başla:ğ*. See *Doerfer II* 701. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. az kılınç yeme ne başlıkın(?) *kayu basutcin belgüülüğ'erür* 'and lust, from what beginning and through what supporter does it appear?' *U II* 9, 10-11 (in parallel passages *tiltağın* occurs instead of *başlıkın*): (*Xak.*) *xiv Muh.(?)* (among words for horses) *al-sābiq* 'the winner in a race' *başlık Rif. 171* (only): *Çağ. xv ff. başlığ (sic) sardār wa ra'is* 'commander, chief' *San. 124r. 13* (quotn.): *Xwar. xiii(?) sen munda beglerke başlık bolıl* 'become the head of the *begs* here' *Oğ. 245*: *Kıp. xiv başlık al-maliḥ* 'king', originally *pādshāhlik* a Persian word *İd. 31* (false etymology): *Osm. xviii başlığ* (after *Çağ.*) and in *Rümi kallagi-yi licām* 'the headstall of a bridle'; and there is also a (prob. *Çağ.*) saying *başlığ başıga bolur* 'every man is his own master' *San. 124r. 13*.

D *boşla:ğ* Dev. N./A. fr. *boşla:-*, not noted elsewhere in the early period, but surviving in SW Osm. for 'to loosen, let go, abandon'. N.o.a.b. *Xak. xı boşla:ğ* (misvocalized *başla:ğ*) *neñ al-say'u'l-muhmal* 'anything let go, abandoned'; hence one says *boşla:ğ* (ditto) *yılık: dābba muhmala* 'an animal which has been turned loose' *Kaş. I* 461: *KB boşlağ yügürme özüñ* 'do not run loose by yourself' 1505; a.o. 4061: *xiii(?) At. 135-6* (1:4-).

D *boşluk* A.N. fr. *boş*; s.i.s.m.l. with several related meanings. *Xak. xı KB* (if greed makes a man its slave) *anıñ boşluğu kör ölüm birle* of 'his emancipation comes (only) with death' 2616.

Dis. V. BŞL-

D *1 başla:-* Den. V. fr. *1 baş*; properly Trans. 'to begin, to lead', but often used without an Object and practically Intrans.

S.i.a.m.l.g. with various phonetic changes. See *Doerfer II 700*. **Türkü** VIII only the Ger. **başlayü**: occurs, e.g. (my father the *xağan* died) **başlayü**: kırkız *xağanı*ğ balbal tıkdım 'as a start I erected a memorial stone (representing) the Kırğız *xağan*' I E 24, II E 20; I N 8 (akit-) a.o.o.: VIII ff. **Billiğ Köpü**: I **Sağun** başla:p kelti: 'Bilig Koñul Sağun arrived leading (a party)' *Tun. IV 2-3* (ETY II 96): Yen. otuz erig başlayü: 'leading thirty men' *Mal. 32, 12*: **Üyg.** VIII ff. **Bud. eñ** başlayü tuğduktā 'the very first time that he was born' *Suv. 348, 6-7*; **kuşala sitibala** başlap altun uruğları birle 'with its golden seeds, beginning with *kuşala* and *sitibala*' (Sanskrit l.-w.s) *TT VII 40, 126-7*: **Civ. özüge** 69 **işin** başlağıl 'begin with the work which confronts you' *TT I 150*; (if you count the years of a male for divination purposes) **yekni** başlap sanağu ol 'you must begin your count with the demon (step)' *do. VII 12, 1-2*; ol ra:şığ başlap (p-) otuza:r sa:n bër 'when beginning the zodiacal sign, allow 30 sän (?degrees) each' *do. VIII L.20*; a.o.o. **O. Kir.** IX ff. kırk yıl él tutdu:m boğun başladım 'for forty years I held the realm and led the people' *Mal. 45, 4* (Shcherbak's revised text): **Xak. XI er 1:ş** başla:dı: 'the man began (*bada'a*) the work' (**başla:r**); and one says ol yo:l başla:dı: *dalla-tariq* 'he showed the way', and one says ol kü: başla:dı: 'he commanded (*qāda*) the Army' *Kaş. III 291* (**başla:ma:k**): **KB** (let the gatekeeper get up early and) kapuğ başlasa 'supervise the gate' 2536: **XIV Muh. ibtada'a** 'to begin' **başla-** *Mel. 21, 12*; *Rif. 102*: **Çağ. xv ff.** başla-(p) *ibtida'eyle...* wa kulavuz ol-, yol göster- 'to begin... to guide, show the way' *Vel. 129* (quoting); **başla-** (1) *şürü* kardan 'to begin'; (2) *mutawacch sāxtan* 'to direct towards'; (3) *baladı kardan* 'to guide'; (4) *rāhi kardan* 'to travel' *San. 122v. 11* (quoting); a.o. *do. 123r. 26* (**başğar-**): **Xwar. xiv** başla- 'to begin' *Qutb 28*; *MN 60, etc.*; *Nahc. 7, 5*: **Kom.** xiv başla- 'to begin; to lead' *CCI, CCG*; *Gr. 52* (quoting): **Kip. XIII al-şürü** 'to begin' **başla-** *Hou. 35, 15*; **xiv** (ba:ş 'head', hence) **başla-ibtada'a** *Id. 31*: **xv** (for the concept of "to begin (*li'l-şürü*) to do something, etc." they use **başla-** following the *Infin.* in the *Dat.*) *Kav. 30, 7* (quoting); *ibtada'a wa anşa'a* (ditto) **başla-** *Tuh. 6b. 3*, a.o.o.: **Osm.** xiv başla- (normally 'to begin') 'to lead, guide' in several **xiv** and **xv** texts *TTS II 115*; *III 72*.

D 2 başla- *Den. V. fr. 2* ba:ş 'to wound'. N.o.a.b. (**Xak.**) **xiv Muh.** (?) *caraha* 'to wound' **başla-** *Rif. 107* (only); *al-macrih* başla:miş 146: **Kip. XIII** *caraha* başla: *Hou. 35, 15*.

D başlat- *Caus. f. of 1 başla-*; 'to order to begin', etc., with some extended meanings. S.i.s.m.l. See *Doerfer II 699*. **Xak. XI men anar 1:ş** başlattım 'I ordered him to begin (*bi-ibda'*) the task' *Kaş. II 341* (**başlatu:r**, **başlatma:k**): **Çağ. xv ff.** başlat- *Caus. f.*; 'to order to begin, direct, guide, or travel' *San. 123r. 25*: **Kip. xv** (in a list of *Caus. f.s*

formed by adding -t- to the verb) *istabda'a başlat-* *Tuh. 54b. 9*.

D başlan- *Refl. f. of 1 başla-*; normally 'to begin' (*Intrans.*); occasionally (of a crop) 'to form ears', and the like. S.i.s.m.l.g. **Türkü VIII ff.** başlandı 'here begins' followed by a noun indicating a subject to be discussed *Toy. I (ETY II 57)*; *Toy. I v. title (do. II 176)*: **Üyg. VIII ff.** *Man. ditto M II 7, 1*; *III 31, 9* (ii): **Xak. XI er 1:şka:** başlandı: *axada'l-racul fi'l-'amal wa zahara amruhu* 'the man began the task and his action became visible (?)'; and one says **ko:y ta:ğka:** başlandı: 'the sheep was driven (*insāqat*) towards the mountain'; and one says **tariğ** başlandı: 'the crop formed ears' (*tasanbala*) *Kaş. II 238* (**başlanma:k**; *Aor.* omitted in *MS.*): **Çağ. xv ff.** başlan- *Refl. f.*; 'to begin; to be directed, guided, or sent' *San. 123r. 21* (quoting): **Xwar. XIII(?)** *Oğ. 266* (uruş): **xiv** başlan- 'to begin' *Qutb 28*.

D boşlun- *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. f. of *boşul-* *Pass. f. of boşu-*. **Üyg. VIII ff.** *Civ. kim boşlunu umasar* 'a woman who cannot give birth to her child' *HI 107*

Tris. BŞL

D buşılık *Hap. leg.?*; *A.N. fr. 1* buşı: 'bad temper'. **Xak. XI KB 335** (élet-).

E buşılğa:n in *Kaş. III 53, 26* is an error for **yuşılğa:n**.

Tris. V. BŞL-

D boşlağan- *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. Den. V. fr.* boşla:ğ. **Xak. XI er 1:şda:** boşlağlandı: 'the man acted recklessly (*tahawwara*) in the matter, and did not take advice' *Kaş. II 272* (**boşlağanu:r**, **boşlağanma:k**; *prov. (box-suklan-)*; correctly spelt *bo-* everywhere).

Dis. BŞM

?**D başmak** 'shoe, slipper'; *prima facie* a *Dev. N. fr. *baş-*, possibly a *Co-op. f. of* *ba-* giving the sense of something tied together, or tied to the foot. Its relation to **2 başak** is obscure. Survives in *NW Kaz.*, *Kumyk*, *Nog.* (fr. which it has become a l.-w. in *Russian*); *SW Az.*, *Osm. Tkm.*, and the *Den. V. başmaktā* 'to sole (a boot, etc.)' in *NC Kir.* The origin of the **Çağ.** second meaning 'a one-year-old calf' which survives in *NC Kzx.*, *NW Kk. baspak* is obscure. See *Doerfer II 144, 841*. **Oğuz XI** başmak *al-mik'ab* 'a low shoe, slipper' *Kaş. I 466*: **Çiğil XI** başak *al-mik'ab*; the *Oğuz* and *Kıpçak* insert -m- in it and say başmak (*Ar.* parallels of inserted -m- quoted) *I 378*; a.o. *III 417* (*borsmuk*): **xiv Muh. al-tumşak** 'a Baghdad sandal' başmak *Mel. 67, 9*; *Rif. 167* (also *al-askāf* 'shoemaker' başmakçı: 56, 12; 154): **Çağ. xv ff.** başmak (1) *güsāla-i yaksāla* 'a one-year-old calf'; (2) *kafş* 'shoe, slipper' *San. 124r. 16*: **Kom. xiv** 'shoe' başmak *CCI*; *Gr.*: **Kip. XIII** *al-sarmūca* 'slipper' başmak (and *izlik*) *Hou. 19, 5*; **xiv** başmak *al-madās* 'slipper',

originally *başmak* *Id.* 31 (false etymology fr. *bas-*): xv *al-sarmūca başmak Kav.* 64, 2; *zarmūza başmak Tuh.* 18a. 5-6; *madās* ditto *do.* 34a. 2; Osm. xiv ff. *başmak* (sometimes spelt *paşmak*) 'shoe, slipper, sandal'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 80; *II* 115; *III* 72; *IV* 83; (xviii after Çağ., and in *Rūmī* 'a kerchief (*dastmālī*) that women tie over their heads' *San.* 124r. 16 is a misreading by the author of *yaşmak*).

Tris. V. BŞM-

I) *başmaklan-* Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *başmak*. *Oğuz* xi er *başmaklan*: 'the man wore high-heeled shoes' (*al-zarbiūl*) *Kaş.* II 274 (*başmaklanu:r*, *başmaklanma:k*).

Dis. BŞN

D *béşinç* the original Ordinal f. of *béş*; 'fifth'. This shorter form n.o.a.b.; the longer form *béşinçl*: first appeared in *KB metri gratia* and was universally adopted in the medieval period. S.i.a.m.l.g. (some NE forms are irregular). *Türkü* viii *béşinç* 'fifthly' (we fought the *Oğuz* at (PU) Ezgenti: *Kadaz*) *I* N 7; *lağzın yıl béşinç ay* 'in the fifth month of the Swine year' *II* S 10; viii ff. *béşinç ay Tun.* IV 1 (*ETY* II 96); Man. *béşinç* 'fifthly' *Chuas.* 37; *M III* 19, 2; *Uyg.* viii *béşinç ay Şu.* E 3, 4, 9; viii ff. Man. *béşinç Wind.* 44; Bud. ditto *PP* 18, 2; *TT* V 10, 113; 24, 54; Civ. *béşinç ay* common in *VSp.*: *Xak.* xi *béşinç al-xāmis* 'fifth' *Kaş.* I 132, 5; *III* 449, 4; *KB* *sevük yüz urundu beşinçl* *Sevit* 'fifth Venus showed her lovely face' 135; xiv *Muh. al-xāmis béşinç Mel.* 82, 9; *Rif.* 187 (with a refce. to the longer form); *Kip.* xv *al-xāmis beşinçl Kav.* 67, 16; (in a list) *beşinçl (sic) Tuh.* 61b. 2.

E *başnak* See *baştak*.

Dis. V. BŞN-

D *boşun-* (*boşon-*) Refl. f. of *boşu-*; 'to free oneself, to be freed', and the like. S.i.m.m.l.g., usually as *boşan-*. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. *teñrigerü bardaçı boşantaçı* 'going to heaven and freeing themselves (from sin?)' *Chuas.* 225-6, 234-5; the refrain at the end of each section of *Chuas.* is *yazukda boşunu ötünürbiz* 'we pray to be freed from sin' *do.* I 37, etc.; o.o. *do.* 268-9; *TT* II 8, 46; *Uyg.* viii (I settled down there and spent the winter north of the *Ötüken*) *yağıda: boşuna: boşunladım* 'having rid myself of the enemy I lived at ease(?)' *Şu.* E 7; viii ff. Man.-A *yazukda boşunmak bolzun M* I 28, 23; a.o. *do.* 29, 32; Bud. *ökünü boşunu* 'repenting and freeing ourselves (from sin)' *TT* IV 4, 7 and 13-14; Civ. (fire has entered the mind, anxiety exists) *boşunguluk* 'one must free oneself from it' *TT* I 20; *Xak.* xi *koıy boşandı*: 'the sheep was turned loose (*istālaqa*) and released (*hulla*) from its tether' (*boşanu:r(?)*, *boşunma:k (sic)*); and one says *tügün boşandı*: 'the knot came untied' (*wahat*); and one says *urağut boşandı*: 'the woman was divorced' (*fulhiqat*) in the incor-

rect (*rakika*) dialect of *Arğu*: *Kaş.* II 142 (*boşunu:r*, *boşunma:k*; in this case the -s- is unvocalized; the spellings *boşan-* must be due to scribal errors, cf. *boşut-*); a.o. *II* 238 (*boşgun-*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *boşan- San.* 135r. 2 (*boşa-*): *Kom.* xiv *boşan-* 'to free oneself, be freed' *CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiv *boşan- infağa* 'to be released'; also used for 'the divorce of a woman (*fī falāqī-l-mar'a*)' *Id.* 32; Osm. xiv *boşan-* 'to be freed' in three texts; xvi 'to be emptied' *TTS* I 114; *II* 161; *IV* 120.

Tris. BŞN

VUF? *büşinçek* Hap. leg.; prob. a l.-w. *Gancak* xi *büşinçek unqudu'l-inab* 'a bunch of grapes' *Kaş.* I 506.

D *boşunçusuz* Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. **boşunç* Dev. N. fr. *boşun-*. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. *mundağ boşunçusuz yazuk yazın-tımız* eraser 'if we have committed such unpardonable sins' *Chuas.* I 35 (so read).

Tris. V. BŞN-

PUD *boşunla-* Hap. leg.; this word is reasonably clear in the photograph, except that the -l- might be -a-; in either event the obvious explanation is that this is a Den. V. in -la- (or -a-) fr. **boşun* Intrans. Dev. N. fr. *boşu-*. If so, it must mean something like 'to live at ease'. *Uyg.* viii *Şu.* E 7 (*boşun-*).

Dis. V. BŞR-

S *başar-* See *başğar-*.

D *bişur-* (p-) Caus. f. of *biş-*; lit. 'to cause to mature', usually 'to cook', but with several other meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic changes as *biş-*. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. [gap] *bişurup yeğeymen* 'I will cook and eat' *U* V 50, 128; a.o. *U III* 65, 3 (ii): Civ. *soğannı bişurup* 'cooking an onion' *H* I 128; o.o. *do.* 178; *II* 24, 48; *Xak.* xi ol et *bişurdi*: 'he cooked (*tabaxa*) the meat (etc.)' *Kaş.* II 78 (*bişurur*, *bişurma:k*): *KB* *eşitmiş sözünü bişurdi* *uzun* 'he reflected for a long time on the words that he had heard' 4883; xiv *Muh. tabaxa bişur- Mel.* 28, 8; (VU) *bişur-* in margin *Rif.* 111 (*bula-* in text); a.o. 132 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *bişür-puxtan* 'to cook'; although the Dev. N. *bişig* 'cooked' ends in -ğ, and therefore the verb ought to have back vowels (*qāfi bāşad*), in fact the forms actually used are irregular *San.* 145v. 8 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv *bişür-* 'to cook' *Quth* 34; *Kom.* xiv 'to cook, bring to maturity' *bişür- CCI*; *bişir- CCG*; *Gr.* 60 (quotns.): *Kip.* xiii *tabaxa bişür- Hou.* 34, 5; xiv *bişir-* ditto *Id.* 32; *bişür- Bul.* 57v.: xv *xabaza wa sawwā-l-ja'am* 'to bake, prepare food' *bişir- Tuh.* 15a. 6; *sawwā bişir-* (and *tüzet-*) *do.* 20a. 2; *tabaxa wa xabaza wa sawwā bişir-* (in margin *bişir-*) *do.* 24a. 6; Osm. xiv ff. *bişür-*, less often *bişir-* 'to cook; bring to maturity', c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 104; *II* 154; *III* 105; *IV* 114 (?read *pişür-/pişir-*).

D **buşur**- Caus. f. of **buş-**; 'to irritate, annoy (someone Acc.)'. N.o.a.b. **Xak. xi ol meni: buşurdi ađcaranı** 'he annoyed me' *Kaş. II* 78 (**buşurur**, **buşurma:k**): *KB* (these *begs* are like lions) **buşursa keser baş** 'if you annoy them, they cut off your head' 784; a.o. 794: XIII(?) *At.* (avoid misplaced humour) **uluğ-ları buşrup saga bu mizāh** 'this humour which makes the great angry with you' 347.

D **buşrıl**- (p-) Hap. leg.?: Pass. f. of **buşur**-. **Xak. xi buşrılur yakrı: kaya:k** (mis-spelt *kıya:k*) 'the suet and skin of milk are cooked' (*yufbax*) *Kaş. III* 32, 3; n.m.e.

D **buşrul**- Hap. leg.?: Pass. f. of **buşur**-. **Uyg. viii ff.** Bud. **etözim busanur buşrulu** 'my body is distressed and annoyed' *Suv.* 624, 16.

D **buşrun**- (p-) Refl. f. of **buşur**-.; pec. to *Uyg.*, where it seems to mean 'to assimilate (a doctrine), to learn its essential meaning'. *Uyg. viii ff.* Man. (anger obliterates) **köğül-teki alku anunmış buşrunmış nomlarığ** 'all the doctrines which they have prepared for themselves and assimilated in their minds' *TT II* 17, 60-3; **edğü nomlarta pışrunu** 'assimilating good doctrines' *TT III* 138: Bud. Sanskrit *samādhim bhāvayatah* 'practising meditation' **dya:nığ pışrunda:çınığ** *TT VIII A.39*; o.o. *Suv.* 136, 18-19 etc. (*öğretin*); *TT V* 20, 8; *U II* 33, 2 etc.

Tris. V. BŞR-

D **buşrunul**- (p-) Pass. f. of **buşrun**-.; n.o.a.b. *Uyg. viii ff.* Bud. Sanskrit *paripūrṇā subhā-tiā* ('if it is) completely and well practised' **tolo tükel uz buşrunulmuş (p-) erser** *TT VIII B.9-10*; *ekāmsabbhāvitā* 'having formed his being in one single part' **1 bölök (p-) üze: buşrunultı (p-) do. C.17**.

Mon. BY

bay 'rich; a rich man'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in some with extended meanings like 'a member of the upper classes' and 'husband'. See *Doerfer II* 714-15. **Türkü viii çığan bođunığ bay kılıtım** 'I made the poor people rich' *I S* 10, *II N* 7; o.o. *I E* (16), 29; *II E* 14, 23; viii ff. **bay er koñi:** 'a rich man's sheep' *İrkB* 27: *Uyg. ix bay bar ertim* 'I was rich (Hend.)' *Suci* 5; viii ff. Bud. **bay yeme bar yok çığay yeme bar** 'there are rich and poor' *PP* 6, 1; o.o. *do.* 13, 6 etc.; *TT VI* 024, etc. (*barımlığ*); *Suv.* 192, 5; *USp.* 102b. 7: Civ. (if a man cuts his hair on the Mouse day) **bay bolur** 'he will become rich' *TT VII* 33, 3; o.o. *do.* 33, 17; 37, 3 and 8 (*USp.* 42, 2 and 7): O. Kir. ix ff. **bay** seems to be an element in a P.N. *Mal.* 17, 1: **Xak. xi bay: al-ğani** 'rich' (and **bay: yıga:** a place-name) *Kaş. III* 158; two o.o.: *KB* **till çin bütün ham közi köñli bay** 'his tongue was truthful and reliable, and his eye and mind rich' 407: XIII(?) *Tef.* **bay** 'rich, a rich man' 89: *xiv Muh. al-ğani bay: Mel.* 12, 15; *Rif.* 87; **bay/bayan/barlı:** 55, 9; **bay:** (mis-spelt *ba:n*) 153; *al-muhtaşam* 'dis-

tinguished' **bay:** 50, 6 (*Rif.* 145 *athğ*): **Çağ. xv ff. bay** (1) *ğani*; (2) one says **bay bér- ba-bād dādan wa nist kardan** 'to throw away, squander'; (3) in the Mongolian terminology (*iştilāh-i muğuliya*) the **umarā-i bāy** are a class of officials who enter judicial decisions in the day books, review them monthly, and raise objections to any that are contrary to the law (quots.); **bay xatun** 'a bird also called **bay kuş**', in *Pe. cuğd* 'owl'; ... **bay kuş cuğd San.** 127v. 18: **Xwar. xiv bay** 'rich' *Qutb* 25; *MN* 104, etc.; *Nahc.* 250, 3: **Kom. xiv 'rich' bay CCI, CCG**; *Gr.*: **Kıp. XIII al-ğani bay Hou.** 26, 13; *al-qubaysa* 'the small owl' **bay: kuş do. 10, 5**; *xiv bay: al-ğani Id.* 37: *xv ditto Kav.* 23, 14; *sa'id* 'prosperous' **bay Tuh.** 19a. 1: **Osm. xiv ff. bay** 'rich', occasionally 'a man of distinction'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 83; *II* 118; *III* 73; *IV* 85.

1 boy: 'fenugreek, *Trigonella foenum graecum*'. Survives only(?) in *SW Osm. boy otu. Oguz xi boy:* 'edible fenugreek' (*al-hulba*) *Kaş. III* 141: *xiv Muh. al-hulba boy: Mel.* 5, 12; 6, 3; 78, 1; *Rif.* 70, 181: **Çağ. xv ff. boy** ... (2) the name of a plant called in *Pe. şambalila* ('fenugreek') and in *Ar. hulba*; **boy otı ditto San.** 142v. 12: **Kıp. xiv al-hulba boy Bul.** 7, 1: **Osm. xiv boy** 'fenugreek' in several texts, mainly *Ar.* and *Pe.* dicts. *TTS II* 163; *IV* 121.

S 2 boy: See **1 boy:ğ.**

S böy: See **1 bö:ğ.**

Mon. V. BY-

VU *boy- See ***boyum, boymaş-**, etc.

Dis. BYA

baya: 'recently; in the immediate past'; very rare in the early period, and survives only(?) in *SE Türki*; *NC Kir.*; *SC Uzb.*; *NW Kaz.* The *Uyg.* occurrence is in the *Dim. f.* ***baya-kıñā:** the *Osm. f.* is a crasis of **baya:** and **2 ok**, which still survives in *Tkm.* and *xx Anat. SDD* 175. See **bayakı:** *Uyg. viii ff.* Bud. **bayayıya tuğmış kün tegri emdi sön ündi** (so read) 'the sun which has just risen has now at last climed (the sky)' *U II* 88, 77-8: **Xak. xi Kaş. I** 37 (**2 ok**): **Osm. xiv to xvi bayak** same meaning in several texts *TTS I* 84; *II* 120.

S boya: See **bođuğ.**

S biye: See **bé.**

Dis. V. BYA-

D bayu:- *Dev. N. fr. bay:* 'to be, or become, rich'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except *SE, SW, Xak. xi er bayu:di:* 'the man (etc.) was rich' (*ğāna*) *Kaş. III* 274 (**bayur**), **bayu:ma:k**); a.o. *do.* 406, 5; *KB* (if the *begs* are good) **bayur bođni** 'their people become rich'; o.o. 256, 291 (**bođun**), 737, 1423, 5523: *xiv Muh. istağnā* 'to become rich' **bayı:**- *Mel.* 22, 9; *Rif.* 103: **Çağ. xv ff. bayı-ğani şudan San.** 127v. 5: **Kıp. xiv**

ba:yi- *istağnā* *Id.* 37; *istağnā wa aṣṣa'a* ('to increase one's property') *bayi-* *Bul.* 26v.: xv the Den. V. fr. *bay* is *bayi-* *Tuh.* 83b. 10: *Osm.* xiv to xvi *bayi-* 'to become rich' in one or two texts *TTS* I 84; *II* 121; *III* 75.

S *boya-* See 2 *boḡu-*.

Dis. V. BYB-

VU *boyba-* Hap. leg.; syn. w. *borba-*; but the position of the two verbs in the text excludes the possibility that either can be an error for the other. *Xak.* x1 *ol i:ṣiḡ boyba:dı*: 'he was dilatory (*sawwafa*) over the affair, and careless about it' (*aḡṣalḥu*) *Kaṣ.* *III* 310 (*boyba:r*, *boyba:ma:k*).

Tris. BYB

VU?D *baybayuk* Hap. leg.; *Havas* translates *al-tunawwiṣ* 'a yellow bird of the passerine family which suspends its nest from the boughs of trees'; if amended to **boybayuk* this might be taken as a Dev. N. fr. *boyba-* with a ref. to the bird's careless nesting habits. *Xak.* x1 *baybayuk* '*al-tunawwiṣ* which is a bird that sings melodiously and builds its nest slung from the bough of a tree in the shape of a basket' *Kaṣ.* *III* 179.

Dis. BYD

baya:t 'God'. The distribution of this word is astonishingly limited; apart fr. its survival in SW xx Anat. *SDD* 176, where it is very rare, it is n.o.a.b. It can hardly be connected with *Bayat* the name of one of the Oğuz tribes, mentioned in *Kaṣ.*, *San.*, and other authorities. See *Doerfer* II 819. Cf. *tegrī*: *Argu*: x1 *baya:t ismū'llāh ta'ālā* 'the name of God most high' *Kaṣ.* *III* 171: *KB* *baya:t atı birle sözlüg başladım* 'I have begun my story with the name of God' 124 (this was the original position of this verse; it was later repeated as verse 1, but not in the Fergana MS.); a.o. 1021; *baya:t* and *uḡan* are the standard words for 'God' in *KB*: xiii(?) *At. bir bayat* 'the one God' 19, 283; a.o. 246 (but 1 begins *ilāhl*); *Tef. bayat* 89: *Çağ.* xv ff. *baya:t xudā* 'the Lord' *Vel.* 133; *baya:t* (1) *xudāwand* ditto *San.* 128r. 3 (2) and (3) are the tribal names; *Xwar.* xiv *baya:t* 'God' *MN* 145: (*Kip.*) xiv *baya:t* (mis-spelt *bayar*) the name of God most high in the language of Uyğur and they are *Türkistan* (*sic*) *Id.* 37: *Osm.* xvi *baya:t* is mentioned incidentally in one text as 'a name of God in Turkish' *TTS* *III* 75.

Dis. V. BYD-

D *bayut-* Caus. f. of *bayu-*: 'to enrich, make rich'. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* x1 *tegrī: meni: bayutti*: 'God most high enriched me' (*aḡnānī*) *Kaṣ.* *II* 325 (*bayutu:r*, *bayutma:k*; *kasra* also placed below the -y-): *Xwar.* xiii (VU) *bayit-* ditto *Ali* 31: xiv *bayit-* ditto *Qutb* 25: *Osm.* xiv and xv ditto in three texts *TTS* *II* 121; *III* 75.

Dis. BYĠ

C *bayak* See *baya:* and *baya:kı*.

bayık 'true, reliable'. Specifically *Oğuz*; survives only(?) in SW xx Anat. *SDD* 176. Cf. *çın. Oğuz* x1 *bayık sō:z al-kalāmu'l-ṣādiq* 'a true word' *Kaṣ.* *III* 166: xiv *Muh.*(?) *al-ṭiqa* 'trustworthy, honest' *bay:ık Rif.* 147 (*Mel.* 52, 1 *doğru*): *Xwar.* xiii *bayık* 'certainly' *Ali* 35: xiv ditto *Qutb* 25; *MN* 224: *Osm.* xiv ff. *bayık* 'true, certain', and the like; common to xv; sporadic till xvii *TTS* *I* 84; *II* 120; *III* 75; *IV* 86.

S *biyık* See *biḡık*.

Tris. BYĠ

D *baya:kı*: N./A.S. fr. *baya:*; properly 'previously mentioned, former, recent'; also used as an Adv. Survives in the same languages as *baya:* and one or two more in the same groups, sometimes with extended meanings, e.g. SW *Osm.* *bayaḡı* 'common, ordinary, rough, coarse', presumably through an intermediate meaning 'old-fashioned'. *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Bud.* *bayakı beş üjek* 'the five previously mentioned letters' *TT* V 8, 50; *bayakı teg etöz teḡşürüp* 'changing the body in the same way as before' *do.* 10, 100, and 115: *Xwar.* xiii *bayaḡı deg* 'as formerly' *Ali* 18 and 50: xiv *bayakı* 'formerly' *Qutb* 25; *Nahc.* 55; 7; 413, 6: *Kip.* xv *sā'a mādiya* 'the past hour' *bayak Tuh.* 19b. 12; *mādi* (bultır i.e. 'last year') *min sā'a bayak do.* 35a. 9: *Osm.* xiii to xvi *bayaḡı* 'former, previous' is common *TTS* *I* 83; *II* 119; *III* 74; *IV* 86.

D *baya:ğut* Dev. N./A. fr. **baya-*, Den. V. fr. *bay:*; 'a rich merchant', standard translation of Sanskrit *śreṣṭhi*. Pec. to *Uyğ.* *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Bud.* *şireşti bayaḡutlar uḡuşıda tuḡmakı* 'rebirth in a family of rich merchants (Hend.)' *U* II 36, 36-7; *uluḡ bay bayaḡutlar do.* 97, note 1, 5; o.o. *U* III 80, 20; *USp.* 102b. 7 etc. (*beḡük*); *Surv.* 597, 22 etc.

Dis. BYG

S *beyık/biyık/büyük* See *beḡük*.

Dis. BYL

?F *boyla*: a high title, the exact significance of which is uncertain; except among the Proto-Bulgar, n.o.a.b. Among the Proto-Bulgar, where the word goes back to the earliest period, at least to early ix, the *boyla*: seems to have been next in rank to the *xağan*, see O. Pritsak, *Die bulgarische Fürstenliste und die Sprache der Protobulgaren*, Wiesbaden, 1955, pp. 40, etc. The Western authorities point firmly to -o- as the first vowel. The word is very old, prob. pre-Turkish and possibly Hsiung-nu, but has not yet been traced in Chinese texts regarding that people. *Türkü VIII Toñukuk Boyla: Baḡa: Tarkan II* S 14; T 6: *Uyğ.* ix *Boyla: Kutluḡ Yargan Suci* 2.

S *boyluḡ* See *bo:ḡluḡ*.

Dis. BYM

VUD *boyum See moyum.

buymul originally 'having a white neck', but except in *Kaş.* consistently used as the name of a bird. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **buy-mul** 'the hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*, or marsh harrier, *Circus ceruginosus*' (*Red.* 413). The Çağ. word **küykenek/kükenek**, with which *San.* identifies this bird, is a l.-w. fr. Mong. **küykenek**, which E. D. Ross in *A Polyglot List of Birds in Turki, Manchu and Chinese*, Calcutta, 1909, No. 64 **kökenek** (*sic*) tentatively identifies with 'the kestrel, *Cerchneis tinnunculus*'. *Türkü* VIII ff. **kök buymu:l toğan kuş men** 'I am a grey falcon with a white neck(?)' *Irkb* 64: **Xak. xı buymul at** 'a horse which has white on its neck' (*fi* 'unuqihı bayad'); also used of sheep, etc. *Kaş.* III 176: Osm. XVI ff. **buymul** occurs in several texts, mainly dictes., usually as a bird name, but in one with *Kaş.*'s meaning of a goat *TTS* II 164 (*boymul*); *IV* 122 (ditto): **muymul** XVI ff. in dictes. translating words meaning 'kestrel' and 'sparrow-hawk' *II* 700: XVIII **muymul** (spelt) in *Rümi* is **küykenek**, that is a bird like a sparrow-hawk (*bāşa*), *ki dum-i ü-rā ba-dum-i bāşa tabt mī-kunand* 'whose tail they fix like the tail of a sparrow-hawk(?)' *San.* 321r. 8; o.o. 307v. 25 (**kükenek**, same translation); 311r. 10 (**küykenek**, ditto).

Dis. V. BYM-

VUD *boyma:- See boymaş-.

VUD *boymal- See moymal-.

VUD **boymaş-** Recip. f. of ***boyma:-**, Den. V. fr. ***boyum** (boñum), see **moyum**. N.o.a.b. **Xak. xı iş kamuğ boymaşdı**: 'the whole affair (etc.) was complicated' (*ixtalağa*) *Kaş.* III 194 (**boymaşur**, **boymaşmak**); **yıp boymaşdı: iltāğa'l-ğazl fa-lā yansarih** 'the cord was tangled so that it could not be straightened out' *II* 227, 6.

Dis. BYN

E **bayın** in *Kaş.* III 20, 13 is an error for **yipin** (**yipğin**) and in *Bul.* 56v. for **boyin**.

S **beyin/beyni** See ***bēni**:

F **buyan** a metathesis (cf. **koñ** > **koyun**) of Sanskrit **punya** 'merit; meritorious deeds; the happy condition which results fr. meritorious deeds'; a Buddhist technical term, which became a l.-w. in Mong. (the occurrence in *Xwar.* is prob. a reborrowing fr. Mong.) and became **muayan** in *Xak.* N.o.a.b. *Türkü* VIII ff. Man. *Chuas.* 141-2 (**bügte**): *Uyg.* VIII ff. Man. ol **buyanıgız tüşinte** 'as a reward for those meritorious deeds of yours' *TT* III 105; o.o. *M* I 30, 7-9 (**unit-**); *TT* III 169 (**ög-**); *IX* 96: Bud. (striving after) **buyan edğü kılınçlıg işke** 'meritorious deeds and good works' *TT IV* 12, 53; similar phr. *V* 6, 40; 8, 74; *VII* 40, 19 etc.; *Suv.* 151, 6; 584, 12 a.o.o.: Civ. phr. like **buyan kıl-**

'to perform meritorious deeds'; **buyan edğü kılınç** and **buyan aşıur** 'merit increases' are common in *TT I* and *VII*: **Xak. xı muayan al-tawāb** 'recompense, esp. for good deeds' *Kaş.* III 172; a.o. *do.* 179 (**muayançılık**): *KB* **kışlar arakı muayan edğülük** 'meritorious deeds and goodness among men' 3499; o.o. 3976, 5161, 5292, 5733, 6287; *xiv Muh.*(?) *al-tawāb muayan Rif.* 138 (*Mel.* 44, 15 **alğış**): *Xwar.* XIII(?) **tamğa bizke bolzun buyan kök börl bolzunğıl uran** 'let merit be our tamğa and "the grey wolf" our battle-cry (Mong. l.-w.)' *Oğ.* 88-9.

boyın 'the neck', sometimes specifically 'the back of the neck'. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as **boyun**, but with initial m- in NE, NC. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *grīvāyām* 'on the neck' *boynında*: (p-) *TT VII* G.66; **şıgun beğniğ boyının kesip** 'severing the neck of the chief of the mural deer' *U IV* 38, 133; **ögüg boyun kılıp** 'making thought the neck' *TT V* 24, 48: Civ. **kulğak boyın tölep**(?) seems to mean 'offering his ear (to commands) and his neck (to work)' *USp.* 98, 27-8: **Xak. xı boyın** 'the neck (*raqaba*) of a man etc.'; and the pommel (*şā'ira*) of a sword is called **kılıç boyını**; and that of a knife **biçek boyını**: *Kaş.* III 169; over 20 o.o. sometimes spelt **boyun/boyun** in the MS.: *KB* **boyun** is common, 101 (**eg-**), 286 (**biç-**), 450 (**eg-**), 1037, 1431, 1437, 2154 (**ükek**), etc.: XIII(?) *Tef.* **boyun** 'neck' 107: *xiv Muh.* *al-unuq bo:yun* *Mel.* 47, 7; *Rif.* 141: Çağ. xv ff. **boyın/boyun gardan** 'neck' *San.* 142v. 27 (quots.): *Xwar.* **xiv boyun** 'neck' *Qutb* 37; *MN* 254: Kom. **xiv ditto CCI, CCG**; Gr.: **Kip.** XIII *al-unuq boyun* *Hou.* 20, 8: *xiv* ditto *Id.* 37; *damana* 'to guarantee' *boyından* (mis-spelt *bayından*) *ol- Bul.* 56v.: **xv al-raqaba boyun** *Kav.* 60, 16; *Tuh.* 16b. 7; *uğda* 'joint' (?) **boyun** *do.* 24b. 7: Osm. **xiv ff. boyun** c.i.a.p. in several phr. including **boyun ol-** 'to guarantee; to undertake (to do something *Dat.*)' *TTS I* 115-16; *II* 164-5; *III* 109-10; *IV* 123.

S 1 **boyun** See **boğun**.S 2 **boyun** See **boyn**.S **baynak** See ***bañak**.

D 1 **boynak** (?**boynok**) Dim. f. of **boyn**; survives in NC Kir. **moynok** (1) 'a narrow pass'; (2) 'a camel's neck, or the skin on it'; Kzx. **moynak** (2) and 'a nickname for a dog'. The semantic connection of *Kaş.*'s second meaning is obscure. **Xak. xı boynak al-taniya fi'l-cibāl** 'a narrow pass in the mountains'; **boynak al-ağāya dābba** 'a large lizard, an animal' *Kaş.* III 175.

S **buynuz** See ***būñüz**.

Dis. V. BYN-

S **beyen-** See **beğen-**.

D **boynat-** Den. V. fr. **boyn**; survives only (?) in NC Kir. **moyno-** 'to be obstinate or (of

a horse) refractory'. **Xak.** xi keldi: **maṇa:** **boynayū:** 'he came to me with pride and haughtiness' (*ma* 'utuww wa tayh) *Kaṣ.* I 226; **tūn kūn tapin teprīke:** **boynamaḡil** 'worship God day and night and do not be proud' (*lā ta'tu*) *III* 377, 13; n.m.e.

D boynat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **boyna:-**. **Xak.** xi ol oḡlannı: **boynattı:** 'he urged his son to be proud of his work' (*alā* 'utuww fi'l-amr) *Kaṣ.* II 357 (**boynatur:**, **boynatma:k**).

Tris. BYN

DF buyançı: Hap. leg. ?; N.Ag. fr. **buyan.** **Türkü** viii ff. Man. *Chuas.* 66-7 (**bügteçl:**).

D boyunduruk Conc. N. (N.I.) fr. **boyun** (**boyın**); 'a yoke (put on the neck of a draught animal)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes, m- in NE, NC. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. (Sanskrit lost) **yoḡun kōṇōllōḡ boyon-torokı** (p-) **erser:** 'if he has deep thoughtfulness as a yoke' *TT VIII A.33*; **kaltı uluḡ kaḡlınıḡ boyundurukı yok erser** 'if a great wagon has no yoke' *TT V* 26, 114-15; **Xak.** xi **boyunduruk al-samiḡān** 'the yoke', that is a piece of wood which rests on the neck of the two oxen *Kaṣ.* III 179; **Çaḡ.** xv ff. **boyunduruk** 'a wooden implement which farmers put on the necks of their cattle when ploughing', in Pe. *yüḡ*, in Ar. *nir San.* 143r. 3; **Kıp.** xiii **al-nāf wa huwa'l-nir boyunduruk Hou.** 9, 9.

DF buyanlıḡ P.N./A. fr. **buyan**; n.o.a.b. **Uyg.** viii ff. Man. **buyanlıḡ sumér taḡıḡ turgurtupuz** 'you have raised a Mount Sumeru (i.e. a vast amount) of merit' *TT III* 54; a.o. do. 163; Bud. **buyanlıḡ bilḡe bilḡilḡ yiviglerim bütüzñler** 'may my equipment of merit and wisdom be completed' *Suv.* 354, 1; a.o. *USp.* 89, 1.

DF *buyanlıḡ See **muyanlık**.

DF buyansız Hap. leg. ?; Priv. N./A. fr. **buyan**; 'without merit'. **Uyg.** viii ff. Civ. *TT VII* 42, 2 (1 bo:k).

Tris. V. BYN-

DF buyanla- Hap. leg. ?; Den. V. fr. **buyan.** **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. **méni kolulayu buyanlayu yarıkazun** 'may he deign to examine me and find me meritorious(?)' *Kuan.* 197.

D boyunla- Den. V. fr. **boyun** (**boyın**); 'to strike on the neck'. S.i.s.m.l. in NC, NW but with different meanings 'to accept responsibility, to admit a fault', and the like. **Xak.** xi *Kaṣ.* III 145 (ša:b) **Kıp.** xiii **şafa'a** 'to strike on (the back of) the neck' **boyunla-** *Hou.* 32, 14; xiv ditto *Id.* 37; *Bul.* 54v.: xv 'annaḡa 'to seize by the neck' (**kuçakla-**) in margin **boyunla-** *Tuh.* 25b. 8.

Dis. BYR

S bayrak See **batrak**.

D buyruk Pass. Dev. N. fr. **buyur-**; lit. 'commanded (to do something)'; in the early

period a title of office, apparently a generic term for all persons commanded by the **xaḡan** to perform specific duties, civil or military. In the medieval period, perhaps because Ar. and Pe. titles of office came into use, it came to mean 'order, command'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE in this sense. See *Doerfer II* 815. **Türkü** viii (in a series of invocations, 'listen . . .') **berye:** **şadap:** **it beḡler yırıya:** **tarxat buyruk beḡler** 'in the south the **şadap:**its and **begs,** in the north the **tarxans,** officers, and **begs**' *I S* 1; *II N* 1; **Türgeş xaḡan buyruki:** 'the **Türgeş xaḡan's** officer' *I E* 38; in *II S* 14 (damaged) **ulayu:** **buyruk** 'all the officers' occurs twice and **iç buyruk** 'domestic officer' once; o.o. *I E* 3, *II E* 4 (erinc); *I E* 5, 19; *II E* 6, 16; **Uyg.** ix **Kutluḡ Baḡa:** **Tarxan Öge:** **buyruki:** **men** 'I was K.B.T.Ö.'s officer' *Suci* 3; viii ff. Man. **köni buyruk** (spelt *buryuk*) 'the upright officer' *M II* 12, 6; Bud. **ötrü éliḡ beḡ buyrukların okıp** 'then the king summoning his officers' *UIV* 28, 23-4; in the third *Pfahl* among a list of officials, etc. **Koço buyruki** 'the governor of Koço' 21, another **buyruk** 23; o.o. *PP* 8, 7 (inanç); *TT VIII A.12*; *U III* 44, 4(ii); *Tiḡ.* 23b. 3; *USp.* 97, 30 etc.; Civ. (PU) **Buşacı buyruk beḡi bolmışda . . . Otçı buyruk beḡi bolmışda** *USp.* 91, 1-2 and 27; the context suggests 'when Buşacı/Otçı (became) the local governor'; a.o. *TT I* 64 (tevlig); **Xak.** xi **biruk** 'the name of the man who puts the notables in their order of precedence (*yunzulu'l-akābira fi marātibihim*) in the presence of the king'; originally **buyruk**, meaning 'order, command' (*al-amr*) because he gives them orders about this *Kaṣ.* I 378; xiii(?) **Tef. buyruk** 'order, command' 110; **Çaḡ.** xv ff. **buyruḡ/buyruk amr u farman** 'order, command' (quoth.); also the name of the brother of Tayan Xan, the ruler of the Nayman, whom Çingiz Xan fought and defeated at the beginning of his career *San.* 142v. 20; **Xwar.** xiv **buyruk** 'command' *Quib* 37; **Kom.** xiv ditto **buyruk/buyuruk CCI, CCG; Gr. 68 (quoths.); **Kıp.** xiii **al-amr wa'l-maršim** 'a command, a written order' (VU) **buyruk Hou.** 43, 22; xiv **buyruk al-amr Id.** 37; **al-maršim buyruk** (and **al-amr farman**) *Bul.* 6, 13; **Osm.** xiv ff. **buyruk** (the form **buyuruk** also occurs fr. xv onwards) c.i.a.p.; in one or two xiv texts it still means 'officer', but 'order' is the normal meaning fr. xiv onwards *TTS I* 130-1; *II* 184; *III* 121-2; *IV* 136-7.**

S bayram See **baḡram**.

Dis. V. BYR-

buyur- 'to order, command'; s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE. Considering the history of **buyruk** this must be a very old word, but the pattern below suggests that it was obsolete in many languages in xi. (**Xak.**) xii(?) *KBVP* 40 (**yaḡalıḡ**); xiii(?) *Tef. buyur-* 'to order (someone *Dat.*, to do something *Infm.*)' 110; xiv *Muh. amara* 'to order' *biyu:r-* *Mel.* 23, 7; *Rif.* 104; *taḡaddama* 'to command' *biyu:r-* 24, 9; (mis-spelt *ya:rur-* in 106); *rasama* ('to

order in writing') *wa taqaddama bu:yur-* 26, 11; 109: *Çağ.* xv ff. *buyur- amr farmüdan* 'to issue an order' *San.* 142r. 26 (quotns.): *Oğuz* x1 of *anar ayla: buyurdi:* 'he ordered him (*amarahu*) thus' *Kaş.* III 186 (*buyurur, buyurma:k*): *Xwar.* xiv ditto *MN* 11 etc.: *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kip.* xiii *rasama minal-maršim buyur-* *Hou.* 35, 7; *amara mina'l-amr buyur-* do. 43, 21: *xiv buyur- amara Id.* 37; *rasama buyur- Bul.* 45r.: *xv rasama wa amara buyur- Tuh.* 17b. 4: *Osm.* xiv ff. *buyur-* 'to order' in several texts *TTS* III 122; *IV* 137.

Tris. BYR

S *buyurçın* See *budursın*.

Mon. BZ

baz: 'peace, peaceable'. Survives in this sense, only(?) in NW Kar. L., T., *Krim RIV* 1541; *Kote.* 166. Although *yat baz:* certainly meant 'stranger, foreign' it seems doubtful whether *baz:* by itself ever did; it is more prob. that it actually meant 'friendly', with 'alien' understood. *Türkü* viii *baz* occurs only in the phr. *baz kıl-* 'to pacify, subjugate', e.g. (he captured all the peoples in every direction and) *kop baz kılmış* 'pacified them all' *IE* 2 (*II E* 3); o.o. *IE* 15, 30; *II E* 13, 24; *Baz Xağan* P.N. *IE* 14, 16; *II E* 12, 13: *Xak.* xi *baz al-acnabi wa'l-ğarib* 'stranger, foreigner'; hence one says *yat baz yağıldı* 'the strangers were separated, segregated' (*tafarraqa*) *Kaş.* III 148; a.o. *III* 159 (*yat*): *KB yat baz yalavaç* 'foreign (Hend.) ambassadors' 2495; o.o. of *yat baz* 2534, 2548: *Xwar.* xiv *baz* 'peace, peaceable' *Qutb* 29: *Kip.* xiv *baz al-ğulh* 'peace' (also *bazlaş- iştalaha*) *Id.* 30.

1 *bēz* 'a swelling on the surface of the body which does not break the skin, tumour, boil', and the like, as opposed to *kart* 'one which does break it, ulcer'. S.i.a.m.l.g. in this sense, and, more generally, 'a gland'. *Xak.* xi *bēz* 'a swelling (*al-ğudda*) which develops between the skin and the flesh' *Kaş.* III 123; *xiv Muh.* *bēz al-ğudda* is mentioned twice in the Chapter on phonetics, once as an example of a word in which *yā* is pronounced as *-ē-* *Mel.* 5, 7; *Rif.* 76; and once as an example of *al-imāla*, which has the same effect 5, 15; 77: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bez* 'new flesh which grows beneath a wound, and superfluous (*zāyid*) flesh which grows beneath the skin', in *Ar. ġudda San.* 121v. 15; *mez* similar translation do. 318v. 1: *Kip.* xiv *bez al-ğudda Id.* 30; xv ditto *Tuh.* 26b. 7.

S 2 *bēz/bez* See *bōz*.

biz 1st Pers. Plur. Pronoun, 'we'. C.i.a.p.a.l. Two usages can be distinguished (1) as Subject of the sentence, in which case it comes at or near the beginning of the sentence, and, if followed by a Verb in the 1st Pers. Plur., is really superfluous; (2) like *ol*, q.v., as a sort of copula, in which case it comes at the end of the sentence following the Predicate, which

it links to the Subject. This Subject is sometimes also *biz*. *Türkü* viii *xağan at bunta: biz bértimliz* 'we gave him hereupon the title of *xağan*' *IE* 20, *II E* 17; *biz az ertimliz* 'we were few' *II E* 32; *kaltacı: biz öçze: taşın tutmış teg biz* 'we shall remain (unable to move); we are, so to speak, held closely(?) by a stone' *T* 13; and many o.o. esp. in oblique cases: viii ff. *Man.* *biz ariğ biz* 'we are pure' *TT* II 6, 2; *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* (if there have been no evil deeds) *kim biz kilmadımız* 'which we have not done' *TT* IV 6, 23-4; *biz* followed by two P.N.s do. *VII* 40, 7; a.o.o.: *Civ.* *biz*, esp. followed by two or more P.N.s is common in *USp.*: *Xak.* xi *biz* a Particle (*harf*) meaning *nahnu* 'we'; one says *biz keldimiz* 'we have come' *Kaş.* I 325; many o.o.: xiii(?) *Tef.* *biz* is common as Subject of the sentence and in oblique cases; there is a curious form in the phr. *biz ol mız* 'it is we' (who receive the inheritance) 100: *xiv Muh.* *biz nahnu* is given as an example of a word in which the *yā* is pronounced as in *Ar. Mel.* 5, 17; *Rif.* 76; a.o. 12, 8; 86: *Çağ.* xv ff. *biz* (1) *mā* 'we', in *Ar. nahnu*; (2) at the end of the sentence as a copula with the same meaning (quotn.) *San.* 146r. 24; a.o. 15v. 2: *Xwar.* xiv *biz* 'we' *Qutb* (not indexed); *MN passim*: *Kom.* xiv *biz* and oblique cases *CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kip.* xiii *biz* 'we' *Hou.* 50, 9; oblique cases 52, 10 ff.: *xiv biz nahnu*, also called *mız Id.* 30; a.o. 36 (under *ben*); *nahnu hıjz Bul.* 16, 6; *ma'anā bizim bile:* do. 14, 4; *xv bizni:* etc. *Kav.* 32, 11; 45, 6 ff.; in a list of Pronouns *Tuh.* 39b. 11 ff.

boz: 'grey', both generally and more specifically as the colour of a horse's coat. A very early l.-w. in Mong. *ashoro* (*Haenisch* 19). S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes (*b-|p-*, *-z*, *-s*). See *Doerfer* II 786. Cf. *çal.* *Türkü* viii *boz at* 'a grey horse' *IE* 32, 33, 37; *Ix.* 4: viii ff. *boz bulut* 'a grey cloud' *Irkb* 53: *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* (of a dying man) *altın erini boz bolup* 'his lower lip becomes grey' *Suv.* 595, 17: *Xak.* xi *boz at al-farasi'l-aşhab, laysa bi'l-aşah* 'a grey horse, but not of a light shade(?)'; this word is used of any animal when (its colour) is between white (*al-abyağ*) and roan (*al-aşgar*); and one says *boz kory* 'a brown (*al-aşhab*) sheep' *Kaş.* III 122; *boz kuş al-bāziyu'l-abyağ* 'a white falcon' *II* 12, 9; a.o. *III* 224 (1 *buğa*): *xiv Muh.* (among the colours) *al-ramādī* 'ash coloured' *Boz Mel.* 68, 4; *Rif.* 168: *Çağ.* xv ff. *boz* (1) *rang-i kabūdi mayil ba-safidi* 'a blue colour tending towards white'; (2) metaph. *asb-i nilā* 'an indigo-coloured (i.e. dark grey) horse' *San.* 134r. 6: *Xwar.* xiii(?) (of an old man) *moz saçlığ* 'grey-haired' *Oğ.* 312: *Kom.* xiv 'grey' *boz ax CCI; Gr.: Kip.* xiii (among colours of horses) *al-aşhab boz; al-aşdar* 'dark-coloured' *temür* (VU, unvocalized) *boz ya'nī aşhab hadidi* 'iron-grey' *Hou.* 13, 4; (among the names of *mamlūks*) *bozğuş*, properly (*wa'l-şahihi*) *bozkuş tayr aşhab* do. 29, 8: *xiv boz* ('with back vowel') *al-aşhab Id.* 30; *al-farqadān* ('the two calves') *beta* and

gamma in Ursa Minor' Iki: **boz at** *Bul.* 2, 12 (see note p. 22): *xv* (after 'ice' **buz**:z) also 'white' (*al-abyaḍ*) of horses, mules, and asses *Kav.* 58, 5; a.o. *do.* 50, 4; (among colours of horses) *al-abyaḍ wa'l-aḡhab boz*; *al-aḡdar temir boz* (and *kir at*) *Tuh.* 4b. 4.

1 buz 'ice'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in most languages with **m**:-; *Tkm. buz.* **Xak.** *xī buz* (*bi'l-iḡhā* 'with back vowels') *al-camd* 'ice' *Kaṣ.* III 123 (prov.); *I* 186 (*erüṣ-*) and five o.o.: *KB buz kar toll* 'ice, snow, and hail' 6013; *xiv Muh.* *al-tile* (properly 'snow') **buz** *Mel.* 79, 12; *Rif.* 184; ditto in a list of words in which *wāw* is pronounced in the same way as in *Ar.* 5, 9; 75: **Çağ.** *xv ff. buz . . . yax* 'ice', also pronounced **muz**, in *Ar. camd San.* 134r. 7A; **muz yax**, in *Ar. camd do.* 319v. 10 (quotn.): **Xwar.** XIII(?) **muz** 'ice', esp. in the phr. **muz tağ** occurs several times in *Oğ.*: *Kom.* *xiv* 'ice' **buz CCC**; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *al-calid* 'ice' **buz Hou.** 5, 9; *xiv buz* (misdescribed as 'with front vowel') *al-calid Id.* 30; *al-calid buz Bul.* 3, 4; *xv* ditto *Tuh.* 11a. 9; *al-bard* 'cold' **buz**:z *Kav.* 58, 5.

D 2 buz Imperat. of **buz**:-, used in the phr. **üz buz** in *Türkü* and *Uyg.* See **2 üz**.

F böz 'cotton cloth'. A l.-w. ultimately derived fr. Greek *βύσσος* (*bussos*) 'linen', but the route by which it reached Turkish is obscure, see W. Bang, *Vom Költürkischen zum Osmanischen* IV (A.P.A.W. 1921, p. 14, note 2. S.i.a.m.l.g., in nearly all languages with -ö-, but in one or two pronounced **bez** and in *Tkm.* **bl:z**. These forms may be due to the late Greek pronunciation of the word, *visso*, or the form which it took in Arabic *bazz* (*bezz*). *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (write the *dhārāni* on birchbark, palmleaves, paper, or) **bözde** 'on cloth' *U II* 70, 5 (ii); o.o. *PP* 2, 4 (*boğut-*); *TT VI* 391-2 (*eṣṣūti*); *Hien-t's.* 1810, 2047: *Civ.* **böz kapçukta urup** 'putting it in a small cotton bag' *H I* 99; **böz** 'cotton cloth', and more precisely 'a bale of cotton cloth' is very common in *Usp.*: **Xak.** *xī böz* (*bi'l-iḡmām* 'with a front vowel') *al-kirbās* 'cotton cloth' *Kaṣ.* III 122; nearly 20 o.o.: *KB* (however great a treasure of gold and silver you heap up) **sapa teḡḡüst** of iki **böz ülüṣ** 'the share of it that will come to you (in the end) is two cotton cloths (for a shroud)' 1420: XIII(?) *At.* (rich brocades are scarce) **uçuzı böz ök** 'what is cheap is cotton cloth' 480; a.o. 354 (*unit-*): *xiv Muh.* (?) *al-qum* 'cotton' **böz Rif.** 167 (only): **Çağ.** *xv ff.* **böz** (*imale ile*, 'with -ö- not -ii-') 'very thick cotton cloth' (*penbe bez*) *Vel.* 150 (quotn.); **böz kirbās**, in *Ar. bazz San.* 134r. 4 (quotn.): **Xwar.** *xiv* **kefenlig böz** 'cotton cloth for a shroud' *Nahc.* 131, 10; *Kom.* *xiv* 'cotton cloth' **böz CCC**; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *ismu'l-xurūq wa'l-qumās* 'a word for strips of cloth and cotton-stuffs' **böz**; *Tkm.* **böz Hou.** 19, 10; *xv xırqa* 'piece of material' **böz Tuh.** 14b. 7; *şaqqa mina'l-tiyāb* 'a strip of clothing material' **böz** (in margin **böz**) *do.* 21a. 2; *Osm.* *xiv* to *xvi böz* 'cotton cloth' in several texts *TTS II* 157; *IV* 117: XVIII

(after **Çağ.**) and in *Tkm.* and *Rümi böz San.* 134r. 4; **böz** ('in *Rümi*' ?omitted) *kirbās*, which they also call **böz**; in *Ar. bazz San.* 146r. 24.

Mon. V. BZ-

bez- originally 'to shiver, tremble, shudder'; in the medieval period it came to mean 'to shudder at the sight of (something)' and thence 'to feel aversion from (something)', to lose one's taste for (something), and the like. Survives in these meanings in SE *Türki*; NC; SC *Uzb.*; some NW languages, and SW *Osm.*, *Tkm.* Cf. *titre-*. *Türkü VIII ff.* *Man. anın korkdı bezti* 'he was therefore frightened and trembled' *TT II* 6, 32: *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (as the hour of death approaches, he lies on his bed and) **tolp etözi titreyür bezür** 'his whole body shivers and shakes' *U III* 43, 28-30; a.o. *IV* 48, 90: **Xak.** *xī er tumluğdın bezdi*: 'the man shivered (*irta'ada*) because of the cold (etc.)' *Kaṣ.* II 8 (**bezer**, **bezme:k**); a.o. *I* 385 (**beziğ**): **Xwar.** *xiv böz-* 'to be tired of (something *Abl.*)' *Qutb* 31; 'to shiver' *Nahc.* 152, 15; *Kom.* *xiv* 'to renounce, relinquish' **bez- CCI**; *Gr.*: **Xip.** *xiv bez- tabarra'a minhu* 'to clear oneself from something, feel an aversion from it'; derived from the *Pe.* word *bazar* (error for *bi-zār*) *al-mutabarri*, with the -r omitted *Id.* 31 (the phonetic resemblance between **bez-** and *bi-zār* is quite fortuitous): *xv tabarra'a bez-* *Tuh.* 10a. 2; *famī'a* 'to feel aversion' **bez-** *do.* 24a. 7 (*yarsi-*, q.v., is written in a second hand both below **bez-** and in the margin).

buz- (?**buz-**) 'to destroy, damage', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. with -u- except in SW *Osm.*, *Tkm.* where it is -o-. *Türkü VIII altı: çuv Soğdak tapa: süledimz buzdımız* 'we campaigned against the Sogdians of the Six Districts (Chinese l.-w. *chou*) and routed them' *I E* 31; *evlin barkın buzdım* 'I destroyed their dwellings and property' *II E* 34; o.o. *I E* 34; *II E* 24, 25, 37, 39: *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* **varhar sangram buzdumuz söktümüz erser** 'if we have destroyed and pulled down monasteries (Sanskrit *Hend.*)' *TT IV* 6, 39; o.o. *U II* 53, 4 (iii); *TT X* 190; commonest in the phr. **buz- artat-** e.g. **örtüg tiğğılarığ alku emgeklığ tuğumlarığ buzdaçı artatdaçı** 'destroying and putting an end to coverings, obstacles, and all painful rebirths' *U II* 33, 5-6; o.o. *Sw.* 134, 20; *TT V*, p. 14, note A23, 11 etc.; the words read **tını boşup** 'his breath is laboured' in *U III* 43, 31 should prove. be read **tını buzup**: *Civ.* **yürek sıkılmak** 'heart disease' and **tın buzmak** (*sic?*, see above) are associated in *H I* 1-5: **Xak.** *xī ol ev buzdı*: 'he destroyed (*hadama*) the house (etc.)' *Kaṣ.* II 8 (**buzar**, **buzma:k**): *KB* **buşi bolsa begler buzır beglikin** 'if the *begs* become bad-tempered it destroys the rule of the *begs*' 1414; o.o. 1180 (*étiglig*), 548, 882 (*erinc*), 5263, 6056 (*etci*): *xiv Muh.* **aḡala wa nahaba** 'to render worthless, to plunder' **buz-** *Mel.* 21, 14 (only);

manhüb 'plundered' *buzmış* *Mel.* 51, 11 (*manhübü'l-gara buzukmuş* *Rif.* 147): *Çağ.* xv ff. *buz- xarâb kardan* 'to ruin, destroy' *San.* 133r. 25 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIII(?) [*yani*] *üç buzğuluk kıldı* 'he broke the bow into three pieces' *Oğ.* 343-4 (text uncertain): xiv *buz-* 'to destroy, ruin, break' *Qutb* 36; *MN* 77: *Körn.* xiv ditto *CCİ, CCG; Gr.* 70 (quotns.): *Kip.* XIII *şarafa min şarfi'l-dahab wa ğayrihi* 'to give exchange in the sense of giving exchange for gold etc.'(?) *buz-*, also *al-nahb* 'to plunder' and *al-istilâh* 'to carry off' *Hou.* 35, 20: xiv *buz-* ('with back vowel') *axağ-l-şay' ğarata(n)* 'to take something in a raid', also *naqaða* 'to pull down, break' *Id.* 30; *nahaba buz-* *Bul.* 85r.: xv *buz- axraba wa afsada* ('to corrupt, ill-treat') *Kav.* 10, 4; *axraba buz-* *Tuh.* 6b. 13.

Dis. BZA

VUD *buzi*: Hap. leg.; unvocalized; Brockelmann and Atalay transcribed *bizi*; but there does not seem any basis for this; the likeliest explanation is that it is a Dev. N./A. in the sense of 'damaging, spoiling', and the like, fr. *buz-*. *Xak.* xi *buzi*: 'the black (*al-sawâd*) which appears on the surface of bread owing to burning' (*mina'l-ihtirâq*); hence one says *etmek*: *buzi*: boldi: 'the surface (*al-wach*) of the bread was burnt' (*ihtaraqa*) *Kaş.* III 223.

Dis. V. BZA-

S *beze-*: no doubt a crasis of *beğze-* (q.v. and also *beğzet-*); 'to ornament, adorn', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. in all groups except SE. *Xak.* xi of *evin beze:dl*: 'he painted (*naqaşa*) his house' (or something else) *Kaş.* III 263 (*bezer*; *beze:mek*): *KB* *yaşıl kök bezedip tümen yuldüzün* 'Thou hast adorned the blue sky with countless stars' 22; o.o. 386, 3724 (*beğiz*), 5108: xiii(?) *At. bezeyin klâb* 'let me adorn the book' (with praise of my king) 43; a.o.o.: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bêze-(-dl etc.) beğze- ya'ni seynet et-* 'to ornament, adorn' *Vel.* 140; *bêze- ârasta* ditto *San.* 146r. 5 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv ditto *Qutb* 31: *Kip.* xiv *beze- zayyana* 'to adorn' *Id.* 30: *Osm.* xiv ff. ditto; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 95; *II* 135; *III* 88; *IV* 99.

Dis. BZC

DF *bözçi* N.A.g. fr. *bözz*; 'a weaver, or seller, of cotton cloth'. S.i.s.m.l. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ.* *epečî karabaş bözçi* ('my) female slave, a weaver' *UŞp.* 73, 4: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bözci kîrbâşbâf* 'a cotton cloth weaver' *San.* 134r. 11.

Dis. V. BZD-

S *bezet-* (*bezet-*) Sec. f. of *beğzet-*, q.v.; 'to order to ornament' etc. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi of *evin bezetti*: 'he ordered the painting (*bi-tanqış*) of his house' *Kaş.* II 305 (*Beze:tür*; *bezetmek*); o.o., same translation, *II* 318, 11; 319, 4: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bêzet-* Caus. f.; *ârasta kardan* 'to have (something) ornamented' *San.* 146r. 24.

D *bezit-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *bez-*. *Xak.* xi *tumluğ anı: bezitti*: 'the cold made him shiver' (*ar'adahu*) *Kaş.* II 305 (*beztür*; *bezitme:k*) (and see *bezge:k*).

Tris. BZD

D *bezetiğse:k* Hap. leg. and noted only in a grammatical section; Dev. N./A. fr. a Desid. Den. V. fr. **bezetiğ*, Dev. N. fr. *bezet-*. *Xak.* xi of *evin bezetiğse:k* 'he longs to have his house painted (*alâ tanqışi'l-bayt*) and wishes for it' *Kaş.* II 319, 9.

Dis. BZĞ

D *buzuk* Pass. N./A.S. fr. *buz-*; 'spoilt, ruined, destroyed', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g., sometimes with the metaph. meaning (of a man) 'dissolute'. See *Doerfer* II 787. *Xak.* xi *buzuk ev* 'a ruined (*al-munhadim*) house'; and anything broken (*mahsûr*) or ruined is called *buzuk* *Kaş.* I 378: *KB* (understanding) *sinukuğ sapar ol buzukuğ êter* 'mends what is broken and puts right what is ruined' 1858: *Çağ.* xv ff. *buzuğ wayrâna* 'ruined, desolate' *Vel.* 150; *buzuğ/buzuk wayrâna* *San.* 134r. 15 (quotn.): *Xwar.* XIII(?) *buzuk* in *Oğ.* 367 is the name of one half of the *Oğuz* confederacy, the other being *Üç ök*; as usual it is explained by what is no doubt a false etymology. Acc. to Arat, op. cit. note 367, this name occurs only in the *Oğuz* Xan legend; it is mentioned in the same context in *San.* 134r. 17: *Kip.* xiv *buzuk* 'a word applied to someone (or something?) who is regarded as vile and strange (*al-mustahecani'l-mustagraḥ*), and whom they consider dumb' (*axras* (*sic*), perhaps a corruption) *Id.* 31: *Osm.* xviii *bozuk* in *Rûmî* 'a kind of musical instrument with six or seven strings' *San.* 134r. 17; a.o. same meaning *TTS* I 166; *bozuk* in its usual meaning seems to be common.

PUD *buzğak* Dev. N./A. of Habitual Action fr. *buz-*; this seems the likeliest transcription of a word pec. to *Uyg.* Civ. and used only in the phr. *tın buzğak* 'shortness of breath' (cf. *buz-*). *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ.* *tın buzğak* *H* I 60, 162, 164 (I ôt-).

D *bazğān* 'a blacksmith's hammer'; thus spelt twice in Man.*Uyg.* texts in which *zayn* is unlikely to represent -s- and also in *Kaş.*, but the obvious explanation is that it is a Dev. N./A. of Habitual Action fr. *bas-*, the -s- having been (exceptionally) voiced by the -ğ-. The translation in *Kaş.*, *al-faṣ* 'myrtle berries', is no doubt an error for *al-fittis* 'blacksmith's hammer'. See *Doerfer* II 692. *Uyg.* viii ff. Man.-A *M* I 8, 10 (ol); a.o. *do.* 18, 6 (ii): *Xak.* xi *al-faṣ* (unvocalized, read *al-fittis*) *bazğān* I 18, 8; *bazğān* (mis-spelt *bağān*) *al-faṣ* (read *al-fittis*) I 438: xiv *Muh. miṣraqa kabîra* 'a large hammer' *yaltçuk* (Hap. leg.) *basğān* *Mel.* 61, 8; the same but the first word unvocalized and with b- for y- (? read *baltaçuk* 'small axe') and *basğān* only in margin *Rif.* 160: *Kip.* xiv *başan* a word for a dog, derived fr. *baş- şarî'a* 'to

bring down', because it brings down wolves
Id. 33 (etymologically the same word).

Tris. BZĠ

(D) buza:ġu: 'a calf'; a very old word ending in -ġu-. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *burā'u* (*Haenisch* 22). S.i.a.m.l.g. often much distorted, e.g. NE Khak. *pizo*; Tuv. *biza*; SE Türki *mozay*; see *Shcherbak* 100, where the suggested connection with *bo:z* is very improbable; Çuv. *pāru* *Ash.* X 133. Cf. *ta:ġun*, *tüġe*. Türkü viii ff. (a dappled white cow was on the point of calving . . .) *ürüñ esri: érkek buza:ġu: kelü:rmi:ş* 'she gave birth to a white dappled bull calf' *Irkb* 41; Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A *kuzi buzaġu* 'a lamb or a calf' *MI* 8, 4; 18, 3; Bud. (Sanskrit lost, but the context is with elephants) *buza:ġula:rindin(p-)* *TT VIII C.6*; a.o. *PP* 77, 3-4 (*éntür-*): *Xak.* xi *buza:ġu: al-'icel* 'calf' (prov.): *buza:ġu: tilit: al-cirdawn* 'a mole (or rat?)'; it is a small animal (*duwaybba*) *Kaş.* I 446; three o.o.: xiv *Muh. al-'icel buza:ġu:* (v.l. *buzaw*) *Mel.* 71, 1 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *buzaġu/buzag (sic)/buzaw* (all spelt) *baça-i ġaw wa ġawmış wa ġargadan* 'the young of a cow, buffalo, or rhinoceros' *San.* 134r. 8 (quotn.): *Xwar.* xiii(?) *Oğ.* 263 (uđ): *Kom.* xiv 'calf' *buzaw CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiii *al-'iclu'l-şagır* 'a small calf' *buzaġu: Hou.* 14, 19; xv *buzawu* 'a small calf', also called *buzaġu:*; in the *Kitāb Beylik* the same translation and also *waladul-ayyil* 'a young deer' *Id.* 31; 'a large calf' *buzaġu: Bul.* 7, 10; 'a young deer' *bizawu: Do.* 10, 15; xv 'a small sucking calf' *buzaġu: Kav.* 62, 3; *Osm.* xiv to xvi *buzaġu* 'calf'; once in xv *buzaġı TT* S II 185; iv 138.

Tris. V. BZĠ-

D *buza:ġula:-* Den. V. fr. *buza:ġu:* (of a cow etc.) 'to calve'. S.i.s.m.l. w. phonetic changes. Türkü viii ff. *ürüñ esri: ingek buza:ġula:ci: bolmu:ş* 'a white dappled cow was on the point of calving' *Irkb* 41 (the form is grammatically impossible, ? error for *buza:ġula:da:ci:*) *Xak.* xi *Kaş.* III 91 (*yeni:-*).

Dis. BZĠ

D(S) *bezek (beze:k)* N.Ac. (and Conc. N.) fr. *beze:-*, q.v.; 'ornamentation, painting, etc.; an ornament'. S.i.s.m.l.g. in all groups except NE. See *Doerfer* II 741. *Xak.* xi *bezek al-naqş* 'ornamentation, painting; an ornament, picture' in one dialect *Kaş.* I 385; *beze:k huwa* (omission in MS.) *I* 412; o.o. II 99 (*bezeş-*): *KB bu kökteki yılduz bir ança bezek* 'of these stars in the sky some are ornaments' (and some guides . . .) 128; xiii(?) *At. ağız tili bezeki* 'the tongue is an ornament of the mouth' 155; a.o.: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bézek arāyış* 'ornamentation' *San.* 146r. 27; *Xwar.* xiv *bézek (sic)* 'an ornament' *Qutb* 31 (and *bezeklik* 'ornamented'); *Nahc.* 380, 9; *Kip.* xiv *bezek al-zayna* 'ornamentation' *Id.* 30:

Osm. xiv ff. *bezek* 'ornament, decoration'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 94; II 134; III 88; IV 98.

D *beziġ* *Halp.* leg.; Dev. N fr. *bez-*. *Xak.* xi *beziġ al-ri'da* 'shivering'; hence one says *ol beziġ bezdil* 'he shivered' *Kaş.* I 385.

D *bezge:k* Dev. N. connoting Habitual Action fr. *bez-*; 'ague, malaria'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE (in SW only Tkm.). See *Doerfer* II 825. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *bezge:k em* 'a remedy for ague' *H* I 102; a.o. II 10, 74; *Xak.* xi *bezge:k al-ri'da* 'shivering' *Kaş.* II 289; (after *beziť-*) hence *al-humma'l-nāfiđ* 'fever accompanied by shivering' is called *bezge:k* II 305; *Xwar.* xiv *bezge:k* 'fever, ague' *Qutb* 30; *béze:k do.* 31; *Kom.* xiv 'a cold fever' *bezek CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiv *bézek al-humma'l-bārida* 'a cold fever' *Id.* 31.

Dis. BZL

D *bu:zluġ* P.N./A. fr. *buz:*; 'icy, containing ice', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (the ninth and tenth months) *karlıġ buzuġ* *öđ bolur* 'become the time of snow and ice' *Suv.* 590, 4-5; Civ. (a man suffering from sunstroke) *küce:k buzuġ (p-) yeplaġ içizün?* 'should drink heavily iced?' *TT VIII* I.10 (the third word is *Halp.* leg. and phonetically obscure, perhaps a l.-w.).

D *bu:zlu:k* A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *buz:*; 'an ice-house'. Survives with the same meaning in SW *Osm.* and Tkm. (*buzluk*). See *Doerfer* II 786. *Xak.* xi *buzluk al-macmada* 'an ice-house' *Kaş.* I 466; xiv *Muh. al-maqlaca* 'ice-house' *buzluk Mel.* 77, 10; *Rif.* 181.

Dis. V. BZL-

D(S) *bezel- (beze:l-)* Pass. f. of *beze:-*; 'to be ornamented, painted', etc. N.o.a.b.; in modern languages *bezen-* is used in this sense. *Xak.* xi *ev bezeldi:* 'the house (etc.) was painted' (*nuqişa*) *Kaş.* II 131 (*beze:lür-*, *bezelme:k-*) xiii(?) *Tef.* 72 (*edlet-*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *bézel-(-lip, etc.) bezen-, müzeyyen ol-* 'to be ornamented, adorned' *Vel.* 141; *bézel-ārāsta şıdan* ditto *San.* 146r. 20 (quotns.).

D *buzul-* Pass. f. of *buz:*; 'to be destroyed, damaged', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic changes as *buz-*. Türkü viii ff. Man. *teñri tamġası buzultı erser* 'if God's seal has been broken' *Chuas.* 188-9; Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *yılık prēt buzulur (pu:slur) tamu:da:* 'animals and ghosts are (will be) destroyed in hell' *TT VIII* N.11; Civ. in a calendar text Chinese *p'o* 'destruction' (*Giles* 9,410) is translated *buzulmak TT VII* 11, 7; *Xak.* xi *ev buzuldi:* 'the house fell into ruin' (*xariba*); also used when someone has destroyed it (*hadamahu*) (*buzulur, buzulma:k*); this verb is Intrans. and Pass.; and one says *er buzuldi:* *xariba mālu'l-racul* 'the man was (financially) ruined' *Kaş.* II 131; *KB buzulmasu beglik beđüklük bile* 'may (your) rule and greatness not be destroyed'

941; o.o. 882 (erinç), 5726: Çağ. xv ff. **buzul-xarāb** *şudan* 'to be ruined, destroyed' *San.* 133v. 13 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Qutb* 36; *Nahc.* 21, 13: **Kip.** xiv (after **buz-**) the Pass. f. is **buzul-** in both senses *uxida ġārata(n)* 'to be taken in a raid' and *nuqida* 'to be pulled down, broken' *İd.* 30: xv *xarūba buzul-* *Tuh.* 15a. 10.

VUD bozla- (?bozla:-) (of a camel), 'to bellow', with some extended meanings; **Den.** V. fr. ***boz**, a different word from **boz** 'grey'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except perhaps **SE**; the first vowel is -u- in **NE**, and -o- (in **Tkm.** -o:-) elsewhere. **Xak.** xi *titir bozla:di*: 'the she-camel (etc.) bellowed' (*rağat*) *Kaş.* III 291 (**bozla:r**, **bozla:ma:k**); a.o. I 120 (**ağra:-**): xiv *Muh.* (?) '*acca'l-camal* 'of a camel, to bellow' **bozla- Rif.** 112 (only); '*acicu'l-camal bozlamak* 124; *ruğā'u'l-camal bozla:ma:k* 176: Çağ. xv ff. **bozla-(-di)** 'of mourners, to groan and lament with a melancholy voice' (quotn.); the word is used in this sense and also of a camel, 'to bellow' *Vel.* 150; **bozla-** 'of a female camel, to bellow, when calling its young', in *Ar. ħanin*; and metaph. 'of mourners, to lament in a melancholy voice' *San.* 133v. 19 (quotns.): **Kip.** xiv **bozla- rağā'l-camal** *İd.* 31: xv *ba'ha'a* 'to gurgle' **bozla-** (also *calida* 'to be frozen', i.e. **buzla-**, **Den.** V. fr. **būz**) *Tuh.* 8b. 7: **Osm.** xiv and xv **bozla-** (once **bozula-**) 'to bellow' in one or two texts *TTS* I 117; II 166.

VUD bozlat- Hap. leg. ?; Caus. f. of **bozla-**. **Xak.** xi *ol botu:nı bozlatı*: 'he made the camel colt (etc.) bellow' (*arğā*) *Kaş.* II 341 (**bozlatu:r**, **bozlatma:k**).

Dis. BZN

S bozum See **boğun**.

ES buzum (*Tef.*) See **yoğun**

D(S) bezenç (unvocalized in the MS., but no doubt to be so read) **Dev.** N. fr. **bezen-**. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi **bezenç** 'a hank (*şahraca*) of silk or thread'; **bezenç** 'the name of a plant (*naht*) with a red stem and leaves, which grows among the vines and is eaten as a drug' *Kaş.* III 373.

Dis. V. BZN-

D(S) bezen- Refl. f., often used as Pass., of **beze-**; 'to adorn oneself; to be ornamented, adorned'. S.i.s.m.l. in all groups except **NE**, usually as Pass. **Xak.** xi *urağut bezendi*: 'the woman adorned herself' (*tabarracat*); and one says **ev bezendi**: 'the house was ornamented' (*zaxrafa*); the -n- (in the latter instance) was changed from -l- *Kaş.* II 142 (**bezenü:r**, **bezenme:k**); a.o. II 155 (**kozan-**): **KB bezenmek** *tiller dünyā* 'the earth wishes to adorn itself' 64; **bezenmiş kelin teg** 'like a bride adorned' 3567; a.o. 67: **Xwar.** xiv **bēzen-** (*sic*) 'to be adorned' *Qutb* 31: **Kip.** xiv **bezen- izdāna** 'to be adorned' *İd.* 30: xv *tazawwaga* 'to be ornamented' **bezen-** *Tuh.* 10a. 5; *zawwāqā* ditto *do.* 18a. 13: **Osm.** xiv ff. **bezen-** 'to adorn oneself, be adorned', etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 95; II 135; III 88; IV 99.

Dis. V. BZŞ-

D(S) bēzeş- Co-op. f. of **beze-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi *ol mağa bezek bezeşdi*: 'he helped me to paint (*fī naqş*) the thing'; also used for competing *Kaş.* II 99 (**bezeşü:r**, **bezeşme:k**): Çağ. xv ff. **bēzeş-** 'to be adorned (*ārāsta şudan*) together' *San.* 146r. 23.

D buzuş- Co-op. f. of **buz-**; survives only (?) in **SW Osm.**, **Tkm.** **bozuş-** 'to quarrel, be estranged'. **Xak.** xi *ol mağa ev buzuşdi*: 'he helped me to demolish (*fī hadm*) the house'; also used for competing *Kaş.* II 99 (**buzuşu:r**, **buzuşma:k**).

INITIAL DENTIPALATAL AFFRICATE

Preliminary note. Initial *ç-* is not very common in Turkish as an original initial. Although there is good evidence that both unvoiced *ç* and voiced *c* existed in the medial and final positions, there is no evidence that there was ever a voiced initial *c-*, see Studies, pp. 167, 170. There are many Secondary initial *c-s*, *ç-ç* and *j-s* in some modern languages, usually representing an original *y-*, less often an original *s-* or *t-*, with some interchange between the three. Conversely in some languages *ç-* has become *ş-*. There are in Mong. and Pe. a good many words with initial *c-* which have become *l-w.s* in Turkish and have erroneously been regarded as native Turkish words.

Mon. CA

VU *ç*: as such Hap. leg., but perhaps connected with *çig*, q.v. If as seems probable 2 *ç*:*k-* is derived from this word it must have had a back vowel, see also *ç*:*la-*. Xak. XI *ç*: *al-nadā* 'moisture'; hence one says *ç*: *yér arđ nadiya* 'moist ground' Kaş. III 207.

ç:/*çü*: N.o.a.b. Xak. XI *ç*:/*çü*: 'an Interjection (*harf*) attached to Imperatives both positive and negative in order to strengthen them' (*'alā ma'nā ta'kid*); hence one says *kel çü*: 'come at once!' and *barma: çü*: 'do not on any account go'. The word is not used except in conversation (*fī'l-xitāb*) Kaş. III 207: *şu*:/*şü*: an Interjection which alternates (*yamīb*) with *ç*:/*çü*:, one says *barğıl şu*: 'go at once' and *kel şü*: 'come at once' III 211.

Mon. CB

çap Onomatopoeic; Kaş. is usually the only early authority for such words, but they are common in modern languages, though not always entered in the dicts. Xak. XI *çap çap hikhāya* 'an waq'ī'l-siyā' wa'l-şibī'l-şifāh' 'an onomatopoeic for the blow of a whip and smacking the lips'; hence one says *ol erük çap çap yé:dl*: 'he eat a peach smacking his lips' Kaş. I 318.

ça:v originally 'fame, good reputation' with a favourable connotation, later 'reputation' (good or bad), and finally merely 'rumour, noise', perhaps owing to confusion with onomatopoeics like *çap*. Survives in NE Alt., Leb., Tel. *çap R III* 1915; Tel. *çü*: do. 2164; Bar. tsap *IV* 196; NC Kir. *çü*: SW xx Anat. *çav SDD* 310. (Türkü VIII *çav*, read in *T 7*, lx. 17 is an error, see *çavuş*; ix ff. Yen. ditto): Xak. XI *yadsun çavın bođun:ka*: 'so that he may spread your fame (*şitak*) among the people' Kaş. I 45, 22; *kalsun çavın yarınka*: 'so that your name (*ismuk*) may remain-until the morrow' II 250, 5; n.m.e.;

KB *çav* 'fame, reputation' is common, both by itself (837, 1093, etc.) and in association with *kü*: (87, 102, etc.) or *I at* (1924, etc.): XIII(?) KBPP *atı çavı* 28: XIV Muh. (among the words pronounced with -v in Turkistan and -w in 'our country') *al-şawt* 'fame' *çav:çav: Mel. 8, 1; Rif. 79: Çag. xv ff. çav awāza* (the quotn. indicates '(bad) reputation') San. 209v. 9 (quotn.): Xwar. XIV *çav* 'fame' MN 46 etc.: Kip. XIV *çav (c-) al-đacic* 'bustle, uproar' Id. 47: Osm. XIV to XVII *çav* initially 'reputation' (neutral), later hardly more than 'news'; common till XVI TTS I 150-1; II 214-15; III 141-2; IV 158.

F *çaw* l.-w. fr. Chinese *ch'ao* 'a paper currency note' (Giles 514); appears as a unit of currency in late (XIII-XIV) Uyğ. Civ. documents; also used in *Çag.* since such notes were issued by the Mongols in their western dominions. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *çaw* is common in USp. and, like *ch'ao*, seems to mean sometimes an actual currency note and sometimes 'expressed in notes and not coin' (*kümüš*), e.g. 12, 5 *altı yüz yastuk çaw* 'notes for (or a sum of) 600 *yastuks*'; 12, 6 *bu çavni* 'this sum'; 15, 8 *yęğirmi yastuk çuğ tuğ baw çaw* 'notes for twenty *yastuks* in heavy current copper coin' (Chinese *ch'ung t'ung pao*, Giles 2,880 12,294 8,720); the word transcribed *çuv* in 54, 9 etc. is the same word: *Çag. xv ff. çaw* 'an oblong piece of paper which circulated instead of gold in the dominions of the Mongol *xans* with a special mark and the name of the *pādišāh* inscribed on it'. They conducted business with it. *Waşşāf* in the second volume of his History in an account of the *çaw* which were current in the reign of Gayxatū Xan says that the shape and appearance of the *çaw* were as follows: around the face of an oblong piece of paper were written a number of words in Chinese characters, and at the top 'lā ilāh illā Allāh, Muḥammad rasūlū'llāh, a metallic coin' and below that was written *irmeçin nurçi* (a corrupt Mong. phr.) in an oval below the centre; they were in denominations from half a *dirham* to ten *dinārs* and have become obsolete San. 209v. 10.

çip (?*çib*) Hap. leg.; perhaps the basic word of which *çibik* was a Dim. f. Xak. XI *çip* 'any thin slender branch' (*ğuşn*), abbreviated (*mağşūr*) from *çibik*, just as 'a ball' is called *to:b*, abbreviated from *tobik* Kaş. I 318.

çif (?*çiv*) Hap. leg.; onomatopoeic. Cf. *çif:la-*. Xak. XI *çif* 'an onomatopoeic (*hikhāya*) for the gurgling (*ğalayān*) of wine in a jar and the like' Kaş. I 332.

F *çiw* (?*çio*) Hap. leg.; prob. a l.-w. fr. Chinese *chio* (Giles 2,215) 'horn, corner'; 'three *chio*' and 'four *chio*' are common phr.

for 'triangular' and 'rectangular' in Chinese. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. (as for the golden food-vessel (küzeç) it is a solid vessel) *tört uluğ cıw-larda belgüfüğ idis ol* 'it is a vessel distinguished by its four great corners' *TT I* 189-91.

F 1 çuv Hap. leg.; l.-w. fr. Chinese *chou* 'district' (*Giles* 2,444). This identification was made by S. G. Klyashotorny, *Drevnetyurkskie runicheskie pamyatniki*, Moscow, 1964, p. 94. *Türkü viii altı: çuv Soğdak* 'the Sogdians of the Six Districts' *I E* 31.

SF 2 çuv See çaw.

çöb originally 'sediment, dregs', and the like; hence, more generally, 'something worthless, rubbish', and hence, more specifically, 'splinters, bits of chaff, straw', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. in the last meaning, with some phonetic changes. See çöbik. Uyğ. viii ff. *Bud. kalınçu çöb öđ* 'the period of residues and dregs' *Hüen-ts.* 2011 (see note thereon, the Chinese original reads *hsiang yün chih mo* 'the end of the period of formalism', i.e. the beginning of decadence): *Xak.* xi çöb *durdiyu'l-xamr* 'the dregs of wine', also *'akar kull çay* 'the residue of anything'; hence 'the dregs of the population' (*hušalatul'nās*) are called çöb çeb (so vocalized) *kışliler*; (çip follows here); çöb 'any piece of noodles' (*tut-māc*); one says *bir çöb yé:gil* 'eat a little noodles', also used for pieces of vermicelli or macaroni (*al-lašit wa'l-irya*) *Kaş.* I 318; çöb *tuçur kull çay* wa 'aşiruhu' 'the sediment and expressed juice of anything'; one says *üzüm çöb:bi* *jaciru'l-'inab* 'grape juice'; *ya:ğ çöb:bi* *'akaru'l-duhn* 'the sediment in oil'; *bo:r çöb:bi* *durdiyu'l-xamr* 'the dregs of wine' (etc.); *tutma:ç çöb:bi* 'the word for any piece of the dough of macaroni or vermicelli' *III* 119; a.o. *II* 346 (*suvlat-*): *Çağ.* xv ff. çöp ('with -p') *xāžāk* 'rubbish' *San.* 211 v. 3 (quotn.): *Kom.* xv *tirkl çöbü* 'the residue of a sacrificial offering' *CCG*; *Gr.* 76 (quotn.): *Kıp.* xiv çöb (c-) *qaş* 'rubbish' *Id.* 41: *Osm.* xv and xvi çöp 'rubbish' and the like in several phr. *TTS IV* 182 (the supposed occurrence in *III* 160 seems to be an error for *Pe. çub* 'a stick', a word sometimes confused with this one).

Mon. V. CB-

çap- an onomatopoeic verb (cf. çap) with several meanings both Trans. and Intrans., the only connecting link between which seems to be that they all describe noisy action. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes and several different meanings. *Xak.* xi *er suvda: çapdi*: 'the man swam (*sabaha*) in the water'; and one says of *atru: cibik birle: çapdi*: 'he struck the horse lightly (*daraba* . . . *xafifa(n)*) with a stick'; and one says *çomak taq boyın:n çapdi*: 'the Moslem struck the neck of the unbeliever' in Uyğ.; and one says *er evin çapdi*: 'the man plastered (*lataxa*) his house with clean mud' *Kaş.* II 3 (*çapa:r, çapma:k*):

a.o. *II* 149, 12 (*çapın-*): *KB* (some birds rise, some settle) *kayusı çapar* 'some swim' (and some drink water) 73: *xiii(?) Tef. çap-* (1) 'to strike (with a whip)'; (2) 'to hurry' (*Intrans.*) 357: *Çağ.* xv ff. *cap-(t)* etc. (1) *səğırt-* 'to run, gallop'; (2) *baş kes-* 'to behead' *Vel.* 228-9 (quotns.); *çap-* ('with ç- -p-') (1) *tāxtan ba-ma'nā dawidan* 'to gallop'; (2) *da-wānidan* 'to cause to gallop'; (3) *tāxtan ba-ma'nā gārat kardan* 'to raid, plunder'; (4) 'to strike with a sword, to wound, to sever with a single blow' *San.* 203 v. 11 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv çap- 'to hurry; to strike; to sever' *Qutb* 39: *Kıp.* xiv çap- ('with -p-') *daraba wa qaşa'a bi-marra wāhida* 'to strike; to sever with a single blow' *Id.* 41: xv 'to drive (*sāqa*), in the sense of driving livestock' çap- (*sic*) *Kav.* 78, 3: *Osm.* xiv ff. çap- (1) 'to attack, raid', common in xiv and xv, sporadic later; (2) 'to gallop' and more generally 'to hurry' fr. xv onwards; (3) 'to make (a horse) gallop' fr. xvi onwards *TTS I* 147; *II* 210; *III* 140; *IV* 156.

*çiv- See çivgin.

Dis. CBA

VU?F çava: Hap. leg.; prob. an Iranian l.-w. cognate with *Pe. cawān* 'young'. *Xak.* xi çava: *min asma'i'l-fityān* 'a boy's name' *Kaş.* *III* 225.

PU?F cıvi: Hap. leg.; the single *kasra* under the word might belong either to the c- or to the v-; possibly an Iranian l.-w. with an initial dental converted to an affricate, cf. Iranian *daeva* 'demon' (*Pe. dēv*). *Xak.* xi cıvi: 'the word for a class of demons' (*hizbi'l-cinn*). The Turks assert that when two communities (*cam'ayn*) fight one another, before the battle the demons which inhabit the territories (*wilāya*) of these two communities fight one another furiously on behalf of the human owners of the two territories; and whichever of them wins, the victory goes to the owner of that territory on the next day; and whichever of them is defeated on that night, defeat comes to the ruler of the community of the territory inhabited by that class of demons. On the night before the encounter (*al-ma'ād*) the Turkish armies hide themselves and go into their tents to take cover from injuries by the arrows of these demons. This is well known (*ma'rūf*) among them *Kaş.* *III* 225.

VU?F?S çuvı: Hap. leg.; a Khotanese word might be native Saka, the language of that area, or corrupt Turkish; as the Türkü order of precedence seems to have been *xağan—şad* (and *tēgin*)—*yabğū*: (q.v.) it is possible that this is a corruption of the last word. *Xotan* xi çuvı: 'a title (*laqab*) given to a man who is two steps below the *xāqān* (*ba'da'l-xāqān bi-daracatayn*) in the order of precedence (*fī rasm*) of *Xotan*; *wa li'l-türk rasm fihī* 'the Turks have a (similar) order of precedence' *Kaş.* *III* 225.

Dis. CBC

S çepiç See çepiş.

VU?F çowaç: 'a royal parasol'. No doubt a l.-w., esp. considering the -w-, but of unknown origin. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 karwı: (mis-vocalized *kurwı*): çowaç: kuruldı: *nıgırat fihā qubbatu'l-malik* 'the royal parasol was set up there'; this is a parasol made of silk for the kings of the Turks under which they seek shade in the summer heat and take shelter from rain and snow *Kaş.* I 195, 1 (s.v. *urul-*); o.o. II 7, 24 (*kur-*); 190, 11 (*kurtur-*); III 60, 1 (*yas-*); n.m.e.: xiv *Rbğ.* 91 ediz *kökni üstide çowaç* (?sic, *R. cawac*) *kıldı* 'he made the high heaven a parasol over him' *R IV* 59.

PU?F çavju: Hap. leg.; completely unvocalized; entered under Z between *sünzi*: and *kenzi*: which suggests that the -j- ought to be -z- and the initial some letter later than *sin*, perhaps *kāf*; prob. a l.-w. **Xak.** x1 çavju: 'a tree with a red trunk and branches and bitter red berries which grows in the mountains'; it is *al-'anam* (translated in the dicts. 'a tree with red fruit') to which the fingers of young women are compared *Kaş.* I 422.

Dis. CBD

S çaput See çapğut.

VU?F çüwıt some kind of dye-stuff prob. mineral, perhaps a coloured earth; note that *Kaş.* describes it as a generic term, not tied to a particular colour. Prob. a l.-w., but of unknown origin. Survives only(?) in NE Tel. çibıt 'ochre' *R III* 2155 and SW Osm. çıvıd/çıvıt 'indigo'. For the last meaning cf. *maraz.* Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. (as a remedy for weak eyes) *çüvıtnı suvka simlep kınlep alinka sürt-ser eđđü bolur* 'if you crush (?), Hend.) a blue(?) dyestuff in water and rub it on the forehead they get better' *H I* 157-8: **Xak.** x1 kızıl çüwıt *al-zincarf* 'cinnabar'; *al çüwıt al-isranc* 'red lead, vermilion'; *kök:çüwıt al-lüzaward* 'lapis lazuli'; *yaşıl çüwıt al-zincdr* 'verdigris'; *sarığ çüwıt al-zirnix* 'yellow arsenic'; çüvıt a dialect form (*luğa fihı*). Know that çüwıt is a generic term (*ism cāmi*) for all these dyestuffs (*al-ahwān*), it is differentiated by mentioning the individual colour with it *Kaş.* III 162: (Çağ. xv ff. *çewek* ('with -k') *reng* 'colour'; for example *kara çewek* 'black coloured', *kızıl çewek* 'red coloured', also used for a cloth which women wear on their heads, and a fabric (*qumās*) if it is of one particular colour *Vel.* 236 (quotn.); *çewek laun wa rang* 'colour' (quotn.); also used for *rangin* 'coloured' (quotn.) *San.* 209v. 18; *çewek* is otherwise unknown and perhaps an error for this word): *Osm.* xviii çıwıt (spelt) in *Rūmi*, 'indigo' (*nıl*) with which they dye clothes *San.* 222r. 8.

Dis. V. CBD-

D çapıt- Caus. f. of çap-; n.o.a.b. Cf. *çaptur-*. **Xak.** x1 it kış:ke: çapıttı: *hamala'l-kalbu* 'alā'l-insān li-ya' *ađđahu* 'the dog attacked

the man to bite him' (this is the clear meaning of the Ar., but the meaning to be expected is 'he egged on the dog to bite the man'); and one says *beg anıñ boynın çapıttı*: 'the beg ordered that he should be struck on the neck' (*bi-đarb 'unuqıhi*) in Uyğ. *Kaş.* II 298 (*capıtur*; *capıtma:k*): *Xwar.* xiv çapıt- 'to make (the heart) beat' *Qub* 40.

D çaptur- Caus. f. of çap-; s.i.s.m.l. with the same range of meanings as çap- turned into Caus. Cf. *çapıt-*. **Xak.** x1 er kulin suvda: çapturdı: 'the man made his slave swim (*asbaħa 'abdahu*) in the water'; and one says *ol anıñ boynın çapturdı*: 'he ordered that he should be struck on the neck', in Uyğ.; and one says *ol evin çapturdı*: 'he gave orders for the plastering (*bi-tamwih*) of his house with clean mud' *Kaş.* II 180 (*çapturur*, *çaptur-ma:k*): xiii(?) *Tef.* çaptur- 'to make (a horse) gallop' 357: Çağ. xv ff. *çaptur-(dı) segirıtdır-* ditto *Vel.* 228 (quotn.); *çaptur-* Caus. f.; (1) *dawānıdan* ditto; (2) *tāxt farmıdan* 'to order to raid or pillage' *San.* 204r. 18 (quotns.): *Osm.* xiv ff. *çaptur-* with the same two meanings in several xiv and xv and one xix text *TTS I* 147; *II* 211; *III* 140; *IV* 157.

Dis. CBÇ

çabak (?1 çapak) a small freshwater fish, usually 'the bream' (*Abramis brama*). S.i.a.m.l.g. with much the same meaning; l.-w. in Russian, *chebak* 'bream'. See *Doerfer III* 1061. **Xak.** x1 çabak 'the name of a kind of small fish (*samak şığar*) in the Turkish lake' (*bi-buħayratı'l-turk*); hence a despicable (*al-nađl*) man is metaphorically called *çabak* er *Kaş.* I 381: Çağ. xv ff. *çabak* (so spelt) *māhi-yi rıza* 'a small fish' *San.* 204r. 28.

S 2 çapak See çelpek.

çaviğ 'a whip-lash'; in *II* 210, 18 spelt *çağığ*, no doubt in error. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 çaviğ 'ađabatı'l-şawt 'a whip-lash' *Kaş.* I 374; o.o. *II* 210, 18 (*çermeş-*); 231, 1 (*çermel-*).

D çıbık Dim. f. of çıp; 'a rod or stick', esp. a flexible one. S.i.a.m.l.g. with a rather wide range of phonetic changes, in SW Tkm. *çı:bık*; the Osm. form *çubuk* prob. due to a supposed connection with Pe. *çub*, same meaning. See *Doerfer III* 1059. Uyğ. xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. chih* 'a branch' (*Giles* 1,875) *çıbık Ligeti* 151; *R III* 2099: **Xak.** x1 *çıbık al-qadıbu'l-rađl mına'l-ağşān* 'a fresh stick (taken) from tree branches' *Kaş.* I 381; a.o. *II* 3 (*çap-*): Çağ. xv ff. *çubuğ/çubuk* 'a fresh twig (*şaxça*)'; a thin, flexible stick' (*çüb*) *San.* 211 v. 13: *Xwar.* xiii(?) *dalıñ çubukı* 'a willow shoot' *Oğ.* 30: *Kom.* xiv 'twig, rod' *çubuk/çıbux CCG*; *Gr.*: Kıp. xiii *al-ğuşn wa'l-qadıb çı:bık Hou.* 7, 11: xiv *çıbık al-qadıb İd.* 41: *Osm.* xv *çıbuk börk* 'a tall pointed cap(?)' *TTS III* 149.

çıvğa: See çıvğaçı.

PU çuğa: (?çuvğa:) an old word ending in -ğa: the -f- in all the spellings is prob. an

error for -v-. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 **çufğa:** 'a horse which a fast post-rider (*al-baridu'l-musri*) takes on the road and rides until he finds another' *Kaş.* I 424; **Oğuz/Kıp.** x1 **çufğa:** *al-dalil wa'l-qā'id* 'a guide, leader', and in the prov. **kalin kula:n çufğa:sız bolma:s** 'there is no herd (*xunūla*, mis-spelt) of wild asses without a guide and leader' (*dalil wa hādi*) *Kaş.* I 424.

?D **çapğut** perhaps Dev. N. fr. **çap-**, but the semantic connection is remote. Survives only(?) in NC Kır. **çapan çapkit** 'outer clothing'; **çopkut** 'body armour', and SW Osm. **çaput** 'rag, patch; gore, gusset'. The original meaning may have been 'a quilted coat', cf. **yalma:**. See *Doerfer* III 1082. **Xak.** x1 **çapğut al-ħaşıya** 'a padded garment' *Kaş.* I 451; **Kıp.** xiv **çapuṭ (c-b-) al-hudma** 'a patched garment' *Id.* 41.

Dis. V. CBĞ-

D **çavik-** Intrans. Den. V. fr. **çav:** 'to be, become, famous'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. **utmiş çavikmıš vacir psaklığ** 'the victorious and famous *vaira*-crowned' (Sanskrit and Sogdian l.-v.s) *U II* 59, 4 (iii); **Xak.** x1 **er çavıktı: şāra li'l-racul šit** 'the man became famous' *Kaş.* II 117 (**çavıkar:**, **çavıkma:k**): **KB ajunda çavikmıš** 'famous all over the world' 406; similar phr. 1928; **isizke çavikmıš kişidin yıra** 'keep away from a man who is notorious for his wickedness' 4238; **Xwar.** xiv **çavuk-** 'to be famous' (and **çavuktur-** 'to make famous') *Qutb* 42.

Tris. CBĞ

D **çivğaç** Hap. leg.; N.Ag. fr. **çivğa:** which survives only(?) in SW Osm. and xx Anat. where it, and the Sec. f.s in the latter (**çivka**, **çivgar**, **çivkar**, etc.), have a wide range of meanings, 'thin, weak' (*Red*); 'a cow's horn' (*Sam*); 'thin; shoot, sucker', etc. (*SDD* 346). The N.Ag. by its context obviously relates to catching birds, possibly by some sort of trap contrived by using thin twigs under tension. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. (if we have been butchers, poultry-keepers, pig-keepers, or fishermen) **keyikçi ançı tuzakçı boltumuz erser torçı kivyğa kuşçı** (İterçi, q.v.) . . . **boltumuz erser** 'if we have become wild game (Hend.) hunters or trappers; if we have become bird netters, bird snarers (?)', wild-fowls . . . *TT IV* 8, 56-8.

PUF **çıbıka:n**, etc. lit. 'a jujube fruit, *Zizyphus vulgaris*'; hence metaph. 'an inflamed boil or ulcer'. No doubt a l.-w., prob. of Indian origin, which explains the variations in spelling. In the medieval period the -k- was voiced and ultimately elided. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **çıban**; Tkm. **çıban** 'boil, ulcer'. See *Doerfer* III 1151. **Uyg.** viii ff. Civ. (VU) **çubakan** 'jujube fruit' *H II* 22, 39; xiv *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'jujube fruit' **çobuğan** *Ligeti* 153; *R III* 2185; 'sweetmeat' **çıbıyan** *do.* 151; 2154; **Xak.** x1 (under the heading *fa'ālān/fa'ılān -K-*) **çıbıkan al-'ummāh** 'the

jujube fruit'; **çıbıka:n al-dumal** 'a boil', it resembles a jujube fruit in its redness *Kaş.* I 448; xiv *Muh. al-dummal çıbıkan* *Mel.* 65, 3; *Rif.* 164; **Çağ.** xv ff. **çıban** (spelt) 'a boil or pustule (*qarha*) which appears on the limbs' *San.* 215v. 14; **Xwar.** xiii(?) (they eat and drank various kinds of food and wine) **çubuyanlar kırmızlar** 'jujube fruits and *koumiss*' *Oğ.* 93-4; **Kıp.** xiii **al-dummal (ba:s)**; **Tkm.** **çıba:n** (vocalized *çaba:n*) *Hou.* 33, 5; xiv **çıba:n al-dummal** *Id.* 41; *Bul.* 10, 2.

Tris. V. CBĞ-

D **çıbıkla:** Den. V. fr. **çıbık**; s.i.s.m.l. with some phonetic changes, usually for 'to beat with a stick'. **Xak.** x1 **ot atın çıbıkla:dı:** 'he beat his horse with a freshly-cut switch' (*bi-qadib nā'im*) *Kaş.* III 337 (**çıbıkla:r**, **çıbıkla:ma:k**).

Dis. CBG

?S **çewek** See **çüvit**.

VU **çıbek** pec. to *Kaş.* and used only in the phr. **çıbek kırğuy al-yu'yu** prob. 'the merlin', as opposed to **kırğuy**, by itself, *al-bāşiq* 'the sparrow-hawk'. There is an entry (VU) **çüpek şikāra-i nar** 'a male bird of prey' in the *Calcutta Dict.* (*R III* 2201), but it does not occur in any other *Çağ.* authority, and its origin is obscure. **Xak.** x1 **çıbek kırğuy** (misvocalized *kırğuy*) *al-yu'yu* *Kaş.* I 388; a.o. (ç- unvocalized) *III* 241 (*kırğuy*).

PU **çübek** Hap. leg., but such words are often omitted in the dicts.; perhaps an earlier form of the syn. word **çük** which s.i.s.m.l. including SW Osm. See *Doerfer* III 1140. **Xak.** x1 **çübek fayşalatı'l-şabi** 'a boy's penis' *Kaş.* I 388; (**Kıp.** xiv **çük al-ğakar muqābilu'l-farc** 'penis' opposite to 'vagina' *Id.* 44).

D **çöbik** Dim. f. of **çöb**: N.o.a.b. 'The passage in *U I* 14, 3, left untranslated there, is discussed in a note in *U II* 91, where it is pointed out that **beş çöbik** is a translation of the Chinese phr. 'the five *cho*, impurities' (*Giles* 2,409), see *Soothill* and *Hodous*, *A Dictionary of Chinese Buddhist Terms*, London, 1937, p. 448a. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. **bu kelyük bulğanyuk beş çöbik yavlak öğtekl** 'living in this present confused evil period of the five impurities' *U I* 14, 3 (cf. similar phr. under **çöb**): **Xak.** x1 **şöbik (sic)** 'the debris (*al-şamāc*) which is thrown away after fruit has been eaten'; the ş- is changed from ç- *Kaş.* I 390.

F **çawğa:n** See **çögen**.

D **çivğın** Dev. N./A. fr. ***çiv-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 **çivğın aş al-ja'ānu'l-nāci'n-l-musammın** 'wholesome fattening food'; and one says **çivğın ot** 'a plant which fattens cattle' *Kaş.* I 443; a.o. *I* 443, 23 (**kevğın**).

Tris. V. CBG-

D **çivğınlen-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **çivğın**. **Xak.** x1 **ol bu: aşığ çivğınlendi:** 'he

reckoned that this food was nourishing for the body and wholesome' (*muxşib li'l-badan naci*)' *Kaş. II 278* (*çivginlenür, çivginlenmek*; in all cases a *damma* is inserted over the -g- by a later hand, in addition to the original *kasra*).

Dis. CBL

1 çavlı: 'a falcon', precise variety uncertain. It occurs, mis-spelt *çulı*, in the XVIII Manchu, etc. Five Language Mirror, see E. D. Ross, *A Polyglot List of Birds in Turki, Manchu and Chinese*, Calcutta, 1909, No. 61; Ross could not get any specific meaning fr. the Manchu and Chinese equivalents and the Tibetan *khra-zur* 'a falcon' and Mong. *şonkur karçığay* 'gerfalcon, goshawk' are equally vague. Survives in SW Osm. *çavlı* 'a young, untrained falcon'. Cf. *çibek, çağrı, toğan, turum-tay, kirgu-y, laçın, sıpkur. Türkü IX ff.* Yen. *çavlı:* occurs in an obscure context in *Mal. 48, 6: Xak. XI çavlı: al-şāhin* 'gerfalcon, or peregrine falcon' *Kaş. I 431: KB* (in a list of *begs*) *kayusı inanç beg kayu çavlı beg kayusı tēgin beg* (corrupt, see *tēgin*) *kayu çağrı beg 4068*; the *çavlı beg* and *çağrı beg* were prob. both keepers of the king's falcons: *xiv Muh. (?) dakaru'l-bāz* 'male falcon' *çavlı:* (mis-spelt *çikalı:*) *Rif. 175* (only).

F 2 çavlı: Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w., prob. Iranian, cf. *çovlı:* *Gancāki XI çavlı:* 'the rinds (*qaqr*) of peaches and nuts which are used to light fires' *Kaş. III 442*.

VUF çovlı: presumably the same as, or cognate to, Pe. *çāwli* 'a winnowing-fan of reeds' (*Steingass*); 'a sieve for sifting cereals' (B. V. Miller *Persidsko-russkii slovar*, Moscow, 1953). *Gancāki XI çovlı:* (vocalized *çawli:* in second hand) *mişfāt tutmāc* 'a strainer for *tutmaç*', it is (made of) thin rods plaited together, and made like a ladle (*al-miğrafa*) *Kaş. III 442: Kip. XIII miğrafatu'l-tutmāc* *çawlı: Hou. 17, 10*.

D çavlıg P.N./A. fr. *ça:v*; 'famous, renowned'. Survives only(?) in NE, several dialects *çaptıg/çaptu:/tsaplu:* *R III 1926; IV 196. Xak. XI KB tümen miğ küllüg çavlıg ersiglerig* 'innumerable famous (Hend.) heroes' *4525: xiv Muh. (?) şāhib şit* 'famous' *çavlıg Rif. 145* (only, mis-spelt *çavlıg*) (*Çağ. xv ff. çağlın* (sic) *muta'ayyin ve nāmdār* 'distinguished, famous' *Vel. 233* may be a corruption of this word).

Dis. V. CBL-

D çapıl- Pass. f. of *çap-*; s.i.m.m.l. with the same range of meanings as *çap-* in the Pass. *Xak. XI anıy evi: çapıldı:* 'his house was plastered (*tuyyina*) with thin clean mud' (*çapılır, çapılmak*); also used in *Uyg.* when a nian is struck on the neck *Kaş. II 119: (XIII?) Tef. çapalu-* 'to be pulled apart, to disintegrate', 357 may be a mis-spelling of this word): *Çağ. xv ff. çapıl-* (1) *datwānida şudan* 'to be made to gallop'; (2) *tāxt şudan*

'to be pillaged'; (3) 'to be wounded (*zaxm-dār*) by a sword blow and the like' *San. 204r. 17: Xwar. xiv çapul-* (sic) 'to be driven, set in motion' *Qutb 40: Osm. xiv çapıl-* 'to be pillaged' in one text *TTS I 146*.

PUD çavla:- Hap. leg.; the *ç-* carries a *fatha* in the Perf. and a *damma* in the Aor. and Infin.; it lies between *çığla:-* and *çinla:-*; it is clearly a Den. V., but as there is no obvious base with -v- it is possible that this is an error for -k-, or -ğ- misvocalized; cf. **2 çıgla:-** *Xak. XI et çavla:di:* 'the meat was spoilt' (*luhwuqa*), that is when it is not cooked soft (*lam yana'am şabxulu*) *Kaş. III 296* (*çovla:r, çovla:ma:k*).

D çavlan- Refl. Den. V. fr. *ça:v*; 'to be, or become, famous, renowned'. Survives in NE Bar. *tsaplan-*, same meaning, *R IV 196*; and SW Osm. *çavlan-* 'to be noised abroad'. *Xak. XI er çavlandı:* *şāra li'l-racul şit* 'the man became famous' *Kaş. II 245* (*çavlanu:r, çavlanma:k*); in an excursus on Refl. Den. V.s fr. trilateral Nouns, *III 199, 24 ff.* it is said that *er şavlandı:* 'the man quoted proverbs' and *er çavlandı:* 'the man became famous' are impossible forms, but that if someone uses them, no one blames him; as both Verbs are known to have existed with a short vowel in the first syllable the point seems to be that if Verbs are formed from monosyllables with a long medial vowel the vowel is shortened: *KB kelir kut kışike atı çavlanur* 'good luck comes to a man and his name becomes famous' 740; a.o. 2050: *Osm. xiv çavlan-* 'to be famous' in one text *TTS I 150*.

Tris. CBL

PU(D) çobulmak Hap. leg.; the word occurs in the middle of a long string of words ending in -lık, and it is perhaps an error for **çobum-lık*, but there is no obvious etymology for either word. The place mentioned is no doubt that listed in *I 98* as 'the name of a town near Tarāz', but the *alif* is not vocalized in either place. (*Xak. ?*) *xı çobulmak* 'apple segments' (*falıqu'l-tuffāh*) in the language of (VU) *Atik Kaş. I 503*.

Tris. V. CBL-

D cıfı:la:- (? *çivı:la:-*) Hap. leg.; Den. V. (irregular) fr. *çıf* (? *çiv*). *Xak. XI küp cıfı:la:di:* *hadara'l-dann* 'the jar made a noise' (?when tapped or when boiling); also used when fruit juice is boiled (*ğalā*) and a bubbling sound (*aziz*) is heard because of its boiling *Kaş. III 325* (*çıfı:lar, çıfı:la:ma:k*).

Dis. CBN

SF çıban See *çibıkma:n*.

çibun See *şipek*

PU çupan an early word meaning 'minor official, village headman', or the like. The earliest occurrences are in *Protobulgar IX* (?) see Gy. Moravcsik, *Byzantoturcica*, Budapest, 1943, II 121 (s.v. *ζουπανος*), with a full

bibliography and O. Pritsak, *Die bulgarische Fürstenliste* . . . Wiesbaden, 1955, pp. 85 ff. This word became a l.-w. in Hungarian and some Slavonic languages as *župan* (*jupan*) and the like, 'district head'. It is unlikely that it is connected with Pe. *čipān* (sec. f. *žabān/šubān*) 'shepherd' which became a l.-w. in Russian as *čaban*, s.i.a.m.l.g. except SE as a l.-w. in various forms, and is sometimes confused with *čolpan*, q.v. **Xak.** xi (PU) **čupan** 'awn' *ʾarifi* l-garya 'the assistant to a village headman' *Kaš.* I 402: (xiii(?) *Tef.* **čoban** 'shepherd' 360: **Čağ.** xv ff. **čupan** ('with -p-') *žabān San.* 211 v. 7 (followed by several phrs.): **Xwar.** xiv **čoban** 'shepherd' *Qutb* 44).

Dis. V. CBN-

D **čapın-** Refl. f. of **čap-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xi **er atın çapındı**: 'the man whipped (*sāta*) his horse'; and one says **er suvda**: **çapdı**: 'the man swam (*sabaha*) in the water', and **çapındı**: is also so used (*luğa fihi*) *Kaš.* II 149 (**çapınur**, **çapınmak**): **Kip.** xiv **çapın- hamala** 'alā šay' *daf'a wāhida* 'to make a single attack on something' *İd.* 41: **Osm.** xiv to xvi **çapın-** (1) 'to hurry, bustle'; (2) 'to attack (something *Dat.*)' in several texts *TTS* I 146; II 210; III 140; IV 156.

Dis. CBR

çavar: 'kindling'; n.o.a.b., but see **çavarlığ.** Cf. **otup.** **Xak.** xi **çavar:** 'the kindling (*al-darm*) with which a fire is lit'; and one says in a jingle (*fi'l-izdiwāc*) **çavar çuvar** *Kaš.* I 411; a.o. I 17, 16.

PU **çöpür** 'goat's hair' with some extended meanings; as there is no trace of a Den. Suff. -ür, this word cannot be derived fr. **çöb**, and this raises the question whether the meaning 'rubbish, debris' is not due to a false etymology. Vocalization uncertain since the word survives as **çupur** 'goat's hair' in SE **Türki**, and **cöbür/çöpür/çüpür** 'goat's hair; rubbish' in SW xx Anat. *SDD* 284, 380, 388. **Xak.** xi (PU) **çöpür** *ša'aru'l-ma'a* 'goat's hair', and 'rubbishy goods' (*al-xurfi min'al-mitā*) are called **çöpür çepür** as a jingle (*'alā tariqi'l-itbā*) *Kaš.* I 363: **Čağ.** xv ff. **çöpür** ('with ç- -p-') (1) *müy-i buz wa güs-fand* 'goat's hair; sheep's wool'; (2) *cağal wa biža-i pur diraxit* 'jungle; a thicket of trees' *San.* 211 v. 12: **Kip.** xiv (PU) **çöpür** (c- -b-) *al-qasş bi-wasax* 'rubbish in dirt' *İd.* 41.

PU(D) **çopra:** as such n.o.a.b.; *Kaš.*'s translation is almost the same as that of **opra:k**, which suggests the same kind of connection as that between **çevür-** and **evir-**, but there is also a semantic connection with **çöb** and **çöpür**, and the later form of this word seems to be (VU) **çüprek** which s.i.s.m.l. in NE, NC, NW with either -ü- or -i- in the first syllable. **Uyg.** viii ff. Civ. (in a list of goods exempted from taxation; millet, cotton, wine) **çopra** perhaps 'used clothing' *UŞP.* 88, 41: **Xak.** xi **çopra:** *al-xalaq mina'l-tiyāb* 'worn, or tattered, clothing' *Kaš.* I 421: (**Kom.** xiv

'swaddling clothes' **çüprek** *CCG*; **Gr.**: **Κῑρ.** xiii *al-šiqqa wa'l-xirqa* 'a piece of cloth; a ragged garment' **çüprek** (ç- -b-) *Hou.* 19, 8).

Dis. V. CBR-

çevür- 'to twist, or turn (something *Acc.*)'; practically syn. v. **evir-** and **tevir-**; as the latter, q.v., is not noted after xiv or this word before xi, it is possible that this is a Sec. f. of **tevir-**. Survives in NE Bar. **tsür-**; SW Az., **Osm.** **çevir-**, and perhaps SE **Türki** (*Shav* 101 only). **Xak.** xi **er ok çevürdi**: 'the man turned (*nağara*) the arrow on his (thumb) nail' (*nağara* means 'to turn as on a lathe'); also used of anything when you rotate it (*daw-wartahu*) on your left thumb nail; and one says **ol çıgırın:** **çevürdi:** *adāra'l-bakra* 'he turned the pulley' (etc.) *Kaš.* II 82 (**çevürer**, **çevürmek**); **bu er ol tellim ok çevürge:** 'that man is constantly turning arrows, that is rotating them on his thumb nail' I 522: xiii(?) *Tef.* **çevür-** 'to turn away (the face)' 357: xiv *Muh. dāra* 'to turn (Intrans.)' **çewür-** *Mel.* 26, 1; *Rif.* 108; *al-dawrān çewürmek* (-mak in error) 37, 12; 123: **Čağ.** xv ff. **çewür-** (spelt) *Caus. f.*; *gardānidan* 'to twist, turn (something)' *San.* 221 v. 19 (quoth.): **Xwar.** xiv **çevür-** ditto; also 'to translate' *Qutb* 43; *MN* 335; *Nahc.* 412, 6-7: **Kom.** xiv 'to turn' **çöwür-** *CCI*; **Gr.**: **Kip.** xv *dawwara mina'l-idāra şewir-* (mis-spelt *sewir-*) *Kaš.* 77, 17.

VUD **çibirt-** *Caus. f.* of an Intrans. Den. V. fr. **çip**; survives only(?) in SW xx Anat. **cıbart/cibert-** *SDD* 255, 270; the -b- carries a *hasra* in all places, but a *fatha*, as in the modern verb, might have been expected. **Xak.** xi **ol oğlın çibirtti:** *daraba waladahu bi-qaḍib na'im* 'he beat his son with a supple rod' *Kaš.* III 430 (**çibirtur**, **çibirtmak**).

PUD **çobart-** *Hap. leg.*; presumably *Caus. f.* of a Den. V., but the base, which can hardly be any word listed above, has not survived. **Xak.** xi **oğrı:** **erig çobartti:** (misvocalized *çobrattı*;) 'the thief stole (*salaba*) the man's property, to the extent of stripping him naked' (*hattā a'rahu*) (**çobartur**, **çobartmak**); and one says **çobartu:** **sıdı:** 'he robbed and stripped him' *Kaš.* III 429.

D **çevrül-** *Pass. f.* of **çevür-**; survives in the same languages. **Xak.** xi **çıgır:** **çevrülldi:** 'the pulley turned' (*dārat*); also used of anything when it revolves (*istadāra*) *Kaš.* II 230 (**çevrülür**, **çevrülme:k**): *KB* 744 (**evrül-**): **Čağ.** xv ff. **çevrül-** (spelt) *gardān* 'to turn, revolve' *San.* 221 v. 29 (quoth.): **Xwar.** xiv **çevrül-** ditto *Qutb* 43; *MN* 49, etc.: **Osm.** xiv and xv **çevril-** 'to turn back, return; to be roasted on a spit' in two texts *TTS* I 156; II 225.

D **çevrüş-** *Co-op. f.* of **çevür-**. **Xak.** xi **ol menig birle:** **ok çevrüşdi:** 'he competed with me in turning (*fi tanqir*) arrows'; and also in turning anything that revolves (*fi*

idāra hull şay' mudawwar Kaş. II 208 (çevrüşür, çevrüşmek): Osm. xvi çevriş- (of an ear) 'to be twisted, crumpled' TTS IV 166.

Tris. CBR

D çava:rlıĝ Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. çava:r. Xak. xi çava:rlıĝ yê:r 'a place with kindling' (darm) Kaş. I 495.

Tris. V. CBR-

VUD çöpürilen- Refl. Den. V. fr. çöpür; survives only(?) in SW xx Anat. çöpürilen- (of a tree) 'to put out shoots' SDD 381. Xak. xi ečkü: çöpürilendi: nabđta şa'ru'l-ma'z 'the goat's hair grew' Kaş. II 266 (çöpürilenür, çöpürilenmek).

Dis. V. CBS-

D çapsa:- Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of çap-. Xak. xi ol suvda: çapsa:dı: 'he wished to swim (ya'üm) in the water' Kaş. II 284 (çapsa:r, çapsa:ma:k).

Dis. CBŞ

çavuş originally the principal military officer of a *xagan*, 'army commander', and the like, the military counterpart of *bilge*. As time went on the post gradually lost status; in the medieval period no standard translation is possible since the *çavuş* was at various times the principal escort of the sovereign, a member of the corps of royal sergeants-at-arms, and a police officer in government offices and provincial headquarters. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. where it now means '(military) sergeant; (civil) door-keeper or messenger in government offices and the like'. See Doerfer III 1055. *Türkü VIII bilge:si: çavuş: ertl:* 'he was his Counsellor and Army Commander' *Ix*. 17 (and see alp); a.o. T 7 (bilge): (these passages are mistranscribed and mistranslated in the current editions): VIII ff. Yen. Çavuş Tun Tarxan beĝü:si: tke: bertimiz 'we have erected a memorial stone to the Army Commander Tun Tarxan' *Mal*. 30, 3 (there mistranscribed): Xak. xi çavuş alladı yusaw-tı'l-şufıf fi'l-harb wa yaz'u'l-cund 'anı'l-zulm' (the officer) who marshals the ranks in battle and restrains the army from (committing) atrocities' Kaş. I 368: xiv Muh. (in a list of titles of office, etc.) şavuş çavuş (mis-spelt çavuş) *Mel*. 57, 15; *Rif*. 156: Çağ. xvff. çavuş (spelt) (1) çübdâr 'mace-bearer' which is a word for the *yasawul* (mounted mace-bearer) and *şik akanı* (door-keeper) (quotn.); (2) 'a man who goes ahead of a caravan and acts as their guide (*baladı*) and announces the departure and the stop for the night'; in Ar. qā'id (quotns.) *San*. 209v. 22: Xwar. xiv çavuş 'mace-bearer, herald' etc. *Qutb* 42: Kıp. xiv çavuş (c-) *huwa'llaĝi yaşih amā-ma'l-malik bi'l-ta'zim wa'l-şitirām* 'the officer) who goes before the king and calls for honour and respect' *Id*. 47.

çepiş 'a kid more than half grown'. Survives in NC Kır. çebiç; Kzx. şıbiş (sic); NW Kk.

şıbiş; SW Az. çepiş; Osm. çepiş; Tkm. çebiş. See *Shcherbak* 120. There is a syn. Pe. word *çapiş/çapuş* and *Shcherbak* may be right in suggesting that this is an Iranian l.-w., since the Pe. word is cognate to Latin *caper*, Celtic *kapero-s*, while the word has no obvious Turkish etymology. Xak. xi çepiş 'a kid (min avlādī'l-ma'z) when it has reached the age of six months' Kaş. I 368: Kıp. xiii 'a kid (al-cady) one year old' çepiş (-b-) *Hou*. 15, 9: xiv çepiş (c-b-) *waladu'l-mi'zā'l-cafr* 'a fully grown kid' *Id*, 41: Osm. xiv and xvi çepiş 'kid' in two texts TTS I 151; IV 162.

çeviş 'device, method of doing something'; syn. w. 1 a:l and used only in the Hend. al çeviş. N.o.a.b. but cf. çevişlig. Uyğ. viii ff. *Man*. M III 44, 4 (i) (1 a:l): Bud. *Kuan*. 98 etc. (1 a:l).

VU 1 çavşa:ĝ Hap. leg.; morphologically parallel to çivşa:ĝ but with no known origin. Çiğil xi çavşa:ĝ (-f-) 'the shears (al-miqaş) with which sheep are sheared' (*yucazz*) Kaş. III 385.

VU 2 çavşa:ĝ n.o.a.b.; and the Kıp. word, there transcribed with front vowels for no stated reason, is obviously a later form of the same word with an extended meaning. Xak. xi çavşa:ĝ (ç- unvocalized) *al-a'maş* 'bleary-eyed' Kaş. III 385: Kıp. xiv çawşan (c- -c-) *al-qubayşa* 'the small owl' (cf. bayı) *Id*. 47; *al-qubayşa* ditto (vocalized *çuşan*) *Bul*. 12, 2.

D çivşa:ĝ Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. fr. çivşat-. Xak. xi çivşa:ĝ (-f-) çagır *al-'aşiru'l-qāriş* 'sour wine' Kaş. III 385.

Dis. V. CBŞ-

S çavşa:- See çaxşa:-.

(D) çivşa:- Hap. leg.; 'to be, or become, sour; to ferment'; *prima facie* Den. V. fr. *çivış. Spelt *çuşa:-* in the MS., but the -i- is fixed by the der. f.s. Xak. xi çagır çivşa:dı: (çu-) 'the wine fermented (*ğala*) and threw up a scum'; and one says *karın çivşadı: (çu-)* 'the food burnt (*lađa'a*) the stomach and turned it sour' (*hammada*) Kaş. III 286 (çivşar, çivşa:ma:k; both çu-).

D çivşat- Caus. f. of çivşa:-. Xak. xi er (MS. ol) çagır çivşattı: (çu-) 'the man fermented (*hammada*) the wine (etc.)'; and one says *sirke: karın çivşattı:* 'the vinegar made the stomach acid' (*hammada*), also used when it is poured on the ground and makes it acid (*ağlat*) Kaş. II 336 (çivşatur, çivşatma:k).

Tris. CBŞ

D çivşa:ĝun Dev. N./A. fr. çivşa:-; 'sour, acid'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (in a poem about foods appropriate to the four seasons; in winter let them eat cold fatty sweet food) çivşa:ĝun 'as acid' *Sw*. 591, 21; Civ. (thirst is caused by) ağır çivşa:ĝun şor aşın 'heavy, acid, salt (Pe. l.-w.) food' *TT VIII I.12*; a.o. do. 19 (odğurak).

D *çevişlig* Hap. leg. ?; P.N./A. fr. *çeviş*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. allıg *çevişlig* 'resourceful (Hend.)' *TT I 26* (alta:~).

Tris. V. CBŞ-

D *çepişlen-* Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *çepiş*. Xak. XI oğla:k *çepişlendi*; *şāra'l-cady min çumlati'l-cada* 'the kid got into the category of half-grown kids, and was reckoned as such'; this is when it has reached the age of six months *Kaş. II 266* (*çepişlenür*, *çepişlenmek*).

Mon. CC

VU *çej* 'an iron nail'; as such Hap. leg., but there are several syn. modern words clearly derived fr. it; NC Kır. *çege*; Kzx. *şege*; SC Uzb. *çega*; NW Kaz., Krim, Kumyk *çüy*; Kk. *şege*; SW Osm. *çivi*; Tkm. *çüy*. These forms suggest that the vowel was originally -*ë*-. As regards the final, strictly 'non-Turkish', -j this is more likely to be a Sec. sound than an indication of foreign origin. If so, it was prob. dissimilated fr. -c and the evolution may have been **çéc* > *çej* > *çev* > *çeg*/*cüv* > *çüy*. Xak. XI *çej* ('with -j') *al-mismār minā'l-hadid* 'an iron nail'; and 'a rivet on a breastplate' (*qatru'l-dir*) is called *çej* *Kaş. III 123*.

Mon. V. CC-

VU *çij*- Hap. leg.; the -j- is prob. a Sec. sound, see *çej*; the Infin. here has -ma:k, that of the Caus. f. -mek; it is not clear which is an error. As the word precedes *cöj*- the vowel should perhaps be *fatha*, see *çijtür-*. Xak. XI *yağırılıg at çijdu*: ('with -j-') 'the galloped horse lay down' (*inxafa*) when someone wished to mount it, fearing for its back; and any galloped animal does the same when someone wishes to put a load on it *Kaş. II 9* (*çijar*, *çijmak*).

çöj- as such Hap. leg.; at any rate in later times practically syn. w. *seş*-, q.v., which makes it difficult to separate modern forms of the two words, but this one at any rate survives in SW Az., Osm., Tkm. *cöz*- 'to untie, unravel'. The -j- is no doubt a Sec. sound, perhaps dissimilated fr. -c-, cf. *çej*, in which case the original form may have been **çöc*-. Xak. XI *uragut yip çöjdi*: ('with -j-') 'the woman pulled on (*cadabat*) the thread'; also used of anything that can be stretched (*yumkin ijalatuhu*) by pulling, like a cord or a sheep's entrails *Kaş. II 9* (*çöjer*, *çöjmek*): *Çağ. xv ff. cöz-* az ham darburdan wa az ham wā kardan wa parāğanda kardan 'to take off, pull off, disperse' *San. 212v. 27*: Xwar. xiv *cöz-* 'to loosen, untie' *Qutb 44*: Kom. xiv *cöz-* 'to pull' *CCG*; Gr.: Kıp. xiv *cöz-* (-c-) *naqada'l-gacil* 'to untwist, untie a thread' *Id. 43*.

Dis. CCA

PU *çice* Hap. leg.; occurs only in the following passage, where its meaning and nature, perhaps a Ger. in -e-, are undiscoverable. Xak.

XI *KB* (the King asked, 'When is he coming? Where can I meet him?' *Oğdülmiş* replied) *keçe yaruk dünya meşli tünserse çice* 'Late, when the bright colour of the world turns to night, . . . 5018.

Dis. V. CCD-

VUD *çijtür-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *çij*- (*sic*), q.v. As this word precedes *cöjtür-* the vowel should perhaps be *fatha*. Xak. XI *bu: yük atıg çijtürdi*: 'this load and its weight made the horse's back collapse' (*axfa*) *zahrā'l-faras*, as a galloped horse, etc. behaves when he is loaded and lies down *Kaş. II 180* (*çijtürür*, *çijtürmek*, *sic*).

D *cöjtür-* Caus. f. of *cöj*-, q.v.; survives in SW Osm., Tkm. *cözdür-*. Xak. XI *ol yip: cöjtürdi*: ('with -j-') he had the slack cord pulled out (*amadda*); also used for pulling out the entrails of a sheep *Kaş. II 180* (*cöjtürür* only).

Dis. CCG

çocuk 'sucking pig'; in this form survives only in SW Osm. *cocuk* 'child', but a Sec. f. *çoçga/çoçka* and the like, 'sucking pig; pig (in general)', which looks like a Mong. corruption of this word but is not in fact a l.-w. in Mong., appeared in the medieval period and s.i.a.m.l.g. (in SW only xx Anat.). O. Kır. ix ff. *Çocuk böri: saqu:n*, if correctly read in *Mal. 12, 1*, must be a P.N.: Xak. XI *çocuk al-xannış* (*sic*) 'sucking pig' *Kaş. I 381*: *Çağ. xv ff. cocga* (so spelt) *baqa-i xik* 'sucking pig' *San. 212r. 12*: Kıp. XIII *al-xannış çoçka*: *Hou. 11, 13*.

Dis. CCG

çecek 'flower', hence metaph. 'a skin eruption', esp. 'smallpox'. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *çecēg*. S.i.a.m.l.g. usually as *çecek*, occasionally *çecek*, SW Az., Osm. *çecek*. See *Doerfer III 1073*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *çecek* is used as the equivalent of Sanskrit *puṣpa*; Chinese *hua* (*Giles 5,002*) 'flower', sometimes by itself *TT V 20, 1*; *Suv. 137, 18*; *173, 5* etc. and sometimes in the Sino-Turkish Hend. *xwa çecek U III 46, 11*; *TT V 10, 104-7*; *Suv. 183, 14* etc.: Civ. Kır *Çecek* 'Desert Flower', P.N. *Usp. 54, 3*: Xak. XI *çecek al-nür* (*sic*) *wa'l-zahr* 'flower, blossom'; *çecek* (mis-spelt *cekek*, *cim maftūha* read as *kāf*) *al-ḥasba* 'scarlet fever' in *Çigil Kaş. I 388*; *I 437, 4* etc. (*ükül-*) and 6 o.o.: *KB* usually *çecek*: in the Fergana, *çecek* in the Cairo, and *çecek* in the Vienna MS., is common, 70, 79 (*oyna:-*), 829, etc.: XIII(?) *Tef. çecek* ditto 358: xiv *Muh. al-ward* 'rose' *çecek*: *Mel. 78, 5*; *çecek*: *(c-c)* *Rif. 182*: *Çağ. xv ff. çecek* (so spelt) (1) *şigūfa* 'flower'; (2) metaph. *ābila* 'small-pox', in *Ar. cadari San. 216r. 11* (quotns.): Xwar. xiv *çecek* 'flower', and specifically 'rose' *Qutb 43*; *MN 87*, etc.: Kom. xiv 'flower' *çecek CCI, CCG*; Gr.: Kıp. XIII *al-zahr çecek* (*c-c*-, unvocalized) *Hou. 7, 12*: xiv *çecek* (*c-c*-) ditto *Id. 42*: xv *al-azhār*