

(ötle:-): Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *M I* 13, 4-5 (ođğur-).

D **kođıkartur-** Hap. leg.?.; Caus. f. of an Intrans. Den. V. fr. **kođıku-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (if I have said that a lie is the truth and what is not is) **yavızıg edğü tęp kokedtürüp edğüg yavız tęp kođıkarturup** 'exalting evil, saying that it is good, and disparaging good saying that it is evil' *Suv.* 135, 11-12.

Dis. ĞDL

D **kutluğ** P.N./A. fr. **kut**, q.v.; originally 'enjoying the favour of heaven'; hence, more generally, 'fortunate, happy, blessed', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes. L.-w. in Pe., *Doerfer III* 1568. **Türkü VIII(?) kutluğ bolzu:n** 'may our journey enjoy divine favour' *Xoytu Tamir I* 5-6 (*ETY II* 108): VIII ff. **kutluğ bolzu:n** *Irkb* 23; a.o. *do.* 56 (**ođğır**): Man. *TT II* 10, 87-8 (**ülüg- lüg**): Uyğ. IX **Boyla: Kutluğ Yarğan; Kutluğ Bağa: Tarxan Öge:** P.N.s *Suci* 2, 3: VIII ff. Man.-A *M III* 29, 2 (iii) (**ülüg lüg**): Man. **arımıs köpüllüg kutluğlar** 'the divinely favoured with purified minds' *TT III* 140: Bud. **uluğ küçlüğ kutluğ bodısa- vatlar** 'the great, powerful, divinely favoured Bodhisattvas' *PP* 45, 2-3; o.o. *do.* 21, 4 etc. (**ülüg lüg**); *U III* 75, 13; 80, 27 (**ulğad-**); *U II* 36, 47 etc. (**kıvılığ**): Civ. *TT VII* 28, 17 (**kıvılığ**); in the astronomical texts, *TT VII* 1, 6, 8 and 9 **kutluğ** means 'having' . . . as an element' (see **kut**); **Kutluğ** is a common component in P.N.s in *Usp.*: **Xak. XI kutluğ neñ** 'something blessed' (**mubārah**); also used as a Proper Name *Kaş. I* 464; **kutluğka:** 'for the lucky man' (**li-sāhibi'l-cadd**) *III* 60, 24; several o.o. translated **mubārah: KB kün ay kutluğı bar yeme kutsuzı** 'there are lucky and unlucky days and months' 4380: XIII(?) *Tef. kutluğ/kutluğ* 'blessed, fortunate' 219; XIV *Rhğ.* (a man of truthful speech and) **kutluğ yüzlüğ** 'with a lucky face' *R II* 997: *Muh. al-mubārah kutluğ Mel.* 52, 1; 56, 1; *Rif.* 148 (**kutluğ**), 153: **Çağ. xv ff. kutluğ/kutluk mubārah Vel.** 336; *San.* 283r. 23 (quotn.): (**Xwar. xiv kutluk** 'good fortune' *Qutb* 146): **Kom.** xiv 'fortunate, blessed' **cutlu CCG**; *Gr.*: Kıp. XIII **al-mubārah** (opposed to 'unlucky' **kutsı:z**) **cutlu: Hou.** 27, 3; **cutlu: bars P.N., fahd mubārah do.** 29, 3; xiv *Id.* 68 (**cut**); **al-mubārah cutlu: olsun (sic) Bul. 5, 13; xv **ka'b mubārah** (having) a blessed ankle' (**cut tobuklı**); in margin **cutlı tobuklı Tuh.** 30b. 6: **Osm.** xiv ff. **cutlu** 'blessed, fortunate', etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 502; *II* 670; *III* 491; *IV* 557.**

D **katlış** abbreviated Dev. N. (connoting mutual action) fr. **katıl-**. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI katlış** 'a swirl (**mı'tarak**) of water at the meeting point (**tanātuh**) of separate streams'; one says **suv katlışı:** (*sic*, i.e. Perf. of ***katlış-**, or a scribal error for **katlışı:**) *Kaş. I* 460: XIII(?) *Tef. katlış* 'the junction between two bodies of water' 205: **Çağ. xv ff.**

katlış (spelt) 'a place where two streams meet' *San.* 267v. 3 (quotn.).

Dis. V. ĞDL-

D **kađul-** Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of **kađu-**; spelt with **-d-** for **-d-**; a superfluous **kasra** is added everywhere below it. **Xak. XI ton kađuldı** 'the garment was sewn firmly' (*ğumrica*) *Kaş. II* 134 (**kađulur, kađulma:k**).

D **katıl-** Pass. f. of **I kat-**; 'to be mixed with, or added to (something)'; with metaph. meanings like 'to associate with (someone)'. S.i.s.m.l.g. **Türkü VIII ff.** Man. (gods and demons, light and darkness) **ol ödün katıldı** 'then mingled with one another' *Chuas. I* 7; [**yavlık?**] **biñliğte katılıp** 'mingling with their evil(?) knowledge' *do. I* 12-13; o.o. *do.* 39, 176; *M I* 5, 7 (**ölüg**): Uyğ. VIII **xan süsi: [birle:] katılıtm** 'I joined up with the xan's army' *Şu. N.* 7 (damaged); (the Oğuz and Türkü who had formerly been in China) [**aşık?**] **mıış anta: katılımış** 'came out and joined (me) there' *do. S* 8: VIII ff. Man.-A (the five gods) **Ezrwa teñri üze kedlip birle katılıp erürler** 'are put on the god **Zurvan** (like a garment) and mingle with him' *M I* 21, 3-5 (i); a.o. *do.* 16, 5-6 (**I taş**): Bud. **ög kaş birle katıldımız erser** 'if we have had sexual intercourse with our mother or father' *TT IV* 6, 35-6; **él bulğakın katıldımız erser** 'if we have taken part in civil disturbances' *do.* 10, 18; **tuñlığlar birle katılı karılı** 'mingling (Hend.) with mortals' *Suv.* 133, 14-15; a.o. *TT V* 8, 51-2; **Xak. XI arpa: üğür birle: katıldı:** 'the barley was mixed (*ixtalağa*) with millet', also used of anything that is mixed with something else; and one says **er ura:ğutka: katıldı:** 'the man had sexual intercourse (*cāma'a*) with the woman' *Kaş. II* 121 (**katılır, katılma:k**); **bu er ol kişi: birle: tuţçı: katılga:n karılga:n** translated 'this man is an intriguer and meddler' (*mixlağ mızyal*) 'lit. is constantly meddling with people' *I* 520; a.o. *II* 134 (**karıl-**); **I** 106, 10 (**toklı:**) **KB katıl-**, usually 'to associate with', is common; **sakışka katılmaz seniğ birli-kıñ** 'Thy unity is not mingled with plurality' 9; **kuzı birle katılıp böri yorıdı** 'the wolf associated with the lamb' 461; **oyunka katıl-masa** 'a man should not get involved with gambling' 709; o.o. 10, etc. (**karıl-**); 874 (**ötğünç**); 1040; 1304; 4354 (**edğüleş-**); 5928 (**bağlan-**), etc.: XIII(?) *Tef. katıl-* 'to associate with; to be mixed with', etc. 204: **Çağ. xv ff. katış-/katıl- dāxil şudan wa manızıc şudan wa ba-ham āmıxtan** 'to belong to, be mixed with, mix with' *San.* 266r. 22 (quotns.): Kıp. xiv **katıl-** (v.l. **kaşılan-**) **qawıya** 'to be strong' *Id.* 73; ditto **katıl-** *Bul.* 73v. (these are corruptions of **kaşılga:n**); xv **ixtalağa (karı-, sic ?error for karıl-, and) katıl-** *Tuh.* 6b. 6.

D **kutal-** (**kuta:l-**) Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of ***kuta-**. Den. V. fr. **cut. Hak. XI kutaldı:** er 'the man was fortunate' (*macdid*), derived fr. the phr. **cut aldı:** 'he received good

fortune' (*al-cadd*) *Kaş. II* 121 (*kuta:lur* (*sic*), *kutalma:k*).

D *kođul- See *koyul-*.

D *kuđul-* Pass. f. of *kuđ-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (the king looked with anger at the deer) *közine karakıpa kan kuđulup* 'his eyes and eyeballs suffused with blood' *U IV* 38, 127-8: *Çağ.* xv ff. and *Kıp.* XIV see *koyul-*.

D *kutul-* See *kurtul-*.

katlan-/ka:ktan- Preliminary note. *The only early V. of this form is ka:ktan- below. Katlan-* the *Refl. Den. V. fr. I kat*, 'to form layers' and the like, is first noted in *San. 266v. 13* and *s.i.s.m.l. Katlan-*, as an abbreviation of *ka:tgılan-* is first noted in *At. 299 (tarıgılık)* and *Tef. 205* and also occurs in *İd. 68* and *prob. San. 266v. 13* taħammul wa şikibā'i kardan 'to be patient and long-suffering'.

D *ka:ktan-* Hap. leg. ?; *Refl. Den. V. fr. 2 kat*. *Kıp., Yeme:k, Oğra:k* XI *yıga:ç ka:tlandı*: 'the tree bore fruit' (*tamarat*); among the other (Turks, including *Xak.*) this word is used only for the fruit of thorn bushes (*al-'idāh*), and for cultivated (*al-aħliya*) trees the word used is *yemişlendi*: *Kaş. III* 196 (*ka:tlanu:r, ka:atlanma:k*).

?E *katlış-* See *katlış*.

Dis. ĞDM

D *katma*: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. 1 *kat-*; *s.i.s.m.l.* but not in this special sense. See *Doefer III* 1375. *Xak. XI katma*: *yuwğa*: 'bread crumpled up (*muğaçılan*) and cooked in melted butter' (*samn*) *Kaş. I* 433.

Dis. ĞDN

kađın 'related by marriage'; perhaps originally specifically 'father-in-law' and later used more generally. *S.i.a.m.l.g. w.* some phonetic changes, usually *kayın* and now seldom used except to qualify some other term of relationship, e.g. *kayın ata* 'father-in-law'. *L.-w.* in *Pe., etc.*, *Doefer III* 1611-13. Cf. *Yurç. Uyğ.* VIII ff. Bud. *öz kađını yeriğe teđdi* 'he reached the country of his own father-in-law' *PP* 64, 3; *kađını xan* 'his father-in-law the king' *do. 72*, 5 (mistaken by Pelliot for a geog. name *Kadıni*): *XIV Chin.-Uyğ. Dict., Ligeti* 159; *R I* 226 (ana): *O. Kir. IX ff. Mal. 17*, 2 (*uyar*; dubious): *Xak. XI kađın al-şıhr* 'relation by marriage' *Kaş. I* 403 (prov.); *o.o. I* 528 (*kađına:ğun*); *II* 110, 3 (*tüñür*); *III* 245, 7 (same prov.): *KB İki kađın erdi küdeğü İki* 'two of them were his fathers-in-law, two his sons-in-law' 50: XIII(?) *Tef. kayın ata* 'father-in-law' 194: *XIV Muh. al-hamü* 'father-in-law' *ka:yın aťa*; *al-hamü* 'mother-in-law' *ka:yın ana*: *Mel. 49*, 13; *Rif. 144*: *Çağ. xv ff. kayın* (spelt) 'wife's brother'; *kayn ata* 'wife's father'; *kayn ana* 'wife's mother'; also spelt *kayın San.* 281v. 11; *kayın* the same as *kayn do. 17*; *a.o. do. 345r.*

z (Yurç): *Kıp. XI* (after *Xak.*) and in *Kıp.* with *-z*, i.e. *kazın Kaş. I* 403: *Yağma:, Tuxsı:, Kıp., Yaba:ku:, Tatar, Kay, Çumul, Oğuz* XI the 'Turks call *al-şıhr kađın*, but these call it *kayın Kaş. I* 32, 11: *Kom. XIV* 'father-in-law' *kayın CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp. XIII al-hamü kayın ata*; *al-hamü kayın ana*; *awlādu'l-aħmā* 'kayın karındaşlar' *Hou. 32*, 4 (all nonvocalized *kayın*): *XIV ditto kayın aťa . . . kayın ana*; *hamüvi kayınım aťa*: (*sic*) *Bul. 9*, 7: *XV hamā* (küyev and) *kayın ana Tuh. 12b. 4.*

kađın 'birch tree, *Betula*', and in the early period 'a vessel made of birch bark'. *S.i.a.m.l.g.* usually as *kayın*, *SW* 'tkm. ğayıñ'; exceptionally in *Osm. kayın* now means 'beech tree' and, with qualifying Adjs. 'hornbeam, alder', etc. *Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ.* (take various ingredients and) *bir uluğ kađın yuğurtka bulğap* 'stir them into a large birch-bark vessel of *yuğurt*' *II* 169; *o.o. do. 192-3*: *XIV Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'birch bark vessel' *kađın R II* 322; *Ligeti* 159: *Xak. XI kađın al-xalanc* 'birch tree' (?), a *Pe. l.-w.* not translated precisely in the ordinary dicts. of either language); and in the prov. *kađın ka:şıpa*: *süğüt söllıçe*: 'the birch tree for its bark, the willow for its sap' *Kaş. III* 369; same prov. *I* 356, 20; *III* 134, 13; 151, 7: *Yağma:, Tuxsı:, Kıp., Yaba:ku:, Tatar, Kay, Çumul, Oğuz* XI the 'Turks call *al-xalanc kađın* but these call it *kayın Kaş. I* 32, 8: (*Kom. XIV* 'pine tree' iy *kayın CCG*; *Gr. 191*): *Kıp. XIII al-xalanc kayın* 14, 7.

F xa:tun 'lady' and the like. Although attempts have been made to connect this word etymologically with *xağan/xan* there is no reasonable doubt that it is taken fr. *Sogdian xwat'yn (xwatān)*; in *Sogdian xwat'yn* means 'lord, ruler' and *xwat'yn* 'the wife of the lord, ruler', which is precisely the meaning of *xatun* in the early period. This should normally be transcribed *xatun*, although in *Kaş.* the spelling is *ka:tun* in Turkish and *xa:tun* in Arabic. Survives in *NE Tuv. kaday*; *SE Türki xatun/xotun*; *NC, NW katın*; *SC Uzb. xotun*; *SW Az. ğadıñ*, *Osm. kađın* meaning only 'married woman, wife', with a slightly honorific flavour. *Türkü VIII öğüm Ğıbilge*: *xatunıñ* 'my mother Queen Ğıbilge': *I E* 11, *II E* 10; *o.o. I E* 25, *II E* 21; *I E* 31; *I N* 9; *yatun yok bolmıñ ertı*: 'the queen has died' *T* 31: VIII ff. *avıncu*: *xatun bolzuñ*: 'may the concubine become a queen' *İrkB* 38: *Uyğ. VIII xatunıñ anta: altun* 'I captured his queen there' *Şu. N* 10; *a.o. do. IV* 8: VIII ff. Bud. (a girl) *Şaçı xatun teğ* 'like Queen Şacı' *U II* 22, 11; *Kulişabatı xatun* 'Queen Kulişavati' *U III* 27, 15; (my father, my mother) *xatunlarım* 'my consorts' *TT VII* 40, 144; *o.o. TT X* 162-3, 307, etc.: *Civ. xatunka kelser* 'if one comes to the queen' *TT VII* 29, 12: *Xak. XI ka:tun*: 'the word for any woman who is descended from (*min banāt*) Afrāsiyāb'; prov. *xa:n ıñı: bolsa: ka:tun ıñı: kalır*: 'if the *xāqān* has a task to perform, the *xātūn*'s task is postponed' *Kaş. I* 410;

o.o. I 138 (oġla:ġu); 376 (terken); III 240 (kunuçuy); XIII(?) Tef. xatun 'queen; lady, wife' 347; XIV Muh. xātūn ka:tun Mel. 52, 14; Rif. 149: Çağ. xv ff. xatun 'a name for great ladies and wives of notables' (quotn.); also 'a married woman' (zan-i şahhardār) (quotn.) San. 222r. 20: Xwar. xiv xatun '(great) lady' Quth 55; in Nahc. 6, 8 ff.; 192, 10 ff. xatun is used specifically for 'a legal wife' and kuma for 'a concubine': Kom. xiv katun/xatun is fairly common and means both 'queen, lady' and 'wife, woman' CCI, CCG; Gr. 196 (quotns.): Kip. XIII al-sitt 'lady' ka:tu:n Hou. 28, 16: xiv ka:tu:n al-sayyida 'lady', Arabized as xātūn Id. 73: xv sayyida xatun Tuh. 18b. 8: Osm. xiv to XVI xatun/xatun kışi hardly more than 'married woman'; in several texts TTS II 485; IV 382.

Dis. V. ĞDN-

D 1 katın- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of I kat-. Xak. XI er talka:nka: ya:ğ katındı: 'the man pretended to mix (yacdadlı) oil with the parched grain' Kaş. II 154 (katınur, katinma:k).

D 2 katın- Refl. f. of 2 kat-; n.o.a.b. The Uyğ. passage is obscure, but seems to belong here. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. katıġ boldı tıp o:tin katınsar küzeç taşar 'if it is exposed(?) to the fire on the assumption that it is strong the jug boils over' TTI I 193-4; a.o. VII 30, 14-15 (ağırılığ): Xak. XI tulumluġ bolup katındı 'now that you have become fully armed, you have become tough' (taşaddadta) Kaş. I 498, 21; n.m.e.

D kutan- (kuta:n-) Hap. leg.; this V. which immediately follows I katın- is completely unvocalized and the second consonant undotted, but the -a- in the Aor. shows that it is a Den. V. and Atalay was no doubt in restoring it as the Refl. f. of *kuta:-, see kutal-. Xak. XI kutandı: neñ 'the thing became fortunate' (macdad) Kaş. II 154 (kuta:nur, kutanma:k).

D kođun- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of kođ-, and practically syn. w. it. Xak. XII(?) KBVP bu kaç ħarfına men kumarı saġa kođundım 'I have left these few words as a legacy to you' 53.

D katna:- Hap. leg., but cf. katnat-; misspelt kayna:- in the MS. but between sögne:- and kasna:-. Semantically connected with 2 kat-, presumably Den. V. fr. *katın Dev. N. in -ın. This word has no connection with Çağ. katna-, San. 267r. 1 which survives in SC Uzb. in such meanings as 'to attend (school) regularly; (of a bus) to maintain a service'. This seems to be merely a Sec. f. of Çağ. katra-, ditto, which is immediately a l.-w. fr. Mong. katari- 'to trot' (Kömed. 781, Halted 165) whether or not that is a native Mong. V. or derived fr. Pe. (see the translation in San.). Xak. XI er aġar katna:di: al-racul ta'abbā qabūla'l-anrı wa 'atā 'alā'l-āmır wa radda kalāmahu 'the man refused to obey the order and was insolent to the man who gave it

and contradicted what he said' Kaş. III 302 (katna:r, katna:ma:k; see above).

D katnat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of katna:- but with no obvious Caus. meaning. Xak. XI ol anıġ sö:zin katnattı: radda kalāmahu marra ba'd uxrā 'he violently contradicted his statements time and again' Kaş. II 349 (no Aor. or Infin.).

Tris. ĞDN

D kađna:ġun Hap. leg.; Collective f. of kađın. Xak. XI al-aġmā' wa'l-aşhār 'a woman's and a man's relations by marriage' are called kađın kađna:ġun as a Hend. (al-itbā') Kaş. I 528.

Tris. V. ĞDN-

DF ka:tu:nlan- (xa:tu:nlan-) Refl. Den. V. fr. xa:tu:n; n.o.a.b. Xak. XI ura:ġut ka:tu:nlandı: tazayyatı'l-mar'a bi-zayyıl-xātūn 'the woman dressed herself up in the clothes of a great lady' Kaş. III 206 (ka:tu:nlanur, ka:tu:nlanma:k); XIII(?) Tef. xatunlan- 'to marry (a wife xatun)' 347.

Dis. ĞDR

kađır 'grim, brutal, oppressive, dangerous', and the like. The close phonetic and semantic resemblance to Ar. qādir to which Kaş. calls attention has caused some confusion and it is consistently spelt kađır in the MS. of Kaş. but correctly as kađır in KB. Survives as kazır in several NE languages R II 379; Khak. xazır; Tuv. kađır. See kayır Preliminary note. The phr. kađır kış in Xak. suggests a connection with I kađ- but that V. is Intrans. and can hardly be the base of this word. See Doerfer III 1381. Türkü VIII Kađırkan yış ('mountain forest'), which is tentatively identified with the Khingan mountains, I E 2; do. 21, II E 17; do. 39 may contain this word (see Xak.), or kađırġan, q.v. VIII ff. Yen. kađır yaġrıda: 'among the brutal enemy' Mal. 27, 6: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A (the five gods can be recognized by five characteristics. . .) İkintil kađaran 'secondly by ruthlessness' (like the god Wadjiwanta) M I 24, 11 (cf. ymşa:k): Bud. kađır yavlaklarıġ 'brutal, evil men' U II 58, 1 (iii); a.o. do. 59, 4 (ii); kađır sarşıġ övkeliġ 'brutal, rough, and bad-tempered' TT VI 66 (and VIII O.9); a.o. U II 35, 21-2 (aziġliġ): Civ. TT I 14-15 (katıġ): O. Kır. ix ff. kađır yaġrıda: Mal. 19, 1: Xak. XI kađır (so read, see above) neñ 'a difficult (şa'b) thing'; hence one says kađır yér 'a difficult place', that is one in the mountains where there is much snow and ice: kađır kış al-zamharir 'severe cold': kađır 'an oppressive, brutal (al-cabbāru'l-şa'b) king'; hence al-xaqāniya have the title kađır xa:n; this word agrees with the Ar. because oppressiveness comes from power (al-qadr), and an oppressor is one who can do (yađır) what he likes Kaş. I 364: tumpulıġ kađır kışlaka: 'in the severe cold of winter' II 54, 3: KB (do not be slothful, watch) ay kılki kađır 'oh man of

strict character' 447; (bright summer turns to) **kađır kışka** 1052.

katır 'mule'. A l.-w. in Mong. as *kaçır*. Survives in SW Az., Tkm. **ğatır**; Osm. **katır**, but in all other language groups, except NE, where the word is unknown, the forms **kaçır/kaşır** and the like are reborrowings fr. Mong., see *Shcherbak*, p. 95. It would prob. be fanciful to see an etymological connection between this word and **1 kat-** arising fr. the mule's mixed ancestry. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer* III 1395. **Xak. xı katır al-bağl** 'mule' *Kaş. I* 364; a.o. *III* 302 (**kişne-**): *KB* (many horses in the fields) **akurda katır** 'mules in the stables' 5370; *xiv Muh. al-bağl kaşır Mel.* 70, 7; *Rif. 181*; **Xwar. xııı(?) Ög.** 273 (**uđ**): **Kom.** *xiv* 'mule' **katır CCI**; *Gr.*: **Kıp. xııı al-bağl kaşır Hou.** 12, 10; *xiv katır al-bağl*, also with **-t**. *Id.* 68; **katır ditto Kav.** 39, 6; 61, 20; *Tuh.* 7b. 8 a.o.o.: **Osm. xiv TTS I** 7 (**ğatır**).

kotur various kinds of cutaneous disease, human and animal, 'scrofula, scurf, scab, the itch, mange', etc. S.i.a.m.l.g.; cf. **uđuz**. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer* III 1549. **Uyg.** *viii ff* *H I* 169 (**ay-**), 174; a.o. *II* 22, 27; (**Xak.**) *xiv Muh. al-carab* 'the itch', etc. **kotur Mel.** 65, 3; *Rif.* 164; **Çağ.** *xv ff.* **kotur xasta wa da'if kalb** 'a sick, weak (dog)' *Vel.* 335 (quoting); **kotur** (spelt) 'an animal whose hair has fallen out' (*rixta bāşad*), in *Ar. carab*, in *Pe. gar* (quoting); also used for *gari* 'mange' (quoting). *San.* 283r. 25; **Xwar. xiv kotur** 'scrofulous' and the like *Qutb* 141; **Kom. xiv** 'scurf' **kotur CCG**; *Gr.*: **Kıp. xv kotur** is included in a long list of words translating *kalb* 'dog' *Tuh.* 30b. 11.

D kađrak (kađra:k) *Conc. N.* in **-k fr. *kađra-**; *Den. V.* fr. **kađır**, see **kađran-**; lit. 'something hard, rough', and the like. Survives as **kayrak** 'whetstone' in *NC Kir.*, *Kzx.*; *SC Uzb.* (**kayrok**) and several NW languages (cf. **bileğü**). In *NC Kir.* it also means 'hard, unirrigated land', and in *SW Osm.* 'shifting sandy soil', which seems a further development of this concept, but in *Osm.* it now more often means 'slippery ground', perhaps owing to some confusion with **2 *kađ-**. The translation in *Kaş.* is perhaps influenced by a supposed etymological connection with **1 kat**. L.-w. in *Pe.* and *Mong.*, *Doerfer* III 1599. **Xak. xı kađrak** (*MS. kađrak ma'ātifu'l-cibāl wa maḥāniḥā* 'folds and contortions in the mountains'; hence one says **kat kađrak (kađrak)** ditto *Kaş. I* 471; a.o. *I* 320 (**1 kat**): **Çağ.** *xv ff.* **kayrak sang-i faşan** 'whetstone', also called **bilew** *San.* 281 v. 3.

(**D**) **kuđruk** 'the tail of an animal'; morphologically *Pass. Dev. N.* fr. ***kuđur-**, cf. **kudurgak, kudurgun**; the origin of *Mong. kuđurğa* 'crupper' (*Haenisch* 70, *Kow.* 919). S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as **kuyruk**. **Türkü** *viii ff.* **tiğ at kuđrukın** 'the roan horse's tail' *Irkb* 50; a.o. (?) in a corrupt phr. in *do.* 16; **Uyg.** *viii ff.* *Bud.* (in a list of constellations) **irbiş**

kuđruki 'the panther's tail' *TT VI* 93; **Xak. xı kuđruk** (*MS.* in the main entry *kuđruk*, elsewhere usually *kuđruk*) a generic term for 'the tails' (*ađniāb*) of all kinds of animals; one says **koy kuđruki**: 'a sheep's fat tail' (*alya*); **at kuđruki**: 'horse's tail' (*danb*) (verse); **kuş kuđruki**: 'bird's tail' (prov.): **kuđruk** used metaph. (*yuknā bihi*) for 'anus' (*al-faḡha*), so one says **kuđruki: ötğen** (unvocalized) **kişi: insān nabḥaci**!- (first two letters undotted, *Atalay's* emendation) *faḡha* 'a man who is constantly breaking wind' *Kaş. I* 472; o.o. *I* 513 (**sabit-**); *III* 164 (**suwik**); 256 (**sabu-**), etc.: *KB* **balık kuđruki** 'the tail of (the constellation) Pisces' 66; *xııı(?) Tef.* **kuyruk** 'tail' 216; *xiv Muh. al-alya kuyruğ yağı: Mel.* 66, 5; *Rif.* 165 (**kuyruk**); *al-danb kuyruk* 69, 14 (one *MS.* only); **Çağ.** *xv ff.* **kuyruğ/kuyruk** 'tail' (*dim*), in *Ar. danb*; also the name of the star 'Canopus' *San.* 292v. 14; **Xwar. xiv kuđruk** 'tail' *Qutb* 142; *Nahc.* 53, 2; **Kom. xiv** 'tail' **kuyruğ CCI**; *Gr.*: **Kıp. xııı al-alya kuyruğ yağı: Hou. 15, 18; *xiv kuyruk al-danb Id.* 77; *al-alya kuyruk*, also *al-danb Bul.* 7, 15; *xv duḥmu'l-alya kuyruğ yağı: Kav.* 63, 1; *alya kuyruk Tuh.* 4b. 3.**

DIS. V. ĞDR-

VUD katar- *pec.* to **Kaş.** and described as the Turkish (i.e. **Xak.**) equivalent of **kaytar-**, q.v.; *prima facie* a crasis of ***kađtur-** *Caus. f.* of **2 *kađ-** or **2 kađit-**, but the second **-a-** is a difficulty, perhaps a scribal error for **-u-** caused by a false analogy w. **kaytar-**; see **katart-** and **katrum-**. **Xak. xı ol atığ katardı: radda'l-sayl wa şarafahā** 'an wachhi' 'he turned the horse back and prevented it from going in the direction in which it was going'; similarly one says (ol) **yağı: katardı**: 'he turned the enemy (etc.) back' *Kaş. II* 74 (verse); **katarur, katarmak**; a.o. *III* 193 (**kaytar-**); **katargan** *I* 517, 16 (see **kaytar-**).

D kađır- 'to twist back, turn back' ('Frans.'), and the like; presumably *Caus. f.* of **2 *kađ-**. S.i.a.m.l.g. as **kayır-** and the like, except *SW* where **kayır-** is a *Sec. f.* of **kađğur-**. **Xak. xı ol anıñ boynın kađırdı**: 'he twisted (*lawwā*) his neck' (etc.); and one says **ol anıñ sözün kađırdı**: 'he contradicted (or refuted, *radda*) his statement' *Kaş. II* 76 (**kađırarı, kađırma:k**); o.o. *I* 370, 22; 508, 2; *II* 74, 13; 164, 14 and *I* 144, 9, where the text is in some disorder: *KB* **sözün kađra kördüm** 'I tried to contradict (or refute) his statement' 6244; *xııı(?) Tef.* **kađra/kayra Ger.** used as an *Adv.* (to turn, send, come) 'back, backwards' 192-4; **Xwar. xiv kayra Adv.** (of movement) 'backwards'; (of time) 'again, afresh' 128; **Kom. xiv** 'to take back' **kayra/kayrı/kayırı al-** *CCI*; *Gr.*

D katur- *Caus. f.* of **2 kat-**, 'to harden', lit. or metaph. S.i.a.m.l.g., not *NE* or *SW*. **Xak. xı ol yumşak neḡni: katurdı**: 'he hardened (*şallaba*) the soft thing'; as soft iron is annealed (*yudakkar*); and one says **taş yer anı: katurdı**: 'foreign countries (i.e. travel abroad)

hardened him', that is made him experienced (*mucras muhakkak*) *Kaş. II 74* (**katurur**, **katurma:k**); (**katurğa:n** in *I 516* is an error for **katğurgā:n**).

D katur- Hap. leg. ?; Caus. f. of **I kat-**; cf. **kartur-**. **Xak. XI 01 y:ip katturdi**: 'he ordered that the thread should be twisted (*bi-falı'l-xayt*) into the needle'; and one says of **talika:nka: ya:ğ katturdi**: 'he had the parched grain mixed (*acdaħa*) with oil'; also used of any two things when they are mixed (*xulıfā*) *Kaş. II 189* (**katturur**, **katturma:k**).

D kutar- See **kurtğar-**.

VU kođur- (MS. *kođur-*, but between **kađır** and **keđür-**) Hap. leg. ?; morphologically obscure. **Xak. XI 01 bu: i:ška: kođurdi**: 'he took great trouble (*cadda*) over this affair and made strenuous efforts over it' (*bālağa fihi*) *Kaş. II 76* (**kođurur**, **kođurma:k**); the word may also occur in *I 144, 7* but is not translated there.

***kuđur-** See **kuđruk**, etc.

VUD I kutur- 'to pour out, empty', and the like; *prima facie* a crisis of ***kuđtur-** Caus. f. of **kuđ-**; it is, however, odd that it survives as **kotar-** with the same meaning in NW Kk., Nög, and for 'to dish up (a meal)' in SW xx Anat. *SDD 964*, since this suggests an earlier form ***kotor-**. **Xak. XI 01 unuğ kuturdi**: 'he poured (*afrağa*) the flour from one vessel into another' *Kaş. II 71* (**kuturur**, **kuturma:k**); **ka:b kuturdi**: 'he emptied (*farrağa*) the vessel of its contents' *II 164, 16*; **kuturmuş ka:b**: 'an empty (*mafrüğ*) vessel' *II 170, 6*; **KB sevinçin tolu tut sakınçın kutur**: 'keep his joy full and pour away his anxiety' 117; a.o. 1455: **Kom. XIV 'to pour out, empty' xotar- CCG; Gr.: Kıp. XIII ǵarafa 'to dish up' (VU) kotir- Hou. 34, 5; xiv ǵarağa (VU) kořar-** (the vocalization is chaotic and partly lacking, but this seems the likeliest) *Bul. 29r.: xv ǵarafa'l-řa'am (VU) kotar- Kav. 74, 17; Tuh. 27a. 1; Osm. XIV to xvi (VU) kotar- (1) 'to empty'; (2) 'to dish up'; in several texts *TTS I 487; III 479; IV 543*.*

(D) **2 kutur-** 'to be excessive, exceed reasonable limits' in various applications. Morphologically obscure but cognate to **kutuz**. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually 'to rave, be mad', and the like. Cf. *Doerfer III 1439*. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *övke nizvani üze kuturup*: 'suffering from the passion of anger to excess' *TT III 29-30*; **Xak. oğla:n kuturdi**: 'the boy was light-hearted and persisted in his wantonness' (*riřāha . . . wa lacca fi mucünihni*); and one says **tarığ kuturdi**: 'the crop, vegetation, etc. thrived' (*řakā*), originally (it meant that) something 'exceeded its due measure' (*cāwaza 'an miđdārihi*) *Kaş. II 74* (Aor. omitted, **kuturma:k**); **kuturma: lā ta'du řawrak**: 'do not behave outrageously' *I 508, 3; xiv Muh. (?) batrān*: 'pert, overbearing', and the like **kuturmuş Rif. 149** (only): **Çağ. xv ff. kutur-** (spelt, 'with -u-') *diwāna řudan*: 'to be mad'

Saħ. 282r. 27 (quoton.); **kudur-** ('with -u-') same as **kutur-** 284r. 3 (quoton.): **Kom. xiv**: 'to be overbearing' **kutur- CCG; Gr.: Kıp. XIII al-kalab**: 'hydrophobia, rabies' **kuřurmak Hou. 33, 4**.

D kađirt- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **kađır-**. **Xak. XI 01 anıř boynun kađirtti: alwā 'unuğahu**: 'he had his neck twisted' *Kaş. III 431* (**kađirtur**, **kađirtma:k**).

D katart- (?**katirt-**) Hap. leg.; vocalized as below; Caus. f. of **katar-** which was perhaps really **katir-**. **Xak. XI 01 atığ katartti**: 'he ordered that the horse should be turned back' (*bi-radd*) *Kaş. III 430* (**katirtur**, **katirtma:k; sic**).

D kađırıl- Pass. f. of **kađır-**; 'to twist' (Intrans.); to be twisted (Pass.). S.i.a.m.l.g. usually as **kayrıl-/kayırıl-**. **Xak. XI anıř bo:ynı:** (mis-spelt *bo:ynni*): **kađırıldı**: 'his neck twisted' (*iltawā*), also used when it is twisted by someone else (*alwāhu ǵayruhu*); Intrans. and Pass. (*yata'addā wa lā yata'addā*) *Kaş. II 235* (**kađırılur**, **kađırılma:k**): **Kıp. xv lawā kayrıl-** (and *mayrıl-*) *Tuh. 32a. 12*.

VUD I kutrul- Hap. leg. ?; Pass. f. of **I kutur-**. **Xak. XI su:v olma:dın** (MS. *alma:dın*) **kuřruldı**: 'the water (or any other liquid) was poured (*uřriğa*) from the jar' *Kaş. II 234* (**kuřrulur**, **kuřrulma:k**).

S 2 kutrul- See **kurtul-**.

D kađran- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of ***kađra-**, which s.i.a.m.l.g. except SW as **kayra-/kayıra-** 'to whet, sharpen' and, less often, 'to gnash the teeth'. See **kađrak**. **Xak. XI beg ađar kađrandı**: 'the beg was furious (*harida*) with him and his conduct and dealings with him were harsh' (*asura*) *Kaş. II 249* (**kađranur**, **kađranma:k**; these two with -d-); a.o. *II 267* (**kađırılan-**).

D katrun- Refl. f. of **katar-**, lit. 'to turn oneself back'. The form suggests that the basic V. must have been **katir-** or **katur-**; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (when he saw the demons King Cařtana) **yürekın katrunup** (assumed the form of the chief of the warriors) *U IV 8, 15; v. G. translated 'steeling his heart', implying a Refl. f. of katur-; this may be right, though the word would be Hap. leg., but the narrative implies some change and 'changing his mind' seems likelier: **Xak. XI küle: er katrundı**: 'the laughing man stopped himself' (laughing; *imtana'a*); its origin is changing one's mind about something (*al-harrān fi'l-amr*); hence one says **ol mađa: yarmak: bérür erke:n katrundı**: 'he was giving me money (etc.) and then changed his mind and refrained' (*harına wa'mtana'a minhu*) *Kaş. II 249* (**katrunur**, **katrunma:k**).*

(E) **kuřrar-** Atalay lists this as a **Xak. word**, but in fact *Kaş. II 199, 21 ff.* says that 'to save' might perhaps logically be **kuřrar-** but is in fact **kuřğar-** (**kurtğar-**) because **kuřrar-**,

particularly in the Aor. **kuṭrarur** would have had too many **rs** in it.

D **kaḍriş-** Recip./Co-op. f. of **kaḍır-**; both forms Hap. leg. **Xak. XI ol meniñ birle: boyun kaḍrişdı:** 'he competed with me in twisting (*fī layy*) necks' (etc.); and one says **ol ikki: söz kaḍrişdı:** 'they two contradicted (or refuted, *radda*) one another's statements' *Kaş. II* 218 (verse; no Aor. or Infin.); **olar ikki: boyun kayrişdı:** 'they two competed in twisting necks' (etc.) *III* 194 (**kayrişur**, **kayrişma:k**).

VUD 1 **kuṭruş-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **I kuṭur-**. **Xak. XI ol maña: ka:b kuṭruşdı:** 'he helped me to empty (*fī ifrāğ*) the vessel' (etc.) *Kaş. II* 218 (**kuṭruşur**, **kuṭruşma:k**).

D 2 **kuṭruş-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **2 kuṭur-**. **Xak. XI oğlan kuṭruşdı:** 'the boys played and enjoyed themselves' (*la'iba . . . wa naşatū*) *Kaş. II* 218 (**kuṭruşur**, **kuṭruşma:k**).

Tris. ĞDR

VUD **koḍuru:** Ger. of **koḍur-** used as an Adv. qualifying **Vs** and less often **Adjs.**; properly 'energetically, vigorously' and, more vaguely, 'extremely'. Pec. to **Uyg. Uyğ. VIII ff.** Bud. **munça koḍuru inçıklayu** 'lamenting so vigorously' *U III* 35, 27; a.o. 22, 17; **koḍuru tıñlap** 'listen attentively' *TT VI* 383; *Kuan.* 176; **koḍuru tañlançığ erürler** 'are extremely marvellous' *Suv.* 348, 3; o.o. *U II* 7, 6 etc. (**kolula:-**).

VUD **koḍurçuk** Hap. leg.; Dev. or Den.(?) N. origin obscure; *al-kayd* is normally an A.N. meaning 'cunning, deceit', and the like, but must here be a Conc. N. meaning 'doll'. Cf. **kabarçak. Xak. XI koḍurçuk** 'a doll' (*al-kayd*), and that is models in the shape of people (*tamāñil 'alā şirātī'l-nās*) which girls make to play with *Kaş. I* 501.

PUD **kuḍurçak** Hap. leg.; this word appears in a section headed *fa'al al* of words containing five consonants of which one is **-w-** or **-y-**, e.g. **buğgayuk, sarkayuk** but is spelt **kudu:çak** or **kuru:çak**; the meaning suggests that it is a Dev. N. fr. ***kuḍurçak**, and the text perhaps originally had **kuyurçak. Xak. XI kuḍurçak(?) al-'uşuş** 'the tail-bone, coccyx' *Kaş. III* 179.

D **kaḍırğak** Hap. leg.; Dev. N. (connoting repeated action) fr. **kaḍır-**, lit. 'something constantly twisted, or wrinkled'. **Xak. XI kaḍırğak maclu'l-yad minal-'amal** 'a blister on the hand caused by manual labour' *Kaş. I* 502.

D **kuḍurğak** Pec. to *Kaş.*; Dev. N. fr. ***kuḍur-**. **Xak. XI kuḍurğak ahaḍ zaylayi'l-gabā xalfa(n)** 'one of the two skirts of a robe at the back' *Kaş. I* 502; a.o. *I* 17, 3.

PUD **kaḍırğam** perhaps Dev. N. (connoting repeated action); since both in the Brahmi texts and **Uyg.** script the same letter is used

for **t** and **ḍ** it is uncertain whether it is derived fr. **katır-** or **kaḍır-**, both of which are semantically possible. N.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII** see **kaḍır: Uyğ. VIII ff.** Bud. Sanskrit *koṣāṭaki* a kind of tree, *Trichostanum dioeca TT VIII A.39* (spelt *kāṭrīḡan*): *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* *huai* 'Sophora japonica, a kind of acacia' (*Giles 5,028*) *R II* 327; *Ligeiti*, p. 159 (transcribed *ha-ti-érh-han* ?**kaḍırğan** or **-kan**).

PU **katturğan** See **kakurğan**.

D **kuḍurğun** N.o.a.b. Pass. or Intrans. Dev. N. fr. ***kuḍur-**; 'crupper'. **Xak. XI kuḍurğun tařaru'l-sarc** 'the crupper of a saddle' *Kaş. I* 518; a.o. *I* 17, 6.

D **katırılığ** Hap. leg. ?; P.N./A. fr. **katır. Xak. XI katırılığ er** 'a man who owns mules' (*bağl*) *Kaş. I* 494.

D **kuṭurma:** Hap. leg.; Pass. Dev. N. presumably fr. **2 kuṭur-**; the cap in question may be that worn by high **Uyg.** dignitaries with vertical peaks described by **v. G.** in 'Die Dreizeck-Kappe uigurischer Würdenträger', *UAF* 36 (1964), p. 331. **Xak. XI kuṭurma: bōrk** 'a cap which has two peaks (or flaps, *canāhā*, lit. 'wings') in front and behind' *Kaş. I* 490.

Tris. V. ĞDR-

D **kaḍraklan-** Hap. leg.; partially mis-spelt; Refl. Den. V. fr. **kaḍrak. Xak. XI ta:ğ kaḍraklandı: kařura façcu'l-cabal wa huṣunuḥu** 'the mountain had many ravines and rugged places' *Kaş. II* 275 (**kaḍraklanur**, **kaḍraklanma:k**).

D **kaḍırlan-** Refl. Den. V. fr. **kaḍır**; survives in NE *Sag.*, *Şor*, Tel. **kazırlan-** 'to rage, to be angry' *R II* 380. (**Uyg. VIII ff.** Bud. this word has been misread for **katığlan-** in *U II* 46, 58, see **kin-;** **Xak. XI er kaḍırlandı:** 'the man pretended that he had a harsh nature' (*asura tab'uhū*); its origin is **kaḍrandı:** (mis-spelt *kaḍrindi:*) and this is more correct (*aşahh*) *Kaş. II* 267 (**kaḍırlanur**, **kaḍırlanma:k**).

Dis. ĞDS

D **kutsuz** Priv. N./A. fr. **kut**; 'not enjoying heavenly favour, unfortunate, unlucky', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. **Uyg. VIII ff.** Bud. (they perished in the sea) **kutsuz suvilar** (error for **suvları**) **üçün** 'because of its ill-omened waters' (they all perished) *PP* 54, 1; a.o. *TT VI* 7 (**ülügüzü:**); **Xak. XI kutsuz al-mudbir fi'l-umür** 'unlucky in one's affairs' *Kaş. I* 457 (prov.): *KB* 4386 (**kuṭluğ**): **xii(?) KBVP bu kutsuz yavuz tēp** 'saying "this is unlucky and evil"' 49: **xiii(?) Tef. kutsuz** 'unfortunate' 219 (under **kut**): **Kip. XIII al-maşim** 'unlucky, inauspicious' (opposite to *al-mubārak kuṭlu*): **kutsız Hou.** 27, 3: **xv maşim kutsız Tuh.** 33a. 7; *ha'b walış* (?) meaning; opposite to *ka'b mubārak*, see **kuṭluğ**) **kutsız tobıklı do.** 30b. 7: **Osm. XIV ff. kutsuz** 'unlucky, ill-omened', etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 503; *II* 672; *III* 492; *IV* 558.

Dis. ĞDŞ

DF **kadaş** (ka:daş) N. of Association fr. I **ka**; q.v.; lit. 'member of the same family, kinsman', sometimes used more vaguely for 'neighbour, comrade, friend'. N.o.a.b.; in the medieval period became corrupted to **kadaş** and thence ultimately to **kayaş**, its form as a l.-w. in Pe., *Doerfer* III 1592. **Türkü** VIII ff. **Man. Kuas.** 197-8 (adaş); **Yen. kuyda**: **kadaşima**; **kunçuyima**; **adırlu**; **bardıım** 'I have been parted from my kinsfolk in the women's quarters and my consorts and have gone (from this world)' *Mal.* 29, 3: **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.** (stand up) **kamuğ begler kadaşlar** 'all begs and kinsmen' *M II* 9, 4: **Bud.** **kadaş** 'kinsman', sometimes more specifically 'brother', occurs sometimes by itself *TT VIII N.4*; *PP* 35, 5; 53, 4; 69, 4, but more commonly in the phr. **ka kadaş** see **I ka**: **Civ.** **kadaş** normally occurs in the phr. **ka kadaş** see **I ka**; but occasionally in *USp.* in the phr. **tuğmuşım kadaşım** 'my progeny and kinsfolk': **O. Kır.** IX ff. **kadaş** 'kinsfolk, fellow clansmen' is very common in funerary monuments as one of the groups from whom the deceased has been parted by death; it sometimes occurs by itself (though there usually in association with wife and sons), and in the phr. **ekinim kadaşım** *Mal.* 3, 1; 11, 5; 45, 7; **éşim kadaşım** *do.* 16, 2(?); 18, 4 and **yüz er/yüz kadaşım** *do.* 10, 2; 42, 2; 49, 1: **Xak.** XI **kadaş al-qarib mina'l-ixwān** 'a kinsman' *I* 369; o.o. *I* 407 (2 **ka**:) and about a dozen others translated *al-qarib* or *al-ax* 'brother', sometimes spelt **kadaş**; or **kadaş**: *KB* (*knowledge* is) **keđ bağırsak kadaş** 'a very compassionate kinsman' 317; **billişip ne barmu adaş yā kadaş** 'what acquaintances have you, comrades or kinsmen?' 524; o.o. 1327, 2575, 3209 (**I ka**:) *XII(?) Tef.* **kadaş/kazaş** 'brother, kinsman' 192-3; a.o. 198 (**I ka**:) *XIV Muh.* **al-qarāba** 'kindred' **ka:yaş** *Mel.* 49, 2 (*Rif.* 143 **yağuk**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kayaş** is used in *Hend.* with **uruk**, for example they say **uruk kayaş nağād wa aqūwām** 'descendants and clans'; **uruk** can be used by itself but not **kayaş** *San.* 281r. 22 (quotns.); o.o. *Vel.* 98; *San.* 71 v. 10-14 (**uruğ**): **Xwar.** xiv **kadaş** 'kinsman' *Qutb* 127; **kayaş** ditto 128; a.o. 126 (**I ka**:) **kadaş** *Nahc.* 48, 15; **kayaş** *do.* 120, 6; 383, 8.

kađış 'strap'; s.i.a.m.l.g., usually as **kayış**, its form as a l.-w. in Pe., *Doerfer* III 1414. Cf. **sıdırım, yarındak**. **Xak.** XI **kađış** 'a strap' (*al-sayr*) which is cut as a strip from the hide of a slaughtered beast' *Kaş.* I 369; o.o. *do.* 499 (**bakantığ**); *III* 10 (**yétiz**); 325 (**toku:la-**): *XIV Muh.* (under 'cobblers') *al-sayru'l-ğaliş* 'a thick strap' **ka:yış** *Mel.* 59, 14; *Rif.* 158; (under 'horse furniture') *al-sayr* **qa:yış** 71, 10; 173 (but translating *saddū'l-sarc* 'saddle-straps'); a.o. 71, 14; 174 (**üzepü**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kayış** 'a strap' (*tasma*) that is a long strip of leather *San.* 281 v. 16: **Kom.** xiv 'strap' **xays CCG**; **Gr.**: **Kıp.** xiv **kayış al-sayr** *Id.* 77: *xv al-sayr kays (sic)* *Kav.* 64, 4; **kayış** *Tuh.* 19b. 3.

Dis. V. ĞDŞ-

D **kađuş-** (MS. in error?, *kađış-*) *Hap. leg.*; Co-op. f. of **kađu-**: **Xak.** XI **ol mapa: tom kađuşdı**: 'he helped me to sew the garment with strong stitches' (*fī şamra* . . . *wahwa xiyāta mu'akkada*); also used for competing *Kaş.* II 93 (no Aor., **kađuşma:k**).

D **kađış-** Co-op. f. of **I kat-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. except SE(?) with some extended meanings. **Xak.** XI **ol meniş birle: talkanka: yağ kađışdı**: translated 'he helped me to mix (*fī cadh*) oil with the parched grain'; also used for competing *Kaş.* II 89 (**kađışur**, **kađışma:k**); the two alternative meanings inadvertently reversed: **Çağ.** xv ff. *San.* 266r. 22 (**katıl-**): **Xwar.** xiv **kađış-** 'to mix, or associate with' (*people Dat.*) *Qutb* 136: **Kıp.** xv **muşlađ** 'mixed together' **kađıştırt** (*sic*) *Tuh.* 34b. 12.

D **kıdış-** Co-op. f. of **kıd-**; survives in a rather wide range of meanings as **kıyış-** in some NE languages and SW Osm.; **Tkm.** **ğıyış-**. **Xak.** XI **ol mapa: bōrk kıdışdı**: 'he helped me to sew a brim (*bi-xiyāti'l-hatār*) on the hat'; also for helping to sew anything which has a surround or border (*lahu istidāra wa kifāf*) *Kaş.* II 93 (**kıdışur**, **kıdışma:k**, MS. everywhere **kıdış-**): **ol mapa: yığaç kıyışdı**: 'he helped me to cut the wood on a slant' (*muħarrafa(n)*); also used for competing *Kaş.* III 189 (**kıyışur**, **kıyışma:k**): *KB(?)* 'aziz ol kıyışmaz anıñdı bu' 'izz' 'he is gracious and does not deprive him of this grace' verse, prob. spurious, in the Vienna MS. after 1248: **Xwar.** xiv (if you do not walk in their ways and) **bir yañka kıyıssañ** 'turn aside in another direction' (I will loathe you) *Nahc.* 318, 13.

D **kođuş-** Recip. f. of **kođ-**; survives, with much the same meaning, only(?) in SW **Türki** **koyaş-/koyuş-**. **Xak.** XI **olar: bir: birke: ıñ kođuşdı**: 'they left (*tarakā*) the matter to each other and relied (*ittakala*) on one another' *Kaş.* II 94 (**kođuşur**, **kođuşma:k**; MS. everywhere **kođuş-**).

D ***kođuş-** See **kuyuş-**.

Tris. ĞDŞ

DF **kadaşlık** *Hap. leg.*; A.N. fr. **kadaş**. **Xak.** XI **kadaşlık al-uxuwa wa'l-qāra** 'blood-relationship, kinship' *Kaş.* I 503.

Tris. V. ĞDŞ-

D **kađışla-** *Hap. leg.*; **Den.** V. fr. **kađış**. **Xak.** XI **ol kö:nüğ kađışladı: qadda mina'l-şayrim sayr** 'he cut a strap in a strip from the tanned leather' *Kaş.* III 335 (**kađışla:**, **kađışlama:k**).

Dis. ĞDY

VUF **kutay** n.o.a.b.; **Rad.** and **Thomsen** were no doubt right in translating this word, which occurs in two lists of precious objects, as 'silk fabric' of some kind; it is presumably

a Chinese phr.; the second syllable might be *tai* 'girdle' (*Giles* 10,554). **Türkü VIII** (their white silver) **kırğağlığ kutayın** 'bordered silk fabric(?)' (and musk-scented embroidered brocade) *II N 11*; a.o. *do.* 3 (éşgü:tl).

Dis. ĞDZ

D kađız 'the bark of a tree', and in the early period specifically 'cinnamon bark'; perhaps Dev. N. fr. 2 *ka:d- in the sense of something which detaches itself or is detached from the tree. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Man.-A (in a series of similes) **yétinçsiz bilge iğaç kađızı** 'the bark of the broad tree of wisdom' *M III 31*, 1 (iii): Civ. **kađız** 'cinnamon bark' appears, together with pepper, cardamom, and other spices in several prescriptions *H I 6*, 107; *TT VII 22*, 5; XIV *Chin.-Uyg. Dict. kwei hua* 'cinnamon flower' (*Giles* 6,435 5,002) **kađız çeçek Ligeti 159**; *R II 329*: **Xak. XI kađız lihâ'u'l-şacara** 'the bark of a tree' *Kaş. I 365*.

VUD kođuz n.o.a.b.; the precise meaning seems to be 'femme sole', that is a woman who no longer has a husband because he is either divorced or dead, less narrow than **tu:l** 'widow'. Prob. Dev. N. fr. ko:d- in the sense of something abandoned. **Türkü VIII T 48 (ağı:)**: **Uyg.** VIII (I defeated them and) **yılıksın barımın kızın kođuzın kelürtim** 'carried off their livestock, movables, (unmarried) girls and femmes soles' *Şu. E 3*: **Xak. XI kođuz al-mar'atu'l-şayyib** 'a femme sole' *Kaş. I 365*.

kotuz (kotoz) 'yak'. Survives in this meaning in SE **Türki kotaz**: NC **Kzx. kodas**; **Kır. kotos**: SC **Uzb. kütas**; SW **Osm. kotaz/ kotas** (*Red.* 'vulgarly xotoz'); see *Shcherbak*, p. 103. In SW **Az.**, **Tkm. ğotaz**; **Osm. kotaz** also means 'a tuft of yak's hair worn as an ornament'. L.-w. in **Pe.**, etc. in both meanings, *Doerfer III 1414*. **Xak. XI kotuz baqaru'l-wahş** 'a wild bovine' *Kaş. I 365*: **KB** (as vicious as a bear) **kotuz teg öçl** 'as spiteful as a yak' 2311 (but this might be **kutuz** 'mad dog'); **yâ kuzda yoriğli kalın köp kotuz** 'or large herds of yaks ranging the northern slopes of the mountains' (or bulls, cows, and oxen in the plains) 5372: **Kip. XIV koţuz al-barcaam** (*Pe. parçam*) 'a yak's tail', that is (a tuft of) hair which is hung on horses' necks *Id. 73*.

(D) **kutuz** 'mad', and esp. 'a mad dog'; connected etymologically with **kutur-**. Survives in SW **Osm. kuduz** 'rabies'; mad, unrestrained, of animals, human beings and even some kinds of vegetation. **Xak. XI kutuz it al-kalbu'l-kalib** 'a mad dog' *Kaş. I 365*: **KB 2311** (?), see **kotuz**): **Çağ. xv ff. kutuz** (spelt) *divâne* 'mad', also pronounced **kuduz** *San. 283v. 1* (quoton.): **Xwar. XIV kutuz it Qutb 146**; **Kip. xv uqur minâ'l-kilâb** 'of dogs, prone to bite' *kuţuz Tuh. 25b. 1*.

Tris. ĞDZ

D kađızgaktıg Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. a Den. N. fr. **kađız**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** (cold-faced Brahmins) **kađızgaktıg éliğin** 'with their

hands rough like the bark of a tree' *U III 17*, 18.

D kotuzluğ Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **kotuz. Xak. XI kotuzluğ er** 'a man who owns wild cattle (i.e. yaks)' *Kaş. I 495*.

Tris. V. ĞDZ-

D kađızlan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **kađız**; the basic f. survives as **kayızlan-** 'to remove the bark of a tree' in NW **Kaz. R II 98**. **Xak. XI yığaç kađızlandı: nahata li'l-şacar lihâ** 'the tree grew bark' *Kaş. II 267* (**kađızlanur**, **kađızlanma:k**).

VUD kođuzlan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **kođuz. Arğü. XI er kođuzlandı: the man married a femme sole** (*şayyib*) *Kaş. II 267* (***kođuzlanur**, **kođuzlanma:k**).

Mon. ĞĞ

ka:ğ ko:ğ/ka:k ko:k Hap. leg.; onomatopoeics. **Xak. XI kaz ka:ğ ko:ğ etti: the duck** (properly "goose") made a noise (*şaha*) like this onomatopoeic (*al-hikāya*) *Kaş. III 128*—**kaz ka:k ko:k etti: the duck** (goose) made a noise in this way' (*al-naw*) *III 130*.

I kak/ka:k the general connotation is 'something dried', often with the implication that it is so dry that it is splitting. S.i.a.m.l.g. L.-w. in **Pe.**, etc., *Doerfer III 1397*. **Xak. XI kak al-faliq** 'a dried segment of something'; hence one says **erük kakı: dried split plums** (etc.): **kak et al-lahmu'l-qadid** 'meat cut in strips and dried', also used of anything that is cut in strips and dried (*taqaddada*): **kak al-ğadır** 'a dry river- or lake-bed' (verse) *Kaş. II 282*: (after **ka:k ko:k**) and *al-faliq* is called **ka:k ko:k** (MS. *ha:ko:k*) as a jingle (*'alâ tariğı'l-ıthâ*) *III 130*; **ka:k** 'dried split plums' (etc.) *III 155*: XIV *Muh.(?)* (under 'horses') *al-mashüq* 'the loser' (opposite to *al-sâbiq* 'the winner') **ka:k Rif. 171** (only); the same word used metaph. (?): **Çağ. xv ff. kak** 'anything dried' (*hurumus*); in **Xorasan** and **Samarkand** they dry melons like other fruit, and when they need them they moisten them with water and they become like fresh melons *Vel. 323* (quoton.); **kak (1) xışk** 'dry' (quoton.); (2) 'rain-water which collects in open ground (*daş*) and forms a pool (*tâlâb*) and disappears' *San. 274v. 10*: **Kip. XIV ka:k al-qalt**, that is 'a hole in the rock in which water collects' *Id. 73*; *al-qadid kak et/ (PU sögrük/kuru: et) Bul. 8, 9*: xv *qadid kak Tuh. 29a. 6*.

2 kak Hap. leg.; the name of a game bird, prob. of onomatopoeic origin, cf. **ka:ğ ko:ğ. Xak. XI KB kak** is included, with swan, pelican(?), crane, bustard, and three other unidentified birds in a list of birds which can be hunted 5377.

S 3 ka:k See **ka:ğ**.

kı:ğ 'animal dung', particularly when used as a fertilizer. S.i.a.m.l.g. except **NE(?)** as **kığ/kiy**; cf. **komuk**, 1 yin, etc. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ.

H II 26, 84 (ükmek): **Xak.** xı kı:ğ 'dung' (*al-zıbl*) with which land is manured (*yuzbal*) *Kaş.* III 129; **Çağ.** xv ff. **kık pişil** 'sheep's dung' *San.* 297v. 27; **Tkm.** XIII *al-ba'r* 'animal dung' **kı:ğ** (miss-pelt *hayğ*); **Kıp.** **mayak** *Hou.* 15, 5; **Osm.** xiv ff. **kığ** 'dried animal dung'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 454; II 623; III 443; IV 506.

?D **ko:ğ** 'dust' and the like; perhaps Dev. N. fr. ***ko-** in the sense of something that settles on the ground. Survives in some NE languages as **kok** 'ashes, scurf' *R* II 507; **xox** **Khak.** 'burning ashes'; *Sag.* 'barley chaff' *Bas.* 289; NW **Kırm** **kok** 'dust' *R* II 507. Cf. to:ğ, to:z. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. Bud. (we too at the end of a long life) **munçulayu koğ bolur** 'will become dust like this' *ÜSp.* 97, 17; (Sanskrit lost) **dyanliğ koğı erser** meaning uncertain; acc. to v. G. the parallel Sanskrit text requires some meaning like 'the axle of meditation' *TT VIII A.* 34; **Xak.** xı ko:ğ *al-qadā fi'l-'ayn awi'l-'a'ām* 'fine dust in the eye or in food' *Kaş.* III 128; **Osm.** xiv to xvi **koğ** 'hot ash, spark'; in several texts *TTS* III 464; IV 530; XVIII **koğ** in *Rümi*, *şixāra-i ātaş* 'hot ash, spark' *San.* 288v. 21.

Mon. V. ĞĞ-

***ka:ğ-** See **ka:ğut**, **ka:ğil**, **ka:ğun**, **ka:ğur-**.

kak- 'to strike, tap', esp. 'to knock on (a door)'; prob. onomatopoeic by origin. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some extended meanings. **Xak.** xı **anı başda** (? so read, not **başra**): **kakdı**: 'he tapped him lightly (*qara'ahu* . . . *xafifa(n)*) on the head' *Kaş.* II 293 (**kakar**, **kakma:k**); **yaşnat kılıç başı**: (MS. in error *başım*): **üze kakıl yara**: 'make your sword flash over his head, strike, and split it' II 356, 18; o.o. I 73, 9; 102, 4; **Çağ.** xv ff. **kak-** 'to strike (*zadan*) one thing against another' *San.* 274r. 8; **Xwar.** xiv **kak-** 'to knock on (a door)' *Qutb* 131; **Kıp.** XIII *daqqa min qar'i'l-bāb* 'to knock on a door' **kak-**; also *safaqa'l-rah*n 'to strike hands on a bargain' *Hou.* 40, 4; xiv **kak- qara'a İd.** 73; **Osm.** xiv ff. **kak-** (occasionally xiv, xv **kax-**) normally 'to knock on a door'; in some texts looks like a Sec. f. of **kalk-** *TTS* I 404; II 565; III 396; IV 453.

1 **kok-** properly 'to give out a smell of burning', hence by extension 'to smell unpleasant or putrid, to stink'. Survives only(?) in SW Az. **ğoxu-/koxu-**; **Osm.** **kok-**; **Xak.** xı **yağ otta koktı**: 'the smoke of the (burning) oil rose in the air' (*irtafa'a*); it is like when a lamp is extinguished and smoke rises from it; similarly when meat is burnt and its smell of burning (*qutāruhu*) rises, one says **et kokdı**: *Kaş.* II 293 (**kakar**, **kokma:k**); **et kokdı**: 'the smell of burning meat rose'; also of the smoke of a lamp when it is extinguished (2 **ko:k-** follows) III 184; **Xwar.** XIII **kok-** (or **kbku-**?) 'to smell' (Intrans.) *'Ali* 29, 58; **Kıp.** xiv **kok- fāhat rāyihatu'l-harāq** 'there was a smell of burning' *İd.* 73; xv *fāha koku-* (Tkm. **koku-**) *Tuh.* 28a. 10.

?D 2 **ko:k-** 'to decrease, diminish', and the like; perhaps Emphatic f. of ***ko-**. Survives in the same meaning in NE *Sag.*, *Şor* **kok-**; *Kumd.* **ko:k-** *R* II 508-9; *Khak.* **xox-** *Uyğ.* VIII ff. Civ. (your advantages and honour have diminished) **ediğ tavariğ koktı** 'your property and wealth have decreased' *TT* I 58-9; **Xak.** xı **su:v ko:kdi**: 'the water decreased (*ğāda*) from what it had been and subsided' (*sakana*); and one says **si:ş ko:kdi**: 'the swelling subsided' (*sakana*) *Kaş.* III 184 (**ko:kar**, **ko:kma:k**).

Dis. ĞĞA

kıkt: Hap. leg.; onomatopoeic; cf. **kıkır-**, **kakı:la-**. **Xak.** xı **orı: kıkı**: *calaba wa şiyāh* 'outcry, shouting' *Kaş.* III 227.

kuğu: 'swan'. S.i.m.l.g. as **ku**, sometimes only in **ak ku** 'white swan'; NW *Kumyk*, *Nog.* **kuv**; SW Az. **ğu**; **Osm.** **kuğu**; *Tkm.* **ğuv**. L.-w. in *Pe.*, etc., *Doerfer* III 1543. **Türkü** VIII ff. (a man) **kuğu: kuşka: soku:smi:ş** 'encountered a swan' *İrkB* 35; a.o. *do.* (ur-): **Uyğ.** VIII ff. Civ. *TT* I 225 (uç-): **Xak.** xı **kuğu:** *al-hawāsil* *Kaş.* III 225 (and 240, 25); there is considerable doubt of the exact meaning of this word which is also used to translate *korday*, q.v.; *Red.* 812 translates it, *inter alia*, as 'pelican' in *Osm.*, but *Brockelmann* translates it as 'swan' in one place and 'cormorant' in the other: *KB* (geese, ducks and) **kuğu** 72; o.o. 365 (tü), 1101, 5377; xiv *Muh.* *al-ğurnūq* 'stork, or crane?' (NB. not crane, which is *türñā*): **ku:ku Mel.** 73, 5; *Rif.* 176 (*Rif.* also 'white water bird' **kuğu**); **Xwar.** xiv **kuvu** (misvocalized *kavu*) 'swan' *Qutb* 137; ditto (correctly vocalized but with -k- for -v-) 140; **ku** 'swan' *MN* 5; **Kıp.** xiv (in the list of birds) *al-marzam* 'swan' **kuw** *Bul.* 12, 3; **ku:** (?*kuw*) ditto (misvocalized *al-mirzam* 'the star Rigel') *İd.* 76; xv *tamm* 'a kind of goose' (*Steingass*) **ku** (in margin in second hand **kuğı/kuğu**) *Tuh.* 8b. 13.

Dis. V. ĞĞA-

kakı: 'to be angry (with someone *Abl.*), to abuse'. Survives, with same meaning, only(?) in SW *Osm.* See *Doerfer* III 1400. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. Bud. **övekeser kakısar** 'if he is angry' (Hend.) *Suv.* 595, 10; **Xak.** xı **ol andın kakı:di**: 'he was angry with him (*ğadıba* 'alayih) and annoyed (*daciva*) with what he had done' *Kaş.* III 269 (**kakar**); in *Arğü:* **kakıyu:r**; the *Arğü:* form all the *Aors* in this chapter in this way but it is irregular and incorrect; **kakı:ma:k**: **Xwar.** xiv **kakı:** 'to be angry' *Qutb* 131; *Kom.* xiv 'to abuse' **kağı-/kaki- CGL, CCG**; *Gr.*: **Tkm.** xiv **kakı-ğadıba** *İd.* 73; *ığtāza, wāca'a* 'to be angry, hurt' **kakı-** *Bul.* 33v.: xv *al-ğayz* **ka:kımak** *Kav.* 61, 16; *ğadıba* **ka:kı:** *do.* 76, 12; *ığtāza* (**Kıp.** **yañır-**) *Tkm.* **kak-** (in margin in second hand, *ğadıba* **kakı-**) *Tuh.* 6a. 7; **Osm.** xiv ff. **kakı-** 'to be angry, to reprimand'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 402; II 563; III 395; IV 452; XVIII **kakı-** in *Rümi*, *xışmāk şudan* 'to be enraged' *San.* 274v. 10.

Dis. ĞĖĖ

kakaç 'dirt' and the like; perhaps a Dim. f. of **I kak** in the sense of a dried incrustation of dirt, but more likely to be a quasi-onomatopoeic, esp. considering the alternative pronunciation. **Xak.** x1 **kakaç** *al-waxx wa'l-daran* 'dirt, filth'; hence one says **to:n kakaç boldi:** 'the garment has become filthy' (*wasaxa*) *Kaş.* I 358; **kaça:ç al-daran;** hence one says **to:n kaça:ç boldi:** *darana'l-tawb*, the -ç- was altered from -k-, the original form was **kaka:ç** (*sic*) II 285; **Kip.** xv *atlas* 'worn out, shabby, dirty' **kakaç** *Tuh.* 4b. 12.

Dis. ĞĖD

D ka:ğut Dev. N. fr. ***ka:ğ-**; survives only (?) in SW Osm. **kavut** 'roasted wheat ground to flour; a gruel made out of such flour'. See *Doerfler* III 1413. **Xak.** x1 **ka:ğut** 'a kind of food made of millet' (*al-duxn*); the millet is boiled, dried, and crushed, and the flour from it is mixed with melted butter and sugar; it is a food for parturient women (*al-nafās, sic*) *Kaş.* I 406; **kawut** dialect form (*luğa*) of **ka:ğut** (*sic*) for the food of parturient mothers (*al-nifās*); millet flour (*sawiq*) is mixed with melted butter and sugar and eaten III 163; **xiv Muh.** *al-sawiq kawut:* *Mel.* 66, 1 (*Rif.* 165 *talkam*): **Kip.** xiv *kawut ma'rif wa huwa qibcāqi* 'a well-known Kip. word' *İd.* 73; *al-qawut qibcāqiya Bul.* 8, 16; **xv sawiq** (**karuk**, below the line) **kawut** *Tuh.* 19a. 6; **Osm.** xiv ff. **kawut** 'flour made from parched grain'; c.i.a.p., esp. in diets. **TTS** I 435; II 603; III 425; IV 485; XVIII **kawut** (spelt. in *Rūmi*, 'wheat and pulses made into flour and eaten', in *Ar. sawiq San.* 279r. 24.

Dis. V. ĞĖD-

D kakit- Caus. f. of **kak:-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 **ol anı: kakittı:** *ağđabahu wa ađcarahu hattā a'rađa* 'anhu' 'he angered and annoyed him so that he avoided him' *Kaş.* II 308 (**kakitur:**, **kakitmak:**); **Xwar.** xiv **kakit-** 'to annoy' *Qutb* 131.

D kokit- Caus. f. of **I kok-**; survives with a wider range of meanings in SW Osm. **kokut-**. **Xak.** x1 **ol ađar söğlünçü kokittı:** 'he overcooked (*qattara*) the roast meat until smoke rose from it'; also used when one extinguishes a lamp and makes a disagreeable smell rise from it *Kaş.* II 309 (**kokitur:**, **kokitmak:**); the **ađar** is not translated, and seems to be superfluous); (in a grammatical section) **ol bilikni: kokittı:** 'he extinguished the lamp (lit. 'wick') and made it smell'; the base (*al-aşl*) is **kokdi:** and it is made Causative (*şu'mar*) as **kokit-**, the -o:- is eliminated (*saqatā*) from it II 323, 13.

D kaktur- Caus. f. of **kak:-**; s.i.m.m.l.g. **Xak.** x1 **ol anı: başđa:** (? *sic*, not *başra:*) **kakturdi:** 'he urged and incited him to strike' (*'alā'l-qafı*) him on the head' *Kaş.* II 191 (**kakturur**, **kakturma:k**); **Çağ.** xv ff. **kaktur-** Caus. f.; *kübānidan* 'to order to strike or beat' *San.* 274r. 27 (quoton.).

Dis. ĞĖĖ

D kakığ Dev. N. fr. **kakı:-**; 'anger'. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 **kakığ** *al-ğadab wa'l-murāğama* 'anger, opposition'; one says **men ađar kakığında:** **bu: ı:ş kıldım** 'I did this in spite of his opposition' (*rağma(n) lahu*) *Kaş.* I 376.

?S **kağuk** See **kavuk**.

E **ka:kuk** error in the MS. for **ka:k kok:**; see **I kak**.

Dis. ĞĖL

D ka:ğıl Dev. N. in -**ıl** (normally Pass.) fr. ***ka:ğ-**; basically 'a willow shoot'; in the *Hend.* **berge kağıl** in Uyğ. it must mean 'a rod used for chastisement'. N.o.a.b. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **Bud. kılıçı biçgesi kağılı tsun tsun sınar uvsanur** 'their swords, knives, and rods break into small pieces and are shattered' *Kuan.* 27-8; **berge kağıl TT IV** 10, 7 (**bedük**); 18 note B 7, 2-3 (**topla-**) a.o.o.: **Xak.** x1 **ka:ğıl qudbān xilāf rağb** 'fresh willow shoots' used to fasten vines (to the trellises) *Kaş.* I 409 (prov.): **KB** 1055 (**eğil-**).

PU koklık Hap. leg.; there is no clue to the meaning of this word; it has hitherto been translated 'perfumes' owing to a supposed connection with **I kok-**, but morphologically it could not be derived from that V. and that meaning could not be obtained from it. **Türkü VIII** (five hundred men, led by Li Sün T'ai Chiang-chün, came from China to the funeral) **koklık** [one or two words] **altun:kümüş** **kekkek** **siz kelürti:** 'they brought large quantities of . . . gold and silver' *II S* 11.

Dis. V. ĞĖL-

D kakıl- Pass. f. of **kak:-**; 'to be struck, tapped', etc. S.i.m.m.l.g. **Xak.** x1 (**ol**) **başđa:** (so read, not *başra:*) **kakıldı:** 'he was struck (*qurı'a*) on the head'; hence one says **kakıldı:** **sokıldı:** 'he was beaten (*duriba*) and struck when he was humiliated' (or 'despised' *dullıla*) *Kaş.* II 135 (**kakılur**, **kakılma:k**); **bu er ol telim kakılğan sokılğan** 'this man is humiliated and slapped (*dalül* . . . *mulakhad*) by everyone' *I* 520; 525, 12; **Çağ.** xv ff. **kakıl-** (spelt) *kübida şudan* 'to be beaten' *San.* 274r. 24 (quoton.).

D kakla- Den. V. fr. **I kak**; 'to dry (meat etc.)'; s.i.a.m.l.g. except SW(?). Not noted before XIII but cf. **kaqlat-**, **kaklan-**. **Kip.** XIII *şarraha min taşrihi'l-lahm* 'to slice (meat) in order to dry it' **kakla-** *Hou.* 41, 8; xv *qaddada* 'to dry' (meat etc.) **kakla-** *Tuh.* 30a. 12.

D kaqlat- Caus. f. of **kakla:-**. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** x1 **ol ađar et kaklattı:** 'he ordered him to dry (*bi-taqdid*) the meat' *Kaş.* II 348 (**kaklatur**, **kaklatma:k**).

D kığlat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **kığla-**; Den. V. fr. **kığ:**, which survives in SW Osm. **Xak.** x1 **ol yérig kığlattı:** *admala ađahu bi'l-sircin* 'he had his land manured with animal

dung'; and one says of **atın kışlattı**: 'he made his horse stale' (*arāṭa*) *Kaş. II* 348 (**kışlatu:r**, **kışlatma:k**).

D kaklan- Refl. f. (sometimes used as Pass.) of **kakla-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI** et **kaklandı**: 'the meat dried' (*taqaddada*); and one says **su:v kaklandı**: *istanqa'a'l-mā' wa şāra ğudrān fi'l-aqlāt* 'the water collected and formed pools in hollows' (i.e. and then dried up) *Kaş. II* 252 (**kaklanu:r**, **kaklanma:k**).

Tris. V. ĞŪL-

D kaktı:la- 'to cackle' and the like; Den. V. fr. ***kaktı-**, an onomatopoeic cognate to **kıktı-**, q.v. Perhaps survives in SC Uzb. **kakilla-** and **kakilda-** in several NC, NW, and SW languages, *R II* 61, which are more or less synonymous. **Xak. XI** *KB* (geese, ducks, and swans fill the sky and) **kakılayu kaynar yokaru kodı** 'swirl up and down cackling' 72: xiv *Muh. na'aba'l-ğurāb* 'of a crow, to croak' **kaktı:la-** *Mel.* 31, 15; *Rif.* 116.

Dis. ĞŪN

F xağan a title of great antiquity taken over by the Türkü in the specific sense of 'an independent ruler of a tribe or people'. Its earlier history is discussed by Pulleyblank in *Asia Major IX*, Part 2, pp. 260 ff. It is first noted in an immediately recognizable form as a royal title of the Juan-juan and T'u-yü-hun round about A.D. 400, but Pulleyblank believes that a Hsiung-nu royal title *hu-yü* (Ancient Chinese *ywax-ywāy*) mentioned in connection with events at the end of the 1st century B.C. is an earlier Chinese transcription of the same word. In Türkü and Uyğ. texts it is habitually transcribed **kağan**, but as both **x-** and **k-** would have been represented by the same letter in these texts it was almost certainly **xağan**. The relationship between it and **xan**, which is practically syn. w. it, is obscure; the two cannot morphologically be connected in Turkish but may have been alternative forms in the languages from which they passed to Turkish. It became an early l.-w. in Mong. as **kağan/ka'an** (*Haenisch* 54-6) and re-entered Çağ. in the latter form. It was Arabized as **xāqān** at an early date and in that form remained one of the imperial titles until the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire. Türkü VIII **xağan** is very common; it is normally used of the Türkü ruler himself, but also of the Emperor of China, **tavğaç xağan I N 12**, the King of Tibet **Tüpüt xağan I N 12**, and junior members of the royal family installed as the rulers of subject Turkish tribes, **Türgeş xağan**, **Kırkız xağan I N 13**: Uyğ. VIII **xağan** was the title assumed by Uyğ. rulers when they became independent in A.D. 742 *Şu. I N 1*, etc.: VIII ff. Bud. **adınçığ iduk xağan xan sısl** 'the army of our elect, sacred ruler (Hend.)' *TT VII* 40, 123-4: xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. huang ti 'Emperor'* (*Giles* 5,106 10,942) **xağan Liğeti** 160; *R II* 71: **Xak. XI** (under **xa:n**) it is the title given to the descendants of

Afrāsīyāb, *wahwa'l-xāqān*, it is used both in the short and the long form *Kaş. III* 157: **KB xa:kān** is the title given to the poet's patron 85-6, 102-4, 115: xiv *Muh. al-malik 'king'* **xa:kān Mel.** 50, 4; *Rif.* 145 (in margin **xa:n**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **ka'an** (also a Pe. word) *xāqān wa xān Vel.* 313 (quotns.); **ka'an şāh-i şāhān** 'king of kings'; in this connection the Mongols call their own supreme Emperor (*pādişāh*) to whom other *pādişāhs* are subject **ka'an San.** 263v. 8; **xakan** alternative form (*murādīf*) of **ka'an** that is 'king of kings' (quotn.); and they call Emperors in general and the Emperor of China in particular **xakan** 222r. 23 (followed by a list of other royal titles).

?**D ka:ğun** 'melon'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE with great phonetic variations, but usually as **kavun/kawun**; morphologically could be a Dev. N. fr. ***ka:ğ-** but except for **xa:tu:n**, which is a l.-w., this seems to be the only Turkish word with two long vowels, and it is perhaps also a l.-w. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (vegetables, fruit) **ka:ğun TT VIII K.4**: xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'water melon' **kağun Liğeti** 160; *R II* 77: **Xak. XI ka:ğun al-bağfıx** 'melon' *Kaş. I* 410; about a dozen o.o. with same spelling and translation: *KB neçe körklüg erse kağun taş yüzl* 'however beautiful the outside of a melon is' (if it has no taste throw it away) 5110: xiv *Muh. (?) badru'l-bağfıx* 'melon seed' **ka:wun uruğ Rif.** 181 (only): *Tkm. XIII al-bağfıx ka:wun Hou.* 8, 11: xiv **kawun al-bağfıx'u'l-asfar** 'a yellow melon' *Id.* 76; xv ditto: **ka:wun Kav.** 63, 15; 'a yellow, or other, melon' **kowun** (between the lines 'and kawun') *Tuh.* 6b. 12.

VU?D kokun Hap. leg.; perhaps an Intrans. Dev. N. fr. **1 kok-**, but the semantic connection is tenuous. **Xak. XI kokun al-şarara** 'spark' *Kaş. I* 404.

Dis. V. ĞŪN-

D kakın- Refl. f. of **kak-**; 'to strike oneself'. Survives as **kağın-** 'to beat one's breast, clap one's hands', and the like in some NE, NC, NW languages *R II* 73. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **tsuy irinçü ağır ayığ kılınçların ökünüp kakınıp bılınlı ukunup** 'repenting his sins and misdeeds, beating his breast and knowing and understanding (his own faults)' *Suv.* 139, 23 ff.; a.o. *do.* 140, 11.

Tris. ĞŪN

DF xağanlığ P.N./A. fr. xağan. N.o.a.b. Türkü VIII **xağanlığ bodun ertim** 'we were a people ruled by (our own) **xağan**' *I E* 9, *II E* 9; o.o. *I E* 15, *II E* 13; *I E* 18; *II E* 24.

D kağunluğ Hap. leg. ?; P.N./A. fr. **ka:ğun**; **Xak. XI kağunluğ er** 'a man who owns melons' *I* 499.

D kağunluk A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **ka:ğun**; 'a melon patch'. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI kağunluk al-mabtaxa** 'a melon patch' *Kaş. I* 504; a.o. *I* 505, 18.

VUD kökunluğ Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **kokun**. **Xak.** xı kokunluğ ot: *nār dāt şarara* 'a fire making sparks' *Kaş.* I 409.

Tris. V. ÇĞN-

DF xağanla:- Den. V. fr. **xağan**. N.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII xağanladuk xağanın** 'their *xağan* whom they had set up' *I E 7, II E 7* (ıd-); a.o. *Onğın* 2.

D ka:ğunlan:- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **ka:ğun**. **Xak.** xı er ka:ğunlandı: 'the man owned melons' *Kaş.* III 206 (ka:ğunlanu:r, ka:ğunlanma:k).

D ka:ğunsa:- Hap. leg. mentioned only in a grammatical section; Desid. Den. V. fr. **ka:ğun**. **Xak.** xı er ka:ğunsa:di: 'the man wanted a melon and longed for it' *Kaş.* I 280, 4; n.m.e.

DF xağansıra:- Hap. leg.; Priv. Den. V. fr. **xağan**; 'to be without a *xağan*'. **Türkü VIII I E 13** (élsire:-).

DF xağansırat- Caus. f. of **xağansıra:-**; n.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII xağanlıtığ xağansıratmış** '(we) deprived peoples who had (their own) *xağans* of their *xağans*' *I E 15, II E 13*; a.o. *I E 18*.

Dis. V. ÇĞR-

D kağur- Caus. f. of *ka:ğ-; 'to parch' (grain and the like); later, more generally, 'to bake, roast'. S.i.s.m.l., usually as **kavur-/kawur-**. Cf. **kakla:-**; the difference between the two words seems to be that **kağur-** implies the application of heat, and **kakla:-** merely exposure to the sun and air. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **Civ.** (crush *tku* stone and) **bakır eşicte sarğar-ğınça kağurup** 'heat it in a copper vessel until it turns yellow' *H I 172-3*; a.o. *II 16, 23*: **Xak.** xı ol tarığ kağurdi: 'he parched (*qalā*) the wheat' (etc.); **kavurdi:** alternative form (*luğa*) with -v- for -ğ- *Kaş.* II 81 (**kağurur, kağurma:k**); the two Perfs. are vocalized, ? by a later hand, *koğ-/kov-*: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kawur-** (spelt) *biryān kardan* 'to roast' *San.* 278v. 13 (quotn.): **Kıp.** XIII *qallā min taqiyati'l-lahm* 'to roast (meat)' **kawur-** *Hou.* 43, 7: **xiv kawur- qalā İd.** 69 (misplaced), 76; *qalā ka:wur- Bul.* 72v.: xv *qalā kowur-* (sic) *Tuh.* 30a. 8.

D kıkır- Intrans. Den. V. fr. **kıkıtı:** 'to shout'. Sporadic occurrences of **kakır-** are similar Den. V.s fr. ***kakıtı:**, cf. **kakıtıla:-**. Survives as **kıyır-** in several NE languages and NC Kzx. *R II 603*; **Kır.** **kıyır-**. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **Bud.** **katığ ünin kıkıra** 'shouting in a loud voice' *U IV 36, 89*; 38, 138; o.o. *TT X 34, 363-4*: **Xak.** xı er kıkırdı: 'the man shouted (*şāha*) calling people at the top of his voice' *Kaş.* II 83 (**kıkıra:r, kıkırma:k**); o.o. *I 142, 14*; 441, 8: **KB kıkırma** (so Fergana MS., others **kakırma**) 'do not shout (at meals)' 4113: XIII (?) *Tef.* **kıkır-** 'to shout' (to someone *Dat.*) 207: **xiv Muh.** *tanahnaha* 'to cough, clear the throat' **ka:kır-** *Mel.* 24, 13; *Rif.* 106; *za'aqa*

'to shout' (**ça:ğır-** and) **VU kığır-** 26, 15; 110 (**kığır-** in margin only): **Xwar.** xiv **kıkırt-** (?**kıkır-**) 'to shout' *Qutb* 149: **Kom.** xiv 'to clear one's throat' **kakır- CCG**; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** xiv *nādā bālā wa āmir(an)* 'to shout loudly, giving orders' (**çağır-** and) **kığır- Bul.** 85r.; **Tkm.** **kığır- nadā İd.** 73: xv *tanaxxama* 'to clear one's throat' **kakır- Tuh.** 9a. 12: **Osm.** xiv ff. **kığır-** 'to shout, call out (to someone)'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 455; II 623; III 443; IV 507*; xiv **kağır-** 'to clear one's throat'; in two texts *I 402; IV 452*: XVIII **kakır-** (spelt) in *Rūmi, faryād kardan* 'to shout' *San.* 274v. 10.

VUD **kakrit-** Hap. leg.; occurs in a section headed *fa'landī muşaddadatu'l-dāl fi ħarakāthi* 'of the form CVCCVC- with the last C a -t-, with various vocalizations'. The section contains about 100 V.s; vowels of all kinds occur in the first syllable; in the second syllable the vowel is usually (correctly) -a/-e-, but -ı/-i- also occurs, this word has -a- in the MS., but morphologically -ı- seems to be required; presumably Caus. f. in -t- of ***kakır-** Caus. f. of **kak-** lit. 'to cause to hit or tap': **Xak.** xı ol **kakritğu:** (MS. *kakratğu:*) **kakrittı:** 'he beat on a watchman's drum (*sawwata ḫabla'l-nāfir*) to keep the sparrows etc. away from the sown seed' *Kaş.* II 334 (**kakritu:r, kakritma:k**).

VUD **kokrut-** Hap. leg.; in the same section as **kakrit-**, q.v., and vocalized **kokrat-** in the MS.; presumably Caus. f. in -t- of ***kokur-**, Caus. f. of 2 **kok-**; 'to reduce' or the like. Cf. **kokruş-**. **Xak.** xı ol su:vuğ **kokruttı:** *naqqaşal-mā* 'he reduced (the supply of) water', or some other liquid *Kaş.* II 334 (**kokrutu:r, kokrutma:k**).

D kağrul- Pass. f. of **kağur-**; s.i.s.m.l. usually as **kavrul-/kawrul-** 'to be roast'. **Xak.** xı **buğda:y kavruıldı:** 'the wheat (etc.) was parched'; alternative form of **kağruıldı:** (*luğa fi'l-ğayn*) *Kaş.* II 235 (**kavruulur, kavruulma:k**); (when the fire of passion takes hold of a man) **öpke: yürek kağrulur** 'his lungs and heart are roast' (*tataqallā*) *II 144, 7*: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kawrul-** (spelt) *biryān şudan* 'to be roast' *San.* 278v. 23: **Kıp.** xv *inqalā* 'to be roast' (**kowurun-**; in margin in SW(?) hand) **kawrul- Tuh.** 7a. 1.

D kağruş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **kağur-**. **Xak.** xı ol **maşa: tarığ kavruşdı:** 'he helped me to parch (*fi qaly*) the wheat' (etc.); **kağruşdı:** with -ğ- alternative form (*luğa fiñ*) *Kaş.* II 219 (**kavruşu:r, kavruşma:k**).

D **kıkırış-** Recip./Co-op. f. of **kıkır-**; 'to shout to one another, to shout all together'; it is sometimes impossible to determine which meaning is intended. S.i.s.m.l. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. (the demons) **kıkırışu U IV 8, 9**; **kıkırıştılar do. 22, 205-** (the hunters) **kıkırışup** (with loud voices) *do. 32, 4-21*: **Xak.** xı eren **kamuğ kıkırışdı:** 'the men all shouted and called out together' (*şāhat* . . . *wa şalabū*) *Kaş.* II 220 (**kıkırışu:r, kıkırışma:k**; in addition

to the *kasras*, *dammas* have been placed over the *k-*, they do not belong here and may have been placed here inadvertently instead of on the following word, q.v.).

(VU)D *kokruş-* Hap. leg.; vocalized *kakruş-*, but obviously a Co-op. f. of **kokur-*, see *kokrut-*. *Xak.* xi su.vla: *kamuğ kokruş-dı*: 'the waters ebbed' (or flowed away, *cazarat* (MS. in error *carazat*)); also used of any liquid when it becomes less (*qalla*), and of swellings when they subside (*sakanat*) *Kaş.* II 220 (*kokruşur*; *kokruşma:k*).

Tris. ĞĞR

D *kakritğu*: Hap. leg.; Dev. N. (N.I.) fr. *kakrit-*, q.v.; 'a watchman's drum'. *Xak.* xi *Kaş.* II 234 (*kakrit-*).

PUD *kağurğa:n* Hap. leg.; MS. *kakurğa:n*, lies between *taşurğa:n* and *kavurğa:n*; the obvious emendation is *kağurğa:n*, but *kat-urğa:n* is a possible alternative; Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. *kağur-*. *Xak.* xi *kağurğa:n* 'bread which is kneaded (*yu'can*) with melted butter and baked (*yu'box*) in an oven' *Kaş.* I 518.

D *kağurma:* Dev. N. (Conc. N.) (designating foodstuffs) fr. *kağur-*; survives in SW Osm. *kavurmaç*, same meaning; the parallel Dev. N. in *-ma:* (Pass.), same meaning, also survives in Osm. *Xak.* xi *kağurma:ç* (mis-vocalized *koğ-*) 'parched (*al-maqliya*) wheat'; *kavurma:ç* with *-v-* alternative form (*luğa*) *Kaş.* I 493; (Kip. XIII (under 'foodstuffs') *al-taqliya* 'roast meat' *kawurma:* *Hou.* 15, 18; XIV *kawurğa:* (sic, ?error) 'parched (*al-maqliw*) grain'; and 'roast meat' (*al-maqliw mina'l-laħm*) is called *kawurma:* *İd.* 76).

E *kuğursak* See *kuğuşak*.

Dis. V. ĞĞS-

D *kakşı-* Simulative Den. V. fr. I *kak*. N.o.a.b.; it is difficult to connect the Kip. word semantically with this word. *Xak.* xi et *kakşı:di*: *taqaddada'l-laħm wa ħada dālika minhu* 'the meat dried (in the sun) or almost dried' *Kaş.* III 286 (*kakşır*; *kakşıma:k*): (Kip. xv *zanaxa* 'of oil) to be rancid' *kakşı-Tuh.* 18a. 13; *zanax wa'l-murawwah* 'rancid, odorous (oil)' *kakşıptır* (sic) *do.* 18a. 9).

Dis. ĞĞŞ

koğuş Preliminary note. *Prima facie* this word is a Dev. N. in *-uş*, but there is no trace of **koğ-*, and even if this was taken to be an alternative form of *kov-* there is no semantic connection. Equally it seems impossible to find a common basis for the two meanings of the word.

?D 1 *koğuş* 'leather'; n.o.a.b. Cf. *kön.* Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (just as a sound constantly arises from a drum by the combined action of the wood) *koğuşka* 'the leather' (the drumstick and the hand) *Suv.* 375, 7-8; Civ. *koğuş*

'leather' *H II* 22, 22; *Xak.* xi *koğuş* 'the hide (*cild*) of a slaughtered beast, whether tanned or untanned' *Kaş.* I 369; o.o. translated *cild* *II* 205 (*türtüş-*); *III* 140 (*kö:n*); translated *al-şarm* 'tanned leather' *II* 210 (*sürtüş-*); 355 (*yağlat-*); *III* 308 (*yağla:-*); 319, 1.

?D 2 *koğuş* basically 'a groove' with various special applications. Survives only in SW Osm., where traditional meanings are not traceable later than XVIII (see below); it now means 'a large room, hospital ward, dormitory, school room', perhaps because these are, metaph., grooves in the plan of a building. *Xak.* xi *koğuş al-ma'ab wa'l-mizāb* 'water-course, drain'; *koğuş ma'abu'l-tāħūn* 'the spout of a grinding mill', one says *teğirmen koğuşı*: *koğuş taridatu'l-nabbāl* 'an arrow-straightener used by arrow-makers' (i.e. a groove through which the shaft is forced to straighten it) *Kaş.* I 369; xiv *Rbğ.* bu ne *koğuş turur* 'what is this water-course?' *R II* 519: (*Çağ.* xv ff. *koğuş* 'gutter, drainage ditch; ground floor' *P. de C.* 433; origin obscure, no trace in any *Çağ.* authority): Osm. xvi *koğuş okı* *TTS I* 476; *IV* 174 (s.v. *çigre*) and *kovuş okı* *IV* 174 translate *Pe. nāwah* 'cross-bow arrow' (i.e. one shot from a groove): xviii *koğuş oku* ditto *III* 153 (s.v. *çigre*): *kovuş* translates *al-tarida I* 488.

D *koğşa:k* Dev. N./A. fr. I *koğşa:-*; survives in SW Tkm. *ğovşak*; xx Anat. *koğşak* (*SDD* 950) 'soft, weak, flexible', and the like. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. Civ. *TT VIII I.4* (*burkı:*): *Xak.* xi *koğşa:k ne:ç* 'a thing in which there is softness and weakness' (*al-futūr wa'l-wahan*) *Kaş.* I 474.

Dis. V. ĞĞŞ-

D 1 *kakış-* Recip. f. of *kak-*; 'to hit one another'. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* xi ola:r İkkı: başda: (so read?, not *başra:*) *kakışdı*: 'they two hit one another (*tağāra'ā*) on the head' *Kaş.* II 104 (*kakışur*; *kakışma:k*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *kakış-* (spelt) 'to hit (*kūbidan*) one another' *San.* 274r. 24.

D 2 *kakış-* Recip. f. of *kakı:-*; n.o.a.b.? *Xak.* xi eren *kamuğ kakışdı*: 'the men were all angry with one another' (*tağāddaba*) *Kaş.* II 104 (followed by 1 *kakış-*).

D 1 *koğşa:-* 'to become soft, weak', and the like; presumably Den. V. fr. I *koğuş* used metaph. as something soft and pliable. Survives in SW Tkm. *ğovşa-*; cf. *keşve:-*. *Türkü* VIII ff. Man. *TT II* 6, 30 (I az): *Uyğ.* VIII ff. Bud. *ertipü koğşayurmen* 'I become very weak' *U III* 37, 6; o.o. *do.* 48, 1; *Suv.* 118, 5 (*alapađ-*): Civ. (he vomits and) *koğşar* 'becomes weak' *TT VIII I.3*; *Xak.* xi katığ ne:ç *koğşa:di*: 'the hard thing became soft' *Kaş.* III 287 (*koğşar*; *koğşma:k*): Osm. xiv *koğşa-* 'to become weak' *TTS I* 476.

D 2 *koğşa:-* Den. V. fr. 2 *koğuş*; n.o.a.b. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. Bud. *kép yétiz alını kovuşarış* (sic) *teğ* 'with a broad (Hend.) brow (looking) as if it had been smoothed' *U IV* 30, 49-50:

Xak. XI er okni: kovşa:dı: 'the man straightened the arrow with an arrow-straightener' (*tarrada* . . . *bi-tarıda*); and an alternative form (*luğa*) with -ğ- *Kaş. III* 287 (*kovşa:r, kovşa:ma:k*).

D 1 koğşat- Caus. f. of **1 koğşa:-**; survives in SW Tkm. *ğovşat-* 'to soften, weaken', etc.; xx Anat. *koğşat-* 'to soften (the ground) by ploughing' *SDD* 950. **Xak. XI kuyaş anı: koğşattı:** 'the heat of the sun sapped his strength' (*avhana quvcatahu*); also used of anything hard when its strength is sapped; there is an alternative form (*luğa*) with -x- in place of -ğ- *Kaş. II* 337 (*koğşatur:, koğşatma:k*).

D 2 *koğşat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **2 koğşa:-**. **Xak. XI ol ok kovşa:ttı:** 'he gave orders for the straightening (*bi-tamlis*) of the arrow in the arrow-straightener' *Kaş. II* 338 (*kovşatur:, kovşatma:k*).

D *koğşal- Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of **2 koğşa:-**. **Xak. XI ok kovşaldı:** 'the arrow was straightened (*turrida*) in the arrow-straightener so that it might become straight' (*li-yatamallas*) *Kaş. II* 236 (*kovşalu:r, kovşalma:k*).

D 1 koğşaş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **1 koğşa:-**. **Xak. XI kişi:ler kamuğ koğşaşdı:** 'the men's strength left them' (*dahabat quwā'l-ricāl*) because of the heat which overcame them or the like; there is an alternative form (*luğa*) with -x- in place of -ğ- *Kaş. II* 350 (*koğşaşu:r, koğşaşma:k*).

D 2 *koğşaş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **2 koğşa:-**. **Xak. XI ol anıy okın kovşaşdı:** 'he helped him to straighten (*fi tarid*) the arrow in an arrow-straightener' *Kaş. II* 350 (*kovşaşu:r, kovşaşma:k*).

Tris. V. ĞĞŞ-

D koğuşlan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **2 koğuş.** **Xak. XI su:v koğuşlandı:** 'the water flowed down a channel' (reading *inta'aba* (see the translation of **2 koğuş**) for *inba'aba* 'flowed' in the MS.) *Kaş. II* 268 (*koğuşlanu:r, koğuşlanma:k*).

Dis. ĞĞZ

D kokuz (kokož) Dev. N./A. fr. 2 ko:k-; survives in SW Osm. *kokož* 'peniless, destitute', described by *Red.* and *Sami* as 'vulgar'; xx Anat. *koğuz* 'inadequate, deficient, half full', and other meanings *SDD* 950; Tkm. *kovuz* 'empty, deficient'. **Xak. XI KB kokuz** is fairly common, usually in antithesis to *tolu:* 'full', e.g. (if you love someone, his faults are virtues, his crookedness straight) *kokuzı tolu* 'his emptiness full' 536; o.o. 617 (*kağđuz*); 1626, 4718, 5206—(he said good-bye to his friend and went home) *köğli kokuz* 'in the depths of depression' 5448; Kıp. xiv *kokuz al-mavedi'ul-mustafil* (MS. *mustaqill*) *ka'l-ğūta wa'l-hajira wa'l-cūra* 'a low-lying place like a valley, hollow, or hole' *Id.* 73; *al-ğūta kokuz*

Bul. 3, 11; xv *waṭā* 'a depression' *kokuz Tuh.* 38a. 7; **Osm. xiv to xvi koğuz** 'partly, or completely, empty'; in several texts *TTS I* 476; *III* 465; *IV* 530.

Mon. ĞL

kal 'wild, savage, mad', and the like. Survives in NE Şor, Tel. **kal** (of a man) 'coarse, shameless' *R II* 219; *Sag. xal* 'strong, daring' *Bas.* 268. **Uyg. VIII ff.** Man. (existence as) **kal ağuluğ yilkida** 'a wild, poisonous animal' *TT III* 26; a.o. *do.* 115 (télve): Chr. (blind, dumb, lame, crippled) **kal** 'insane' (diseased) *M III* 49, 4; *Bud. U III* 76, 13-14 (télve): Civ. **kal it tartmış kişi** 'a man bitten by a mad dog' *HI* 63; o.o. *do.* 55, 79; (**Xak. XI** an unvocalized word in a prov. in *Kaş. I* 409, 5 translated *al-sayx* has been transcribed **kal**; it is no doubt **kul** 'a servant (of God)'; the prov. means 'the words of a religious teacher are not disregarded; the willow shoots tying (vines) to the trellis are not untied'): **Kom. xiv** 'wild' **kal CCG**; *Gr.*

kıl 'a hair', esp. a horse hair or bristle; sometimes used as an abbreviation of **kıl kudruk** (see below). C.i.a.p.a.l. L.-w. in Pe. etc., *Doerfer III* 1607. Cf. *tür, saç. Uyg. VIII ff.* *Bud.* (the successors of the Buddhas are not cut off and) **kılça egsümez teğsilmez** 'do not decrease or change as much as a hair's (breadth)' *TT VI* 205-6; **Xak. XI kıl** 'the hair' (*al-şar*) of a man, etc.: **kıl kuş al-sabad** 'the swallow', it is a bird like the goose which comes at the beginning of spring; the *begs* (*al-umarā*) give one another presents at the beginning of spring (i.e. when it arrives); it is also called **kıl kudruğ** that is 'with a tail (like a) hair' *Kaş. I* 337; *KB* (geese, ducks, swans, and) **kıl kalıkiğ todu** 'swallows have filled the air' 72; **yołuğ kıldı yinçge** 'your road is narrower than a hair' 6082; a.o. 2154 (*ükek*): xiv *Muh. mu'xari'l-faras* 'the back (i.e. tail) of a horse' *kıl Mel.* 69, 14; *Rif.* 171: *Çağ.* xv ff. **kıl miy** 'hair' *Sau.* 298v. 11 (quottn.); **kıl kuyruk** 'a bird like the *bağrı kara* (*Red.* in Osm. ? 'wood grouse, *Tetrao urogallus*) which flies in large flocks (*javc javc*), in Pe. (PU) *xarbaça(?) do.* 17; **Xwar. xiv kıl** 'hair; string' (of a musical instrument) *Quth* 147; **Kıp. XIII al-qatā** 'sand grouse, *Pterocles bicinctus*') **kıl kuyruk**, that is 'its tail is a hair' (*şar*) *Hou.* 10, 9; xiv ditto *Id.* 74; *Bul.* 12, 4 (mis-spelt); **kıl al-şar** *Id.* 74.

ko:l properly 'the upper arm', as opposed to *eliğ* 'the forearm, hand', but in some modern languages more generally 'the arm' and even 'the hand'; also has various metaph. meanings, e.g. 'a wing' of an army. S.i.a.m.l.g. L.-w. in Pe. etc., *Doerfer III* 1571. **Uyg. VIII ff.** *Bud. kol* is common, e.g. Sanskrit *bhujā* 'arm' **kol TT VIII D.25; kolın yétip** 'taking him by the arm' *PP* 25, 1; 36, 3; (dancing and) **kolın sala** 'waving her arms' *UII* 24, 4; a.o.o.: Civ. (on a Snake Day the soul) **kolta bolur** 'gets into the upper arm' *TT VII* 19, 7; **kolın butın sıslatur** 'it makes his upper arms and thighs.

swell' *do.* 25, 2: **Xak.** x1 kol: *al-'adud* 'the upper arm'; **kol:** 'the word for what descends (*inhaba*) from the peak (*al-qulla*) of a mountain and rises (*irtafa'a*) from the bottom (*qarār*) of a valley', one says **o:br:** **kol:lr** (mis-spelt *kol:lr*): 'the upper part (*'adud*) of a valley': **kol:** 'the central ridge' (*al-ṣaḫiba*) of a sword or knife, it is an elongated strip (*tariqa mum-tadda*) which is often gilded (*yumawwah bi'l-ḡahab*) and is called **kiliç kol:** (*'adudul-sayf Kaş. III 134*; (in a final note on words of the form CVVC) we call words in this section 'abbreviated' (*manqūş*) because the medial long vowel (*al-harfu'l-awsafu'l-layn*) disappears and the word becomes a biliteral in speech (not in writing) although the letters all appear in the written text (*al-satr*); for example the word for 'upper arm' is **kol:**, but one says **anıy kol:** **ald:** 'he grasped him by the arm', so that it becomes like the word for 'slave' **kul** owing to the disappearance of the *-i-* *III 161, 15*; a.o. *III 288* (*sitğa-*): *KB 69* (*étin-*), 766 (*kavuştur-*): *xiii (?) At. iki kol dinār* 'two armfuls(?) of money' 312; a.o. 222 (*kuç-*): *Tef. kol 'arm*; (of an animal) leg; side; valley'; **kol kaş** 'valleys and ridges' 211-12: *xiv Muh. al-'adud kol: Mel. 47, 7; Rif. 141*; (among military terms) *al-cināh* 'the wing (of an army)' **kol:** 50, 10; 145; *Çağ. xv ff. kol (1)* 'small hills (*depeler*) on the flank of a mountain which abut on the plains' (*ṣahrā*) (quotns.); (2) *saff ve alay ve taraf* 'military formation, flank'; (3) *el 'arm, hand*' (quotn.). *Vel. 343*; **kol (1)** 'from the tip of the fingers to the point of the shoulder', just as **él** means 'from the tip of the fingers to the wrist joint'; also used metaph. for 'hand' (*dast*) (quotn.); (2) 'hills and hillocks on the flank of a mountain abutting on the plains' (quotn.); (3) *samt* 'direction' etc. (quotns.); (4) *qalb-i laşkar* 'the main body of an army', which is the commander-in-chief's battle headquarters (quotn.). *San. 289v. 10*; a.o. 112v. 3 (**elğ**): *Xwar. xiv kol (1)* 'arm'; (2) 'valley' *Qutb 139; MN 110*; **kol etini** 'the meat of a sheep's thigh' *Nahc. 33, 10*; **Kom.** xiv 'hand' **kol**; 'arm' **kol CCI, CCG; Gr. 198** (quotns.); **Kip. xiii al-waddi** 'valley' *kol Hou. 5, 18*; *al-ib* 'arm-pit' **kol** 'with back (*muḥaxxam*) -l' *do. 20, 10*; *xiv kol (muḥaxxam) al-'adud ilāl-aşābi* 'the (upper) arm as far as the fingers' *Id. 73*; *xv al-yad* 'arm, hand' **kol** (and **el**) *Kav. 61, 1*; *dīrā* 'forearm' (**arşin** and **kol Tuh. 16a. 10**; *zand* 'wrist' **kol** (and **bilek**) *do. 17b. 11*; *'adud kol do. 24b. 7*; **Osm.** xiv ff. **kol (1)** 'arm'; (2) 'direction'; fairly common *TTS II 646; III 467; IV 532*.

kul 'a (male) slave'; the masculine equivalent of **kün**. C.i.a.p.a.l., now usually, less specifically, 'servant'. In a Moslem context often specifically 'the slave of Allah', i.e. a devout Moslem. L.-w. in Pe. *Doerfer III 1572*. **Türkü viii beglik ur:** **oğlın kul kilti**: 'they made their sons, who were fit to be *begs*, into slaves' *II E 7, I E 7* (with **bolıt:** in error for **kilti**); a.o.o.: *viii ff. kul savi*: 'the words of a slave' *Irkb 54*; **bitgeç:** **isiz yavız kul bitt:** *slm* 'I, the scribe, the wretched, worth-

less slave wrote this' *Tun. IV 10, 11*; (he sent **kul:** **elğinte**: 'by the hand of his slave' *Toyok IV r. 5-6* (*ETY II 180*); **Uyğ. viii kulım küjüm** 'my male and female slaves' *Su. E 1*: *viii ff. Bud.* (if I have made good, well-behaved people) **kul küj U II 87, 51**; (mother and father, members of the same family) **küj kul** (quarrel with one another) *TT VI 64* (*VIII O.7*); a.o.o.: **Xak. x1 kul al-'abd** 'slave' *Kaş. I 336*; *I 409, 5* (**kak**); *III 161, 26* (**kol**); about 30 o.o.: *KB bu muḥluğ kuluğ* 'this miserable slave' 28; o.o. 152, 235, 958, etc.: *xiii (?) At.* (O God, forgive me **neçe me xaḫalığ kul ersem sağa** 'however sinful a slave I may be to You' 38; a.o.o.; *Tef. kul* 'slave'; **kul küj 216**: *xiv Rbğ. kul* 'slave' (i.e. Moslem) *R II 966* (quotn.); *Muh. ğulam* 'servant' (with Poss. Suffix.) **ku:** *Mel. 11, 10-16*; *Rif. 85*; *al-'abd kul 51, 9*; *kul 147*; **ku 151** (only): **Çağ. xv ff. kul** ('with -u-') *'abd wa banda* 'slave' *San. 289v. 16*; **Xwar. xiii kul** 'slave' *'Ali 32*: *xiv ditto Qutb 143*; *MN 71* etc.: **Kom. xiv ditto CCG**; **Gr.: Kip. xiii al-mamlük** 'slave' *kul Hou. 29, 4*; 32, 15; *xiv ditto Id. 73*: *xv ditto Kav. 44, 6-8*; *Tuh. 32b. 5*; and many o.o.

Mon. V. ĞL-

kal- basically 'to remain'; with some idiomatic meanings like 'to be only, to continue to be; to stop, come to a halt; to remain behind, become obsolete'. C.i.a.p.a.l. **Türkü viii** (when my father died) **özüm sekiz yaşda kalıtım** 'I was only eight years old' *II E 14*; a.o. *I E 30*; **Az bođun yağı kalıtı**: 'the Az people continued to be hostile' *I N 2*; (may the country which our ancestors held) **ıdılsız kalmazun** 'not remain without a master' *II E 16* (*II E 19 bolmazun*); o.o. *I E 20, II E 17* etc.: *viii ff.* (a blood horse, exhausted in the desert) **туру: kalıtış** 'came to a halt' *Irkb 17*; o.o. *do. 9* (**kat**), 13 (**yurt**), etc.: **Uyğ. viii tümen koñ kalıtış** 'ten thousand sheep remained' *Su. W 9*; a.o.o.: *viii ff. Man.-A anay kalıtış ağı baramı* 'the property (Hend.) which he left behind (when he died)' *M III 13, 6-7* (1): *Man. TT III 46* (**ulıncığ**): *Bud.* (of the property (Hend.) in the treasury) **ağına kalıtı** 'only a little remained' *PP 7, 5-6*; a.o. *do. 30, 1* (**neğülük**); (if a man without hands reaches an island of jewels) **kuruğ kalır** 'he remains frustrated' (because he cannot pick them up) *TT V 26, 93*; a.o.o.: *Civ.* (we have paid 100 of the 600 *yastuks* due) **kalğan beş yüz yastuk çaw kalıtı** 'the remaining 500 have remained unpaid' *USp. 12, 6*; a.o.o.: **O. Kır. ix ff. beş yaşımta: kañsız kalıp** 'I was left fatherless at the age of five' *Mal. 45, 2*; **Xak. x1 er ké:đin kaldı**: 'the man remained (*bağıya*) behind'; and one says **ol oyunda: kaldı**: 'he gave up (*taraka*) in the game'; also used of anything that remains or gives up; (prov.) **él kaldı: törü: kalmas** 'the realm has ceased to exist (*turikat*), but the traditional law does not cease to exist' *Kaş. II 25* (**kalır, kalma:k**); about 30 o.o.: *KB ajun kalmazını sizsiz kuruğ* 'may the world not remain empty without you' 108; (all that

is born dies) **kılır belgü** söz 'his words remain as a sign of him' 180; **olardın kalu keldi edgü törü** 'good traditional laws have remained from them and come to us' 269; 3702-3 (I a:r-); many o.o.: XIII(?) *At. ajunda atı kalsu* 'may his name remain in this world' 70; a.o.o.; *Tef. kal-* 'to remain' 196: xiv *Muh. baqiya wa taxallafa* ('to stay behind') **kal-** *Mel.* 24, 1; *Rif.* 105; *al-baqā'* **kalmak** 34, 6; 110; *Çağ. xv ff. kal-māndan* 'to remain' *San.* 274v. 21 (quotns.): **Xwar.** XIII ditto '*Ali* 26: XIII(?) (when Ögüz Xan saw her) **usı kalmadı ketti** 'he lost his senses' 63; o.o. 254 etc.: xiv **kal-** 'to remain' *Qutb* 129; *MN* 37, etc.: **Kom.** xiv **kal-** 'to remain; to stay behind; to come to an end' *CCI, CCG; Gr.* 191 (quotn.): **Kıp.** XIII *baqiya mina'l-baqā'* *wa ta'xir kal-* ('with back -l-'; spelt *kol-*) *Hou.* 38, 6; xiv **kal-gāhara** ('to remain, stay') *wa baqiya Id.* 74; *baqiya kal-* *Bul.* 36r.: xv *kal-baqiya wa ta'axara Kav.* 10, 5; *baqiya kal-Tu.* 8b. 3; *dāma* ('to continue'), *baqiya, inqā'a'a* ('to come to an end'), *ta'axara kal-do.* 13a. 7: **Osm.** xiv to xvi **kal-**, in addition to its ordinary meanings, is noted as meaning 'to be attached to (something *Dat.*)' in several texts *TTS I* 407; *II* 568; *III* 399; *IV* 457.

kıl- 'to do (something); to make (someone something) and the like; very often used, like *ét-*, q.v., to form Compound V.s with N.s, esp., in the later period, l.w.-s. C.i.a.p.a.l. **Türkü VIII** *çığan boğunıñ bay kultım* 'I made the poor people rich' *IS* 10, *II N* 7; *II E* 7 (**kul**); a.o.o. (this is the only usage in these texts): VIII ff. **Man.** *baş kultımız erser* 'if we have wounded' *Chuas.* 53; **kılınçın kılıfı umaz biz** 'we cannot do what they (the Hearers) do' 322; a.o.o.: **Uyg.** VIII **yok kılmadım** 'I did not exterminate' (the common people) *Su. E* 2; a.o.o.: VIII ff. **Man.** (the wind) **keçgülik yaraşı edgü yıldıñ yıparılığ kılır** 'makes (all places and waters) fit to cross and fragrant (Hend.)' *Wind.* 29-30: **Bud.** **kıl-** is very common in two usages, (1) e.g. **ayıñ kılınç kılır** 'they perform evil deeds' *PP* 2, 1; **öñi öñi kazganç kılmak ayu bédiler** 'they suggested various ways of making profits' *do.* 13, 1-2; (2) e.g. (then King Brahmadatta) **badra kızığı . . . üstünki yeg kunçuy kıldı** 'made the maiden Bhadrā . . . his chief wife' *U III* 53, 4 ff.: **Civ.** **kıl-** is very common, e.g. **buyan kıl** 'do virtuous deeds' *TT VII* 28, 2; **neğü iş kılayın** 'what shall I do?' *do.* 3; **çurnı kılıp** 'reducing (various ingredients) to powder' *HI* 4, 8 etc.; **sovuk kılıp** 'chilling' *do.* 135: **O. Kir.** ix ff. **Külüğ Totok eçim kişi: kıldı:** 'my elder brother Külüğ Totok brought me up' (lit. 'made me a man') *Mal.* 6, 2: **Xak.** xi er 15: **kıldı:** '*amila'l-racul* 'the man did something'; and one says er **kızığ kıldı:** 'the man copulated (*dāma'a*) with the girl'; this is an allusive phrase (*kināya*) for copulation, and the Ögüz therefore avoid the use of this word, and substitute *éttli*: lit. 'to put in order' (*aşlaħa*) for **kıldı:** in the sense of '*amila'l-say*'; for example, they say er **yükünç éttli:** 'the man prayed' (*aşlaħa'l-şalāt*)

while the Turks say **kıldı:** *Kaş. II* 25 (**kılur-**, **kılma:k**); over 40 o.o.; sometimes by itself, e.g. **oş mundağ kıl** 'act in precisely this way' *I* 36, 20; sometimes with an Object, e.g. **edgüliküğü . . . kıl** 'do good' *I* 44, 2; and sometimes to form Compound V.s, e.g. **terk kıl asrı** 'hurry' *I* 350, 6: **KB kıl-** is very common in the same usages as in *Kaş.*: XII(?) **KBVP** (everything came into existence as He wished) **kimi kim tilese kılır ol uluğ** 'whatever He wishes that Great One does' 6: XIII(?) **KBPP neni kim tiledi erse kıldı** 3-4; *At.* **kıl-** is very common, esp. in forming Compound V.s with l.w.-s.; *Tef.* ditto 208; xiv *Muh.* '*amila kıl-* *Mel.* 8, 5-6; *Rif.* 80; *al-fa'l* 'to do' **kılmak** 8, 6; 80; *fa'ala kıl-* 30, 1; 113; a.o.o.: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kıl-** (-**ğuy**, etc.) *eyle-Vel.* 332; **kıl-hardan** 'to make, do' *San.* 297v. 27 (quotns.): **Xwar.** XIII **kıl-** 'to do' '*Ali* 12: XIII(?) ditto, and to form Compound V.s *Oğ.* **passim** (*ét-* does not occur): xiv ditto *Qutb* 147, *MN* 5, etc.: **Kom.** xiv **kıl-** 'to do; to make (something *Acc.*)'; and to form Compound V.s *CCG; Gr.* 206 (quotns.): **Osm.** xiv ff. **kıl-** 'to do, or make (something *Acc.*)' and in Compound V.s; fairly common *TTS I* 457; *II* 625; *III* 445; *IV* 509.

kol- 'to ask for (something *Acc.*)'; there are possible traces of an alternative form **kolte-**, see **kolğuçı**; but prob. only as a Sec. f. Survives only(?) in NW Kar. L., *T. R II* 584. **Türkü VIII** ff. (a man met a god and) **kut kolmi:ş** 'asked for his favour' *İrkB* 47; **Man.** **suymuzni yazukumuzni boşunu kolmak kergék ertl** 'it was necessary to pray to be freed from our sins (Hend.)' *Chuas.* 263-5; a.o. *do.* 288 (a similar phr. in 279-80 has **ötünmek** for **kolmak**); **krmsuxn koltı** 'he asked for pardon (Sogdian l.w.)' *TT II* 8, 36; a.o. *M III* 22, 3-5 (ii) (**étiğllğ**): **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.-A** **tegzinti buşı koltı** 'he walked about asking for alms' *M I* 32, 12: **Man.** **kut kolurbiz** *TT III* 172-3; *M II* 10, 4; **kiv kolurbiz** same meaning *do.* 10, 6: **Bud.** **adın ağılık koltı** 'he asked for another (gift of) treasure' *PP* 7, 4; **kut koltı** *do.* 51, 2; o.o. *do.* 48, 4; 64, 5; *U I* 31, 4 etc.; **Xak.** xi ol **mendin neñ koldı:** 'he asked me (*sa'ala nimni*) for the thing' *Kaş. II* 25 (**kolur-**, **kolma:k**); o.o. *I* 224 (**ümlüğü**); 274, 17: **KB boldı kolmış kamuğ** 'all that He wished came into existence' 4; **séni koldı rabbđın adın kolmadı** 'he asked God for you and nothing else' 38; **tösek koldı yattu** 'he called for his bed and lay down' 5673, 6212; o.o. 39 (**emgek**), 432(**ereğ**), 4421(**alış**), etc.: XIII(?) *At.* (if he is given two armfuls (see **ko:l**) of money) **üç kol kolar** 'he asks for three' 312; *Tef.* **kol-** 'to ask for' 212; xiv *Rhğ.* ditto *R II* 585 (quotns.): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kol-** (**-mak**) **dile-** 'to ask for (permission, or a girl in marriage)' *Vel.* 342 (quotns.); **kol-xwāstan wa şalab kardam** 'to ask for, request'; the narrower meaning given by the *Rümi* author (i.e. *Vel.*) is erroneous; it means 'to ask for' other things as well *San.* 288v. 23 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Nahc.* 11, 4; 321, 12; 385, 12: **Kom.** xiv ditto *CCI,*

CCG; Gr.: Kıp. xv *şallâ* 'to pray' kol- . . . ; the word means both 'to pray' (*al-şallât*) and 'to ask for' (*al-du'â*) Kav. 78, 5; o.o. do. 10, 5; 12, 13 (everywhere vocalized *kil-*, apparently owing to confusion with the syn. phr. *namâz kil-*).

Dis. ĞLA

(D) **kali:** the normal word for 'if' in *Xak.*, used with the Conditional mood; occasionally means 'how?'; perhaps a later form of *kalti*, q.v.; not traceable earlier than *Xak.*, in which it is very common, or later than *Muh.* It has no connection with *kal-*, or *kalr:sız*, q.v., but perhaps has some primeval etymological connection with *kañu:* and *kaçan*, q.v. *Xak.* XI **kali:** a Particle (*harf*) meaning *kayfa* 'how?', *law* 'if', and *idâ* 'when, if'; (in a verse) **kelse:** *kali:* *katıglik* 'if (*idâ*) hardships and misfortunes come to you'; and one says **bu: sen bu: ırsıg kali:** *kildiñ* 'how (*kayfa*) did you do this?' (the first *bu:* seems superfluous); and one says **sen kali:** *barsana:sen* 'if (*law*) you go' *Kaş.* III 233; about a dozen o.o. with the Conditional meaning 'if' and usually translated *idâ:* **KB kali** with the Conditional meaning 'if' is common, 175, 213, 240, 295, 494, 750 (1:đ-), 783, etc.—*kali sevmeyn kör bu edğı kişig* 'how could I fail to love this good man?' 933; *kali kaçnaka kirme* 'do not go into questions of "how?" or "whither?"' 27: XIII(?) *At. kali*, with Conditional, 'if' occurs six times: XIV *Muh. harf law yanub 'anhu* 'the place of the Particle "if" is taken by' *kali:* *Mel.* 16, 6; *Rif.* 93 (but the example is corrupt and contains the Conditional without *kali:*).

kula: a word for the colour of a horse's coat; s.i.a.m.l.g., usually meaning 'dun with a black mane and tail'. L.-w. in Mong., Pe., etc. *Doerfer* III 1524. Uyğ. XIV *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. huang ma* 'a yellow (or earth-coloured) horse' (Giles 5, 124 7, 576) **kula** at R II 967; *Ligeti* 166: *Xak.* XI **kula:** at *al-farasu'l-xalüqiyu'l-lawn* 'a dun horse' *Kaş.* III 233; Kıp. XIII (among horses' colours) *al-asfaru'l-mi'sam bi'l-sawâdi'l-maxñi'l-kafal* 'with yellow legs and black stripes on the back(?)' *kula:* *Hou.* 13, 6: (XIV VU *al-anisa akula:* (*sic*) *kaz Bul.* 12, 4 prob. contains the same word; Zaj. is no doubt right in regarding the *a-* as intrusive; *al-anisa* means 'maggpie', but *kaz* 'goose' implies a larger bird and he is prob. right in reading *al-unisa* (or *unaysa?*) 'flamingo', though the colour hardly fits).

VU **kolu:** a period of time; in the astronomical texts specifically 'a period of ten seconds', see *TT VII*, p. 61, note 8, 3, but in the phr. *öd kolu* as indefinite as English 'moment' or 'times and seasons', though no doubt much less than a day. Pec. to Uyğ. and perhaps a l.-w.; see *kolula:-* Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A M I 26, 20-1 (ö:đ): Bud. *Pfahl.* 6, 1 etc. (ö:đ): Civ. *ikl yüz alti yegirm kolü ermişte* 'when 216 periods of ten seconds (i.e. 36 minutes) have elapsed' *TT VII* 8, 3; (on the *chi* Ox day) *tünje tokuzunç öđte yüz tört el(l)ig*

[*kolu . . .*] 'in the ninth hour of the night, when 144 [periods of ten seconds have elapsed?]' do. 9, 32-4.

Dis. V. ĞLA-

?D **ka:la:-** 'to heap up' and the like; survives with the same meaning only(?) in SC Uzb.; the other verbs of this form collected in R II 226 are l.-w.s fr. Mong. *kalaga-* 'to burn' (*Kow.* 787). Prima facie a Den. V. but not connected semantically with 1 or 2 **ka:** and hardly to be derived fr. *ka:-*. *Xak.* XI **ka:la:di:** is a more correct (*afşah*) form of *ka:di:* *Kaş.* III 249 (**ka:-**); n.m.e.: *Çağ.* xv ff. *kala- (-di) biri biri üzzerine yğ-* 'to heap on one another' *Vel.* 323 (quotn.); *kala-* (spelt) *bar sar ham şidan* 'to heap on' *San.* 275r. 11 (quotns.).

kali: originally 'to rise in the air', hence 'to jump', and the like. Survives only(?) in NE several languages *Kal-* R II 239; *Tuv. xalı-* 'to jump', and SW *Tkm. Ğal-*. *Türkü* VIII ff. (a man's horse tired; he met a swan, and mounted its wings and) **anın kali:yu:** *barıpan* 'so rose in the air and went off' *Irkb* 35; (the falcon . . .) **kali:yu:** *barmi:ş* do. 44: *Uyğ.* VIII ff. Bud. *Hüen-t.* 1878-9 (*kalapur-*): *Xak.* XI at **kali:di:** *waşaba'l-faras wa camaha* 'the horse bucked and ran away' *Kaş.* III 272 (**kalr:**, **ka:ma:k**): *KB kayada kalıgılı bu ımğa teke* 'the wild goats (Hend.) jumping on the rocks' 5373 (thus the Vienna MS., prob. correctly, the other MSS. have *yorigılı* which occurs in the same position in the two preceding lines but is inappropriate here).

Dis. ĞLB

kalva: 'a blunt hunting arrow', used to kill small game without injuring the skin; n.o.a.b. *Xak.* XI **kalva:** *al-cummah wahwa'l-sahmu'l-ladı lä naşl 'alayhi wa naşluhu min xaşab madauwar* 'a blunt arrow, that is one without a (metal) head; its point is of rounded wood' *Kaş.* I 426; a.o. I 528, 10 (3 teg).

PUD **kolbiç** an anatomical term, n.o.a.b., associated with *bél* 'waist'; *Arat* translates it 'armpit' which is plausible. If so, it is prob. a misreading of *kolтік*, q.v. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. **bélin kolbiçin barça ağıtur** 'it makes the waist and armpits(?) thoroughly painful' *TT VII* 24, 23 (text fragmentary); (it makes his head and eyes ache; it makes his arms and thighs swell) **yürekilen bélin kolbiçin ağıtur** 'it makes his heart, waist and armpits painful' do. 25, 3.

kalbuz Hap. leg., but see **kalbuzla:-** *Xak.* XI **kalbuz** *al-luqma* 'lump, gobbet'; one says **kalbuzla:di:** *neñni:* 'he cut the thing into lumps' (*iltaqama*) *Kaş.* I 458.

Tris. ĞLB

F **kula:wuz** 'a guide'; no doubt a l.-w. *Doerfer* III 1504 points out that the word is first noted in *ibn Fadlân* (A.D. 923) in connection w. *Jurjan* and plausibly suggests that it

was borrowed fr. (Iranian) Khwarazmian. L.-w. in Pe. and other languages. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **kulavuz/kulağuz**, now spelt **kılavuz**. **Xak. XI kula:buz al-dalil** 'a guide'; the **-b-** was changed from **-w-**; prov. **kalin kaz kula:wuzsu:z (sic) bolma:s** translated 'a flock of ducks (should be 'geese') does not fly except with a leader' *Kaş. I* 487; **KB** (of the stars in the sky) . . . **bir ança kulavuz** 'some are guides' . . . **bir ança kulavuz bolur yitse yol** 'some become guides if a man loses his way' 128-9; **XIV Muh.(?) al-dalil kula:wuz Rif. 155** (only); **Çağ. xv ff. kola:wuz/kulawuz** (spelt; 'both with **-o-** and with **-u-**') (1) *dalil wa balad wa rāhnumā* 'guide, escort' (quotn.); (2) 'the emergence (*bürin āmadan*) of the point of the grain from the husk' *San. 289v. 28* (**kulawuzluk** follows); **Kip. XIII dalila'l-tariğ** 'a guide on a journey' **kula:ğuz Hou. 25, 6; dalla 'alā'l-tariğ kula:ğuzla:- (sic, with kāf); al-dalil fi'l-tariğ kula:ğuz (sic) do. 40, 7; (XIV kula:wuzla-dalla Id. 74): Osm. kulavuz/kulağuz** 'guide'; c.i.a.p. in both spellings *TTS II* 662; *III* 484; *IV* 550.

Tris. V. ĞLB-

D kalbuzla:- Den. V. fr. **kalbuz**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI ol kalbuzla:di: ne:pni:** 'he cut the thing into lumps' (*ğitaqama*) *Kaş. III* 350 (**kalbuzla:r, kalbuzla:ma:k**); a.o. *I* 458 (**kalbuz**).

Dis. ĞLC-

kılıç 'sword'. S.i.a.m.l.g. L.-w. in Pe. etc., *Doerfer III* 1510. **Türkü VIII ff. altu:n kuru:ğsakımın kılıçın kesipen** 'cutting my golden belly with a sword' *Irkb* 8; a.o. *Miran Br. 10-11 (ETY II* 66); **Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. süñü kılıç** 'lance and sword' *TT V* 10, 92; o.o. *U II* 78, 30-1 (**biç-**); *TT X* 356, 537; *Kuan. 27: Civ. TT I* 162-3 (**üz-**); **Xak. XI kılıç al-sayf** 'sword' *Kaş. I* 359 (prov.; verse); over 20 o.o.: **KB kılıç aldı** 'he took a sword' 268; o.o. 222, 286 (**biç-**), 2139-41, etc.: XIII(?) *Tef. kılıç* 'sword' 208; **XIV Muh. al-sayf kılıç Mel. 8, 14; 71, 4; Rif. 81, 173; a.o.o.:** **Xwar. XIII(?) ditto Öğ. 28** etc.: **XIV ditto Qutb 147, MN 77, etc.; kılınc (sic?) Qutb 148; Kom. XIV 'sword' kılıç CCI, CCG; Gr.:** **Kip. XIII al-sayf kılıç Hou. 13, 14; XIV ditto Id. 74; XV ditto Kav. 31, 6; 63, 19; Tuh. 19b. 10:** **Osm. XIV ff. kılıç** noted in various phr. *TTS I* 456; *II* 625; *III* 444; *IV* 508.

kulaç 'fathom', the distance between the finger-tips of two outstretched arms. S.i.a.m.l.g. as **kulaç** with minor phonetic changes in the **-ç**. Both semantically and phonetically *Kaş.*'s suggestion of a connection with **kol** is impossible. L.-w. in Pe. etc., *Doerfer III* 1502. **Xak. XI kulaç al-bā** 'fathom'; its origin is **kol a:ç (sic)** 'open out the arms'; one says **blr kulaç barçın** 'a fathom of brocade' *Kaş. I* 358; **KB** (where is that man who seized other people's land?) **kulaç yér alındı yatur inçıkın** 'he has got himself (only one) fathom's length of land and lies groaning' 6439; **XIV Muh. al-bā' kula:ç Mel. 47, 9; Rif. 141: Çağ. xv ff.**

kulaç 'an expression for the distance between the finger tips when the arms are outstretched' *Sen. 289v. 19* (quotn.): **Xwar. XIII(?) Öğ. 364 (tikür-): Kip. XIII al-bā' kula:ç Hou. 20, 18; XIV ditto Bul. 9, 11; kulaç** ('with **-ç-**) **al-bā'**, and in the *Kitāb Beylik kula: Id. 73: xv bā' kulaç (sic) Tuh. 7a. 6.*

D kolçak Conc. N. fr. **kol**; survives in SW Az. **ğolçağ**, Osm. **kolçak** 'muff; gauntlet, glove', and the like. In Uyğ. it looks more like a Dim. f., but **-çak** is not noted in this meaning. L.-w. in Pe. in **Çağ.** meaning, *Doerfer III* 1511. **Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (the child) İki kol:ıçakın (sic) atası boy[unun] koçup** 'clasping his father's neck with his two little arms(?)' *U III* 64, 13-14; **Çağ. xv ff. kolçak** 'a piece of armour (*şilāhi*) made of steel and fastened to the forearm (*sā'id*) in battle' *San. 290r. 10.*

Tris. V. ĞLC-

D kılıçla:- Den. V. fr. **kılıç**; 'to kill with the sword'. S.i.s.m.l. **Türkü** (he lanced six men; his lance broke) **yétiñ erig kılıçla:di:** 'he killed the seventh with a sword' *IN* 5; **Xak. XI ol anı: kılıçla:di:** 'he struck him with a sword' (*safahu bi'l-sayf*) *Kaş. III* 331 (**kılıçla:r, kılıçla:ma:k**); **Osm. xv-xvi kılıçla-** occurs in several texts *TTS III* 444; *IV* 508 and the Recip. f. in *xvi* to *xviii*.

D kulaçla:- Den. V. fr. **kulaç**; survives in SW Az., Tkm. **ğulaçla:-**; Osm. **kulaçla-** 'to measure in fathoms, to walk fast waving the arms'. **Xak. XI ol urukın: kulaçla:di:** 'he measured the rope (etc.) in fathoms' (*abā'a . . . bi-bā'ih*) *Kaş. III* 330 (**kulaçla:r, kulaçla:ma:k**); **KB kayu yér kulaçlayu yügrür yadağ** 'some run on foot striding over the ground' 1734.

D kılıçlan- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **kılıçla:-**. **Xak. XI er kılıçlandı:** 'the man owned a sword' *Kaş. II* 267 (**kılıçlanu:r, kılıçlanma:k**).

Dis. ĞLD

(D) **kaltı**; normally 'how?' or '(just) as'; less often, with Conditional mood, 'when' or occasionally 'if'. Not noted later than Uyğ., and apparently an earlier form of **kaltı**; q.v. It has no connection with **kal-** but perhaps has some primeval etymological connection with **ka:ñu**; q.v. **Türkü VIII ff. kaltı: yüriñ taşığ alsar** 'if a man takes a white stone' *Toyok 14-15 (ETY II* 58); **kaltı: erklig** 'how powerful?' *Toy. III* 2v. 11-12; **kaltı: uyırn** 'how shall I be able to get on?' *Irkb* 45; **Man. (we know) yaruklı karalı kaltı katılmıš** 'how light and darkness were mixed' *Chuas. 166-7; a.o. 170-1; ka[ıtı] etöz kođsar biz* 'when we lay aside our (human) bodies' *TT II* 6, 3; **Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A inça kaltı suv ı rığaç kapağın yerde açā berürce** 'just as water opens a door in the ground for bushes and trees' *MI* 13, 7-9; **kaltı . . . yarıtuırça** 'as a man makes' . . . (**kaltı . . . örtürürce . . . kaltı . . . erürce**) **añçulayu ma** 'so also' *do.*

14, 8-13; a.o. *M III* 12, 6 (iii) ('when'; **konuk**): *Man. inça kaltı . . . yeme* 'just as . . . so' *Wind. 30-47*: *Bud. Sanskrit yathā 'as' kaltı . . . ça TT VIII A.3*; **kaltı puranı ulatı azağ nomluğlar sözlüyürler** 'as the teachers of false doctrines, the Purānas, etc. say' *U II* 8, 13-14; **inça kaltı** 'for example' (in a list of sins) *TT IV* 6, 26-7; o.o. of **kaltı . . . teğ İlien-ts. 324**; *TT VI* 336; **ançulayu kaltı** *USp.* 89, 11; 106, 32-3—**kaltı altı kün ertip bardı** 'when six days had elapsed' *PP* 20, 1-2; **kaltı taluy ögüzke teğip** 'when he reached the sea-(shore)' *do.* 31, 3; **kaltı . . . erser** 'when . . . is' *do.* 38, 5-7; *Civ. ançulayu bolur kaltı . . . teğ TT I* 51-2.

D kaltung (kaltok); prob. abbreviated *Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. kalit-* in the sense of something lifted up. *L.-w.* in *Pe.*, etc. in the *Çağ.* meaning, *Doerfer III* 1508. **Xak. xı kaltung** 'the horn (garn) of a wild ox' which is hollowed out (*yutgab*), and broth (*al-xāmiz*) is drunk from it *Kaş. I* 475; **Çağ.** xv ff. **kaltak** (spelt) 'a leather attachment to the tree (*hanā*) of a saddle, the saddle-tree itself' *San.* 275r. 21.

D kiltık *Den. N. fr. kıl.* Survives in *SC Uzb. kiltık*; *NW Kk.*, *Noğ. kılışık*; *SW Az. ğılçığ*; *Osm. kılçık*; *Tkm. ğılçık* meaning 'the beard on a grain of wheat, rice, etc.'; a small fishbone; short, coarse hair', and the like. *Cf. kıldruk.* *L.-w.* in *Pe.*, etc. *Doerfer III* 1509. **Xak. xı kiltık** (unvocalized) *ibriyatı'l-ra's wa hazāza-tuhu* 'scurf (Hend.) on the head' *Kaş. I* 475; **Çağ.** xv ff. **kiltık/kılçık** (both spelt) (1) *müy* 'a hair'; (2) *xār-i māhi* 'a fish bone'; (3) *xār-hā-i sirtiz* 'the sharp spikes on grains of rice or barley', in *Pe. dāsa San.* 298v. 16.

D koltuk *Den. N. fr. kol;* 'armpit'. The spelling **koltık** in *Uyg.* and *Kaş.* (but with *Den. V. koltukla-*) may be the original form. *S.i.s.m.l.*; *L.-w.* in *Pe.*, etc. *Doerfer III* 1575. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ. kımniğ koltıkı yidiğ bol-sar* 'if a man's armpits become malodorous' *H I* 28; **Xak. xı koltık (sie) al-ibiğ 'armpit'** *Kaş. I* 475; **xıii(?) Tef. koltık** ditto 212; **Çağ.** xv ff. **koltuğ/koltuk zır-i bağal** ditto *San.* 290r. 8; **Korn. xiv ditto koltuk CCG**; *Gr.*: **Kıp. xıii al-ibiğ koltuk** *Hou.* 20, 10; **xiv ditto** *Id.* 74; **xv ditto** *Kav.* 61, 5; *Tuh.* 4b. 2.

D kıldruk *Hap. leg.*; *Dis.*, but completely unvocalized; abbreviated *Conc. N.* in *-duruk fr. kıl.* *Cf. kiltık.* **Xak. xı kıldruk safā'l-burr** 'the beard on wheat' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 417.

D koldaş *N. of Assn. fr. kol;* 'comrade', lit. one with whom one links arms. *S.i.s.m.l.* *L.-w.* in *Pe.*, *Doerfer III* 1507. **Xak. xı koldaş** 'a comrade' (*al-qarin*); the word is used only between servants of notables *Kaş. I* 461; a.o. *III* 11, 3; **KB bilırsız kılınçı yavuz koldaş** of 'his (own) actions are bad comrades for an ignorant man' 321; o.o. 1697-8 (*adaş*) 2276; **xıii(?) Tef. koldaş** 'comrade, friend' 212; **xiv Rbğ.** ditto *R II* 600 (quotns.); **Çağ. xı koldaş yār ve yoldaş ve dastgür** 'friend, fellow traveller, comrade' *Vel.* 344 (quotns.); *hamdast* 'com-

rade' *San.* 290r. 11 (quotn.); **Osm.** xiv and xv ditto in several texts *TTS I* 478; *IV* 553.

Dis. ĞLD-

D kalat- (**kalat-**) *Caus. f. of ka:la-*; survives in *SC Uzb. kalat-*. **Xak. xı ol to:nuğ kalattı: ğallafal'-ıawb** 'he had the garment wrapped up'; also used of anything you have put in a wrapper or wardrobe (*lifāfa aw şiwān*); originally **ka:lattı: Kaş. II** 310 (**kala-tur**, **kalatma:k**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kalat-** *Caus. f.*; 'to order someone to heap up' *San.* 275r. 25.

D kalıt- *Caus. f. of kalı-*; *s.i.s.m.l.* in *NE.* (**Türkü VIII** this word has been incorrectly read in *T* 25, see *uğraklat-*): **Uyg.** viii ff. *Bud.* (then the king of the dragons) **kalıt(tı) élt(tı)** 'raised him in the air and carried him' *PP* 52, 3; **Xak. xı bu: er ol atın telim kalıt-ğan** 'this man constantly makes his horse buck' (*yuwatıib*) *Kaş. I* 515; *n.m.e.*

D kulad- *Hap. leg.*; *Intrans. Den. V. fr. kul.* **Türkü VIII küpedmiş kuladmış bodunığ** 'the people who had become female and male slaves' *IE* 13.

D kaltura- *Caus. f. of kal-*; 'to leave behind, to leave last', and the like. *S.i.a.m.l.g.* In *SW Az.*, *Tkm. ğaldır-*; *Osm. kaldır-*, and **kaldur-** in the medieval languages mentioned below mean 'to raise, lift', and the like and are a different word; in *Tkm.* it is the *Caus. f.* of **ğal-** (**kalı-**), **kal-** and **kaltur-** being pronounced **ğal-** and **ğalıdır-**; in other cases it is commonly regarded as a crasis of ***kalktur-**, *Caus. f. of kalk-*, in some languages **kalkı-**, which is a corruption of ***kalık-**, *Emphatic f. of kalı-*. *Uyg.* viii ff. (*I* will return the vineyard) **neğüke kalturmayın** 'without retaining it on any pretext' *USp.* 6, 5; **Xak. xı ol barışda:** (*MS. yarışda:*) **kalturdu: sabaqahu fıl'-dahāb wa tarakahu xalfatn** 'he outpaced him on the journey and left him behind'; also used if one has a bet with him (*xātarahu*) about something and leaves him behind (*baqqā*) *Kaş. II* 191 (**kalturur**, **kalturma:k**): **xiv Muh. amara bi'l-kawn** 'to order to be (?stay)'; **kaldur-Mel.** 41, 4; *Rif.* 130 (mis-spelt *kaw*); **kaltur-** 131 (only); (*rafa'a* 'to lift, raise') ditto **kaldur-** 26, 11; 109; **xıiii kaldur-** ditto **'Ahi** 56; **Kıp. xv rafa'a'l-jay** **kaldır-Kav.** 76, 1; **Osm. xviii kaldur-** in *Rümi*, crasis of **kalkdur-** (in 275r. 27 **kalk-** is said to be the *Rümi f. of kalkı-*) *az cā bardāstan* 'to lift or remove from somewhere' *San.* 275v. 13).

D kultur- *Caus. f. of kıl-*; 'to cause to make, do', etc.; *s.i.s.m.l.*, usually as **kıldır-**. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* (if I have done (*kultım*) these evil deeds myself or) **adınağuka ayıp kulturur erser** 'spoken to others and made them do them' *Suv.* 134, 22 ff.; *Civ. işke küçkö tartmağı kulturu yarlıkadımız* 'we have ordered that they shall not be recruited for forced labour' *USp.* 88, 22-3; **Xak. xı ol apar ı; kulturdu:** 'he made him do (*a'malāhu*) the work' *Kaş. II* 191 (**kulturur**, **kulturma:k**):

kulak 'ear'; this seems to be the earliest form, but the word seems to have evolved rather early via kulxak (there is no parallel for -x- in such a position) into kulak, in which form it s.i.a.m.l.g. *Türkü VIII közin körmedük kulakın eşidmedük* 'what the eye had not seen nor the ear heard' *II N 11*; a.o. *II S 12* (biç-): Man. közin körüp kulakın eşidip *Chuas. 312-13*; Uyğ. VIII ff. Men. at kulakları 'horses' ears' *TT IX 70*: kulak *İstik.* rather than kulşak or kulşak; ear *U 11 43, 14; III 62, 16; TT V 163, 397, 495; X 30; TM IV 254, 93; PP 50, 7; Hüen-ts. 159*; Civ. kulak *TT VIII 15*; kulak *TT VII 34, 8*; kulak *do. 9-10; HI 56, 176*; XIV *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'ear' kulak *Liğeti 169*; *R II 968*; Xak. XI kulak al-uđun 'ear'; some of them say kulxak and some kulak but the first is the most correct (*asahh*); kulak to:n 'a garment with short sleeves' (*asırul-kuramayn*; i.e. with sleeves like ears) *Kaş. I 363*, over 20 o.o. all spell kulak; *KB üüg köz kulak tuttı* 'he captured the eyes and ears of the king' 436; o.o. 991, 2025, 3657; kulşak (apparently *metri gratia*) 2342, 5272; XIII(?) *At. kulak tut maña* 'listen to me' 266; *Tef. kulak 'ear'* 216; XIV *Muh. al-uđun kulak Mel. 46, 7*; *Rif. 139*; a.o.o.: Çağ. XV ff. kulağ güş 'ear' *San. 289v. 21* (quotns. and phr.); Xwar. XIV kulak 'ear' *Quib 143*; Kom. XIV ditto *CCI*; Gr.: Kip. XIII al-uđun kulağ *Hou. 20, 1*; 'donkey' (eşek and) kulağ: uzun 'long-eared' *do. 12, 14*; XIV kulak al-uđun, in the *Kütüb Beylik kulağ İd. 74*; XV al-uđun kulağ *Kav. 60, 15*; uđun kulak *Tuh. 4b. 1*; şanata 'to listen' (triple-; in margin, in second hand) kulak ur-*do. 23a. 2*; Osm. XIV ff. kulak, occasionally kulax noted in several phr. *TTS I 494*; *II 663-4*; *III 485-6*; *IV 550-1*. ●

kalkan 'shield'; s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?). L.w. in Mong., Pe., etc. *Doerfer III 1518*. Uyğ. XIV *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'shield' kalkan *R II 254*; *Liğeti 161*; Xak. XI kalkan 'shield' (*al-turs*) in one of the two dialects (*al-ğugatayn*) *Kaş. I 441* (verse); kalkan *al-turs* dialect form (*ğuga*) of kalkan *III 386*; o.o. of kalkan *II 356, 19*; *III 82* (yapın-); 221 (tura): *KB 4293* (ayaklık); XIII(?) *Tef. kalkan 'shield'* 196; XV *Muh. al-turs kalkan Mel. 71, 8*; *Rif. 173*; Çağ. XV ff. kalkan sipar 'shield' *San. 275v. 27* (quotn.); Xwar. XIII(?) ditto *Oğ. 38, 98*; XIV ditto *Quib 129*; Kom. ditto *CCG*; Gr.: Kip. XIII *al-turs kalkan Hou. 12, 15*; XIV *al-turs kalkan İd. 74*; XV *al-dırağa* 'leather shield' kalkan, with a sound between -k- and -ğ- but nearer to -k- *Kav. 64, 1*; *dırağa kalkan Tuh. 15b. 7*; Osm. XIV ff. kalkan noted in phr. *TTS I 496*; *II 568*; *III 398*.

Dis. V. ĞLĞ-

D kolğır- Hap. leg.; Inchoative f. of kol-. Xak. XI ol mendin kolğırdı: 'he was about to ask (*hāda an yas'al*) me for something' *Kaş. II 194* (kolğırar, kolğırma:k).

Tris. ĞLĞ

D kolğı:çı: Dev. N.Ag. fr. kol-; 'beggar'; n.o.a.b.; in *KB* the two best MSS. have koltğıçı, and this spelling also occurs in *PP*; it seems however to be merely a Sec. f. (cf. külgü); in *PP* it may be a mistranscription of kolungıçı, q.v. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. kolğıçı *PP 7, 2-3* (üzül-); kolğıçı *do. 10, 3-5* (bar-) etc.; Xak. XI *KB* (if a ruler takes pleasure in gambling, he ruins the realm) boldı özi kolğıçı *Doğruğı* 'and himself becomes a beggar' 2093.

D kulaklığ P.N./A. fr. kulak (kulak); 'having ears'. S.i.s.m.l. Xak. XI kulaklığ ne:n 'a thing with ears' (*uđun*) *Kaş. I 498*; XIV *Muh.(?) Rif. 139* (only); ağır).

Tris. V. ĞLĞ-

D kulakla:- Den. V. fr. kulak (kulak); s.i.s.m.l. with the same meaning. Xak. XI ol öğün kulakladı: 'he boxed his son's ears' *Kaş. III 338* (kulaklar, kulaklamak).

Dis. V. ĞLL-

D kahl- Pass. f. of kul-; n.o.a.b.; the word normally used in this sense is the Refl. f. kılın-. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *TT VIII A.16* (bekiz): Çağ. XV ff. kahl- (-ur, -dı) *kalm-, ya'ni eylen- Vel. 332* (quotn.); kahl- (spelt) *kılın- harda şıdan* 'to be made, done' *San. 298v. 3* (quotn.).

Tris. ĞLL

D ka:lılığ Hap. leg.; presumably a P.N./A. fr. *kalı: Dev. N. fr. kal- meaning 'having a remainder' or the like; opposite to kalı:sız, q.v. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (Sanskrit missing) ka:lılığ *TT VIII F.13*.

Tris. V. ĞLL-

VUD kolu:la:- n.o.a.b.; in the contexts and the fact that it is used in Hend. w. sakın- suggest that it meant something like 'to meditate' or perhaps 'to investigate'. Obviously a Den. V. but with no semantic connection with kolu: above or with kol-. *Türkü VIII ff.* (one of them said) men kolu:ladukum (so read) kamağdar erlik yultuz emniş 'the star on which I meditated(?) had authority over everything' *Toy. III 2r. 5-9* (*ETY II 179*); Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. kođuru kolulap tırü ukar 'after meditating earnestly he fully understands' *U II 7, 6*; kođuru kolulap tırüğül 'listen, meditate earnestly' *U III 79, 9-10* (ii); saknu kolulasar biz 'if we think and meditate' (how wonderful and swift it is) *Hüen-ts. 1896*; (the countless Buddhas) kalp ödün kolulasar biğülük ermez 'cannot be known (even) if one meditates for the period of a kalpa' *Kuan. 178*; a.o. *do. 193-7* (buylanla:-), 216; *TT V 22, 14-21* (şırt).

Dis. ĞLM

D kalım Hap. leg.; N.S.A. fr. kal-; meaning obscure, the context suggests 'something which has been left behind or become obsolete'.

Xak. XI *KB* tapuğka manma ay tapğı telim tapuğ kılğa āxir başıpnı kalım 'O man with long service, do not rely on (long) service; in the end service will make your head useless(?)' 4755.

Tris. GLM

D kalı:ma: Hap. leg.; Intrans. Conc. N. fr. kalı:-; lit. 'something up in the air'; cf. kalık. **Xak.** XI kalı:ma: *al-ğurfa* 'balcony' *Kaş.* III 174.

Tris. V. GLM-

D kılımsın- Hap. leg.; Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. **kulum* N.S.A. fr. kıl-. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. siz ök kılımsındıñız yarım nom taplağın örü tikmeklik 'you seem to have been advocating satisfaction with the "half doctrine" (i.e. the *Hinayāna*) *Hüen-ts.* 2087-8.

Dis. GLN

kalın (of a solid object) 'massive, dense'; (of a crowd) 'dense' and the like; almost syn. w. *yoğun*; the difference between the two seems to emerge in *T* 13-14 where *kalın* is contrasted with *yuyka* (*yuvka*;) and *yoğun* with *ynçge*; on this basis *kalın* must mean 'dense' in the sense e.g. of weighing a good deal per cubic foot, while *yoğun* means 'thick' in the sense of having a substantial distance between the two surfaces. The semantic connection is too remote to justify the theory that this is a Dev. N./A. fr. *kal-*. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in some NE, NC, NW languages *kalıp*. **Türkü** VIII (when a thing is flimsy it is easy to crumple it up) *yuyka: kalın bolsar* 'but when the flimsy thing becomes solid' (it is difficult) *T* 13; VIII ff. Yen. *kalın yağıka: kaymatın teğipen* 'attacking the enemy and showing no respect for them' *Mal.* 28, 8; Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *kalın kuvrağ arasinta* 'in the middle of a dense crowd' *U* III 53, 4 (iii) (*U* II 23, 18); *kalın kunçuy[lar]ı* 'numerous consorts' *U* III 16, 19; o.o. *PP* 70, 5; *Kuan.* 43 ff., etc. (all of crowds and the like): Civ. *yüz el(1)ig kalın böz* '150 (rolls of) solid (thick) cotton cloth' *USP.* 16, 5; **Xak.** XI *kalın* 'anything dense or thick' (*taxın wa gäliz*); hence a numerically strong (*al-katıf*) army is called *kalın sü: Kaş.* I 404; five o.o.: *KB kalın yat ara* 'among a crowd of strangers' 491; o.o. 1021, 1697 (*adas*), 2178, 2170, 2861 (*yl:ğ*), 5164; XIII(?) *Tef. kalıp* 'thick' (mattress) 196; *Çağ.* xv ff. *kalın mutarakım wa anbüh* 'thick, dense, numerous' *San.* 276r. 12 (quotns.): **Xwar.** XIV *kalıp* (of a crowd) 'dense' *Qutb* 129; **Kom.** XIV 'thick' *kalıp CCG*; **Gr.**: **Kıp.** XIII *al-cäfi* 'thick, coarse' (opposite to 'thin' *yupka*;) *kalın Hou.* 27, 9; XIV *kalın gäliz*; xv *taxın* (sic, in error) *kalın Tuh.* 9a, 3; *taxın wa gäzır* 'abundant' *kalın do.* 10b. 13; *cafir* 'sheath' (*kın*; *cäfi*;) *kalın do.* 11b. 1; **Osm.** XIV and XV *kalın* 'dense, numerous'; in several texts *TT* I 406; *II* 567.

I kalıp 'bride price', that is a sum of money paid by a bridegroom to the family of his intended bride; cf. *kabın*. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SE, the modern forms varying between *kalıp*,

kalım (from which the Russian word *kalym* is derived), and *kalın*. L.-w. in Pe. etc., *Doerfer* III 1407. (Uyğ. IX *kızımın kalıpsız bértim* 'I gave my daughters (in marriage) without (demanding) a bride price' *Suci* 7); **Xak.** XI *kalıp al-mahr* 'bride price' *Kaş.* III 371 (prov.; verse); *Çağ.* xv ff. *kalın* 'a sum of money (*mālī*) which a suitor sends to the family of his (intended) bride when seeking her hand in marriage' *San.* 276r. 14; **Kıp.** XIII *mahrul-zawca kalın Hou.* 27, 19; xv *kalın al-mahr İd.* 74; xv ditto *Tuh.* 35b. 2; **Osm.** XIV to XVI *kalıp* 'bride price'; in several texts *TTS* I 406; *II* 568; *III* 398; *IV* 456.

S 2 kalıp See kalın.

kolan 'saddle-girth'. Survives in NE with some phonetic changes and in SW Osm. **kolan**; (Tk. *ğolağ* 'the rope encircling a reed hut'). **Xak.** XI *kolan al-hizām* 'girth'; **kolan etl:** 'the part of a horse which is encircled by the girth' *Kaş.* I 404; XIV *Muh. al-hizām kola:n Mel.* 72, 1; *Rif.* 174; **Xwar.** XIV *kolañ* (sic) 'girth' *Qutb* 143; **Kom.** XIV 'girth' *kolan CCG*; **Gr.**: **Kıp.** XIII *al-hizām kola:n Hou.* 11, 8; 14, 2; XIV ditto *İd.* 74; xv ditto *Kav.* 64, 3; *hizām* (ayıl and) *kolan Tuh.* 13a. 5; **Osm.** XVII, in *Rümi*, *tang-i asb* 'girth' *San.* 289v. 27; *kolañ* (spelt) in *Rümi*, same as *kolan do.* 28.

kula:n 'the wild ass, *Equus hemionus*'. An early l.-w. in Mong. (*Haenisch* 71, *Kow.* 922) and in Pe., etc. *Doerfer* III 1574. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?), see *Şcherbak*, p. 95. Cf. *tağı*. Uyğ. XIV *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. yeh ma* 'wild horse' (*Giles* 12,989 7,576) *kulan tağı* (misspelt *tam*) *Ligeti* 169; *R* II 974; **Xak.** XI *kula:n himāru'l-waḥş* 'wild ass' *Kaş.* I 415; four o.o. translated *al-'ayr* 'wild ass': *KB* 284 (bas-); 5375 (tağı); XIII(?) *Tef. kulan* 'wild ass' 217; XIV *Muh. himāru'l-waḥş ku:lan Mel.* 72, 8; *Rif.* 175; *Çağ.* xv ff. *kulan gür xar* ditto *San.* 289v. 26; **Xwar.** XIV ditto *Qutb* 143; **Kıp.** *himāru'l-waḥş kulan Hou.* 11, 8; XIV ditto *İd.* 74; *Bul.* 10, 8; xv ditto *Kav.* 62, 7; *himār* (eşek and) *kulan Tuh.* 13a. 4; **Osm.** XIV ff. *kulan* 'wild ass'; in several texts *TTS* I 477; *III* 467; *IV* 532 (everywhere *kolan*).

VUF xulip Hap. leg.; no doubt a Chinese phr., *ho ling* or *hu ling*?. Cf. *barçın*. **Xak.** XI *xulip* 'a word for silk of variegated colours ('*alā alwān şattā*) imported from China' *Kaş.* III 371.

kulun 'a foal' from birth to one year, younger than a *ta:y*, q.v. S.i.a.m.l.g.; see *Şcherbak*, p. 90. L.-w. in Pe., etc. *Doerfer* III 1423. **Türkü** VIII ff. *İrkB* 24 (emig); **Xak.** XI *kulun al-falw* 'foal' *Kaş.* I 404; o.o. translated *al-muhr* 'colt' I 215, 9; *II* 90, 11; translated *al-fulūw* *III* 92, 3; XIV *Muh. al-muhr kulun: Mel.* 69, 12; *Rif.* 170; **Kıp.** XIII (*al-muhr tay*) *al-muhrul-şağır* ('small') *ku:lun*, Dim. f. *ku:lunçak* *Hou.* 12, 9; xv *kulun al-fulūw İd.* 74; **Osm.** XIV ff. *kulun* (occasionally spelt *kulan*?) 'foal'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 496; *II* 665; *III* 487; *IV* 552.

?)D **kalpu**: Hap. leg., but cf. **kalpu**:lat-; possibly a crasis of ***kalinġu**: Dev. N./A. fr. ***kalin**- Refl. f. of **kāl**- in the sense of something that remains or stays by itself. **Xak.** XI **kalpu**: *al-tuſtūw 'alā ra'si'l-mā* 'floating on the surface of the water'; hence one says **su**da: **kalpu**:la:di: 'he floated (*tafā*) on the surface of the water' *Kaš.* III 379.

D **kiliŋç** Dev. N. fr. **kilin**- 'act, deed, action', as opposed to **kılık** which means rather 'a course of action'; in Buddhist terminology normally translates Sanskrit *karma*, but in *U II* 8, 20 ff. *bhava*. N.o.a.b. **Türkü** VIII ff. **Man.** **yek kiliŋçı** 'by his devilish actions' *Chuas.* I 17; **bu kiliŋçin [özütü?] boşunmağay** '[his soul?] will not be freed by this act' *TT II* 6, 31-2: **Uyg.** VIII (after this my father the *xağān* died) **kara: bođun kiliŋç[; gap]** 'the actions of the common people . . .'. **Şu.** N 12: VIII ff. **Man.** **bu buyan eđgü kiliŋç küçinte** 'by the strength of these meritorious and good deeds' *TT IX* 96; o.o. *do.* 100; *TT III* 11: **Bud.** **kiliŋç** in such phr. as **eđgü kiliŋç** 'good deeds' and **ayığ kiliŋç** 'evil deeds' is very common *PP* 2, 1; 3, 7; 12, 3 etc.; *U III* 42, 2; 89, 17; *Index to TT I to V*, p. 37; *Suv.* 7, 11 (**oñar**-): **Xak.** XI **kiliŋç al-xuluq** 'behaviour'; hence one says **eđgü kiliŋç** 'good behaviour' and **alālo** the opposite; **kiliŋç tağannıca'l-mar'a wa dalāluhā** 'feminine coquetry (Hend.)'; one says to a woman **üküş kiliŋçlanma**: 'do not be such a coquette' *Kaš.* III 374; a.o. *II* 156 (**kilin**-): **KB** **kiliŋç** is common 42 (**kılık**), 105, 149, 181, 340 (**arkuk**), etc.; *xiv Muh.* (?) **xuluq wa tab'** 'behaviour, nature' *kiliŋç Rif.* 147 (*Mel.* 51, 14 **kılı:ğ**); **Xwar.** **xiv kiliŋç** 'action' *Qutb* 148 (and see **kiliç**): **Osm.** **xiv to xvi kiliŋç** 'action', etc. in several texts; **kiliŋç et-jeyle-** 'to behave coquettishly' *TTS I* 457; *II* 625; *III* 444.

D **kalpu** Hap. leg.; apparently crasis of ***kalinġuk**, Dev. N./A. fr. ***kalin**-, cf. **kalpu**; *syn. w. kiltik* but not connected etymologically. **Xak.** XI **kalpu** (MS. in error *kalpu*) 'scurf' (*haşaşa*'l-ra's), and also anything like fur or hide which is matted (*ınqaba*da) by contamination with something viscid *Kaš.* III 383.

Dis. V. ĞLN-

D **kilin**- Refl. f. of **kāl**-; usually in a Pass. sense 'to be made, created', and the like, but in the early period also (of a child) 'to form its own character, to grow up'. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Türkü** VIII ini:si: **eç:si:nteg kiliŋmaduk erinç oğıl**: **kayınteg kiliŋmaduk erinç** 'apparently the younger brothers did not grow up like their elder brothers or the sons like their fathers' *I E* 5, *II E* 5; (I myself, the Counsellor **Toñukuk**) **Tavğaç elliçe: kilintim** 'grew up for (i.e. as a subject of) the Chinese Empire' *T I*; o.o. *I E* 1, *II E* 2 (**asra**); *Ongin* 4: VIII ff. **Man.** **kentü tuğmıŝ kiliŋmiŝ** 'self-born and self-created' *Chuas.* *II* 14: **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** **sipirgelir oşuğluğ kiliŋip**

'making as if to swallow him up' *U IV* 8, 19; **Çaştanı elliğ beğig sançğalı urğalı kiliŋip** 'making as if to pierce and strike King Çaştana' *do.* 40 ff.; o.o. *TT X* 359; *Suv.* 138, 18-19; 610, 7: **Civ.** **beğ bolğalı kiliŋidıŋ** 'you were making as if to become a *beğ*' *TT I* 36; **kilinduk sayu iş büter** 'everything which you do for yourself succeeds' *do.* 138-9; a.o. *VII* 30, 3: **Xak.** XI **er teğme: kiliŋç kilindi:** 'amila'l-racul min kulli'l-amal' 'the man did everything (possible)'; and if he wishes to do more than he should, one says to him **üküş kiliŋma**: 'do not overdo it' (*lā tucawizu'l-hadd*) *Kaš.* *II* 156 (**kilunur**, **kilunma:k**); o.o. *I* 64, 13; 394, 19; 508, 3; *III* 20, 16: **KB** (do not treat life lightly) **eđgü kiliŋ** 'do good' (or make yourself good?) 1333; (look at the fair-haired beauty and) **kiliŋ özke fāl** 'make him your mascot' 2468: XIII(?) *At.* (if you are a believer) **tawādu' kiliŋ** 'behave humbly' 280; a.o. 414; *Tef.* **kiliŋ**- forms Compound Pass. V.s with *Ar.* N.s 208: **Çağ.** xv ff. *San.* 298v. 3 (**kilil**-); **Xwar.** **xiv kiliŋ-** 'to do (for oneself)'; to be done' *Qutb* 147: **Kıp.** **xiv kiliŋ-** *taxallaqa ma'ahu* 'to model oneself on someone(?)' *İd.* 74: **Osm.** xv and xvi **kiliŋ-** 'to behave (in some way); to be made'; in two texts *TTS IV* 509.

D **kolun**- Refl. f. of **kol**-; survives only(?) in *NW Kar. L.*, **T. kolun-** 'to ask for (something) for oneself' *R II* 593; cf. **kolunğuçı**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.** *TT III* 141 (**tüzüğü**): **Bud.** *Hüen-ts.* 231-2 (**kerğeksiz**): **Xak.** XI **er neñ kolundi:** 'the man asked for (*sa'ala*) something (for himself)' *Kaš.* *II* 156 (**kolunur**, **kolunma:k**); a.o. *I* 22, 3.

D **kalnu**:- Hap. leg.; **Intrans. Den. V. fr. kalın**; cf. **kalna:d-**. **Xak.** XI **yuvka: neñ kalnu:di:** 'the flimsy thing became dense or thick' (*taxuna . . . wa ğaluza*) *Kaš.* *III* 302 (**kalnu:r**, **kalnu:ma:k**).

D **kulna**:- **Trans. Den. V. fr. kulun**; n.o.a.b. Cf. **kulunla:-**. **Xak.** XI **kısra:k kulna:di:** 'the mare foaled' (*natacat . . . falw*) *Kaš.* *III* 302 (**kulnar**, **kulna:ma:k**); (in a note on **yeni:-**, q.v.) for a mare, since 'foal' is **kulun**, 'the mare foaled' (*natacat*) is **kısra:k kulna:di:**; one should say **kulunla:di:**, but the shorter word is used because -n- and -l- come from the same point of articulation (*maxrae*) so that the two interchange and the word is shortened to this *III* 92, 5: **Kıp.** **xiv kulna-walada filw** 'to foal' *İd.* 74.

D **kalna:d-** Hap. leg.; **Intrans. Den. V. fr. kalın**; cf. **kalnu:-**. **Xak.** XI **yuvka: neñ kalnatti:** 'the flimsy thing became thick' (*ğaluza*); originally **kalna:dtu:** but assimilated *Kaš.* *II* 350 (**kalnatu:r**, **kalnatma:k**; *sic*, no doubt in error for **kalna:dur**, **kalna:dma:k**).

Tris. GLN

?F **koluğa** 'the young shoot of a plant or tree'; n.o.a.b. The word is not of a normal Turkish shape and may be an Indo-European (?Tokharian) l.-w. connected with I.E. ***gol-**

'branch'; Armenian *kolr* 'branch'; Tokharian B *kolby* 'hair'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *Wind*. 8-9 (eđeđ-); Bud. (I will create the roots, twigs, branches, and leaves of various flowers and fruits) *yana yeme 1 tariğ koluşasın* 'the young shoots of bushes and cereals' *Suv*. 529, 9.

D *kalınçu*: Dev. N./A. fr. **kalın-*, cf. *kalpu*-, *kalpuk*-, 'remainder, residue', sometimes in a pejorative sense. N.o.a.b. Cf. *kalınçsız*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *dvasāvāśeṣeṇa* 'for the rest of the day' *künnüñ kalınçısı üze*: *TT VIII G.7*; (in a list of demons who are unclean feeders) *kalınçu aşığlar* 'eaters of residues' *U II 61, 13*; o.o. *Hüen-tš.* 306, (*sap-*) 2011 (*çöb*); and further o.o. in note thereon); *USp.* 101, 12.

D *kulnaç*: N.Ag. fr. *kulna-*; (of a mare) 'in foal'. N.o.a.b. *Xak. XI kulnaç: kısıra:k al-'aқиқ mına'l-xayl* 'a mare in foal' *Kaş. I 491*: *Kıp. XIII al-hicru'l-'uşâr* 'a mare in the tenth month of pregnancy' *ku:lnaç*: (?sic, MS. *ku:nla:çıt*.) *Hou.* 12, 8; *xiv kulnaç*: (unvocalized) *al-hicru'l-hämil* 'a mare in foal' *Id.* 74.

D *kılınçlığ* P.N./A. fr. *kılınç*; used only with preceding qualifying Adj.; n.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII ff. a:riñğ kılınçlığ* 'evil doing' *Toy. III iv. 2-3 (ETY II 178)*: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *eđğü kılınçlığ* 'doing good works' *M I 10, 3*; Man. *eđğü kılınçlığ işlarığ işlattıñız TT III 80*; o.o. *do.* 113-17; Bud. *ayığ kılınçlığ PP 62, 5*; *U III 53, 6 (ii)*; *eđğü kılınçlığ iş TT IV 12, 53*; a.o.o.: Civ. *eđğü kılınçlığ iş TT I 53, 79*: *Xak. XI KB 340 (arkuk)*.

D *kalınçsız* Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. **kalınç* (cf. *kalınçu*). Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *kalınçsız v.l.* for *kalısız TT IV 12, 60*.

D *kolunğuç*: Dev. N.Ag. fr. *kolun-*; 'beggar'. N.o.a.b.; perhaps a misreading of *kolğuç*: (see *kolğuç*): but that word may be a misreading of this one. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *irinç çığay buşıçı kolunğuçı tınığlar* 'miserable poor alms-gatherers and beggars' *U III 10, 4-5*.

D *kolonluğ* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **kolon* Dev. N. fr. *kol-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. [gap] *köñlün bir kolonloğ köñlin bu darını boşğutup* 'teaching this *dhāraṇā* with a . . . mind and a prayerful(?) mind' *TT VIII K.7*.

D *kulunluğ* P.N./A. fr. *kulun*; 'having a foal'. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak. XI kulunluğ kısıra:k ramaka mutliya*, that is 'a mare which has a foal following her' (*yatlūhā*) *Kaş. I 500*.

D *kalıñsız* Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. *1 kalıñ*; 'without demanding a bride price'. Uyğ. IX *Suci 7 (1 kalıñ)*.

Tris. V. ĞLN-

D *kılınçlan-* Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *kılınç*; 'to be coquettish'. *Xak. XI Kaş. III 374 (kılınç)*; n.m.e.

D *kulunla-* Den. V. fr. *kulun*; (of a mare) 'to foal'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes; cf. *kulna-*. *Türkü VIII ff. IrkB 5 (2 bé)*: *Xak. XI Kaş. III 92 (kulna-)*; n.m.e.: *Kom. XIV 'to foal' kulunla- CCG*; *Gr.*

D *kalpu:la-* Den. V. fr. *kalpu*; pec. to *Kaş. Xak. XI er suvda: kalpu:la:di* 'the man floated (*tufā*) on the surface of the water'; this happens when he kicks (*yarkud*) his legs and moves his shoulders and is stationary (*qā'im*) being supported by the water *Kaş. III 410 (kalpu:lar, kalpu:la:ma:k; everywhere vocalized kalpu:la-)*; a.o. *III 379 (kalpu)*.

PUD *kalapur-* Hap. leg.; the etymological suggestions in the note on the passage are unconvincing, prob. a mis-spelling of **kalpur-* Intrans. Den. V. fr. *kalpu*; 'to float' or the like. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (when I heard of your good health, that which could not be seen soon brightly, as if I had seen you in the flesh) *kal[pu] kalapardı köñülümüz* 'our mind rose in the air (with joy) and floated there' *Hüen-tš.* 1878-9.

Dis. ĞLS

D *kulsığ* Dev. N. fr. **kulsı-* Simulative Den. V. fr. *kul*. N.o.a.b. *Xak. XI kulsığ er* 'a man whose character (*şulquhu*) resembles the character of a slave' *Kaş. I 465*; a.o. *III 128, 19* (under *-sığ*, cf. *erısığ*): *KB adırmazmen beğsığ yā kulsığ kişığ* 'I do not distinguish between the lordly and the servile man' 809.

Tris. ĞLS

D *kalı:sız* Priv. N./A. fr. **kalı:* Dev. N. fr. *kal-*; 'without a remainder, without exception', and the like. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII on ok bođunu: kalı:sız taşıkmiş* 'the On Ok (i.e. Western Türkü) people have taken the field in full force' *T 30*; a.o. *T 33*: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (the rulers in all Jambudvīpa) *kalısız keltiler* 'came without exception' *U II 22, 23*; *alku nızvanılarığ idli yokıña teđi kalısız öçürüp* 'suppressing all emotions without exception to the point of complete extinction' *TT IV 12, 55-7*; o.o. *do.* 60 (v.l. *kalınçsız*); *TT X 129, 248*; *Suv.* 49, 1; 137, 22; 138, 12 etc.

VUD *kolusuz* Priv. N./A. fr. *kolu:*; n.o.a.b. In the phr. *ödsüz kolusuz* clearly 'untimely'; in the phr. *ülgüsüz kolusuz* it seems to mean rather 'not confined to a single short period; timeless, eternal'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (just as the sin of killing living things is grievous; the merit and good deed of not killing them) *ança ok ülgüsüz kolusuz tétir* 'is called equally immeasurable and eternal(?)' *Suv.* 21, 16-17; in *TT VI 440 kolusuz* is a v.l. for *ülgüsüz* in the phr. *ülgüsüz etöz bodisatv* 'the Bodhisattva with the immeasurable body'; o.o. *do.* 348-9 (*ödsüz*), 439.

Dis. V. ĞLŞ-

D *1 kalış-* Co-op. f. of *kal-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak. XI (after 2 kalış-)* also used when two men com-

pete in remaining behind (*fi'l-tark xalfa(n)*); MS. *xalqa(n)* *Kaş. II* 109 (no Aor. or Infin.): **Çağ.** xv ff. (*kalin-)/kalış-* (both spelt) *wā pasmāndan ya'nī pāy kam āwardan* 'to stay behind, that is to run off' *San.* 275r. 8.

D 2 kalış- Recip. f. of *kalı-*; s.i.s.m.l. in NE(?) *R II* 245. **Xak.** xi at *adğır kalışdı*: 'the horses and stallions jumped at one another' (*tawātabat*) *Kaş. II* 109 (*kalışu:r, kalışma:k*).

D kılış- Co-op. of *kıl-*; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi ol *maña: ıñ kılışdı*: 'he helped me to do something' (*fi'l-'amal*); also used for competing *Kaş. II* 109 (*kılışu:r, kılışma:k*): **Çağ.** xv ff. *kılış-* Co-op. f.; *bā yak dıgar hardan* 'to do (something) together' *San.* 298r. 29 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiv bir *birliğke hasad kılışmañız* 'do not envy one another' *Nahc.* 412, 6.

D koluş- Hap. leg. ?; Recip. f. of *kol-*. **Xak.** xi olar *ikkı: kızı koluşdı*: 'they asked one another for a daughter in marriage' (*xatāba*; MS. *hatāba* in error); also used when two men ask (*sa'ala*) one another for something *Kaş. II* 109 (verse); no Aor. or Infin.).

Mon. ĞM

ka:m 'sorcerer, soothsayer, magician', and the like. Survives only(?) in NE, most languages *R II* 476. L.-w. in Pe., *Doerfer III* 1409. Cf. *kamla-*. **Uyg.** viii ff. Man.-A (physicians will not be able to heal him) *takı kamağ kamlar telerp neñ tirğürmeğey* 'and all the sorcerers when they assemble will certainly not bring him back to life' *M I* 15, 8-9; o.o. *do.* 33, 17-18 (*teñrilik*), 22; *Man.-uig. Frag.* 400, 9 etc.: Bud. *yekke içgekke kamka tapığçı tınığlar üküñ* 'worshippers of demons (Hend.) and sorcerers are numerous' *TT VI* 017-18: **Xak.** xi *ka:m al-kähin* 'soothsayer' *Kaş. III* 157; three o.o.: **KB** *kerek tut otaçı kerek erse kam* 'get a physician or, it may be, a sorcerer' 1065; *bu dünyā kamı* 'the sorcerer of this world' (cannot cure it) 2002; o.o. 3873, 5244: *xııı(?) Tef.* (you are not) *kähin ya'nı xam* 346: xiv *Muh. al-'arrāf* ('sorcerer') *wa'l-kähin ka:m Mel.* 5, 2; *Rif.* 75; *al-'arrāf wa'l-mu'azzim* ('snake-charmer') *kam* 58, 5; 156: **Çağ.** xv ff. *kam tabib wa mu'alic wa hakim wa dānişmand* 'physician, healer, sage, wise man' *San.* 276v. 7: **Kom.** xiv 'female exorciser' *kam katun CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kip.** xiv *kam al-tabib Id.* 75; xv *dāya* properly 'midwife, foster mother', here perhaps 'witch' *kam Tuh.* 15a. 13.

I ko:m 'camel's pack-saddle'. S.i.a.m.l.g. (SW Tkm. *ğo:m*) in the same meaning or for 'the pad on such a saddle; the fat on a camel's back'. **Xak.** xi *korm qatabu'l-ba'ir* 'a camel's pack-saddle'; it is made as follows, the camel's back-cloth (*hıls*) is taken and stuffed with straw, and both side pockets of it (*hawālayhi*) are thus raised to the level of the hump; it is called *tevey ko:mı*: *Kaş. III* 136; **Kip.** *xııı al-hidāca wa'l-barda'a* 'camel saddle, pack-saddle' *korm Hou.* 5, 16.

2 ko:m 'wave'. Survives in NE Alt. **korm R II** 667; SW Tkm. *ğo:m*. **Xak.** xi *ko:m maucu'l-mā* 'a wave' *Kaş. III* 137 (verse): xiv *Muh. al-mawc ko:m Mel.* 77, 3; *Rif.* 180: **Kom.** xiv 'wave' *korm CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kip.** *xııı al-mawc korm Hou.* 5, 15: **Osm.** xvii *korm 'wave, storm' TTS I* 496 (*kum*).

kum 'sand'. S.i.a.m.l.g. L.-w. in Pe., etc. *Doerfer III* 1525. **Uyg.** viii ff. *Man. M III* 37, 3-5 (ii) (3 al): Bud. *yeri kumı alku kümüş* 'its soil and sand were all silver' *PP* 36, 6-7; **kum sanıñca burxanlar** 'Buddhas as numerous as (grains of) sand' *U III* 57, 12; o.o. *Hüen-tś.* 321-3 (*tepit-*); *Kuan.* 84, etc.: **Çiğil** xi *kum al-raml 'sand'*; the *Oğuz* do not know this word *Kaş. I* 338; seven **Xak.** o.o. translated *al-raml, al-turāb* 'dust', or *al-'ānik* 'a heap of sand': **KB** (the mind of an ignorant man is) *kum teğ* 'like sand' 975; (this man's soul) *kuruğ kumka okşar* 'is like dry sand' 3626: *xııı(?) At.* *sanarmu ediz kum uşak taş sanı* 'can one count (the grains in) a high sand-bank or small pebbles?' 60: *Tef.* *kum 'sand'* 217; xiv *Muh. al-raml kum Mel.* 75, 1; *Rif.* 178: **Çağ.** xv ff. *kum riğ-i narm 'soft sand'* *San.* 290r. 29 (quotn.): **Kom.** xiv 'sand' *kum CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kip.** *xııı al-raml kum Hou.* 5, 15; xiv ditto *Id.* 75; *Bul.* 4, 10; xv ditto *Kav.* 58, 14; *Tuh.* 16b. 5.

Mon. V. ĞM-

kam- 'to strike down'; more vaguely 'to lower'; n.o.a.b.; cf. *kamçı*. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. *anta ok yerde kamdı* 'and then beat him to death on the ground' *U II* 27, 24-5: **Xak.** xi ol anı: *kamdı: darabahu fa-axanahu wa awbağahu* 'he beat him unmercifully, beat him to death' *Kaş. II* 27 (*kama:r, kamma:k*); o.o. *III* 230, 18 (*tığ-*); 382, 11 (misvocalized *kum-)*: **KB** *kamdı köz* 'he lowered his eyes' 5799: **Xwar.** xiv *kamar köz MN* 108.

kom- Hap. leg.; homophonous w. 2 **kom**. **Xak.** xi *su:v komdı: māca'l-mā* 'the water was covered with waves' *Kaş. II* 27 (*koma:r, komma:k*).

Dis. V. ĞMA-

kama- the basic meaning seems to be 'to suffer discomfort' or the like, hence (of the eyes) 'to be dazzled'; (of the teeth) 'to be set on edge'. Survives only(?) in NC Kır., *Kzx.*, but see *kamaş-*. As the Aor. of this word and **kam-** are identical and as both are used with *köz*, it is not always certain which V. is concerned. **Xak.** xi *köz kama:di* 'his eyes were dazzled' (*ışmadarrat*) by the glare of the sun; and one says *anıñ tıñı: kama:di* 'his teeth were set on edge' (*halla*) by eating something sour *Kaş. III* 272 (*kama:r, kama:mak*; prov.); o.o. *I* 340, 3 ('to be dazzled'); *II* 311, 19 (same prov.): **KB** *yüzi körküiğ erdi körüp köz kamar* 'his face was so beautiful that any eyes that see it are dazzled' (or anyone who sees it lowers his eyes) 464 (and see **kam-**): **Kom.** xiv 'to be dazzled' *CCG*; *Gr.*:

Osm. xvi **kama-** 'to blunt (Trans.; the point of a nail)'; in several texts *TTS I 407; IV 457*.

VU komı- 'to long for (something)'; n.o.a.b. There is obviously no connection with the word in *Tef.* and *Nahc.* which clearly means 'to shine'. **Xak.** xı **ereviĝe: komı:di: naşaŋa'l-racul wa'rtaħa ŧawq ila bayitih** 'the man travelled about and felt a longing for his home'; also used of anyone who longs (*iştāqa*) for something and sets his heart (*hāca qalbahu*) on it *Kaş. III 273 (komı:r, komı:ma:k); er komı:di:* (MS. in error *komı:di:*) 'the man desired (*hāca fi*) something' *II 324, 7: KB takı arzuladı komıdı köñül* 'and his heart desired and longed for him' 3854; o.o. 3854-7: (XIII?) *Tef.* (he told him to put his hand in his pocket, and when he had done so and drew it out again) *elĝindın nūr komıdı* 'light shone from his hand' 212: **Xwar.** xiv **koman-** (*sic*, spelt *koma:n-*) 'to long for', seems to be a Refl. f. of this V. *Qutb 143; yüzi tolun ay teĝ komıyur* 'his face shines like the full moon' *Nahc. 23, 6; o.o. do. 9, 8; 54, 7; 102, 5*).

Dis. ĞMC

kamıç 'ladle'. Survives with minor phonetic changes in NE Koib., Küer., *Sag. R II 486* and *Khak.* Cf. **çömçe; kaşık.** **Türkü VIII ff.** (a devout old woman stayed behind in a deserted camp) **yaĝlıĝ kamıç bulu:pan** (so read) 'she found a greasy ladle' (and kept alive by licking it) *Irkb 13: Xak. xı kamıç al-miĝrafa* 'ladle' *Kaş. I 359; two o.o.: xiv Muh.(?) al-miĝrafa kamıç Rif. 169 (only): Kıp. xiv kamuç (sic) al-miĝrafa; wa 'urribat bi'l-cumcā* 'Arabicized as *cumca*' *Id. 76*.

D kamçı: Dev. N. (properly N.Ag.) fr. **kam-;** 'a whip'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; cf. **berĝe.** L.-w. in Pe., etc. *Doerfer III 1527. Uyĝ. VIII ff. Civ. kamçı yép* 'having been flogged' *H I 181; kamçı berĝe yép ditto USp. 55, 34: Xak. xı kamçı: al-sawt* 'a whip'; **kılıç kamçı: al-mi'cal**, that is 'a whip containing a sword': **kamçı:** 'the penis (*qađib*) of a horse, bovine, or camel', but usually used of a horse; one says at **kamçı:şı:** *Kaş. I 417: XIII(?) Tef. kamçı* 'whip' 197: *xiv Rbĝ. ditto R II 494 (quotn.); Muh. al-miĝra'a* 'whip' **kamçı: (-c-) Mel. 11, 6-7; 72, 1; Rif. 85, 174: Çaĝ. xv ff. kamçı** (spelt; 'with -ç-') 'a well known kind of whip' (*tāziyāna*) (quotn.); in *Ar. sawt*; in the Qalmāĝi language *milā* (*Kow. 2025 milaĝa*), and in the language of Rüs *pilet (plet) San. 276v. 7: Xwar. xiv kamçı* 'whip' *Qutb 130; MN 72: Kom. ditto CCL, CCG; Gr.: Kıp. XIII al-miĝra'a kamçı: (-ç-) Hou. 14, 6: xiv kamçı: (-c-) al-mixşara* 'rod, stick' *Id. 75: xv al-miĝra'a kamçı: (sic) Kav. 64, 4; Tuh. 33b. 12 (also çokmar).*

Tris. ĞMC

D kamıça:k Hap. leg.; Dim. f. of **kamıç.** **Xak. xı kamıça:k** *al-da'miş* 'tadpole' *Kaş. I 487*.

D kamçı:ĝu: Den. N. fr. **kamçı.** Survives only(?) in NE Tel. **kamçu:** (*Şor kamça*)

'gangrene' *R II 495. Xak. xı kamçı:ĝu:* 'a swelling (or blotch, *baŋra*)' which appears on the lips or fingers as the result of a violent blow, a skin irritation or fever *Kaş. I 491: xiv Muh.(?) al-niĝris* 'a rheumatic or gouty swelling' **kamçı:ĝu:** (MS. *kamcaĝu:*) *Rif. 164 (only).*

D kamçılıĝ P.N./A. fr. **kamçı;** s.i.s.m.l. with some phonetic changes. **Xak. xı KB kör arslan müniĝli kılıç kamçılıĝ** 'see, riding a lion and using a sword for a whip' 2354.

Tris. V. ĞMC

D kamıçla:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **kamıç.** **Xak. xı ol mü:ĝ kamıçla:di:** 'he ladled out (*ĝarafa*) the broth with a ladle' *Kaş. III 331 (kamıçla:r, kamıçla:ma:k).*

D kamçı:la:- Den. V. fr. **kamçı;** 'to whip, flog'. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak. xı er atın kamçı:la:di:** 'the man flogged (*sāta*) his horse' *Kaş. III 352 (kamçı:la:r, kamçı:la:ma:k).*

Dis. ĞMD

F kamdu: Hap. leg.; 'a currency note'; no doubt a Chinese phr., *kan* (Middle Chinese *kan*) *tu* (M.C. *du*) or the like. **Xak. xı kamdu:** 'a piece of linen (*ĝita'a kirbās*) four cubits by one span in dimension, sealed with the seal of the Uyĝur *xān* and used in commercial transactions' (*biħā biyā'āthum*); when it becomes worn and tattered, it is patched up (*yuraĝqa*) every seven years, washed, and resealed *Kaş. I 418*.

Dis. V. ĞMD-

D kamat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **kama:-.** **Xak. xı kün közüĝ kamattı:** 'the sun dazzled (*hayyarat*) the eyes with its glare'; and one says **açıĝ avey: tı:şıĝ kamattı:** 'the sour quince (or something else) set the teeth on edge' (*ahalla. . . al-sinn*) *Kaş. II 311 (kama-tur, kamatma:k; prov. containing kama:-); a.o. I 515, 6.*

PUD kamıt- n.o.a.b.; the first syllable is not vocalized in the Fergana and Cairo MS. and in 802 seems to be spelt *kaıyt-* in the first; in the Vienna MS. it is spelt *kamt-*; it is, however, best explained as a Caus. f. of **kam-** in the sense of 'to cause to throw down'. **Xak. xı KB** (every three-legged stool) is incapable of leaning (emitmez) **üçĝü turur tüz kamıtmaz bolur** 'the three (legs) stand even and cannot make it throw (the person seated on it) down' 802; (if one of the three legs lean) **ikişı kamıtar uçar ol eri** 'it makes the (other) two throw the man down and he goes flying' 803.

VUD komıt- Caus. f. of **komı:-;** 'to cause (someone) to long for (something)', and more indefinitely 'to arouse, inspire (someone)'. N.o.a.b. **Xak. xı üđiĝ meni: komıttı:** *hayyacanı'l-sawq ilā'l-maħbüb awı'l-waŋan* 'longing (for my beloved or my home) aroused me' *Kaş. II 311 (komıtur, komıtma:k; verse); oĝul meni evke: komıtĝan:* 'the boy constantly makes me long (*muşawwiĝi*) for my home (etc.)' *I 515; o.o. I 69, 8; II*

324, 7: *KB* (a man must be violent to pierce the enemy's ranks) *yitlik kerek keđ komit-sa erig* 'he must be alert to arouse the men properly' 2328; *komit-sa kögöl kör yorit-sa kişig* 'if he arouses men's minds and sets them in motion' 3701.

D kamtur- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *kam-*. *Xak. x1 ol anı: urup kamturdı*: 'he ordered someone to beat him until he almost died and became speechless' (*kāda an yahlik wa xafata minhu sawtuhu*) *Kaş. II* 191 (*kamturur, kamturma:k*).

D komtur- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *kom-*. *Xak. x1 yé:l su:vuğ komturdı*: 'the wind raised waves (*amāca*) on the water' *Kaş. II* 192 (*komturur, komturma:k*).

Dis. ĞMĞ

F kamağ (?*xamağ*) 'all'; an early l.-w. fr. Middle Persian *hm'g* (*hamāg*). The earliest indisputable evidence for initial *k-* is in the Man. Syriac script, the Runic and Uyğ. letters used might equally well represent *x-*, but there is no indisputable occurrence of *x-*. In the Man. Syriac and Uyğ. scripts the word is usually spelt in the Iranian form *kmğ* or *kma:ğ*; the form *kamuğ* with labial vowel attraction does, however, occur as early as Türkü VIII ff. Survives as *kamık/xamıx* in several NE languages and *kamu* in SW Osm. Cf. *barça*: etc. Türkü VIII kara: *kamağ bođun* 'all the common people' *IE* 8, *II* E 8; *kamağı: yeti: yüz er bolmış* 'they became 700 men in all' *IE* 12, *II* E 11; a.o. *IE* 18: VIII ff. *kamağ üze: yaruk boltu*: 'it became light over everything' *IrğB* 26; kara: *kamağ süsü*: 'his whole army' *do.* 63; o.o. *do.* 53; *Tun. IV* 7 (*ETY* II 96); *Toy. III* 2r. 7-12 (*II* 179); *kamu:ğ* (*sic*) *taşlarığ* 'of all the stones' *Toyok* 12 (*II* 58): Man. *kamağ yer üzekinliğ* 'of everything on earth' *Chuas.* 45; o.o. *do.* 194, etc.; *TT* II 6, 9 etc.; *kamağağ alapađturur* 'he weakens all' *M III* 11, 12 (I): Uyğ. IX *kamağ* (on fragments) *III* A11; *B2* (*ETY* II 37-8): VIII ff. Man. *kamağ Wind.* 6, 28; *kamiğ* (*sic*) *TT III* 35, 114; *kamiğun* ?Collective f. *do.* 61, 125; *IX* 66: Bud. *kamağ* and the ?Collective f. *kamağun* are common *U* II 65, 27; *III* 42, 13; *PP* 14, 8 etc.; *TT IV* 4, 16; 10, 28 etc.; *V* 24, 63; 26, 81: Civ. *kamağ* is common in *TT I*: XIV *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'all' *kamağ Ligeti* 161: *Xak. x1 kamuğ* a Particle (*harf*) meaning *al-kull* 'all'; hence one says *kamuğ kişi: tüz erme:s* 'all men are not equal' *Kaş. I* 376; about 60 o.o.: *KB kamuğ* 'all' is very common, 4 etc.: XIII(?) *At. kamuğ törlüğ işde* 'in all kinds of things' 115; a.o.o.; *Tef. kamuğ/kamu* 196-7: *Çağ. xv* ff. *kamuk kamuş cumlası ma'nāsına* 'all of them' *Vel.* 324; *kamuk cami* 'all' *San.* 276v. 13 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIII *kamu* 'Ali 12: XIII(?) *kamağ Oğ.* 14: XIV *kamuğ Qutb* 130; *Nahc.* 260, 10; *kamuk MN* 43 etc.: *Kıp. xv* ff. *kamuğ al-cami*: *İd.* 75: Osm. XIV ff. *kamu* 'all, everyone'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 407; *II* 569; *III* 399; *IV* 457.

*U*VD *komuk* Hap. leg.; second syllable unvocalized; perhaps Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. *kom-* in the sense of 'something that comes in waves'. *Kaş.* also lists the well-known tribal name *Kumuk* describing it as 'the name of one of the *begs* who was a friend of mine'. Cf. *kirğ* etc. *Xak. x1 komuk rawtu'l-faras xāşşata(n)* 'dung', more particularly horse dung *Kaş. I* 383.

kamğı: n.o.a.b., but cf. *kamğır-*. *Xak. x1* anything which is 'shrunk (or creased) and crooked' (*inzawā wa a'wacca*) is called *kamğı*; hence 'a man whose mouth is distorted by a paralytic stroke' (*allađı bihi lağwa*) is called *kamğı*: *yüz:lüğ Kaş. I* 426: *Kom. xiv* 'crinkled, crooked' *Kamov CCG*; *Gr.* (no doubt a later form of the same word).

D kamğa:k Dev. N. (connoting habitual action) fr. *kam-*; lit. 'constantly throwing (or being thrown?) to the ground'; the word used for various plants the chief characteristic of which is that either their seeds, or the whole plants, are carried long distances by the wind; in the Soviet dict. the normal translation is *perekati-pole*. Survives in SE Tar. *kamğak* 'salt-wort, *Salsola oppositifolia*' *R II* 490; *Türki kamğak* 'salt-wort, *Salsola collina*' *Shaw* 223; *BŞ* 464: NC Kir. *kamğak*; *Kzx. kapğak*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (I am like) *kamğak ken-dirke tayaklıkın köntümliş* 'a salt-wort supported by a hemp plant' *Hüen-ts.* 1948: Civ. *kamğak barır teğ ediğ ketti* 'your property has disappeared as a salt-wort goes away (with the wind)' *TT I* 95-6: *Xak. x1 kamğa:k al-ğumām* 'a light grass, *Panicum dichotomum*' *Kaş. I* 475: *Çağ. xv* ff. *kamğak* (*şepet*) 'a kind of plant like a wormwood bush' (*büta-i yāūsān*) which is tangled and convoluted, with a very light weight; a gentle breeze rolls it (*ğaltanad*) across the plains *San.* 276v. 9 (quotns.): *Xwar. xiv kamğak* 'camel thorn' and the like *Qutb* 130: *Kıp. XIII* 'a dry tangled thorn bush (*al-ğawuk*) which is rolled about by the wind' *kamka:k* (*sic*); anyone featherbrained is called in derision *kamka:k başlu*: that is 'with a brain as light as *kamka:k*' *Hou.* 9, 1.

?*F* *kumğa:n* 'jug, water bottle, flask', and the like; s.i.m.m.l.g. as *kumğan* and the like. No obvious etymology, perhaps a corruption of Ar. *qumquma*. *Xak. x1 kumğa:n al-qumquma* 'jug, flask' *Kaş. I* 440; (under 2 turma): the Turks call *al-qumquma kumğan* but the Oğuz use the Pe. word *aftabı*: *I* 432; a.o. *II* 353 (*yalrı-t*).

Dis. V. ĞMĞ-

D kamğır- Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. *kamğı*: *Xak. x1 anıy yü:zi: kamğırdı*: 'his face was almost distorted by paralysis' (*kāda an yata'awwac wa yulqā*); also used for anything that tends (*arāda*) to be distorted' *Kaş. II* 194 (*kamğıra:r, kamğırma:k*).

Tris. ĞMĞ

D kamağun See *kamağ*.

Tris. V. ĞMĞ-

VUD *komukla*:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *komuk*. *Xak. xi at komukla:di*: 'the horse staled' (*rāja*); (also used for being related to *Kumuk* which is a man's name) *Kaş. III 339 (komukla:r, komukla:mak)*.

Dis. ĞML

F *kumla:k* 'Hop plant, *Humulus lupulus*.' L.-w. of Germanic origin found in various forms in many Germanic, Scandinavian, Slavonic, and Finno-Ugrian languages, the earliest form being VIII-IX Latin *humlo, humulo*; der. fr. a Germanic V. meaning 'to creep'; lit. 'the creeping plant'. Survives in NE Alt. *kumdak*; NC Kir., Kz., *kulmak*; NW Tat. *kolmak*; Bashkir *komalak*; Çuv. *xāmla*. Kıp. xi *kumla:k* 'a plant like the bean (*al-lablāb*) which grows in the Kıp. country'; a drink mixed with honey is made from it; when the plant is put on board a ship, the sea develops waves (*yamūc*), and gets so stormy that it almost drowns the people on board *Kaş. I 475* (cf. 2 *kom*); xiv (after *ça:kır* 'wine') 'and they have another drink made of fermented (*al-muğallā*) honey into which they put a thing from the plant, which is like the top of a sugar-cane (*riu'usu'l-qasab*); it is called *kumla:k*; this is more intoxicating than grape wine and they prefer it' *Hou. 16, 6*.

D *kumlūğ* P.N./A. fr. *kum*; 'sandy'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *kumlūğ vaxarlığ* 'belonging to the monastery (Sanskrit *vihāra*) in the sands' *USp. 30, 11*.

Dis. V. ĞML-

D *kamıl*- Pass. f. of *kam-*; lit. 'to be struck down', but usually more vaguely 'to fall to the ground'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (the king . . .) *đüğ teg kamılu tüştı* 'fell to the ground and lay like a corpse' *PP 61, 7*; *öğsirep tin-sıraş kamıldılar* 'they fell to the ground unconscious and not breathing' *Suv. 619, 18*; o.o. *do. 625, 12-14 (tokıtıl-)*; *U III 33, 14-16 (đüğ)*; *do. 60, 7 (ii)*: *Xak. xi er kamıldı*: 'the man lay prone' (*ıđtaca'a*) *Kaş. II 135 (kamılu:r (sic), kamılma:k; vocalized kamul-)*: xiii(?) *At. qawı erse kamılu kaçar quwwatı* 'if a man is strong, (in the end) he is thrown to the ground and his strength leaves him' 196: *Kom. xiv 'to stagger, totter' kamal-(sic) CCG; Gr.*

D *kamla*:- Den. V. fr. *ka:m*; 'to act as a *ka:m*, make magic', and the like. Survives in several NE languages as *kamda-/kamna-R II 490-1*. Türkü viii ff. *İrkB 12 (erkllığ)*: (Çağ. xv ff. *kamlamış*) in the *İstılāhat-i Muğıl* (sec *San.*, p. 13) *tabābat wa mu'ālica* 'medical treatment, healing' *San. 276v. 11* illustrated by Pe. quotn.): Kıp. xiv *kamla-tābba* 'to practise medicine' *İd. 75; tayyaba 'to heal' Bul. 58r.*

Tris. ĞMR

F *xuma:ru*: 'legacy, memento', etc.; no doubt a l.-w., prob. Iranian. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (the Prince gave generous presents to the 500 mendicants and) *barçaka xumaru* (or *kumaru*?) *sav kođtı* 'addressed (these) parting words to them all' (a speech follows) *PP 76, 2*: *Xak. xi xuma:ru: al-mirāī bi-'aynihi* 'a legacy' in the exact sense of the term, one says *bunı: atamđın xuma:ru: bul-dım* 'I received this from my father as a legacy': *xuma:ru*: 'a memento in the form of goods' (*tađkira mina'l-amvāl*); it is the custom of the Turks when one of the notables (*al-akābira*) of the kingdom dies for some precious (*nafis*) object from his property to be set aside for the king, and it is called *xuma:ru*; that is a memento of him; it is also used as a masculine or feminine Proper Name; similarly a traveller leaves something as a memento with his neighbours and that is called *xuma:ru*: *Kaş. I 445*; a.o. *III 440, 19*: *KB kumaru* (so spelt) is fairly common; in 269-70 (*đüğ*) good customary laws are 'a legacy' (*kumaru*) from the dead to the living; in 1150 Aytoldı gives many *kumaru* to his friends; in 1341 a parting speech is given *kumaru atı* 'the name of *kumarı*'; Chapter 23 (1342 ff.) relates to Aytoldı's *kumaru bitıg* 'will': xii(?) *KBVP 53 (kođun-)*.

kumursğa: 'ant'; an old animal name ending in -ğa: S.i.a.m.l.g., not SE or SW?. Cf. *çüme:li; karıncğa*: Türkü viii ff. *kumurs-ğa*: 'ants' (eat an old ox) *İrkB 37*: *Çağ. xv ff. kumursğa* (spelt) *mırca 'ant' San. 290v. 11*: *Xwar. XIII kumurska 'ant' 'Ali 48*: xiv *kumırsa (sic) Qutb 148*: Kıp. xiii *al-naml 'ant' kumurska*: (unvocalized); *Tkm. karıncā*: *Hou. 11, 19*: xiv *kumursğa*: ditto *İd. 75*; ditto *kumırsağı: (sic) Bul. 11, 5*: xv ditto *kumruska (sic) Tuh. 36b. 2*.

Tris. V. ĞMR-

DF *xuma:ru:lan*- Hap. leg.; quoted only in a grammatical section. Refl. Den. V. fr. *xuma:ru*: *Xak. xi er xuma:ru:landı*: 'the man received a precious object (*daşıra*) from the property of his friend or someone else' *Kaş. III 205, 17*; n.m.e.

Dis. ĞMŞ

kamış 'reed, cane, rush', and the like; s.i.a.m.l.g., in Çuv. *xāmāl*. L.-w. in Pe. etc., *Doerfer III 1530*. Türkü viii ff. *İrkB 10, 38 (ara)*: Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *ıkl kamış sış kılıp* 'sharpening two reeds to a point' *PP 57, 8*; a.o. *U III 20, 10*: Civ. (if a man chokes, you should pound the mixture and) *boğuzıña yürser (sic for ürser) kamış birle* 'blow it into his throat through a reed' *H I 185*: *erkl Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. chu 'bamboo' (Giles 2,316; misread by R. as tzu 'twin' 12,319) kamış Ligeti 161; R II 487*: *Xak. xi kamış al-qasab 'a reed' Kaş. I 369; o.o. I 438 (sarğān); III 193 (kıytur-); 391 (sıj-)*: xiv *Muh. al-qasab kamış Mel. 78, 9*; *kamı:ş Rif. 182*: *Xwar*

xiv **kamış** 'reed, (sugar-)cane', etc. *Qutb* 130: *Kom.* xiv 'reed, rush' **kamış** *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* xiv *al-qaşab kamış* *Bul.* 8, 5: xv ditto *Kav.* 63, 15; *Tuh.* 28b. 10.

D **kamaşağ** *Hap.* leg.; *Dev.* N./A. fr. **kamşa-**; 'insecure'. *Türkü* VIII *IN* 3 (2 éllig).

VU?F **kumşuy** *Hap.* leg.; prob. a l.-w., ? Chinese. **Xak.** xi **kumşuy** 'a louse (or tick, *al-halama mina'l-qirdân*) which is full of blood'; used metaph. of a man who suffers from retention of urine and cannot urinate *Kaş.* III 241.

DİS. V. ĞMŞ-

D **kamaş-** Co-op. f. of **kama-** in the sense that the whole of the Subject is involved; s.i.m.m.l.g. meaning (of the teeth) 'to be set on edge'. **Xak.** xi **tüş kamaşdı**: 'the teeth were set on edge by eating a sour quince and the like' *Kaş.* II 111 (**kamaşu:r, kamaşma:k**) a.o. II 110, 5: XIII(?) *Tef.* **kamaş-** (of the eyes) 'to be dazzled' 116: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kamaş-** of the teeth 'to be set on edge' (*kund şudan*); of the eyes 'to be dazzled' (*xıra şudan*); the verb cannot be used except with teeth or eyes as the Subject *San.* 276v. 16 (quotns.). *Kıp.* xiv **kamaş-** 'to be dazzled' (*inbahara*) by the sun, so that one can hardly look towards it, as happens to a man with ophthalmia *Id.* 75: xv **kalla kamaş-** *Tuh.* 31b. 3.

D **komiş-** *Hap.* leg.; Co-op. f. of **kom-** in the sense that the whole of the Subject is involved. **Xak.** xi **olar ırşka: komışdı**: 'they rejoiced (*ihtazzu*) in the work and took pleasure (*naşatü*) in it'; the origin is the phr. **su:v komuşdı**: (*sic*) 'the waves swelled (*hâcattü'l-mawc*) in every direction' *Kaş.* II 111 (**komuşu:r, komuşma:k sic**).

D **kamaşa-** *Den.* V. fr. **kamış** in the metaph. sense of 'to move or sway' like reeds in the wind; n.o.a.b. *Türkü* VIII ff. *IrKB* 16, etc. (I **tur-**): *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A M III* 9, 15 (ii) (**çokra:-**): *Bud.* *TT X* 164, etc. (**tepre:-**).

D **kamşat-** *Caus.* f. of **kamaşa-**; 'to shake (something); to allow (one's feet) to waver, or (one's thoughts) to stray'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* VIII *IN* 7, *II E* 30 (**ađak**): VIII ff. *Man.* *Chuas.* 187 (**orun**): *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.* *Wind.* 16 (**beđüklentür-**).

TRİS. ĞMŞ

D **kamışlığ** P.N./A. fr. **kamış**; 'full of reeds (etc.), covered with reeds (etc.)'. S.i.s.m.l. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* **tolp etözleri kamışlığ için [eğ] turğınç (sic, 'read tarkınç) ara örtenür** 'all their bodies are burnt in confusion(?) like waving(?) reeds' *TM IV* 254, 72 (**viçin** *Hap.* leg.; perhaps Sanskrit *vici* 'wave'): **Xak.** xi **kamışlığ yér**: 'a piece of ground forming a reed-bed' (*al-maşaaba*) *Kaş.* I 495: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kamışlığ (sic)**, but prob. the **Çağ.** f. of an A.N. in **-ilik** *nayistân* 'reed-bed' *San.* 276v. 15: (**Xwar.** xiv **kamışlağ (sic)** 'reed-bed' *Qutb* 130).

TRİS. V. ĞMŞ-

D **kamışlan-** *Hap.* leg.; *Refl.* *Den.* V. fr. **kamış**. **Xak.** xi **yér kamışlandı**: 'the ground became a reed-bed' (*maşaaba*) *Kaş.* II 268 (**kamışlanu:r, kamışlanma:k**).

DİS. ĞMZ

kımız 'fermented mare's milk, koumiss'; s.i.a.m.l.g.; l.-w. in Pe. and many other languages, *Doerfer* III 1529, in Russian *kumys*, fr. which it passed to other European countries; the origin of the **-u-** is obscure; the only comparable Turkish spellings are NE Koib., *Sag. kumıs R II* 1049, but this may be a reborrowing fr. Russian. **Xak.** xi **kımız al-amış**, that is 'mare's milk collected in vessels (*avotâb*), fermented (*yuhammad*), and drunk': **kımız almıla**: 'a sour (*al-hâmid*) apple', so called because it is like *al-amış* *Kaş.* I 365; o.o. II 12 (**biş-**); III 197 (2 **korırlan-**): *KB* 4442 (**azar**): xiv *Muh.* 'fermented (*muhammad*) mare's milk' **kımız**; *rağwatu'l-laban* 'the scum (or skin) on milk' **kara: kımız Mel.** 63, 7-9; *Rif.* 161: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kımız** (spelt) 'mare's milk fermented (*turuş karda*) and drunk as an intoxicant (*maskirât*), in Ar. *labanu'l-ramaha* ('mare's milk') *San.* 298v. 26: **Xwar.** XIII(?) **kumuz Oğ.** 80; **kımız do.** 93 (**çubikan**): *Kıp.* xiv **kımız** 'fermented mare's milk' *Id.* 75: xv **kımız** is included among the translations of *laban* *Tuh.* 32a. 1: *Osm.* xiv ff. **kımız** 'koumiss'; in several texts *TTS I* 458; *II* 626; *IV* 509.

TRİS. V. ĞMZ-

D **kımızlan-** *Hap.* leg.; *Refl.* *Den.* V. fr. **kımız**. **Xak.** xi **er kımızlandı**: 'the man owned *amış*', that is fermented (*al-hâmid*) mare's milk *Kaş.* II 268 (**kımızlanu:r, kımızlanma:k**).

MON. ĞN

I **kan** 'blood'; c.i.a.p.a.l. *Türkü* VIII **kanığ suvça: yügürtü**: 'your blood flowed like water' *IE* 24 (*II E* 20, but with **öğüzce**: 'like a river'); a.o. *T* 52 (**tök-**): VIII ff. *Man.* **kan irig** 'blood and pus' *MI* 5, 10-14; 6, 4: *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* **kan akıp üntü** 'blood poured' (from his eyes and nose) *U II* 27, 22; (among the demons) **kan içteçiler** 'blood drinkers' *do.* 60, I (iii); *PP* 3, 4 (**akit-**); a.o.o.: *Civ. H I* 83 (**ötgek**); a.o.o.: xiv *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'blood' **kan Liğeti** 161: **Xak.** xi **kan al-dam** 'blood' *Kaş.* III 157 (prov.); about 20 o.o.: *KB* (the partridge) **kızıl ağız kan teg** 'with his blood-red beak' 76; **kayu aydı kan tutmuş emdi munı aç a bergü İğçil** (*Arat ekçek*, but the two best MSS. have *igçil*) **akitğu kanı** 'some said "he has high blood pressure, now we must open the invalid's (vein) and let the blood flow out"' 1058; **tökme kan** 'do not shed blood' 1395: XIII(?) *Tef.* **kan** 'blood' 197: xiv *Muh.* **al-dam kan** *Men.* 45, 14; *Rif.* 139; **haccâm** 'blood letter' **kan alğuçı**: 57, 4; 155: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kan xün** 'blood', in Ar. *dam San.* 277v. 15: **Xwar.** XIII ditto *Ali* 35: xiv ditto *Qutb* 130; *MN* 72, etc.: *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCI, CCG*;

Gr.: Kıp. XIII *al-dam ka:n* *Hou.* 21, 18; *al-fāsīd* 'blood letter' *ka:n* *alçı* that is 'taker of blood' *do.* 23, 10; XIV *kan al-dam* *Id.* 74: xv ditto *Kav.* 61, 12; *Tuh.* 15a. 12; 18b. 8.

2 *ka:n* See *xan*.

F *xan* a title at first practically syn. w. *xağan*, q.v., but later used mainly for a subordinate ruler; for the etymological connection between the two see *xağan*. There is no reasonable doubt that the original and normal pronunciation was *xa:n*. An early l.-w. in Mong. (*Haenisch* 59, *Kow.* 718); no longer a royal title, but still used as a title of honour in many Moslem countries, not all Turkish-speaking. *Türkü VIII xan* does not occur in *I* or *II*, but occurs six times in *T* in contexts where *xağan*, which also occurs in *T*, might have been expected, e.g. (the *Türkü* people) *xan:n bulmayın* 'because they had no *xan* of their own' (parted from the Chinese and appointed a *xan*; then) *xan:n kođup* 'abandoned their *xan*' (and submitted again) *T* 2: VIII ff. *xan olu:rupan* 'a ruler, taking the throne' *Irkb* 28; o.o. *do.* 34, 63; Man. *él(I)igler xanlar* 'kings and rulers' *M III* 19, 14; *él(I)ig Böğö Xan* 'king Böğö Xan' *TT II* 6, 33; a.o. *do.* 10, 88; Yen. *Tüpu:t xanka:* 'to the king of Tibet' *Mal.* 29, 8; Kara: *Xan do.* 30, 4; 37, 1, prob. the eponymous founder of the Karakhanid dynasty; a.o.o.: *Uyg.* VIII *xan* occurs six times in *Şu.* referring to foreign rulers, including *Tavğaç xanı* 'the Emperor of China' *W* 3: IX *xanka:* tap 'serve (your) ruler' *Suci* 9; a.o. *do.* 1: VIII ff. Man.-A *uluğ él(I)ig teprı xanı* *Ezrwa* 'Zurván the great king, the ruler of the gods' *M I* 25, 32; *Kaşu xanı* 'the ruler of Kaşu' *do.* 27, 6; Chr. *él(I)ig xan Maşıxa* *teprıke* 'to the divine king (Hend.) the Messiah' *U I* 6, 16-17; a.o. *do.* 7, 2; Bud. *erklıg xan* lit. 'independent ruler', the title of the lord of the underworld, Sanskrit *Yama U II* 33, 7 (this title had a long history in Turkish Buddhism and still survives in Mong. as *erlıg kan*); (*él(I)ig beg U III* 68, 4-8), *él(I)ig beg xan do.* 11, *xan do.* 16; many o.o. in which it is often combined, or alternates, with *él(I)ig*: Civ. *erklıg xan eşıgıl* 'the threshold of Yama' *TT I* 13, 33-4; o.o. *do.* 29, 11; 30, 15; *TT I* 60 (*busuş*): xiv *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* *chün* 'ruler, prince' (*Giles* 3, 269) *xan Liğeti* 161; *Xak. xi xa:n al-maliku'l-a'zam minhum* 'their (the Turks') supreme ruler'; anyone who is descended from Afrāsiyāb is given this title, *wahu'l-xa:ka:n*; both the long and the short forms are used *Kaş. III* 157; over 20 o.o. translated *al-malik*: *Çağ.* xv ff. *xan* means 'emperor' (*pādişāh*) and for this reason they call the emperors of the Turks *xan*; since the Sultans of Rüm are descended from the Türkmén people (*él*) they call themselves *xan*; after they captured Arabıstān and the Hıjāz they added to *xan* the title of *sultān*, which means 'emperor' in Ar. Now in Persia governors and notables of the realm (*hukkām wa a'yān-i dawlat*) are called *xan*; there can be no other reason than this for the fact that when the Sultans of Rüm

as a sign of respect for their own *amirs* and notables gave them an imperial (*pādişāhi*) title they called them *paşa* which is a shortened form of *pādişāh*. After the empire of Irān passed to the Şafawı dynasty they too, contrary to the wishes of the Sultans of Rüm, called the notables of their realm *xan* and lower placed persons *sultān*. After the Sultanate of Hind passed to the house of Gurgān they called themselves *pādişāh*, and the notables and chiefs of the realm they distinguished by the title of *xan San.* 222v. 1; Kom. xiv *kan/xan* 'emperor' *CCI*; 'king' *CCG*; *Gr.*: Kıp. XIII (in the list of Proper Names) *temür xan* 'iron king' *Hou.* 30, 7; xiv *kan* ('blood', also used for) *al-malik Id.* 74: xv *sultān kan Tuh.* 18b. 8; *malik kan do.* 32b. 3; 41b. 6.

1 *kağ* 'father'; the oldest Turkish word in this sense; it was gradually displaced in *Uyg.* by *ata*: q.v. and did not survive into *Xak.* although *kağdaş*, *kağsık* did. Cf. 1 *öğ.* *Türkü VIII kağ* is common in *I* and *II*, e.g. *kağım Eterış Xağan IE* 11, *II E* 10: VIII ff. *öğ:ne: kağ:pa: tegü:rmı:ş* 'it brought him to his mother and father' *Irkb* 35; o.o. *do.* 58 (2 ö), etc.: *Uyg.* VIII *kağım xağan Şu. N* 12: VIII ff. Man.-A *yarlıkancauçı kağamaz* 'our merciful father' *M I* 10, 3 (of God); Man. *köplümin yarutuglı kağım* 'my father who enlightens my mind' *M III* 24, 9 (ii); a.o.o.: Bud. *kağ*, often in association w. *ög*, is common; e.g. (the Princess said to her father (ataşı) the *beg*) *kağım U II* 21, 3; (if I have sinned against) *ögke kağka baxsılarka* 'my mother, father, or teachers' *do.* 77, 16; Civ. *ögđin kağdın edğü sav eşitür* 'he hears good news from his mother and father' *TT VII* 35, 3; O. Kir. ix ff. *kağım Mal.* 13, 3; a.o.o.

2 *kağ* onomatopoeic; ?Hap. leg. *Xak. xi ka:z kağ etti:* 'the goose (*Kaş.*, in error, 'duck') made a noise like that' (*şawwata ka-dälıka*); it is an onomatopoeic for any such sound *Kaş. III* 358.

1 *kın* 'sheath, scabbard'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; although *Kaş.* lists both *kın* and *kın*, the second form, which survives in SW Tkm., was no doubt the original one. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. *kınntın yitli bıçekın [tartıp]* 'drawing his sharp knife from its sheath' *U III* 64, 9; *Xak. xi kın cıfınu'l-sayf wa'l-sıkkın* 'the scabbard of a sword and (sheath) of a knife'; one says *kılıç kını:* (*sic*) 'sword scabbard' *Kaş. I* 339; *kın* same translation *III* 140; two o.o. of *kın* and four of *kınka:* *KB* (if a *beg* does not make his men love him) *kılıç kında çıkmaz* 'the sword does not leave the scabbard' 2138; *kılıç kınka kırır* 'if the sword is sheathed' 2144; 'xiv *Muh.* (?) (in one MS. only) *ğimdu'l-sayf* 'sword scabbard' *kın Mel.* 71, 4; *Çağ.* xv ff. *kın* 'the sheath (*ğılaf*) of a knife, sword, or the like' *San.* 290r. 28 (quotn.): *Xwnr.* xiv ditto *Qutb* 148; Kom. xiv ditto *CCG*; *Gr.*: Kıp. XIII *ğılafu'l-sayf wa ğayrıhi kın Hou.* 13, 14; xiv *kın qıwabu'l-sıkkın* 'the sheath of a knife' *Id.* 74: xv in *Tuh.* 11b. 1 the text should be

restored as *cafir* 'sheath (kın; *cāfi* 'thick') *kalin*.

2 *kın* (*kı:n*) 'punishment, torture', and the like; the variations in spelling point clearly to an original form *kı:n*, cf. 1, 2 *ko:n*. Survives in NW Kaz. *kıyn* 'punishment' R II 718 and prob. NC Kir., Kzx.: NW Kk., Kumyk, Nog. *kıyn* 'difficult, embarrassing, complicated'. L.-w. in Pe. and other languages, *Doerfer* III 1609. *Türkü VIII kıynıñ köplüñçe: ay* 'prescribe punishments as you think fit' T 32: *Uyğ. VIII kıyn aydım Şu. E 2: VIII ff. Bud. kın kızığ bėreyin* 'I will inflict punishment (Hend.)' U II 26, 14; o.o. do. 20, 1 (ii) (*teğür-*); U III 56, 7; TT VI 10-11, 255; *Viv. kıyn ęc bolver* 'the pain dies down' TT VII 22, 15 (medical); *ağır kıynka teğip* 'receiving severe punishment' USp. 78, 16; o.o. do. 111, 10; 115, 20; *Xak. XI KB isizke bu kın berge zindān yėgli* 'for the wicked this punishment; flogging and imprisonment are best' 893; *yağız yér katında kıyn yér basa* 'afterwards he suffers punishment below the brown earth' 6140; o.o. of *kıyn* 3818; *kın* 5548 (*evir-*): XIII(?) *Tef. kıyn* 'torture' 207; *Çağ. xv ff. kın cerime ve işkanca ve zahmat ve maşakkat* 'punishment, torture, pain, suffering' *Vel.* 333 (quotns.); *kın işkanca wa 'adab* ('punishment') *San.* 299r. 26 (quotns.); *Xwar. XIV kın* 'pain, torture' *Qutb* 148; *Kom. XIV* 'suffering, martyrdom' *kın CCG*; *Gr.* 206 (quotns.): *Osm. XIV kın* 'torture, pain'; in two texts *TTS I 458*.

E *kın* in the phr. *kıy közin* in U IV 38, 128 is no doubt an error for *kıyır*, as suggested in a note thereon; the supposed Instr. form *kıyn* quoted therein is no doubt a misreading of that word.

1 *ko:n* generically 'sheep', and specifically 'ewe'. One of the animals of the 12-year cycle. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *kon(n)* (*Haeusch* 66). S.i.a.m.l.g. in SW Az., Tkm. *ğoyun*; *Osm. koyun*; elsewhere normally *koy*. L.-w. in Pe. (for the Sheep Year only?) and in other languages, *Doerfer* III 1590. *Türkü VIII* (my father the Khağan's troops were like wolves and his enemies) *koñ teg* 'like sheep' I E 12, II E 11; *koñ yılka*: 'in the sheep year' I NE; this is also the date in *Ogin* 12, misread by R. as *lül yılka*: VIII ff. *bay er koñi*: 'a rich man's sheep' *Irkb* 27; a.o. do. 29 (ut-); *bir koñ* 'one sheep' *Tun. IV 9* (*ETY II 96*): *Uyğ. VIII koñ yılka. Şu. N 9*; *W 2*; a.o. do. *W 9* (kal-); VIII ff. Man.-A M I 8, 8 (w:d); III 11, 10 (i) (*öpün-*): Bud. (some people kill) *koy lağzin* 'sheep and pigs' PP 3, 1; *koy yılka iğidser* 'if a man keeps sheep and cattle' do. 13, 5—in other texts the form is *koyun* U II 80, 60; TT IV 8, 55; *Suv.* 4, 11 etc.: *Cv.* in a calendar text TT VIII P.5, 29, etc. in the 12-animal cycle *koyn* (*sic*); elsewhere *koyun* TT VII and USp. in dating formulae; M III 33, 2 (ii); USp. 36, 2; H I 42, 138, etc.: *Xak.* XI the people of Arğu: change every medial and final y to n; thus the Turks call 'sheep' (*al-ğanam*) *koy*, but they call it *ko:n* *Kas. I*

31, 10—*ko:n al-ğāt* 'sheep' in Arğu: III 140; a.o. I 309, 25 (*örüle:-*)—*koy al-ğanam*; *koy yılı*: 'one of the twelve years in Turkish' III 142; over 70 o.o.: *KB koy* 'sheep' 449 (*börl-*), 1412, 4353 (*erkeç*), 4765: XIII(?) *Tef. koy*, *koyun* 'sheep' 211: XIV *Muh. na'ca* 'ewe' *koyun Mel.* 78, 11; *ko:yun Rif.* 97; *al-ğanam koy yıl 70, 14*; *koy*, in margin *koyun* 172 (adding *na'ca kısır*); *sanatu'l-ğanam ko:yun yılı*: 81, 1; 186: *Çağ. xv ff. koy koyun Vel.* 347-8 (quotns.); *koy gişfand* 'sheep' *San.* 292v. 3 (quotn.); *koyun* . . . (4) 'sheep' do. 23 (quotn.): *Xwar. XIII koy* 'sheep' 'Ali 19: xv ditto *Qutb* 138 (and *koyun*); *MN* 14 etc.; *Nahc.* 252, 2: *Kom. XIV* 'sheep' *koy CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* 198 (quotns.): *Kıp. XIII al-ğanam mutlaqa(n)* 'sheep in general' *koyun* . . . *al-na'ca tişi*: *koyun* that is 'female sheep' *Hou.* 14, 23 ff.: *XIV koyun al-ğanam İd.* 76; *al-ğanam koyun (al-na'ca sağlık, mis-spelt) Bul.* 7, 11: *XV al-xariş* 'lamb' (should be *al-ğanam?*) *koyun (al-radi'* (so read) *kuzı*): . . . *al-na'ca tişi*: *koyun Kav.* 61, 22 ff.; (*ğaniyu'l-ğanam* 'two-year-old sheep' *koyun Tuh.* 11a, 3; *dā'in* 'sheep' *koyun, koy do.* 23a. 8.

2 **ko:n* 'bosom' and the like; does not survive in this form, but the close parallelism between the later forms of this word and 1 *ko:n* strongly suggest that it, too, must originally have been *ko:n*; the earliest recorded form *koy* seems to exclude the possibility that it was originally **ko:dn* Dev. N. fr. *ko:d-* in the sense of 'the place' where one puts things'. S.i.a.m.l.g. as *koyun* with minor phonetic variations. *Türkü VIII ff. Man. koyinta ölüğ yatur* 'a corpse was lying in his bosom' M I 6, 3-4: *Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. yek kızin koyinta kötürü atıp* 'he picked up and carried off the demon's daughter in his bosom' U II 25, 17; (when I reached that *beg*) *koyunıntın bir keğde bitig üntürüp* 'he took a paper document out of his bosom' (and read it to me) *Suv.* 6, 8-9: *Xak. XI koy hacru'l-qabā* 'the bosom of a robe'; hence one says *eliğ koyka: suk* 'trust your hand in the bosom of your robe' *Kas. III 142*; o.o. I 199 (*açın-*); II 339 (*karvat-*); 346 (*suğlit-*); III 18, 2; 297 (*suğlit-*): *KB* (he took his son) *koyuñsa* (so read) *kuça* 'clasp[ing him to his bosom' 1500; a.o. 3570 (*töşne:k*); XIII(?) *Tef. koyn* (?*koyun*) 'bosom' 211: *Çağ. xv ff. koyn* (spelt) (1) *bağal* 'arm[pi]t; embrace' (quotn.); (2) *aqūs* 'bosom' (quotn.); also spelt *koyun San.* 292v. 16; *koyun* (spelt) (1) *bağal* (quotn.); (2) *aqūs*; in both cases also spelt *koynd* do. 292v. 19: *Xwar. XIV koyun* 'bosom' *Qutb* 139: *Kıp. XIII* ('sheep') *koyun* which also means 'ubbu'l-insān' 'a man's bosom' *Hou.* 14, 23: *XIV koyun* 'the space (*al-xalā*)' between the stomach and the garment'; one says *koyunmda: bėsedim* 'I cherished him in that place'; it is what people call *al-'ubb İd.* 77: *xv 'ubb koyun Tuh.* 25a. 5.

VU?F *xu:n* Hap. leg.; an unusual form, perhaps Persian *xūn* 'blood' used metaph., but not described as *Oğuz*, which is the language most likely to have such a l.-w. *Xak. XI xu:n* *iş al-amru'llađi lā rişq fih* 'an action with no

compassion in it'; hence one says **xu:n xara:** (*sic*) **işlama:** 'do not act harshly' (*amal fihî'l-xurq*) *Kaş. III* 138.

koş survives in NC Kır./Kzx. **koş/koş eti** 'the thick part of the thigh'; there is also a Kır. phr. **koş karğa** 'rook'; the connection between the two meanings is not obvious. **Xak. XI** **koş et al-âdala mîna'l-laḥm** 'muscle, firm flesh' *Kaş. III* 358; **Çağ. xv ff.** **koş** ('with- η ') **kuzğun** 'raven' *Vel.* 345 (quotn.); **ğoş** (spelt) 'a large black raven' (*kalâğ*); also called **ğuz-ğun** (*sic*) *San.* 262v. 14; a.o. 287r. 26 (**kuz-ğun**).

Mon. V. ĞN-

ka:n- 'to be satisfied, satiated', and the like, both in a concrete and an abstract sense. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Uyg. viii ff.** **Man. közüürteki küşüleri kanzun** 'may their desires in the present world be satisfied' *TT IX* 116; a.o. *do.* 47; **Bud. köp küşüleri kanar** *TT V* 24, 54; o.o. *U I* 27, 9; *TT VII* 40, 130 (**büt-**); **Civ. küşüşü barça kantı** *TT I* 115; o.o. *do.* 175; *VII* 27, 14 etc.; **su v içip ka:nmaz** 'when he drinks water, he is not satisfied' *VIII L.2: Xak. XI* **ol su vudın ka:ndı: ba'da'al-racul mîna'l-mâ wa rawiya** 'he quenched his thirst with the water and was satisfied' *Kaş. III* 184 (**ka:nar, ka:nma:k**); o.o. *I* 377, 1; *III* 261, 13 ff. (in a grammatical section where it is pointed out that **ka:nar** (*sic*) is the Aor. both of **ka:n-** and of **kana:-**): **KB arzüm kanıp** 'my desires being satisfied' 591; o.o. (with **su v**) 5516, 6035; **Çağ. xv ff.** **kan-(mağuş) kan-** *Vel.* 324; **kan-** 'to be satisfied' (*sir şudan*); the word is used of being satisfied with something other than food (for which the word is **toy-** (**to:d-**)), for example 'to be satisfied with water', and **sir-i ma'nâ şudan** 'to be satisfied' in an abstract sense *San.* 276v. 15 (quotns.): **Xwar. XIII kan-** 'to drink to satiety' *Ali* 30; **XIV ditto Qutb** 130; **Kıp. XIV kan-rawiya** *İd.* 74.

*kañ- See **kayın-**, *kañak.

kın- 'to long for (something)' and the like; survives in NE Küer., Sag., Şor **kın-** *R II* 725; **Khak. xın-** 'to wish; to love (someone)'. It is also stated in *Zenker* (*R. loc. cit.*) that the word existed in SV Osm.; this cannot be confirmed but see **kıntur-**. **Uyg. viii ff.** **Bud. turkaru kınmak katıglanmakka** (mistranscribed *kađulanmakka*) **tükellig bolup uluğ nirvanıg bulmakı bolur** 'it is to attain the great *nirvāna* by being perfect in constantly longing and striving' *U II* 46, 57-9; **kentü köpüllerintin kétergeli kınmak** 'they must remove desire from their own minds' *Suv.* 247, 13-14; **tarğarğalt kınmak erür** 'it is a longing to suppress' (all such emotions) *Suv.* 255, 9-10; a.o. *USp.* 101, 23(?) (**Xak.?**) **XIV Muh. (?) haraşa** 'to long for, covet' **kın-** (unvocalized) *Rif.* 107; **Kıp. xiv kın- inba'ata** 'to be aroused' *İd.* 74 (cf. **kıntur-**).

*ko:-, cf. **ko:d-**; (of a bird)
~ (for the night

on a journey), 'to settle down' (somewhere for an indefinite period). S.i.a.m.l.g., with various extended meanings; in some languages used as an Aux. V. **Türkü viii** (I myself) **Ötügen yerig konmiş** 'settled down in the Ötügen country' *T 17*; o.o. *I S 5, II N 4* (**yağru:**); *I S 6, II N 5* (**çoğay**); *II E 40*: viii ff. (a falcon) **kaya:ka: konu:pan** 'settling on a rock' *İrkB* 64; a.o. *do.* 61 (töşne:k); **Uyg. viii ff.** **Bud. kuş kuzğun konsa** 'if the birds and ravens settle' (on the trees) *PP* 80, 4; a.o. *do.* 6; **nirvanıg konuklukta konar** 'he will settle in the resting place of *nirvāna*' *Pfahl.* 8, 8-9; **Civ.** (the swan has flown away and) **köllige konmaz** 'does not settle on its lake' *TT I* 216; **Xak. XI kuş ko:ndı:** 'the bird settled' (*waqa'a*) on something, and one says **boğun ko:ndı:** 'the tribe settled down after being nomadic' (*nazalat . . . ba'da'l-za'n*) *Kaş. III* 184 (**ko:nar, konma:k**); o.o. (of birds) *I* 319, 18; *II* 331, 22; **XIII(?) At.** (birds) **karıka konar ham kafaska kırür** 'settle on the (fowler's) wrist and enter the cage' 460; **XIV Rbg. kon-** (of a bird or fly) 'to settle' *R II* 532 (quotns.); **Muh. nazala mîna'l-rahil** 'to settle down after a migration' **ko:n-** *Mel.* 32, 12-17; *Rif.* 117; a.o.o.: **Çağ. xv ff.** **kon- nişastan wa manzil kardın** 'to settle down, to alight at an inn' *San.* 290v. 11 (quotns.); **Xwar. XIII kon-** 'to settle down' *Ali* 30; **XIV ditto Qutb** 139; **MN 242: Kom.** **XIV ditto CCG**; **Gr.** 199 (quotns.); **Kıp. XIII sakana min sakni'l-bayt** 'to take up residence in a house' **kon-** *Hou.* 37, 17; **XIV kon- nazala** *İd.* 75; **nazala mîna'l-manzil kon-** *Bul.* 83r.: **xv daraba'l-xām** 'to pitch a tent' **kon-** *Tuh.* 67b. 6; **bāta** 'to spend the night' **kon-** *do.* 69a. 1; **Osm. xiv ff.** **kon-** (of a traveller) 'to stop for the night'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 480; *III* 472; *IV* 536.

kun- 'to steal, carry off'; n.o.a.b. As the vowel is short -u- might be expected and this is confirmed in *TT VIII*. **Uyg. viii ff.** **Bud. Sanskrit āchidyā** 'carrying off' **kuñup** (*sic*) *TT VIII D.10*; (the hero Arjuna) **kuñup éltü bardı** 'has gone carrying off' (your daughter) *U II* 25, 23-4; (demons) **karıntakı kençig kundaçlar** 'who steal unborn children' *do.* 60, 1 (ii); o.o. *do.* 76, 1 (tel-); *TT X* 443, 463, 541, etc.: **Xak. XI oğrı: tava:r kundr:** 'the thief carried off (*salaba*) the property' *Kaş. II* 29 (verse); **kuna:r, kunma:k**).

Dis. ĞNA

(D) **kani:** See **kañu:**.

kañu: (1) Interrog., 'which? what?'; (2) Indefinite 'some' and the like; with other Interrog. functions in oblique cases. The word is cognate to **kaç, kaçan, kalı, kalı, kani:** and the whole group seems to go back to an earlier stage in the language when different Suffs. were in use. **kañu:** became **kayu:** at a fairly early date, but the oblique cases, which, except **kañça:**, are included here, retained -n- side by side with -y- much longer, the two alternating in a most confusing fashion. In one form or another some of these words

s.i.a.m.l.g., but the relationship of some modern forms like SW Osm./Rep. Turkish *hangıl* 'which?' to the original word is most obscure. *Türkü VIII kanı*: 'where?' *I E 9, II E 8-9* (1 é!); *kantan kelli/kelipen* 'coming from where?' *I E 23, II E 19* (almost the only *Abl.* in -tan in *Türkü*): *viii ff. Man. kanyuda* 'wherever?' *TT II 6, 11* (damaged); *kanyu kişil kim* 'whoever' *M III 19, 13* (ii): *Uyg. ix kañu*: [gap] *III C 3* (*ETY II 38*): *viii ff. Man. kayu ol* 'what is?' *TT II 16, 36*; *kayu tınlıg tüşer* 'what mortal falls' (into the three evil ways?) *M III 44, 5* (ii): Bud. Sanskrit *yatra gatvā* 'wherever he goes' *kayūda: ba:ri:p TT VIII A.36; ko tu(?) me* 'who is mine?' *kayu: erir inçip meni:p do. C.13*; in the '*Nidāna* series', *U II 4 ff.*, *kanyuda törüyür* 'in what circumstances does it come into existence?' 6, 13-16 alternates w. *negüde törüyür*, same meaning, in parallel passages; *ne başlıkin kayu başutçin* 'from what beginning and with what helper?' *U II 9, 10-11*; *kaçan kayu kün* 'if some day' *U II 79, 54*; *kayu kişil* 'whatever person' (*V. in Cond.*) *PP 11, 4*; *kim kayu tınlıgırlarka* 'to all people' *do. 35, 3*; *kayusına* 'for each of them' *do. 6, 2*; *kayular ol on* 'what are those ten?' *TT V 20, 2*; *kanda: erser* 'wherever he is' *TT VIII F.7*; o.o. *TT IV 12, 45*; *VI 79* (étiglig); *Suv. 475, 15*; *478, 16* etc.: *Civ. kayu kişil* 'whatever person' (*V. in Cond.*) *TT VII 12, 5*; *27, 12* etc.; *kim kayu kişil sögüt tikser* 'if anyone plants a tree' *do. 28, 41-2*; *kayuda bolsa* 'wherever it is' *USp. 17, 10*; *kim kayu çam çarım kilmazun* 'let no one object' *do. 61, 4*; in *TT VIII L* the word is spelt *kayo* (five times), *kayo, kayu, kanta: 'when'* (*V. in Cond.*) *do. 11*: *Xak. xi* (after *I koñ, q.v.*) and the Turks say *kayu: neñ ayy sayı* 'what thing?' and they (the people of *Argü*): say *kanu: Kaş. I 31, 14*—*Argü: xi kanu:* a Particle (*harf*) meaning *ayy*; hence one says *kanu: kişil*: 'what person?', the -n- being changed fr. -y- *III 237*—*Xak. xi kayu:* alternative form (*luğa*) of *xayu:* (*Hap. leg.*; n.m.e.) the k- being changed fr. x-; the *Oğuz* and *Kıpçak*, who are a section (*tabqa*) of the *Xalaç* change k into x and say *xızım* 'my daughter' while the Turks say *kızım*; and they say *xanda: erdiñ* 'where (*ayna*) have you been?' while the Turks say *kanda: erdiñ III 218* (misplaced, among words with -t- as the second consonant); *düg miñ kayu: tümenler*: 'several thousands and some tens of thousands' *III 367, 10*—*kanı:/kanı:* a Particle meaning 'where?' (*ayna*); one says *oğlum kanı*: 'where is my son?' *III 237*; a.o. *(I bu)*:—*kanda:* an Interrog. Particle of place meaning 'where?'; one says *kanda: erdiñ* 'where have you been?', the -n- changed fr. -y-, *kayda*; originally *kayūda: I 418*; o.o. *III 218* (above); *III 173* (below); *I 46, 20*; *III 69, 2*—*kayūda: I 99, 26* (*ağruk*); *418* (above); *III 173* (below)—*kayda:* a Particle meaning 'where?'; hence one says *kayda: erdiñ* 'where were you?'; alternative forms *kanda:* with -n- and *kayu:da: III 173*; o.o. *I 52, 11*; *418* (above); *KB kayu* is common, usually as a Relative, e.g.

kayuka bu baksa 'whomever he looks at' 133; *kayu öfte erse* 'at whatever time it was' 220; (look for yourself and see) *kayusı kolar* 'which of them you want' 239; o.o. 251, 301, etc.; often repeated for 'some . . . others' e.g. *kayusı kopar kör kayusı konar kayusı çapar kör kayu suv içer* 'some of them (the birds) soar, some settle, some swim, and some drink water' 73; o.o. 97, 138, etc.—*Loc. kayda* and *Abl. kayudın* (*sic*, the difference in length ?*metri gratia*) occur, e.g. *kayudın kopar kopsa kayda barur* 'whence does it arise, and when it has arisen where does it go?' 1834; o.o. *kayda 154*; *kayudın 583*—*kanı* 'where?', e.g. *anundı kanı emdi kaçğu yolum* 'where has my way of escape been prepared?' 1170; (the rulers of the world before you) *kanı kaçça bardı kanı ol küçl* 'where are they? whither have they gone? where is their strength?' 5137: XIII(?) *KBVP kim erse muni teğ etermü kanı* 'has anyone made a book like this, and where?' 25; *kayu kend* 'each town' (has given it a different name) 26; a.o. 35: XIII(?) *KBPP* (when this book reached) *kayu pädişahlıkka wa kayu iklimka* 'each Empire and clime' 16: *At. kayu* 'which' and *kanı/kayda* 'where?' are fairly common; *Tef. kayu* 'which?'; *kayu erse* 'any?'; *kayusı . . . kayusı* 'some . . . others'—*kayda/kayuda* 'where?'; where, wherever—*kanda* ditto—*kanı* 'where?'—*kaydın* 'whence?' 194-8: *xiv Muh. ayy kay/kay Mel. 5, 4*; 17, 14; *kayū:/kayū:/kay Rif. 75, 96*—*ayna kanda*; *min ayna kandin* 15, 4; 91: *Çağ. xv ff. kayū/kay bir kañsın* (quotn.)—*kaydın kandin* (quotn.)—*kay sarı kañı tarafa* (quotn.) *Vel. 326-7*; *kanda* 'where?' (and 'in blood') *San. 277v. 20* (quotn.); *kandin* 'whence?' (and 'from blood') *do. 22* (quotn.); *kay Interrog. Pron. kudām* 'who?' (quotn.), also pronounced *kayū*; also used for *kuçā* 'where?', e.g. *kayda dur* 'where is it?' 281r. 18; *kay bir* 'every one' (quotn.) *do. 27*; *kayda* 'where?' *do. 29* (quotn.); *kaydın* 'whence?' 281 v. 1 (quotn.); *kayı kudāmın* 'which of them?' *do. 5* (quotn.); *kayu* (spelt *kudām* *do. 12* (quotns.)); *kayı* (spelt) ditto *do. 15*—*kanı* 'where?' 278r. 14 (quotns.): *Xwar. XIII kayda* 'where?'; *kaysıñız* 'which of you?'; *kanı/kanda* 'where?'; *kandin* 'whence?' *Ali 17, 32*: *xiv kayu* 'who? which?' *Qutb 129*; *kanı, kayda, kandin* *do. 128, 131*; *kayda MN 111*, etc.; *Nahc. 343, 4*; *kaya* 'wherever' *MN 111*: *Kom. xiv kayın* 'who?'; *kaysı* 'which (Relative); which?'; *kayda* 'where; where?'; *kaydan* 'whence?'; *kayma* 'any' *CCl, CCG, Gr. 189* (quotns.): *Kip. xiv* (under *kañca*) *kayda* and *kanda*: also mean *ayna*, and in *Tkm. karu*, a crisis of *kay yérke*: *Id. 75*; *kayı: ayy* *do. 76*; *ayna kanda: Bul. 15, 12*: *xv ayna kayda: Kav. 16, 15*; *Tuh. 5a. 4* (a.o.o.)—*fi ayna kanı* (in margin *hant*) 28a. 4 (a.o.o.)—*ayy kaysı 65b. 7*; 89b. 4: *Osm. xiv ff.* the word equivalent to *kañu*: is *kañı/kankı*; other forms noted are *kanda, kandin, kanı*; c.i.a.p.; *kayda* is noted only once, in *xiv TTS I 410 ff.*; *II 572 ff.*, 604; *III 401 ff.*; *IV 460 ff.*

Dis. V. ĞNA-

D **kana:**- Den. V. fr. **kan:**; originally Trans., 'to bleed (a patient, animal, etc.)'. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *kana-*, also Trans. (*Haenisch* 59, *Kow*, 719). In the medieval period it became Intrans., the Caus. f. **kanat-** being used as Trans.; the first signs of this transition are in *Kaş.*, q.v. S.i.a.m.l.g., everywhere Intrans. except in NE Leb., Tel., *R II* 109, where the word may have been borrowed fr. Mong. Cf. **kanı:**-. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *TT VII* 21 describes the consequences of bleeding and other forms of treatment (see 2 **ba:ş**, **töğne:**-) on various days of the month; **kanasar** 'if one bleeds him' 21, 11-14; a.o. *H II* 20, 3; **Xak.** xi ol **atın kana:di**: *wadaca farasahu wa faşadahu* 'he cut his horse's vein and bled it' *Kaş.* III 273 (**kanar**, **kana:ma:k**); a.o. III 261, 17 (see **kan-**); (in a section on forming the Caus. f. of V.s ending in vowels) **er burnı**: **kanadı:** (*sic*) 'the man's nose bled' (Hend. *ra'ufa* . . . *wa damiya*); one puts it in the Caus. and says **er burnın kanattı**: 'he made the man's nose bleed' (*admā*); in the Imperat. **anın burnın kanat** 'make his nose bleed', the *alif* (i.e. -a:-) is omitted fr. **kanadı:** *II* 323, 3 ff. (this would make better sense if **kanadı:** is taken as an error for **kanadı:**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kana-** (-p) *kana-* *Vel.* 324; **kana-** (spelt) *xinin şudan* 'to be bloody, blood-stained' *San.* 277r. 5 (quotns.): **Kıp.** xiv **kana-** *carā damuhu* 'of one's blood, to flow' *İd.* 75: xv *indamā* 'to bleed' (Intrans.) *Tuh.* 5b. 13.

D **kanı:**- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **kan:**; *Kaş.* clearly distinguishes this V. fr. **kana-**, q.v., but there does not seem to be any clear evidence that -ı:-, a rare Den. Suff., was properly Intrans. and -a:- Trans. **Xak.** xi **burun kanıdı:** (MS. in error *kanadı:*) 'the nose bled' (*ra'ufa*), also used of any other place in the body when it bleeds (*damiya*); originally **kanıdı:** but abbreviated *Kaş.* III 273 (**kanır**; **kanı:ma:k**).

D 1 **kına:**- Den. V. fr. 1 **kın:**; 'to sheathe' (a sword, etc.); survives only(?) in NC *Kır.*, Kzx. **kına-** 'to wrap (clothing) tightly round (someone)'. Cf. **kınla:**-. **Xak.** xi ol **biçe:kın kına:di:** 'he put a sheath (*cafn*) on his knife' *Kaş.* III 273 (**kına:r**, **kına:ma:k**).

D 2 **kına:**- Den. V. fr. 2 **kın:** (**kır:n**) 'to punish, torture', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g., in SW Az. **ğına:**; Osm. **kına-**; Tkm. **ğına-**; elsewhere **kiyna-** and the like, with some extended meanings. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (if a man has committed grave offences against the *begs*, and they) **öbürgeñ azu kınağalı sakınsar** 'contemplate killing or punishing him' *Kuan.* 27; **[tınığ]larığ kınağucı bukağucı boltumuz erser** 'if we have become torturers or gaolers of people' *TT IV* 8, 61; **Xak.** xi **beğ anı kına:di:** 'the *beğ* tortured him' (*ađdabahu*); and one says **teprı: anı kına:di:** 'God punished him' (*ağabahu*) *Kaş.* III 273 (followed by 1 **kına:**-); *KB kınağ* 'you must

punish' 642; **kınama yalavaç** 'do not punish an ambassador' (because he speaks the truth) 3817; a.o. 639 (**erk**): XIII(?) *At.* 446 (**ulaş-**); *Tef.* **kiyna-** 'to punish' 207; a.o. 77 (**emget-**): xiv *Muh.* 'ağaba kına: (or kiyna-?) *Mel.* 28, 15; *Rif.* 112: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kına-** (spelt) *şikanca kardan wa ta'dib kardan* 'to torture, to punish' *San.* 298v. 27 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiv **kına-** (or **kiyna-**?) 'to torture' *Qutb* 147: **Kom.** xiv ditto **kına-/kiyna-** *CGG*; *Gr.* 205 (quotns.): **Kıp.** XIII *cannā minā'-cināya* 'to punish' **kına:**- *Hou.* 39, 10: xv *ađaba* (?read *ađdaba*) **kına-** *Tuh.* 26a. 2: **Osm.** xv ff. **kına-** c.i.a.p.; originally 'to punish', later rather 'to censure, blame' *TTS I* 458; *II* 629; *III* 445; *IV* 510.

Dis. ĞNC

D **kañça** 'whithersoever; whither?' and the like. Morphologically an Equative, but a very old word fr. the same base as **kañu:**, q.v. S.i.s.m.l., but meaning 'how many?' (cf. **ne:çe:**). **Türkü** viii ff. **kañça**: **barı:rmen** 'where am I going?' *İrkB* 42: Uyğ. viii ff. **Bud.** **kañça bardı** 'where has he gone?' *PP* 53, 6; **kañça barırsız do.** 78, 1; o.o. *U II* 25, 21; *III* 36, 10; *IV* 14, 144—**bu kañça barğay kentü ölgey** 'wherever he goes, he will die' *PP* 57, 6-7: **Xak.** xi **kañça bardıq** 'where (or why?) have you gone?' *I* 74, 17; **kañça bardı: belğü:süz** 'no one knows where it has gone' (*ilā ayy ciha tattacih*) *I* 354, 17; **kañça: barsa**: 'wherever it goes' *III* 40, 1; a.o. *I* 224 (**ümlüg**); n.m.e.: *KB* 27 (**kalı:**), 206, 5137 (**kañu:**), 5202: XIII(?) *At.* **kani kañça bardı** 'where and whither has he gone?' 386; *Tef.* **kañça** (**bar-**) 'whither?; wherever' 198; *xiv Muh.* *ilā ayna kañça* (-c-) *Mel.* 17, 15; *Rif.* 96: **Xwar.** XIII **kañça/kançaru** 'whither?' *Ali* 17, 32: xiv **kañça barursen Nahc.** 410, 3: **Kıp.** xiv **kañça**: (-c-) **barursen ayna tađhab** *İd.* 75: **Osm.** xiv to xvi (only) **kanca/kançaru** are common *TTS I* 409; *II* 570; *III* 400; *IV* 459.

D **kıncı:** (**kır:nçı:**) N.Ag. fr. 2 **kın**, 'punisher, torturer'. Survives in NE *Kumd.*, Tel. **kıynçı** *R II* 697. Uyğ. viii ff. **Bud.** (then the demons below the earth) **kıynçılar** (v.l. **kıncılar**) **öñütçiler alku kėtgey** 'the torturers and executioners will all go away' *TT VI* 89.

D **koñçı:** N.Ag. fr. 1 **koñ**; 'shepherd'. S.i.s.m.l. with the same phonetic changes. **Türkü** viii ff. **koñçı:lerke**: (*sic*) 2 **yarık** 'two suits of armour (were issued) to the shepherds' *Miran C* 5 (*ETY II* 67): **Xak.** xi *KB bođun koy sanı ol beğı koycıstı* 'the people are like sheep and their *beğ* is their shepherd' 1412: XIII(?) *Tef.* **koyçı** 'shepherd' 211: xiv *Muh.*(?) *rā'i* 'shepherd' **koyma:ncı:** (*sic*) *Rif.* 156 (Zeror for **koyu:ncı:**; *Mel.* 57, 11 has **yılıkcı:cı:**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **koyçı şobān** 'shepherd' *Vel.* 348; **koyçı** (spelt) *şabān wa rā'i-yi rama* 'shepherd, herdsman' *San.* 292v. 10 (quotn.).

kañcık 'bitch'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?) w. some phonetic changes. L.-w. in Pe. etc.,

Doerfer III 1532. **Xak.** XI **kançık** 'bitch' (*al-kalba*); and when a woman is abused (*subbat*) she is compared to one and called **kançık** (MS., in error, *ku:ncık*) *Kaş.* I 475; a.o. I 188 (III-): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kançık** (spelt) *sag-i mada* 'a bitch'; in *Rümi* used more generally for the female of any animal *San.* 277v. 20: **Kom.** XIV 'bitch' **kançık** *CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** XIII *al-kalba kançık*: (-ç-) *Hou.* 11, 10: **Xiv** **kançık** (-ç-) ditto *İd.* 74; *Bul.* 10, 12: **xv** **kançık** is one of several words translating 'dog' *Tuh.* 30b. 12.

C **kançok** *Hap.* leg.; crisis of **kança**: and **2 ok.** **Xak.** XI **kançok kaçar**: ol **tutar**: 'wherever he flies to, (we) catch him' *Kaş.* I 195, 4; n.m.e.

F **kunçu**:y the Chinese phr. *kung chu* 'daughter of the emperor' (*Giles* 6,568 (q.v.) 2526), which reached the **Türkü** when actual (or more often alleged) daughters of the Chinese Emperor were sent as brides to favoured *xağans*. It soon came to be used for 'consort, wife', even when neither husband nor wife were in fact royal. N.o.a.b., but also noted in *Pe.*, *Doerfer* III 1585. **Türkü** VIII (their ruler was Bars Beg) **xağan atıg bunta**: **biz bértimiz, sıgılm kunçuyu:ğ bértimiz** 'we thereupon gave him the title of *xağan* and my younger sister as consort' *I E* 20, *II E* 17; (my mother, the *xatun*, my stepmothers, my elder sisters, my daughters-in-law) **kunçuylarımız** 'my consorts' *I N* 9: VIII ff. (*a beg* . . . came to his residence) **üçü:nc kunçuyı: urılanmış** 'his third wife had given birth to a son' *İrkB* 5: **Man.** (in a list of dignitaries, etc.) **kunçuyalar** 'the royal consorts' *TT II* 8, 64; (in a similar list) **tepriken kunçuy** 'the devout royal consort' *M III* 36, 4 (ii): **Yen.** **kunçu**:y, often in the phr. **kuyda**: **kunçu**:yım 'my consort in the women's apartments' (see *I kuy*), is included in the standard list of persons from whom the deceased is parted by death *Mal* 27, 2 etc.: **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **sizler lu xanı kunçuyı mu sizler** 'are you consorts of the dragon king?' *PP* 43, 3-4; **İçliğ kunçuyalar** 'pregnant wives' *TT X* 37-8; a.o. *U III* 54, 5 (*II* 23, 19, *kıl*-): **Civ.** (if a child is misplaced) **kayu kunçuyaların karnına** 'in the womb of any married woman' *TT VII* 27, 15; a.o. ? **kunış** *TT I* 156 (utlı:lığ): **O.** **Kır.** IX ff. as in **Türkü** VIII ff. **Yen.**: **Xak.** XI **kunçuy al-sayıda mina'l-nisâ** 'a noblewoman' one step (*bi-daraca*) below the *xâtün*; hence one says **ka:tun kunçu**:y *Kaş.* III 240.

Dis. ĞND

kanat (?kana:d) properly 'a bird's wing', but also used in extended senses like 'a fish's fin, the fly of a tent', etc., and even abstractly for 'protection' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in *SW Az.* **ğanad**; *Osm.* **kanat** (before vowels **kanad**-); *Tkm.* **ğanat**. L.-w. in *Pe.* etc., *Doerfer* III 1531. **Türkü** VIII ff. *İrkB* 35 (ur-): **Man.** (the heat of the sun will come down on you) and **seniğ kanatın küyürgey** 'burn your wings' *M III* 23, 3 (ii): **Xak.** XI **kanat al-canâh** 'wing' *Kaş.* I 357; o.o. *II* 3

(**sap**-), 183 (**saptur**-); *KB* 3005 (1 er): XIII (?) *Tef.* **kanat** 'wing' 197: **Xiv** *Muh.* (?) *al-canâh kanat* *Mel.* 4, 19; 73, 8; *Rif.* 75; 176: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kanat** (1) *bâl-i-tuyur* 'a bird's wing'; (2) *dâmana-i xayma* 'the wall of a tent'; (3) *xayma-i alâçuğ* 'a felt tent' *San.* 277v. 15 (the last two phr. are *prima facie* metaph. meanings of this word, but there may be some confusion with *Ar.* *qanâd*(t), properly 'a reed', but with some other meanings as *sa l.-w.* in *Pe.*): **Xwar.** XIV **kanat** 'wing' *Qutb* 130: **Kom.** XIV 'wing' **kanat** *CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** XIII *al-canâh kanat* *Hou.* 10, 19: **Xiv** **kanâç** ditto *İd.* 75; *Bul.* 12, 6: **xv** ditto *Tuh.* 11b. 5.

D **konat** (**konot**) *Active Dev.* N. fr. **ko:n-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI **konat** 'any group (*şirm*) of people who bunch together (*talabada*) with one another'; hence one says ol **meniğ konatım** (*sic*) ol 'he is one of the group (*cumla*) of those who bunch together with me' *Kaş.* I 357: *KB* (be generous to the poor and they will intercede for you; do not ask them for wealth in return) **yanuti bayat berge edğü konut** (?**konot**) 'God will give you in return good companions (in paradise)' 4471.

D **kanta**, **kantin** See **ka:nu**.

kandır *Hap.* leg. **Xak.** XI **kandır** 'the membrane on the flesh (of a slaughtered beast, *cildü'l-laħm*) which remains after the hide which is suitable for tanning has been stripped off it' *Kaş.* I 457.

D **kağdaş** *Hap.* leg.; N. of *Assn.* fr. **kağ**; 'half-brother', son of the same father and a different mother. Cf. **öğdeş**. The word **kağdaş** seems superfluous, and is perhaps a gloss incorporated in the text. **Xak.** XI **kağdaş kadaş** (*sic*) *banü'l-'allât* 'half-brothers with the same father' *Kaş.* III 382 (prov.).

kunduz 'beaver'. S.i.a.m.l.g. including *Çuv.* **xântâr**, *Ash.* XVI 340. L.-w. in *Pe.* etc., *Doerfer* III 1534. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **Bud.** (there were three friends, an ape, a Siberian panther, and) **kunduz** 'a beaver' *U IV* 44, 6; a.o.o.: **Civ.** **kunduz kayrı** 'castoreum' *H I* 125: **Xak.** XI **kunduz al-quď'a wa hiya kalbatu'l-mâ** 'a beaver', that is aquatic dog: **kunduz kayrı**: *al-xazmiyân mina'l-adwiya* (MS. *al-harmiyân mina'l-awdiya*) 'castoreum', a kind of drug *Kaş.* I 458: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kunduz** (spelt) 'beaver' (*sag-i âbi*), the fur of which is sewn on the edge of caps and coats, and used to make fur-coats; 'castoreum' (*cund-i bidastar*) is its secretion (quon.); (also a geog. Name); **kunduz kayrı** 'the secretion of the beaver called *cund-i bidastar*' *San.* 291r. 26; a.o. 76v. 2 (**oğul**): **Xwar.** XIV **kunduz** 'beaver' *Qutb* 144.

Dis. V. ĞND-

D **kanat**- *Caus.* f. of **kana-**; 'to make (something) bleed'. S.i.s.m.l. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **Civ.** (the patient must be given various beverages and) **kan kana:tmış kere:k** 'must be bled' *TT VIII I.24* (text damaged, the tentative reading *ka:na:rmış* is no doubt an error): **Xak.** XI ol

anıñ burnın kanattı: 'he made his nose bleed' (*admā*) *Kaş. II* 313 (**kanatu:r**, **kanatma:k**); **bu ot ol burun kanatğā:** 'this drug makes the nose bleed constantly' (*mura* 'if') *I* 515; a.o. *II* 323, 6 (**kana:-**); **Çağ.** xv ff. **kanat-** Caus. f.; *xūn ālūd kardān* 'to make blood-stained' *San.* 277r. 18 (quotn.).

D kanit- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **ka:n-**; cf. **kantur-**. **Xak.** xı öğdi: ol erig kanitğān 'praise always makes that man cheerful' (*muhizza*) *Kaş. I* 515; n.m.e.

D kinat- Caus. f. of **2 kina:-**; survives in NE Tel. *kıyanat*. *R II* 696. **Xak.** xı beğ anı: **kinattı:** 'the beğ ordered that he should be punished' (*bi-'iqābihi*) *Kaş. II* 313 (**kinatu:r**, **kinatma:k**).

D konat- (konot-) Hap. leg.; an unusual Caus. f. of **ko:n-**, the form perhaps influenced by **konat**, q.v. Cf. **kontur-**. **Xak.** xı ol özılpe: **konum konattı:** *askana hawla baytıhi 'aşıra wa man talabbada bihim wa yu'nuhum* 'he settled round his residence a group of people who bunched together, and he helped them' *Kaş. II* 313 (**konatu:r**, **konatma:k**).

VU kondı:- Hap. leg.; not quite syn. w. **bile:-**, etc. **Xak.** xı ol kılıç kondı:di: *calā'l-sayf bi'l-miduas* 'he polished the sword with a whetstone' *Kaş. III* 277 (**kondır**, **kondı:-ma:k**).

D kantur- Caus. f. of **ka:n-**; 'to satisfy, satiate'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some extended meanings. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. köpülteki küstüsin **kanturğalı sakınar** 'if he contemplates satisfying the desires in his mind' *PP* 14, 5-6; similar phr. *U III* 29, 19; *IV* 44, 24 (**kurınc**); *Hien-ts.* 284; *TT VII* 40, 87-91; *USp.* 104, 6; 106, 25; **Xak.** xı ol menı: **suvka: kanturdi:** 'he satiated me (*rawwāni* . . . *wa abda'ani*) with water'; originally **kandurdi:**; also used of other things besides water *Kaş. II* 192 (**kanturur**, **kanturma:k**); **Çağ.** xv ff. **kandur-** Caus. f.; 'to satisfy' (*sir kardān*) in the sense of 'to satiate with water' and in an abstract sense *San.* 277r. 4; **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Quth* 130; **Kıp.** xiv **kandur-** *arwā ğayrahu* *İd.* 74: *xv rawwā kandır-* *Tuh.* 17b. 9.

D kintur- Caus. f. of **kin-**; 'to arouse desires (in someone)' and the like. Survives in some NE languages and until recently in SW Osm. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. (well-disposed people who preach the Mahāyāna doctrine and) **burxan kutıña kinturğalı** 'make them desire the divine favour of Buddha' *TT V* 22, 19; **kinturur erdi aruk tıtsılarığ ertrinilig otruğka** 'he inspired the weary disciples to long for the island of jewels' *Hien-ts.* 1914-15; **Kıp.** xiv **kındur-** *ba'ata ğayrahu* 'to arouse, or incite, someone' *İd.* 75; **Osm.** xiv to early xiv **kındur-/kındır-** 'to arouse, or incite (someone) to do (something *Dat.*)'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 459; *II* 627; *III* 446; *IV* 511.

D kontur- Caus. f. of **ko:n-**; 'to settle (people somewhere); to put (someone) up for the

night', etc. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Türkü** viii **konturmış** 'they settled' (the people eastwards as far as the Kadirkan mountain forest and westwards as far as the Iron Gate) *IE* 2, *II* E 4; a.o. *IE* 21, *II* E 18; viii ff. (a *xan* went to war, he conquered the enemy and) **köçti:rü: konturu: keli:r** 'comes back making them migrate and settle (on the land)' *İrkB* 34; **Xak.** xı ol **evinde: kuş kondurdi:** 'he made the bird perch (*awqā'a*) in his house'; and one says of **altu:n üze: çaş kondurdi:** 'he set (*raşsa'a*) the turquoise in gold'; also used for anything that is set in something *Kaş. II* 192 (**kondurur**, **kondurma:k**); **Çağ.** xv ff. **kandur-** Caus. f.; *nişāndan* 'to settle (people)' *San.* 290v. 25 (quotn.); **Xwar.** xiv **kondur-** 'to receive as a guest' *Quth* 140; **Kom.** xiv ditto *CCG*; **Gr.** 199 (quotns.); **Osm.** xiv ff. ditto; fairly c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 480; *III* 471; *IV* 536.

Tris. ĞND

VUD kondı:ğu: Hap. leg.; N.I. fr. **kondı:-**. **Xak.** xı **kondı:ğu:** *al-miduas* 'whetstone' and the like *Kaş. I* 491.

D kanatlığ P.N./A. fr. **kanat**; 'having wings'. S.i.s.m.l.g. with minor phonetic changes. **Türkü** viii ff. **altu:n kanatlığ talım kara: kuş men** 'I am a predatory(?) eagle with golden wings' *İrkB* 3; (**Xak.**) xiii(?) *Tef. kanatlu* 'having . . . wings' 198.

Tris. V. ĞND-

D kanatlan- Refl. Den. V. fr. **kanat**; s.i.s.m.l. meaning both literally 'of a bird, to grow wings', and metaph. 'to hurry away, take wing'. **Xak.** xı **er kanatlandı:** 'the man had a fiery (*fāriha*) horse, flew (*tāra*) on it, or was on the point of going (*aşrafa 'alā'l-dahāb*) to his destination'; and one says **kuş kanatlandı:** 'the bird grew wings' *Kaş. II* 267 (**kanatlanu:r**, **kanatlanma:k**).

Dis. ĞNG

D kana:ğ Hap. leg.; N.Ac. fr. **kana:-**; 'blood-letting'. **Uyg.** viii ff. Civ. *TT VII* 42, 3 (**tamar**).

D *kanak Dev. N. fr. ***kañ-**; 'the skin on milk, clotted cream', and the like. The later form of such a word might be expected to be ***kaynak**, but it is in fact **kaymak** which s.i.a.m.l.g. L.-w. in Pe., etc. *Doerfer III* 1417. **Xak.** xı **kayak al-dawāya** 'the skin on milk' *Kaş. III* 167 (verse); a.o. *III* 32, 3 (**bişrıl-**); **Arğu:**, **Bulğar** xı **kanak al-dawāya**, with -n- substituted for -y- *I* 383; **xiv Muh.(?) qaştatı'l-laban** 'cream on the top of milk' **kayma:ğ Mel.** 66, 9 (one MS. only); **Çağ.** xv ff. **kaymak** 'a thin skin (*parda*) which forms on the surface of milk'; in *Ar. haşāf and rağwa* and in *Pe. tū San.* 281 v. 8; **Xwar.** xiv **kaymak** 'cream' *Quth* 128; **Kıp.** xiv **kaymak** 'cream (*al-qaş*) on the top of milk' *İd.* 77; *xv al-qaşta kaymak Kav.* 63, 1; **qaş kaymak Tuh.** 29a. 4.

D **kaniġ** n.o.a.b.; prima facie a Dev. N. fr. **kan-**; the translation 'cheerfulness, satisfaction' suits this etymology well, but in *IrkB* it obviously means some kind of animate creature and may have this second meaning also in *Kaš.*, perhaps 'a favourite, a favourite horse', or the like. *Türkü* viii ff. **kaniġi**: ölmüŝ köġe:ki: (*sic*, read *köne:ki:*) toġmüŝ **kaniġi**: nellük öġey ol beġllig ol köne:ki: nellük toġġay ol küneŝke: olu:ru:r 'his *kaniġ* has died and his pail has frozen. Why should his *kaniġ* die? It belongs to a *beg*. Why should his pail freeze? It sits in the sunshine' *IrkB* 57: **Xak.** xı **kaniġ** *al-aryaġiya* 'cheerfulness, satisfaction'; **tutçı**: yaġar bulı:ı: altun tamar arıġ aksa: anıġ akı:rı: kandi: menliġ **kaniġ** it describes the generosity of the queen and says 'the cloud of her generosity rains pure gold; if her stream flow over me my cheerfulness (*naġāfi*) is complete, and I draw drafts of happiness' (*rawitu mina* 'l-surür) *Kaš.* I 376 (there is an obvious pun between the physical clouds and the clouds of generosity and there may be a parallel pun between a physical **kaniġ** which has been satisfied and the abstract meaning).

D **kınıġ** N./A. Ac. fr. **kin-**; 'longing, desire', and the like. N.o.a.b. Uyġ. viii ff. **Man.** (having eyes like copper and) **kınıġ** [gap] *TT IX* 63; **Bud.** (if the Buddhas look on anyone they become honest(?) in their speech, good and gentle in their minds, and) **katıġ kınıġ** **sakinçliġ** 'with thoughts of strong longing' *U III* 73, 17 (mistranscribed *kaçıġ(?)*); **kınıġ köpüllüġ** **arvıŝın** **sid** **sadan** **kılıp** 'performing the ceremony of *siddhisādhana* (obtaining magical power) by a *dhārani* of longing thoughts' *UIV* 22, 268; o.o. *do.* 38, 132; 48, 83; **yiti kınıġ tölükte** **turup** 'standing under the pressure of sharp desire' *Suv.* 615, 6.

D **konak/konuk (konok)** Preliminary note. *There is no reasonable doubt that etymologically the words meaning 'millet' and 'guest' and the like are identical, both representing an Intrans./Pass. Dev. N. fr. ko:n-, in the first case in the sense of 'something planted in the ground'. Both became early l.-w.s in Mong. as konok (konog) (Haenisch 66, Kow. 868), and survive in the same forms in modern languages, but it is more convenient to list them separately.*

D I **konak (konok)** some sort of cereal, originally 'millet', of which there are several kinds, but now sometimes used for other sorts. The normal Ar. word for 'millet' is *al-duxn* (see *üyür*, *tarıġ*), *al-cāwars* is a l.-w. fr. Persian *gāwars*, also 'millet', perhaps of a different kind. Survives in NE Tuv. **xonak** 'Timothy grass'; SE *Türki* **konak** 'maize'; NC *Kır.* **konok** 'Italian millet' (in some places 'maize'; sorghum'); SC *Uzb.* **künok** ditto; NW *Kk.* **konak** 'a particular kind of millet'. Uyġ. viii ff. **Civ.** **konak mēni** 'millet flour' *HI* 67, 94; **konak tūġisi** 'husked millet' *TT VII* 14, 17 and 79; *xiv Chin.-Uyġ. Dict.* *chi*

'panicked millet' (*Giles* 904) **konak Ligeti** 168; *R II* 535: **Xak.** xı **konak** *al-cāwars* 'millet' *Kaš.* I 384 (prov.); o.o. *III* 167, 7 (mis-spelt *koyak*); 347, 18; *xiv Rbġ.* (their tears turned into) **konak** 'millet seeds' *R II* 535 (quotn.); *Çaġ.* xv ff. **konaġ/konak** (ı) *cāwars San.* 291r. 17.

D 2 **konok/konuk (konok)** from an early period both (ı) 'a guest, a person who comes to stay', and (2) 'the place where one settles down (usually for a short time), lodging' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g., in NE **konok/konak**; NC *Kır.* **konok**; elsewhere normally **konak**; SW *Osm.* seems to be alone in having both **konuk** 'guest' and **konak** 'guest; inn; large house, official residence' and even 'a day's stage in a journey'. L.-w. in *Pe.*, etc. *Doerfer III* 1539. Uyġ. viii ff. **Man.-A** **kaltı konak(k)a olur-sar** 'when he sits down at a stopping-place' *M III* 12, 6 (iii): **Xak.** xı **konuk al-dayf** 'guest' *Kaš.* I 384 (verse); o.o. *I* 45 (aġırlıġ); 46 (ı ö:z); 85, 4; 517, 19; *II* 312 (tünet-); **kıŝ konuku**: ot 'winter hospitality (*diyāva*) is a fire' *I* 332, 9: *KB* **keçilġ konuk** 'the passing guest' 817; o.o. 3529, 5844; **yaŝıl suv kızıl otka bolmaz konuk** 'green water does not become the guest (or lodging?) of red fire' 2250: **xıii(?)** *Tef.* **konuk** 'lodging; guest' 212: *xiv Rbġ.* **konukka barurmen** 'I am going visiting' *R II* 340; *Muh.* **al-dayf konuk Mel.** 38, 17; 65, 10; *Rif.* 126, 164: *Çaġ.* xv ff. **konaġ konuk ya'ni manzil . . . wa mihmān** 'lodging; guest' *Vel.* 345 (quotn.); **konaġ/konak** (2) *mihmān San.* 291r. 17 (quotn.); *Xwar.* *xiv* **konak** 'guest; night's lodging' *Qutb* 139; **konuk** 'guest' *do.* 140; *Nahc.* 235, 4; 253, 12: **Kıp.** **xıii al-dayf kana:k** (MŠ. *kana:k*) *Hou.* 32, 9; *xiv* **konuk al-dayf İd. 74: *xv* ditto **konak Kav.** 23, 19; *Tuh.* 23a. 9 (in margin 'also with -u-'); *Osm.* *xiv* ff. **konak** 'dwelling, lodging', etc.; **konuk** 'guest'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 479, 480; *II* 647; *III* 470-3; *IV* 535-7; **konak** 'guest' *III* 470: **xviii** **konaġ/konak . . .** (3) in *Rümi*, also 'house, palace (*sarā*), resting place' *San.* 291r. 17.**

D **kunuk** *Hap.* leg.; *Dev. N. fr.* **kun-**; 'robber'. **Xak.** xı *KB* (some men spend their life in the army . . . some grow old in fortresses) **kayu oġrı tevliġ karakçı kunuk** 'some are thieves, cunning brigands, and robbers' 1737.

D **konġu**: *Hap.* leg.; *Dev. N. fr.* **kon-**. Uyġ. viii ff. **Man.-A** (in the monasteries) **arıġ yaruk küçliġ vrēstiltlerniġ konġusu** 'the dwelling-place of pure, bright, mighty angels' (Iranian l.-w.) *M I* 27, 33-5.

Tris. ĞNĖ

D **kana:ġu**: N.I. fr. **kana-**; 'lancet'. N.o.a.b.; completely displaced by l.-w.s, usually Persian *niŝtār*. **Xak.** xı **kana:ġu**: *al-mibda* 'lancet' *Kaš.* I 447; *xiv Muh.* *al-miŝrāt* ditto **kana:ġu**: *Mel.* 62, 7; *Rif.* 160.

D **kanı:ki**: *Hap.* leg.; N./A.S. fr. **kant:** (**ka:ñu**); 'situated where?'. **Xak.** xı (the light of my eyes has gone and taken my soul with

him) **kanda: erinç kanı:** *ayna huwa al-ân* 'where is he now?', lit. 'where can he be, and where situated?' *Kaş. I 46, 20.*

D konukluğ P.N./A. fr. **konuk (2 konak)**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. xı konukluğ ev** 'a house containing guests' (*ad̄yāf*) *Kaş. I 498.*

D konukluk A.N. (and Conc. N.) fr. **konuk (2 konak)**; survives in NE Bar. **konıklık** 'a day's journey'; SW Osm. **konaklık** 'hospitality; a guest-chamber'; Tkm. **ğonaklık** 'the status of guest'. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *Pfahl. 8, 8-9 (ko:n-)*: **Xak. xı konukluk ev baytu'l-điyāfa** 'a guest house' *Kaş. I 504; a.o. I 274, 18 (qirā 'entertainment'): KB konukluk aşı 'food given in entertainment' 4574: xiv *Muh.* (under 'food and drink') *al-da'wa* 'invitation' **konukluk** *Mel. 65, 9; Rif. 164 (mis-spelt konu:luk): Çağ. xv ff. konağlık (sic) mihmāni 'hospitality' *San. 291 r. 19; Xwar. xiv konukluk ditto Qutb 140; Kom. xiv 'inn' konaklık CCI; Gr.: Kıp. xiv konukluk al-điyāfa Id. 74; Osm. xiv ff. konukluk is noted as meaning 'hospitality', and, until xvi, 'the status of guest' *TTS II 648; III 474; IV 538.****

Tris. V. ĞNĖ-

(**D konakla:-** in a grammatical para., *III 347, Kaş.* says that morphologically as a Dev. V. fr. **I konak** this V. could be used in such phr. as at **konakla:di:** 'the horse ate millet', but that in fact it did not exist.)

D konukla:- Den. V. fr. **konuk (2 konak)**; 'to entertain (a guest)'. Survives in SW Osm. **Xak. xı beğ meni; konukla:di:** 'the beğ (etc.) entertained me' (*ad̄āfani*); and in languages other than Oğuz it means 'to spend the night (*yubit*) in a house against the wishes (*karha'n*) of its owner' *Kaş. III 339 (konuklar; konukla:ma:k; verse); a.o. 347, 19; XIII(?) Tef. konukla- ditto 213; Rif. 103; al-điyāfa konuklamak 38, 17; 126; Xwar. xiv konakla-/konukla- 'to receive as a guest' Qutb 140; Kom. xiv ditto konakla- CCI; Gr. (CCG kondur-): Kıp. XIII đayyāfa minā'l-điyāfa konukla:- (MS. *kanakla:-*) *Hou. 41, 20; xiv konukla- ad̄āfa Id. 74; xv ditto konakla- Tuh. 5a. 11; Osm. xiv ff. konukla-* 'to entertain as a guest'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 482; II 648; III 473; IV 538.**

D *kañaklan- See *kayaklan-*.

D konuklaş- Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of **konukla:-**. **Xak. xı olar: ikki; konuklaşdı:** 'they entertained (*ad̄āfa*) one another' *Kaş. II 258 (konuklaşu:r, konuklaşma:k; followed by a note saying that this V. and salımlaş- are the only two V.s of this form fully conjugated; others are used only in the Ger. in -u: to state the stake in a bet).*

Dis. ĞNL

kañlı: 'wagon, cart, carriage', and the like. There is also a Tribal Name **Kañlı:** and it is an open question whether the tribe was so called

because it used carts, or whether, as is more prob., carts were so called because the Kañlı, a western tribe, were the first Turks to use them, see Clauson, 'The Name Uyğur', *J.R.A.S.*, 1963, p. 147. As such n.o.a.b., but a later form **kañā:**, which perhaps came into existence owing to a false etymology, see Öğ. below, still survives in NE Kaç., Koib., Sag. *R II 80* and Khak. Elsewhere it has been completely displaced by l.-w.s, usually **araba**, a corruption of Arabic 'arrāda, see *San. 36v. 6. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit śakaṣa* 'wagon' **ka:ñlı TT VIII A.4; ratha** 'chariot' **ka:ñlı do. A.34;** the word is fairly common meaning 'a (royal) carriage' *U II 22, 7;* 'a wagon for carrying goods' *U III 40, 28 (urtur-);* more generally 'wheeled vehicle' *TT V 26, 115-16 (boyunduruk); Suv. 133, 20 (tilgen); 625, 5 etc.; in Hüen-ts. 2119-21 (siğun)* it translates Sanskrit *yāna* 'vehicle': Civ. **kañlı** 'a wagon for carrying goods' *USp. 55, 24; 92, 6; kañlı yolu* 'a road for wheeled vehicles' *do. 107, 20; 116, 5; xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. ch'ê* 'wheeled vehicle' (*Giles 574*) **kañlı Ligeti 161; R II 84; Xak. xı kañlı:** 'a wagon (*al-acala*) for carrying heavy loads': **Kañlı:** 'the name of a great man among the Kıpçak' *Kaş. III 379; xiv Rbğ. kañlı* 'carriage; wagon' *R II 84 (quotsn.): Çağ. xv ff. kanklı/kañlı (both spelt) 'arrāda wa gardūn* 'wagon; chariot'; also the name of a tribe (*tā'ifa*) of Turks *San. 278r. 4 (quotsn.);* an account of the origin of the name, quoted fr. the *Oğuz Nāma*, seems to be a summary of that in *Öğ.:* **Xwar. XIII(?)** in *Öğ. 277 ff.* there is a story of a man who made and loaded **kañā,** 'wagons', leading up to the invention by Oğuz Xan of the tribal name **Kañğalığ (sic): Kıp. XIII 'the wagon' (al-acala)** on which grain is loaded (**araba:**); also **kañlı: Hou. 9, 13; xiv kanlı:** (?representing **kañlı:** *al-acala*, the sort which is loaded, not 'speed', opposite to *al-bu'* 'slowness' *Id. 75.*

D ka:nlığ P.N./A. fr. **I ka:n;** 'bloody, blood-stained', with preceding qualifying word—'having . . . blood'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes. Uyğ. viii ff. **Man. kanlığ (PU) baçana teğ karakı** 'his eyeballs like a bloody?' *M II 11, 17-18; Bud. U IV 34, 52-3 (türütün-): Xak. xı ka:nlığ, not specifically translated, occurs in two proverbs *Kaş. I 70, 24; III 43, 2; n.m.e.: Çağ. xv ff. kanlığ/kanlık xünin . . . kanlu ma'nāsma . . . bir daxi xünı yel'm kan eylem's* 'blood-stained; bloody; bleeding' *Vel. 324; kanlığ (1) xünin (quotsn.); (2) xünxwäh 'bloodthirsty'; in Ar. řalib řar (quotsn.); (3) qatıl wa xünı 'murderous, bloody' (quotsn.) San. 278r. 10; Kom. xiv 'bloody' kanlı CCG; Gr.**

DF xanlık A.N. fr. **xa:n;** s.i.s.m.l. meaning (1) 'a kingdom'; (2) 'the position of *xan*'. **Türkü viii ff. xanlık süsi:** 'the army of the kingdom' *Irkb 63 (ün-): Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. (in a list of payments, mostly of taxes) yana xanlık tēp yarım böz bērtim* 'I also gave half a roll of cloth, as payment to the *xan*' *USp. 38, 16; Xwar. xiv xanlık* 'sovereignty,

reign' *Qutb* 54: **Kom.** xiv 'kingdom, kingship' **xanlıq/xanlıx** CCG; *Gr.* 192 (quotns.).

D kınlık (kılınlık) A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. 2 **kı:n**; survives in NC Kir. **kiyındık** 'hardship, difficulty'. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. **kınlıkta yatsun** 'let him lie in prison' *PP* 63, 4; a.o. *do.* 63, 6; **kınlıkta kirip** 'being put in prison' *Kuan* 37.

D koñılg P.N./A. fr. 1 **ko:ñi**; 'owning sheep'. S.i.s.m.l. with the same phonetic changes. *Uyg.* viii [gap] **koñılg** [gap] *Şu.* N 6: **Xwar.** xiv **koyluğ kişi bürüidin korkğay** 'the sheep-owner will fear a wolf' *Nahc.* 11, 10.

Dis. V. ĞNL-

D kınla:- Den. V. fr. 1 **kı:n**; survives in SW Osm. 'to make a sheath (for something); to sheathe'. **Xak.** xi **ol biçe:k kınla:di**; 'he made a sheath (*cafn*) for the knife (etc.)' *Kaş.* III 299 (**kınlar:**, **kınla:ma:k**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kınla-** (spelt *ğılaf hardan* 'to make a sheath, to sheathe' *San.* 299r. 16.

DF xanlan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **xa:n.** **Türkü viii** (the **Türkü** people, because they had no **xan** of their own, separated from China and) **xanlantı:** 'got themselves a **xan**' *T* 2.

Tris. ĞNL

D *kañlı:çr: Hap. leg.; N.Ag. fr. **kañlı:** *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *smṛti āraḥṣasārathi* 'who has a charioteer with thought as his protection' **ög üze: közetiglig (küze:tiğlig) kañlaçır:** *eriser* *TT VIII* A.34.

Dis. ĞNM

D konum N.S.A. fr. **ko:n-**; lit. 'a single act of stopping, settling', etc. Survives in SC Uzb. **künim** 'a halt on a journey; a place where one stops or spends the night'. In *Kaş.* there seems to be an antithesis between **uğuş**, 'a group of people related by blood, a clan', and **konum**, 'a group of people living close together'. **Xak.** xi **koşni: konum uğuşka:** (MS. *ağışka:*) **kılğıl apar ağırlık ahsin ilā 'aşiratik wa akrimhum** 'be kind to your tribe and have regard for them' *Kaş.* I 114, 16; (he fought to the limit of his powers and) **uğuş ko:num okıştı: tadā 'ati'l-'aşira** 'summoned the tribe (to help him)' *II* 103, 25; *II* 313 (**konat-**), n.m.e.: **xiv Muh. (?)** (under 'kinds of people'; *huwa min mahallati* 'those from my district' (or my quarter of the town) **ko:nda:ş**); *min waṭanı* 'from my country' **konum** *Rif.* 144 (only).

Tris. ĞNN

D kañıçsız Priv. N./A. fr. ***kañıç** Dev. N. fr. ***kañın-** Refl. f. of **ka:n-**; 'insatiable'. N.o.a.b., and apparently used only of sight. *Uyg.* viii ff. Man. **körü kañıçsız körgle (sic) körküğüznı** 'your lovely beauty which we never tire of seeing' *TT III* 81; Bud. (the beautiful Buddhas who are loved by all and are) **körü kañıçsız** *U III* 71, 9; (looking at the Buddha) **kañıçsız közüm** 'with eyes that could not look long enough at him' *TT X* 152.

Dis. ĞNR

kıtır 'crooked', originally of the eyes in the sense of 'squinting', and hence 'angry (looking)'; later used more generally in such contexts as 'curved (sword), crooked (road)', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g., in NE **kiyır** *R II* 719. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (the king, his eyes suffused with blood, looked at the maral deer) **kiş(ır) közün** 'with angry eyes' *U IV* 38, 128 (see note regarding omission of (ır)); **yekler rakşaslar kanlağ közün kıtır** (so read) **körüp** 'the demons (Hend.) look askance with bloodshot eyes' *do.*, p. 43, note C.128, l. 6: **Xak.** xi **kıtır er** 'a man with a squint' (*al-aḥwal*); and if you wish to say 'with a double squint' (*al-aqbal*) you say **iki: közli: kıtır** 'with both eyes squinting' (*aḥwalān*) *Kaş.* III 363; **kıtır közün bakıştı:** 'they looked at one another with angry bloodshot eyes' (*bi-'ayn ẓazar*) *I* 170, 18; 183, 6; 359, 16; (he does not look to his neighbours but finds wealth an incentive) **kadaş tapa: it kibi: kırır:** **bakar:** 'he looks at his kinsmen with angry bloodshot eyes as if they were dogs' *III* 23, 2 (**kırır:** is Hap. leg. and perhaps an error for **kıtır**): **Kom.** xiv 'crooked' **kıtır**; 'squinting' **kıtır** CCG; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** xv **aşqam** 'with a crooked jaw' **kıtır enek** *Tuh.* 4a. 8; a.o. 3b. 5.

I koğur (koğor) originally of a horse's coat 'dark chestnut' or the like; later used for a rather wider range of colours of a wider range of objects, e.g. fabrics. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes, e.g. **kor/xor:** in most NE languages. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *koğor* (*Haensch* 66, *Kow.* 873). L.-w. in Pe. etc., *Doerfer III* 1536. **Xak.** xi **koğur ko:y** 'a brown (*al-aḥḥab*) sheep'; also used of other things *Kaş.* III 363; **xiv Muh. (?)** (in a list of horse's coats) **muxālifu'l-nuqaṭ** 'dappled' **koğur:** *Rif.* 171 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **koğur (sic, spelt)** 'a horse of which the colour verges on black' (*mā'il ba-tiraği ast*) *San.* 291v. 2 (the spelling is unusual and the supporting quotn. Pe., fr. *Waşşāf*): **Kıp.** xiii **al-aḥḥab koğur (sic)** *Hou.* 31, 10 (the position in the text suggests that it means (of a man) 'sunburnt'): **xv aḥlā** (of eyes) 'bluish, light grey' **koğur** *Tuh.* 20b. 6 (the word also sometimes means 'squinting'; if so here, this might be an error for **kıtır**): **Osm.** xiv ff. **koğur** 'chestnut' in three texts *TTS I* 482; *II* 649.

2 koğur Hap. leg.; but see **2 koğra:-, koğrağ:**. **Xak.** xi **koğur ü:n al-şawtu'l-abacc** 'a harsh, raucous sound' (or voice) *Kaş.* III 363.

?E **kıtır:** See **kıtır**.

(D) **kıpra:k** prob. Dev. N. fr. ***kıpra:-** Den. V. fr. **kıtır** in the sense of something curved or something which cuts crookedly; survives in NE Tel. **kıprak** *R II* 709; NC Kir. **kıparak/kıtırak** 'a rough two-edged knife used for cutting felt, scraping hides and sheepskins, and the like'. **Xak.** xi **kıpra:k şafra miñla'l-sāṭır** 'a knife like a butcher's cleaver', used for cutting meat and dough

Kaş. III 382 (in the text *kırğa:k*, corrected in the margin to *kırpa:k*).

VUD *koğra:k* unvocalized, but almost certainly Dev. N. fr. 2 *koğra:-*; the Ar. translation is uncertain, but prob. *al-cank* 'harp, lute, cymbal', a l.-w. fr. Pe. *çang*. Survives in SE *Türki koğrak/koğrak*; SC *Uzb. küğirök* 'a bell', esp. one hung on an animal's neck. L.-w. in Pe. etc., *Doerfer III 1537*. Cf. *koğrağur*. *Xak. XI koğra:k al-cank(?) Kaş. III 383*.

Dis. V. ĞNR-

?E *kanar-* See *kanat-*.

VU *koğur-* (*koğor-*) 'to uproot'; n.o.a.b. Cf. *koğrul-*. *Xak. XI er yığaç koğrud-* 'the man uprooted (*qala'a*) the tree' (etc.); also used of the wind when it uproots something *Kaş. III 392* (*koğurur, koğurma:k*); XIII(?) *Tef. koğur-* 'to uproot, destroy' 213 (and 198 mistranscribed *kağur-*); *Çağ. xv ff. koğar-(-dı, -ay)* (VU) *koğur-, koğar-* 'to uproot, tear (a door from its hinges)' *Vel. 345* (quotns.); *koğğar-/koğar-* (both spelt; 'with -ğ-) *az cā khandan* 'to dig up, or tear out from its position' *San. 290v. 27* (quotns.); *Xwar. XIV boynını koğur-* 'to twist (someone's) neck' *Qutb 140*.

D 1 *koğra:-* Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 1 *koğur. Xak. XI koy koğra:dı* 'the sheep was brown' (*aşhaba Kaş. III 402* (*koğrar:-, koğra:ma:k*)).

D 2 *koğra:-* Den. V. fr. 2 *koğur*. Survives in several NE languages as *koğra-/koğro-* R II 523-4; *Khak. xoğra-* 'to jingle, tinkle, ring', and the like. *Xak. XI oğla:n ünü: koğra:dı* 'the boy's voice became husky' (*ğaluza*), as happens when he approaches puberty *Kaş. III 402* (followed by 1 *koğra:-*).

VUD *koğrul-* Pass. f. of *koğur-*; n.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* (she dreamed that) *azığ tışları ağızında koğurulup tüşer bolur* 'her back teeth were torn from her mouth and fell out' *Sırv. 620, 19-20*; *Xwar. XIV* (oh Muhammad, let this date-palm) *yerindin koğurulup kelsin* 'be torn from the ground and come (to do obeisance to you)' *Nahc. 35, 13*; a.o. (*koğurulup*) 441, 1-2.

Tris. ĞNR

D *koğra:ğu*: Dev. N. (N.I.) fr. 2 *koğra:-*; s.i.s.m.l. with some phonetic changes, usually meaning 'bell'; syn. w. *koğra:k*; SE *Türki* seems to be the only language in which both words survive. Cf. *çağ. Xak. XI koğrağur: al-calācil* 'bells' (usually specifically those hung on animals' necks); *koğrağur: al-xaşa* (in margin, that is *al-xuşaşā*) 'the prominent bone behind the ear' *Kaş. III 387* (the latter metath. because of its shape?); o.o. II 358 (*çıprat-*); III 402 (*çıpra:-*); *Xwar. XIV koğrağur* ('camel) bell' *Qutb 144*; *Kom. XIV* 'a small bell' *koğrov CCG*; *Gr.* Kip. XIV *konraw* (?*koğraw* intended) *al-caras* 'bell', also called *çıprağur: İd. 75* (and see *çıpra:-*).

Dis. ĞNS

D *kağsık* Dev. N. fr. **kağsı:-* Simulative Den. V. fr. *kağ*. N.o.a.b.; *Kaş.* gives the same translation of this word and *öğey*, q.v., but the latter is the wider term and can also be used for females. *Xak. XI kağsık ata: al-rābb* 'stepfather'; *kağsık oğul al-rābb* 'step-son' *Kaş. III 383*.

D *kağsız* Priv. N./A. fr. *kağ*; n.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. PP 77, 6* (I *öğsüz*): O. Kir. IX ff. *üç yaşında: kağsız boldum* 'I became fatherless at the age of three' *Mal. 6, 1*; *bés yaşında: kağsız kalıp* 'being left fatherless at the age of five' *do. 45, 2*.

Dis. ĞNŞ

D *koñşı*: 'neighbour'; Dev. N. abbreviated, fr. *konuş-*. The phonetic history of the word is complicated, and *Kaş.*'s statement that the *Xak.* form was *koñşı*: is hard to explain, unless it is a simple metathesis. S.i.a.m.l.g. in a wide range of forms; NE *Sag. koncık*; *Khak. xoncık*; SE *Türki koşna/koñşı*; NC *Kir. koñşu*; SC *Uzb. küñşı*; NW *Kk., Nog. koñşı*; *Kumyk koñşu*; SW *Az. ğoñşu*; *Osm. komşu*; *Tkm. ğoñşı. Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. eviñe yakın bir koñşısı bir bağayıt bolur erti* 'he had a neighbour near his house, a rich man' *Usp. 109b. 8-9*; *koñası (sic) él(i)ğler* 'neighbouring kings' *Hüen-tš. 2009*: Civ. (your sons and daughters are joyful; your elder sisters and sisters-in-law are happy) *koñşı kız utılığ* 'your neighbours (?) and daughters dutiful' *TT I 156* (but *koñşı* here is prob. a Sec. f. of *kunçuy* 'consorts'); *Xak. XI koñşı: al-cār* 'neighbour'; the *Oğuz* invert the -n- and -ş- and say *koñşı*; both forms are regular and correct (*qiyāsi ḥasan*) *Kaş. I 435*; *böri: koñşının ye:m:e:s* 'a wolf does not eat his neighbour, out of respect for neighbourliness' *III 220, 17*: *KB kör arslan bile koñşı buğ-day başı* 'see the Ear of Wheat (i.e. Virgo) is a neighbour of the Lion (i.e. Leo)' 140; *yakin koñşısı* 'a close neighbour' 4097; o.o. 4546, 4618; XIII(?) *Tef. koñşı* ditto 213; *xiv Rbğ. koñşı (sic) R II 525*; *Muh. al-cār koñşı: Mel. 49, 15*; *Rif. 145*; *Çağ. xv ff. koñşı* (spelt) *hamsāya* 'neighbour', also called *koñşı San. 291 v. 10*; *koñşı* (spelt) *hamsāya do. 288v. 13* (quotns.); *Oğuz XI* see *Xak.*: *Xwar. XIV koñşı* 'neighbour' *Qutb 140*; *koñşı Nahc. 91, 16*: *Kom. XIV* 'neighbour' *koñşı/koñşu CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* Kip. *XIV al-cār koñşı: Hou. 32, 12*; *xiv ditto İd. 74*; *xiv cār koñş (sic?) Tuh. 11b. 12*; *Osm. XIV ff. koñşı/koñşı* common till XVI *TTS I 481*; *III 472*; *IV 537*.

Dis. V. ĞNŞ-

D *kınış-* Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *kin-*. *Xak. XI yigitler: ıřka: kınıřdı*: 'the young men were brisk (*irtāha*) at the work', that is when they enjoyed (*ihtāzā*) the affair *Kaş. II 113* (*kınıřur-, kınıřmak*).

D *kunuş-* Recip. f. of *kun-*; 'to rob one another'; n.o.a.b. *Uyg. IX kunu:řmak tartıř-*

mak 'robbing and fighting one another' III C 9 (ETY II 38): **Xak.** x1 olar ikki: tavar kunuşdi: 'those two plundered (*salaba*) one another's property'; also used for competing or helping *Kaş.* II 112 (kunuşur, kunuşma:k): **Kıp.** xiv kunuş-*karra* 'to return to the attack(?)' *Id.* 74 (meaning obscure; *Id.* is also apparently the earliest authority for *kunuş-cawara* 'to be neighbours', also noted as *Çağ.* in *San.* 290v. 25).

Dis. ĞNZ

koşuz 'beetle'; prob. a generic term covering several varieties; s.i.a.m.l.g. except SW; in NE with much phonetic change, e.g. *Khak.* xo:s; in *Çuv.* only in the phr. *xurt xâmâr* (i.e. **1 kurt koşuz**) 'insects, bees'. L.-w. in *Pe.*, *Doerfer* III 1538. **Türkü** VIII ff. *Toy.* 29 (ETY II 59; ağı:luğ): **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Man.* **konkuz** (*sic*); context obscure) *TT* III 93: *Bud.* (in a list of harmful insects) **koşuz** *U* II 35, 23; *yoriğma kurt koşuz* 'crawling worms and beetles' *U* III 32, 3: **Xak.** x1 **koşuz al-xunfusâ** 'black-beetle' *Kaş.* III 363: **Çağ.** xv ff. **koşğuz** (spelt; 'with -ğ-') a black creature (*cânwar*) called in *Ar.* *cû'al* ('black-beetle') and *xunfusâ*, and in *Pe.* *ğugâdânâk* ('dung beetle') *San.* 291 v. 8: **Kıp.** xiv *al-xunfusâ* **konuz** *Bul.* 11, 5.

Mon. ĞR

1 kar 'snow'; c.i.a.p.a.l. **Türkü** VIII I E 35, I E 27 (*batım*); *T* 25 (1 sôk-): **Uyg.** xiv *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'snow' **kar Ligeti** 162: **Xak.** x1 **kar al-tale** 'snow' *Kaş.* III 148; over ten o.o.: *KB* 6013 (1 bu:z): XIII(?) *Tef.* **kar** 'snow' 199: xiv *Muh.* *al-wafr* 'heavy snow' (?; properly 'abundance') **kar** *Mel.* 79, 10; *Rif.* 184 (and 75): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kar barf** 'snow' *San.* 270v. 10: *Xwar.* xiv ditto *Qutb* 131: *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCI*; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** XIII *al-tale* **kar** *Hou.* 5, 8; xiv ditto *Id.* 74; *Bul.* 2, 16: xv ditto *Kav.* 58, 5; *Tuh.* 10b. 11.

2 kar Hap. leg. in the onomatopoeic **kar kor**; the resemblance to *Ar.* is prob. coincidental. **Xak.** x1 **kar kor etti**: **karin** 'the stomach rumbled' (*qarqara*); this word agrees (*wâfaqat*) with *Ar.* in sound and meaning *Kaş.* I 324.

E 3 kar See **karin**.

kir Preliminary note. *There are two common words of this form meaning respectively 'high ground' and the like, SW Tkm. Ğir, and 'grey', Tkm. Ğir: Kaş. gives two other meanings which can hardly be connected with either word. In a number of modern languages kir also means 'edge', see R II 733, but this may be an extension of the first meaning.*

1 kir originally 'an isolated mountain or block of mountains'; in this sense and more generally for 'high ground' s.i.a.m.l.g., but in some languages, including NW *Nog.*, SW *Osm.* it hardly means more than 'plain, steppe, wilderness' without any connotation of height. L.-w.

in *Mong.* *kira* (*Kow.* 2546) and *Pe.*, etc., *Doerfer* III 1598. **Xak.** x1 **kir al-hağba mina'l-cibâl** 'an isolated mountain' *Kaş.* I 324; (you have crossed . . .) **kirlar** **ediz be:diik al-atwâda'l-ğum** 'the high, lofty mountains' I 94, 3; (the clouds) **kirka**: **kođtı**: **ol karin** 'deposited snow on the mountain' (*li'l-cabal*) III 39, 14: *KB* 69, 96 (*opri*): xiv *Muh.* *al-su'ud* 'rising ground' **kir ağış** *Mel.* 74, 11; *Rif.* 177: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kir** (1) **bulandı sar-i küh** 'a height, the top of a mountain' (quon.) (2) the Turks of *Kaşğar* use it for **bulandı-i hanâr-i kardü** which is an expression for **marad** 'illness' (meaning uncertain, lit. ?'the height of the edge of a knife' (?reading *kardü*)) *San.* 295r. 4: **Xwar.** xiv **kir** occurs three times; (this world is like) **kararmış kir** 'mountains which have become dark'; (sometimes admiring her) **kir teğ karakin** 'eyes like ?'; **kirđın kar** 'snow from the mountains' *Qutb* 148: **Kıp.** XIII (between 'heaven' **kök** and 'sun' **kün**) **al-falak kir** *Hou.* 5, 2 (*al-falak* should here mean 'firmament', but there may be some confusion with its rarer meaning 'a rounded hill'): xiv **kir ra'su'l-râbiya** 'the top of a mountain'; and in **Kıp.** (*sic*) **al-arđu'l-şahşâh** 'level ground' *Id.* 70; **al-arđu'l-şahşâh kir** *Bul.* 3, 8: xv in *Tuh.* 7a. 12 **kir** is inserted in the margin opposite to **barriya** 'desert, waste ground': **Osm.** XVIII **kir** . . . (3) and, in *Rümi*, **biyâbân-i bi-âbi** 'waterless desert' *San.* 295r. 6.

2 kir (?**kir**) 'grey' and the like, particularly as the colour of a horse's coat. Survives in NE *Koib.*, *Sag.*, *Şor kir* *R* II 734; SW *Az.* **ğir**; *Osm.* **kir**; *Tkm.* **ğir**: L.-w. in *Pe.*, etc., *Doerfer* III 1596. Cf. **bo:z, çal**. **Xak.** x1 **kir at al-farasu'l-samand** 'a dun (Pe. l.-w.) horse' *Kaş.* I 324: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kir** . . . (4) **dü müya** (of a man) 'beginning to go grey' (lit. two-coloured) *San.* 295r. 7: **Kıp.** xv (under 'colours of horses') **al-ağdar** 'dark-grey' (**temir boz** and) **kir** *Tuh.* 4b. 4.

3 kir Hap. leg., unless this is merely an extended meaning of **1 kir**. **Xak.** x1 **kir al-'arim wa'l-musannât** 'a dam' (Hend.) *Kaş.* I 324.

4 kir Hap. leg. **Xak.** x1 **kir yağı**: **al-'adiwu'l-mukâşih** 'an enemy who bears a secret grudge' *Kaş.* I 324.

1 kor 'loss, damage', and the like. Survives in NE *Tel.* **kor** *R* II 550; *Tuv.* **xora**; and recently revived in SW *Rep.* Turkish but not an *Osm.* word. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud.* (how can they kill that man or) **ađın kor yas kilu usar** 'do other damage or harm to him?' *Kuan.* 35; o.o. *U* II 58, 4-5 (i) (**tutuş**); *TT* VI 63 (**egsü**-): *Civ.* (all your affairs prosper and) **korı yok** 'bear no loss' *TT* I 148; **kor bolur** *VII* 28, 4, 10, and 52: **Xak.** x1 **kor**: **al-xusân** 'a loss'; hence one says **er kor**: **kıldı**: 'the man made a loss' *Kaş.* III 122: *KB* **sağa bolğa kor** 'you will suffer loss' 193; o.o. 1297, 1316, 1706: xiv *Muh.* **al-xasâra kor**: **étmek** *Mel.* 39, 2; *Rif.* 126: *Xwar.* xiv **kor** 'damage, harm(?)' *Qutb* 140 (might be **2 kor**): **Kıp.**

xiii *al-xasāra* (opposite to 'profit' *asığ*) *kor*, a dialect word (*luğa*), the ordinary word is *zıyān*, which is Tkm. and a Pe. l.-w. *Hou.* 28, 2: (xiv see *kut* *ld.* 68 where the word may occur in a phr.).

2 *kor*: apparently both 'the residue of sour milk used to make *yoğurt*' and '(baker's) yeast, leaven'. Survives in the first meaning in SW Tkm. *ğor* and in the second in NE Bar.; NC Kzx., *Tara R* II 549, and Kır. *Xak.* xi *kor*: *xanuru'l-rā'ib* 'the solids in (sour) milk', that is the residue of curdled milk (*subāba mina'l-rā'ibi'l-mudrik awi'l-amışi'l-hāmiđ*) which is left in the bottom of a jar; then fresh milk is poured on it so that the solids are coagulated and sour milk (*yoğurt*) is made *Kaş.* III 122: *KB sinamış karılar sözl söz kori* 'the words of experienced old men are the leaven of conversation' 723: *xiv Muh.* (under 'cooking materials') *al-xamir* 'yeast' *kor*: *Mel.* 64, 5; *Rif.* 163.

1 *kur* 'belt, girdle'; originally only that worn by a man, later more generally for 'the girth round a *yurt*' and the like. S.i.s.m.l. Cf. *kur-şağ.* *Üyğ.* viii ff. Civ. (if a mouse) *kur işırsar* 'gnaws the belt (of a garment)' *TT VII* 36, 13; *Xak.* xi *kur al-mintağa* 'a belt'; *iç kur al-ıvışāh* 'a sash' *Kaş.* I 324; five o.o., same translation, spelt *kur*: *KB ajunka badı kör tükel kut kuru* 'he girded the world with a belt of complete divine favour' 461; *katığ kur badı* 'he tightened his belt' 542; o.o. 1456, 1588 (*umunçluğ*); it is difficult to distinguish between 1 and 2 *kur* in *KB*: *xiv Rbğ. kur-şanıp kulluk kurın* 'girding himself with the belt of service' *R II* 917; *Muh. al-hiyāşa* 'belt' *kur*: *Mel.* 67, 9; *Rif.* 167: *Çağ.* xv ff. *kur* 'a belt (*kemer kuşak*) of gold and silver which they call *kur kuşak* *Vel.* 338 (quotns.); *kur* (1) *kamarband* 'belt, girdle', also called *kuşak* *San.* 285v. 21 (quotns.); a.o. 286r. 11 (*kur-şağ*): *Xwar.* xiv *kur* 'belt' *Qutb* 144; *Nahc.* 81, 11: *Kom.* 'belt, baldrik' *kur CCL, CCG*; *Gr.*: a.o. (altın): *Kip.* xiii *al-hiyāşa* (*kuşak*); *kur*, (*bél* ba:ğı:) *Hou.* 19, 3: *xiv kur* ditto *ld.* 70: *Osm.* xiv and xv *kur*, esp. in the phr. *kur kuşak*, occurs in several texts *TTS I* 497; *II* 666; *III* 488.

2 *kur* meaning rather indefinite, basically perhaps 'rank' (as in 'high rank') and 'stage' (one of a number), hence 'a line, a course of brick-work', and the like. In texts like *KB* it is easily confused with 1 *kur*, and some of the medieval translations are hard to fit into this framework though they seem to belong here. Survives at any rate in SE, SW. Cf. *kurdaş-*. *Üyğ.* viii ff. *Bud.* (faith is the primary requirement) *kut bulmış tüzünler kurınta kezginte barmaknıñ* 'of the progress of good men who have found divine favour through the various stages (of existence)' *TT V* 20, 6; (if they intend to embark) *burxan kutılığ* (*sic*) *kurka kezıgke* 'on the stages (leading to the blessed state of Buddha)' *do.* 22, 25: *Xak.* xi *kur al-martaba* 'rank'; hence one says *menliñ kurım uluğ* 'I have a high (*aşima*) rank'

Kaş. I 324: *KB kezikçe kelir bu ölümütüñ kuru* 'the stage of death comes in due course' 1476; (what is understanding's face, shape, character, and conduct?) *yağı kuru boğ sin avınıñ ne ol* 'what is its age, rank, stature, size, and kindly disposition?' 1849; *kıçıg kur uluğlar ara kirmese* 'let not (men of) lowly rank mingle with the great' 2587; *bu beglik kuru* 'this rank of *beg*' 5139; o.o. 2586 (*yortuğ*), 4066, 4760: *xiii*(?) *Tef.* 'isā yaşka kurğa tegdi' 'Jesus reached years of discretion' 217: *Çağ.* xv ff. *kur aqrān ve amışl* 'equals, contemporaries' *Vel.* 338; *kur* . . . (3) *çina-đitvār va asās wa bunyād* 'a course (of masonry, etc.) in a wall or foundation'; . . . (5) *halqa halqa niştan* 'to sit in circles' (at a feast); (6) *maıl wa kafı* 'an equal' as in *tép kur aqrān wa amışl* *San.* 285v. 21 ((1) is 1 *kur*; (2) 'weapon' is a misunderstanding of *Mong. kor* 'quiver'; (4) is *kor* 'hot embers', a word now widely distributed but not noted before the medieval period): *Kıp.* xiv *kur* 'belt', and also *al-waqt* *ld.* 70; *kur al-waqt wa'l-sinn ya'nı al-umr*; one says *bu kurdaş dur hādā lida do.* 71 ('time, age, life' are all remote from the true meaning and seem to be an inference from the translation of *kurdaş* as 'contemporary' when in fact it means 'of the same rank or social class'): *Osm.* xiv ff. *kur* 'rank', and perhaps 'equal in rank' occurs in several xiv and xv texts *TTS I* 497; *II* 667; meaning 'course (of masonry, etc.)' it is common fr. *xvi* onwards *I* 485; *II* 651; *III* 447; *IV* 541 (transcribed *kor*).

?S 3 *kur*: this might be an unusual abbreviation of *kurug* as *Kaş.* suggests; but it is more prob. that it was inferred to provide a (false?) etymology for *kur:baka*, q.v. *Oğuz* *xı kur al-yābis* 'dry'; an abbreviation of *kurug*; prov. *kula:n kuđuğka: tüşse kur:baka: ayğır bolur* 'if a wild ass falls into a well, the land frog (*al-ğifda'u'l-barri*, i.e. toad?) becomes a stallion' *Kaş.* *III* 122: *xiii*(?) *Tef.* (wherever that fish went) *kurug yol* 'the dry road' (behind him disclosed him . . . they went after him) *kur yérde* 'on dry land' 217 (perhaps a simple graphic error).

Mon. V. ĞR-

1 *kar-* (?ka:r-) 'to mix (something with something else)'. Note *Kaş.*'s remarks. The *Hend.* *I kat-* *I kar-* seems now to be obsolete, but *kor-* in SC Uzb. is the only word for 'to mix', and in SW *Osm. kar-* in this and extended meanings and in Tkm. *ğar-* exist as well as *I kat-*. The *der. f.s* of *I kar-* are more widely distributed. *Xak.* *xı* (in a para., s.v. 2 *turma*), on the *Oğuz* language the Turks, when they speak of 'mixing' (*xalağa*) something with something else say *kattı: kardı:*; *kattı:* is the word for 'mixing' (*xaltı*) and *kardı:* is a jingle (*taba*) after it; the *Oğuz* say *kardı:* *xalağa'l-şay bi'l-şay*, and leave out the main word *Kaş.* *I* 432, 16; n.m.e.: *xiii*(?) *Tef. kar-* 'to mix (something with (birle) something)' 199: *xiv Muh. farrağa* 'to empty, or pour (something into something)' *kar-* *Mel.*

30, 1; *Rif.* 113; *Çağ.* xv ff. **kar-** (-mak) *karıştır-* 'to mix' *Vel.* 321 (see *Osm.*): *Kip.* xiv **kar-** *xalağa*; and one says *kattı: kardı: damma wa xalağa* 'he collected and mixed', and *kata: kara: yedi:* 'he collected and mixed (various foodstuffs) and eat them' *İd.* 70; in *Bul.* 69v. *farğağa tüken-* (q.v.) and **kar-** is a muddle of *farğağa tüken-*; *farrğağa kar-*: *Osm.* xiv ff. **kar-** 'to mix (something with something)' is common until xvi (when it was displaced by *karıştır-*) *TTS I* 426; *II* 593; *III* 417; *IV* 478: xviii **kar-** in *Rümi*, *mamzic wa dâxil kardan* 'to mix, to insert' *San.* 270v. 8 (*Rümi* quotn.).

2 kar- 'to overflow' and the like. Survives only(?) in SW xx Anat. **kar-** (of water) 'to pile up behind an obstacle' *SDD* 841. **Xak.** xi *er suvka: ka:rdı:* 'the man choked (*şarığa*) with the water'; and one says *suv arıktın ka:rdı:* 'the water overflowed (*fâda*) from the canal in the summer'; this happens when the snow and water have been frozen (in the canal) and water flows down over them until it overflows' *Kaş.* III 182 (**karar:**, **karma:k**; sic but in a section containing *Mon. V* with a long vowel); a.o. *II* 197, 27: xiv *Muh.*(?) *şabba'l-mâ* 'the water (over) flowed' *şu: kardı: Rif.* 111 (only): *Osm.* xv ff. **kar-** (of the tide) 'to rise', in three texts between xiv and xviii *TTS I* 426.

3 *kar- See **2 karı:**, **karış**, **karış-**, **1 karış:**, etc.

kır- originally 'to scrape, strip (hair)', and the like; in the medieval period it acquired more violent meanings 'to break, smash, annihilate', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. one or both meanings. Cf. **kırt**, **kırk-**. **Xak.** xi *er yérig kırdı:* 'the man scraped (*qarğaşa*) the ground (etc.)' *Kaş.* II 7 (**kıra:r**, **kurma:k**); (my dog seized the wolf and threw it down) *anıñ tü:sin kira: yuldi: halağa şa'rahu* 'it stripped off its hair' *II* 24, 4; (they followed and surrounded him) *saçın kira: meğdedi: natafüt şa'rahu* 'and plucked out his hair' *III* 401, 13: xiv *Muh.*(?) *rahada* 'to trample on' **kır-** *Rif.* 109 (*Mel.* 26, 14 **ça:p-**); *al-qasş* 'to cut off, clip' **kır-** (unvocalized) 122 (*Mel.* 36, 13 **kırk-**); *al-maqtül* 'killed' **kurmu:ş** 146 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. **kır-** (1) *xarâşidan* 'to scrape, shave'; but *xarâşidan* used of an arrow, stone, etc. which grazes or passes close to something is **kırp-**; (2) *qat-l-i 'âm kuşı-ş-i mufrıt* 'to massacre, exterminate'; (3) *şikastan* 'to break' *S.* 293v. 17 (quotns.); a.o. 294r. 17 (**kırp-**): *Xwar.* xiv **kır-** 'to destroy, kill' *Qutb* 149: *Kip.* xiii *maħaqa* 'to annihilate' **kır-** *Hou.* 38, 3: xiv **kır-** *hañğara'l-qat-l* 'to massacre' *İd.* 70: xv *afnâ* 'to annihilate' **kır-** *Tuh.* 6a. 13; *fanâ* (sic, 'to perish') **kır-** *do.* 28b. 4: *Osm.* xiv to xvii 'to massacre, destroy'; common *TTS I* 462; *II* 631; *IV* 514.

kur- the basic meaning seems to be something like 'to put (something) in working order' with particular applications of which the commonest is 'to string (a bow)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except *NE*(?) usually meaning 'to erect (a building, tent, etc.)'; to establish (a society, etc.)'. *Uyg.* viii ff.

Man.-A (then the sorcerers . . . took bows and arrows and) **yasın kurdı** 'strung their bows' *Man-ug. Frag.* 401, 7: **Bud. katığ yasın kurup** 'stringing their strong bows' *U III* 55, 4; a.o. *U II* 78, 31 (at-): *Civ. TT I* 162 (at-): **Xak.** xi *xan sü:sin kurdı:* 'the king mobilized (*cama'a*) his army'; and one says **xam çowa:ç kurdı:** 'the king untied and opened (*halla wa naşara*) his royal umbrella' (**kura:r**, **kurma:k**; **kır-** follows); **er ya: kurdı:** 'the man strung (*watara*) a bow' *Kaş.* II 7 (**kura:r**, **kurma:k**); the phr. **ya: kur-** is common in paras. on conjugation *II* 37 ff., etc.; a.o. *III* 62 (3 yov-): **KB** (the brilliant spring) **wana kurdı dawlat yasın** 'has strung again the bow of the changing seasons(?)' 65: xiii(?) *At. katığ ya kurup* 462; *Tef. kur-* 'to set up' (scales) 217: xiv *Muh. awtara'l-gaws yay kur-* *Mel.* 23, 11; *Rif.* 105 (reading *ya:*): *Çağ.* xv ff. **kur-** ('with -u-') (1) *ârâstan* 'to set in order'; (2) *naşb kardan* 'to set up, erect'; and of a bow (*kamân*) *çilla kardan* 'to string'; and so they say **maclıs kur-** 'to organize a meeting', **ya kur-** 'to string a bow'; the exact meaning cannot be determined without knowing the Object *San.* 284r. 8 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiii **kur-** 'to set up' *Ali* 30: xiv ditto *Qub* 144: **Kom.** xiv 'to organize (a meeting); to string (a bow)' **kur-** *CCG*; *Gr.* 203: **Kip.** xiii *watara min watr'l-gaws kur-* *Hou.* 37, 20: xiv **kur-** *awtara'l-gaws wa naşaba'l-facc* 'to set a snare' *İd.* 70: xv *awtara kur-* *Tuh.* 6a. 11; *naşaba'l-câm* 'to set the wine cups in order' **kur-** *do.* 36b. 13.

Dis. ĞRA

kara: 'black', primarily in a physical sense, but with a great many metaph. meanings, often pejorative, e.g. **kara: bodun** 'the ordinary people' (as opposed to the aristocracy). C.i.a.p.a.l.; an early l.-w. in Mong., and in Pe., etc., *Doerfer* III 1440. There are many collections of phr. containing this word, e.g. *R II* 132-42; *Red.* 1448-50. **Türkü viii kara:** **bodun** 'the common people' *II E* 41; **kara: kamağ bodun I E 8, II E 8**; o.o. *II N* 11; *S* 12 (teylın); *T* 52 (tök-): viii ff. **kara:** 'black' is common in *Irkb* and *Toyok*; **kara: kuş** 'eagle' *Irkb* 3 (described as 'golden-winged'), 43: *Man. yaruklı karalı* 'light and darkness' *Chuas.* 166, 170-1, etc. a.o.o. of **kara** 'dark'; **kara bodun TT II** 8, 69; 10, 81: *Yen. kara: bodun Mal.* 32, 6; o.o. *do.* 30, 4; 37, 1 (**xa:n**): *Uyg.* viii **kara: égl bodunıg** 'the ordinary common people' *Şu. E* 2; o.o. *E* 5, *N* 12: viii ff. **Bud. kara** 'black' is common; **kara kuş U II** 31, 54; **kara bodun U III** 27, 3 (ii); *TT X* 170, etc.: *Civ.* **kara** 'black' is common; **yilkı kara TT VII** 28, 43; 29, 6; 33, 19 is a collective term for 'livestock', perhaps 'horses and cattle'; **kara baş** 'slave' (male or female) *USp.* 61, 3 ff.; 73, 3 ff.; 110, 3 ff.; **kara** also occurs as a component in P.N.s in *USp.*: xiv *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'black' **kara**; 'lynx' **kara kulak Liğeti** 162; *R II* 134: **O. Kir.** ix ff. **kara bodun Mal.** 3, 6 etc.; **ürüğü:m kara:m** in *do.* 11, 3; 45, 7, 'my white and black', seems to be a phr. for

'livestock': **Xak. xi kara:** 'black' of anything; and the *Xākāni* kings are called by it, one says **Buġra: Kara: Xākān;** there is a story (*al-qibṣa*) about this: **kara: kuṣ al-ʿuqāb** 'eagle' (prob. specifically 'the golden eagle'); **kara: kuṣ** 'the star Jupiter' (*al-muṣṭarī*), it is the one that rises at dawn, and is called **kara: kuṣ yuldūz:** (Oġuz phr. here): **kara: orun** 'the grave' (*al-qabr*) (verse), originally **kara: orun** meant 'dark' (*al-muṣṭalim*) place': **kara: ba:ṣ** a word for 'slave' (*al-mamlūk*), both male and female, it means 'black head': **kara: ot** 'aconite' (*al-biṣ*); it is a vegetable poison: **kara: ya:ğ al-naft** 'naphtha': **Kara: Seḡir** the name of a place in Barsġā:n (see *seḡir*): **kara: ʿtme:k** the name of a kind of bread made as follows; meat is cooked to rags (*hattā yataharā*); then flour, butter, and sugar are added to it until it thickens in the boiling (*yūġlaṣ bi'l-ğalayān*); then it is taken out and eaten; and one says as a jingle (*ji'l-itbā*) **kara: kura: Kaṣ. III 221-2;** o.o. *I 331 (kuṣ); 150 (ʿeḡetlik); III 33, 2 (buṣ); 40 (yultuz); **kara:** also occurs in tribal and geographical names and is fairly common elsewhere: **KB kara** 'black' is common 22, 77, etc.; **kara** as an abbreviation of **kara boḡun 250, 256 (2 tura); 778, 988 (to:d-);** **kara** 'black ink' 2715; **kara kuṣ** 'Jupiter' 5675, 6219; **kara kuṣ ʿoḡi** 'eagle-coloured' (i.e. 'dark') 3949; **xiii(?) Ar. kul kara baṣ 298; Tef. kara** 'black'; **kara baṣ/ kara kul** 'slave' 190-200: *XIV Rbġ. kara baṣ* 'slave'; **yilki kara** and **kara** 'cattle' *R II 140-1* (quotns.); *Muh. al-aswad kara: Mel. 10, 17; 68, 2; Rif. 84, 168; al-cāriya* 'slave girl' **kara: ba:ṣ** (mis-spelt *ġu:*) 51, 9; *al-surriya* ('concubine') *wa'l-cāriya ma'a(n)* **kara: ba:ṣ 147; al-ʿuqāb kara: kuṣ 72, 13; 175; 175; al-xarkāh** 'tent' **kara: ew 76, 11; 180: Çağ. xv ff. kara (1) siyāh** 'black' (quotn.); (2) *illat-i hābis* 'a nightmare' caused by over-eating or flatulence (quotn.); (3) metaph. *midād* 'ink' (quotns.) . . . (5) they say as a jingle (*itbā*) **kele kara marā'i wa mawāṣi** 'livestock' (quotn.); **kele** (?l-w. fr. *pe. galla*) can be used by itself in this sense, but **kara** only in this phr.; (6) **kiṣi kara atbā' wa sā'ru'l-nās** 'followers and the rest of the people' *San. 270v. 12*, followed by over 30 phr. beginning with **kara** including **kara baṣ** in Iran 'maid-servant', and other meanings, **kara kuṣ ʿuqāb, kara kulağ** 'a predatory beast larger than a cat which follows the lion about and eats the residue of its kill': **Oġuz xi kara: koṣ (sic?)** 'the sides (*aṭraf*) of a camel's foot' *Kaṣ. III 221: Xwar. xiii(?) kara 'black', common in *Oġ.*: *xiv ditto Qutb 131, MN 7*, etc.; **kara-waṣ Qutb 132; kul kara-waṣ Nahc. 17, 8; 284, 5** etc.; **yilki kara do. 17, 8; 309, 10: Kom. xiv** 'black' **kara;** 'eagle' **kara kuṣ;** 'ink' **kara;** 'maidservant' **kara-waṣ** and several phr. *CCI, CCG; Gr. 193: Kip. xiii al-ʿuqāb kara: kuṣ Hou. 10, 1;* (under 'colours of horses') *al-adham* 'black' **kara: 13, 6; al-aswad kara: 31, 2; a.o. 31, 5 (kap); al-asmar** 'brown, swarthy' **kara: ya:ğiz 31, 10; al-cāriya** (*kirna:k* and) **kara-waṣ/kara:ba:ṣ 32, 17;** (there are several P.N.s beginning with **kara:****

in 29): **xiv kara: al-aswad; kara etmek al-nayda** 'a kind of wheat paste' (see *Bul.*, p. 38; *Dozy, Supplement II 741*), that is 'black bread'; a.o. (*ya:ğiz*) *Id. 69; kara-waṣ* 'an expression for slaves in general' (*ʿammātī'l-raḡiq*) *do. 70; al-sawdā* 'black (i.e. copper) coins' **kara: yarmak Bul. 4, 9;** 'black cheese' **kara: kurut do. 8, 4; al-nayla kara: etmek do. 8, 15; al-ʿuqāb kara: kuṣ do. 7, 10 (kap); al-aswad kara: Kav. 59, 18; o.o. 5, 9 (XV); 59, 18 (ya:ğiz); ʿabd** 'slave' **kara: do. 39, 7; al-ʿuqāb kara: kuṣ do. 62, 13;** 'cane syrup' (*ʿashūl-qaṣab*) of all sorts' **kara: ba:l do. 62, 19; aswad kara Tuh. 4a. 1; adham kara do. 4b. 5, etc.;** **ʿabd kara do. 24b. 6; ama** 'slave girl' (*kirna:k* and) **kara-waṣ do. 3b. 13; ʿuqāb kara-waṣ (sic) do. 25b. 9;** and other phr. **w. kara: Osm. xiv ff. kara ev, kara kulak, kara-waṣ,** and other phr. **w. kara** are listed in *TTS I 415 ff.; II 579 ff.; III 407 ff.; IV 467 ff. xviii kara . . . (4) in Rūmi, sāhil-i daryā* 'the sea shore' (*Ar. l-w. qāra San. 270v. 17 (Rūmi quotn.)*).

I kari: 'old', normally only of human beings and animals; s.i.s.m.l.g.; in SW Az., Osm. specifically 'old woman', hence sometimes 'wife'. Not to be confused with **kari** 'strange' in some NE languages, which is a Mong. l-w., or *Ar. qārī* 'a reader or reciter of the Koran'. **Türkü viii özümlü kari: boltım uluğ boltım** 'I myself have become old and advanced in years' *T 56: viii ff. bir kari: ökü:zü:ğ* 'an old ox' *Irkb B 37: Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A M I 28, 19 (ağdu:k)*: *Bud. sekiz on yaşayır kari ertü* 'he was an old man eighty years of age' *PP 24, 4-5; kim beğleri azu kari başları erser* 'who are their begs or elders' *TT VI 9-10; a.o. do. 96; Sanskrit vrdhatamāhi* 'by the oldest' *kar:ri:l: ʿuze: TT VIII F. 2; a.o.o.: Civ. it kari bolsar yatıp ürür* 'when a dog gets old it barks lying down' *TT VII 42, 6; xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. lao* 'aged' (*Giles 6,783*) **kari Liġeti 163: Xak. kari: al-musinn** 'aged' of anything; hence one says **kari: er** 'an old man' (*al-ṣayx*) and **kari: at** 'a fully grown (*al-mudakkā*) horse' (etc.) *Kaṣ. III 222; II 30 (bun-)* and three o.o.: *KB sinamiṣ kari* 'an experienced old man' 723; o.o. 4387, 6111: *xiii(?) Tef. kari* 'old woman' 201: *xiv Muh. al-ṣayx kari: Mel. 48, 15; Rif. 143 (adding wa'l-acūz* 'and old woman'); 152; *Rbġ. kari abuṣka/kari uluğ* 'old man' *R II 167* (quotns.); *Çağ. xv ff. kari koca* 'old man' *Vel. 319* (quotn.); **kari (1) pür wa musinn ditto San. 272v. 6** (quotn.); **Xwar. xiii(?) kari bolğum-din** 'because I have become old' *Oğ. 333; xiv kari* 'old' *Qutb 133: Kom. xiv* 'old man' **kari CCI; Gr.: Kip. xiii** (after **2 kari:**) also *al-ṣayx Hou. 20, 12; xiv kari: al-ṣayx Id. 70: xv* 'acūzhu *kar:is:* *Kav. 44, 17; ṣayx kari* (and someone older than oneself is *abuṣka* and *karṭay*) *Tuh. 20b. 3: Osm. xiv ff. kari* 'aged', sometimes specifically 'old woman'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 422; II 589; III 413; IV 474.*

?D 2 kari: perhaps *Dev. N. fr. 3 *kar-*, cf. **kariṣ;** originally 'the forearm', but more often used as a unit of measurement 'a cubit, the

distance from the elbow to the finger tips'. Survives in some NE languages; NC Kir.; SC Uzb.; NW Kk., Kumyk, Nog., with various meanings, 'forearm, upper arm, cubit, half-fathom (the distance from the middle of the chest to the finger tips)'; SW Tkm. ğarı means (1) 'the lower leg of a quadruped from the knee downwards'; (2) 'half-fathom'. See *Doerfer* III 1477. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *yéti kari böz* 'seven cubits of cotton fabric' *USp.* 91, 35; a.o. *do.* 13, 2-3 (*uzun*): *Xak.* XI *kari*: *dirā'u'l-yad* 'the forearm': *kari*: 'the cubit (*al-dirā*)' with which linen is measured (*yudra*), taken from the first meaning; as in Ar. the same word is used in both meanings *Kaš.* III 223; a.o. *I* 117 (1 *ellig*): XIII(?) *At.* 460 (*ko:n-*); *Tef. kari* (1) (a dog's) 'forelegs'; (2) 'a cubit' 201: XIV *dirā* 'cubit' *kari*: *Mel.* 82, 11 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *kari/karu kol ve bāzū* 'arms; upper arm' *Vel.* 217 (quotn.); *kari kariş . . . ve bannā arşum* 'a span; a builder's cubit' *do.* 319 (quotns.); *kari* (2) *dar* ('error for *dirā*' 'cubit') (quotn.); (3) the name of an implement (*ālātī*) used to measure things (quotn.); (4) *bāzū*, a word for 'the arm from the shoulder to the finger tips' (quotns.) *San.* 272v. 6: *Kom.* xiv 'cubit' *kari CCI*; *Gr.*: Kip. XIII (under 'parts of the body') *al-sā'id* 'the forearm' (bille:k and *kari*: which is also *dirā'u'l-qumās* 'a cubit of fabric' (and 'an old man') *Hou.* 20, 12; (under 'professions and crafts') *al-dirā* 'cubit' *kari*: (and *arşun* (l.-w. fr. *pe. araş* 'cubit')) *do.* 23, 13: XIV *kari*: . . . also *al-dirā* *Id.* 70.

VU 1 **kuri*: 'west'; like **ber* and 1 **yir* known only in der. fs, the Directional f. *kuri:ğaru*: 'westwards' and a Locative(?) in -*ya*: (see *bérye*): 'in the west'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* VIII *kuri:ğaru*: 'westwards' occurs six times by itself in *I* and *II* and also in a phr. *IS* 2, *II* N 2 and 11 (*batsık*): *öpre: kutañda: berye: tavğaçda: kuriya:* (PU) *kordanta: yırya: oğuzda:* 'among the Kitañs in the east, the Chinese in the south, Khotan(?) in the west, and the Oğuz in the north' *T* 14; a.o. *IN* 12 (*batsık*)—*kuriyaki*: . . . *bođun* 'the people in the west' *T* 17: Uyğ. VIII *kuriya*: on *ok(k)a: kirtl:* 'they joined the On Ok (Western Türkü) in the west' *Şu.* N 11; *kasar kurri:din* 'to the west of Kasar' *do.* E 8 (see E *aksirak*).

VU 2 *kuri*: in the Reduplication *kuri: kari*:; n.o.a.b.; obviously onomatopoeic; the word *du'ā* has prob. fallen out of the MS. before *al-falıw*, which occurs at the beginning of a line, in the main entry. *Xak.* XI in *Kaš.* I 9 it is said that *h* is not really a Turkish sound but occasionally occurs in pause (*h'l-waqf*) at the end of one or two onomatopoeics including *du'ā'u'l-falıw* 'a call to a foal' *kurih kurih* (a *taşdīd* has been placed over both *rā's*, prob. by a second hand); *kuri: kari*: (a call to a foal when it has been left behind by (*taxallafa* 'an) the mare'; also *kurih kurih*, the *yā* replaced by *hā*) III 223.

VU?S *koru*: Hap. leg.; as this is a Kip. word it may be a Sec. f. of *koriğ*, q.v.; if so, of the

various meanings of *al-ħasak* 'hatred; a star thistle; *chevaux de frise*; prickly hedge' the last is likeliest. Kip. XI *koru: al-ħasak Kaş.* III 223.

Dis. V. ĞRA-

F *kara-* 'to look at', exactly syn. w. *bak-*. This common Mong. V., noted as early as XIII (*Haensch* 60), is first noted in Turkish in *Çağ.*, *San.* 268r. 21, with the alternatives *karaş-/karala-*, and s.i.a.m.l.g. except SW. There is no reason to suppose that it is a native Turkish word and the base of 1 *karak*. *Karak*, translated 'looking at him', was read by *R* in *USp.* 97, 3, but is certainly one of several mistranscriptions in this text. The supposed occurrence in *Kom.* (*R* II 142) rests on a misreading by Kuun of the entry of *kari-*, q.v.

kari- 'to be, or become, old', properly used only of human beings or occasionally animals; homophonous w. 1 *kari:*. S.i.s.m.l., but not in NW, SW. *Türkü* VIII *ix.* 3 (*beñt*): Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud. kariyuk biz* 'we have grown old' *U* III 55, 19; o.o. *U* II 5, 14 etc. (*tuğ*): *Xak.* XI *er kari:* 'the man (etc.) grown old' (*sāxa*) *Kaş.* III 263 (*kari:r*, *kari:ma:k*; prov. *arşlan kari:sa* 'when a lion grows old'); *kari:mas* 'does not become decrepit' (*lā yahram*) *I* 147, 6: *KB kari-* 'to grow old' is common; of men 181, 294 (*bun-*), 347, 1640 (*opra-*); of good fortune or happiness 943, 1331; of this world 5133: XIII(?) *At. ħarişlik karımaz idliş kariş* 'avarice does not grow old when its possessor grows old' 306; a.o. 448 (*bun-*): XIV *Muh. sāxa kari:r-* *Mel.* 27, 9; *Rif.* 110: *Çağ.* xv ff. *kari-* (-p) *kari-* *ya'ni koca-Vel.* 319 (quotns.); *kari-pir şudan* 'to become old' *San.* 269v. 18 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIV however old a man may get (*kari:sa*) these two bad habits do not get old (*karımaz Nahc.* 433, 8-9: *Kom.* XIV *karıdım Latin senü* 'I grew old' *CCG* (see *kara-*); 'old age' *karımak CCI*; *Gr.*: Kip. XIV *kari- sāxa* *Id.* 69; *kabira* 'to be advanced in years' *kari- Bul.* 77v: xv 'acaza (of a woman) 'to grow old' *kari- Tuh.* 26a. 11.

D *kora-* Den. V. fr. 1 *kor:*; 'to suffer loss, be diminished', and the like. Survives in NE Koib., *Sag.*, *Sor kora-* *R* II 551; *Khak. xora-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud. övkkesi korayur* 'his anger abates' *Kuan.* 65: Civ. under the hexagram *koramak TT I* 54; *kiş kiçü korasar* 'if a man's strength diminishes' 56; (if he goes to battle, he is wounded, if he is in the town) *korayur* 'he suffers losses' 68: *Xak.* XI *KB* (his illness increased and) *koradı kiçü* 1062; *koradı sevinç* 'happiness has diminished' 6486: *Kom.* XIV 'to be weakened' *xora-CCG*; *Gr.*: Kip. XIV *kora- naqaşa* 'to decrease' (Intrans.) *Id.* 70.

korı- 'to fence in, or protect (a piece of ground)', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *koru-*, with the same and extended meanings. *Türkü* VIII *Oğın* 12 (*ataç*): *Xak.* XI (ol) *otiğ korı:dı: ħamā'l-kala* 'he protected (or

fenced in) the pasture' (etc.) *Kaş. III 263* (**korı:r**, **korı:ma:k**): *Çağ. xv ff. koru-* ('with -o-') *man' wa harâsat kardan* 'to restrict, protect' *San. 285r. 19.*

kuri:- 'to be, or become, dry'. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as **kuru-**, often with extended meanings. *Uyg. viii ff. Civ. suv tamırı kurısar yaş yavışgu kuriyur* 'if the supplies of water dry up, the fresh foliage dries up' *TT I 55-6*; *ağızı kuriyur* 'his mouth dries' *VII 25, 5*; o.o. *do. 28, 8*; *VIII I.2, 6 (ısrıken-), 7*; **Xak. xi kuri:di**: *to:n* 'the garment (etc.) became dry' (*caffa*) *Kaş. III 263* (**kuri:r**, **kuri:ma:k**); *do. 264* (**kuzı:-**) and three o.o.: **KB kuri-** 'to be, or become, dry' is common, 67 (*iğaç*), 118 (of trees); 133 (of greenery); 943 (metaph. of desire), etc.: *xiii(?) At. kurup yulları* 'its springs are dried up' 387; *Tef. kırı-* (of a tree) 217: *xiv Muh. yabısa* 'to be, or become, dry' *kuru- Mel. 32, 7; Rif. 116*; *al-yabıs kurımak* 37, 5; 123; *al-muqallâ* 'parched' *kurumış* 65, 12; *kurımış* 164: *Çağ. xv ff. kuru-(-p) kuri- Vel. 339* (quotn.); **kuru-** ('with -u-') *kuşık yudan* 'to become dry' *San. 285r. 19* (quotns.): **Kıp. xv kuri-yabısa**; **kuri-** (MS. *kur-*) *dabba* 'to be parched, faded'; . . . *kuru- naşafa* 'to sink in, be absorbed, dry up' *Id. 69-70*: *xv caffèa kuru- Tuh. 12a. 9*; *naşafa kuru-* 36b. 12; *yabısa kuru-* 39b. 12.

Mon. V. ĞRB-

S kırp- See kır-, kırk-.

Dis. ĞRB

?F **karwı**: n.o.a.b.; there is hardly any doubt that *Kaş.* is right in describing this as an Ar. l.-w. **Xak. xi karwı**: *ya: al-qawı'l-fucwâ* 'a recurved (i.e. unstrung) bow'; and one says **karwı**: *kaşlığ kiş*: 'a man with arched (*azacc*) eyebrows'; this agrees with Ar. because *al-qarw* is the word for anything curved (*muqtıwı*) (Ar. quotn.) *Kaş. III 239*; a.o. *I 195, 1* (*çowaç*).

PU?C **kırba:s** Hap. leg.; this word is deliberately listed under final -s, preceding the cross-heading -Ş, but it must surely be an error for **kırbaş** compounded of 2 **kır** and 1 **baş** 'grey-head'. *Kaş. xi kırba:s* er 'a man whose hair is falling out, and thin not thick' (*yatanâtar . . . fa-yasıff wa lâ yakattı*) *Kaş. I 459.*

Dis. V. ĞRB-

karva:- originally 'to grope for (something which you cannot see)' later more broadly 'to grasp with the hands or teeth' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. a curiously wide range of phonetic changes; NE **Kür.**, **Leb.**, **Sag.**, **Şor karba-** *R II 213*; **Khak. xarba-** (still with the original meaning); **Tel.** and all other language groups except **SW karma-** *R II 216* (which is sometimes confused with **karma:la:-**); the modern **SW** forms are **Az. ğavra-**; **Osm. kavra-** (from about **xvi?**); **Tkm. ğabra-**. *Uyg. viii ff. Bud. (Hari-*

candra's consorts said) él(i)ğ beg uzatı bızıl bürter ertlı karvayur ertlı 'the king has for a long time been in the habit of feeling us and groping for us' (with his delicate hands) *U III 17, 15-16*: **Xak. xi ol karapku:da: karva:di**: 'he groped for it' (*awdaqahu*) in the dark, and touched it feeling for it (*lamasahu řalıba(n)*) with his hand in the darkness'; also pronounced **karwa:di**; as we have already explained, anywhere where there is a -v- it is permissible to replace it by -w- *Kaş. III 290* (**karva:r**, **karva:ma:k**): *Çağ. xv ff. karma-* (spelt) *rubüdan* 'to seize, snatch' *San. 269r. 19* (quotns.): **Xwar. xiv karba-** 'to grasp, seize' *Qutb 133*: **Kom. xiv** 'to touch, grope for (something)' **karma- CCG**; **Gr.**: **Kıp. xv cassa** 'to feel (something) with the hand' (*yoka-* and) **karma-** (and **karmala-**) *Tuh. 12a. 13*: **Osm. xiv** to **xvi karva-** 'to grasp, touch, feel'; common *TTS I 429*; *II 594*; *III 418*; *IV 479.*

D karvat- Caus. f. of **karva:-**; survives in **SW Tkm. ğabrat-**. **Xak. xi ol anıq ko-yunda: neğ karvattı**: 'he urged the man to search (*yařlub*) for something in his bosom'; also used for anyone who makes someone feel (*amassa yadahu*) for something in a place which he cannot see with his eyes *Kaş. II 339* (**karvatı:r**, **karvatma:k**): *Çağ. xv ff. karmat- Caus. f.; *rubâyânıdan* 'to order to seize or snatch' *San. 269v. 1* (quotn. and correction of *Vel.*'s form *karmayğıl*).*

D karvan- Refl. f. of **karva:-**; s.i.s.m.l. as **karban-** (**Tkm. ğarban-**)/**karman-**. **Xak. xi ol yançık (sic) içre: yarma:k karvandı**: 'he searched for money in his leather bag'; also used for anyone who reaches back and gropes (*ared'a wa 'ayyařa*, MS. in error *ğayyaba*) looking for, something *Kaş. II 250* (**karvanı:r**, **karvanma:k**): **Osm. xiv karvan-** 'to grasp'; in one text *TTS I 429.*

D karvaş- Co-op. f. of **karva:-**; s.i.s.m.l. as **karbaş-/karmaş-**. See **karmaş-**. **Xak. xi ol mağa: suvda: neğ karvaşdı**: 'he helped me to grope (*fi'l-'awdaqa*) for something in the water'; also in the dark when one searches (*yařlub*) for something with one's hands *Kaş. II 221* (**karvaşı:r**, **karvaşma:k**): *Çağ. xv ff. karmaş- (-ıp) karvaş- ve tutuş- 'to grasp or seize one another' *Vel. 321*; **karmaş-** 'seize or snatch (*rubüdan*) together, or one another'; and metaph. *kuştı giriftan* 'to wrestle'; the metaph. meaning is commoner *San. 269v. 5* (quotn.): **Osm. xiv karvaş-** 'to grasp one another'; in one text *TTS I 429* (and see *Çağ., Vel.*).*

Trıs. ĞRB

C kurbaka: some kind of frog or toad, prob. the latter; **baka:** means 'frog', and *Kaş.* suggests that this is a Compound of 3 **kur** and **baka**; but the status of 3 **kur** is very dubious and it is prob. a Compound with 1 **kur** meaning 'a frog with a belt', or the like. S.i.s.m.l.; in **NC Kır.**, **Kzx.** and some **NW** languages **baka** means 'frog' and **NC kurbaka**; **NW**

kırbaka 'toad', but in SC Uzb. and SW languages both mean 'frog' and the latter only 'toad' when preceded by some word like **kara**: or **yér**: L.-w. in Pe., *Doerfer* III 1449. **Oğuz** XI *Kaş.* III 122 (3 **kur**): XIII(?) *Tef. kırbaka* 'frog' 209: XIV *Muh.* (under 'aquatic animals') *al-dıfda* 'frog' **kurba:k**: *Mel.* 77, 6; **kurba:k**: *Rif.* 180: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kurbağa wazağ** 'frog' *San.* 285v. 28 (quottn.): **Kıp.** XIII *al-dıfda* **kurbağa**: *Hou.* 7, 5: XIV ditto *İd.* 71; *Bul.* 5, 4: xv *dıfda* (**bağa**); below in second hand) **kurbağa Tuh.** 23a. 7.

C **karabaş** See **kara**.

Mon. ĞRC

karç Hap. leg.; onomatopoeic in the Reduplication **karç kurç**. **Xak.** XI one says **er** (VU) **turmuzni: karç kurç yé:di**: 'the man crunched (*akala* . . . *bi-xađd*) the gherkin' *Kaş.* I 343.

kurç 'tough, hard', originally in the physical sense, but also metaph. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW; particularly applied to metals; in some languages now means specifically 'steel'. L.-w. in Mong. (*kurça*, *Kow.* 972), Pe., etc., *Doerfer* III 1459. **Xak.** XI 'steel' (*al-hadıdu'l-dakar*) is called **kurç temür**; and it is used to describe strong (*al-cilād*) men, they are called **kurç eren** 'hard (*şilāb*) men'; also anything which is solid and hard (*muşmat şalb*) *Kaş.* I 343; a.o. III 287 (kevşe:-): **KB atım alp katığ kurç** 'a hard, strong, tough marksman' 1949; similar phr. 2271, 5911: XIV *Muh. fülād* 'steel' **kurç temür** *Mel.* 61, 8; *Rif.* 160; **Kom.** XIV 'steel' **kurç CCG**; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** XIII *al-fulād kurç* *Hou.* 31, 15.

Dis. V. ĞRC-

D **kırça-** Hap. leg., but see der. f.s. There is a clear semantic connection w. **kir-**; there is an odd alternation between -ç- and -ş- in **yapşin-**, **yapşur-**, q.v., and it seems clear that this is a Sec. f. of ***kırşa-**, Den. V. fr. ***kırış**, Dev. N. fr. **kir-**. **Xak.** XI ol ok **amaçka: kırça:di**: 'the arrow hit the side of the target (*cāniba'l-hadaş*) and passed on' (*mađā*); that is it was a glancing (*al-zālic*) shot *Kaş.* III 276 (**kırça:r**, **kırça:ma:k**).

D **kurça-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **kurç**. NE **kurça-** *R II* 953 is a Sec. f. of **kurşa-** and not connected. **Xak.** XI **yumşa:k ne:n kurça:di**: 'the soft thing became hard' (*şaluba*) *Kaş.* III 276 (**kurçar**, **kurça:ma:k**); in the MS. the Perf. and Aor. are misvocalized **karça:-**).

D **kırçat-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **kırça-**. **Xak.** XI ol **anıñ kaşın kırçattı**: 'he threw a stone at him and hit the side of his eyebrow and split it' (*şaccahu*); so translated by *Kaş.*, it should be 'he made (a stone) graze his eyebrow', also of other things; (verse); one also says **ok ama:çıñ kırçattı**: 'the arrow hit the side of the target and passed through it'

(*naşada minhu*) *Kaş.* II 328 (**kırçatu:r**, **kırçatma:k**).

D **kırçal-** Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of **kırça-**; the grammar of the phr. quoted is odd. **Xak.** XI **anıñ başına: taş kırçaldı**: translated 'the stone hit (*aşāba*) his head and split it' (*şaccahu*) *Kaş.* II 234 (**kırçalur**, **kırçalma:k**).

Tris. ĞRC

D **kara:çı**: apparently N.Ag. fr. **kara**: in its special sense of 'the common people', but the form is odd. An early l.-w. in Mong. as **karacı** (*Haenisch* 60) which is discussed in *Doerfer* I 274 (where it is not realized that it is a Turkish word); in Mong. it seems to mean 'a man of the common people, not related to the family of Chinggis', which perhaps explains the curious translation in the *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* In Turkish n.o.a.b. **Uyg.** XIV *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* *tsai hsiang* 'Prime Minister' (*Giles* 11,490 4,249; presumably so called because not a member of the royal family; clearly the Mong. word) **karacı** *Ligeti* 162 (q.v.); *R II* 162: **Xak.** XI **kara:çı: al-sā'ilu'llađı yañıfu'l-abwāb** 'a beggar who goes from door to door' *Kaş.* I 445: XIV *Muh.*(?) **sāāni** 'beggar' **kara:çı** (unvocalized) *Rif.* 156 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **karaç ricāl-i sāyira** 'nomads' *San.* 271r. 11 (one Turkish, one Pe. quottn.); Mong. form and meaning?; (**Kom.** XIV see **karacı**): **Tkm.** XIV **karabçı**: (-c-; sic) *al-faqir* 'a poor man' *İd.* 70.

Mon. ĞRD

?D I **kart** 'an ulcer', that is a swelling which breaks the skin, as opposed to **béz**, one which does not; perhaps an Active Dev. N. fr. 2 **kar-**; survives only(?) in NC **Kir. kart/ kakart** 'the scab on a wound'. Another word **kart** meaning 'old' first appeared in Western dialects in the medieval period and is still current in NC, NW, SW; it is clearly cognate to I **kari**: but cannot morphologically be derived from it. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud.* *TT VI* 443 (**örmen**): Civ. **kart** 'ulcer' is common in *H I* and *II*, e.g. *II* 8, 6-7 etc. (**ötgürgü**); 20, 10 etc. (**örmen**): **Xak.** XI **kart al-qarh** 'an ulcer'; hence 'a bad-tempered (*al-şakisu'l-xuluq*) man' is called **kart er** *Kaş.* I 342; four o.o. translated *qarh/qarha*: XIV *Muh. al-aqr* 'injury, sore' *kart* *Mel.* 65, 3; *Rif.* 164: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kart** (spelt) 'illat-i rišta' filariasis, the disease of Guinea worm (*Filaria medinensis*), in *Pe. piyūk* *San.* 271 v. 20: (**Xwar.** XIII?) **bir kart kişl** 'an old man' *Oğ.* 313: **Kom.** XIV 'old' **kart CCI**; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** XIII *al-şayxu'l-haram* 'a decrepit old man' **kart** (misvocalized *kort*); also used of horses *Hou.* 24, 18: xv **haram kart** (and **aşıka**) *Tuh.* 37b. 8: **Osm.** XVII **kart** 'an old man'; in one text *TTS I* 428: XVIII **kart** . . . and, in *Rümi*, *zişt wa qavî haykal* 'ugly, of formidable appearance' *San.* 271 v. 20).

2 **kart** Hap. leg.; onomatopoeic in the Reduplication **kart kurt**; cf. **karç kurç**. **Xak.**

kartal *Mel.* 72, 13: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kartal** abbreviation of **kara tal**, called in Ar. 'uqāb and in Pe. *dal* 'a large black eagle' *San.* 271 v. 21 (apparently an attempt to provide a false Pe. etymology for the word): **Tkm.** XIII *al-nasr* 'eagle' (**Kıp.** *köçgen*) **kartal** *Hou.* 9, 20: XIV **kartal** *al-uqāb* *İd.* 70; *al-nasr* (*köçgen* and) **kartal**: *Bul.* 11, 4: XV *raxm* 'vulture' (*kerğes*, Pe. l.-w., and) **kartal** *Tuh.* 17a. 6; in *do.* 36a. 13 **kartal** is added in a second hand below *nasr*: **Osm.** XVIII **kara tal** in *Rümi*, 'a bird with a strong body' (*qawi-yi cufta*), called in Ar. 'uqāb and in *Çağatay (sic)* *börgüt* *San.* 271r. 4 (*börgüt* is a Mong. word meaning 'golden eagle'; there is no trace of this spelling in any Osm. authority).

ʔD **kırtış** lit. 'the surface' of the human skin, the ground, a fruit, and the like; hence 'complexion'; survives in the first meaning in several NE, NC, and NW languages. Morphologically it might be a Dev. N. fr. ***kirt-** Caus. f. of **kır-** with which there is some slight semantic connection. **Uyg.** VIII Bud. **kırtışı sarğarur** 'his skin (or complexion) turns yellow' *U I* 37, 13; **öpl kırtışı** 'his colour and complexion' *U III* 23, 1 (ii); a.o. *Surv.* 593, 21: **Xak.** XI **kırtış** 'the colour of a man (etc.)'s face'; one says **körkölüg kırtışlığ kişi** 'a man with a good complexion' (*hasan lawmî'l-wach*); and one says **yér kırtışı**: 'the surface (*adım*) of the ground' and the like; but it is not used of the surface of anything else *Kaş.* I 460: **KB kayu başka kirse kuğu kırtışı** 'when the colour of a swan comes to a man's head' 1101; **ajun kırtışı boldı Zangı yüzi** 'the world turned the colour of a negro's face' (i.e. became dark) 3948; similar phr. 4891, 4961, 6213; o.o. 5449, 5669: XIV *Muh.* (?) **başaratı'l-wach** 'the epidermis' **kırtış Rif.** 140 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kırtış** (spelt) (1) *rişa* 'down' (on the surface of the body) (quotns.) and also *sabza-i tāza damıda* 'a newly sprouting beard' which will soon become down; (2) *tarāşi* 'tanning material' (?) which they put on leather to tan it *San.* 295r. 20: **Kıp.** XIII **qısrı'l-battix** 'the rind of a melon' **kırtış Hou.** 8, 12 (MS. in error *qısrı*): xv *Tuh.* 15b. 1 (**ya:ğ**).

korday a large bird, perhaps originally 'pelican'. Survives in NE Alt., Tel. **kordoy** 'heron'; SE Tar. **kordoy** 'pelican' *R II* 576; SE Türki **koday** 'swan' *Shaw* 214, *Jarring* 250. **Xak.** XI **korday** *al-havāşil* (see **kuğu**): *Kaş.* III 240 (verse); a.o. *II* 177, 11: **KB kuğu korday erse** 5377.

Dis. V. ĞRD-

D **karit-** Caus. f. of **karı-**; 'to make (someone) old'. Survives in NC Kır.; SC Uzb. **Xak.** XI **öğlek anı karıttı**: 'time made him an old man' (*şayx*) *Kaş.* II 304 (**karıtu:r, karıtma:k**; prov., see **talk-**): **KB üküş beg karıttı karımaz özi** '(this-world) has made many *begs* old, but does not itself grow old' 404; a.o. 5133: **Çağ.** xv ff. **karit-** Caus. f.; *pir kardān*

'to make old' *San.* 270r. 6: **Xwar.** XIV ditto *Qutb* 134.

E **kurat-** See **kuvrat-**.

D **kurit-** Caus. f. of **kurr-**; 'to dry (something Acc.)'. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as **kurut-** and sometimes with extended meanings. Cf. **kurir-**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. **kurıttip** 'drying' is a stage in the preparation of various remedies *H I* 52, 77, 79 (tūl), in 60 metathesized as **kurıttip**: **Xak.** XI **kün to:nuğ kurıttı**: 'the sun dried (*caffat*) the garment (etc.)' *Kaş.* II 304 (**kurıtu:r, kurıtma:k**); o.o. *I* 19, 9 (**kurıttı**); 514, 5; 524, 25: **KB kurıtma közüp** 'do not dry your eyes' 1239; **ëliğ seni sözleyü şük kurıtmaz tiliğ** 'the king, when speaking of you, does not let his tongue dry up in silence' 3476; (the king, learning of Aytoldi's death, said) . . . **kapuğum kurıttı kor ettiñ orun** 'you have left my door dry (i.e. unwatched) and made your place a loss' 1558 (note pun): XIII (?) *Tef. kurit-* 'to dry' 217: XIV *Muh. caffata kurut-* *Mel.* 25, 1; *Rif.* 107: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kurut-** (spelt) *suxş kardān* 'to dry' *San.* 285v. 18: **Kıp.** XIV *naşşafa* 'to dry (e.g. clothes)' **kurut-** *Bul.* 84v.

D **karta-** Den. V. fr. I **kart**; 'to remove the scab from (a wound)' and the like; n.o.a.b., but cf. **kartal, kartal-, kartan-**. **Xak.** XI (the pain of misfortune burnt my innermost heart) **bütmiş başığ (MS. yetmi:ş yaşığ) kartadı**: *naka'ati'l-qarha* 'it removed the scab from the healed wound' *I* 245, 15; **bağrim başın kartadım naka'tu qarha kibdi ba'd indimālihä** 'I removed the scab from the wound in my liver after it had healed' *I* 272, 16; a.o. *II* 255, 8 (**kartan-**); n.m.e.

D **kurtğar-** 'to rescue' and the like. Obviously cognate to **kurtul-** 'to be rescued', q.v.; the latter is a quite regular Pass. f. of ***kurt-**; but **-ğar-** is not a regular Caus. Suff. and it is not obvious why the Active f. of **kurtul-** should be a Caus. f. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW Az. **ğurtar-**; **Osm. kurtar-**; **Tkm. ğutar-**; elsewhere **kutkar-**, but in SE Türki only, and SC Uzb. alternatively, **kutkaz-**, w. some extended meanings in most modern languages. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Man. **kurtğardı yarut(tı)** 'he rescued and enlightened' *M III* 35, 1 (ii); **kutğar-/kutkar-** *TT III* 39, 61 (2 tap-); 67 (1 tüğ), 119 (ulıncığ); Bud. common in *Kuan.*, the normal form is **kutğarur**, v.l. **kurtğarur** in some MSS. in 104, 121; **kutğarıp** 'rescue me' *PP* 51, 7; **kutğaraymen (sic)** 'I will save' (you all) *do.* 76, 6; a.o. *Surv.* 166, 5 (özğür): **Xak.** XI **teñri meni: kutğardı**: 'God rescued me (*naccāni*) from suffering' *Kaş.* II 192 (**kutğarur, kutğarma:k**); a.o. *II* 201, 13; in a rather confused discussion of Caus. Suffs. in *II* 199 it is said that the **-ğ-** is introduced for the sake of euphony and that if this had not been done the word would have been **kut-rardı**; the basis of this statement is obscure but it may indicate that *Kaş.* was aware of the form **kurtğar-**: XIII (?) *Tef. kurtar-/kutkar-/kutar-* 'to rescue' (from sorrow, misfortune,

x1 **elg kart kurt etti**: *tafarqa'ati'l-aşabi* 'the finger snapped' *Kaş. I 342*.

D **kirt** Dev. N./A. fr. **kir-**; survives with the same meaning in NW Kaz. *R11 755* (where it is falsely described as 'onomatopoeic'). Cf. **kirk-Xak**. x1 **kurt** of *al-nabtu'l-qaşir* 'short grass'; and 'short hair' is called **kirt saç**; and a 'miser of bad character' (*al-baxilü'l-sayyu'l-xulug*) is called **kirt kişi**: *Kaş. I 342*.

I kurt (kurd) 'worm'. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Türkük VIII Toy. 28** (*ETV II 59*; ağuluğ); **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. U III 32, 3** (**kopuz**); Civ. **tuşni kurt yeşer** 'if a worm consumes a tooth' *H I 70*; (in *do. 82 kurt* is a mis-spelling of **kurut**); **Xak. XI kurt** 'worm' (*al-düd*) among all the Turks; and the **Oğuz kal** 'the wolf' (*al-di'b*) **kurt Kaş. I 342**; a.o. *III 6, 3* (**tiril-**): *KB* (when the body gets fat) **ylıan kurt anuk** 'snakes and worms (get) ready (to devour it)' 5844: xiv *Muh. dabibu'l-ard* 'things that creep on the ground' **ye: kurdi**: *Mel. 45, 8*; *Rif. 138*; *al-düd kurt 74, 6*; 177; **Çağ. xv ff kurt** ('with -u-') (1) *kirm* 'worm', in *Ar. düd San. 286r. 1* (quotn.). **Xwar. xiv kurt** 'worm' *Qutb 145*; **Kom. xiv ditto CCI, CCG**; *Gr.*: **Kip. XIII kurt** . . . is also *al-düd Hou. 11, 3*; xiv **Tkm. kurç** (both *al-di'b* and) *al-düd Id. 70*; **Kip.(?) al-düd kurç (d)** (*sic*) *Bul. 11, 5*; xv *al-xunfus* 'black-beetle' **doğuzlan kurti**: *Kav. 62, 9*; **düd kurt** (and other words) *Tuh. 15b. 3*; *süs wa'l-düd* 'weevil, worm' **kurç do. 19b. 1**.

2 kurt (kurd) 'wolf'. A purely Western (Oğuz) word, early occurrences clearly representing Oğuz elements in the languages concerned. It is not clear whether both this and **I kurt** go back to some more general word for 'an unpleasant creature', or whether **I kurt** was given this additional meaning in Oğuz for some unknown reason, or whether the words are entirely independent from one another. Survives only in SW Az. **ğurd**; Osm. **kurt** (**kurd-** before vowels); Tkm. **ğurt** (? a false long vowel). **Oğuz XI Kaş. I 342 (I kurt)**: xiii(?) *Tef. kurt* 'wolf' 218: xiv *Rbğ. ditto see Tef. 218*; *Muh. al-di'b kurt Mel. 72, 4*; **ku:rt Rif. 174**; **Çağ. xv ff kurt** ('with -u-') . . . (2) *gurg* 'wolf', in *Ar. di'b San. 286r. 1*; **Xwar. xiii(?) kurd** 'wolf' *Ali 42*; **Tkm. xiii al-di'b . . . kurç** (**Kip. börü**): *Hou. 11, 3*; xiv **kurç al-di'b** (and also *al-düd*) *Id. 70*; *al-di'b* (**börü**); also **kurç (d)** (*sic*) *Bul. 10, 6*; xv *al-di'b* (**bö:ri**); also **kurç** (**MIS. kuru**) *Kav. 62, 7*.

Dis. GRD

?F **karit** Hap. leg.; the word has no obvious Turkish etymology, and *Kaş.* may be right, but *al-ğara* properly 'invasion, raid, plunder'. **Tkm. XI karit sabh** 'abuse, insult'; I reckon that it is plagiarized (*manhıla*) from the *Ar. ğarat Kaş. I 356*.

I) kurut Dev. N. fr. **kuri-**; 'dried curds used as a kind of hard cheese'. S.i.a.m.l.g., normally as **kurut**, but **kurt** in some NC, NW languages. L.-w. in Mong., Pe., etc. *Doerfer III*

1472. **Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. nuşadır toğrağü kurt (sic) birle katıp** 'crush sal ammoniac (Iranian l.-w.) and mix it with dried curds' *H I 81-2*; **kurut** is mentioned among articles subject to tax *USp. 14, 12*; 21, 12 (**tütün**): **Xak. XI kurut al-iqit** 'cheese made of dried curds' *Kaş. I 357*; o.o. *II 15* (**soğ-**); 81 (**soğur-**): *KB 4442* (**azar**): xiv *Muh. al-maşl* 'concentrated' whey' **kurru: Mel. 66, 9**; *Rif. 166*; **Çağ. xv ff. kurut kaşk** 'dried curds' *San. 286r. 23*; **kara kurut** 'whey which they boil and make into curds'; and the liquid they boil again until it coagulates; it is very acid and disagreeable (*sard*) and dry, and lowers the blood pressure (*musakkin-i hiddat-i xün*), called in *Ar. maşl do. 271 v. 1*; a.o. 207 v. 26 (syn. of **çakılak** a word not noted earlier than *San.*): **Kip. XIII al-iqat wa huwa'l-(VU) cartan** (unidentifiable, see *Hou.*, p. 90) **kurut**; and they have another very black substance which they make from milk and sour cream (? *al-maşş*) and store in cleaned bladders (*al-kurüş*) and cut in pieces with a knife; it is more acid than pomegranate seeds and they call it **kara**: **kurut**: that is 'black *cartan*' *Hou. 16, 14*; xiv **kurut al-iqat**; **kara kurut** 'a black, very acid kind' *Id. 70*; **black (VU) cartan**, very acid' **kara: kurut(d) Bul. 8, 3**; xv **iqat kurut** (and **bişlak**) *Tuh. 5a. 3*; Osm. xv ff. **kurut** 'dried curds' in several *Ar.* and *Pe.* dicts. *TTS I 501*; *IV 556*.

?D **kardu**: Hap. leg.; perhaps Den. N. in **-du**: fr. **I kar**; but the existence of this Suff. is doubtful. **Xak. XI kardu**: 'pellets (*habbat*) of ice of the size of hazel-nuts which form on the surface of water in sudden extreme cold' (*fi'l-zamharir*) *Kaş. I 419* (verse).

(D) **kurtğa**: 'old woman'; the feminine equivalent of **aviçğa**; and, like it, an old word ending in **-ğa**; n.o.a.b. **Türkük VIII ff. IrkB 13** (**tepril:lig**): *Man. M III 11, 15* (i) (E ersi:-); **Uyg. VIII ff. Man. M II 11, 16**, etc. (**tétrü**): **Xak. XI kurtğa**: *al-acüz* 'the old woman' *Kaş. III 259, 19*; n.m.e.: *KB bu kurtğa* 'this old (world)' 1547; a.o. 309 (**érsel**): xiii(?) *Tef.* (my wife is) **kurtka**: (*sic*) 'an old woman' 218: xiv *Rbğ. ditto R II 948* (quotns.). **Çağ. xv ff. kurtğa**: (spelt) *taciza wa pirzäl* ('an old man of authority') *San. 286r. 5*; **Xwar. xiv kurtğa/kurtka** 'old woman' *Qutb 145*; **Kom. xiv** 'old woman' **kurtka CCG**; *Gr.*

D) karta:l prima facie Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **karta:l**; if so, perhaps originally 'spotted, striped', or the like; except in *Kaş.* it consistently means some kind of 'eagle' or 'vulture', perhaps originally 'a spotted or striped bird'. Survives only(?) in SW Az. **ğartal** 'eagle'; Osm. **kartal** 'the Arabian vulture, *Vultur monachus*' (*Red.*). L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer III 1454*. **Xak. XI karta:l et al-lahmi'l-mucazza** 'sliced meat' (?this is the normal meaning, but *Steingass* gives the alternative meaning 'spotted'): **karta:l** **ko:ye al-arqa:l mina'l-ğanam** 'a black and white spotted sheep' *Kaş. I 483*; xiv *Muh.(?) al-uqab* 'golden eagle' (**kara: kuş**; one MS. adds)

etc.) 218-19; xiv *Rbğ. kutkar-* (sic) 'to rescue' *R II 994* (quoton.); *Muh.* (?) *xallaşa* (MS. *xalaşa*) *wa faraqa* 'to rescue; to separate' *kutğar-Rif.* 108 (only); *Çağ.* xv ff. *kutkar-* (-u) *kurtar-Vel.* 336 (quoton.); *kutkar-* Caus. f.; *xalāş kardān* 'to release' *San.* 282v. 28 (quotns.); *Xwar.* xiv *kurtkar-* 'to release, rescue' *Qutb* 145; *kutğar-* do. 146; *Nahc.* 254, 13; 370, 14; *kutkar-* *Qutb* 146; *Kom.* xiv 'to release, redeem' *kutkar-/kutxar-CCG;* *Gr.* 205 (quoton.); *Kip.* xv *taxallaşa kutkar- Tuh.* 10b. 6; *xallaşa* ditto 14b. 13.

D kartal- Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of *karta-*. **Xak.** xi *anıy kartı:* *kartaldı:* *nukı'at qarhatuhu* 'his ulcer had the scab removed from it' *Kaş.* II 234 (*kartalur;* *kartalma:k*).

D kurtul- Pass. f. of **kurt-*, see *kurtğar-* 'to be rescued, saved', and the like. S.i.s.m.l.g. except NE; in SW Az. *ğurtul-*; Osm. *kurtul-*; Tkm. *ğutul-*; elsewhere *kutul-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A (may our souls attain) *kurtulmak boşunmak* 'salvation and liberation'; *MI* 29, 32; Man. [gap] *kutrultı TT III 25;* [gap] *kutrultıçı* [gap] *TT IX 28;* Bud. both *kurtul-* and *kutul-* 'to be rescued, saved' are common, e.g. *kurtulmak yol* 'the way of salvation' *PP* 52, 1; *kurtul-* is common in *TT VI* and *Kuan.* and occurs in *TT X 273*, but in one MS. of *Kuan.* the form is consistently *kutul-* which also occurs in *U III* 26, 23; *TT V* 24, 78 (egrik); *VII* 40, 32; Civ. *kutrultı TT I 92;* **Xak.** xi *urağut kurtuldi:* *waladati'l-mar'a* 'the woman was delivered of a child'; and one says *er emğektin kurtuldi:* 'the man was relieved (*nacā*) of pain'; (verse); the origin was *kutaldı* (sic) *Kaş.* II 233 (*kurtulur;* *kurtulma:k*)—*er emğektin kutuldi:*, same translation (*kutulur;* *kutulma:k*); one also says *urağut kutuldi:* 'the woman was delivered of a child and saved from the weariness of child-bearing'; there are two points of view (*wachān*) about this word; one is that it is an abbreviation of *kurtul-* 'to be relieved from pain' and the other that it is a crasis of the expression *kut bul-* 'to find good fortune' (*wacada'l-baxtı*) when one is saved *Kaş.* II 121; a.o. 1040: *KB* (all the Prophet's anxiety was for the common people) *kutulmak tiler erdi* 'he constantly wished for their salvation' 40; *kutuldi özüñ* 'you have been saved' 671; a.o. 1040: XIII(?) (if I have Thy favour) *kutuldi özüñ* 'my soul has been saved' 39; *Tef.* *kurtul-/kutul-* 'to be saved; to be delivered-of a child' 218-19; *Çağ.* xv ff. *kutul-* *kurtul-* *Vel.* 336 (quoton.); *kurtul-* (spelt) *xalāş şudan* 'to be released', also pronounced *kutul-* *San.* 284v. 4 (verse, *Vel.*'s spelling *kutul-* corrected); *kutul-* (spelt) ditto; also pronounced *kurtul-* do. 282v. 11 (quoton.); *Xwar.* xiv *kurtul-* 'to be saved' *Qutb* 145; *kutul-* do. 146; *kurtul-/kutul-* *MN* 176, etc.; *Kom.* xiv 'to be freed, to escape' *kutul-CCI;* *kuttul-CCG;* *Gr.* 205 (quoton.); Tkm. xiv *kurtul-*, also pronounced *kurtul-* *nacā;* *Kip.* *kuşul-Id.* 70: xv (*xallaşa kutkar-* and) [*xalaşa*] *kutul-* *Tuh.* 14b. 13; *nacā kuşul-/kurşul-* do. 37a. 13.

D kartla- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 1 *kart.* **Xak.** xi ol erig *kartla:di:* *nasabahı ilā şakāsati'l-xulğ* 'he accused the man of being bad-tempered'; also used when one treats an ulcer (*aşlaħa'l-qarħa*) *Kaş.* III 445 (*kartlar;* *kartla:ma:k*).

D kurtla- Den. V. fr. 1 *kurt;* s.i.s.m.l. as *kurtla-* (of fruit, meat, etc.) 'to be worm-eaten, full of worms'. Cf. *kurtan-*. **Xak.** xi *tewey kurtla:di:* 'he rid (*naza'a*) the camel (etc.) of worms' *Kaş.* III 447, 3 (in a grammatical section); n.m.e.

D kartan- Refl. f. of *karta-*; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi *er kartın kartandı:* 'the man treated (*dāwā*) his own ulcer'; and one says to someone *öz kartıñ kartan* 'treat and cure (*dāwı wa 'ālic*) your own ulcer', meaning merely 'don't be unreasonable' (*lā ta'du tawak*) *Kaş.* II 248 (*kartanu:r,* *kartanma:k*); (in a para. on the Refl. f.) for example the phr. *er kartın kartandı:* 'the man treated (*aşlaħa*) his own ulcer', (the Refl. f. being used) in place of the Trans. (*al-lāzim*) V. *karta-* II 255, 5.

D kurtan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. 1 *kurt;* cf. *kurtla-*. **Xak.** xi *küñ kurtandı:* 'the maidservant deloused herself' (*ihtakhat . . . mina'l-qaml*); originally it meant 'looked for worms on sheep' (*talaba'l-düd mina'l-ğanam*) *Kaş.* II 248 (*kurtanu:r,* *kurtanma:k*).

D I kartur- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 1 *kar-*; cf. *kattur-*. Oğuz xi ol *apar yağ talkanka:* *karturdi:* 'he told him to mix (*acdaħahu*) oil with the crushed grain' *Kaş.* II 190 (*karturur,* *karturma:k*).

D 2 kartur- Caus. f. of 2 *kar-*; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi ol *anı:* *suvka:* *karturdi:* *ağaşahu bi'l-luqma wa aşraqahu bi'l-mā* 'he made him choke with a gobbet or with water' *Kaş.* II 190 (followed by 1 *kartur-*; the two Ar. V.s are synonymous, but seem to be used with solids and liquids respectively).

D kirtur- Caus. f. of *kır-*; s.i.s.m.l. with the same range of meanings as *kır-*. **Xak.** xi ol *apar yér kirturdi:* *kallařahu 'alā qaşrı'l-ard* 'he set him to scrape the ground' (etc.) *Kaş.* II 190 (*kirturur,* *kirturma:k*).

D kurtur- Caus. f. of *kur-*; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** ol *mařa:* *ya:* *kurturdi:* 'he ordered me to string (*alā tawtir*) the bow'; and one says *xān apar çowa:* *ç kurturdi:* 'the king ordered him to open (*bi-naşr*) the royal parasol'; and one says *xān beğke:* *süsin kurturdi:* 'the king ordered the *beğ* to mobilize (*bi-cam*)' his army' *Kaş.* II 190 (*kurturur,* *kurturma:k*); a.o. II 198, 15; *Çağ.* xv ff. *kurdur-* Caus. f. of *kur-* *San.* 284v. 2 (no translation).

D kurdaş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. Den. V. fr. 2 *kur;* it is unusual for Den. V.s to be formed with -da- fr. N.s ending in -r. **Xak.** xi ol *beğ birle:* *kurdaşdı:* *calasa ma'a'l-amir fi martabatıñ wa ğayruhu* (sic?) *ğayrihi* after *amir* intended) 'he sat with the *beğ* (etc.?) in his

(proper) position' *Kaş. II* 218 (kurdaşu:r, kurdaşma:k).

Tris. ĞRD

D kurutluğ Hap. leg. ?; P.N./A. fr. kurut. **Xak. xi** kurutluğ kişî: 'a man who owns dried curds' (*al-iqil*); 'it is the equivalent to the Ar. phr. *racul tāmīr wa lābin* that is 'who owns dates and milk' *Kaş. I* 494.

D kirtışlîğ P.N./A. fr. kirtış; survives in NC Kir. kirtıştu; (land) 'with the surface intact' (i.e. not ploughed); Kzx. kirtıştı 'covered with a layer' (of turf, fat, etc.). **Xak. xi** *Kaş. I* 461 (kirtış).

Tris. V. ĞRD-

D kurutsa:- Hap. leg.; Desid. Den. V. fr. kurut. **Xak. xi** er kurutsa:di: 'the man longed for dried curds' (*al-aqil*) *Kaş. III* 332 (kurutsa:r, kurutsa:ma:k).

D kirtışla:- Den. V. fr. kirtış; survives in NE Alt., Tel.; NC Kir. kirtışta-; Kzx. kirtışta- 'to remove the superficial layer (of something)', e.g. fat from a hide. **Xak. xi** ol sağrını: kirtışla:di: 'he scraped the surface (*qaşşara adīm*) of the raw hide' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 350 (kirtışlar:, kirtışla:ma:k).

D kirtışlan- Refl. f. of kirtışla:-; survives in several NE and NC languages (*R II* 756-7) with the same and extended meanings. **Xak. xi** kız kirtışlandı: *hasuna rawnaqu'l-cāriya wa nađara wachihā* 'the slave girl had a glowing, bright face' *Kaş. II* 272 (kirtışlanu:r, kirtışlanma:k).

Mon. ĞRĞ

kırk 'forty'; c.i.a.p.a.l.; in some NE and NW languages pronounced kırık. Türkü VIII kırık artuku: yēti: yoli: sülemiş 'he made forty-seven campaigns' *I E* 15; a.o. *I NE*: VIII ff. Man. İki kırık tışın 'with 32 teeth' *Chuas.* 54-5; Yen. sekiz kırık yaşıma: 'in my 38th year' *Mal.* 29, 4; Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. the pages of the chapters of *Suv.* are numbered İkiinti ülüş otuz 'II 30'; İkiinti ülüş bir kırık 'II 31'; etc.: Civ. the pages of *TT I* are similarly numbered İki kırık '32' 108 ff.: O. Kir. IX ff. tokuz kırık yaşında: 'in my 39th year' *Mal.* 10, 5; 23, 1; a.o.o.: **Xak. xi** kırık *al-arba'ün fi'l-adad* 'forty' *Kaş. I* 349 (prov.): *KB* kimîğ kırıkta keçse tiriğlik yaşı 'whoever passes the age of forty' 364; XIV *Muh. arba'ün kırık* *Mel.* 81, 13; *Rif.* 187; *Çağ.* XV ff. kırık 'forty'; (also the name of an Özbek clan) *San.* 295r. 27; *Xwar.* XIII(?) kırık (*sic*) 'forty' *Oğ.* 11 ff.: *Kıp.* XIII *arba'ün kırık* *Hou.* 22, 11; XIV ditto *İd.* 70; *Bul.* 12, 12; XV ditto *Kav.* 39, 4; 65, 8; *Tuh.* 60b. 9.

Mon. V. ĞRĞ-

D kırk- Emphatic f. of kır-; 'to shear' (sheep and the like). S.i.a.m.l.g., occasionally as kırık-; in SW the forms are Az. ğırp-; Osm. kırk-/kırp-; Tkm. ğırk-/ğırp-, the forms

in -p- with some extended meanings. Cf. **yuğla:-**. Türkü VIII ff. Man. (they lay the sheep down and) yuğın kırkarlar 'shear their wool' *M III* 33, 4 (ii); **Xak. xi** ol koyun (MS. *koyun*) kırkdi: 'he sheared (*cazza*) his sheep' (etc.). *Kaş. III* 422 (kırka:r, kırka:ma:k) XIV *Muh. al-qaşş* 'to cut off, clip' kırkma: *Mel.* 36, 13 (*Rif.* 122 kır-); **Çağ.** XV ff. kırk- (spelt) *tarāşidan wa mü suturdan* 'to shave or shear, to remove wool'; *tarāş* of a carpenter (*naccāri*, i.e. 'to plane, shave down wood', etc.) is *yon-* *San.* 294r. 29 (quotr.). a.o. 346v. 28 (*yon-*)—*kırp-* (spelt) *xarāşidan az xurudan wa guđastan-i tir wa sang* 'to graze' in the sense of an arrow or stone which hits and passes on, but *xarāş* 'to scrape', etc. of a file (*sühān*) and the like is kır- 294r. 17; a.o. 293v. 17 (kır-): **Kom.** XIV 'to shorten' kırk- *CCG*; *Gr.* I. *Kıp.* XIII *cazza* 'to shear' in the sense of shearing wool off a sheep kırk- *Hou.* 39, 8; XIV kırk- *cazza'l-şif* *İd.* 70; kırp- ('with -p-') *xaffaşa'l-şar* 'to shorten (lit. lighten) the hair' *do.* 71; XV *cazza ayya'l-şar wa'l-şif* kırk- *Tuh.* 12b. 1; *qaşşa kırk-* *do.* 30a. 1 (with a marginal note 'also with -p-').

kork- 'to fear, be afraid of (someone or something)' with the Object in the *Dat.* in the earliest period, and normally the *Abl.* later. C.i.a.p.a.l., occasionally as koruk-. Türkü VIII neke: korku:rbiz 'what are we afraid of?' *T* 39; korkmadımız 'we were not afraid' *T* 41; VIII ff. kişî: korkmış korkma: tēmiş 'the man was afraid; he said "do not be afraid"' *İrk B* 2; a.o. *do.* 19; Man. korkmak 'fear' *Chuas.* 181; korkmatın 'without fearing (God)' *do.* 211; o.o. *TT II* 6, 32 (bez-); *M I* 6, 9 (bellple-); Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. nızvanılarka ertigü korkup 'being very much afraid of the emotions' (Sogdian l.-w.) *U III* 75, 6-7; ölüm adaka korksar 'if (you) fear the danger of death' *PP* 32, 4; a.o. *do.* 11, 1-2 (boğun); *Suv.* 5, 10, etc. (bellple-), etc., esp. in *TT X*: XIV *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* *chü p'a* 'afraid' (*Giles* 3,021 8,539) korkup eymenip *Ligeti* 168: **Xak. xi** kul tepridin korkdi: 'the slave (i.e. Moslem) feared (*xāfa* . . . min) God' *Kaş. III* 421 (korkar, korkma:k; prov. verse); (the mouse born in a mill) kö:k kökrekişe: korkma:s 'is not afraid of thunder' *III* 282, 20; two o.o. (in all the Object is twice in the *Dat.* and twice in the *Abl.*, the latter perhaps influenced by the Ar. idiom *xāfa min*): *KB* (if you look at the begs) korku tur kalı korkmasa sen küçün korkitur 'stand in fear of them; if you do not fear, they will frighten you by their strength' 656; bu til yasıña korksa emdi özüğ 'if you yourself now fear the damage done by this tongue' 983; o.o. (no Object) 773, 2288, 2299: XIII(?) *Tef. Kbk.* (once spelt *ka:rk-*) 'to fear' (202), 214; XIV *rkğ. la'natdın özi korkmadı* 'he did not himself fear the curse' *R II* 563; *Muh. xāfa* kor:k- *Mel.* 25, 11; *Rif.* 108; *al-xatuf* korkmak 13, 12; 36, 5; 89, 122; **Çağ.** XV ff. kork-tarıdan 'to fear' *San.* 285r. 6 (quotr.): **Xwar.** XIII(?) calağ bulañdın korukmaz (*sic*) turur (?d-) 'he fears nothing and nobody'

Oğ. 307: XIV **kork-** 'to fear' *Qutb* 141; *Nahc.* 11, 10 (koñliġ): *Kom.* XIV 'to fear' (with *Abl.*) **kork-** *CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* 200 (quotns.): *Kıp.* XIII *xäfa minä'l-xawf kork-* *Hou.* 39, 18; XIV **kork-** *xäfa* *Id.* 70: XV ditto *Kav.* 11, 5; 77, 12; *ixtaşä* ('to be afraid') *wa xäfa koruk-* (*sic*) *Tuh.* 6a. 1; *xawf korukumak* 14a. 6; *xäfa koruk-* 15a. 2; *häba* 'to dread' **koruk-** 38a. 2: *Osm.* XIV ff. **kork-** (XIV sometimes **korx-**) c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 485; *II* 651.

Dis. ĞRĖ

E **karag** See **karġu**: *II* E 37.

D I **karak** 'eyeball'; prob. Dim. f. fr. **karā**: lit. 'little black thing'; not to be connected w. F **karā**:- Survives in NE; NC *Kır*; SW *Tkm.* (**ġarak**); in SE, NC *Kzx.* and SC forms of the Dim. f. **karāçık** are used instead; in NW usually phr. like **köz karası** and in SW *Az.*, *Osm.* **bebek** (Pe. l.-w.). *Üyğ.* VIII ff. *Man.* *M* II 11, 18 (**ka:nliġ**): *Bud.* (of a dying man) **karakı aktarılar yürüp karakı örü yoklayur** 'his eyes roll and the whites of his eyes turn upwards' *TT* III, p. 26, note 5, 11; o.o. *U* IV 38, 127-8 (**kuđul-**); *Suv.* 595, 13: **Xak.** XI **karak al-muġla** 'eyeball': **karā**: **karak sawādu'l-'ayn** 'the iris (lit. black) of the eye': **ürüg karak** 'the white of the eye': **üt karak nāziru'l-'ayn** 'the pupil (lit. hole) of the eye' *Kaş.* I 382; a.o. (**karā:k**) *III* 29, 5: **KB körüġli karak** 'the seeing eye' 374; o.o. 121 (**yalın-**), 2368 (**basın-**), 2205 (**üster-**): XIV *Rbġ.* **karakları cān alur** 'his eyes steal the soul away' *R* II 148: **Çaġ.** XV ff. **karāġ/karak mardumak-i çaşm** . . . *wa mullaq göz* 'the eyeball' and more generally 'eye' *Vel.* 316 (quotns.); **karāġ mardumak-i çaşm** *San.* 271r. 24 (and see 2 **karak**; quotns.): **Xwar.** XIV **karak** 'eyeball' *Qutb* 132; *MIN* 133, etc.: *Kıp.* XIII *al-hadaqa* 'the pupil of the eye' **karāġ** (*MS.* *kiriġ*) *Hou.* 20, 4: XIV **karak sawādu'l-'ayn** *Id.* 71: XV **nāziru'l-'ayn karak** (*Tkm.* **bebek**) *Tuh.* 36a. 9: *Osm.* XIV and XV **karak** 'eye' (rather than 'eyeball') in several texts *TTS* I 416; *II* 582; *IV* 469.

2 **karak** 'brigandage' and the like, hardly to be regarded as morphologically identical with 1 **karak**; not noted before the medieval period but see **karakçı**: **karakla-** and cf. **karma-**: N.o.a.b. **Çaġ.** XV ff. **karak** means 'brigandage, pillage' (*yaġma ve tālan*) since 'brigand' (*harāmi*) is called **karakçı** *Vel.* 317 (two quotns. containing **karakçı**); (under **karāġ** (1 **karak**)) 'the *Rūmi* author (*Vel.* 317) translated **karāġ** 'arm' (*bāzi*) the reason being that 'highwayman' (*rāhzan*) is called **karāġçı**, and also translated it 'brigandage, pillage' and said it meant 'black'; *Naşiri* followed him; all three translations are unknown and inappropriate (*maçıl wa ġayr ma'qil*) *San.* 271r. 26.

D **kırık** Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **kır-**; lit. 'scraped' or the like, and in the medieval period 'broken, destroyed'. Survives in NC *Kır.* **kırık** 'slaughter, extermination' *R* II 740, but in *Yud.* 'close cropped pasture'; and

SW *Az.* **ġiriġ**; *Osm.* **kırık**; *Tkm.* **ġırık** 'broken, fractured; a break; a broken piece, splinter'. It is doubtful whether the **Çaġ.** word fits in here, the first meaning looks like a misreading of **kıdıġ**, see 2 **kırıġa:ġ**, and the second is a l.-w. **Xak.** XI **kırık er al-raculu'l-aşall** 'a cripple, disabled man'; and one says **kırık ađak al-riçli'l-a'sam** 'a withered leg' *Kaş.* I 382: *KB* 1737 (**basımcı**): **Çaġ.** XV ff. **kırıġ/kırık** (1) *kanār* 'edge, side, shore', etc. (quotns.) also called **kırıġ/kırık**; (2) 'a dry desert without water or vegetation' in general, in this meaning it is a Turcization of Ar. *qaraq/qariq* 'a level plain' (*Qāmus* quoted); and in particular (the name of) a desert between Tashkend and the city of Qüyā(?) which is seven days' journey in length; ((3) the name of a Türkmen tribe; (4) in Mong. 'bound' (quotn. *Waşşāf*) *San.* 295v. 7.

D **koriġ** (**korı:ġ**) Dev. N. fr. **korı-**; 'an enclosure, enclosed area', particularly one enclosed by a ruler. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *korı'a(n)* 'courtyard, enclosed space' (*Haensch* 67, *Kov.* 958); survives in SC *Uzb.* **kürük** 'virgin soil'; SW *Az.* **ġoruġ** 'game reserve, prohibited area of forest or pasture'; *Osm.* **koru** 'an enclosed area of forest or pasture'. L.-w. in Pe., etc. in a wide range of forms, *Doerfer* III 1462. Cf. **koru**: *Türkü* VIII I 8, *II* E 31 (1 *imġā*); *Ongin* 12 (*ataç*): **Xak.** XI **koriġ al-himā li'l-umārā** 'the private property of chiefs' (etc.); and any enclosed (*mañūza*) place is called **koriġ** *Kaş.* I 375; similarly their word **koriġ al-himā**; if you say **korı:ġ** it is permissible (*cāza*), but the word with the short vowel is more correct (*aşah*) than that with the long one *I* 18, 20: XII(?) **KBVP** (kings organizing) **koruġı** 'their private property' (and affairs) 36: XIII(?) *At.* (its owner has gone and) **kaldı koruġ teg yeri** 'his land has remained like a private estate' 202: **Çaġ.** XV ff. (after **kuruk**) **koruk man** *wa hiraşat* 'prevention, guarding' (quotn. with note saying the word is pronounced with -o-, but rhymes with *furüġ* in this verse); and metaph. 'a meadow or pasture which is protected from grazing for the sake of the cattle of the Sultan's overseers' *San.* 286r. 26; (**korıya kori, himā ma'nasina** *Vel.* 337 (quotn.)); **korıya dıwār-i nay-basta** 'a reed fence' *San.* 286v. 11 (quotns., correction of *Vel.*'s translation): **Xwar.** XIV **koruġ** 'royal estate' (?); *Zaj.* 'ambush' *Qutb* 141: *Kıp.* XIII **koru**: also *al-himā* *Hou.* 6, 1; 27, 1 (**koruġ**).

D I **kuruġ** (**kurı:ġ**) N./A.S. fr. **kurı-**; 'dry', with extended metaph. meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes. *Türkü* VIII ff. *Man.* **kurüġ öl yer** 'dry and moist ground' *Chuas.* 58, 316: *Üyğ.* VIII ff. *Man.*-A **kurüġ otuġ** 'dry firewood' *M* I 17, 12: *Man.* **iki kurüġ tözin** 'the two dry (i.e. non-existent?) roots' *TT* III 159: *Bud.* **kurüġ** physically 'dry' is common, e.g. **kurüġ yeriġ suvayu** 'watering the dry ground' *PP* 1, 3, etc.; it is also often used in a metaph. sense, e.g. (if the treasure is exhausted) **aġılık kurüġ bolġanın** 'because the treasury has been drained

dry' *PP* 7, 8; *tünli künlü kuruğ ertürser* 'if he spends nights and days aimlessly' *U III* 28, 19; o.o. *TT V* 26, 93 (kal-); 96 (tüşsüz); the Buddhist technical term *śūnyatā* 'emptiness, non-reality', and the like is translated *yok kuruğ TT VI passim*; *uluş kuruğ kılıp* 'laying waste to the country' *TT X* 54; Civ. *kuruğ* (physically) 'dry' is common *H I* 83, etc. (üzüm); *TT VIII I.19 (ođđurak)*: **Xak.** x1 *kuruğ ev* 'a house which is empty (*xālf*) of people or goods'; and one says *kuruğ olma*: 'a dry (*yābis*) jar'; the origin of the phr. is that any vessel which is emptied of its contents is called *kuruğ*; *kuruğ 'dry' (al-yābis)* of anything; the first meaning corresponds (*rāci'a*) to this one *Kaş. I* 375; *kuruk (sic) kaşuk ağızka: yarama:s kuruğ sō:z kulakka: yakısma:s* 'a dry (*yābis*) spoon is no use to the mouth, a remark which serves no purpose (*lā manfa'a fihi*) does not reach the ear' *I* 383, 5; a.o. *III* 82 ('false' *yalal-*) and others translated *yābis*: *KB* (why am I wandering about) *kuruğ* 'aimlessly'? 467; o.o. 108 (kal-), 1576 (Iril-): *xIII(?) Tef. kuruğ 'dry'* 219; a.o. 217 (3 kur): *xIV Muh. al-yābis kuru:* *Mel.* 54, 13; *kuru:* *Rif.* 151; *al-qadīd 'dried meat' kuru:* et 65, 10; 164 (mis-spelt *kurud et*); a.o. 78, 9; 182 (üzüm): *Çağ. xv ff. kuruğ/kuruk xuşk 'dry' Vel.* 339 (quotns.); *San.* 286r. 24 (quotns.): *Xwar. xiv kuru/kuru/kuruğ 'dry; useless' Qutb* 145; *MN* 8: *Kip. xIII al-barr 'dry land' kuru:* also (*al-himā*, see *kuriğ*), and *al-yābis wa'l-nāşif 'absorbent' Hou.* 6, 1; a.o. *do.* 27, 1 (opposite to 'moist' *ya:s*): *xIV kuru:* *al-xayin ('rough') wa'l-yābis Id.* 69; *Bul.* 8, 7 (üzüm); 8, 9 (1 kak): *xv camād 'dry (soil, etc.) kuru Tuh.* 12a. 3; *Kav.* 63, 8 (üzüm): *Osm. xv ff. kuru 'dry, empty, empty-handed, valueless', and the like; 'dry land'; c.i.a.p. TTS I* 499; *II* 668; *III* 469; *IV* 555.

İD 2 **kuruğ* See *kuruğluğ*.

karğa: properly 'crow', but sometimes also used for other large black birds like 'rook' and 'raven'; an old animal name ending in -ğa: L.-w. in Pe., etc., see *Doerfer III* 1386. Cf. *kuzgun*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (one of seven undesirable forms of rebirth) *karğanıñ* 'as a crow' *U II* 32, 55: **Xak.** x1 *karğa*: 'crow' (*al-ğurāb*) *Kaş. I* 425 (prov., verse); o.o. *I* 254, 20; 467 (?), *tarmak*); *II* 26, 2: *xIV Muh. al-ğurāb karğa: Mel.* 73, 1; *Rif.* 175: *Çağ. xv ff. karğa kalāğ 'crow' San.* 272r. 8: *Xwar. xiv ditto Qutb* 133: *Kip. xIII al-ğurāb karğa: Hou.* 10, 8; *xiv ditto Id.* 70; *Bul.* 11, 11; *xv ditto Kav.* 62, 14; *ğurāb karğa (and kuzğun) Tuh.* 26b. 3.

karğu: 'a watch-tower with a beacon on the top to give raid warnings'. *Kaş.*'s alternative form *karğuy* is *Hap. leg.* but perhaps an earlier form, since in *II E* 37 the word looks more like *karğūñ* than anything else and an evolution *karğūñ > karğuy > karğu*: is quite plausible. *Türkü viii Selçe: kođı: yorıpan karğūñ(?) kisılta*: 'marching down the Selenga river I blocked the watch-towers' (and destroyed their dwellings and

movable property there) *II E* 37; *karğu: T* 34 (eđđü:tlı); 53 (ođğurt-): Uyğ. viii *Kem(?) karğusında*: 'at the watch-tower of Kem(?)' should perhaps be read in *Şu. S I* for *kem(?) karğu:-...du*: **Xak. x1 karğu**: 'a thing built in the shape of a minaret (*al-manāra*) on the top of a mountain; a fire is lit on it when the enemy approaches, so that everyone can stand to arms (*ya'xuđ . . . uhbatu*) *Kaş. I* 426; *karğu:y* similar translation *III* 241.

VU(D) korğu: n.o.a.b.; *prima facie* a *Dev. N./A.*; not semantically connected with *kurb-* but perhaps a crasis of **korkğu*: fr. *kork-*. **Xak. x1 korğu**: er *al-raculu'l-şayyās* 'a heedless, irresponsible man' *Kaş. I* 426: (example of a word ending in -u:) *al-raculu'l-naziğ ditto korğu: I* 18, 12.

D karğa:ğ *Dev. N. fr. karğa:-*; 'a curse'. Survives in *NW Kk.*, *Kaz. karğaw*; *Kumyk, Nog. karğav*; cf. *karğış. Xak. x1 karğa:ğ* (*MS. karğa:k*, but among words ending in -ğ) 'a curse' (*al-la'n*); 'hence one says *teğri: karğa:ğıpa: İlmne*: 'do not incur the curse of God' *Kaş. II* 288; (a.o. *I* 467, error, see *karğa*).

D I karğa:ğ *Hap. leg.*; *Dev. N. fr. I kirğa:-*. **Xak. x1 kirğa:ğ** 'the anger (*ğadab*) of a chief or king directed at his subordinates'; hence one says *xan an: kirğa:di*: 'the king was angry (*ğadaba*) with him, and shunned him' (*a'rađa 'anhu*); they distinguish between the curse of God on His servants and the curse of one servant (of God) on another of his own kind, by placing a *fatha* (on the *qāf*) in the first case and a *kasra* in the second; just as they distinguish between the envoy (*rasul*, i.e. Prophet) of God, and the envoy of a king, and call the first *yala:vaç (-f-)* and the second *yala:var (-f-)* in the Uyğ. language *Kaş. II* 288.

D 2 kirğa:ğ *Hap. leg.* but see *kirğa:ğlığ*; *Dev. N. fr. 2 *kirğa:-*; there is an obvious connection with *Çağ. kiriğ/kirik* (see *kırık*) which looks like a *Şeğ. f.* of *kıdığ*; the sound change *ğ > r* is not well attested in Turkish, but *ğ > z* does occur in some languages and *z > r* in the whole *l/r* Turkish group (*Studies*, pp. 37 ff., etc.). **Xak. x1 kirğa:ğ** *kıfāfu'l-tawb wa turrāşih* 'the selvages of a garment and its edge' *Kaş. II* 288.

D kurğak (kurğak) *Dev. N. fr. kurğa:-*; 'dry land; dryness, drought'. Survives in *NE, NC, NW kurğak*; *SC Uzb. kurğok*; *SW Az. ğurağ*; *Osm. kurak*; *Tkm. ğurak*; *Kaş.*'s *PU kurka:ğ* seems to belong here, but is a dubious form, it is out of alphabetical order and the *qāf* is not vocalized; *kurğak* would be a more plausible form. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (if I have killed creatures that live in the water) *kurğakda kemışip* 'by throwing them on dry land', or *kurğakdaki tnlğlarağ* 'creatures that live on dry land' (by throwing them in the water) *U II* 77, 28; 86, 45-6; *TT IV* 10, 9-10: **Xak. x1 kurğak yılın fi 'amı'l-qaht** 'in a year

of drought' *Kaş. III* 60, 2; (PU) **kurka:ğ** *al-marī*, that is 'a desert (*al-mafāza*) containing neither water nor vegetation' *I* 465; **Xwar.** xiv **kurğak** 'dry, waterless' *Qutb* 144; **Kom.** xiv 'drought' **kurğak CCG**; *Gr.*: **Kip.** xiv **kurak** *al-sanatū'l-cadba* 'a year of drought' *Id.* 71; (after the four seasons) *al-yuḥs* 'drought' *yobrak Bul.* 14, 1 may, as suggested by Zaj. be a scribal error for **kurak**, but looks more like **toprak**; **Osm.** xviii **kurak** in *Rūmi*, *xuṣṣi* 'dryness, drought' *San.* 285v. 27.

D korkuğ See **korkınç**.

D kırğıl Den. N./A. in -ğıl (associated with colours) fr. 2 **kır**; 'grey haired, turning grey'. Now displaced in Osm. by **kırıl** (a modern word). **Xak.** xi **kırğıl er** *al-kahl minā'l-ricāl* 'a man of mature years' *Kaş. I* 483; **KB** **yağıcı ürüñ kırğıl ersiğlerig yağika alın kıl** 'confront the enemy with battle-hardened white- and grey-haired warriors' 2371; a.o. 2372 (**yağıcı**): **Kip.** xiii (between 'decrepit old man' and 'youth') *al-kahl kırğıl Hou.* 24, 19; **Osm.** xiv to xviii **kırğıl** 'turning grey; a grey-haired man'; common, esp. in Ar. and Pe. dicts. *TTS I* 460; *II* 630; *III* 448; *IV* 513.

D korkluk 'coward'; n.o.a.b.; irregular, Dev. N./A. with a Den. Suffix. **Xak.** xi **korkluk er** *al-racul'l-xäyifū'l-cabān* 'a timid and cowardly man' *Kaş. III* 417; **KB** 2292 (alplik).

D kırıklım Hap. leg.; abbreviated N.S.A. fr. **kırıl**-; lit. 'a single act of being shaved off', hence 'of which the surplus contents have been scraped off, so that the vessel is full but not heaped'. **Xak.** xi **kırıklım sa:ğū** *mikyāl cammān balāğ'a'l-kayl tuğāfahu* (MS. *tuğāfahu*) 'a full measure, of which the contents reach the brim' *Kaş. III* 418.

D kırğın Dev. N./A. fr. **kır**-; s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?) meaning 'massacre, extermination; epidemic or epizootic disease'. The only early occurrence seems to mean 'punishment or torture'. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud.** (they subdue and suppress wicked men and) **kıyn kırğın** (v.l. **kızğın**) **teğürür** 'inflict severe punishment and torture on them' *TT VI* 255.

kırkın originally 'maiden, young woman', later perhaps more specifically 'slave girl'. N.o.a.b. Cf. **kırna:k**, **I kız**. **Türkü** viii ff. **Man.** eki **yéğlrmı teğri kırkın** 'the twelve divine maidens' *M III* 16, 8 (ii); **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud.** in *U III* 42, 23-4 the **küydéki** (sic) **yinçge kırkınlar** 'the delicate ladies of the harem' rank below the queen and before the **téğins** and **buyruks**; o.o. *do.* 13, 4 (ii); 14, 16 (i); 69, 3; in the account of the palace of the dragon king in *PP* 41 ff. the successive doors are guarded by: (1) 'pure maidens' (**kızlar**) 41, 1-2; (2) 'four beautiful **kırkın**' 42, 1-2; (3) 'eight beautiful, marvellous, pure maidens' 42, 8 ff., described in 44, 6 as **kapāğı kırkınlar**; **Xak.** xi (he became my relation by marriage) **kırkın takı**; **koluştı**: 'and asked for my daughter's hand' *II* 110, 4; a.o. *I* 326

('slave girl', **I kız**): **Xwar.** xiv **kırkın** 'maid-servant' *Qutb* 149.

D korkınç/korkunc N.Ac. fr. **korkun**-; 'fear'. S.i.s.m.l. in SE, NC, NW, and SW. The more regular form **korkuğ** N.Ac. fr. **kork**- is not noted earlier than xiii(?) *Tef.* 214; xiv, **Xwar.** *Qutb* 141; **Kom.** *CCG*; *Gr.*; **Osm.** *TTS I* 485; *II* 652; *III* 477; *IV* 541; it s.i.s.m.l. in NE, SE, SC, NW, and SW. In languages having both words **korkınç** sometimes means 'danger, terrible', and the like. **Türkü** viii ff. *Irkb* 36 (uçru:ğlu:ğ): **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man.** üç **yavlak yolka korkınçım** 'out of fear of the three evil ways' *TT III* 143; **Bud.** *U II* 39, 93-4, etc. (ayınç); o.o. of **korkınç** in *TT VIII*, *X*: **Xak.** xi **korkınç** (second *qāf* unvocalized) *al-xawf* 'fear' *Kaş. III* 387; a.o. *III* 168 (**kuyım**): xiii(?) *Tef.* **korkunc** 214; xiv **Muh.** *al-xawf korkunc Mel.* 52, 9; *Rif.* 148; **Çağ.** xv ff. **korkunc xawf Vel. 337 (quoting); (**korku/korkuğ**) **korkunc** (so spelt) *xawf wa hirās wa bim* 'fear, terror' *San.* 286r. 17 (quoting); **Kom.** xiv 'fear' **korkunc CCI**; *Gr.*: **Kip.** xiv **muxif** 'terrible, terrifying' **korkunç** (sic) *Tuh.* 39a. 9.**

D karğış Dev. N./A. fr. **karğa**-; 'a curse'; often, but not always, 'God's curse'. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Xak.** xi **karğış al-la'n** 'a curse'; hence one says **teğri: karğış: anıñ üze**: 'God's curse be upon him'; it also occurs as an Adj. (*sifa*), so one says **karğış kışl**: 'an accursed (*mal'im*) man' *Kaş. I* 461; **karğış kilur ömeiler**: 'guests curse' (*yal'an*; a stingy host) *I* 274, 18; **KB** (when a notorious sinner dies) **karğış bolur** 'he becomes accursed' 246; xiv **Muh.** *du'a radi* 'a curse' **karıkış** (sic) *Mel.* 30, 3; *al-du'a* 'alayhi ditto **karıkış** (sic) *aytmak Rif.* 126; **Çağ.** xv ff. **karğış bad du'a** 'curse'; (and 'confusion, quarrel') *Vel.* 318 (quoting.); **karğış** (spelt) *nafrin* 'curse' *San.* 272r. 11 (quoting. and statement that only *Vel.*'s first translation is correct): **Xwar.** xiv **karğış** 'curse' *Qutb* 133; *Nahc.* 12, 12; 250, 6; (**Kom.** xiv **karğışlı/karğışlu** 'accursed' *CCI*, *CCG*; *Gr.*): **Kip.** xiii ('span') **karış**, also *du'a'u'l-si* *Hou.* 20, 18; xiv **karış** ('span') and *du'a radi* *Id.* 69; xv in a para. on *al-du'a Kav.* 18, 1 ff. the V. **alğış eyle**- is continually used as an example, but **karğış eyle**- occurs once, untranslated; *du'a'u-sarr* (in margin *al-la'n*) **karğış Tuh.** 15b. 10.

S karğuy See **karğu**.

kırğuy 'sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus*'; s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, usually as **kırğuy**, but in SE alternatively **kurğuy**; SW Az., Tkm. **ğırğı** (lacking in Osm.). In NE and some other languages displaced by the Mong. L-w. **karğıyay**. L-w. in Mong. (*kırğuy*; *Kow.* 2552; Pe., etc., *Doerfer III* 1461. Cf. **I çavlı**); etc. **Xak.** xi **kırğuy** (mis-spelt *kırku-y*); but under the heading -ğ-, the first *qāf* has both *fatha* and *kasra*) *al-bāşiq* 'sparrow-hawk'; and *al-yu'yu*, prob. 'the merlin' is called **çibek kırğuy** *Kaş. III* 241; a.o. *I* 388 (**çibek**); **kırğuy sunkurka**: **karışma:s al-bāşiq lā**

tiŕq lahu ma' ahbari'l-buzâh 'a sparrow-hawk does not quarrel with the biggest of the falcons' *II* 95, 8; xiv *Muh. bâsiq kirġu: Mel.* 72, 13; *Rif.* 175: *Çağ.* xv ff. *kirġu* the name of a hunting bird of the same kind as a falcon (*bâz*) but smaller, which they call 'a sparrow hawk' (*bâya*) *San.* 295r. 24: (Kom. xi 'nightingale' *korġuy* (an inexplicable error) *CCG*; *Gr.*): *Kip.* xiv *kirġi:* (?; vocalized *koruġi:*) *al-bâsiq Id.* 70; ditto *kirġi:* (*sic*) *Bul.* II, 15; xv ditto *Tuh.* 7b. 2.

Dis. V. ĞRĞ-

D karik-. Intrans. Den. V. fr. I *ka:r*; lit. 'to be affected by snow'. Survives in some NE, NC languages, same meaning. **Xak.** xi *er kô:zl: karikti:* 'the man's eyes were dazzled by the snow' (*qamarat . . . mina'l-tîc*); if this is derived from 'snow' it should be *ka:rikt:* (and is taken from a shortened form (*mina'l-manġûs*); but if it is taken from the word *karak* 'an eyeball', then it is taken from the correct form (*mina'l-sahîh*) *Kaş.* II 115 (*karika:r, karikma:k*; an etymological connection with *karak*, which would be quite normal in Ar. is, of course, impossible in Turkish): *Çağ.* xv ff. *karıġ/karik-(-di, -mak)* *kara çok bakmadan göz alın-* 'to be dazzled by looking at the snow for a long time' *Vel.* 318 (quotns.); *karik-* (spelt *ba-barf uftâdan-i ġasm* 'of the eyes, to be dazzled by snow'; the V. cannot be used by itself, the Subject 'eyes' must be mentioned *San.* 270v. 1 (quotns.)).

karġa- 'to curse'. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *karġa-*, but SW Az. *ġarġi-*; Osm. *karġi-*; Tkm. *ġarġa-*. See *kirġa-*. **Xak.** xi *tenri: ani: karġa:di:* 'God cursed him, (*la'anahu*) *Kaş.* III 290 (*karġa:r, karġama:k*); a.o. I 284 (2 arka-): *Çağ.* xv ff. *karġa-(-di)* *bad du'â eyle-, ilen-* 'to curse' *Vel.* 317 (quotn.); *karġa- nafrin hardan* ditto *San.* 269r. 7 (quotns.); *Xwar.* xiv *karġa-* 'to curse' *Qutb* 133; Kom. xiv ditto *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiv (after *karıġ*) hence *kara- da'â 'alayhi* 'to curse'; one says *tenri anġa: karasun*; and in the *Kitâb Beylik karġa- da'â 'alayhi Id.* 69; xv *la'ana karġa- Tuh.* 32a. 13.

S kirġa- 'to curse'; n.o.a.b. There is no other trace of a distinction of the kind suggested, and in I 284 *karġa-* is used with a human Subject. **Xak.** xi *beġ ani: kirġa:di:* 'the *beġ* cursed him and treated him roughly and shouted at him' (*ab'adahu . . . xaşuna 'alayhi wa zacarahu*); do you not see how they had distinguished between God's curse and the persecution (*tard*) by one servant (of God) of another servant like himself by putting a *fatha* on the former and a *kasra* on the latter? *Kaş.* III 290 (*kirġa:r, kirġama:k*; in all three places spelt *kızġa-* in the MS.); a.o. II 288 (I *kirġa:ġ*).

D kurġa- Dev. N. fr. *kuruġ*; 'to be, or become, dry'. S.i.s.m.l. in NE, NC. **Xak.** xi *yê:r kurġa:di:* 'the ground became dry

(*yabisat*) for lack of rain' *Kaş.* III 290 (*kurġa:r, kurġama:k*).

D karġat- Caus. f. of *karġa-*; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xi of *ye:kni: karġatti: al'ana'l-ġayġan* 'he had the devil cursed' *Kaş.* II 338 (*karġatu:r, karġatma:k*).

D(S) kirġat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *kirġa-*. **Xak.** xi of *ani: beġke: kirġati:* 'he urged the *beġ* to be angry with him and shun him' (*hanıġa 'alayhi wa a'rada 'anhu*) *Kaş.* II 338 (*kirġatu:r, kirġatma:k*).

D kurġa:d- Hap. leg.; Intrans. (here Inchoative) Den. V. fr. I *kuruġ*; cf. *kurır-*. **Xak.** xi *yer: kurġati:* 'the ground began to dry out (*axaġat . . . fi'l-caġâ*) and was parched (*qahîtat*) for lack of moisture'; the original form was *kurġa:dtt:* but it was assimilated (*udġima*) *Kaş.* II 338 (*kurġatu:r, kurġatma:k* (*sic*); this seems to be an error, the *-d* should be preserved, at any rate in the Aor.).

D korkit- Caus. f. of *kork-*; 'to frighten (someone)'. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *korkut*-often meaning 'to threaten'. **Türkü** viii ff. *Man. Chuas.* 87-8 (*ürkit-*): **Xak.** xi of *ani: korkutti:* 'he frightened him' (*xawwafahu*) *Kaş.* II 339 (*korkutu:r, korkutma:k*); a.o. II 365, 10: *KB* 656 (*kork-*): xiii(?) *Tef. korkit-/korkut-* 'to frighten, to let oneself be frightened' 214-15; (xiv *Muh. al-tahşil* 'to obtain, acquire' *korkutmak*, an obvious error, prob. for *kazġanmak Mel.* 36, 1; *Rif.* 121 has *karanmak*, an error for *kazanmak*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *korkut-* Caus. f.; *tarsânidan* 'to frighten' *San.* 285r. 17; Kom. xiv ditto *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiii *xawwafâ korkut- (?)*; MS. *kort-*) *Hou.* 39, 19: xv ditto *korkuġ-* *Kav.* 77, 14.

D karġal- Pass. f. of *karġa-*; 'to be cursed'. Survives in SC Uz. and some NW languages; see *karġan-*. **Xak.** xi *ye:k karġaldi:* 'the devil (etc.) was cursed' (*lu'ina*) *Kaş.* II 236 (*karġalu:r, karġalma:k*).

D kırkıl- Pass. Ī. of *kırk-*; 'to be sheared'; s.i.m.m.l.g. **Xak.** xi *yuw:ġ kırkildi:* translated 'the sheep or some other animal was sheared' (*cuzza*) *Kaş.* II 236 (*kırkılı:r, kırkılma:k*).

D korkul- Pass. f. of *kork-*; used only as an Impersonal V.; survives with the same usage in SW Osm. **Xak.** xi *ış:di:n korkuldi: xıfa mina'l-amr* 'the affair was feared' *Kaş.* II 236 (*korkulu:r, korkulma:k*).

D karġan- Refl. f. of *karġa-*; survives in some NE and NW languages, but only in a Pass. sense. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.-A M I* 9, 9 etc. (I *alkan-*): (O. *Kır.* ix ff. *kadaşlarınıġ karġanu:r* is read in *Mal.* 25, 6, but this part of the text is quite unreliable; ?read *kazġanu:r*): **Xak.** xi *er özin karġandı:* 'the man cursed (*la'ana*) himself because penitence came to him' (*li-nadâma waqa'at lahu*) *Kaş.* II 249 (*karġanu:r, karġanma:k*).

D korkun- Refl. f. of *kork-*; s.i.s.m.l., e.g. NE *Tel. korkun-* 'to fear for oneself' *R II*

564. **Xak. XI er ıñđımar korkundu; ahasa'l-raculu'l-xawf wa ađmara fi nafsihi** 'the man had a sensation of fear (over the matter) but concealed it within himself' *Kaş. II* 250 (*korkunu:r, korkunma:k*).

VUD kurğur- (?*kurğar-*) Hap. leg.; abbreviated Den. V. in fr. **I kuruğ;** 'to be dry', in contrast to **kurğad-** which means 'to become dry'; the MS. has -ı- in the second syllable, but the normal vowel would be -a-. **Xak. XI yer: kurğirdi:** 'the ground (etc.) was dry (*yabısar*) for lack of moisture' *Kaş. II* 193 (*kurğirar, kurğirma:k*).

VUD korğur- Hap. leg.; Intrins. Den. V. fr. **korğu:**; the MS. has -ı- everywhere in the second syllable, but in view of the etymology this must be an error. **Xak. XI er korğurdı:** 'the man (etc.) was heedless and irresponsible' (*tāşa*) *Kaş. II* 194 (*korğurar, korğurma:k*).

D karğaş- Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of **karğa-**. **Xak. XI olar: ikki: karğadı:** 'the two cursed one another' (*talā'anā*) *Kaş. II* 220 (*karğaşur, karğaşma:k*).

D kirğaş- Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of **kirğa-**. **Xak. XI olar: ikki: kirğadı:** 'arada kull wāhid minhumā šāhibahu meaning obscure; 'arada with the Acc. normally means 'to meet'; 'arada means 'to shun', but is followed by 'an, see **I kirğag;** the sentence must, however, mean 'those two cursed (or were angry with, or shunned) one another' *Kaş. II* 220 (*kirğaşur, kirğaşma:k*).

D kırkış- Hap. leg. ?; Co-op. f. of **kırk-**. **Xak. XI ol maña: yuñ kırkışdı:** 'he helped me to shear the wool and hair' (*fi cazzi'l-şif wa wabar*) *Kaş. II* 221 (*kırkışur, kırkışma:k*).

D korkuş- Recip. f. of **kork-**; 'to be afraid of one another'; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI olar: ikki: korkuşdılar:** 'those two were afraid (*xāfa*) of one another' *Kaş. II* 221 (*korkuşur, korkuşma:k*): **Çağ. xv ff. korkuş- bā-ham tarsıdan** 'to be afraid together' *San. 285r. 17.*

Tris. ĞRĠ

D kara:ğu: Den. N./A. fr. **kara;** **kara:ğuni:** in *Kaş.* is obviously the *Acc.* of this word misunderstood. Survives in SE Tar. **kariğu R II** 185; **Türki kariğu BŞ** 472; **kariğu Jarring** 240; 'blind'. Cf. **teğlük, közsüz.** **Uyg. VIII ff. Civ.** (if an ear is blocked) **karağu sıçğannıñ ötin tamıssar açılır** 'if one drops into it the gall of a blind (?; 'black' is more prob.) mouse, it is cleared' *H I* 56-7; **Xak. XI kara:ğu: al-zāc** 'sulphate of iron': **kara:ğu: al-a'mā** 'blind' *Kaş. I* 446: (among words of the form *fa'ūlali*) **kara:ğuni:** 'the name of a children's game which they play in the dark' (*aşıya(n)*) *III* 243; **KB sözüğ bolsu közsüz karağuka köz** 'let your words become an eye for the eyeless blind man' 178; **billğsiz karağu turur** 'the ignorant man is blind' 179, 271; o.o. 493 (*billğ-*), 1861:

xiii(?) Tef. al-a'mā karağu közsüz 200: **xiv Rbğ.** (Adam looked at them and) **ba'đını karağu kördi** 'saw that some of them were blind' *R II* 152.

kira:ğu: 'hoar frost'. Etymology obscure. S.i.a.m.l.g. L.-w. in Mong. (*kirağun(n)*) *Kow. 2548*) and Pe., etc., *Doerfer III* 1600. **Uyg. xiv Chin.-Mong. Dict. shuang** 'frost' (Giles 10, 120) **kirağu Ligeti** 166: **Xak. XI kira:ğu:** 'the hoar-frost (*al-calid*) which falls from the sky in cold weather' *Kaş. I* 446: **Çağ. xv ff. kiraw kirağu** which falls from the sky to the ground on cold nights and whitens the round' *Vel. 330* (quotns.); **kiraw** (spelt) *gabnam-i barf*, 'hoar-frost'; in Ar. *şaiq San. 295r. 16*: **Xwar. xiv kirağu ditto Qutb** (131 error), 149: **Kom. xiv** 'hoar frost' **kirov CCG**; **Gr.: Kip. xiv al-zumitā** 'hoar frost' **kirawu: Bul. 14, 1**; **xv zumitā kiraw Tuh. 17b. 10**: **Osm. xviii kirağu** in *Rūmi*, 'hoar frost' *San. 295r. 11.*

D kurı:ğu: Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. fr. **kurı-**. **Xak. XI kurı:ğu: neñ** 'a thing which is on the point of drying' (*alā şarafıl-cafāf*); also 'the time when a thing dries' *Kaş. I* 446.

D karakçı: N.Ag. fr. **2 karak**; in spite of the dubious status of that word there is no alternative etymology; 'brigand, highwayman'. S.i.a.m.l.g. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer III* 1445 (with an ingenious but dubious etymology). **Xak. XI KB** (keep the roads safe and) **karakçığ sekerçiğ arıtğıl arığ** 'make a clean sweep of the brigands and?' 5577; a.o. 1737: **Çağ. Vel. 317; San. 271r. 27 (2 karak): Xwar. xiv karakçı** 'brigand' *Qutb* 132; *MN* 135: (**Kom. xiv** 'beggar' **karakçı** (error for **kara:çı**; q.v.) *CCG*; **Gr.:** **Osm. xiv karakçı** 'brigand'; in three texts *TTS II* 583.

D koriğçı: N.Ag. fr. **koriğ**; survives in SW Osm. **korıcı/korucu** 'the guardian of a fenced tract of pasture or forest'. **Xak. XI koriğçı:** (*MS. koriğçı:*) **hāmī'l-himā** 'a guardian of private property' *Kaş. III* 242.

F kuruğjın 'lead' (metal); the -j- and form of the word show that it is a l.-w. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *korğolci*, (*Kow. 969*) unless this is an independent borrowing fr. the same foreign language. S.i.a.m.l.g., in most cases with minor phonetic changes, but some NE languages use the Mong. word and SW Osm. has **kurşun**, Tkm. **ğurşun**, and Az. **ğurğuşun**. In some languages also used for 'tin', usually qualified by **ak** 'white'. L.-w. in Pe., etc. in various forms, *Doerfer III* 1466. **Xak. kuruğjın**, 'with -j-', *al-usruf* 'lead'; the Oğuz leave some letters out and say **koşun** (*sic*, in margin **korşun**), which was perhaps the original reading) *Kaş. I* 512; a.o. **1293 (bat-): xiv Muh. al-raşās** 'lead' **korşun**; *al-usrub kara: korşun Mel. 75, 6; Rif. 178: Çağ. xv ff. korğaşun kurşun Vel. 338 (quotns.); ditto (spelt) **surb** 'lead' *San. 286r. 11* (quotn.); **Oğuz XI** see **Xak.: Kom. xiv** 'lead' **korğaşın**; 'tin' **ak korğaşın CCI, CCG**; **Gr.: Kip. xiii al-raşās korğaşun**; Tkm. **kurşun Hou. 31,***

13: XIV *korğuşun* (sic) *al-raşas*; Tkm. *kurşun* *Id.* 70; *al-raşas*; *kurşun* *Bul.* 4, 11; XV *al-raşas*; *korğaşın* (sic) *Kav.* 58, 13; *raşas*; *korğaşın* and *kurşun* *Tuh.* 17a. 1.

D *kirğagliğ* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. 2 *kirğaç*; 'having a selvedge or border'. *Türkü VIII III N 11* (kutay).

karğıla: 'swallow, swift', and similar birds; this is the earliest form of the word, with the ending *-laç*, which also appears in other bird names; it was very soon metathesized to *karlığaç*, prob. because *-ğaç* was a familiar, though in this context inappropriate, Turkish Suff. S.i.a.m.l.g., often with large phonetic changes, e.g. SC Uzbek *kaldırğoc*; SW Az. *ğaranğuş*; Osm. *kırlanğic*; Tkm. *ğarla-vaç*. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer III* 1513. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *karlığaç etin* 'swallow's flesh' *H I* 94; a.o. *do.* 95 (I uya); *Xak. XI karğılaç al-watwāt* 'swallow'; *karlığaç* metathesized alternative form (*luğa bihi* 'alā-l-qalb') *Kaş. I* 526; (in verse) *karğılaç al-xuttāf* 'swift' *I* 529, 6; *III* 178, 15; *Çağ.* xv ff. *karluwaç/karluğaç* (spelt) *piristüh* 'swallow' *San.* 272r. 18 (quotn.); *Xwar.* XIV *karluğaç* ditto *Nahc.* 42, 17; *Kip.* XIII *al-sunimū* 'swallow' *karlağaç* *Hou.* 10, 10: XIV *karluğuç al-xuttāf*; *karlavuç* ditto *Id.* 70; ditto *karlığaç* *Bul.* 11, 15; XV 'the black sparrow' (*uşfür*) called *al-xuttāf* 'karlağaç' *Kav.* 62, 15; *sunimū huwa* 'uşfürü'l-bayt' (. . . (three words illegible) 'the swallow; it is a house(?) sparrow' *karlağaç*; (in margin, in different hands, *al-xuttāf* and *karluğuç*) *Tuh.* 19a. 13; Osm. XIV ff. c.i.a.p.; XIV *karluğaç* (once): XIV to XVI *karlağuç*; XVI ff. *karlanğuc* *TTS I* 425; *II* 592; *III* 416; *IV* 478.

D *karaklığ* Hap. leg. ?; P.N./A. fr. 1 *karak*. *Xak. XI* *karaklığ* 'any animal which has eyeballs' (*muqla*) *Kaş. I* 497; (*Çağ.* xv ff. *karaglık qahıt wa galā* 'famine, drought' *San.* 271r. 28 (quotn.); the meaning is inferred fr. the quotn. which contains the phr. *qahıt wa karaglık* but the word is clearly an A.N. fr. 2 *karak* meaning 'brigandage').

D *korağlığ* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **korağ* Dev. N./A. fr. *kora-*: Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. (if a boy) *korağlığ bolsar* 'becomes sickly, loses weight' (put donkeys' hair on his head and) *koranmaz bolur* 'he ceases to lose weight' *H I* 103-4.

D *koriğliğ* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *koriğ*; 'privately owned' or the like. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud. Chuas., Berlin*, 27, 8-9 (evinliğ).

D *kuruğlığ* P.N./A. fr. 2 **kuruğ*, Dev. N. fr. *kur-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak. XI* *kuruğlığ ya: al-qawsu'l-muwattar* 'a strung bow' *Kaş. I* 496; a.o. *I* 501, 4-5.

D 1 *kuruğluk* A.N. fr. 1 *kuruğ*; 'dryness'. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak. XI* *kuruğluk* 'dryness' (*caşaf*) of anything *Kaş. I* 503; a.o. *I* 505, 6.

D 2 *kuruğluk* A.N. fr. 2 **kuruğ*; 'bow-case'. N.o.a.b. Cf. *kurman*. *Xak. XI* *kuruğluk*

al-miqwas 'bow-case'; hence one says *kéş kuruğluk* 'quiver and bow-case' *Kaş. I* 504; in *I* 501, 6 mis-spelt *kuruğluğ*, although *kuruğluk* is clearly intended.

VUD *korğuluk* A.N. fr. *korğū*; n.o.a.b. *Xak. XI* *korğuluk al-tayş wa'l-zaqzaqa* 'heedlessness, irresponsibility, volubility' *Kaş. I* 528: *KB* 2078 (yénik).

?D *kara:kan* perhaps Den. N. fr. *kara*; some kind of tree or bush. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *karagana* 'thicket, scrub' (*Haenisch* 60); ditto, also *karagana*, *karğana* 'the false acacia of Siberia', *Robinia caragana* (*Kov.* 831-2, 844); see *Doerfer I* 275. Survives in NE Şor, Tel. *karagan* 'Robinia siberica' *R II* 151; *Khak.*, *Tuv.* *xaragan* 'a kind of ocacia bush', unless these are reborrowings fr. Mong. *Xak. XI* *kara:kan* 'a kind of mountain tree' *Kaş. I* 448.

D *korkinçliğ* Dev. N./A. fr. *korkin-*; 'frightening, terrible'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII ff.* *Man. M III* 45, 4 (i) (E etin): Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man. korkinçliğ sansar* 'the terrible *samsāra* (chain of rebirths)' *TT III* 141: *Bud. korkinçliğ yel* 'a terrible wind' *PP* 18, 3; o.o. *do.* 18, 5; 26, 5-6 (adalığ), etc.

D *korkinçliğ* P.N./A. fr. *korkinç*; 'terrified, full of fear'. Pec. to Uyğ. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud. Kuan.* 43-4 (busuşluğ); *Suv.* 620, 22.

D *korkinçsiz* Priv. N./A. fr. *korkinç*; 'fearless', sometimes rather in the sense of 'lacking (proper) awe'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII ff.* *Man. korkinçsiz köpülümüz için* 'because our minds lack (proper) awe' *Chuas.* 253-4: Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud. korkinçsiz köpülün* 'with minds lacking (proper) awe' *U III* 17, 18; same phr. 'fearlessly' *do.* 55, 2; a.o. *Kuan.* 52 (2 buşi):

D *kuruğsak* 'stomach'; as *Kaş.* says, a Dev. N. fr. *kuruğs-*: S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *kursak* and the like; cf. *karin*. *Türkü VIII ff.* *IrğB* 8 (kiliç): *Xak. XI* *kuruğsak al-ma'ida*, 'stomach'; and *qānisātu'l-tayr*, 'a bird's gizzard', is called *kuruğsak* *Kaş. I* 502; o.o. *I* 17, 2; *III* 334 (*kuruğs-*): *KB* 375 (öç-): *XIV Muh. al-ma'ida kursak*: *Mel.* 47, 15; *Rif.* 142: *Çağ.* xv ff. *kursak hawşala wa am'ā* 'stomach, intestines' *San.* 286r. 9 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIV *kursak* 'stomach' *Qutb* 145: *Kom.* XIV 'stomach, bladder' *kursak CCI, CCG; Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII (under 'birds') *al-hawşala kursak* *Hou.* 10, 14: XIV *kursak al-kabid* 'liver'; and in the *Kitāb Beylik al-hawşala*, and in another place *al-ju'ād* 'heart' *Id.* 70; *Bul.* 12, 7 (böruk): *xv ra'su'l-ma'ida* 'the upper part of the stomach' *kurşak* *Tuh.* 16b. 8; *ma'ida* ditto 32b. 8: *Osm.* XIV ff. *kursak* 'stomach', and *hawşala* in the metaph. meaning 'intelligence'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 498; *III* 489; *IV* 554.

D *karaksız* Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. 1 *karak*. *Xak. XI* (after *karaklığ*) and one says *karaksız teğ köfür: yatağamaz* (sic, not *yata'âmā* as in printed text) *fi'l-harb wa ğayrihi*

ka'annahu lā yadri (corrected in margin to *yara*) *l-muhāribin wa uhbatahum* 'he blinks in the battle (etc.) as if he did not know (see) the combatants and their weapons' *Kaş. I 497*.

D **karıksız** Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. ***karık**, Dev. N. fr. I **kar-**. **Xak.** XI *KB* 3899 (**katik-sız**).

D **karğaşa**: Dev. N. fr. **karğaş-**; 'quarrel, dispute', lit. 'cursing one another'. Survives in SW Osm. There are only three earlier occurrences, all prob. of xiv. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. in a late document, D. Z. Tikhonov, *Khozyaistvo i obshchestvennyi stroi uigurskogo gosudarstva, X—XIV vv.*, Moscow—Leningrad, 1966, p. 240, bu borlukta çamm (*sic?*) **karğaşa yok** 'there is no objection or dispute regarding this vineyard' ll. 6-7; (let not any of my relations) çam karğaşa çamm karğazunlar l. 10: **Kom.** xiv 'a quarrelsome man' **karğaşa CCG**; *Gr.*: **Osm.** xiv ff. **karğaşa** (rarely **karğaşa**) 'quarrel, dispute'; in several texts xiv to xviii **TTS I 421; III 416; IV 477**.

Tris. V. ĞRĞ-

D **karakla-**: Den. V. fr. 2 **karak**; 'to pillage' and the like. Survives in NE Tel. **karakta-** 'to destroy' *R II 149*. **Yağma:** XI **tawarış karakla:** *qaşa'a'l-fariğ wa axada'l-māl* 'he cut the road and took the property' (?or livestock) *Kaş. III 338* (**karaklar:**, **karakla-ma:k**): **Xwar.** xiv **karakla-** 'to steal' *Qutb 132*.

D **kuruğla-**: Den. V. fr. I **kuruğ**; survives in NE Bar. **kurula-** 'to give a child a dry napkin' *R II 932*. **Xak.** XI **kuruğla:** *ne:pnli: ista'mala'l-şay' fi cafañi* 'he used the thing in its dry state' *Kaş. III 336* (**kuruğlar:**, **kuruğla-ma:k**).

D **kirğiltat-** Hap. leg.; Caus. Den. V. fr. **kirğil**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. (many years and months have passed and) **başımız takı kara saçımız uçı bölüki kirğil(1)atyuk** 'have turned the ends and (other) parts of our heads and black hair grey' *U III 55, 15-16*.

D **kuruğlan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **kuruğla-**. **Xak.** XI ol ötmekni: **kuruğlandi:** 'he reckoned that the bread was dry (*qifār*) and did not eat it' *Kaş. II 268* (**kuruğlanu:r**, **kuruğlanma:k**).

VUD **korğulan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **korğu:**. **Xak.** XI er **korğulandı:** *taşa'l-racul wa abādā* (MS. *aydā min nafsihī al-naẓq* (MS. *al-zaq*) 'the man behaved heedlessly and irresponsibly and displayed levity' *Kaş. III 201* (**korğulanu:r**, **korğulanma:k**; emendations in printed text are convincing).

D **karağur-** Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. **karağū:** 'to be blind'. **Xak.** XI *KB* (do not forget death, make your preparations for it; do not forget yourself, know your own fundamental nature) **karağurma dünyāka sukluuk kilip** 'do not be blind, setting your heart on

this world' (it remains, but you go, screaming in penitence) 6092.

D **kuruğsı-**: Hap. leg.; Simulative Den. V. fr. I **kuruğ**; cf. **karğayd-**. **Xak.** XI **kuruğsı:** *di: <ne:ğ> tawaccaha'l-şay' li'l-cafañ* 'the thing started to dry'; the stomach (*al-mi'da*) is called **kuruğsı:k** after it, because it dries (*taciff*) hour after hour, and a desire for food arises from it *Kaş. III 334* (**kuruğsı:r**, **kuruğsı-ma:k**).

Dis. ĞRL

D **karlığ** P.N./A. fr. I **kar**; 'snowy, covered with snow, inclined to snow'. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Suv.* 590, 4-5 (**buzluğ**).

D **korluğ** P.N./A. fr. I **ko:r**; 'loser, liable to loss', and the like. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. **korluğ** and the opposite **korsuz** occur in a standing formula relating to the incidence of loss arising from a contract in *USp.* 16, 30, 107, 108, 110, 114; it provides that one party **korluğ bolzun** 'shall be responsible for any loss', and that the other **korsuz bolzun** 'shall not be responsible': (**Xak.**) xiv *Muh. al-xāşir* 'loser' **korluğ Mel.** 52, 5; *Rif.* 148: (Kıp. xv *al-mahqūr* 'despised, slighted' **korluk Tuh.** 33a. 2; prob. a P.N./A. fr. Pe. *xwur*, same meaning).

D **korluk** A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. 2 **ko:r**. **Xak.** XI **korluk** 'an old skin container (*al-şann*) in which sour milk (*al-amiş*) is stored' *Kaş. I 473*.

Dis. V. ĞRL-

D **karıl-** (**ka:ril-**) Pass. f. of 1 **kar-**; 'to be mixed (with something)'. Survives in SC Uzb. **koril-**; SW Osm. **karil-**; Tkm. **ğaril-**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. *Suv.* 133, 15 (**katil-**): **Xak.** XI *Kaş. II 134* see **Oğuz: KB** (undoubtedly Thou art one, oh Everlasting Ancestor) **katilmaz karilmaz sakışka** (VU) **şeçü** 'Thou art not mingled (Hend.) with plurality' 10 (the meaning of the last word is obscure); **bularnıñ bile sen katil ham karil** 'associate freely (Hend.) with these people' 4401: **Oğuz XI blir neş birke: karildi:** 'one thing was mixed (*ixtalaşa*) with another'; and the Turks use this word in Hend. (*'alā fariğ'l-itbā*) and say **katildi: karildi: Kaş. II 134** (**karilur**, **karilma:k**): **Xwar.** xiv **karil-** 'to be mixed with (something *Dat.*)' *Qutb 134*: **Kom.** xiv **ünl karildi** 'his voice was hoarse' *CCG*; *Gr.* (perhaps Pass. f. of 2 **kar-**): **Kıp.** xv *ixtalaşa karı-* (*sic*, and **katil-**, with **karil-** added in the margin, and *şaxa* 'to be old' written below **karı-** in a second hand) *Tuh.* 6b. 12; *izwarra* (of food?) 'to go the wrong way' **karil-** 5a. 12; *ğaşsa* 'to be choked' **karil-** 27a. 9 (the last two Pass. f.s of 2 **kar-**): **Osm.** xiv **karil-** 'to be mixed; (of animals) to mate'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 423; II 590; III 414; IV 475*.

D **kiril-** Pass. f. of **kir-**; s.i.s.m.l.g. with the same extended meanings as **kir-**. **Xak.** XI **kirildi:** *ne:ğ* 'the thing was scraped' (*quşıra*); and one says **kar: kirildi:** 'the snow was scraped (*curifa*) off the ground'; and **er**

kırıldı: 'the man was impoverished' (*iftaqara*), that is when his property is taken from him *Kaş. II 134* (**kırılır, kırılma**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kırıl-** (spelt) 'to be scraped' (*xarāšida şudan*); 'to be massacred' (*qatl-i mufrif-şudan*); 'to be broken' (*şikasta şudan San. 294r. 13* (quoton.): **Kom.** xiv 'to die' (*inter alia*) **kırıl- CCG; Gr.:** **Kıp.** xiv **kırıl- uhlika** 'to be destroyed' *Id. 70*.

D kurul- Pass. f. of **kur-**; s.i.m.m.l.g. with the same wide range of meanings as **kur-**. **Xak.** xi er eligt: **kuruldu:** translated 'his hands and feet were stiff' (or deformed, *taşannacat*); and one says *ya kuruldu:* 'the bow was strung' (*wuttira*) *Kaş. II 134* (**kurulur, kurulma**); a.o. *I 520* (**sişir**): xiv **Rhb.** (a snake came and) *ol yerde kurulup yattu* 'settled itself on that ground and lay down' *R II 932: Çağ.* xiv **kurul- murattab wa ārasta şudan** 'to be put in order, arranged'; and *naş şudan* 'to be erected' *San. 284v. 2* (quoton.): **Xwar.** xiv **kurul-** (of a bow) 'to be strung' *Qutb 145*; (of guests) 'to be assembled' *MN 21: Kıp.* xv(?) *xadara* 'to remain, stay put' **kurul- Tuh.** 15a. 9 in margin.

D karla- Den. V. fr. 1 **kar:**; 'to snow'. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xi **bulit karla:di:** 'the cloud snowed' (*aşlacat*) *Kaş. III 298* (**karla:r, karla:ma:k**); o.o. *I 463, 11; III 319, 1*.

D kırila- Den. V. fr. 2 (and 3) **kır:**; survives in NE Sag. **kırila- R II 753**; **Khak.** **xırila-** 'to travel through the mountains'. **Xak.** xi **ol yéririg kırila:di:** 'he made furrows (*axādīd*) in the ground', for melons and the like, also used for making a dam (*'arim*) *Kaş. III 298* (**kırila:r, kırila:ma:k**).

D kurla- Den. V. fr. 1 **kur:**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xi **ol kaftanıg kurla:di:** 'he made a belt (*mintaga*) for the robe and fastened it over it' *Kaş. III 298* (**kurla:r, kurla:ma:k**); **Xwar.** xiv **kurla-** 'to gird (oneself)' *Qutb 145*.

D karlat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **karla-**. **Xak.** xi **tepr:** **kar karlatu:** 'God made it snow' (*aşlaca . . . al-şile*) *Kaş. II 347* (**karlatu:r, karlatma:k**).

D kırlat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **kırila-**. **Xak.** xi **ol arık kırlattu raşa'a li'l-nahr 'arim wa şaft** 'he erected a dam and banks for the canal' *Kaş. II 347* (**kırlatu:r, kırlatma:k**).

D karlan- (sic) Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **karla-**. **Xak.** xi **art ka:rlandi:** 'the mountain pass was full of snow' (*dāt şale*) *Kaş. III 197* (**ka:rlanu:r, ka:rlanma:k**).

D kırlan- Refl. f. of **kırila-**; survives in NE Alt., Tel. **kırlan-** (of mountains) 'to come to a peak' *R II 754*. **Xak.** xi **yér kırlandi:** 'the ground contained dams and furrows' (*şarat . . . dāt 'aram* (sic) *wa axādīd*) *Kaş. II 251* (**kırlanu:r, kırlanma:k**).

D 1 korlan- (ko:rlan-) Refl. Den. V. fr. 1 **kor:**; NE **korlan-/korlon-**; NC **Kzx.** **korlan- R II 575**; **Kır.** **kordon-** 'to be offended, ashamed, humiliated, insulted' may

be survivals of this word but are more likely to be Den. V.s fr. Pe. **xwur** (see **korluğ**). **Xak.** xi er **tavarişa:** **korlandi:** translated 'the man regretted that something was beyond his reach (*taħassara . . . 'alā fawt*) and reckoned that it was lost' (*xusrān*); originally **ko:rlan- Kaş. II 250** (**ko:rlanu:r, ko:rlanma:k**); er **tavarişa ko:rlandi:** 'the man was sorrowful and regretted the loss of (*talahhafa wa tahassara*) his property when it disappeared' (*dahaba*) *III 197* (2 **ko:rlan-** follows); (xiii?) *Tef. xorlan-* 'to be despised', fr. Pe. **xwur 348**).

D 2 korlan- (ko:rlan-) Refl. Den. V. fr. 2 **kor:**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi **yoğrut korlandi:** *ğaluza'l-rā'ib* 'the curdled milk thickened' *Kaş. II 250* (no Aor. or Infin., follows 1 **korlan-**); **kımız korlandi:** *hamuđa'-amiş min xamir kâna fihi* 'the sour milk fermented because of the yeast that was in it'; also used of curdled milk when it thickens (*xaşura*) *III 197* (**ko:rlanu:r, ko:rlanma:k**).

Tris. ÖRL

D karılık A.N. fr. 1 **karı:**; 'old age'. S.i.s.m.l.; in SW Osm. meaning 'womanhood, wifehood'. **Xak.** xi **KB** (whatever youth may have collected for me) **karılık kelip aldı** 'old age has come and taken from me' 372; a.o. 1079; xiii(?) *Tef. karılık* 'old age' 201; **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Qutb 134*.

S karlıgaç See **karlıgaç**.

Tris. V. ÖRL-

D kara:la- Den. V. fr. **kara:** s.i.s.m.l. for both (physically) 'to blacken, defile' and (metaph.) 'to denigrate, defame'. **Xak.** xi **ol kara:la:di:** **ne:gni:** 'he blackened (*sawwada*) the thing' (**kara:la:r, kara:la:ma:k**); followed by 1, 2 **kara:la-**; **it kara:la:di:** 'the dog defecated' (*salaha;* no Aor. or Infin.) *Kaş. III 324*; a.o. 329, 14.

D 1 karı:la- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 1 **karı:**. **Xak.** xi **ol erig karı:la:di:** 'he reckoned that the man was advanced in years (*kabir*) and attributed an advanced age (*hibar*) to him' *Kaş. III 324* (**karı:la:r, karı:la:ma:k**); a.o. 329, 29.

D 2 karı:la- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 2 **karı:**. **Xak.** xi **ol yéririg karı:la:di:** *dara'a'l-ard* 'he measured the ground (etc.) in cubits' *Kaş. III 324* (followed by 1 **karı:la-**); a.o. 329, 15.

PE 3 **karı:la-** Hap. leg.; follows the second half of the entry of **kara:la-**; prob. an error for **karla-**; inserted here by a later scribe. **Xak.** xi tüpl: **karıg karı:la:di:** *al-rih nafaħati'l-şak bi-dawı wa hafif* 'the wind blew the snow with a confused rustling noise' *Kaş. III 324* (**karı:la:r, karı:la:ma:k**).

Dis. ÖRM

D karım N.S.A. fr. 2 **kar-** 'a moat, town ditch', and the like; lit. (a moat filled by) 'a single overflow of water'. Survives with this meaning in NE Tel. *R II 183*. **Uyg.**

Bud. (all kinds of poisonous dragons and snakes lie) **ol baltık** (erasure leaving -e at the end; **teğre** would suit the sense) **yeme yéti kat karam** (Uyg.-A form) **içinte** 'round(?) that town and in the seven-fold moat' **PP** 39, 4-5: **Xak.** XI **KB** (if in a dream you drink half a goblet of water, half your life has finished as a debt; if you drink the whole of it) **tökedi tiriglık kazıldı karım** 'your life is finished and a grave (lit. ditch) been dug' 6063 (Arat reads **kırım**, but the word, which is unvocalized, rhymes with **yarım** and **bérim**): XIII(?) **Tef.** **bir uluğ karım** (unvocalized) **kazdırdı** 'he had a great ditch dug' (and a great fire lit in it) 209 (mistranscribed **kurım**).

D kura:m Hap. leg.; N.S.A. fr. ***kura:-**, Den. V. fr. **2 kur**; lit. 'a single act of placing people according to their rank'. **Xak.** XI **kura:m kişile:** *al-nâsu'l-culûs 'alâ'l-marâtib* 'people sitting according to (i.e. in the order of) their ranks' as they sit at the king's gate (*bâb*); hence one says **kişile:r kura:m olturdı:lar** 'the people sat according to their ranks' *Kaş.* I 413.

korum 'a massive rock, or pile of rocks'; survives in NE Alt., Leb., Şor, Tel. **korum R II** 561; **Khak. xorım** Tuv. **xorum**; SE Turki **koram/koyam/kuram** *Jarring* 252; the second element in the well-known name of the town Karakorum, originally an Uyg. capital, but mentioned in Mong. as early as XIII (*Haenisch* 176). **Xak.** XI **korum al-saxr** 'a massive rock'; and 'abundant wealth' (*al-mâlu'l-camm*) is called **korum**; one says **ol korum buldı: wacada mâl camm** 'he has made a pile' *Kaş.* I 398; o.o. **III** 61, 20; 105 (**yuvluş-:**); **KB** (whatever country my laws reach) **ol él barça étlür taş erse korum** 'that country is completely organized, even if it is (only) stone and rock' 830: XIII(?) **Tef. korum taş** 'a rock' 215.

?**D karma:** 'pillaging; theft'; etymologically connected with **2 karak**; not connected with SW Osm. **karma** in the phr. **karma karışık** 'muddled, confused' which is a Dev. N./A. fr. **1 kar-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI **karma: al-nahb** 'pillaging, theft'; hence one says **ne:ğ karma:la:dı:** 'he stole (*nahaba*) the thing' *Kaş.* I 433; **ka:ğun karma: bolsa:** 'if a melon has been stolen' (*nuhiba*) I 410, 11.

D kirma: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **kır-**; lit. 'scraped' i.e. to a particular shape. In Ar. *xarafa* means 'to turn (on a lathe)' and *maxrūt* normally 'conical', but with 'ball' it must mean 'spherical'. Survives in SW Az. **ğırma** 'pellet, shot'; Osm. **kirma** 'pleat, fold, crease; broken'. **Xak.** XI **kirma: al-maxrūt** 'turned on a lathe' of anything; hence one says **kirma: tobik kura maxrūta** 'a spherical ball' *Kaş.* I 433.

F kurma:n 'bow-case'; there is an apparent etymological connection with **kurugluk**, same but the word itself, which is only 'dry', seems to be a corruption of

Pe. *qurbân*, and that word, though not so far traced in Ar. with this meaning, seems to be derived fr. *qaraba*, which *inter alia* means 'to put (something) in a sheath or case'. The word seems therefore to be by origin Ar., or at any r. e. Pe.-Ar., and one of a number of such words in Oğuz (see **2 turma:**), and the connection with **kurugluk** illusory. The long note on the word in P. Pelliot, *Notes sur l'histoire de la Horde d'Or*, Paris, 1950, p. 42, must be corrected accordingly. See also the discussion of Pe. *qurbân* in *Doerfer* III 1451. N.o.a.b. **Oğuz/Kıp.** XI **kurma:n al-miqwas**, 'bow case'; one says **ké:ş kurma:n** 'quiver and bow case'; its origin is fr. **ku:rma:n** (*sic*; error for **ku:rma:k**) *şuddi'l-minṭaqa fi'l-wasaṭ* 'to fasten a belt round the waist' *Kaş.* I 444; a.o. **III** 16 (**yasık**): (**Xwar.** xv **kurban** 'bow-case' *Qutb* 141); **Kıp.** xv **tirkâş** (Pe. l.-w.) 'quiver' (*sic*) *kurman Tuh.* 8b. 11.

Dis. V. GRM-

S karma:- See **karva:-**.

S(D) karmaş- as such Hap. leg.; at a later period a Sec. f. of **karvaş**; *Kaş.*'s etymology is, in doubt, correct. **Xak.** XI **ol meniğ birle: tava: karmaşta:** 'he competed with me in pillaging (*fi nahb*) property'; also used for helping (**karmaşur**, **karmaşma:k**); originally **karma:laşdı:** (**karma:laşur**, **karma:laşma:k**) *Kaş.* II 221.

Tris. GRM

D kırmaçı: Hap. leg.; N.Ag. fr. **kirma:**; presumably 'turner', or perhaps more generally 'carpenter'. **Xak.** XI **KB** 4458 (in a list of craftsmen; blacksmiths, bootmakers, and **kırmaçı** (painters, decorators, arrowmakers, bowmakers).

D kara:muk Den. N. fr. **kara:**; originally 'tares, corn-cockle', and the like. S.i.m.m.l.g. **Xak.** XI **kara:muk zivânul-la'âm** 'tares among the wheat' *Kaş.* I 487; **Çağ.** xv ff. **karamuk** (1) 'a red-coloured fruit like a sour cherry' (*âlu bâlu*), in Ar. *zar'ir* ('wild plum'); (2) 'black seeds which appear in wheat', in Pe. *şaylam* ('tares, darnel') or *zivân*, beneficial when mixed with sulphur as an ointment for leprosy; (3) metaph., 'a dangerous black pimple which appears on children' (?smallpox) *San.* 271 v. 12; o.o. 209 v. 17 (syn. w. *Rûmi* *çevrünti* 'tares'); 224 v. 19 (syn. w. *Rûmi* *delüce* ditto); **Osm.** xv ff. **karamuk** (1) 'tares'; (2) 'wild plum'; (3) (once, XVI) 'pimple, rash'; in several texts *TTS* I 417; *II* 585; *III* 409; *IV* 470.

D korumluğ Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **korum.** **Xak.** XI **korumluğ ta:ğ cabal dū canadil** 'a mountain covered with loose rocks' *Kaş.* I 498.

Tris. V. GRM-

D karma:la: Den. V. fr. **karma:**; 'to pillage, steal'. As such pec. to *Kaş.*; NE Tel. **kar-mada-**; SC Uzb. **karmala-**; NW Kaz.,

Kırım karmala- 'to grope about' *R II* 218 are ultimately der. fr. *karva-*, although their morphology is obscure. *Xak. xi ol karmala-ladī: ne:pnī:* 'he pillaged (or stole, *nahaba*) the thing' *Kaş. III* 354 (*karma:lar, karmala:ma:k*); a.o. *I 433 (karma:)* (Kom. xiv 'to hurry' (*sic?*) *karmala- CCG; Gr.: Kip. xiv karmala-massa* 'to touch' *Id.* 69: xv *cassa* 'to feel, grope' (*yoka-*, *karma-*, and) *karmala-Tuh.* 12a. 13).

D *karmalaş-* Co-op. f. of *karmala-*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (Sanskrit missing) *élig uluşuğ kirmalaş* [gap; *sic*] *TT VIII E.17* may belong here, since 'pillaging the realm and country' seems a likely meaning, and a connection with *kırma:* is improbable: *Xak. xi Kaş. II* 221 (*karmaş-*).

D *karımsın-* Hap. leg.; Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. **karım*, N.S.A. fr. 2 *kar-*; quoted only as an illustration of this form of V. *Xak. xi er suvka: karımsındi:* 'the man pretended to choke over the water' (*an yaşraq bi'l-mā*) *Kaş. II* 260, 24; n.m.e.

Dis. ĞRN

karın 'belly, abdomen'; a general term for the lower part of the body and its contents, less specific than *karuğsa:k* 'stomach' and *bağır-suk* 'entrails'. S.i.a.m.l.g., often more specifically for 'womb'. *Türkü viii ff. adıuğ karın:* yarılmış 'the bear's belly was slit open' *Irkb 6: Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit darbhe* 'in the womb' *karında: TT VIII D.35; köğullerin karınların irintürdüm . . . erser* 'if I have distressed their minds and feelings' *Suv. 136, 10-11; o.o. U II* 44, 28-9 (1 ö:ğ); *U III* 43, 24 (*kéber-*); Civ. *karın* is common in *H I* for 'stomach', e.g. *aç karınka* 'on an empty stomach' 19, 64, 170; and 'womb', e.g. (if a foetus dies) *kisiniñ karında* 'in a woman's womb' 61; (in an unfavourable omen) *kar içinde ig kirdi*; ?read *karın*, 'if an illness has entered the belly' *TT I* 18; o.o. *TT VII* 22, 16 (1 öt-); 27, 15 (*arkuru-*): *Xak. xi karın al-batn* 'the belly'; *karın atmak* a beast is slaughtered and its paunch (*karşuhu*) is set up as a target and shot at, and anyone who hits it gets a share of the meat *Kaş. I* 403; 16 o.o., same translation: *KB* (character and knowledge) *karında törümis* 'which are formed in the womb' 883; *kara karını tođsa* 'when the common people's bellies are full' 988; *ana karını* 'his mother's womb' 1387; xiii(?) *At. karın toklukın* 'a full belly' 186; *Tef. karın aç-* 'to be hungry' 201; xiv *Muh. al-batn karın Mel.* 47, 15; *Rif. 141; al-cāyī* 'hungry' *karınca:* (crasis of *karın: a:c*) 54, 16; 152; *al-haml* 'foetus' *karında:ki: oğla:n* 143; *Çağ. xv ff. karn* (spelt) *şıkam wa şıkamba* 'belly' (Hend.); also called *karın San. 272r. 23* (quotn.); same entry reversed 272v. 14; *Xwar. xiv karın* 'belly' *Qutb 134: Kom. xiv ditto CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kip. xiii al-batn karın Hou. 20, 19; 51, 2; al-kırş karın 21, 17; xiv karın al-batn Id.*

70: xv ditto *Kav. 61, 5; Tuh. 7a. 5; al-kırş karın 61, 11; 30b. 5* (also *kebe*).

D *kurun* Intrans./Pass. Dev. N. fr. *kur-*; 'soot', lit. something which establishes itself (on a wall, etc.). Survives as *kurun* in some NE languages, but everywhere else as *kurum* (properly a N.S.A.). Cf. 2 ş. *Xak. xi kurun* 'traces of smoke (*aṭaru'l-duxān*) which adhere to the walls' *Kaş. I* 404: (Kom. xiv 'soot' *kurum CCG; Gr.*).

D *kurinç* Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *kurin-*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *közlüg kurinçimizni seni körmekliğ yağmur üze kanturalım* 'let us satiate (i.e. alleviate) the dryness of our eyes with the rain of seeing you' *U IV* 44, 22-4.

D *karna:k* Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. fr. **karna-*, Den. V. fr. *karın*; the preceding entry is *Karna:k balda min bilādi'l-ğuzziya* 'one of the Oğuz villages (or districts?)'. Cf. *karna:ğu*. *Xak. xi karna:k* er 'a man with a large belly' ('*azımu'l-batn*) *Kaş. I* 473.

?F *kırna:k* 'a slave girl'; a specifically Western word, surviving only(?) in SW Osm. *kırnak*; Tkm. *ğırnak*. Perhaps a corruption of Ar. *ğurnūq* 'a good-looking boy, or girl'. L.-w. in Pe., *Doerfer III* 1470. *Basmul, Çumul, Ka:y, Kip., Oğuz, Yaba:ku: xi kırnak al-cāriya* 'slave girl' *Kaş. I* 473: xiii(?) *Tef. kırnak* 'girl' 209: xiv *Muh. al-surriya* 'concubine' *kırna:k Mel.* 51, 9; *Rif. 147; al-cāriya* (opposite to *élti:* 'lady') *kırna:k 152* (only): *Çağ. xv ff. kırna:ğ/kırna:k* (spelt) *kanıza* ('girl') *wa cāriya*; also called *ğırnak San. 295v. 7; ğırnak* 'a word occurring in two languages (*muştarakā*), in Turkish *kanıza wa cariya*, in Ar. *mard-i camil* 'a handsome man' 262v. 17; *Kip., xiii al-cāriya kırna:k* (/kara:wa:s/kara:ba:s/tüge:) *Hou. 32, 17*: xiv *kırnak al-cāriya Id. 70: xv ditto Kav. 64, 10* (vocalized *karnak*); *Tuh. 87a. 5; ama* 'slave girl' *kırnak* (and *karawaş*) *do. 3b. 13*: Osm. xiv ff. *kırnak* 'slave girl'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 462; *II* 632; *III* 449; *IV* 514.

E *kırpa:k* See *kırpa:k*.

Dis. V. ĞRN-

D *kırın-* Refl. f. of *kır-*; survives only(?) in SW Osm. *kırın-* 'to cringe'; Tkm. *ğırın-* 'to cut (etc.) for oneself'. *Xak. xi ol ne:pnī: kırındı:* 'he pretended to scrape (or peel, *yuqaşır*) the thing' *Kaş. II* 155 (*kırınur, kırınma:k*).

D *koran-* Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *kora-*; 'to lose flesh'. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *H I* 104 (*korağ-lığ*).

D *korın-* (korı:n-) Refl. f. of *korı-*; s.i.s.m.l. as *korın-/korun-* 'to defend oneself'. *Xak. xi er tava:riğa: korındı:* (MS. *korundı:*) 'the man was miserly and niggardly (*basıla . . . wa đanna*) with his money' *Kaş. II* 155 (*korınur* (*sic*), *korınma:k*); *Çağ. xv ff. korun kendini sakın hiřz eyle* 'protect, defend yourself' *Vel.*

339; korun- *mamnî' wa mahriûs şudan* 'to be restricted, protected' *San.* 285v. 19.

D *kurin-* Refl. f. of *kurî-*; survives in SW Osm. *kurun-* 'to dry oneself'. *Xak. xi er kurundi:* (*sic*) 'the man dried himself (*tacafafa*) after washing' *Kaş. II* 155 (*kurinur*; *kurinma:k*); *kurindi:* *ne:p* 'the thing dried' (*caffa*) *I* 505, 7; *kurin* 'dry yourself' *II* 160, 7.

Tris. ÖRN

S *karinça* See *karinçga*.

D *kurunç:* Hap. leg.; N.Ag. fr. *kurun*; morphologically this should mean 'something which catches or collects soot' or the like. *Xak. xi kurunç:* 'felt which has been blackened (*istwadda*) from the smoke in a tent (etc.)' *Kaş. III* 242.

S *karinçak* See *karinçga*.

karinçga: 'ant'; specifically a Western word; an old animal name ending in *-ğa*; the form in *Kaş.* is aberrant. Survives only (?) in SW Az. *ğarışğa*; Osm. *karınca*; Tkm. *ğarınca*. Cf. *çüme:li*; *kumursğa*. Oğuz *xi karinçak al-naml* 'ant', also called *karinça*: *Kaş. I* 501; *karinça*: 'ant' *III* 375; *xiv Rbdğ. karinçka (sic) meñtlik uşak* 'as small as an ant' *R II* 174; *Muh. al-naml sarinçak* (one MS. ad *karınca*): *Mel.* 74, 6; *sirinça*: *Rif.* 177 (*Muh.* gives no word for 'locust'; the text prob. originally read *al-naml <karinça>*; *al-carād*) *sarinçak*): *Çağ. xv ff. karinçga* (spelt *mürça* 'small ant'; also called *kumursğa* *San.* 272v. 14; *Xwar. xiv karinçka* 'ant' *Qutb* 134; Tkm. *xiii al-naml karınca*: (Kıp. *kumurska*): *Hou.* 11, 19; *xiv al-naml (kumırşığı*; and) *karınca*: *Bul.* 11, 5; *xv al-naml karınca*: *Kav.* 72, 10; *karinçak* (Kıp. *kumruşka*) *Tuh.* 36b. 2.

D *kirindi*: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *kirin-*; survives in SW Osm. *kirindi/kirinti*; Tkm. *ğtrindi* 'small fragments, crumbs'. *Xak. xi kirindi*: *qaşara kull şay* 'scrapings of anything' *Kaş. I* 449.

D *karında:ş* N. of Assn. fr. *karin*; lit. 'associated in the womb', that is 'a brother (or sister, usually as *kız karında:ş*) by the same mother', irrespective of seniority and so a more general term than *éçli*; *inli*; *éke*; *şişil*, etc. S.i.a.m.l.g., sometimes with a more restricted meaning, e.g. Kk. only 'sister' or a more general one e.g. Osm. also 'comrade'; in SW and some NW languages abbreviated to *kar-daş*. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer III* 1471. *Uyg. viii ff. Civ. oğul kardaş yepeçim* 'my son, brother, and sister-in-law' *Fam. Arch.* 125-6. *Xak. xi* (after a note on the suffix *-da:ş*) hence two children (*waladayn*) out of the same womb are called *karında:ş*; *karin* means *al-batn* and when *-da:ş* is added to it, it gives the meaning *muşahibu'l-batn* 'associate of the womb' *Kaş. I* 407; *xiii(?) Tef. karandaş/ karındaş* 'brother' 200-2; *xiv Muh. al-xāla* 'maternal aunt' *karında:ş ana*; *al-'amm* 'paternal uncle' *ata: karında:ş*: (*Mel. kar-*

daş); *al-uxt* 'sister' *kız karında:ş*; *al-ax* 'brother' *karında:ş* *Mel.* 49, 6-7; *Rif.* 144; *Çağ. xv ff. kardaş biradar* 'brother', an abbreviation of *karındaş* meaning *ham-şikam* 'from the same womb' *San.* 271 v. 26 (quoting.); *karındaş* 'brother' 272v. 15 (quoting.): *Xwar. xiii(?)* (Urum Kağan had) *bir karundaşı* 'one brother' *Oğ.* 173; *xiv karındaş* 'brother' *Qutb* 134; *Kom. xiv* 'brother' *karındaş*; 'sister' *kız karındaş* *CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp. al-'amm* (açkı:f) *aşa*: *karında:ş*; *al-ax* *karında:ş*; *al-uxt* *kız karında:ş*; *awlādi'l-'ahmā* 'brothers-in-law' *kayın karında:şlar* *Hou.* 31, 19; *xiv karında:ş al-āx mina'l-batn* *Id.* 70; *al-āx karında:ş*; *al-'amma* *aşa*: *karında:ş*(*jeçli*); *al-'amma* *aşa*: *kız karında:ş*; *al-xāla* *ana*: *kız karında:ş*(*şığza*): *Bul.* 9, 2; *xv bi:niş kardaş*: 'the bey's brother' *Kav.* 27, 5; *āx kardaş*; *uxt kız kardaş* *Tuh.* 3b. 12; Osm. *xiv ff. karındaş* common till *xvi*, sporadic till *xviii*; *kartaş* once in *xv TTS I* 424; *II* 591; *III* 414; *IV* 476.

D *kararğu*: der. fr. *kara*: but morphologically obscure; 'dark, darkness'. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *kararğu/kararğuyn* (*Haenisch* 60; *Kov.* 838); s.i.a.m.l.g. *Uyg.* *viii ff.* Bud. *kararğu kararığığ tarğarğu üçün* 'in order to dissipate the dark darkness' *Hüen-tš.* 185; o.o. *Suv.* 101, 16 (bilgi:sizlik); *USp.* 102a. 34 (emgeklig): *Xak. xi* *kararğu: al-zulma* 'darkness' *Kaş. III* 388; (a bribe will settle) *kararğu: (sic) 1:şığ al-amra'l-muzlim* 'a nefarious affair' *III* 217, 1; a.o. *III* 290 (*karva:-*): *KB* *kararğu tüni* 'the dark night' 35, 288; *kararğuda erdim* 'I was in darkness' 383; *kararğu ev* 'a dark house' 1840; *xiii(?) Tef. kararğu/kararğu* 'dark, darkness' 200; *xiv layl muzlim* 'a dark night' *kararğu: tüni* *Mel.* 80, 9; *Rif.* 185 (tunle): *al-zalām* (opposite to 'light' *ayduñ*) *kararğu: 152* (only); *Çağ. xv ff. kararğu kararğu Vel.* 320; *kararğu zulm wa tārīh* 'darkness' *San.* 271 v. 14; *Xwar. xiv kararğu* 'dark' *Qutb* 131; *Kom. xiv* 'darkness' *kararğu/kararğu* *CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp. xiii* (light *ayduñ*) *al-zulma* *kararğu: Hou.* 26, 17; *xiv al-zalām* *kararğu: Bul.* 14, 1; *xv zulma* *kararğu: Tuh.* 24a. 11; Osm. *xiv* *kararğu/kararğuluk* 'darkness'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 417; *II* 585; *III* 419; *IV* 471.

D *karnağ:* Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. fr. **karna-*: cf. *karna:k*. *Xak. xi* *karnağ:* er *al-raculu'l-batn* 'a man with a large stomach' *Kaş. I* 491.

D *karinliğ* P.N./A. fr. *karin*; s.i.s.m.l., usually for 'pregnant'. *Xak. xi* *bedük (sic) karinliğ* er 'a man with a large stomach' (*al-batn*) *Kaş. I* 499.

D *kurunluğ* P.N./A. fr. *kurun*; 'sooty'. Survives in SW Az. *gurunluğ*; Osm. *kurumlu (sic)*. *Xak. xi* *kurunluğ* ev 'a house blackened (*mustvadd*) by dense smoke' *Kaş. I* 499.

Tris. V. ÖRN-

D *karınla-*: Dev. N. fr. *karin*; survives in SW Rep. Turkish for (of a ship) 'to collide

with' (a jetty, etc.). **Xak.** xi (in a para. on the various meanings of Den. V. s in -la-) ol anı: **karımladı:** *bañanahu*, 'he struck him in the stomach' *Kaş.* III 345, 27; n.m.e.

Dis. V. ĞRR-

D kara:r- Intrans. Den. V. fr. **kara:**; 'to be, or become, black or dark'. S.i.s.m.l. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. **kararmış köpüllüg** 'with darkened minds' *TT III* 89; Bud. (of a dying man) **tılı ağızı kararıp** 'his tongue and mouth become black' *Suv.* 595, 14; **Xak.** xi **tü:n karardı:** 'the night was dark' (*azlama*); and one says **tü:n karardı:** 'the garment (etc.) was black' (*isvadda*) *Kaş.* II 77 (**kararur** (*sic*), **kararma:k**): **xiii(?) Tef.** **karar-** 'to become dark' 200; **Çağ.** xv ff. **karar-** (spelt) 'to become black or dark' (*siyâh wa tira*) *San.* 268v. 18 (quotns.); **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Qutb* 132; **Kom.** xiv ditto *CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kıp. xv *isvadda* **karar-** Kav. 5, 14; (the Den. V. fr.) **kara** is **karar-** *Tuh.* 83b. 5.*

D kurır- (**kurır:r-**) Hap. leg.; Inchoative f. of **kurı:-**; cf. **kurğa:d-**. **Xak.** xi **kurırdı:** ne:ğ 'the thing began to dry' (*tawaccaha* . . . li'l-*-cañf*) *Kaş.* II 77 (**kurır:rur** (*sic*), **kurırma:k**).

D karart- Caus. f. of **karar-**; 'to darken, or blacken'. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xi **ol anıñ tü:nin kararttı:** 'he blackened (*sawwada*) his garment' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 431 (**karartur**, **karartma:k**): *KB* (the king was angry and) **artuk kararttı meñiz** 'made his face even blacker' (i.e. fiercer) 629; a.o. 639; **xiii(?) Tef.** **karart-** 'to blacken' 200; **Çağ.** xv ff. **karart-** Caus. f.; *siyâh hardan* 'to blacken' *San.* 269r. 4 (quotns.); **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Qutb* 132.

Tris. ĞRR

D kararığ Dev. N./A. fr. **karar-**; 'dark, darkness'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A *M III* 9, 1 (**tüneriğ**); *do.* 19, 11 (i) (**alapañtur-**): Man. **kararığ nızvanıları** 'their dark passions' *TT III* 114; Bud. **yekniñ içgeknliñ kararığ işına** 'the dark doings of demons and vampires' *TT VI* 273; (in this world the sky is called 'light', and the brown earth below) **kararığ** 'darkness' (the sun is called 'light', and the moon 'darkness', man 'light', and woman 'darkness') *do.* 319-21; o.o. *Kuan.* 66 (**kögüzliğ**); *Hüen-ts.* 185 (**kararığu**).

Mon. ĞRS

1 kars some kind of 'garment'; n.o.a.b. L.-w. in Pe., *Doerfer* III 1457. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *PP* 2, 4-5 (**boñut-**): **Xak.** xi **kars** 'an outer garment (*al-kisâ*) of camels' hair or sheeps' wool' *Kaş.* I 348; (patch brocade with brocade) **kars yamağı:** **karska:** 'and a woollen (garment, *al-şif*) with woollen (fabric)' *Kaş.* III 28, 17 (MS. has **karış** which makes no sense and is obviously an error for **kars**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kars** (rhyming with *pârs*) 'a shawl (*şâl*) and anything (similar) which they wrap round their waists' *San.* 271 v. 29.

2 kars an onomatopoeic for clapping; s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, SW. L.-w. in Pe.(?), *Doerfer* III 1458. **Xak.** xi one says of **kars kars aya:** **yaptı:** 'he clapped (*şaffaqa*) his hands'; it is an onomatopoeic for the sound of clapping *Kaş.* I 348; **Çağ.** xv ff. **kars** (rhyming with *dars*) *dast bar-ham zadan* 'clapping the hands', also called **karş**, in Ar. *şaffaqa San.* 271 v. 29.

Dis. ĞRS

karsa:k 'the steppe fox, *Canis corsac*'. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *kirsa* (*Studies*, p. 232; *Kow.* 2553) and in Russian as *korsak*. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE where Tel. has the Mong. form **kirsa**; in NC Kir. **karsak** is a generic term for 'fox, wolf', etc. and **kirsa** 'fox' (a word mainly used by women). L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer* III 1459. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. **karsak** is included in a list of predatory animals with wild cat, Siberian panther, and fox in *Suv.* 599, 16; **Xak.** xi **karsa:k al-fanak** 'steppe fox' *Kaş.* I 473; **Çağ.** xv ff. **karsak** the name of an animal larger than a squirrel (*şincâb*) which they import from the Rûs and Türk (*sic*) countries; its skin is red, white, or parti-coloured, and more sweet smelling and warmer than those of squirrel or ermine; called in Pe. *fanak San.* 272r. 2; **Kom.** xiv 'steppe fox (fur)' **karsak CCI**; *Gr.: Kıp.* xv *banât âwâ* 'jackals' **karsak** (*şakal*) *Tuh.* 7b. 9.

S **kursak** See **kuruğsak**.

D korsuz Priv. N./A. fr. **1 ko:r-**; 'not responsible for loss'. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *Usp.* 16, etc. (**korluğ**, q.v.).

Dis. ĞRŞ

(D) **karış** perhaps Dev. N. fr. 3 *kar-, see **2 karı:**, **karış-**; 'a span, the distance between the tips of the outstretched thumb and little finger'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes. **Xak.** xi **karış al-şibr** 'a span'; one says **bir karış** 'one span' *Kaş.* I 369; a.o. II 365, 9; (in III 28, 17 **karış** is an error for **kars**, q.v.): *xiv Muh.* **al-şibr karış Mel.** 47, 7; **karış Rif.** 141; *Kıp.* **xiii al-şibr karış Hou.** 20, 18; *xiv ditto Id.* 69; *Bul.* 9, 10; *xv ditto Kav.* 39, 12; *Tuh.* 20b. 8.

D 1 karşı: Dev. N./A. fr. **karış-**; primarily a N./A. meaning 'opposed, opposite; the opposite, a place opposite', e.g. the opposite bank of a river and the like, but often used as an Adv., 'against' and the like. A l.-w. (not early) in Mong. w. extended meanings 'obstacle, delay; evil, harm, ill-treatment', etc. (*Kow.* 847); s.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes. **Türkü** viii ff. **karışın** 'his adversary(?)' *Irkb* 19 (a very obscure para.): Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. **beğli kişiğe yaraşmaz karşı bolur** 'he does not agree with the *beg* or people, he becomes hostile' *TT VII* 12, 7-8; **adası karşısı** [gap] perhaps 'danger' (*Hend.*) *do.* 17, 10; in *do.* 24, 7(?); 25, 22 **ölüm karşısı** 'danger of death(?)'; (on the dragon day) **kişi bile karşı bolur** 'he gets at

cross-purposes with people' *do.* 32, 7; in *TT VIII P.*, an astrological text, the phr. **köç karşı:** occurs in 24, and **köç ka:n karşıla:r** in 11, 33, the first phr. being followed by 'the peach tree flowers'. This can hardly be 1 **köç** 'migration', and is prob. 2 **köç** 'the hour is hostile'; **ka:n** may be 'king' or some unknown word (?Chinese): **Xak. xı karşı:** *al-didd* 'the opposite'; one says *tün kü:nnüñ karşı:sı:* ol 'night is the opposite to day'; **karşı:** 'a disagreement (*al-ixtilâf*) between two chiefs'; one says *ol beg anıñ birle:karşı:ol* 'that beg disagrees (*muxâlif*) with him' *Kaş. I 423; karşu:* (*sic.*, in error?) *süle: ağzıulayhi mukâfahahu* 'take the field and meet him face to face' *III 272, 2: KB bu dîn dâli dünyâ dâli karşı ol* 'the branch of religion and the branch of the world are opposed to one another' 5311: *xııı(?) Tef.* (they will sit) *yüzleri biri birine karşı karşı* 'facing one another'; *karşu keldiler* 'they came to meet him' 202: *Çağ. xv ff. karşu* (spelt) *bar-â-bar wa mutahâdi* 'face to face, opposite' *San. 272r. 7: Xwar. xııı(?) Oğuz xağanka karşı keldiler* 'advanced against Oğuz Xağan' *Oğ. 265-6: xiv karşı* (usually with *Dat.*) 'against' *Qutb 133: Kom. xiv karşı bardı* 'went to meet him' *CCG; Gr.: 194* (quotn.): *Kıp. xiv karşı muqâbil* 'opposite' *Id. 70; al-muxâlif li'l-say* 'karşu *Bul. 14, 8: xv muqâbiluk karşında: Kav. 36, 1; muqâbil karşı (sic) Tuh. 35a, 13; 73b. 9* (a.o.o. with *Poss.* *Suff.s*): *Osm. xiv ff. karşı karşı* (ol-, bar-, etc.); c.i.a.p. *TTS I 427; II 594; III 417; IV 478.*

?F 2 **karşı:** ('royal' palace'; prob. a l.-w. fr. Tokharian B *kerçıye* same meaning; an early l.-w. in Mong. (*Haenisch 62, Kow. 847*) but becoming obsolete so early in Turkish that in *San.* it is described as Mong. l.-w. in *Pe., Doerfer III 1460. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. bara vayıduru ertinin étılmış karşı* 'a palace adorned with choice cat's eyes' (Sanskrit *vara vaidūrya*) *TT V, p. 30, note B 31, 1-2: xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. tien 'palace' (Giles 11,202) karşı Liçeti 163; R II 207: Xak. xı karşı: qarşu'l-malik* 'a king's palace'; *Kaş. I 423; o.o. I 255* (emgen-); *III 374, 7: KB karşıka kirdi* 'he entered the palace' 11111; o.o. 4118; 5263 (ordu): *xıı(?) KBVP* (in every town, country, capital) **karşı** 'palace' (and place) 26: *xııı(?) Tef. karşışı (sic) 'palace' 202: Çağ. xv ff. karşı* the name of a district (*wilâyat*) in Transoxiana to the south of Samarkand, also called Nasaf and Naşxab . . . in Mong. it means *gür xāna* 'mausoleum' (*Babur cited as the authority*); the author of the *Rawdatu'l-Safā* said that the district was so called after a 'castle' (*qasr*) built there, in Mong. **karşı**, and *Waşşāf* said that **karşı** in Mong. meant *kāx-i xān wa bārgāh-i saltanat* 'the king's palace and royal court' *San. 272r. 3: Xwar. xiv karşı* 'palace' *Qutb 133.*

D **karşut** *Hap. leg.*; abbreviated Active *Dev.* N. fr. **karış-**; syn. w. I **karışu:** **Xak. xı karşut** *al-didd* 'the opposite', like night and day *Kaş. I 451.*

D **karşa:ğ** *Hap. leg.*; N.Ac. fr. **karşa:-** **Xak. xı karşa:ğ** *gabru'l-tawb* 'measuring a garment in spans'; hence one says *anıñ karşa:ğı: kö:r* 'see how he measures garments (etc.) in spans' *Kaş. I 464.*

D **kurşa:ğ** *Dev. N. fr. kurşa:-*; survives in NE, several languages, **kurçak/kurçağ/kurçu:**; NC Kir. **kırço:/kurço:**; Kzx. **kur-saw** all meaning 'barrel hoop; girth of a tent'; SW Az. **ğurşağ**; *Osm. kuşak*; Tkm. **ğuşak** 'belt'. L.-w. in *Pe., etc.*, *Doerfer III 1565. Xak. xı kurşa:ğ* *al-tanattıq bi'l-mintaqa* 'girding oneself with a belt'; **kurşa:ğ** 'a strip (*turra*) woven from wool used as the girth of a tent' (*minṭaqa'tu'l-xibā*); it is called **ev kurşa:ğı:** *Kaş. I 464: xiv Muh. al-minṭaqa kuşa:ğ Mel. 67, 7* (only); *al-hiyāsa* 'belt' v.l. in one MS. **kurşak** *do. 67, 9* (see I **kur**): **Çağ. xv ff. kurşak kamarband** 'a belt'; also abbreviated and called **kur San. 286r. 11; a.o. 285v. 22** (1 **kur**): **Kıp. xııı al-hiyāsa kuşak/kuş** *bél ba:ğı:* *Hou. 19, 3; xiv kuşak al-minṭaqa Id. 72* (for **kuşa:k Hou. 21, 5** and **kuşak Kav. 63, 18** see **kuşak**).

Dıs. V. ĞRŞ-

D **karış-** *Recip. f. of 3 *kar-*, cf. **karşı:**, **karşut**, etc.; 'to disagree with one another, to be opposite to one another', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SC Uzb. and SW where **ğarış-/karış-** is the *Recip. f. of 1 kar-*, 'to mix with one another'. *Uyğ. viii ff. Bud.* (pacifying all quarrels and) **karışmakıñ** 'disagreements' *U II 58, 5* (i); (mother and father, kin and kinsmen, maids and man servants) **bir ikintike karışur** 'quarrel with one another' *TT VI 64; o.o. do. 324* (**kaşış-**), etc.; Sanskrit *blinnā* 'disunited, set at variance' **karış-mışlar:** *TT VIII G.13; a.o. do. E.15: Civ. İki köpül karışdı:* 'two minds were at variance' *TT I 71: Xak. xı böri: tuşı: karışdı:* 'the teeth of the wolf were at cross purposes' (*ixtalafat*); this happens during its fasting days, because for one week in each month the wolf does not eat and during that period lives on air; and one says **tün küñ birle: karışdı:** 'night and day are opposites' (*ixtalafa*); (in a verse) **yay kış bile: karışdı:** 'summer and winter had a disagreement and contended with one another' (*ixtalafa wa tanāzarā*); and one says **İkki: begler karıştı-lar:** 'the two begs quarrelled and fought one another' (*ixtalafa . . . wa taqātālā*); and one says **ol maña: yo:lda: karıştı:** 'he met me (*istaqbalanı*) on the road' *Kaş. II 97* (**karışur**, **karışmak:**); o.o. *I 367, 23; II 95, 8* (**kırşu:y**); *III 11, 3: KB karışmaz yağlar* 'enemies who do not meet' 145; o.o. 1053 (**İçin**), 2290 (**2 kadıt-**), 2310 (**esri:**), 2384 (**bodul-**), etc.: (**Çağ. (?)**) xv ff. **karış- mamzic wa dâxil sudan** 'to mix, mingle' (Intrans.) *San. 270v. 10* (prob. *Rümi*, immediately follows I **kar-** which is so described); *Xwar. xiv karış-* 'to be mixed with' (birle) *Qutb 134: Kıp. xiv ixtalata* 'to mix' (Intrans.) **karış- Bul. 32r.**; *Kom. xiv* 'to meet, defend' (?) **karış- CCI; Gr.**

D kırış- Co-op. f. of kır-; s.i.s.m.l. with meanings based on the later meanings of kır-. **Xak. XI ol maña: yér kırışdı:** 'he helped me to scrape (fi qasr) the ground' (etc.); also used for competing *Kaş. II 98 (kırışur, kırışma:k)*.

D koriş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of kori:-. **Xak. XI ol maña: koriğ korişdı:** 'he helped me to protect the private property' (fi *hıfzıl-himā*) *Kaş. II 98* (no Aor. or Infin.).

D 1 kuruş- Co-op. f. of kur-; s.i.s.m.l. with meanings derived from the later extended meanings of kur-. **XI ol menliq birle: ya: kuruştı:** 'he competed with me in stringing (fi *tawtir*) a bow'; also used for helping *Kaş. II 98 (kuruşur, kuruşma:k)*; a.o. *II 97, 14*.

D 2 kuruş- (kuriş-) Co-op. f. of kuri:-, in the sense of simultaneous action of all parts of an organism. N.o.a.b. **Xak. XI etme:k kamuğ kuruştı:** *tacāffa'l-xubz ba'duhu fi ba'q acā'ihī* 'the bread became dry in all its parts' *Kaş. II 98 (kuruşur, kuruşma:k)*.

D karşa- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. karış; cf. karışla:-. **Xak. XI ol to:nuğ karşadı:** *şabara'l-tawb* 'he measured the garment (etc.) in spans' *Kaş. III 286 (karşar, karşma:k)*.

D kurşa- Den. V. fr. *kuriş apparently a Den. N. fr. 1 kur; for a similar pair of words cf. 1 bağ, 1 bağış. Survives w. much the same meaning as kurşa- in some NE languages and NC Kır.; SE Türki kurşa-; SW Az. *ğurşa-*; Osm. *kuşa-*; Tkm. *ğuşa-*. **Xak. XI ol kaftan kurşadı:** *şadda minṭaqata'l-qabā'* 'he fastened the belt of the robe' *Kaş. III 287 (kurşar, kurşma:k)*: *Çağ. xv ff. kurşa-* (spelt) (1) *kamar bastan* 'to bind the waist'; (2) *iḥāta kardan wa dar miyān giristan* 'to surround, encircle' *San. 284v. 8*.

D karşat- Caus. f. of karşa-; n.o.a.b. **Xak. XI ol bō:züğ karşattı:** *aşbara'l-kirbās* 'he had the linen (etc.) measured in spans' *Kaş. II 337 (karşatur, karşma:k)*; same phr.; but *adra'a* properly 'had measured in cubits' *II 365, 7*.

D kurşat- Caus. f. of kurşa-; survives in the same languages. **Xak. XI men aḡar kur: kurşattım** 'I told him to put on a belt (bi'l-tanaṭṭiq) and he did so' *Kaş. II 337 (kurşatur, kurşma:k)*: *Çağ. xv ff. kurşat- Caus. f.; *kamar basta şāxtan wa iḥāta farmudan* 'to cause to bind the waist; to order to encircle' *San. 284v. 21*.*

D kurşan- Refl. f. of kurşa-; survives in much the same languages. **Xak. XI er kurin kurşandı:** 'the man put on his belt' (*tanaṭṭāqa . . . bi-minṭaqatihī*) *Kaş. II 249 (kurşanur, kurşanma:k)* a.o. *II 255, 11*.

Tris. ĞRŞ

D karşısız Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. 1 karşı. **Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. [gap]lar birle karşısız** 'without quarrelling with the . . .' *TT III 106*.

Tris. V. ĞRŞ-

D kurşatıl- Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of kurşat-; 'to be surrounded' **Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. U II 30, 29-30 (kavzatıl-)**.

E karışıklan- in **Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. USP. 43, 6** is an error for **katıġlan-**; this is the word required by the context and **karışık** is not a likely Uyğ. word.

D karışla- Den. V. fr. karış; 'to measure in spans'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with minor phonetic variations. Cf. **karşa-**. **Xak. XI ol barçın karışla:dı:** 'he measured the brocade (etc.) in spans' (*şabara*) *Kaş. III 335 (karışlar, karışla:mak)*: *xiv Muh. şabara karışla-Mel. 27, 9; Rif. 110: Çağ. xv ff. karışla-* (spelt) *wacab kardan* 'to measure in spans' *San. 270r. 7: Kıp. xiv şabara karışla- Bul. 50v*.

Tris. ĞRY

VUD kuriya:/kuriya:kı: See 1 *kuri:-.

Tris. ĞRZ

D karızan- Hap. leg.; there is no doubt about the form of this word which is listed under the heading *fa'ilān* after the cross-heading -Z-; Den. N. fr. 1 karı; but there is no other trace of a Suf. -zan or anything resembling it. **Xak. XI karızan al-sayxul-haram** 'a decrepit old man' *Kaş. I 448*.

Mon. ĞS

kas: 'the bark of a tree', less specific than **to:z** 'birch bark'. The word is entered under the cross-heading -S in *Kaş.*; the spelling **karz** is prob. due to the fact that after long -a- a -z might be expected. There is no widely accepted word for 'bark' in Turkish, most modern languages use **kabık/kabuk** a Dim. f. of **ka:b** and not an ancient word. N.o.a.b. **Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. kas** 'bark' *H II 16, 17: Xak. XI karz* 'the bark (*qırf*) of any tree'; hence it is quoted in the prov. **ka:dıñ ka:şıña** ('the birch tree for its bark'); [the *şây*] was changed [into] *şin*, because the *şây* came first (?*şabaqaḥā*) and improved the euphony in speech (?*istawfat ḥazzahā min'a'l-kalām*) but when *şin* followed it there was no room (*maḥāl*) for it in speech and the *şây* was changed into *şin*, just as [in Ar. *şây* and *şād* interchange]; (examples follow) *Kaş. III 151* (the text is partially corrupt, but *Kaş.* seems to have been confused by the fact that after words ending in vowels an euphonic -s- is introduced before Poss. Suffs. and suspected the presence of a similar -s- in **ka:şıña**); o.o. of the same prov. *I 356, 21; III 134, 14; 369, 22; a.o. I 382, 26 (kasuk, q.v.)*.

Mon. V. ĞS-

***kas-** See **kaşığ, kasna:-**, etc.

kıs- 'to compress, squeeze, pinch', and the like; almost syn. w. **sık-**, but the metathesis is prob. fortuitous. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Türkü VIII** (the leader of the revolt was the *şad*; he said

'collect the people' and I collected them) **xağan-mu: kısıy:ın tedim** 'I said (to myself) "Shall I press (him to become) *xağan*?"' *T* 5; similar phr. *T* 6; **usar idı: yok kısıalım** 'if possible, let us completely annihilate them' *T* 11; similar phr. *I E* 32 and 34; *II E* 25; *T* 21; **balbal kısıdı**: 'thrust a memorial stone (into the ground)' *O.3*: **Xak. xı kapuğ anıq ada:kın kısıdı**: 'the door pinched (*dağata*) his foot'; also used of anything that pinches something; and one says of **anıq to:nlukin kısıdı**: 'he reduced (*naqasha*) his allowance for the purchase of clothing'; also used when anything is held back (*muni'a*) from an allowance *Kaş. II* 11 (**kısıa:r, kısıma:k**): **KB özlın kısığan er** 'a self-controlled man' 965; **kalt kısıtaçı bolmasar** 'if (a father) does not control (his son)' 1220; (if a king is wicked, he ruins the world) **kısığlısı bolmasa** 'if there is no one to restrain him' (he strays from the path) 5282; a.o. 6366: **xııı(?) Tef. kısı-** 'to squeeze' 209; **xıv Muh. al-'aşr** 'to squeeze, press' **kısımak Mel.** 35, 1; *Rif.* 120: **Çağ. xv ff. kısı-** *tang fajurdan* 'to squeeze tight' *San.* 296v. 24 (quott.). **Xwar. xıv ditto Nahc.** 7, 16: **Kom. xıv** 'to compress' **kısı- CCI, CCG**; *Gr.*: **Kıp. xıv kısıdı: dağata**; **kısıtı**: (spelt *kašti*) 'to shorten (*qaşşara*) a long garment' *İd.* 72: **xv hazaqa** 'to compress' **kısı- Kav.** 76, 14 (mis-spelt *xaraqa*); *Tuh.* 13b. 8; **hāqin** 'suffering from retention of urine' **kısıptır do.** 12b. 8: **Osm. xıv to xvi kısı-** 'to compress, squeeze'; in several texts *TTS I* 462; *III* 450; *IV* 515.

kus- 'to vomit'; s.i.a.m.l.g.; cf. **yarsı-**. **Türkü viii ff. Man. M I** 7, 13 (**ançai**): **Uyğ. viii ff. Bud.** (some mortals have gone to the next world) **isig kan kusup** 'vomiting their life blood' *TT X* 40: **Civ. kusup ölü** 'he vomits and dies' *TT VII* 21, 7; **kusa:r a:şağ ya:rsır** 'he vomits and regurgitates the food' *VIII* 1.8: **Xak. xı er kısıdı**: 'the man (etc.) vomited' (*qā'a*); and one says **bođuğ kısıdı: naşala'l-xidāb** 'the dye faded' *Kaş. II* 10 (**kusa:r, kusma:k**): **xıv Muh. qā'a kus-Mel.** 30, 3; *Rif.* 114: **Çağ. xv ff. kus-** *gay kardan* 'to vomit' *San.* 287v. 3: **Xwar. xıv ditto Nahc.** 395, 5; 389, 9: **Kom. xıv ditto CCI**; *Gr.*: **Kıp. xııı taqayya'a** 'to vomit' **kus-** (mis-spelt *kus-*); also **yandur-** (*sic*?; 4 *yantur-*) *Hou.* 38, 20: **xıv kuş-** *qā'a İd.* 72; *taqayya'a kuş-* *Bul.* 41r.: **xv ditto Kav.** 10, 9; *Tuh.* 10a. 9; 83b. 8.

Dis. ĞSA

kası: Hap. leg.; possibly a l.-w. **Kaş. xı kası:** 'a wooden enclosure' (*hazıra*) for sheep and other (animals); hence one says **kası: ba:dım** 'I fitted together (*caqadı*) an enclosure' *Kaş. III* 224 (followed by **Kası:** the name of a place (*maṛḍi*) of ours).

Dis. V. ĞSD-

D kısıtur- Caus. f. of **kısı-**; s.i.m.m.l. **Xak. xı beg anıq ada:kın kısıturı:** 'the beg ordered that his leg should be compressed' (*bi-dağıt riclıhi*); also used when he tortured him with a noose (*'āqabahu bi'l-wahq*); and one says

(ol) **anıq aşın kısıturı:** 'he ordered a reduction (*bi-naqs*) in the food (etc.) assigned to him'; and one says (MS. in error? *aşluhu* 'its origin is') of **anıq to:nın kısıturı:** 'he ordered the shortening (*bi-taqısr*) of his garment' *Kaş. II* 190 (**kısıturur, kısıturma:k**).

D kısıtur- Caus. f. of **kus-**; s.i.m.m.l. **Xak. xı süçig erig kısıturı:** 'the wine made the man sick' (*avqa'a . . . fı'l-qayy*); also used of anything when it makes a dye fade (*anşala'l-xidāb*) *Kaş. II* 190 (**kısıturur, kısıturma:k**).

E kısıtaş- See **kasnaş-**.

Dis. ĞSĞ

?) **kasığ** morphologically a Dev. N. fr. *kas- or *kasi:-, cf. **kasna-**; an anatomical term with a wide range of meanings; in *II* 350 *R.* suggests that it was basically a part of the body on which there are folds in the skin or wrinkles, but **kasna-** suggests that it was a part which wobbles. Survives in NW Kaz. **kasıık** 'the lower part (external) of the stomach'; and SW Az. **ğasığ**; Osm. **kasık**; Tkm. **ğasıık** 'groin'; and in Az. also 'scrotum' and 'frontal bone'. **Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. in H I** 95-6 a remedy for **kasığ ağrığ**(ı) lies between remedies for an itching ulcer and tooth-ache; here perhaps 'a pain in the jaw': **Xak. xı kasığ al-sahr**, that is, 'the inside (*dāxil*) of the mouth on the right and left' *Kaş. I* 375; (in a note on Den. V.'s in -la-:) like the expression of **anı: kasığla:ıdı: wakazahu** 'he hit him with his fist', from **kasığ al-mālīgān** 'the jaws, mandibles' *III* 345, 6: **xıv Muh.(?) aşı'l-faxd** 'the base of the thigh' **kasık** (MS. *ka:şık*) *Rif.* 142 (only): **Çağ. xv ff. kasığ/kasık tahigāh** 'the hypochondria'; in Ar. *xāstra* ('waist'); and the people of the New World call their chiefs **kasık** (Haitian *cacique*) *San.* 273v. 9.

D kasuk Dim. f. of **ka:s**; lit. 'a small (piece of) bark'. N.o.a.b. **Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. kasuk** 'bark' occurs several times in *II I*, (of a tree or shrub) 26 (*ığa:ç*), 191 (*çüşüm*); also 'peel' (of a peach) 38 (**I erük**), (or garlic) 44 (**oşgun**), and 'the skin' (of a snake) 109 (spelt *kasık*): **Xak. xı kasuk** 'a thing like a water-skin (*al-rāwıya*) made of horse-hide in which milk, fresh or sour, is stored': **kasuk** 'the bark (*lihä*) of any tree'; its origin is **ka:s** and the **qāf** is a Suff. (*ziyāda*) *Kaş. I* 382.

D kısığ Dev. N. fr. **kısı-**; 'constriction, confinement', and the like. N.o.a.b.; **kısıık** 'confinement, compressed' in several NW and SW languages is a parallel Dev. N./A. in -uk (Pass.) and not a later form of this word. **Uyğ. viii ff. Man. TT III** 103-4 (**ün-**): *Bud. TT IV*, p. 15, footnote, 1. 5 (**tañığ**); *VI* 110-11 (**kavriğ**): **Xak. xı kısığ al-habs wa'l-diq** 'imprisonment, confinement'; one says of **beg kısığında kaldı:** 'he remained in the *beg*'s prison', and payment for something was demanded from him *Kaş. I* 376: **Çağ. xv ff. kısıık şiddat** 'difficulty, hardship' *San.* 297v. 8 (quott.). **Osm. xıv to xvi kısıu** 'pain,

embarrassment', and the like; in several texts *TTS I 463; II 633; IV 516*.

D **kusıǵ** N.Ac. fr. **kus-**; 'nausea, vomiting'. N.o.a.b. Uyǵ. VIII ff. Bud. (demons) **kusuǵ** **aşıǵlar** 'who devour vomit' *UII 61, 11*; **Xak. XI kusıǵ al-quyá** 'vomiting'; one says **anı: kusıǵı tuttı**: 'he had an attack of vomiting' *Kaş. I 376*.

kusık a word used for several kinds of tree fruit. Survives in most NE dialects as **kuzuk** normally 'cedar nut', but in Şor 'pine kernel'. L.-w. in Pe. as **qusıq** 'pine kernel', *Doerfer III 1490*. **Xak. XI kusık al-cillawz** 'pine-kernel'; slave girls (*al-âmâ*) are named after it *Kaş. I 382*; (Den. V.s in -la- cannot be formed from all N.s) e.g. it is not permissible to form a V. **kusıkla:dı**: fr. **kusık al-cillawz III 347, 12**.

D **kısğa**: N./A.S. fr. **kıs-**; 'short' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as **kıska**, but SW Az. **ğısa**; Osm. **kısa**; Tkm. **ğısğa**. **Türkü VIII İx. 23 (uvul-)**; Uyǵ. VIII ff. Bud. *U II 42, 27-8 (özlüǵ)*; **Xak. XI (prov., cut wood long (uzu:n) but) temür kısğa**: kes 'cut iron short' (*qaşır*); i.e. shorter than you need because it can be made longer *Kaş. II 11, 20*; n.m.e.: *KB yaşı kısğa* *ıstız* 'the short-lived sinner' 348; *eliǵ kısğa tutum* 'I have not been grasping' 6079; o.o. 964 (*yaşlıǵ*), 1533: XIII(?) *Tef. kıska* 'short' (not long; not tall) 209; XIV *Muh. al-qaşır* (opposite to 'long' *uzu:n*) **kısğa**: *Mel. 48, 10*; *kıska*: *Rif. 142* (in margin *kısa*); **Tkm. kısa**: 152 (only); *qaşura* 'to be short' **kısǵal-** (crasis of **kısğa**: ol-) 30, 7; **kısal-** 114; **Çağ. xv ff. kıska kütâh** 'short' *San. 207v. 8*; **Xwar. xiv kıska/kısxa** 'short' *Qutb 149*; *Nahc. 435, 16*; 436, 2; **Kom. xiv 'short' kısğa/kıska CCI, CCG**; **Gr.: Kıp. XIII al-qaşır** (opposite to 'long' *uzu:n*) **kıska**:/ **kısa**: *Hou. 25, 15*; **xiv kısğa**: *al-qaşır*, in the *Kitâb Beylik kıska*; **Tkm. kısa**: *Id. 72*; **xv qaşır kıska**: *Kav. 28, 4*; a.o.o.; *Tuh. 29a. 2*.

D **kısğa:ç** N.I. fr. **kıs-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes for 'pincers, tongs, (a crab's) claw', and the like; occasionally also for animals like 'the crab', and metaph. 'grasping, avaricious'. Uyǵ. VIII ff. Man.-A *M I 8, 10 (ol)*; Bud. 'shafts' (?) *TT V 26, 116 (boǵuz)*; **Xak. XI kısğa:ç al-halbatân** 'tongs, pincers' *Kaş. I 455*; **xiv Muh. (?) halbatân kısğa:ç Rif. 160 (only)**; **Oǵuz XI kısğa:ç** 'a small black animal (*duwaybba sawdâ*) which bites men' *Kaş. I 455* (?crab); **Kom. xiv 'tongs' kıskaç CCI**; **Gr.: Kıp. xiv kısğaç al-mi'sâr** 'a wine, or olive, press'; **kıskaç al-saraţân** 'crab' *Id. 72*; **al-saraţân kıska:ç Bul. 5, 1**; **xv al-baxıl** 'miserly' **kızǵaş** (sic, vocalized *kazǵış*) *Kav. 60, 7*; **Tkm. saraţân kıskaş** (in margin **kısaş**); **Kıp. ilengış** (for *ilingeç, not an ancient word, with *yepiş* in margin) *Tuh. 19a. 9*; **Osm. xv ff. kıskaç** 'pincers, tongs'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 462; II 632; III 449; IV 515*.

D **kısǵak** Hap. leg.; N./A. of Habitual Action fr. **kıs-**; 'mean, stingy, grasping'; cf. **kısǵan-**.

Uyǵ. VIII ff. Bud. (generous men who give alms are scarce) **kısǵak buşı bérmez tınıǵlar** 'mean men who do not give alms are numerous' *TT VI 5* (some MS. read **kız kıvırǵak saran** for **kısǵak**).

D **kusǵak** N./A. of Habitual Action fr. **kus-**; n.o.a.b. Uyǵ. VIII ff. Civ. (his legs ache, his mouth is dry) **kusǵak bolur** 'he becomes prone to nausea' *TT VII 25, 5*; **Kıp. xv** side-note (in same hand) to the discussion in *Tuh. 83b.* of V.s and Dev. N.s, and **kukşak** (metathesis of **kuşkak**) from **kuştı**.

Dis. V. ĞSG-

D **kısǵan-** abbreviated Refl. Den. V. fr. **kısıǵ**; 'to be mean, grasping', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. in NE and SW. **Türkü VIII ff. Man. M III 21, 1-4 (i) (aǵı)**: Uyǵ. VIII ff. Man.-A (hide your hidden treasure) **arıǵ nomka: kısǵanmatın** 'without being miserly regarding the pure doctrine' (?) *M III 11, 8 (ii)*; **Xak. XI er tava:rın kısǵandı**: 'the man was miserly about spending money' (*tađayyaqa bi-infâqı--mâl*); also about other things *Kaş. II 250 (kısǵanur, kısǵanmak)*; **Kom. xiv 'niggardly' kısǵanıp CCG**; **Gr. 208. Kıp. xiii hasada** 'to envy, grudge' **kıska:n-** *Hou. 36, 7*; **xiv kışkan-gâra mina'l-gîra** 'to be jealous, to grudge' *Id. 72*; ditto **kısǵan-** *Bul. 65r.*: **xv baxıla** 'to be miserly' **kızǵan-** (sic) *Tuh. 8b. 4*; **şahha wa baxıla** ditto. **kızǵan-** in margin *do. 21b. 11*: **Osm. xviii kışkan-** (spelt) in *Rûmi, raşk wa hasad burdan* 'to be envious, jealous' *San. 297v. 5*.

Tris. ĞSĞ

D **kasukluǵ** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **kasuk**. **Xak. XI kasukluǵ er** 'a man who owns a skin vessel (*râwiya*) full of sour milk' *Kaş. I 497*.

D **kusıklıǵ** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **kusık**. **Xak. XI kusıklıǵ er** 'a man who owns pine-kernels (*cillawz*)' *Kaş. I 497*.

Tris. V. ĞSG-

D **kasıǵla-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **kasıǵ**. **Xak. XI ol kulın kasıǵla:dı**: *wakaza* 'abdahu *wakza(n)* 'he punched his slave (on the jaw)' *Kaş. III 336 (kasıǵla:r, kasıǵla:ma:k)*; a.o. 345, 4 (**kasıǵ**).

Dis. ĞSL

D **kısıl** Pass. Dev. N. fr. **kıs-**; 'a narrow gorge'. N.o.a.b., but also used as a geographical name of a place near Kucha, now called Kızıl, mentioned in an Uyǵ. Bud. colophon, *U I 14, 9* and a Civ. document *USp. 17, 8-9*. Uyǵ. VIII ff. Bud. **Hımavant taǵ kısılında kırıp** 'entering a narrow gorge in the Himalayas' *U II 26, 3*.

Dis. V. ĞSL-

D **kısıl-** Pass. f. of **kıs-**; 'to be squeezed, compressed', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. Uyǵ. VIII ff. Bud. *TT IV, p. 15*, note, l. 5 (**tañıl-**): Civ.

(if a man's hair is cut on a Leopard day) *öz yaş kısılır* 'his life is shortened' *TT VII*, 33, 6; a.o. *H II 8*, 27; *Xak. XI elig kapuğka: kisildi*: 'his hand was pinched (*indağata*) in the door'; also used of anything when it is squeezed (*tađayyaqa*) between two objects and cannot get out (*bađıya fıhi*) *Kaş. II 135 (kısırlur, kısılma:k)*: *KB trirlik kisıldı*: 'life is for a limited period' 6486; *Çağ. xv ff. kısıl-(spelt) tang faşurda şudan* 'to be squeezed tight' *San. 297r. 5* (quotn.).

D kısılt- Caus. f. of *kısıl-*; 'to blockade' (a fort) and the like. Survives in NW *Kaz. kısılt-* 'to force one's way into (something)' *R II 806. Türkü VIII II E 37 (karğur)*.

D kısıln- Hap. leg.; abbreviated Refl. f. of *kısıl-*. *Xak. XI kısıldı: ne:ğ* 'the thing was squeezed and pinched (*tađayyaqa wa indağata*) between two objects', as for example the foot is held (*tabqā*) between the two straps of a stirrup or between the door and the threshold *Kaş. II 251 (kısılmur, kısılnma:k)*; the reference seems to be to a primitive loop-strap stirrup without a stirrup iron; see *kısma:k*.

Dis. ĞSM

D kısma:k Conc. N. fr. *kıs-*. Survives in NE *Şor kısıpak* 'gorge, defile' *R II 817* (cf. *kısıl*); for the meaning see *kısıln-*. *Xak. XI kısma:k sayrayı'l-rikābi'l-'aridayn yakūni'l-'rikāb baynahumā* 'the two broad straps of the stirrup between which is the stirrup'; ('stirrup' here must be something like a platform on the stirrup leather, not a stirrup iron of modern shape): *kısma:k al-wahaq* 'a noose' *Kaş. I 474*; a.o. *II 219 (kısıruş-)*.

Dis. ĞSN

F xasnu: Hap. leg.; no doubt an Iranian l.-w. cognate to Pe. *kāsni* 'endive, chicory'; *al-'uhka* means normally 'a skin for making butter in'; its meaning here is obscure. *Xak. XI xasnu:* 'an Indian drug (*davā*)' put in a child's 'uhka so that he can suck it and put on flesh' *Kaş. I 435*.

Dis. V. ĞSN-

D kısın- Hap. leg. ?; Refl. f. of *kıs-*; cf. *kısğan-*. *Xak. XI er tavarın kısındı: baxıla'-racul bi-infāq sil'atıhi* 'the man was mean about spending his property'; also used of a man suffering from strangury (*al-hāqin awi'l-hāqib*) when his urine is retained *Kaş. II 155 (kısınur, kısınma:k)*.

D kasna:- Den. V. fr. **kasın* Dev. N. fr. **kas-* or **kası-*; cf. *kasığ*, *kasıncığ*; 'to shiver with cold'. This V. and its der. f.s are all pec. to *Kaş.*; it is possible, but semantically improbable, that NE Bar. *kasnal-* 'to be chipped, slightly broken' *R II 354* is the Pass. f., since this V. is Intrans. *Xak. XI er tumluğka: kasna:dı* *ğaraba'l-racılı'l-hanakal-'a'lā 'alā'l-asfal minal-'bard* 'the man struck his upper jaw against the lower because of the cold' (i.e. his teeth chattered); also used of

a dog when it whines (*harra*) because of the cold *Kaş. III 302 (kasna:r, kasna:ma:k)*; *kırdı: bođun kasnayı:* 'the people came in shivering with cold' (*irta'ada . . . minal-'bard*) *II 223, 11* (misvocalized *kusnayı:*); *III 147, 15*.

D kasnat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *kasna:-*. *Xak. XI tumluğ anı: kasnatı:* 'the cold made him shiver (*ar'adahu*) so that he struck his upper teeth against the lower with the cold' *Kaş. II 350 (kasnatır, kasnatma:k)*.

D kasnaş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *kasna:-*; mis-spelt *kustaş-* in the MS. *Xak. XI it kamuğ tumluğdın kasnaşdı:* 'the dogs all whined (*harra*) because of the cold and shivered' (*irta'adat*); also used of others *Kaş. II 221 (kasnaşdı: (sic for kasnaşu:r) kasnaşma:k)*.

Tris. ĞSN

D kasıncığ either Den. N./A. fr. **kasın*, see *kaşna:-*, or Dev. N./A. fr. **kasın-* Refl. f. of **kas-*; n.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII fl. Man. kasıncığım ü[cün] kađğurarmen* 'I am uneasy because of my timidity' *M II 8, 5*: Bud. (the power of Kuan-şi-im to bestow divine grace) *kasıncığ uluğ tétir* 'is called terrifyingly great' *Kuan. 60*; in v.l.s. to *TT VI 88-9*, 'demons below the earth, torturers and killers' *kasıncığlar* is inserted in one MS. and *korkıncığlar* in another, both meaning 'terrifiers'.

D kusıncığ Hap. leg.; a N./A. of the same character as *kasıncığ* ultimately der. fr. *kus-*; 'revolting' *Xak. XI kuş bala:sı: kusıncığ* 'a nestling before it is fledged is something by which everyone who sees it is revolted' (*şay*) *yastağdır minhu man ra'āhu*; with a puppy it is the other way round) *Kaş. III 232, 14*; n.m.e.

Dis. ĞSR

?**D kısır** perhaps Dev. N. fr. *kıs-* in the sense of having the sexual organs constricted; 'sterile, barren', of a woman or animal. S.i.a.m.l.g. in the same sense, also more widely of trees, etc.; cf. *arsalık*. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer III 1491*. *Xak. XI kısır* 'barren' (*al-'aqim*) of a woman or any quadruped; and one says *kısır kısra:k* 'a barren mare' (*yamaka hā'il*) *Kaş. I 364*; a.o. *III 88 (yoza:-)*; in *I 236, 3 adğır kısır* is an error for *adğır kısra:k*; *xiv Muh.(?) al-na'ca 'ewe'* *kısır Rif. 172* (only; this is an addition to the original text, prob. some words have fallen out between the two parts of this entry); *Çağ. xv ff. kısır* 'an animal which is not pregnant' (*ābistan*) *San. 297v. 8*; *Kıp. XIII al-hicrū'l-'āqır* 'a barren mare' *kısır kısra:k Hou. 12, 8*; *XIV kısır al-hā'il Id. 72*; *xv 'aqim kısır Tuh. 24b. 9*.

D kısra:k Dim. f. of *kısır*; originally 'a young mare which has not foaled', later, more generally, 'a mare'. Survives in its original meaning in NE, NC, some NW languages and SW Az. *ğısrağ* and for 'mare' in SW Osm., not used in SE, SC. Cf. *bé*. *Xak. XI kısra:k al-yamakū'l-fatiya* 'a young mare',

and in Oğuz 'a mare of any kind' *Kaş. I 474* (prov.); about 10 o.o. nearly always translated 'mare', in some contexts clearly a mare which has already foaled: xiv *Muh. al-ħicra* 'mare' *kısırak Mel. 69, 12; Rif. 170* (adding 'a mare in foal or with a foal' bē): *Çağ. xv ff. kısırak mādyān* 'mare'; the Türk-i Moğol use yunt and Rūmi yund *San. 297v. 6; Xwar. xiv kısırak* 'mare' *Qutb 149; Kom. xiv* 'a young mare' *kıstrak (sic) CCI; Gr. Kip. xiii al-ħicr kısırak* (and 'a mare with a foal' bē): *Hou. 12, 7; a.o. do. 12, 8 (kısır)*; xiv *kısırak al-ramaka İd. 72; xv al-ħicra kısırak Kav. 61, 19; Tuh. 13a. 3.*

Dis. V. ĞSR-

D *kısır-* Caus. f. of *kıs-*; 'to shorten, abbreviate'. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak. xi ol uzun ne:pnī: kısırdı*: 'he shortened (qaşsara) the long thing' *Kaş. II 78 (kısırur, kısırma:k)*; *KB 176 (uzatıl-), 4052*: (Kip. xv in the discussion in *Tuh. 83b.* of V.s and related Dev. N.s *kısar-* in *kıska, kısar-* seems to be a later form of **kısğar-*, cf. *kısğan-*, rather than this word).

D *kısıruş-* Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *kısır-*. *Xak. xi ol apar kısırma:k kısıruşdı*: 'he helped him to shorten his stirrup leather' (*fi qaş sayrı'l-rikāb*; etc.) *Kaş. II 219 (kısıruş:r, kısırışma:k sic)*.

Tris. ĞSR

D *kasıрку*: (?*kasırğō*: 'whirlwind'; listed in *Kaş.* under -K-, which excludes the possibility of a scribal error, but **kasır* a dialect form of *kasırğū*: Dev. N. fr. **kasır-* Caus. f. of **kas-*. Survives in SW Az. *ğasırgā*; Osm. *kasırğa*; the -a suggests an earlier -ō-, for which there is other evidence in the case of this Suff. *Xak. xi kısıрку: al-i'sār* 'whirlwind' *Kaş. I 489; Kip. xiii al-zawba'a* 'hurricane' *kaşırka*: (unvocalized) *Hou. 5, 13; xiv kaşırka al-zawba'a İd. 72; Osm. xviii kaşırğa* (spelt) in *Rūmi, gird-bād* 'whirlwind', also spelt *kaşırğa*, in *Ar. i'sār San. 273v. 6; kaşırğa* is another word for *Rūmi VU dola* 'whirlwind' *do. 225v. 19* (*dola* is not traceable elsewhere).

Tris. V. ĞSR-

D *kısıraklan-* Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *kısırak. Xak. xi er kısıraklandı*: 'the man became the owner of a mare' (*ramaka*) *Kaş. II 275 (kısıraklanu:r, kısıraklanma:k)*; a.o. 279, 8.

D *kısırkan-* Refl. Dev. V. fr. *kıs-*; 'to be miserly' and the like. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *kısırğan-*. Cf. *kısğan-, kısın-*. *Xak. xi er tava:rın kısırkandı*: 'the man took great pains to preserve (*taşaddada . . . fi tahaffuz*) his wealth and was afraid to spend it' *Kaş. II 263 (kısırkanu:r, kısırkanma:k; verse)*.

Mon. ĞŞ

I *ka:ş* properly 'eyebrow', hence metaph. 'the edge or side' of a thing (cf. 'the brow of a hill'

in English). S.i.a.m.l.g. in both meanings, except that in NE the Mong. l.-w. *kōmōsge* is generally used for 'eyebrow'; metaph. meanings include 'the brow (of a hill), saddle bow', and the like; in some it is used in oblique cases with Poss. Suffs. In such phr. as *kaşım-da* 'in my presence, near me'. SW Tk. *ğaş:ş. L.-w. in Pe., etc., Doerfer III 1391. Türküz VIII* (when I die, my relations', *beg's* and people's) *közi: kaşı: yavlak boltaçı*: 'eyes and eyebrows will be sore (with weeping)' *IN 11 Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. kaşı körtlem* 'my lovely eyebrowed one' *M II 8, 7; Bud. TT X 436-7 (tü): Civ. oğdın kaş tepreser* 'if the right eyebrow twitches' *TT VII 34, 11; xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. mei 'eyebrow' (Giles 7,714) kaş Ligeti 164; Xak. xi kaş hācibu'l-ayn* 'eyebrows'; (2 *kaş* follows here); *ka:ş* the side, edge, summit, etc. (*harf . . . wa şafīruhu*) of anything'; hence one says *yar ka:şı*: 'the edge of an eroded river-bank' (etc.) *Kaş. III 152; I 424 (kaşı:); 524, 6; II 328 (kırçat-)*; *KB* (the partridge with blood-red beak and) *kaşı kap kara* 'dead black eyebrows' 76; *tügme kaşıp* 'do not frown' 191; o.o. 69 (*étin-*), 80 (*kalık*), 770 (*açıt-*), etc.: *xiii(?) At. 205 (alın); Tef. kaş* 'eyebrow; mountain ridge' 206: xiv *Muh. al-hācib kaş Mel. 46, 1; Rif. 140: Çağ. xv ff. kaşıda yanında* 'by his side' *Vel. 322* (quotns.); *kaş (1) ābrū* 'eyebrow' (quotn.); (2) *bar-ā-bar wa huđūr* 'facing, (in the) presence (of)' (quotn.) *San. 273v. 23; Xwar. xiii kaş* with Poss. Suffs. 'beside' *M II 22: xiii(?) kaş* 'eyebrow' *Oğ. 6; xiv ditto Qutb 134, MN 104, etc.*; *Kom. xiv* 'eyebrow' *kaş; 'saddle-bow' kaş CCI; Gr. 195* (quotn., see 3 al); *Kip. xiii al-hācib kaş* which also means ((1) see 2 *kaş*); (2) *qunnatu'l-cabali'l-mumtadda tūla(n) lā irtifa'a(n)* 'the brow of a mountain stretching horizontally not perpendicularly' *Hou. 20, 2; xiv kaş al-hācib*; also 'the crest of a hill' (*ra'su'l-rābiya*) *İd. 72; a.o. do. 41 (çat-)*; xv *al-hācib kaş Kav. 60, 11; 74, 18; Tuh. 12b. 5; şaqif* 'a large rock' *kaş do. 20b. 2* (prob. (*korum*?) : *şafir*) omitted); *Osm. xiv ff. kaş* 'eyebrow' and with metaph. meanings noted in several phr. *TTS I 430; II 595-6; III 418; IV 480.*

2 *ka:ş* properly 'jade'; survives with this meaning, usually in the phr. *kaş taş*, in SE Türkü; in other areas, where jade is unknown, it came in the medieval period to mean more generally 'precious stone', and in particular 'the bezel of a finger ring'; in these meanings survives in NC Kir., some NW languages, and SW Az. *ğaş; Osm. kaş; Tk. ğaş:ş; see 2 ya:t. Uyğ. xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. yū shih* 'jade stone' (*Giles 13,630 9,964*) *kaş taş Ligeti 163; R II 389; Xak. xi kaş şacāra şāfiya* 'a translucent precious stone', white and black; the white sort is used in finger rings (*yuxtam*) as a protection against thunderbolts, thirst, and lightning; *ka:ş öğüz*: two rivers which flow one each side of the city of Khotan; one is called *ürüp kaş öğüz*, the white translucent stone is found in it, and the river is called after it; the other is called *kara: kaş*

ögüz; the black translucent stone is found in it; this precious stone is not found in any part of the world except these two rivers *Kaş. III* 152; o.o. I 330, 25 (*savur-*, q.v.); *kimin bile: ka:ş bolsa: yaşın yakmas:* 'if anyone has *ka:ş* with him, that is a white translucent stone used in finger rings (*yataxattum bihi*), lightning does not strike him', because this is its nature; and if it is wrapped in linen and put in a fire, it does not burn and neither does the linen *II* 22, 4; *xiv Muh. al-yaşın 'jade' ka:ş Mel.* 75, 9; *Rif.* 178; *al-faşş 'bezel' gö:z ka:ş* 53, 8; 150; *Çağ.* xv ff. *ka:ş* . . . (3) *nigin-i anguŝtar* 'the bezel of a finger ring' *San.* 273v. 27; (*Xwar.* *xiv ka:ş in neçe kaş içre ğawhar izlegeyin* looks like a misreading of *taş* 'in howels many stones I search for jewels' *Qutb* 134); *Kıp. XIII faşşul-xātim* 'the bezel of a ring' *ka:ş Hou.* 17, 20; a.o. do. 20, 2 (1 *ka:ş*): *xv ditto ka:ş (sic)*; and 'a ring with a bezel' is *kayşlı: yüzük Kav.* 64, 11.

kış 'winter'; c.i.a.p.a.l. *Türkü VIII* (in my 38th year) *kışın* 'in the winter' *II S* 2; *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ. ak kışın az* 'you have few white winters' *TT I* 159; *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'winter' *kış Ligeti* 166; *Xak. xi kış al-şitā* 'winter' *Kaş. I* 332 (prov.); about 10 o.o., once spelt *kı:ş*; *KB yayı boldı kış* 'his summer has become winter' 367; *xiii(?) Tef. kış* 'winter' 210; *xiv Muh. al-şitā* *kı:ş Mel.* 28, 15; 79, 15; *Rif.* 184; *Çağ.* xv ff. *kış* is the three months of the winter (*zamistān*) season, and *yaz* the three months of the summer season; they also call the first six months of the (Pe.) year *yaz* and the second six months *kış* *San.* 297v. 22 (quotns.); *Xwar. xiv kış* 'winter' *MN* 36, etc.: *Kom. xiv ditto CCI, CCG; Gr.* 208 (quotns.); *Kıp. xiv kış al-şitā*; *kış* ('with a long *kasra*') *faşhul-şitā* 'the season of winter' *Id.* 72; *al-şitā* *kış Bul.* 13, 6; *xv ditto Kav.* 36, 16; *Tuh.* 21a. 6.

ko:ş 'a pair; one of a pair', and the like; s.i.a.m.l.g. with some extended meanings; l.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer III* 1361. Cf. *ko:ş-*. *Xak. xi ko:ş*; at the name used for 'a king's led, or spare, horse' (*canābatu'l-malik*): *ko:ş* 'a pair' (*al zawc*) of anything; hence in *Oğuz* 'scissors' (*al-miqrad*) are called *ko:ş* *biçe:k* that is 'a pair of knives' *Kaş. III* 126 (prov.); *ko:ş (sic) kiliç al-sayfān* 'two swords' *I* 359, 4; *xiii(?) Tef. ko:ş koş anlarđın* 'some families of them' 215; *Çağ.* xv *koş* 'two full cups at a banquet which they call *çift*' (*Pe. cift*) (quotns.); *koş koş beraber beraber ve řifta řifta* 'in pairs' (quotn.) *Vel.* 340-1; *koş* ('with -ow-') (1) *xāna wa manzil* 'house, dwelling' (there is no other trace of this meaning); (2) *cift wa zawc* (quotn.); (3) metaph. *dü piyāla* 'two cups' which the wine-bearer gives in immediate succession (quotns.); (4) *cift-i ğāw-i kār* 'a pair of working oxen' (quotn.) and also *maħall-i zira'at* 'an arable field' *San.* 288r. 19; *Oğuz xi Kaş. I* 331 (*kuş*); *III* 126 (see *Xak.*); 221-2 (*kara:*): *Xwar. xiv koş* (1) 'a pair' (of anything); (2) 'a double drink' (as a toast) *Qutb* 141; *MN* 48, etc.: *Kıp. xiv*

(1) *ko:ş al-farasu'l-cānib* 'a led, or spare, horse'; (2) *koş al-qirān* 'a conjunction of planets' *Id.* 72; (2) only *Bul.* 2, 15.

kuş 'bird'; often used as a sort of appendage to specific names of birds. C.i.a.p.a.l. l.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer III* 1561. *Türkü VIII* ff. *kuş oğlı:* either generically 'birds' or specifically 'young birds' *Irkb* 15; *ögüz kuşı:* 'river birds' *do.* 43; several occurrences as appendage, e.g. *toğan kuş do.* 4, 44 etc.: *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A takıĝu kuş* 'domestic fowl' *M I* 36, 2 etc.: *Bud. uçuĝma kuş kuşĝun* 'flying birds and ravens' *U III* 32, 4; a.o.o.: *Civ. kök kalıkta uçar kuş* 'birds flying in the sky' *TT I* 23; a.o.o.: *Xak. xi kuş* 'bird' (*al-tayr*) a generic term; then some of them have specific names (*yusfaraĝ*); 'the white falcon' (*al-bāzi*) is called *ürüĝ kuş*; *kara: kuş* 'eagle' (*al-uqāb*); *tevey kuş* 'ostrich' (*al-na'am*); (PU) *yön kuş* 'peacock' (*al-tā'is*); (VU) *il: kuş* 'vulture' (*al-raħama*); *kara: kuş al-muštari mina'l-mucüm* 'the planet Jupiter'; one says *kara: kuş tuĝdı:* 'Jupiter has risen' (*řala'a*), it rises at dawn (*inda'l-řubh*) in their country; (*Oğuz* phr. follows); *kız kuş* 'a bird like the finch (*abū barāĝis*) in colour' *Kaş. I* 331; many o.o.: *KB ular kuş* 'the partridge' 75; *xiii(?) At.* (fortune) *kuş teg uçar* 'flies away like a bird' 224; *Tef. kuş* 'bird' 219; *xiv Muh. al-tayr kuş Mel.* 72, 13; *Rif.* 175; *Çağ.* xv ff. *kuş parvāna* 'moth' *Vel.* 340 (quotn.); as pointed out in *San.*, a mistranslation); *kuş* ('with -u-') *yuyır* 'bird(s)' *San.* 288r. 24 (quotns.; correction of *Vel.*): *Oğuz* xi although the following entry is embedded among names of birds it seems to belong to *ko:ş*; *kara: koş ařraf axřāfi'l-ibil* 'the sides of camels' feet' *Kaş. I* 331; *Kom. xiv* 'bird' *kuş*; 'eagle' *kara kuş CCG; Gr. Kıp. xiii al-tayr muřlaqa(n)* 'bird' in general *ku:ş . . . al-uqāb kara: kuş . . . al-qubaysa* 'little screech owl' *bay kuş* (and many other names without *kuş* appended) *Hou.* 9, 19 ff.: *xiv kuş al-tayr; kuş kuyruĝı:* ('bird's tail') *al-dummal 'ulcer' Id.* 72; *Bul.* 11, 9; 10, 2; *al-macarra* 'the Milky Way' *kuş yolu: do.* 2, 13; *xv (muřlaqu'l-) řā'ir kuş Kav.* 39, 8; 62, 12; *Tuh.* 23b. 6; *al-uqāb kara: kuş; al-na'am dewe: kuş Kav.* 62, 13-14.

Mon. V. ĞŞ-

kı:ş 'to deviate' and the like; n.o.a.b. *Xak. xi er yoıldın kı:şdı:* 'the man deviated (*māla*) from the road'; also used of the sun when it declines from the zenith (*zālat 'an kabidi'l-sama'*) *Kaş. III* 182 (*kıřar:ř, kıřma:k*); *xiii(?) Tef. kı:ş-* 'to turn away' (from God) and the like 210.

ko:ş- 'to conjoin, unite (two things); homophonous w. *ko:ş*. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. this and extended meanings, e.g. 'to string together (verses), to compose (a poem), to harness (animals)'. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ.* (if I fall behind in my payments) *birke bir koşup berürmen* 'I will pay two (rolls of cloth) for every one (overdue)' *USp.* 8, 7; *üptip kuşnuş süđükün yıpar birle koşup* 'combine hoopoe's bones

with musk' (and rub them on the face) *TT VII 23, 6*: **Xak. XI ol koyka: eçkü: koşdı:** 'he united (*qarana*) the goats and the sheep'; also used for uniting anything with something else; and one says ol **YI:r koşdı: nazama'l-ğazal wa'l-şir** 'he composed an ode or poem' *Kaş. II 14* (**koşar, koşmak**): *KB ukar erse şir ham koşar erse öz* 'if he understands poetry and composes it himself' 2631; **Çağ. XIV koş-** (1) *amwât-râ nubûha kardân* 'to eulogize the dead'; (2) *ham-râh hardan wa âmixtân* 'to put (travellers) on the road together, to mix' *San. 287v. 5* (quotns.): **Xwar. XIV koş-** 'to compose (poetry)' *Qutb 141*: **Kıp. XIV koş-canaba** 'to lead (a horse) beside someone' *wa qarana İd. 72*; a.o. *do. 7* (**ebe**): *xv qarana koş- Tuh. 30a. 11*; (*alqâ* 'to meet') **koş- do. 5b. 12** and *rassama ay alqâ koş- do. 17b. 5* are prob. mis-spellings of **kavuş-**: **Osm. XIV ff. koş-** 'to add (one thing to another), to associate, to attach (someone to someone else)'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 486; II 652; III 478; IV 542*.

Dis. ĞSA

D koşa: Gerund fr. **koş-** used as a N. or Adv.; s.i.s.m.l. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer III 1567*. **Xak. XI** (the mother being deceitful makes the bread thin; the son being intelligent) **koşa: kapar** 'filches a double ration' *Kaş. III 33, 27*; **kutluğka: koşa: yağar** 'the man favoured by heaven gets a double ration of rain' *III 60, 24*; n.m.e.: **Xwar. XIV koşa kaşında** 'in your two eyebrows' *MN 271*: **Osm. XIV to XVI koşa** 'a pair, double'; in several texts *TTS I 485; II 652; IV 542*.

Dis. V. ĞŞA-

***kaşa-**: See **kaşan, kaşan-**.

kaşı- 'to scratch' and the like; s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?) w. minor phonetic changes, including final -i- > -a-: **Xak. XI ol meni: kaşı:di** 'he scratched (*hakk*) me' *Kaş. III 267* (**kaşır, kaşı:mak**; prov.); same group. *I 438, 15*; *xiv Muh. hakk* **kaşı-** *Mel. 25, 7*; *Rif. 108*; *al-hakk kaşı:mak 36, 5*; *122*: **Çağ. xv ff. kaşip kaşıyup Vel. 323**; **kaşı-** (spelt *xârîdan* 'to scratch'; **boyun kaşı-** 'to scratch one's neck' is an idiom for *şarmanda şudan* 'to be confused, disconcerted' *San. 273v. 10* (quotn.): **Xwar. XIV kaşı-** 'to scratch' (oneself) *Qub 135*: **Kom. XIV** 'to scratch' **kaşa-/kaşı- CCI, CCG**; **Gr.: Kıp. XIII masaha min mashi'l-faras** 'to curry-comb a horse' **kaşin- Hou. 36, 16**; *hassa min hasi'l-faras ditto kaşı-*; **hakk** **kaşı-** *do. 39, 13*; **xiv kaşı- hakk** *İd. 72*; *xv ditto Tuh. 13b. 3*; *Kav. 77, 9* (-ş- represented by *hâ* 'with three superposed dots and the remark 'between *cim* and *şin*').

Dis. ÇŞÇ

D kuşçı: N.Ag. fr. **kuş;** 'falconer'. S.i.s.m.l. L.-w. in Pe., *Doerfer III 1564*. **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.** (in lists of people who kill animals) **kuş[çı] PP 1, 7**; **kuşçı TT IV 8, 57**; **Xak. XI KB** (in a list of royal servants) **kuşçı 4148**.

Dis. V. ĞŞD-

D kaşıt- Caus. f. of **kaşı-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI er tanın kaşitti:** 'the man had his body scratched' (*ahakka*) *Kaş. II 307* (**kaşıtuir, kaşıtma:k**); a.o. *I 514*: **Çağ. xv ff. kaşıt-** Caus. f.; *xârîdan* 'to order to scratch' *San. 273v. 20*.

Dis. ÇŞÇ

kaşak ?pec. to **Kaş**; but a l.-w. in Buriat Mong. as *xalaxan*; the context in *II 328, 17* suggests that *al-halfâ* here means 'bulrush' rather than 'alfalfa'. **Xak. XI kaşak al-halfâ Kaş. I 383**; a.o. *II 328, 17* (**terjek**).

D kaşığ Dev. N./A. fr. **kaşı-**; pec. to **KB**. It clearly has a metaph. meaning of some kind, perhaps 'trim, conscientious'. **Xak. XI KB** 'if a *wazir* is clean-shaven, he is **kaşığ**; if a *wazir* is **kaşığ**, he does his work well' 2217; 'a brave man must be **kaşığ** and clean-shaven; his reputation must be widespread and he must be famous. He must be **kaşığ** to evil-doers, so that they fear him, and kind to the well-behaved so that they love him' 2298-9.

D kaşuk Pass. Dev. N. fr. **kaşı-**; 'spoon', lit. 'something which has been hollowed out by scratching'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, usually as **kaşık**, SE Türkî **kaşuk/koşuk**. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer III 1393*. **Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. bir kaşukça** 'about one spoonful' *H I 169*; a.o. *II 18, 63* (**aşnu**): **Xak. XI kaşuk al-mil'aga** 'spoon' *Kaş. I 383* (prov.): *xiv Muh. al-mil'aga kaşuk Mel. 68, 14*; *Rif. 169*: **Çağ. xv ff. kaşuk ma'rûf** 'well-known' (i.e. as a l.-w. in Pe.) *San. 274r. 4* (quotn.): **Kom. XIV 'spoon' kaşuk CCI**; **Gr.: Kıp. XIII al-mil'aga kaşuk Hou. 17, 10; *xiv kaşuk ditto İd. 72*; *xv ditto kaşuk Kav. 54, 16*; *64, 7*; *Tuh. 348. 6*.**

D koşuğ Dev. N. fr. **koş-**; normally 'poem, song' but with other potential meanings, see **koşuğluğ**. Survives as **koşu** with several such meanings in SW Osm. The forms **koşuk/koşak**; NW Kk. **kosak** in some modern languages seem rather to be the Pass. Dev. N. which would have the same meaning. **Xak. XI koşuğ al-şir wa'l-racaz wa'l-qaşâ** 'poem, metre, ode' *Kaş. I 376* (verse): **Çağ. xv ff. koşuk ürgüştak usûlunda irlanan terkib** 'a composition sung in the *ürgüştak* mode' *Vel. 342* (quotns.); **koşuk** 'a kind of composition' (*taşnif*); a technical description by *Nawâî* follows *San. 288v. 5* (quotn.).

kaşğa: originally (of an animal) 'with a white head and darker body' or 'with a white blaze on the forehead'. An old word ending in -ğar; s.i.a.m.l.g. except SW w. the same meaning, and sometimes (of a man) 'bald-headed'. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer III 1495*. **Xak. XI kaşğa: kozy al-arxam mina'l-ğanam** 'a sheep with a white head and a black body'; **kaşğa: at al-farasul-mubarqa** 'a horse with a white blaze on the forehead'; a camel with a white blaze (*al-aşqa*) is also called this *Kaş. I 426* (followed by **Kaşğa: Buğra**; the name of

two places): **Çağ**. xv ff. **kaşka** (spelt) (1) 'a horse or other animal with a blaze of white or some other colour on the forehead'; ((2) *Rümi*); (3) 'a kind of weapon (*silâh*) made of iron which they fasten on a horse's forehead on the day of battle' *San*. 274r. 1: **Kom**. xiv 'bald' **kaşka CCG**; **Gr.**: **Kıp**. xiv **kaşka**: *al-ğurra* 'a blaze on a horse's forehead' *Id*. 72: xv ditto *Tuh*. 26b. 6: **Osm**. xviii **kaşka** . . . (2) in *Rümi*, *dilir piş-cang* 'a brave advance-guard' *San*. 274r. 2.

D kışkı: N./A.S. fr. **kış**; 'wintry' and the like. S.i.s.m.l. in NE. **Uyg**. viii ff. **Bud**. üç aylar bolur **kışkı öđler** 'three months are the winter season' *Suv*. 589, 12-13: **Xak**. x1 **KB** (of the signs of the Zodiac) üçü **kışkı** 'three belong to the winter' 142: xiii(?) *Tef*. (in the summer you gave me) **kışkı ni'matnı** 'the amenities of the winter' 210.

D kuşğa:ç unusual Dim. f. of **kuş**; 'sparrow'; s.i.s.m.l. in NE, SE. **Xak**. x1 **kuşğa:ç al-üşfür** 'sparrow' *Kaş*. I 455: xiv *Muh*.(?) *al-üşfür* (serçe; in margin) **kuşka:ç Rif**. 175 (only).

VUF kışğun a corruption, or dialect form, of **işğun**, q.v., an Iranian l.-w.; neither word is vocalized. N.o.a.b. **Kaş**. x1 **kışğun** 'fresh reeds (*al-qaşab*) which are eaten by cattle'; **kışğun** dialect form (*luğa*) of **işğun** 'sorrel' (*al-ribâs*) *Kaş*. I 440.

Tris. ĞŞĞ

D kaşukluğ Hap. leg. ?; P.N./A. fr. **kaşuk**. **Xak**. x1 **kaşukluğ aya:k qaş'a dât mil'aqa** 'a bowl with a spoon' *Kaş*. I 497.

D kaşukluk A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **kaşuk**; s.i.s.m.l. in such meanings as 'spoon rack'. **Xak**. x1 **kaşukluk** (MS. *kaşıklık*) **müñüz** 'a horn suitable for making into a spoon' (*al-mil'aqa*) *Kaş*. I 504.

D koşuğluğ P.N./A. fr. **koşuğ**; n.o.a.b. **Uyg**. viii ff. **Bud**. yüğrük atların **koşuğluğ kañlida oluru** 'seated in a chariot harnessed to swift horses' *Suv*. 625, 5; **Çağ**. xv ff. **koşukluk mamzüc wa âmixta** 'mingled, mixed' *San*. 288v. 9.

D kaşğalak Dev. N. fr. a Den. V. fr. **kaşğa**; 'coot, bald coot'. S.i.s.m.l.; e.g. SC Uzb. **kaşğaldok**. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer* III 1493. **Xak**. x1 **kaşğalak** 'a kind of water-bird smaller than a duck' *Kaş*. I 528 (verse): **Çağ**. xv ff. **kaşğaldag** (*sic*) 'a black water bird, the flesh of which is rose-scented', in Pe. *mâğ* 'a kind of cormorant; a kind of pigeon', *Steingass*) *San*. 273v. 29.

Tris. V. ĞŞĞ-

D kaşukla- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **kaşuk**. **Xak**. x1 **ol ba:liğ kaşukla:dr**: 'he licked (*al'aqa*) the honey in the spoon' (*al-mil'aqa*) *Kaş*. III 338 (**kaşukla:r**, **kaşukla:ma:k**).

D kaşuklan- Hap. leg.; Refi. f. of **kaşukla:-**. **Xak**. x1 **er kaşuklandi**: 'the man owned

a spoon' (*mil'aqa*) *Kaş*. II 268 (**kaşuklanu:r**, **kaşuklanma:k**).

Dis. ĞŞL

D kaşlığ P.N./A. fr. I **kaş**; usually preceded by a qualifying word, 'having . . . eyebrows'. S.i.s.m.l. **Uyg**. viii ff. **Man toliğ bulit teg** (PU) **tonki kaşlığ** 'with frozen(?) eyebrows like a cloud full of hail' *M II* 11, 16-17 (**tonki** is Hap. leg., perhaps a misspelling of ***tonki**, N./A.S. fr. I **ton**): **Xak**. x1 *Kaş*. III 239 (**karvı**): (xiv *Muh*. (*al-kundur* 'frankincense' **sakız**); *xidâbu'l-hâcib* 'dye for the eyebrows' **kaşlık Rif**. 162 is the parallel A.N. (Conc. N.); in *Mel*. 63, 15 *xidâbu'l-hâcib* has fallen out and **kaşlık** comes below *al-kundur*; see **sakız**).

D kışla:ğ Conc. N. fr. **kışla:-**; 'winter quarters'; opposite to **yağla:ğ**. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes and extended meanings, e.g. in SW Osm. **kışla** is merely 'barracks'. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer* III 1496. **Türkü** viii ff. (I am a predatory eagle . . .) **kızı:l kaya: kışlağım** 'a red rock is my winter quarters' *IrKB* 51; a.o. *do*. 56 (**kuşluğ**): **Xak**. x1 **kışla:ğ al-maşattâ** 'winter quarters' *Kaş*. I 464 (prov.); two o.o.: xiv *Muh*. *al-maşattâ* **kışla:ğ Mel**. 76, 1; **kırşla:ğ Rif**. 179: **Çağ**. xv ff. **kışlak** 'a warm place in which one spends the winter', in Ar. *maşif* (error, *maşif* is 'summer quarters') *San*. 297v. 25.

D kışlık A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **kış**; survives in some NW and SW languages. Cf. **kışla:ğ**. **Xak**. x1 **kışlık** 'a residence for the winter' (*baytu'l-şatawî*); also anything that has been made ready (*u'dda*) for the winter *Kaş*. I 474: **Kıp**. xiv **kışlık al-maşattâ** 'a winter station' *Id*. 72.

D kuşla:ğ Conc. N. fr. **kuşla:-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak**. x1 **kuşla:ğ al-mağira**, that is 'a place where there are many birds and they are hunted' *Kaş*. I 465; **Çağ**. xv ff. **Xucandniy awlağı kuşlağı bisiyâr yaxşı dur** 'in Khojend the areas for hunting game and wild birds are particularly good' *R II* 1029, quoting *Bâbur*.

D kuşluğ P.N./A. fr. **kuş**; 'full of birds'. S.i.s.m.l. **Türkü** viii ff. (I am a stallion . . .) **kuşlı:ğ iğaç kışlağım** 'trees with lots of birds in them are my winter quarters' *IrKB* 56.

D kuşluk A.N. (and Conc. N.) fr. **kuş**; a specifically Western word surviving only(?) in SW Osm. **kuşluk**; Tkm. **ğuşluk** (1) 'the early part of the day' (when birds are most active) (2) 'aviary, place haunted by birds', and the like. **Oğuz** x1 **kuşluk al-dağwa** 'the early part of the forenoon' *Kaş*. I 474: xiii(?) *Tef*. ditto 219: xiv *Muh*. *al-ğadâ* 'early morning meal' **kuşluk Mel**. 65, 10; *Rif*. 164; *al-dağâ* 'forenoon' **kuşluk** 80, 1; **kuşluk** 184: **Çağ**. xv ff. **kuşluğ** (*sic*) (1) *çâştğâh* 'the time of the mid-morning meal'; (2) *murğiyat wa tayriyat* 'a bird-like character' (quott.) *San*. 288v. 9; a.o. *do*. 178v. 10, where it is described as *Rümi*: **Kıp**. xiii *al-dağâ* **kuşluk**, derived

(*muştıqq*) from the fact that the birds then go to look for food *Hou.* 28, 14: xiv kuşluk (1) *daḥwatu'l-nahār*; (2) *al-naşlu'l-'arîd* 'an arrow with a broad head used for shooting birds' *İd.* 72: xv *al-daḥā kuşluk Kav.* 36, 13; *Tuh.* 72b. 10; *al-daḥwatu'l-hubrā ulu: kuşluk Kav.* 36, 13.

Dis. V. ĞSL-

D **koşul-** Pass. f. of **koş-**; 'to be joined, united (to something)', and the like; also Intrans. 'to join (something *Dat.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *dharma*yukta 'yoked to *dharma*' (the true doctrine) **nom üze: koşolmış TT VIII A.33:** **Xak.** xı **bir neç birke: koşuldi:** 'one thing joined (*qarina*) another'; also used when someone else joins them (*qaranahu ğayruhu*); hence one says **yır koşuldi:** 'the ode was composed' (*nuşıma*) *Kaş.* II 135 (**koşulur, koşulma:k**); **bu kuzı: ol saĝlık birle: koşulĝan** 'this lamb is constantly in the company (*yuĝarın*) of that ewe' I 520; **ölüĝ birle: koşuldi:** 'he has been united with the dead' II 128, 5; **saĝlık sürüĝ koşuldi:** 'the flocks have been collected (*dummat*) for milking' III 102, 19; **Çaĝ.** xv ff. **koşul-(-ĝuçı) koşul-ve ula- Vel.** 341; **koşul-/koşuş-** (both spelt) *ham-râh şudan wa âmıxta şudan* 'to be fellow travellers, to be intermingled' *San.* 287v. 28 (quotns.): **Kıp.** xiv **koşul- iqtarana İd.** 72.

D **kaşla:-** Den. V. fr. 1 **kaş;** survives in NE **kaşla-/kaşta-** 'to fit a saddle-bow; to fasten the reins to the saddle-bow; to walk along the bank (of a lake, etc.)' *R* II 396-8; and SW Osm. **kaşla-** 'to make a sign with the eyebrows' (also 'to fit a bezel to a ring', which is a Den. V. fr. 2 **kaş;**). **Xak.** xı **arık kaşla:di:** 'he made a side bank (*arım*) for the canal'; also used for hitting a man on the eyebrow (*al-hâcib*) *Kaş.* III 299 (**kaşla:r, kaşla:ma:k**).

D **kışla:-** Den. V. fr. **kış;** 'to spend the winter, to go into winter quarters'. S.i.s.m.l.g. *Türkü VIII I N 8; II E 31 (1 imĝa): Uyğ.* VIII *Şu. E 7 (1 imĝa):* **Xak.** xı **er evinde: kışla:di:** 'the man spent the winter (*taşattâ*) at home' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 299 (**kışla:r, kışla:ma:k**); xiv *Muh.*(?) *'abara'l-şitâ* 'to pass the winter' **kışla:- Rîf.** 112 (only); **Çaĝ.** xv ff. **kışla- kışlak kardân,** that is 'to spend the winter in a warm place' *San.* 297v. 9 (quotns.); **Kom.** xiv 'to spend the winter' **kışla- CCG; Gr.: Kıp.** xiv **şattâ** **kışla- Bul.** 52r.

D **kuşla:-** Den. V. fr. **kuş;** 'to hunt birds'. S.i.s.m.l. *Türkü VIII ff. toĝan öĝüz kuşı: kuşlayu: barmı:ş* 'a falcon went hunting river birds' *İrkB* 43: **Xak.** xı **beĝ kuşla:di:** 'the beĝ hunted (*şada*) birds' *Kaş.* III 299 (**kuşla:r, kuşla:ma:k**): **Xwar.** xiv **kuşla-dito Qutb** 146.

D **kışlat-** Caus. f. of **kışla:-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xı **ol anı: evinde: kışlattı:** 'he accommodated him for the winter (*şattâhu*) in his house', that is he took care of him and looked after him

(*ta'ayyarahu wa ḥafaḥahu*) *Kaş.* II 348 (**kışlatur; kışlatma:k**).

D **kuşlat-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **kuşla:-**. **Xak.** xı **ol apar kuş kuşlattı:** 'he urged him to hunt (*'alâ işiyâd*) birds' *Kaş.* II 348 (**kuşlatur; kuşlatma:k**); a.o. II 343, 16.

D **koşlan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **ko:ş.** **Xak.** xı **er öziĝe: at koşlandı:** 'the man provided himself with a spare, led horse' (*canıba*) *Kaş.* II 252 (**koşlanu:r, koşlanma:k**).

D **koşlun-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **koşul-** in its Intrans. sense. **Xak.** xı **iki: neç koşlandı:** 'junction was effected between (*qarina baynı*) the two things'; this is Intrans. (*lâzim*), just as one says that one sheep is close in the company (*yuĝarın*) of another and their heads are kept level (*yastawı*) on one rope; also of two horsemen when they bring their horses together (*aqranâ*) and travel in such a way that their heads are level *Kaş.* II 251 (**koşlunu:r, koşlunma:k**).

Tris. V. ĞŞL-

D **kışlaĝlan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **kışla:ĝ.** **Xak.** xı **ol bu: yérirĝ kışlaĝlandı:** 'he reckoned that this place was his winter quarters (*maşattâhu*) and spent the winter in it' *Kaş.* II 273 (**kışlaĝlanu:r, kışlaĝlanma:k**).

D **kuşlaĝlan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **kuşla:ĝ.** **Xak.** xı **xarı: bu: yérirĝ kuşlaĝlandı:** 'the *xarın* took this place as a hunting place for birds' (*mişîtd mütaşyara*) and hunted birds in it *Kaş.* II 273 (**kuşlaĝlanu:r, kuşlaĝlanma:k**).

Dis. ĞŞN

D **kaşan** Dev. N./A. fr. ***kaşa:-** which must have meant something like 'to relax (something), to relieve the pressure on (it)', cf. **kaşan-**; 'lazy, sluggish, idle', of men, horses, etc. S.i.s.m.l. in SE, NC, NW w. this meaning. L.-w. in Mong. *kaşan*, same meaning (*Kow.* 767). From this basic meaning it came to mean 'underdeveloped, lean' and became a l.-w. in Pe. and other languages as *qaşang* 'slim, elegant' *Doerfer* III 1498. Cf. erinçĝ. **Xak.** xı when a slave is being abused (*şubba*) you say to him **kaşan** 'you vile fellow' (*yâ la'im*) *Kaş.* III 370: **Çaĝ.** xv ff. **kaşan** (spelt) *xıra wa şumuc* 'lazy, unpleasant' *San.* 273v. 28 (quotns.).

?E **koşu:n** See **koruĝju:n**.

S **koşni:** See **koşni:**.

Dis. V. ĞŞN-

D **kaşan-** Refl. f. of ***kaşa:-**, cf. **kaşan**; 'to urinate', esp. of horses. Survives in SW Az., Osm.; cf. **şıd-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. (a woman suffering from stranguary . . .) **bat kaşanur** 'promptly urinates' *H* I 39; a.o. do. 128: **Xak.** **at kaşandı:** 'the horse urinated' (*bâla*), also of other animals, but particularly horses *Kaş.*

II 155 (kaşan-u:r, kaşanma:k): Çağ. xv ff. kaşan- (spelt *baul hardan* 'to urinate', in general but esp. of horses *San. 273v. 22: Xwar. xiv kaşan-* (of a horse) 'to urinate' *Qutb 134: Kıp. bâla'l-faras aţ kaşandı: Hou. 12, 21.*

D kaşin- Refl. f. of *kaşı-* 'to scratch oneself'. S.i.s.m.l. in NW, SW, often as *kaşan-*. *Xak. xi kaşınma:k al-hikka* 'irritation' *Kaş. I 261 (emrît-); n.m.e.: XIII(?) Tef. kaşin-* 'to scratch oneself' *210: Çağ. xv ff. kaşin-xvud-râ xâridan* 'to scratch oneself' *San. 273v. 21.*

Tris. GŞN

D kaşanığ Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. *kaşan-*; n.o.a.b. *Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (demons) kaşanığ içteçler* 'who drink urine' *U II 61, 13: Civ. kaşanığ yolu* 'the urinary duct' *H I 38.*

Mon. ĞY

F 1 kay 'street'; l.-w. fr. Chinese *chieh* 'street' (*Giles 1,434; Middle Chinese kâi*), see *U IV, p. 54 (Index). N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. kay beltir sayu* 'every crossroads' *U IV 8, 13; kaydaki oğlanığ* 'children in the streets' *U III 65, 5 (ii); kay* (mistranscribed *krey*) *sayu bodun sayu barğu* 'going to every street and every people' *USp. 97, 33.*

S 2 kay See *ka:d*.

S 3 kay See *ka:ñu*.

S 1 ko:y See *1 ko:ñ*.

S 2 ko:y See *2 *ko:ñ*.

kuy Preliminary note. *Kuy* 'the women's apartments, the private part of a dwelling', a l.-w. fr. Chinese *kuai*, same meaning (*Giles 6,440; Middle Chinese kuai*) is very common in *O. Kir.* and occurs in *Türkü viii ff. Yen. It is also prob. that it reappears in Uyğ. as küy, but Müller transcribed this as kün, and was perhaps right, see 2 kün. It is possible that, with their different social arrangements, the Turks took this l.-w. as meaning merely 'a secluded spot' and that 2 kuy below is the same word.*

F 1 kuy 'the women's apartments', Chinese l.-w., see above. Occurs only in the *Loc.* in the stock phr. below. *Türkü viii ff. Yen. (I have been parted from) kuyda: kunçuy[ıma:]* 'my consorts in the women's apartments' *Mal. 27, 2: kuyda: kadaşıma: kunçuyıma:* 'from my kinsfolk and consorts in the women's apartments' *do. 29, 3: O. Kir. ix ff. the phr. occurs nearly a dozen times, kuyda: kunçuyım Mal. 3, 1; kuydaki kunçuyımğa: 6, 4; kuyda: kunçuyımğa: 7, 4 etc.: Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. küydeki U III 42, 23-4 (kırkın).*

2 ku:y basically perhaps 'a secluded spot' or the like. Survives in most NE languages as *kuy* 'a cave' *R II 887; Khak. xuy; Tuv. kuy;* perhaps also behind other longer words like *SW Osm. kuytu* 'sheltered from the wind;

a sheltered nook', although the morphology of such words is obscure. *Xak. xi kuy qarârü'l-wâdi* 'the bottom of a valley' *Kaş. III 142; (who can withstand his arrows?) tağığ atıp uğrasa: ð:zi: kuy: yırtılu:* 'when he shoots purposefully at a mountain, the centres and bottoms of the valleys (*avuştu'l-wâdi wa qarârühu*) are torn to pieces' *III 106, 15; a.o. III 65, 14 (oğruğ).*

Mon. V. ĞY-

kay- (*2 *ka:d-*) although it has not actually been noted, various der. f.s make it certain that this V. must originally have been **ka:d-*. The basic meaning was prob. 'to bend or turn oneself', hence 'to bend in respect' and 'to turn away or back'. Survives in *NE Alt., Tel. kay-* 'to turn back' *R II 4; Khak. xay-* 'to pay attention to (something)'; *Tuv. xay-* 'to visit, supervise; to deviate from'; (to look) *xaya* 'backwards'; and in *SW Osm. kay-; Tkm. ğa:y-* with some extended meanings hard to connect with the original one. *Türkü viii ff. Yen. Mal. 28, 8 (kalın): Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. kirtü nomuğ* (v.l. *nomka*) *kaymadın* 'paying no respect to the true doctrine' *TT VI 41-2: Xak. xi kadaşıpa: kaydı:* 'he showed respect (*aţafa*) to his kinsmen'; prov. *kadaş* (MS. *kağaş*) *té:miş kayma:duk, kađın té:miş kaymıs* 'if you said "kinsman", he showed no respect to him (*lâ yaltafit ilayhi*); if you said "relative by marriage", he showed respect (*aţafa*) to him'; (verse); and one says *ké:ru: kaydı:* 'he turned back' (*iltafata halfa(n)*) *Kaş. III 245 (kaya:r, kayma:k); o.o. I 403, 22 (same prov.); II 45, 26 (ayık); and see 2 kaya: Osm. xiv kay-* 'to turn aside or away'; in two texts *TTS II 607.*

S kıy- See *kıd-*.

S koy- See *kođ-*.

1 kuy- (of a horse) 'to shy'. Survives in *NE Sag. kuy- R II 880; Khak. xuy-. Xak. xi at kuydı:* 'the horse (etc.) shied' (*nafara*) *Kaş. III 246 (kuya:r, kuyma:k).*

S 2 kuy- See *kuđ-*.

Dis. ĞYA

1 kaya: 'a rock', more particularly 'a sharp upstanding rock or rocky cliff'. An early Mong. word *kada* (*Haenisch 55, Kow. 770*) has exactly the same meaning. This suggests that this was originally **kađa:*, perhaps a Dev. N. fr. *2 *ka:d-* in the sense of 'a leaning object'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except *SE, NC. Türkü viii ff. IrkB 49 (1 imğa:); 51 (kısta:ğ); a.o.o.: Yen. bepkü kaya:* 'memorial rock' *Mal. 39, 1; mepkü: kaya: do. 5: Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. kuruğ kayada suv akar* 'water flows among the dry rocks' *TT VII 29, 13: Xak. xi kaya: al-sald mina'l-cabal* 'a hard, bare place on a mountain' *Kaş. III 170; o.o. III 7 (yalıt); 19 (yalım); KB* (some are born wise, some tough, some brave and) *kaya teg yalım* 'as hard as a rock' *6393; a.o. 1535: XIII(?) Tef. kaya* 'cliff' *193:*

Çağ. xv ff. *kaya küh-i buland* 'a high mountain' *San.* 281r. 21 (quoton.); *Korn.* xiv 'rock' *kaya CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *al-ğaxr* 'a mass of rocks' *kaya*: *Hou.* 17: xiv *kaya*: *al-ğaxra* 'a rock' *Id.* 76: xv *ğaxrā* 'a broad desert' *kaya Tuh.* 22a. 1; (after *al-nahr* 'river') *mawđi'ul-sayl* 'the bed of a torrent' *kaya do.* 36a. 6; *wādī* 'valley' (tere (d-) and) *kaya do.* 38a. 7.

D 2 *kaya*: *Ger. fr. kay-*, used only in the phr. *kaya*: bak-, kö-, and the like in the sense 'to look back, or behind one'. Such phr. survive in NE Tel., *Tuv. R II* 89 (*xaya Pal.* 454). It seems clear that this is the only form and that the spelling *kay* (which might be taken as a similar *Ger. fr. kiy-* (kīd-) is an error. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. *Çr.* (they threw the stone in the well) *aña barıp kaya kördiler* 'and so going on they looked backwards' *U I* 8, 11 (Müller, in error, *kay* 'what?'): *Xak.* XI *kaçış bolsa*: *kaya*: *körmes*: 'if there is a panic, no one stops (*yu'arrie*; should be 'looks back') for anyone else' *Kaş.* I 369, 8; (the hunted wolf) *kaya*: *körüp baku*: *ağdı*: turned back towards me (*iltajata ilayya*) and when he saw me he climbed' *III* 219, 17: *KB* 4095 (*ışmsın-*; *Arat kıya*, but the MSS., though they vary, do not confirm this): XIII(?) *Tef. kaya bak-* 193.

S *kayu* See *kañu*.

Tris. ĞYC

D *kaya*: *çuk* morphologically *Dim. f. of I kaya*: but meaning 'a small rock plant'. *R II* 92 lists a SW Osm. phr. *kayacak ağacı* 'a kind of tree', not noted elsewhere. *Xak.* XI *kaya:çuk* 'a sweet-scented mountain plant' (*nabı*); I reckon (*añsbuhu*) that it is *al-zarnab* (translations vary widely, the most plausible are 'saffron' (*Steingas*) and 'the fragrant leaf *Flacourtia cataphracta* (Red.)') *Kaş.* III 177.

Mon. V. ĞYD-

D *kayt-* See *kađıt-*.

Dis. ĞYD

E *kıyıt* in the phr. *emğekler kıyıtlar* in *Suv.* 117, 15 seems to be an error for *kıyın* (*kıñ*), 'pains and tortures'.

SD *kayda*, *kaydan* See *kañu*.

Dis. V. ĞYD-

D *kuyıt-* *Hap. leg.*; *Caus. f. of I kuy-*; vocalized both *kuyıt-* and *kuyut-*. *Xak.* XI ol *atıg kuyıttı*: 'he made the horse shy' (*anfara*) *Kaş.* II 326 (*kuyıttur*, *kuyıttıma:k*).

D *kaytar-* *Caus. f.* (with unusual vocalization) of *kayt-* (*kađıt-*); 'to turn, turn back' (*Trans.*). S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE. *Oğuz* XI ol *atıg kaytardı*: 'he turned (*şarafa*) the horse from the direction in which it was going' (*an wachihı*); the Turks say *katardı*: *Kaş.* III 193 (*kaytarur*, *kaytarma:k*); a.o. (not marked *Oğuz*) *Oğrak sü:sin kaytarğan* 'he drove back

(*radda*) the *Oğrak* army by his firmness' *I* 516, 3; in *I* 517, 16 the *Xak. form* *katarğan*, which is the only possible one in this section, seems to have been altered to *kaytarğan* by a second hand: XIII(?) *Tef. kaytar-* 'to turn (someone) away' 194: *Çağ.* xv ff. *kaytar-* (*-mak* etc.) *döndür-* 'to turn back' (*Trans.*) *Vel.* 327 (quoton.); *kaytar-* (spelt) *Caus. f.*, *bar-gardānidan* ditto; and metaph. *qay wa istifrāğ kardān* 'to cause to vomit' *San.* 280r. 6 (quoton.); *Xwar.* xiv *kaytar-* 'to turn, turn back, return' (*Trans.*) *Qutb* 129; *Nahc.* 286, 17: *Kip.* XIII *arca'a ğayrak* 'to turn someone back' *kaytur-* (*sic*) *Hou.* 34, 17; *radda kaytur-* (*sic*) *do.* 40, 13; xiv (*ka:yıt- raca'a*); *kaydur-* (*sic*) *radda*; the Imperat. of the first is *ka:yıt* and of the second *kaytar* (*sic*); the original form was *kayıttur*, then the *-d-* was assimilated to the *-t-* and it became *kayıttur*; then it was shortened by omitting one of the assimilated (*-t-s*), the second, and it became *kaytur*, then the *-u-* became *-a-* for the sake of euphony (*talaba(n) l'l-taxfif*); we reckon that it was the second *-t-* that was elided for two reasons, (1) the first (*-t-*) is part of the root (*aşliya*) and the second of a suffix (*zā'ida*), and the suffix part would be elided before the root part; (2) there is a precedent for the elision of the *-t-* and the retention of the *-r-* in such words as *içür-*, *keçir-* *Id.* 77: xv (*radda* in the meaning of *raca'a kayt-*), but *raddada*, *Caus. f.* in the sense of 'closing a door or bale of merchandise (*raddada'l-bāb awi'l-sal'a*) is *kaytar-* *Kav.* 78, 2.

D *kaytur-* *Caus. f. of kay-*; survives in SW Osm. *kaydır-*; *Tkm. ğaydır-* but only in extended senses. *Xak.* XI *apar kaytırdı*: translated 'he urged him to help his brother and show respect to him' (*añfihi 'alayhi*) *Kaş.* III 193 (*kayturur*, *kayturma:k*): (*Kip.* see *kaytar-*, *mis-spelt*).

D *kıytur-* *Caus. f. of kıy-* (*kıd-*); survives only(?) in NE Tel. *kıydır-* (1) 'to order to cut on a slant'; (2) 'to lose one's way' *R II* 699; *Khak. xıydır-* (1) only, and NC Kz. *neke kıydır-* 'to have a marriage celebrated' *R II* 699 (*neke* is *Ar. nikāh* 'marriage'). *Xak.* XI ol *apar kamış kıytırdı*: 'he ordered him to cut the reed (etc.) on a slant' (*bi-qañ*) . . . *muharrafa(n)*) *Kaş.* III 193 (*kıyturur*, *kıyturma:k*).

D *kuytur-* *Caus. f. of 2 kuy-* (*kuđ-*); s.i.s.m.l. for 'to order (someone) to smelt (metal)'. *Xak.* XI ol *meniñ eliğke: su:v kuytırdı*: 'he ordered (someone) to pour (*bi-şabb*) water on my hands' *Kaş.* III 193 (*kuyturur*, *kuyturma:k*).

D *kaytart-* *Caus. f. of kaytar-*; survives in NW Kaz. *R II* 35. *Xak.* XI *itka: keyik kaytartısun yuğriya'l-kalb 'alā raddı'l-şayd ilaynā* 'let him incite the hounds to drive the game back to us' *Kaş.* III 429, 5; n.m.e.

D *kaytış-* *Hap. leg.*; *Recip. f. of kayt-* (*kađıt-*); vocalized *kayıtış-*, but in a section

containing Dis. V.s. **Xak.** ix **ola:** **ikk:** **kaytırdı:** 'they two turned round and looked ('*aqaba*) at one another' *Kaş.* III 195 (**kaytıru:**, **kaytırmak**).

Tris. V. ĞYD-

D **kaytarıl-** Pass. f. of **kaytar-**; survives in NW *Kaz.* R II 35. (**Xak.**) XIII(?) *At.* **kađa kaytarılmaz katıg ya kurup** 'fate cannot be turned back when it strings its strong bow' 462; *Tef.* **kaytarıl-** 'to be turned back' 195.

Dis. ĞYĞ

S **kayak** See **kañak**.

VUD **kayığ** Dev. N./A. fr. **kay-** (2 *ka:ğ-); the existence of this word is doubtful; in the entry in *Kaş.* the *qif* carries a *fatha* and the *yā* is unvocalized, but this entry follows **koyuğ** and the normal order of words with the same consonants in *Kaş.* is the usual one, *fatha*, *damma*, *kasra*; in this position therefore **kıyığ**, a Sec. f. of **kıdığ**, would be expected, and the resemblance between the translations of this word and **kıyık** in *Kaş.* makes this all the more probable. The word in *Vel.*, if correctly translated, is more likely to be a Pass. Dev. N./A., but *San.* does not mention this meaning and lists only **kayuk** (**kayğuk**), and it is very prob. that *Vel.*'s is a mistranslation. **Xak.** xi **kayığ** (?**kıyığ**) **yér al-mawđi'u'l-muñhari** 'anıl-cadda wa ğayrihi' 'a place at an angle from the (main) road, etc.' *Kaş.* III 166: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kayık/kayuk** *kayki* . . . *ardına egilmiş ma'nāsınā* 'bent backwards' *Vel.* 329.

S **kayık/kayuk** See **kayğuk**.

S **kıyığ** See **kıdığ**.

D **kıyık** (***kıdıuk**) Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **kıy-**; 'crooked, cut on a slant', and the like. Easily confused with **kıyığ** (**kıdığ**) in some modern languages. NE Tel. **kıyık** 'anger' *R II* 716; **Khak.** **ıyıx** 'injury, insult' may belong here; the word certainly survives in SW Osm. **kıyık** 'minced, chopped up' (the translation 'fainting fit' in *R II* 716 is not confirmed elsewhere); Tkm. **ğıyık** 'crooked'. **Uyğ.** VIII ff. **Civ. kım-niğ** **közın ağızın yél tartıp kıyık kılmuş erser** 'if a man's eyes or mouth are made crooked by demoniacal possession' (i.e. a paralytic stroke) *H I* 124: **Xak.** xi 'a breach of promise' (*xulful-wa'd*) is called **kıyık**; and it is used as an Adj. (*yüşaf*), one says **kıyık kış:** 'a man who breaks his promises' (*muxlāf li'l-ida*): **kıyık ne:ğ** 'anything crooked', for example a reed-pen cut at an angle (*muħbarraf*) *Kaş.* III 167; a.o. *I* 70, 10: **KB** (he served his master faithfully and) **kayıraç kıyık kılmađı** 'did nothing which was as crooked as a sand-dune' 1723: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kıyık sıh kışa** 'triangular' (quotn.); also used for a triangular towel or woman's veil (quotn.) *San.* 300r. 4.

kuyağ 'breastplate, cuirass'; an early l.-w. in Mong. (*Haenisch* 74, *Kow.* 945); survives as

kuyak in most NE languages (including Tuv.); SE *Tar.*; NC *Kzx.* *R II* 901. Cf. **küpe;** **2 yarık.** **Xak.** xi **KB** (he gave him the rank of *wazir*, a seal, a title, and together with a standard a drum and) **kuyağ** 'a breastplate' 1036: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kuyak** 'a piece of armour (*şilāh*) like a **katlaw** which they wear on the day of battle'; the difference between it and the **katlaw** is that they sew the scales (*barghā*) of the latter on its surface, and those of the former they put between (the layers of fabric, *dar miyān mi-ğudarand*) *San.* 292r. 6 (**katlaw** is a medieval word, presumably der. fr. **1 kat** 'layer, fold').

D **koyuğ** (**kođuğ**) Dev. N./A. fr. **koy-** (**ko:d-**); of a liquid, 'thick, viscid'; the semantic connection is not close, but cf. **koyul-**. S.i.a.m.l.g. with minor phonetic changes and extended meanings. L.-w. in *Pe.*, etc., *Doerfer* III 1589. **Uyğ.** xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'thick, viscid' **koyuğ Liğeti** 168; *R II* 528: **Xak.** xi **koyuğ ne:ğ al-taxını'l-ğalız minā'l-māyi'āt** 'a thick, viscid liquid'; hence *al-rubb* 'fruit syrup' is called **koyuğ süciğ sarāb raqiğ ğalız** 'a weak (?non-alcoholic) thick drink' *Kaş.* III 166: **KB** (listen to the man) **bilgi koyuğ** 'with profound knowledge' 3829; XIII(?) *Tef.* **koyu yaşıl** 'dark green' 211: **Çağ.** xv ff. **koyuk** 'viscid' (*ğalız*) of a liquid, also 'what has sediment at the bottom' *San.* 292v. 18: **Xwar.** xiv **koyuğ kan takı iriğ kustu** 'she vomited thick blood and pus' *Nahc.* 395. 5.

S **kuyuğ** See **kuđuğ**.

kuyka: 'skin; fur'. A l.-w. in Mong. *kuyika* 'the skin of the scalp' (*Kow.* 853, *Haltod* 212). NE *Kaç.*, *Koib.*, *Sag.* (and Tuv.) **kuyğa** *R II* 890; NC *Kir.*, *Kzx.* **kuyka**, with the latter meaning, seem to be reborrowings fr. Mong. **Xak.** xi **kuyka:** basically (*fi ašli'l-luğā*) 'skin' (*al-cild*); 'fur' (*al-furwa*) is called **kuyka:** after it; hence one says **ol koyuğ kuyka:lādı:** 'he burnt (*ahraqa*) the hair off the sheep so that the skin appeared, but did not flay it' (*lam yashux*); that is the process of roasting (*al-tasmit*) *Kaş.* III 173: (**kuyğa:** 'town gate' in *Rif.* 179 is an error for **kapğa:** and **koyğa** in *Vel.* 334 a misprint of **kobğa** (*kovğa*)).

D **kayğuk** Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. **kay-**; 'a small boat'; etymologically perhaps (a boat of which the prow, and perhaps stern are) 'turned upwards'; smaller than a **kemi:**. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE (where only **keme** (*sic*) is used) w. some phonetic changes. L.-w. in *Pe.*, etc., *Doerfer* III 1415. Cf. **uçan.** **Xak.** xi **kayğuk al-zawraq** 'a small boat' *Kaş.* III 175; o.o. *I* 100 (**böğ-**); 186, 13: xiv *Muh.* (?) (after 'ship' **kemi:**) *al-zawraqul-kabir* 'a large boat' **kayğak** (*MS. ka:ñga:k*); 'small boat' **kıç:** **kemi:** (*Rif.* 161 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kayuk** (spelt) 'a small boat' (*zawraq*); the *Rümi* spell it **kayık** *San.* 281v. 14 (quotn.).

Dis. V. ĞYĞ-

S **kayğur-** See **kađğur-**.

D **koyğaş-** Recip. f. of **koyğa-**; Den. V. fr. 2 **koy** (2 **ko:ā**); 'to embrace one another'. **Koyğa-** 'to embrace' survives in NE Şor R II 503, and **koyğaş-** in that language and Tuv. (**koyğaş-**). **Xak. xı koyğaşıp yatsa:** anıñ yüzü:ñpe: *man dāca'ahu wawā'i wachihi* 'whoever lies by his side face to face with him' *Kaş. I 243, 10; n.m.e.: Kom. xiv 'we lay with one another' biz koyğaşıp yattık CCG; Gr.*

Tris. ĞYĞ

D **koyuĝluk** A.N. fr. **koyuĝ**; 'viscosity'. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak. xı koyuĝluk** 'viscidly' (*al-faxāna*) of liquids *Kaş. III 178*.

D **kıyksız** Priv. N./A. fr. **kıyık**; 'unswerving; not guilty of breaches of faith; loyal'. Pec. to *KB*. **Xak. xı KB** (anyone entering the royal service . . .) **tapınsa kıyksız yarutsa yüzün** 'must serve loyally and cheerfully' 482; **tapındı kıyksız bağırsaklıkım** 'he served with unswerving kindness' 608; a.o. 952.

Tris. V. ĞYĞ-

D **kuyka:la-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **kuyka:**. **Xak. xı Kaş. III 173 (kuyka); n.m.e.**

D **kayaklan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **kayak** (**kañak**); everywhere misvocalized *kayuklan-*. **Xak. xı süit kayaklandı:** 'skin (*al-dawāya*) formed on the surface of the milk' *Kaş. III 197 (kayaklanur; kayaklanma:k)*.

Dis. V. ĞYL-

D **kıyıl-** Pass. f. of **kıy-** (**kıd-**); s.i.m.m.l.g. with rather various meanings (cf. **kıd-**). Uyĝ. VIII ff. Bud. **baxşımızın kıyıldı** 'our teacher has died' *Hüen-ts. 1887-8* (the *Acc.* form must be a scribal error; 'our teacher (*Nom.*) has been cut off (from life)' could have this meaning); **Xak. xı kün kıyıldı:** 'the sun sank (*zālat*); and one says öđ kıyıldı: 'the time passed' (*mađā*); and **yıĝa:ç kıyıldı:** 'the wood was cut on a slant' (*muħarrafa(n)*); and **söz kıyıldı:** 'the promise was broken' (*uxlifa'l-ida wa'l-kalām*) *Kaş. III 190 (kıyılur; kıyılma:k)*; *KB* (from this day forward) **kıyılma tapın** 'serve and do not fail in your duty' 597; o.o. 607 (*érte*); 1652.

D **koyul-** (**kođul-**) Pass. f. of **koy-** (**ko:d-**); s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?), usually 'to be placed', etc., but in NC Kir., Kxz. also 'to be thick, viscid'. **Xak. xı yuĝrut koyıldı:** 'the *yoĝurt* coagulated' (*xatıra*), also used of other liquids when they become viscid (*ĝaluza*) *Kaş. III 190 (koyulur; koyulma:k)*; Çaĝ. xv ff. **koyul- ğudāsta sudan** 'to be relinquished, abandoned' (and, of water, 'to be poured out', i.e. **kuyul-** Pass. f. of 2 **kuy-** (**kuđ-**)) *San. 292r. 21*; *Kom. xiv* 'to be placed' **koyul- CCG; Gr.:** (*Kıp. xiv kuyul- harra* 'read *hurra*' 'to be poured out' *İd. 77; hazza* 'to shake, brandish', error for *hurra kuyul- Bul. 86r.* (the dot of *z* is not at all clear)); *Osm. xiv ff. koyul-* (1) 'to be placed'; (2) 'to attack'

(and **kuyul-** 'to be poured out'); in several texts *TTS I 489; III 481; IV 545*.

D **koyluş-** (**kođluş-**) Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **koyul-**; vocalized *kuyuluş-* but in a section containing Dis. V.s. **Xak. xı süitler koyluşdı:** 'the milks (or any other liquids) all coagulated' (*xatırat*) *Kaş. III 195 (koyluşu:r, koyluşma:k)*.

D **kuyluş** (**kuđluş-**) Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **kuyul-** (**kuđul-**); vocalized *kuyuluş-*, but see **koyluş-**. **Xak. xı ta:ĝdın su:vlar kamuĝ kuyluşdı:** 'the waters (or other liquids) all streamed down (*inşabbat*) from the mountain' *Kaş. III 195 (kuyluşu:r, kuyluşma:k)*.

Dis. ĞYM

D **kuyım** Hap. leg.; the *qāf* is unvocalized, but there is no doubt that this is a N.S.A. fr. 1 **kuy-**. **Xak. xı kuyım** 'fear and panic' (*al-xawf wa'l-faza'*) which breaks out among the people of a province on the approach of an enemy; one says **korkınç kuyım boldı:** *Kaş. III 168*.

D **kıyma:** (**kıdma:**) Pass. Dev. N. fr. **kıy-** (**kıd-**); lit. 'cut on a slant', but normally the name for a form of foodstuff so prepared. S.i.a.m.l.g. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer III 1608*. **Xak. xı kıyma: ügre:** 'the name of a kind of noodles (*al-iṭriya*), the dough for it is cut on a slant (*muħriṭa(n)*) like sparrows' tongues; it is called **kıyma: ügre:** (*sic*) *Kaş. III 173*; Çaĝ. xv ff. **kıyma** 'meat cut into small pieces' (*riṣ riṣ karda*) *San. 300r. 2*; **Kıp. xiv kıyma:** 'a well-known form of cooked meat' (*al-fabix*) *İd. 77*; xv *mudaqqqa* 'minced meat' *kıyma Tuh. 35a. 4*.

D **kuyma:** (**kuđma:**) Pass. Dev. N. fr. 2 **kuy-** (**kuđ-**); s.i.s.m.l. in SE, NC meaning 'cast (metal), a cast'. **Xak. xı kuyma:** the name of a kind of cake made with butter (*al-xubzu'l-musanman*) made as follows; the dough is flattened in (pieces) the size (*'alā qawām*) of the dough for sweet cakes (*al-qaṭāyif*) and placed in butter heated in a pot, flattened until it is thoroughly cooked, sprinkled with sugar, and eaten. And any tool (*āla*) made of bronze (*falizzi'l-ard*) which is cast (*mafrūĝa*) and not forged with a hammer, for example a mortar or candlestick (or lamp, *al-siyāc*) or hammer is called **kuyma:** *Kaş. III 173*; (there is a cognate form in Kıp. xiv **kuymak** 'a thick soup (*harıva*) cooked with butter'; also 'a sweet pancake' (*al-zalābiya*) *İd. 77*; 'dough cooked with butter', also 'a sweet pancake' **kuymak Bul. 8, 15**).

D **kıymaç** (**kıdmaç**) Dev. N./A. fr. **kıy-** (**kıd-**); an unusual use of a Suff. normally used for names of foodstuffs. N.o.a.b. **Xak. xı kıymaç bōrk** 'a white hat (*qalanusuwa*) of goats' hair' (*al-mar'izzi*) worn by the Çigil *Kaş. III 175*; Çaĝ. xv ff. **kıymaç qaşm-i aḫwal** 'an eye with a squint' *San. 300r. 2*.

S **kaymak** See **kañak**.

Mon. ĞYN

S kıyn See 2 k1:n (k1:n̄).

S koyñ See 1 ko:n̄.

Dis. ĞYN

S kayın See kađın.

S kayıđ See kađıđ.

koyan (kođan) 'hare'; not actually noted before the medieval period but certainly much older for two reasons: (1) some NE forms go back to ***kođan** which must be an old word; (2) while **kuyan** is a fairly recent word in Çuvaş there is evidence for the existence of a really old Çuvaş form **xoran** (with -r- fr.-d̄), see V. G. Yegorov, *Etimologičeskii slovar' chuvashskogo yazyka*, Cheboksary, 1964, p. 122. Survives in NE Alt., Leb., Tel. **koyon/köyön** *R II* 526, 1240; Koib., Sag., Şor **kozan** *do.* 629; Khak. **xozan**; Tuv. **kodan/koyğun**; in some NC, SC, NW languages **koyan** and the like. Cf. **tavişgan**. (Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A **koyan** in *M I* 8, 8 is the Man.-A form of **koyun** (1 ko:n̄): (Xak.?) *xiv Muh. al-arnab* 'hare' *ko:ya:n Mel.* 72, 10; *Rif.* 175 (mis-spelt *ko:ba:n*): Çag. xv ff. **koyan** (inter alia) *tayşan* 'hare' *Vel.* 346; **koyan** (spelt) *xarguş* 'hare' *San.* 292v. 7; Xwar. *xiv ditto Qutb* 138; Kom. *xiv ditto CCI*; Gr.: Kip. XIII *al-arnab koyan* (Tkm. *taşşan*) *Hou.* 11, 4; *xiv koyan al-arnab İd.* 76; ditto (also called *dawuşğan*) *Bul.* 10, 6; *xv arnab* (*taşşan* and) *kiyan* (*sic*) *Tuh.* 4b. 8.

S 1 koyun See 1 ko:n̄.

S 2 koyun See 2 *ko:n̄.

S kıynçı See k1:n̄çı.

Dis. V. ĞYN-

kayın- (*kañ-) 'to boil' (Intrans.); the main entry in *Kaş.* is **kayın-** and this form is confirmed by the Caus. f. **kayıntur-**, but everywhere else, even in *Kaş.* (unless these other passages have been misvocalized), the form is **kayna-**, the form in which the V. s.i.a.m.l.g. This situation is best explained by assuming that the original form was **kañ-**; cf. **kañlak**. Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. (the pot called *upanat* (Sanskrit L-w.) full of ashy water) **üzüksüz tolu kayınar** 'is continuously full and boiling' *TM IV* 255, 132; Xak. XI (between *tayan-* and *kuyun-*) **eşiş kayındı**: (later revocalized *kaynadı*): 'the pot (etc.) boiled' (*ğalā*); in a prov. **kaynar öğüz** 'a river which is swollen and in high flood' (*yaciş wa yafür mā'uhu*) *Kaş.* III 191 (*kaynar*, *kayınma:k*, later revocalized *kaynama:k*); **kaynar eşiş I** 166, 12; 248 (*amrul-*); 390, 18; **köplüm aqar kaynayu**: (*sic*, rhyming with *oynayuy*, *boynayu*): 'my heart boiled (*cāya*) for him' *I* 225, 27; **kaynap yana yumsalım** 'let us intensify (*naştadd*, our attacks) and then make peace' *I* 441, 10; a.o. III 280 (*çokra:-*); (in III 302 *kayna-* is an error for *katna:-*): *KB* 72

(*kakr:la-*): XIII(?) *Tef. kayna* (-r, -yu) 'to boil' 194; *xiv Muh. ğalā kayna* - *Mel.* 29, 9; *Rif.* 113; *mā' mağlı* 'boiling water' *kaynar su:* 77, 10; 181; Çag. xv ff. *kayna* - (spelt) *cüđidan* 'to boil' *San.* 281r. 6 (quotns.): Xwar. *xiv kayna* - 'to boil' (Intrans.; lit. and metaph.) *Qutb* 128; *MN* 119; Kom. *xiv ditto CCG*; Gr. 190 (quotn.): Kip. *xiv kayna-ğalati'l-qıdr İd.* 77; *ğalā'l-mā' Bul.* 66v.: *xv ğalā kayna* - *Tuh.* 27a. 3.

D **kuyun-** (*kuđun-*) Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of 2 **kuy-** (*kuđ-*). Xak. XI ol *özişpe: su:v kuyındı*: 'he made it his business to pour (*şabb*) water over himself' *Kaş.* III 191 (*kuyunur*, *kuyunma:k*).

S **kayna-** See **kayın-**.

D **kaynat-** Caus. f. of **kayna-** (**kayın-**); 'to boil' (Trans.). S.i.a.m.l.g.; cf. **kayıntur-**. Xak. XI ol *eşiş kaynatı*: 'he boiled (*ağlā*) the pot' *Kaş.* II 357 (*kaynatır*, *kaynatma:k*); Kom. *xiv* 'to boil' (Trans.) *kaynat* - *CCI*; Gr.: Kip. *kaynat-ağlā İd.* 77; *ağlā'l-mā' kaynat* - *Bul.* 28v.

Tris. V. ĞYN-

D **kayıntur-** Caus. f. of **kayın-**; pec. to Uyg.; cf. **kaynat-**. Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. (you must administer) **kayınturmuş yağlarığ** 'boiled oil' (to sufferers from jaundice) *Siv.* 592, 17; a.o. *TM IV* 254, 100; Civ. **kayıntur-** is common in *H I*, e.g. **kayınturup** 'boil' (two joints of goat's meat in one cup of wine and one cup of water) 17; o.o. *do.* 106-7, 112, 135-6; **kayınturup** *TT VIII M.* 33-4.

Dis. ĞYR

kayır Preliminary note. *Neither of the words below can be explained as Sec. f.s of kađır; but NE Leb., Tub. kayır, Tel. kayır in the alternative meanings of 'steep, precipitous' R II 20, 94 are such Sec. f.s.*

1 **kayır** survives in NE Tuv. **kayır/kayır/xayır** 'a salt steppe or marsh in the mountains' *R II* 20, 95; *Pal.* 445; and **kayır** 'sandbank' (on land or in a river) in NC Kzx.; NW Kk., Nog.; SW Osm. Xak. XI **kayır al-dahās mina'l-ard** 'soft level ground' among the Turks; the Öğüz call 'sand' (*al-raml*) **kayır Kaş. III 165; o.o. *I* 158 (*eşil-*); 166 (2 *eş-*); in both cases translated 'sand' although these words are not specifically Öğüz: *KB* 1723 (*kıyık*) Öğüz XI see Xak.: Kip. XIII *al-ğaşbā* 'small pebbles' **kayır Hou. 5, 16; *xiv kayır al-ramlū'l-ğalış* 'coarse sand' *İd.* 77; *al-raml kayır* (and *kum*) *Bul.* 4, 10; *xv Jalak* 'hillock' **kayır** (or *kır*?) *Tuh.* 27b. 2; Osm. *xiv* to *xvi kayır*, usually in Hend. with *kum*, 'coarse sand, fine pebbles'; fairly common *TTS I* 437; *II* 605; *III* 426; *IV* 486.****

2 **kayır** 'castoreum, the odorous secretion of the beaver'; survives only(?) in NE Sag. **kayır**; Tob. **kayr R II** 19, 95. Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. *H I* 125 (*kunduz*); Xak. XI *Kaş.* *I* 458

(kunduz); n.m.e.: **Çağ**. xv ff. *San.* 291r. 26 (kunduz).

D **kuyar** Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. (Aor. Participle) fr. 2 **kuy-** (kuđ-). **Xak.** xi **kuyar**: *sabb yusabb bihi* 'a term of abuse' addressed to animals and slaves; hence one says **bu: kuyar** (MS. *kuyar*: *hādā sābb wa māc bi-fihī* (MS. *binuhū*) 'this man who dribbles and froths at the mouth'; taken fr. the phr. **surv kuydī**: 'he poured out water' (etc.). *Kaş.* III 171 (as convincingly amended by Atalay).

S **kayrak** See **kađrak**.

Dis. V. ĞYR-

S **kayrıř-** See **kađrıř-**.

Tris. ĞYR

D **kayırılığ** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. 1 **kayır**. **Xak.** xi **kayırılığ** *yēr arđ dahsa* 'soft level ground' *Kaş.* III 178.

Dis. ĞYŞ

S **kayař** See **kađař**.

S **kayıř** See **kađıř**.

kuya:ř originally 'the blazing heat of the (mid-day) sun'; later, more generally, 'the sun'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, SW in the latter sense as well as, or instead of, 1 **kün**. **Uyğ.** viii ff. Civ. **ıřığ kuya:řka: emgenmiş kiři** 'a man suffering from sun-stroke' *TT VIII* I.10: **Xak.** xi **kuya:ř hamaratu'l-gayz wa řidda waq'ıl-řams** 'intense midsummer heat and the violent impact of the sun' *Kaş.* III 172; o.o. *I* 155 (usit-); 353 (**türk**); *II* 337 (1 **koğřat-**): **Çağ**. xv ff. **kuyař** it is generally known that they use this word for **güneř** 'sun' *Vel.* 346 (quotn.); **kuyař āftāb** 'the sun' *San.* 292v. 5 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiii **kuyař** 'sun' (but **kün** commoner) *Ali* 49; xiv ditto *Quib* 143; *MN* 16, etc.: **Kom.** xiv 'sun' **kuyař** (and **kün**) *CCG*; **Gr.**: **Kip.** xiii **al-ři'ā** 'the sun's rays' **kuya:ř** (Tkm. **küne:ř** (MS. **küne:s**)) *Hou.* 5, 2: xiv **kuyař bađğanda**: 'at sunset'; **kuyař ři'ā'u'l-řams** also used for **al-řams** *Id.* 77, a.o. 85 (1 **küne**); **ři'ā'u'l-řams kuyař** *Bul.* 2, 11: xv ditto *Kav.* 58, 8; **ři'ā** (yarık and) **kuyař** *Tuh.* zob. 1.

Dis. V. ĞYŞ-

D **kayıř-** Recip. f. of **kay-**; s.i.a.m.l.g., usually for 'to bend, bow', occasionally 'to show sympathy to'. **Xak.** xi ola:ř ikki: **blır blırke: kayıřdı**: 'they showed respect (*ātafa*) to one another' *Kaş.* III 188 (**kayıřu:r**, **kayıřma:k**; verse).

S **kıyıř-** See **kıđıř-**.

D **kuyuř-** Co-op. f. of 2 **kuy-** (kuđ-); s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xi **ol apar řuv kuyuřdı**: 'he helped him to pour out (*fi sabb*) water' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 189 (**kuyuřu:r**, **kuyuřma:k**).

Mon. ĞZ

?F 1 **kaz** 'goose'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; *Kaş.* consistently translates 1 **kaz** *al-bađđ* 'duck' and

ördek *al-iwazz* 'goose', but this must be an error. The word is generic, particular species being identified by preceding qualifying words. Almost certainly an early l.-w. fr. some Indo-European language, prob. Tokharian, cf. Sanskrit *haṃsa*, Old English *gōs*, German *Gans*. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer* III 1389. **Uyğ.** viii ff. **Bud. kazlar beğiře oxřatı** 'like the leader of (a flight of) geese' *TT X* 133; a.o. *do.* 160 (**tizig**); o.o. *Pfahl.* 6, 6 etc. (**üyür**, q.v.); *Suv.* 4, 12 (**ördek**): Civ. *TT VIII M.25* (**üyür**): **Xak.** xi **kaz al-bađđ** (see above) *Kaş.* III 149; about a dozen o.o.: **KB kaz** 'geese' (ducks, swans, and swallows) 72: xiv *Muh.* (under 'water birds') *al-bađđ wa'l-iwazz kaz* *Mel.* 73, 5; *Rif.* 176: **Kom.** xiv 'goose' **kaz CCI**; **Gr.**: **Kip.** xiii *al-iwazz kaz* *Hou.* 10, 5: xiv **kaz al-wazz** (*sic*, Sec. f. of *iwazz*) *Id.* 71; **karaca: kaz al-lağlağ** (according to the *Kāmūs* not the same as *al-lağlağ* 'stork', but not further specified) *do.* 70; ditto (both entries) *Bul.* 11, 11: xv *al-iwazz kaz* *Kav.* 39, 4; 62, 12; *Tuh.* 4b. 11 (and **töpe kaz**).

1 **kız**: basically 'girl, unmarried woman', but often used with a more restricted meaning 'daughter, slave girl', and the like. Although the main entry in *Kaş.* is **kız** the original form was certainly **kız**, SW Tkm. still **ğı:z**. C.i.a.p.a.l.; cf. **kırkın**, **kırnak**. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer* III 1601. **Türkü** viii **sılık kız oğlı:n** 'their pure (i.e. virgin) daughters' (as opposed to **urı: oğlı:n** 'sons') *IE* 7, *II* E 7; (I wedded) **kızımın** 'my daughter' (to the *Turğez xağan* and took) **kızın** 'his daughter' (to marry my son) *II* N 9-10; a.o. *T* 48 (**ağı:**): viii ff. **ol kız** 'that girl' *Toyok IV* 1r. 6 (*ETY II* 180): **Uyğ.** viii ekl: **kızın tapığ bérti:** 'he gave his two daughters to serve me' (i.e. as hostages) *řu.* *W* 4-5; a.o. *do.* *E* 3 (**kođuz**): ix (I had three sons and) **kızım üç** 'three daughters' *Suci* 6; a.o. *do.* 7: viiii ff. **Man-A** (the Light Goddess) **amrak kızı** 'the benign daughter' (of the God *Zurvan*) *M I* 25, 33: **Bud.** **kız** 'girl' is common, e.g. **Badra kız** 'the maiden *Bhadra*' *U II* 20, 2; o.o. in *PP* 41 ff. (**kırkın**); it also often means 'daughter', e.g. (said by a mother) **amrak kızım** *U III* 84, 9; o.o. *TT VI* 146 (**tüzün**): Civ. **kız** is common in *TT VII*, usually for 'daughter'; a.o. *TT I* 156 (**utlılığ**): **O. Kir.** ix ff. (I could not stay with) **oğlanım küdeğü:lerim kız kelınlerim** 'my sons, sons-in-law, daughters, and daughters-in-law' *Mal.* 3, 6; **kız oğlım** 'my daughters' *do.* 22, 1; a.o. *do.* 16, 1 (**yalpu:s**): **Xak.** xi **kız al-çarıya** 'slave girl'; hence one says **kız kırkın al-cawāri**; **kız al-bint** 'daughter'; one says **menliğ kızım** 'my daughter'; and 'a virgin' (*al-adrā*) is called *ew* (*sic*) **kızı:** that is: 'a girl kept (*muxaddara*) in the home'; **yincğe: kız al-surriya** 'concubine'; this word is used both for 'a young free woman' (*al-hurratu'l-fattiya*) and 'a slave girl' (*al-çarıyatu'l-mamlūka*), but originally meant 'virgin' (*al-adrā*) and the other meanings were taken metaphorically (*ustu'ira*) from it: **kız kuř** the name of a bird which flutters

(*yatakāfh*) round a man as if it wishes to alight on him (*yaqa' 'alayihi*) *Kaş. I* 326; the word, nearly always spelt *kız*, is very common in *Kaş.*; both *I* and *2 kız* occur in the prov. *kalıp bérse: kız alır kerek: bulsa: kız alır* 'if a man pays a bride price he gets a virgin for a bride (*al-'arūs bikra(n)*); if he wants something and must have a (*huwa muhtāc ilayhi*), he inevitably pays high for it' (*yaštariyahu ġāliya(n)*) *III* 371, 20; the Oğuz and Kıp., who are a section (*tabaqa*) of the Xalaç, say *xızım* 'my daughter', and the Turks say *kızım* *III* 218, 21: *KB* (the Prophet gave him) *iki kızın* 'his two daughters' 56; (the partridge calls its mate) *sıllık kız okır teg köñül bermişin* 'as a pure maiden calls him to whom she has given her heart' 75; o.o. 564 (2 *kız*), 2380, 4477 (ev *kızı*): *XIII* (?) *Tef. kız* 'daughter' 207; *xiv Muh. al-bikr* 'virgin' *evdeki kız* *Mel.* 53, 1-13; *aru: kız Rif.* 149; *arı: kız* 150; *al-bint kız* 49, 9; 144; a.o. *do.* (*karında:ş*): *Çağ. xv ff. kız duxtar-i bākira* 'unmarried daughter' *San.* 296v. 3: *Kom.* 'virgin, daughter' *kız*; 'sister' *kız karandaş* (*sic*); 'maid-servant' (*sic*) *evdeği kız CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kıp. XIII al-bint kız Hou.* 24, 21; 32, 3; *al-bikr kız oğlan* *do.* 25, 1; a.o. *do.* 32, 1 (*karında:ş*): *xiv kız al-bint wa'l-bikr*; one says *kızı kız-mu durur* 'is his daughter a virgin?' *Id.* 71; *al-bint kız Bul.* 9, 2; o.o. *do.* (*karında:ş*): *xv al-bikr kız Kav.* 59, 14; *Tuh.* 7a. 4; a.o. *do.* 3b. 4 (*karında:ş*).

2 kız basically 'costly, expensive', hence 'rare', and by a further extension, 'miserly'. N.o.a.b.; it survived until recently in SW Osm. but is now displaced by *kıt*, not an old word. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. TT VI* 5 v.l. (*kısğa:k*): *Xak. XI* an 'expensive' (*al-ğāli*) thing is called *kız ne;*; hence one says *bu at kız aldım* 'I bought this horse for a high price' (*ğāliya(n)*) *Kaş. I* 326; a.o. *III* 371, 20 (*1 kız*): *KB* (men like this) *bolur idli kız, bu kız kızlığı kıldı kız atı kız* 'are very rare, the rareness of virgins made the word *kız* mean "virgin"' 564; 'men are not *kız* ('girls'), it is kindliness that is *kız* ('rare'); men are not *az* ('ermine', a pet name for a slave girl), it is uprightness that is *az* ('rare') 866: *XIII* (?) *At.* (a combination of skill and luck never occurs) *kamuğ kızda ol kızrak ol* 'that is the rarest of all rarities' 444; a.o. 480 (*çuz*): *xiv ġālā kız ol- Mel.* 29, 9 (only); *al-ğāli* (opposite to 'cheap' *u:çuz*) *kız* 55, 9; *Rif.* 153; *Kıp. XIII* ('daughter') *kız*, also *al-şay'u'l-ğāli Hou.* 24, 21; *al-ğāli* (opposite to 'cheap' *u:çuz*) *kız do.* 24, 2: *xiv kız al-ğāli Id.* 71; *galā'l-si'ar* 'the price was high' *kız oldu Bul.* 66v.: *xv ġāli kız* 26b. 12; *ğālā* (*kayna-* 'to boil' and) *kız bol-* (and *kiçl-*, q.v.) 27a. 3; *Osm.* *xiv ff.* *kız* 'costly, rare'; fairly common down to *xvi TTS I* 466; *II* 636; *III* 452; *IV* 518; *xviii kız* . . . (2) in *Rūmi, kamān* 'rare, costly', opposite to *arzān* 'cheap' *San.* 296v. 3.

F ko:z 'nut', and more specifically 'walnut'; a corruption, prob. Oğuz, of *Ar. cawz*, cf. the Pe. corruption *gauz*. First noted in *XIII*; survives in NW Kk. *ğoz*; Krim, Kumyk, Nog. *koz*; SW Az. *ğoz*; Osm. *koz*; Tkm.

xo:z. (*Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ. R's* reading and translation of *Usp.* 50, 2 *koz yarmış üçtüpü tört bakır bērdim* 'I paid four copper coins for a nut-cracker' is certainly wrong, the first word is prob. *koş*; the second and third (which must be *Dat.*) prob. mistranscribed): *xiv Muh. dahnu'l-cawz* 'nut oil' *ko:z yağı: Mel.* 66, 7; *Rif.* 165; *al-cawz ko:z* 78, 13; 183; (*al-cawzā* 'Genini' (in the signs of the Zodiac) *ko:z* 183 (only) is either a transcription of *al-cawzā* or an error for *koş*): *Çağ. xv ff. koz ġirdġān* 'walnut', in *Ar. cawz San.* 287r. 22: *Kom.* *xiv* 'nut' *koz*; 'nut oil' *koz yağı CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kıp. XIII al-cawz koz Hou.* 8, 3; *xiv ko:z al-cawz*, Turcicized (*mutarrak*) fr. the *Ar.* by substituting *k-* for *c-* *Id.* 71: *xv cawz koz Tuh.* 11b. 11.

kuz (*kuz?*) 'the northern side of a mountain seldom reached by the sun'. Perhaps still survives in SW Osm.; base of the word (etymology obscure) *Az. ġuzey*; *Osm. kuzay/ kuzey*; *Tkm. ġuzay* 'north, northern'. *Türkü VIII T* 7 (*çoğay*): *Xak. XI al-maġnu-watu'l-cabal* 'the shady side of a mountain' is called *kuz ta:ğ*, that is the side which the sun does not reach until it has passed the zenith, and is to the left ('*an yasār*) of the sun; frost and snow reign there; prov. *kuzda: kar eġsü:mes* 'there is no shortage of snow on the shady side of a mountain' *Kaş. I* 325; *kuz ta:ğ* same translation *III* 124; *KB* 5372 (*kotuz*): *Kıp. XIV kuz* 'a place which the sun does not reach when it first rises' *Id.* 71: *Osm.* *xiv* to *xvi kuz* 'a place which the sun does not reach'; in several texts *TTS II* 672; *III* 492; *IV* 558: *xviii kuz* . . . (2) in *Rūmi*, ('a part of) the mountains on which the sun does not shine', and, more generally, 'shade' (*sāya*) *San.* 287r. 22.

Mon. V. ĞZ-

kaz- 'to dig, dig out'; s.i.a.m.l.g. with some extended meanings. Cf. 3 eş-. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. toprak kaza* 'digging up the earth' (to lay the foundations of a house) *TT VI* 82: *Civ. kuđuğ kazsar* 'if he digs a well' *TT VII* 39, 4; a.o. 29, 2 (*1 bulak*): *Xak. er arık kazdı*: 'the man dug (*hafara*) a canal' (etc.); and one says *at kazdı*: 'the horse was restive (*camaha*) and dug up the ground with its feet' *Kaş. II* 10 (*kazar*; *kazma:k*): *KB* 1734 (*tupul*): *XIII* (?) *At.* (paradon the sins of the sinner and) 'adāwat kökinü kazıp sen köçür 'dig up and remove the root of hostility (to God) 338: *xiv Muh. hafara kaz-* *Mel.* 9, 3-7; 20; 12; 25, 7; *Rif.* 81, 100, 107; (among kinds of dogs) *al-hāfir kazğa:n* 174 (only): *Çağ. xv ff. kaz-handan* 'to dig' *San.* 272v. 16 (quots.); *Xwar. XIII* ditto *Ali* 30; *xiv* ditto *Qub* 137: *Kıp. XIII hafara kaz- Hou.* 37, 17; *xiv* ditto; *kazdı: atını*: 'he stopped (*istatqafa*) his horse'; and a horse which is stopped is called *kazağuç* (so vocalized) *Id.* 71 (this seems to be a misunderstanding of *Kaş.*'s second meaning; *kazğuç*, *Dev. N./A.*, would be apt to describe a horse which paws the ground): *xv hafara kaz- Tuh.* 13b. 5.

kız- basically 'to be red'; hence (1) 'to be red hot'; (2) 'to be red' (with anger, shame, etc.). S.i.a.m.l.g. (in SE Türkî **kızı-**; SC Uzb. **kızı-**) usually 'to be hot', but NE Tuv. 'to blush'; SW Osm. 'to blaze with anger'. See **kızğur-**. Türkü VIII T 40 (ört): **Xak. xı KB kızgu meqlz** 'his complexion will be ruddy' 480; o.o. 1100, 1164, 2385, 3845 (1 öñ-), 4524 (eñllg), 5761 (all relating to the face); xiv *Muh.*(?) *al-dafa* 'to be warm' **kızmak Rif. 119** (only; MS. *hırmak*): Çağ. xv ff. **kız(-ğan) kız-**, *garm ol-* 'to be hot' *Vel. 331*; **kız-/kızış-/kızıt-** *garm şudan San. 295v. 29* (quotns.): **Kom.** xiv 'to glow with heat' **kız-CCG**; **Gr.:** **Kıp. xiv kız- hamiya** 'to be hot' *İd. 71*; **Osm. xv kız-** 'to be hot; to be red' in two texts *TTS IV 520*.

Dis. ĞZA

kazı: s.i.a.m.l.g. except SE, SW meaning 'the fat on a horse's belly', hence 'a sausage made from such fat'. L.-w. in Pe. as *ğazi*, *Doerfer III 136*. **Xak. xı kazı:** 'rolls of fat (*ukun*) on a man's belly, and fat (*siman*) on a horse's belly'; hence one says **yund kazı:** **ya:ğ** 'the fat on a horse's belly is (real) fat' (*samm*); it is the favourite meat of the Turks *Kaş. III 223*.

kuzı: 'lamb'; a very old, First Period, l.-w. in Mong. as *kuriġan* (*Haenisch 72*; *Studies*, p. 235). S.i.a.m.l.g., in some SE, NC, NW languages as **kozi**, which is prob. a Sec. f.; some NE languages use the Mong. word borrowed, see *Schierbak*, p. 113. Uyğ. VIII ff. **Man.-A kuzı buzağ** 'a lamb and a calf' *M I 8, 4*; a.o. 18, 4 (ii): **Man. kuzı etin yepür** 'eat the flesh of a lamb' *M III 39, 2* (iii); (small numbers of various animals) **bêş kuzı** 'five lambs' *USp. 36, 3*; **Xak. xı kuzı al-hamal** 'lamb' *Kaş. III 224*; *I 444* (**bakla:n**); 520 (**koşul-**); *III 270* (**bula:-**); a.o.o. sometimes translated *al-saxla* 'lamb': **KB kuzı** is common both in its lit. meaning 461, 1040, etc.; as a term of endearment **az kuzı** 'my darling!' 695; and for the constellation 'Aries' 66, 139; XIII(?) **Tef. kuđı** 'lamb' 210 (*rodı*): *xiv Muh. al-hamal kuzı: Mel. 70, 14*; *Rif. 173*; ditto ('Aries') **kuzı:** 79, 4; 182: **Çağ. xv ff. kuzı bara** 'lamb' (quotn.), also 'Aries' (*burc-i hamal*), and metaph. 'a human child' *San. 287r. 28*: **Xwar. xiv kuzı** 'lamb' *Qutb 142*: **Kom. xiv** 'lamb' **kozi** (*sic*) *CCI, CCG*; **Gr.:** **Kıp. XIII al-xaruf** 'lamb' **kuzu:** *Hou. 15, 2*; **xiv kuzı:** *al-xaruf*; **kuzu:** (*sic*) **kułuġı:** *al-hummayd* 'sorrel', that is 'lamb's ear' *İd. 71*; 'middle-sized lamb' **toklı:** 'small one' **kuzı:** *Bul. 7, 13*; xv there is some confusion in the list of animals in *Kav. 61, 19 ff.* (22 'donkey' **eşek**); *al-xaruf koyun*; 62, 1 *al-ramıs* (unintelligible, ? read *al-radı* 'suckling') **kuzı:**.

Dis. V. ĞZA-

?S **kazı:**- both semantically and phonetically half-way between **kaz-** and **kaşı-**, perhaps a Sec. f. of the former; survives in SW Az. **ğazi-** 'to carve, engrave'; Osm. **kazı-** 'to scrape, scrape off, şöve off, erase'. **Xak. xı**

ol yé:riğ kazı:dı: 'he dug (*harafa*) the ground and scraped it' (*bahaġahâ*); also used when one scratches off a scab (*ankâ'l-ğarha*) and the like *Kaş. III 264* (**kazı:r, kazı:ma:k**); *xiv Muh. qala'a* 'to pluck up, uproot', and the like **ka:zi-** *Mel. 30, 9* (*Rif. 114 kap-*): **Kıp. xv carada** 'to strip off (e.g. bark); to clean (e.g. the ground of weeds)' **kazı-** *Tuh. 12b. 2*.

D kızı:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 1 **kız. Xak. xı ol kızığ kızı:dı:** 'he deflowered (*iftadđa*, MS. *ıqtadđa*) the virgin' *Kaş. III 265* (**kızı:r, kızı:ma:k**).

D kızı:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 2 **kız. Xak. xı tava:r kızı:dı:** *ğalat as'aru'l-sila* 'the price of the merchandise went up' *Kaş. III 265* (**kızı:r, kızı:ma:k**).

S kuzı:- Hap. leg.; Sec. f. of **kuzı-**; an interesting case of an -r/-z- interchange in reverse in a standard Turkish language; misspelt **kuzı:** in the MS. but listed between **kazı:**- and **kızı:**-. **Xak. xı anıñ boğzı:** **aşka kuzı:dı:** 'his throat dried (*caffa*) with the food'; this word is in current use (*al-musta'mal*); but the correct form is with -r- (not -z-) and this word is irregular (*şaddat*) just as the phr. **süt emizdi:** *arđa'ahu* 'he made him drink milk' is irregular *Kaş. III 264* (**kuzı:r, kuzı:ma:k**).

Dis. V. ĞZD-

(S)D **kuzıt-** Caus. f. of **kuzı-**; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. **Bud. lésip tözlüg igligik kuzıtgu emler yaraşur** 'for someone suffering from an illness caused by mucus (Tokharian l.-w.) drying drugs are beneficial' *Suv. 592, 19-20*: **Xak. xı ol anıñ boğzın kuzıttı:** *aşhâhu'l-fa'âm* 'he excited a desire for food in him'; the original (sound) of the -z- was -r-, as if someone had dried (*caffa*, i.e. emptied) his throat of food and he longed for it; this is irregular (*şadđ*) because (*sic*) the Caus. f. of Intrans. V.s is formed only with -r- *Kaş. II 306* (**kuzı-tur, kuzıtmak**); in all cases spelt *kuzıt-*, but under the cross-heading -Z-).

D kaztur- Caus. f. of **kaz-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. **Xak. xı ol apar kuđuğ** (MS. apparently *kađuğ*) **kazturdı:** 'he gave him the task of digging (*hafr*) a well (*Kaş. inadventerly* 'canal') and he dug it' *Kaş. II 190* (**kazturur, kazturma:k**); XIII(?) **Tef. kazdur-** ditto 193: **Çağ. xv ff. kazdur-** 'to order someone to dig' (*kandan*) *San. 273r. 1*.

Dis. ĞZĞ

D kazuk Hap. leg.; Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **kaz-**; not to be confused with later forms of **kazğuk**. Cf. **kađık**. **Xak. xı kazuk arık** 'a canal which has been dug' (*maħfür*) *Kaş. I 382*.

D kızığ Dev. N. fr. **kız-**; 'punishment', lit. 'something which makes a man blush'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. **Bud. U II 26, 14** etc. (2 **kın**): **Xak. xı kızığut** 'al-nakâl' a public or exemplary punishment'; the man is

publicly disgraced (*yufdah*) for a crime, and punished for it (*yu'aqab 'alayhā*), while others look on and reproach him (*yanzacir minhu*) *Kaş. I 451*.

D **kazğuk** Conc. N. fr. *kaz-*; 'a peg driven into the ground'. S.i.a.m.l.g. usually as **kazık** (not to be confused with **kazuk** above). L.-w. in Hungarian as *kari*. The *Xak.* form is *Hap.* leg. and seems to be a parallel Dev. N. fr. **kazin-**. Cf. **tağuk**. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.* (her black-coloured nipples are) **kazğuk teg M II 11, 18**; *Bud.* (I cut the magic spells of all these demons with a sword and) **vacır üze kazğuk tokiyurmen** 'peg them down with a *vajra*' *U II 61, 18*; a.o. *do. 62, 19* (on p. 102 there is a picture of such a **kazğuk**; there are others in *Pfahl*); (just as when one) **temir kazğukuğ yerke tokisar** 'drives an iron peg into the ground' *TT IV 12, 42-3*; *Civ.* **yerde kazğuk bekürü tokiyurmen** 'I will fasten a peg firmly in the ground' *TT I 185-6*; *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'the Pole Star' **altun kazuk** (lit. 'golden peg') *Ligeti 165*; *R II 383*; **Xak. xi kazğuk** (vocalized *kazğuk*, but under *fa'la*) 'a peg' (*al-watad*); hence the Pole Star (*al-ğutb*) is called **temür kazğuk** (ditto), that is 'iron nail' (*mismār*) because the sky revolves on it *Kaş. III 383*; a.o. *III 40* (**yultuz**): *xiii(?) Tef. kazuk ('tent) peg' 193; *xiv Muh. al-watad kazuk Mel. 69, 3*; *Rif. 169*; *watadul-xayma* 'tent-peg' **kazuk 76, 11**; 180; *al-ğutb temür: kazuk 79, 8*; 183; **Çağ. xv ff. kazuk** (spelt) (1) *mix-i buzurg* 'a large nail'; (2) *sitāra-i quṭb-i şimālī* 'the Pole Star', which is an expression for *cuḍayy* (same meaning); they also call it **temür kazuk San. 273v. 1**; (in 45v. 14 it is said that *ekseri*, a Greek L.-w. in *Rūmi*, means 'a small nail (*mix*) used in carpentry', and that large ones fixed in the ground are called **kazuk**): **Xwar. xiii(?)** (a mole on the forehead) **altun kazuk teg Öğ. 49**; **Kip. xiv kazık al-watad İd. 71**; *xv al-cuḍayy temir xazuk*, meaning that it is fixed and does not set *Kav. 58, 7*.*

E **kızğak** See **kışğak**.

D **kızğıl** Dev. N./A. fr. *kız-*; 'reddish'. Survives with the same meaning in NC *Ktr.*, *Kzx. kızığıl* (*sic*); in other languages prob. absorbed by *kızıl*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ. közi kızığıl* (*kızıl*) **bolur** 'his eyes become reddish' *TT VIII 1.6*; **Xak. xi kızığıl** (*MS. kızığıl*) at 'a horse which is somewhere between blackish and greyish' (?; *al-aṭhal wa'l-aṣḥab*) *Kaş. I 483*.

D **kazğān** Dev. N. fr. *kaz-*; in its etymological meaning noted only in *Kaş.* and *San.*; *San.*'s first translation seems to supply the transition to 'cauldron', which is the meaning elsewhere. This meaning, which s.i.a.m.l.g., must be a very old one, as the word in this meaning survives in *Çuv. xuran Ash. xvi 216*. L.-w. in *Pe.*, etc., *Doerfer III 1390*. **Xak. xi kazğān yér** 'ground which is full of banks undermined by water, crevices, and cracks' (*cıruḍ wa axāqıq wa şuqıqı*) *Kaş. I 439* (prov.): *xiii(?) Tef. kazan* 'cauldron' 192; *xiv Muh.*

(among household utensils) *al-qāzğān* (*sic*) **kazān Mel. 68, 14**; *Rif. 169*; **Çağ. xv ff. kazğān** 'a circular object made of wood and reeds'; when they take a cauldron (*dig*) off the stove (*ḡatāğ*) they place it on it; the author of the *Burhān-i Qāfi* recorded it as *Pe.* and translated it *dig*; it also means 'digging, dug, to dig' (*kananda wa kanda wa kandan*) *San. 273r. 27*; **kazan** (1) 'a kind of small large-bore cannon' (*tüp*) (quott.); (2) *dig-i ṭabāxi* 'a cauldron for cooking'; (3) 'a large goblet' (*rikāb-i pahn*); (4) a tribe of the Salur Türkmén use this word as a rallying cry for one of their sections (*fırqa*) when they pitch camp; (5) the name of an emperor (*pādīşāh*) of the family of Çingiz (details given); (6) one of the kingdoms (*mamlakat*) of Rūs; in all six meanings also pronounced with *ğayn*, i.e. **kazğān do. 273r. 22**; **Xwar. xiv kazan** 'cauldron' *Qutb 137*; *Nahc. 125, 9*; **Korn. xiv ditto CCI**; *Gr.: Kip. XIII al-ğidru'l-nahās wa'l-mircal* 'a copper cooking-pot or cauldron' **kazğān**, also called **kazan Hou. 17, 8**; *xiv kazan* 'a large copper cooking-pot' *İd. 71*; *xv* (among household utensils) *al-dast* 'copper pot' **kazan Kav. 64, 6**; *ğidr kazan Tuh. 29b. 4*.

kuzğun properly 'raven', but also used for other large black birds. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes, sometimes metaph. for 'greedy' and the like. L.-w. in *Pe.*, *Doerfer III 1480*. **Türkü VIII ff. kuzğun:uğ iğacka: barmı:** 'they tied a raven to a tree' *İrkB 14*; a.o. *do. 54* (**yalvar-**): *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. kuzğun 'raven', usually in the *Hend. kuş kuzğun* 'birds and ravens', is fairly common *PP 1, 4*; 75, 3; 80, 4 (*kon-*); *U III 32, 5*; *TT VI 59*; **Xak. xi kuzğun al-ğudāf** 'raven' *Kaş. I 439* (prov.); a.o. *III 240, 26*; **KB kara kuzğun erdim** 'I was a black raven' 1098 (see **ça:1**); a.o. 365 (**tü:**): *xiii(?) Tef. kuzğun* 'raven' 216; *xiv Muh. al-zāğ* 'rook, carrion crow' **kuzğun Mel. 73, 3**; *Rif. 175*; **Çağ. xv ff. kuzğun** (spelt) 'a large black raven' (or crow, *kuḷāğ*) also called **ğup San. 287r. 26** (quott.); reverse entry 262v. 16; **Xwar. xiv kuzğun** 'raven' *Qutb 147*; **Kip. xiv kuzğun naw** *minal-ğurbān* 'a variety of crow', with a long bill and a long tail *İd. 71*; *xv al-ğurābu'l-aswad* 'black crow' **kuzğun Kav. 62, 14**; *Tuh. 26b. 3* (**karğā:**).*

D **kazğānc** Dev. N. fr. **kazğān-**; survives only(?) in SW *Az. ğazanç*; *Osm. kazanç*; *Tkm. ğazanç* 'profit, gains, earnings'. **Türkü VIII ff. çığān er oğlı: kazğānça: barmı:** 'a poor man's son went out to earn money' *İrkB 30*; *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* (the common people . . .) **kazğānc tileyür** 'seek to earn money' *TT VI 13*; (or if he goes trading) **kazğāncı üklüyür aşıur** 'his profits increase' (*Hend.*) *do. 104*; o.o. *PP 12, 2* (**üze**); 13, 1-2; 16, 4; *Kıyan. 77* (**kazğān-**): **Xak. xi kazğānc al-kasb** 'earnings, profits' *Kaş. III 380*; **KB sarāy ol ajuḅn kör bu kazğānc yerl** 'this world is a merchants' inn, a place for making profits' 1444; *xiii(?) Tef. kazğānc* (mis-spelt *karğānc*) 'profits' 193, 201; *xiv Muh. al-kasb kazğānc Mel. 85, 1*; *Rif. 191*; **Çağ.**

xv ff. **kazanç/kazançlığ/kazğanç/kazğanç-lık tahşil wa iktisab** 'profit, gain, earnings' *San. 273r. 26; Kıp. XIII takassaba* 'to seek to earn' (kazan-*f*) **kazanc eyle-** *Hou. 38, 16.*

Dis. V. ĞZĞ-

E kızğa:- See kırğa:-.

D **kazğan-** basically 'to earn (wages by labour), to gain (profits by trade)', with some more general meanings; Refl. f. of *kazğa:-; morphologically this could be a Den. V. fr. *kazığ Dev. N. fr. kazbe-, but the semantic connection is tenuous and it is more likely to be a very old V. in -ğaz:-. Survives only(?) in SW Az., Tkm. **ğazan-**; Osm. **kazan-**. **Türkü VIII kazğan-** is fairly common; (1) without an Object it seems to mean 'to strive for success'; e.g. (when I came to the throne I did not sleep by night or rest by day, together with Kül Tegin and the two *şads*) **ölü: yétü: kazğantım ança: kazğantıp** 'I nearly worked myself to death; and so striving . . .' *IE 27, II E 22*; (2) governing **él**, with or without **törü:**, it means 'to strive to acquire', e.g. *IE 9 (I él); II E 36 (yéged-)*; (3) otherwise it means 'to acquire', e.g. **kaşımız eçümiz kazğanmış bodun atı: küli: yok bolmazın:** 'may the fame and reputation of the people whom my father and ancestors acquired not perish' *IE 26, II E 22*; a.o.o.: VIII ff. Yen. **éliniz üçün kazğanu:** 'striving for success on behalf of your realm' *Mal. 26, 4*; **Él-çor éli:ne: kazğantım** 'I strove for the success of Él-çor's realm' *do. 32, 8*; **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. kazğan-**, which is common, normally means 'to acquire, earn', e.g. **kaş kazğansar** 'if a father acquires (wealth)' *PP 8, 3*; **ağı barım kazğansar** 'if one acquires treasures and property' *do. 12, 7*; a.o. *do. 14, 4*; **yıgmiş kazğanmış** 'collected and acquired' *U II 34, 13*; **atamız kazğanmış tavariğ** 'the property acquired by our father' *U III 81, 13*; (Kuan-şi-im Bodhisattva) **ertipü üküş edğü kulinç kazğanç kazğanur** 'acquires (i.e. performs) very many good deeds' *Kuan. 77*; **al çeviş bilge bilig kazğanç ertipü üküş kazğanmış üçün** 'because he has acquired very many (clever) devices (Hend.) and (much) wisdom' *do. 187-8*; **O. Kir. IX ff.** (I went to the emperor of China and because of my manly virtues and toughness) **kazğandım** 'I acquired' (gold, silver, etc.) *Mal. 11, 9*; **xanıpız yoklayar: kadaşlarıpız kazğanur** 'your *xan* rises in importance, your kinsmen gain (wealth)' *do. 25, 6* (so read, but the text is not reliable); **Xak. XI er tawar: kazğandi:** 'the man acquired (*kasaba*) wealth' *Kaş. II 249 (kazğanur, kazğanma:k; verse)*; **KB** (if a man takes my words for his companion) **kümüş kazğanur** 'he acquires silver' 189; (the sword holds the realm and) **bodun kazğanur** 'acquires people' 2714; o.o. 3666, 3923: XIII(?) *At. kamuğ kazğaniğlt ajun mälını* 'after acquiring all the wealth in the world' (he could not enjoy it) 273; *Tef. kazğan-/kadğan-/kazan-* 'to acquire' (wealth) 192-3; *XIV Muh. haşşala* 'to acquire'

kazan- *Rif. 107 (MS. karan-); al-tahşil kazğanmak (this must have been the translation, the edition has *korkutmak*) *Mel. 36, 1*; **kazanmak** *Rif. 121 (MS. karanmah): Çağ. xv ff. kazğan-* (spelt) *kaş wa tahşil kardan*; also pronounced **kazan-** *San. 273r. 3* (quotns.): **Kom. XIV** 'to acquire' **kazan- CCI; kazğan-CCG; Gr.:** **Kom. XIII takassaba** 'to seek to acquire' **kazan-** (MS. *karan-*) (and **kazanç eyle-**) *Hou. 38, 16*; *xv haşşala kazan- Tuh. 13b. 12.**

D **kızğur-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **kız-**, lit. 'to cause to blush'; cf. **kızğut, kızıl-**. **Xak. XI ol anı: bu: ırsta: kızğurdi:** 'he inflicted exemplary punishment on him (*nakala bihi*) for this act, and made him experience the evil consequences of it so that he should not do it again' *Kaş. II 194 (kızğurur, kızğurma:k)*; a.o. 200, 22.

SD **kuzğır-** (**kuğğır-**) Hap. leg.; Inchoative f. of **kuz-** (**kuğ-**); the word is clearly spelt **kuzğır-** and, as it is *Kıp.*, this may be correct, but it is listed between **kadğur-** and **kurğır-**, so the original text should have had **kuğğır-**. *Kıp. XI kar: kuzğirdi:* (in the MS. the -ğ- has both *fatha* and *kasra*) 'the snow came in masses like flocks of birds' (*şābīb bi-tayrān*) *Kaş. II 193 (kuzğırar, kuzğırma:k).*

Tris. V. ĞZĞ-

D **kızğutlan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **kızğut**. **Xak. XI er ırstın kızğutlandi:** 'the man was deterred (*imtanā'a*) from the act, when he realized the evil consequences of it and was put to shame (*iftadaha*) over it' *Kaş. II 271 (kızğutlanur, kızğutlanma:k).*

Dis. ĞZL

D **kızıl** Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. **kız-**; 'red'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; l-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer III 1481*. Cf. 2 al: **Türkü VIII kızıl kuzım** 'my red blood' *T 52*; VIII ff. **kızıl kaya:** 'a red rock' *İrkB 51*; **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. kızıl sağızğan** 'the red magpie' (name of a star) *TT VI 95*; **Civ. kızıl orduluğ** 'having a red palace' *TT VII 13, 34*; **kızıl çından** 'red sandalwood' *H I 91*; a.o.o.: **XIV Chin.-Uyg. Dict. ch'ih 'red'** (*Giles 1,967*) **kızıl Ligeti 167**; **Xak. XI kızıl al-ahmar** 'red' of anything (prov., verse); **Kızıl** the name of a river in *Käşğar* (verse) *Kaş. I 394*; *I 40* (2 ep), a.o.o.: **KB** (in spring the trees adorn themselves with mauve, crimson, yellow, blue, and) **kızıl 67**; o.o. 120, 954, 2312 (alçı); etc.: XIII(?) *At. 26* (2 ep); *Tef. kızıl 'red'* 207; *XIV Muh. ahmaru'l-şar* 'red-haired'; **kızıl saç** *Mel. 46, 5*; *Rif. 139*; o.o. 68, 2-6; 78, 1; 168; 181: **Çağ. xv ff. kızıl (1) surx 'red'**; (2) *āşkār wa šadīd* 'manifest, intense'; (3) 'a kind of red bird'; (4) 'a kind of falcon' *San. 296v. 9* (quotn.); followed by several phr. beginning with **kızıl**: **Xwar. XIII(?) ātaş kızıl** 'as red as fire' *Oğ. 6*; **kıp kızıl** 'deep red' *do. 166*; **Kom. XIV** 'bright red' **kızıl CCI**; **Gr.:** **Kıp. XIII al-ahmar kızıl** *Hou. 31, 2*; **XIV ditto**; **kıp kızıl al-şadīdu'l-ħumra** *İd. 71:*

xv fi ta'hidi'l-*hümra* kıp kızıl Kav. 5, 9; *aşmar* kızıl Tuh. 68b. 3; a.o.o.

D kızıl:k Hap. leg.; ?abbreviated Dim. f. of kızıl; 'reddish'. Xak. xı Kaş. I 473 (köt); n.m.e.

D kızılık Preliminary note. Kızılık the A.N. of 1 kız 'virginity, the duties of a girl', etc. s.i.s.m.l.g., but is not noted before Kıp. xiv İd. 71; the A.N. of 2 kız survived until recently in SW Osm. but has now been displaced by kıtlık, a modern word.

D kızılık A.N. fr. 2 kız; 'costliness, rarity', and the like. Xak. xı KB 564 (2 kız): XIII(?) Tef. kızılık 'famine, scarcity' 207; Xwar. XIII kızlık 'costliness' 'Ali 48; xiv ditto Qutb 150; Kıp. XIII al-ğalā 'costliness' (opposite to 'cheapness' uçulzi:k) kızılık Hou. 27, 3; xiv kızlık al-ğalā (also al-bikāra 'virginity') İd. 71; Osm. xiv ff. kızılık 'costliness, rarity, scarcity'; c.i.a.p. down to XVIII TTS I 467; II 639; III 454; IV 520; XVIII kızılığ ((1) Çağ. 'virginity'); (2) in Rūmi, girāni 'costliness, rarity' San. 296v. 7.

E kozluğ in Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. tellim kozluğ ükmeklerig seems to be an error for közlüg, a P.N./A. fr. 2 köz not recorded elsewhere; 'many heaps of burning embers' TM IV 253, 47 (the text is damaged at this point).

Dis. V. ÇZL-

D kazıl- Pass. f. of kaz-; 'to be dug'. S.i.s.m.l.g. Xak. xı arık kazıldı: 'the canal (etc.) was dug' (hufira) Kaş. II 135 (kazılır, kazılma:k); KB 6063 (karım); Çağ. xv ff. kazıl- (spelt) kanda şudan 'to be dug' San. 273r. 2.

D kızıl- Pass. f. of kız-; n.o.a.b.; modern NE kızıl- is a Sec. f. of kısıl-. For meaning cf. kızğut, kızğur-. Xak. xı er yazuktın kızıldı: 'the man was given an exemplary punishment' (nukhila 'alā'l-racul) and experienced the evil consequences of his offence Kaş. II 135 (kızılır, kızılma:k); a.o. 200, 20.

D kazla- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 1 kaz; like other Den. V.s fr. the names of animals used only in the Ger. in -u; 'like a swan('s neck)'. Xak. xı İvrık başı: kazlayu: 'the ewer (Pe. l.-w.) with its neck vertical (muntazib) like a swan's' Kaş. I 100, 6; n.m.e.

D kazılın- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of kazıl-, and practically syn. w. it. Xak. xı yér kazıldı: 'the ground was broken up (inxaraqat, MS. ? inhazaqat) and holes (hufar) formed in it' Kaş. II 251 (kazılınur, kazılma:k).

D 1 kızlan- Refl. Den. V. fr. 1 kız; survives in SW Osm. for 'to be shy, modest, delicate like a girl'. Xak. xı ol an: kızlandı: taban-nâhâ ay ittaxadâhâ bint 'he adopted her' Kaş. II 251 (kızlanur, kızlanma:k); same phr. translated 'he reckoned the girl as one of his daughters' III 108, 14.

D 2 kızlan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. 2 kız. Xak. xı ol bu: atıg kızlandı: 'he reckoned that this horse was expensive' (ğâli) Kaş. II 251 (followed by 1 kızlan-).

D kızlaş- Hap. leg.; Recip. Den. V. fr. 1 kız; prob. used only in Ger. in -u. Xak. xı ol menig birle: ok attı: kızlaşu: 'he had an archery competition with me, making the stake a slave girl' (wa ca'âlâ'l-xatar baynanâ'l-câriya) Kaş. II 221 (kızlaşur, kızlaşma:k).

Tris. ÇZL

D kızla:muk Den. N. (pejorative) fr. kızıl; 'measles'. The -l- was elided at an early date. Survives as kızamuk or the like in SC Uzb.; NW Kaz., Kumyk; SW Osm., Tkm.; most other languages use kızılça in this sense, but SE Türki kızıl (ağrıgı), and the NE languages the Russian l.-w. kor'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. kızamuk ünüp karını ötmeser 'if a man develops measles and becomes constipated' TT VII 22, 16; Xak. xı kızla:muk al-ğaşba wa buñür miğluhâ 'measles and similar eruptions' Kaş. I 528; Çağ. xv ff. kızamuk 'illat-i ğaşba San. 296v. 4.

D kızılığ Hap. leg.; Simulative Den. N./A. fr. kızıl 'reddish'. Türkü VIII Toyok 15-16 (ETY II 58; ün-).

Tris. ÇZM

S kızla:muk See kızlamuk.

Dis. ÇZN

S şazan See kazğan.

S şazın See kađın.

F kaznak 'treasury'; the Ar. word *xazina* seems to have become *kaznak* or the like in some Middle Iranian language, fr. which it was borrowed by Turkish. N.o.a.b., but l.-w. in Pe., etc., Doerfer III 1485; the original Ar. word was also an early l.-w. in Turkish, the first occurrence being in Xak. XII(?) KBVP 13; 51. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. kaznakka (transcribed *kıznakka*) kırıp (a thief) 'entering the treasury' U II 76, 2; xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* *k'u* 'treasury, storehouse' (Giles 6,279) kaznak *Liğeti* 165; Xak. xı KB açtı ağı kaznakı 'he opened the treasury' (and distributed alms) 1034; (if a skilled Secretary watches the incomings and outgoings) kaznak tolur 'the treasury fills' 5913; XIII(?) Tef. kađnak(k)a (sic) kırğıl 192.

D kazņuk See kazğuk.

Dis. V. ÇZN-

D kazın- Refl. f. of kaz-; s.i.s.m.l.g., usually as a Pass. Xak. xı (ol) özige kuđıg kazındı; 'he made it his business to dig (hafır) a well for himself', also for 'to pretend (to dig)' Kaş. II 155 (kazınur, kazınma:k).

VÜ(D) kozan- (kozan-) Hap. leg.; no obvious etymology, prob. a mere jingle with

bezen- **Xak.** x1 **ura:ğut bezendi: kozandı:** 'the woman adorned and ornamented herself' (*tabarracat . . . wa tazayyanat*) *Kaş.* II 155 (**koza:nur, kozanma:k**).

Tris. ĞZR

D kazındı: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **kazın-**; survives with same meaning in SW Osm. **Xak.** x1 **kazındı: toprak nabîğatu'l-turâb** 'soil that has been dug out and heaped up' *Kaş.* I 449.

PUD kazıñku: Hap. leg.; this word shares a separate section with **karañğu:** and final **-ğu:** might have been expected; if so, Dev. N./A. fr. **kazın-**, but the semantic connection is nebulous. **Xak.** x1 **yıp kazıñku: boldı:** 'the string was knotted (*in'aqada*) and very much tangled' (*iltawā*) so that it could not be disentangled (*yanşarih*) *Kaş.* III 388.

Dis. ĞZR

D kızrak Comparative f. in **-rak** of **2 kızı:**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 **KB tiriğlikte kızrak bütün çin kişi** 'one who is the rarest of living creatures, an honest, upright man' 1724: xiii(?) *At.* 444 (**2 kızı:**).

Dis. V. ĞZR

D kızar- 'to be, or become, red'; obviously connected w. **kız-**; prob. Intrans. Den. V. fr. a homophonous N. ***kız** different fr. 1 and **2 kız.** S.i.a.m.l.g. **Xak.** x1 **kızardı: ne:ğ** 'the thing was, or became, red' (*iħmarra*) *Kaş.* II 77 (**kızarur, kızarma:k**); 'verbs ending in **-r-**

fall into three classes; (1) there is a N./A. (*ism*) and the verb is compounded (*rukiba*) from it, e.g. **to:n kızardı:** 'the garment was red' (*aħmarra*), the origin is **kızıl erdi:** *ğara aħmar*, the *lām* and *hamza* were elided, and it became a genuine (*maħd*) verb' II 163, 14: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kızar- surx ğudan** 'to be, or become, red' *San.* 295v. 15 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Qutb* 149: **Kom.** xiv 'to glow with heat' **kızar- CCG;** *Gr.:* Kip. xiv **kızar- iħmarra** *Id.* 71: xv ditto *Kav.* 5, 13; **ħammara kızar- Tuh.** 13b. 5; a.o.o.

D kızart- Caus. f. of **kızar-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. **Uyğ.** viii ff. Bud. (the lords of hell beating them) **kızartmış t[emir]liğ bergin** 'with red hot iron rods' *TT IV*, p. 18, note B 7, 7: **Xak.** x1 ol **kızarttı: ne:ğni: ħammara'l-ğay** 'he made the thing red' *Kaş.* III 431 (**kızartur, kızartma:k**): **KB** (when the rulers are not wicked) **İsiz ol ėlde sevinçin kızartmaz meñiz** 'they do not make the wicked man's face glow with pleasure in that realm' (or 'the wicked man does not make his own face glow . . .') 892; o.o. 1287, 2185, 2384: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kızart-** (spelt) **surx ħardan** 'to make red' *San.* 295v. 27 (quotn.): **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Qutb* 149.

Dis. V. ĞZŞ-

D kazış- Co-op. f. of **kaz-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** x1 ol **maña: yér: kazışdı:** 'he helped me to dig (*fi ħafr*) the ground' (or something else); also for competing *Kaş.* II 100 (**kazısu:r, kazışma:k**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kazış-** (spelt) **bā-ħam ħandan** 'to dig together' *San.* 273r. 2.

INITIAL POST-PALATAL PLOSIVES

Preliminary note. *As pointed out in Studies, pp. 131, etc. there is good evidence that, although in Türkü there was only one, unvoiced, Post-palatal initial, and the position was prob. the same in Uyğ. and Xak., in an earlier stage of the language both voiced and unvoiced Post-palatal initials existed. Where such evidence exists regarding a particular word, (ğ-) is added after the heading.*

Mon. GE

*ké: (ğ-) 'back, behind', and the like; not noted in the unsuffixed form but see ké:đin, ké:n, ké:rü:

kü: 'rumour; fame, reputation', and the like. Fairly common down to XI both by itself and in Hend., but survives only in NC Kır. kü:; syn. w. çə:v, q.v. The theory in *TT X*, p. 29, note 440 that this is a l-w. fr. Chinese hao 'mark, designation; to call out' (*Giles* 3,884; Middle Chinese *yau*) is unconvincing. *Türkü VIII taşra: yorıyru: r tēyen kü eşidip* 'hearing the rumour that he had marched out' *I E* 12; (because he fought so much against the Chinese and displayed toughness and manly virtues) kü: bunça: tutdı: 'he acquired so great a reputation' *Ix*. 12; o.o. *I E* 25, *II E* 21 (1 a:t); *II E* 22, 36: Uyğ. *ix küm soru:ğum* 'my fame and reputation' *Suci* 4: VIII ff. Man.-A küsin 'his reputation' *M I* 21, 1 (ii); a.o. *do*. 26, 27-8 (1 a:t): Bud. *ol edğü kü at tört buluŋda yađıldı* 'that good reputation was spread in all quarters of the world' *PP* 7, 1-2; o.o. *Hüen-ts.* 156 (*kellig*), etc.: Civ. *atıŋ küp TT I* 43; 156: Xak. XI kü: *al-sit bayna'l-nās* 'fame among the people'; hence one says kü:lüg bilge: 'a famous sage' *Kaş. III* 212: *KB küsi çavı* 'his fame and reputation' 87, 102, 458, 1711, etc.

Mon. V. GE-

VU kü- pec. to Uyğ. and used only in Hend. w. közed-, usually in the phr. küyü közedü tut- 'to protect and keep', but apparently the basis of 3 kü:ğ, q.v. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *kop ađa tudadin yarın keçe küyü közedü tutmaqları bolzun* 'may they be protected and kept from all dangers (Hend.) early and late' *M III* 36, 4-6 (iii) (*I* 31 4-6 (i)); a.o. *TT IX* 55: Bud. küyü közedü, usually w. tut- is common *U IV* 36, 81-3 (*açın-*); o.o. *Suv.* 192, 20; 401, 8; 448, 5; 562, 7: *UŞp.* 60, 1b., 6-7; 106, 14; *öz etözin kümek közedmek* 'to protect (Hend.) his own body' *Tiş.* 50a. 1-2.

Mon. GB

kłb: (ğ-) originally 'mould, model' in a concrete sense, in Oğuz it early acquired the metaph. meaning 'likeness, resemblance', and

with the Poss. Suff. -i: kłbi: (ğłbi:) came to be used as a Postposition meaning 'like'. As a N. n.o.a.b., but the Postposition survives in SW Az. kłmi; Osm. ğłbi and in some other languages in altered forms like NW Kaz. *kébék/ kük* (?for kłbi ök). Cf. sa:n. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (later teachers must realise that you are) *yağ kib yalğuklarda üstünki kłşi* 'supreme among men who are models and examples' *Hüen-ts.* 2110-11: Xak. XI kłb: 'a mould' (*qalıb*) for anything; one says *kerpıç kłbi:* 'a brick mould' *Kaş. III* 119 (and see Oğuz: XIII(?) *Tef. kłbi* (Bor. *kebi*) 'like' 168; *biği* 'like' 100: *Çağ.* xv ff. kłbi an Adv. of Comparison meaning 'like, resembling' (*miğl wa mānand*) placed after words *San.* 311v. 1 (quotn.); *biğın mānand* *do*. 148r. 10 (one *Çağ.*, one *Rümi* quotn.): Oğuz XI kłb: 'likeness, resemblance' (*al-miğl wa'l-sıbh*); hence one says *bu: er anıŋ kłbi:* 'this man is like him' *Kaş. III* 119 (but *yağmur kłbi:* 'like rain' *I* 272, 18; *kuşlar kłbi:* 'like birds' *I* 483, 22; *it kłbi:* 'like a dog' *III* 23, 2; *korum kłbi:* 'like boulders' *III* 61, 20 are all in Xak. verses): *Xwar.* XIII kłbi (ğłbi) and once *biğın* 'like' *'Ali* 47: XIV kłbi *Qutb* 97; *kıbın MN* 167; *biğın do.* 345: *Kom.* XIV kłbi 'like' *CCJ*, *CCG*; *Gr.* 142 (quotns.): *Kıp.* XIV kłb (?) (text *keb*) *al-qalıb*; *kłbi: miğl Id.* 78; *harıf'l-taşbih* 'Adv. of comparison' *ğłbi:* (*sic*) *Bul.* 16, 2: xv in a note on comparisons in Turkish it is said that there is no *harf* for this purpose but N.s like *kłbi:kłbık* are used *Kav.* 28, 9; a.o. *do.* 25, 1; *qalıb keb* (*sic*) *Tuh.* 29b. 3; *şıf wa'l-nāzir wa'l-miğl* 'sort, kind, likeness' (*teğ* and *kłbi* *Tuh.* 22a. 13; 'the indicators of comparison (*al'amatu'l-taşbih*) are (*oşar*, *Tkm.* *oxşar*, *menzer*, *teğ* and *kłbi* for what is near (*li'l-qarib*) and *kłbık* for what is distant (*al-ba'ıd*) *do.* 89a. 11-13: *Osm.* XIV ff. *biği* 'like'; very common down to XVI *TTS I* 96; *II* 138; *III* 90; *IV* 101; *ğıbi* is not listed in *TTS*.

I köp originally 'abundant, luxuriant', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW for 'much, a great deal, many'. Although listed in *Red.* it became obsolete in Osm. in about XVI, and is described by *Sami* as *Çağ.* Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. (in the spring the trees become) *semiz öplüg yağlığ küçlüğ köp bedük* 'swelling, colourful, full of sap and vigour, luxuriant and large' *Wind.* 19-20: Civ. *urubumuz köp boltı anıŋ teğ ök bağların köpi kaltı* 'our taxes (Ar. *rub*' 'quarter (share)') have become heavy, and like this most of the gardens have come to a standstill' (*UŞp.* 22, 49 ff. as revised in) *Rahmeti* (Arat), *Uyğurca yazılar arasında*, Istanbul, 1957, lines 56 ff.: Xak. XI köp ne:ğ 'anything luxuriant and abundant'; hence one says *köp saç* 'thick (*caŋal*) hair'; (in a prov.) *köp söğütke: kuş konar* 'the bird alights

on the willow-tree with luxuriant branches' (*al-mulaffati'l-ağşân*) *Kaş.* I 319; a.o. II 328, 17 (terpek): *KB* (all this work) *baş ağrığ köp ol* 'is a severe headache' 421; *bu beğlik işiğe taki köp kilin* 'make yourself abundant-ly helpful) in the affairs of this government also' 430; *köp altun kümüş* 'quantities of gold and silver' 1564a. (spurious verse): XIII(?) *At. Postscript köp élini körürbiz* 'we see many people' 511; *Tef. köp māl* 'abundant wealth' 185; *Çağ. xv ff. köp* ('with -p') *çok* 'much, many' *Vel.* 326; *köp* (spelt) *bisyâr* ditto *San.* 302r. 21 (quotn.): *Xwar.* XIII *köp* 'many' *Ali* 49: XIII(?) ditto, common in *Oğ.*, 20, etc.: xiv ditto *Qutb* 100; *MN* 34, etc.; *Nahc.* 33, 11: *Kıp.* XIII *al-kañir* 'abundant, much' *köp* (also *üküş*; *Tkm.* te:llm, bol (MS. yö:l): xiv *köp* ('with -p') *al-kañir*; *bu: köp-tür* *hādā kañir*; also *çohtur* ('with ç-), *üküştür* and *delimür* all *hādā kañir* *Id.* 78: xv *kañir köp* (*şok/xayıl, sic*) *Tuh.* 30b. 3; *kañura* (*şok bol-*) *köp bol-* *do.* 31b. 3: *Osm.* xiv to xvi *köp* 'many, much' in several texts *TTS* I 490; II 658.

2 *köp* Reduplicating Prefix see *kök*.

küp (kü:p) 'an earthenware jar or jug'. There seems to be good evidence both for -ü:- and -p. Survives only(?) in SW Az. *küpe*; *Osm. küp*. *Türkü* VIII ff. Iki: *küp beğni*: 'two jars of beer' *Tun.* IV 10 (*ETY* II 96): *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. *yarım küp bor* 'half a jar of wine' *USp.* 32, 11; *bir küp küçl bor* 'one jar of Kucha wine' *do.* 35, 5 (third word uncertain, but certainly not 'strong' as R. suggests): *Xak.* XI *kü:b* (or *küp:p*?) *al-dann* 'earthenware jar' *Kaş.* III 119; I 154 (açıt-); III 253 (azı:-); 325 (çift:la:-) and three o.o. all spelt *küp* and translated *al-dann* or *al-hubb* 'large jar': *Muh.*(?) (under 'wine merchants' equipment') *al-xābiya* 'a large jar' *kü:b Rif.* 162 (only): *Tkm.* XIII *al-xābiya* *wa huwa'l-zir* (same meaning) *küp* (-b) *Hou.* 17, 5: *Kıp.*(?) xiv *küp* ('with -p') *al-zir* *Id.* 78: xv *zir küp* (-b) *Tuh.* 18a. 8.

Mon. V. GB-

kev- (g-) 'to chew', with some extended meanings; survives only(?) in SW *Osm. gev-* *Xak.* XI er sö:züğ *kevdi*: 'the man was indistinct (*talaclaca*) in his speech'; its origin is the phr. *tañçun:ı kevdi*: 'he chewed (*lāka*) the gobbet of meat in his mouth but did not swallow it' (*lā yabtalı*) *Kaş.* II 16 (kever-, *kevme:k*); *küçl*: *kevdim avhantu quw-watahu* 'I weakened his strength' I 167, 10; *küçlin kever*: *yuda'ıfınu* 'it weakens him' III 288, 15.

köp- 'to swell, foam, boil over'. Not noted before xiv, but see *köptük*; survives in NE, SE, and NC *Kır.* *Kom.* xiv 'to swell' *köb-CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* xv *fāra* 'to boil over' (*taş-f*) *köp-* (-b) *Tuh.* 28b. 1: *Osm.* xvi *köp-* 'to swell'; in one text *TTS* II 658.

Dis. GBE

kébe (gebe) See *kéber-*.

kibe: pec. to *Kaş. Oğuz.* XI *kibe*: *al-nadra mina'l-ayyām* 'a short period of time, a few days'; hence one says *kibe*: *boldi: mađat burha mina'l-zamān* 'a (short) period of time passed' *Kaş.* III 217; a.o. *do.* (büte).

D *kibi*: See *ki:b*.

küpe: originally 'a small metal ring'; hence, by itself 'an earring' and in the phr. *küpe: yarık* one of the 'rings' making up chain-mail. An early l.-w. in Mong. (and thence Pe.) as *kühe*, see *Doerfer* I 346. Survives in NE *Şor kübe* 'a ring in harness'; NC *Tara, Tob.*; NW *Kar. L. kübe* 'chain-mail' *R* II 1517; SW *Osm. küpe* 'earring'. *Türkü* VIII ff. *Miran* A.8 (*ETY* II 64; *yarık*): *Xak.* XI *küpe: al-qurt* 'earring'; *küpe: yarık al-dir' mina'l-hadid* 'an iron coat of mail' *Kaş.* III 217; a.o. III 15 (*yarık*): xiv *Muh.* (after *al-caşan yarık*) *al-zaradiya* 'a coat of mail' *küpe: (-b) yarık Rif.* 173 (only); against *halqatu'l-udn* 'earring' 1: *şirğa*: (not an ancient word) one MS. has *küpe*: in the margin *Mel.* 53, 9: (*Çağ.* xv ff. *köbe* 'fringe, edging' in *San.* 302v. 6 is a Mong. l.-w.; *kühe* the Mong. form occurs in the *Çağ.* translation of the *Muqaddimatul-Adab*, see *Doerfer*, op. cit.): *Kom.* xiv 'a coat of mail' *kübe CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* XIII (under 'military equipment') *al-zaradiya küpe: (-b) Hou.* 13, 15; (under 'clothing') *al-halaq wa'l-aşnāf* 'rings, earrings' *küpe: (-b) (işirğa:k)* *do.* 18, 1: xiv *küpe* (-b) *al-qurt fi'l-udn* also used for *şiyābu'l-harb* 'battle clothing' *Id.* 78: xv *al-zaradiya küpe* (-b) *Tuh.* 18a. 5: *Osm.* XVIII *küpe* ('with -p-') in *Rümi güşwāra* 'earring' *San.* 302v. 8.

Dis. V. GBE-

kebl-: 'to become more or less dry, to dry partially' (Intrans.); usually of clothing(?). Survives as *keb-*, *kep-*, and the like in SE *Türki*, NC *Kzx.* and some NW languages. *Xak.* XI to:n *kebl:di: caffè a'āl'i-tawb mina'l-balal wa ğayrihi ba'da'l-cafāf* 'the surface of the garment dried from the moisture (etc.) partially' *Kaş.* III 257 (*kebl:r, kebl-me:k*).

**küve-*: See *küven-*, *küvenç*, *küve:z*.

kübl-: 'to quilt, oversew', and the like. Survives only(?) in NE *Tob. kübi-*: 'to whip, oversew' *R* II 1519. *Xak.* XI ol to:n *kübl:di: ğarraba'l-tawb tadriba(n)* 'he quilted the garment' *Kaş.* III 257 (*kübl:r, kübl:me:k*): *Kıp.* xiv *kübl- ğarraba'l-tawba'l-mubattān* 'to quilt a lined garment' *Id.* 78.

Dis. GBC

küveç survives in SW Az. *küvec*; *Osm. güvec* 'a flat, shallow earthenware cooking pot'. The exact meaning in *Xak.* is obscure; as *Brockelmann* points out *al-nayraki* is an error for *al-nayzakı* (*Dozy* II 631); the meaning is prob. 'a curb bit'. The connection between the two meanings is obscure. The spelling with -w- in *Kaş.* is deliberate, since it is under the

heading *fa'al mina'l-wāw*, but cf. *küveçliĝ*. The word may be foreign; cf. *kuzeç*. **Xak.** x1 *küveç yügün: al-licāmi'l-nayzaki* (so read 'a curb bit(?)') *Kaş.* III 163; **Xwar.** xiv *küveçniĝ* (so spelt) *aĝzi açılıms erdi* 'the mouth of a cooking pot was open' (and a sparrow fell in it and died) *Nahc.* 193, 6; o.o. 28, 17; 29, 17.

VU?F küvlij Hap. leg.; the -j suggests that it is a Sogdian l.-w. **Xak.** x1 *küvij* ('with -j') *wasat kull şacara bāliya* 'the interior of a rotten tree', for example a decaying willow; and one says *küvij turma*: 'a rotten (*al-fāsīd*) radish' (etc.) when it has lost its taste *Kaş.* I 366.

?**F kevlç:** Hap. leg.; prob. a foreign unit of weight, but morphologically unlike Chinese. The *rişl* varies widely from place to place, and its value here is unknown. **Xak.** x1 *kevlç: mişyal li-Kaşĝar ilā Uyĝür* 'a Kaşĝar unit of weight' used as far as the Uyĝür (country); it contains ten *rişls* *Kaş.* I 417.

?**F köpçuk** survives in NC Kır. *köpçük* 'under-saddle horse-cloth'; Kzx. and NW Kk. *köpşik* 'pillow' Nog. ditto 'saddle-pad; nave of a wheel'. The obvious semantic connection w. *köpen*, *köpsün*, inexplicable by Turkish morphology, suggests that all three are l.-w.s. **Oĝuz** x1 *köpçük al-miřara* 'under-saddle horse-cloth' *Kaş.* I 478.

Tris. GBC

D küveçliĝ Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *küveç*. **Xak.** x1 *küveçliĝ küri:m:es al-licām idā kūna nayzaki* (sic) *fa-inna'l-faras lā yacmah wa lā yarmah* 'when the bit is a curb(?) the horse does not run away or kick' *Kaş.* III 256, 4; n.m.e.

Dis. GBD

kebit 'shop'; a l.-w. as *kebid* in XIV Mong., see N. Poppe, *The Mongolian Monuments in HPags-pa Script*, Wiesbaden, 1957, p. 125, but not later. Survives in NE *Tob. kībit*; NW Kar. *kebit*; Kaz. *kībet R II* 1197, 1400, 1416; most modern languages use l.-w.s., generally Pe. *duhān*, for 'shop'. xiv *Chin.-Uyĝ. Dict.* p'u mien 'shop' (Giles 9,493 7,886) *kebit Liĝeti* 171; **Xak.** x1 *kebit al-hānūt* 'a shop' *Kaş.* I 357; **KB** *kebit keđ bezedim* 'I have ornamented my shop well' 5108; XIII(?) *Tef. kebit* 'shop' 168; **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Nahc.* 267, 4; **Kom.** xiv ditto *CCI*; *Gr.*

?**F kövdöĝ** (ĝ-) 'the trunk, that is the human body without its extremities', and, in the early period, more particularly 'a dead body'. Survives in NC Kır. *kövdön* and in distorted form in NC Kzx. *kewde*; SW Uzb. *gavda*; NW Kk. *gewde/kewde*; Kaz. *gewde*; Nog. *kewde*; SW Az. *köwde*; Osm. *göwde* and perhaps Tkm. *göwre*. There is an obvious semantic connection with *köwre*, inexplicable by Turkish etymology, which suggests that both are l.-w.s. The evidence for ĝ- is unusually strong. **Uyĝ.** VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *uparatāni kaḍeparāni* (for *kalevarāni*) 'dead

bodies' ölmüş kövtöĝle:r erme:se:r (-t- = -d-) *TT VIII D.26*; ol tūnliĝların kövdöĝ etözl üze saçsar 'if one makes a libation over the (dead) bodies of those mortals' *U II* 44, 39-40; **Xwar.** XIII (PU) *köwde* 'body' *Ali* 55 **Kıp.** XIII (among 'parts of the body') *al-cutta* 'the trunk' (VU) *kewde*: (unvocalized) *Hou.* 21, 20.

Dis. V. GBD-

D kebit- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *kebl:-*. **Xak.** x1 *yél: tonuĝ kebitt:* 'the wind partially dried (*acařa* . . . *ba'da'l-cařaf*) the garment' *Kaş.* II 298 (*kebitür*; *kebitme:k*).

D köpe:d- Hap. leg.?. Intrans. Den. V. fr. *köp*. **Xak.** x1 *KB* (his realm is well organized) *xazına köpeđür kutadıur yılı* 'his treasures become abundant, and his years are divinely favoured' 2262.

D kübit- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *kübl:-*. **Xak.** x1 ol tonın kübitt: 'he gave orders for the quilting (*bi-tađriř*) of his garment' *Kaş.* II 298 (*kübitür*; *kübitme:k*).

D kevtür- (ĝ-) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *kev-*. **Xak.** x1 ol anıĝ kü:çin kevtürdi: *kallafa man wahana quwatalu* 'he made someone weaken his strength' *Kaş.* II 195 (*kevtürür*; *kevtürme:k*).

Dis. GBG

kepek properly 'bran'; metaph. 'scurf, dandruff'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with minor phonetic changes. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer III* 1615. Cf. *kavik*. **Xak.** x1 *kepek al-nuxāla* 'bran'; *kepek yinçü:* 'seed pearls': *kepek hazāzatu'l-ra's* 'scurf' *Kaş.* I 390; o.o. II 310 (*çilat-*); III 93 (*yélpitr-*); 101 (*yélpis-*); xiv *Muh. al-nuxāla kepek Mel.* 64, 7 (so spelt); *Rif.* 163; **Kom.** xiv 'bran' *kebek CCI*; *Gr. Kıp.* xiv *kepek (-b-)* *al-nuxāla İd.* 78; *Bul.* 8, 8; xv ditto *Kav.* 63, 14; *Tuh.* 36b. 3.

VU keviĝ Hap. leg.; not to be connected, as *Atalay* suggested with 'Çaĝ'. *kevek* 'empty, hollow' *R II* 1201, which is the Pe. word *kāvak* used by *Bābur*. **Xak.** x1 *keviĝ* (*vā'* unvocalized) 'with -ĝ' *ğndriřfa'l-anf* 'the cartilage (?septum) of the nose' *Kaş.* I 391.

S? kévük See 2 *küvük*.

köbek (ĝ-) 'navel'; a purely Western (?**Oĝuz**) word, not noted before XIII but prob. older. Survives only(?) in SW Az. *köbek*; Osm. *göbek*; Tkm. *göbek*. Cf. *kındik*. xiv *Muh. al-surra* 'navel' *köbek Mel.* 47, 15 (mis-spelt *köte:l*); *Rif.* 141; **Çaĝ.** xv ff. *göbek* (spelt) *nāf* 'navel' *San.* 302r. 27; Tkm. xiv *al-surra göbek* (*Kıp. kındik*) *Hou.* 21, 2; xiv *köbek al-surra İd.* 78; Osm. xv ff. *göbek* often noted in phr. *TTS I* 313; *II* 440; *III* 301; *IV* 345.

D kü:biĝ (sic, under *fā'il*) Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *kübl:-*. **Xak.** x1 *kü:biĝ tađriřu'l-tawh* 'quilting a garment' *Kaş.* I 408.

D **köpük** Intrans. Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. **köp-**; 'froth, foam', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes; SW Az., Osm., Tkm. **köpük**. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer* III 1656. **Türkü** VIII ff. (I am a camel stallion) **ürüñ köpükü:m:n** saçarmen 'I scatter my white froth' *IrKB* 20; Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. (scatter pepper on the liver of a black goat, plunge it in the fire and) **köpikln alıp** 'take the froth from it' *H I* 35; a.o. *II* 12, 103; **Xak.** XI **köpük zabadu'l-mâ** 'foam on water': **köpük tufâhatu'l-qidr** 'froth on a cooking pot' *Kaş.* I 390; a.o. *III* 135 (kô:l); **Çağ.** xv ff. **köpük** ('with -p-') 'the foam (*kafi*) which appears on the surface of water or oil'; in Ar. *zabad San.* 302v. 4; **Xwar.** xiv **köpük** 'foam' *Qutb* 100; **Kıp.** xiv **köpük** ('with -p-') *al-rağwa* 'foam' *Id.* 78; *Bul.* 8, 11 (misvocalized *köpek*): xv ditto *Tuh.* 17a. 2.

VU **1 küvük** n.o.a.b.; (VU) **müş** is Çigil; this word is so described in *I*, but not *III*. **Çigil** XI **küvük müş**; *al-daywan* 'a tom cat' *Kaş.* I 391; **küvük müş**; *al-daywan* *III* 165.

VU **2 küvük** (?küvük) 'straw'; n.o.a.b.; except in *Kaş.* the first vowel is -e-; as in *Kaş.* this word follows **1 küvük** the -ü- can hardly be an error for -e- but might be an error for -é-; cf. **saman**. **Oğuz** XI **küvük al-tibn** 'straw' *Kaş.* *III* 165; xiv *Muh.*(?) *al-tibn ke:wük* (*waw* unvocalized) *Rif.* 181 (only); **Kıp.** XIII *al-tibn ke:wük* (unvocalized); also **şalam** (Russian *soloma*); Tkm. **sama:m:n** *Hou.* 9, 14; xiv **kewük al-tibn** *Id.* 86; *Bul.* 7, 2.

D **kevgë:k** (ğ-) Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. (connoting Habitual Action) fr. **kev-**. **Xak.** XI **kevgë:k** (MS. *hefge:k*) *al-afğa'u'lladî yulaclic bi-kalamihî* 'a stammerer who is indistinct in his speech' *Kaş.* *II* 289.

D **kevgîn** (ğ-) Hap. leg.; Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **kev-**; lit. 'which is, or has to be, thoroughly chewed'. **Xak.** XI **kevgîn aş ta'am gayr nâci** 'indigestible food', opposite to **çivğîn**, *wa kađalıka'l-nabî* 'also a plant' *Kaş.* I 443.

Tris. GBC

D **kepeklîğ** P.N./A. fr. **kepek**; survives in SW Az., Osm. **kepeklî** (of flour) 'mixed with bran'. **Xak.** XI (after **kepeklîk**) and with -ğ 'an owner (of bran)'. *Kaş.* I 508.

D **kepeklîk** Hap. leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **kepek**. **Xak.** XI **kepeklîk** 'a place where bran (*al-nuxâla*) is produced' *Kaş.* I 508.

Dis. GBL

kevel pec. to **Xak.** **Xak.** XI **kevel** at *al-farasu'l-râyî'u'l-cavûad* 'a well-bred fast horse' *Kaş.* I 395; a.o. *II* 133, 13; *KB* 5369 (büktel), 5803 (I arkun).

F **kevli**: Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w., prob. Iranian (see **çorvli**). **Gancâkî** XI **kevli**: *fûhatu'l-nahr* 'the mouth of a canal' (or river) *Kaş.* *III* 442.

D **köplüg** Hap. leg.; dubious, if genuine, P.N./A. fr. **köp**; 'abundant'. The A.N. **köp-lük** is well authenticated. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *TT IX* 85 (2 ağu): (**Xak.** XIII(?) *Tef.* **köp-lük** 'abundance' 185; **Xwar.** xiv **alarnıñ köplükindin tpepdi yér** 'the earth shook because they (the army) were so numerous' *Qutb* 100).

VU(D) **küvlük** Hap. leg.; prima facie a Den. N. in -lük or a Dev. N. in -ük but with no obvious etymology. **Xak.** XI **küvlük** 'a lump (*bunduğa*) of mud used as a missile' (*yurmâ bihi*) either after being dried or before it *Kaş.* I 479.

Dis. V. GBL-

D **kevil-** (ğ-) Pass. f. of **kev-**; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **küçim küsünim kevlî tükettî** 'my strength (Hend.) has been completely undermined' *Hüen-ts.* 2071-2; a.o. *Suv.* 586, 21; **Xak.** XI **er küçi**: **kevlî**: 'the man's strength was weakened' (*da'ufat*) *Kaş.* *II* 137 (verse; no Aor. or Infin.); o.o. *I* 397, 8; *II* 13, 14 (same verse): **Kıp.** xiv **kewül-** *harima* 'to be, or become, decrepit' *Id.* 86.

D **kübül-** (**kübil-**) Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of **kübi-**; perhaps misvocalized in MS. **Xak.** XI **anıñ to:nı kübüldi**: 'his garment was quilted' (*durriba . . . tađriba(n)*) *Kaş.* *II* 120 (**kübülür**, **kübülme:k**).

Tris. GBL

?F **kepe:lî**: 'butterfly'; except in some NE, languages which use Mong. l.-w.s, the standard word for 'butterfly' in all Turkish languages, but in such a wide range of forms as to suggest that it is a l.-w. Survives as NE Alt., Leb., Tel. **köbölök** *R II* 1317; SE Türki **képilek** *BŞ* 523; **képile/képile** *Jarring* 170; NC Kir. **köpölök**; Kzx. **köbelek**; SC **Uzb.** **kapalak**; NW Kk. **gübelek**; Kaz. **kübelek**; Kumyk **gümelek/göbelek**; Nog. **küpelek**; SW Az. **kepenek**; Osm. **kelebek**; Tkm. **kebelek**. **Xak.** XI **kepe:li**: *al-farâşatu'llatî yađır* 'butterfly' *Kaş.* I 448; XIII(?) *Tef.* **kebelek** 'butterfly' 168; xiv *Muh.* *al-farâş kele:bek* *Mel.* 74, 8; *Rif.* 177 (Ar. corrupt): **Çağ.** xv ff. **ğöpeleğ** (so spelt) **kelebek** *Vel.* 362 (verse); **köpelek** (so spelt) 'an animal like a moth (*parvâna*) but bigger, with coloured wings, found in gardens' *San.* 302r. 28 (quom.); **Kom.** xiv **köbelek** *CCG*; *Gr.*

Dis. GBN

F **kebin** See **kabın**.

?F **köben** (?**köpen**) prob. a l.-w., see **köp-çuk**; survives in NE Leb. Sag. **köböñ** 'feather bed' *R II* 1316; **Khak.** **köbe**: 'the lining of the skirt of a garment'; SW Az. **köbe** 'a felt rug' *R II* 1315. **Oğuz** XI **köben** 'a saddle-pad (*hîs*) for a camel; and a pack-saddle (*al-barda'a*) or similar equipment for a pack-animal' *Kaş.* I 404.

D **küvenç** (ğ-) Dev. N. fr. **küven-**, q.v. for the development of meaning. N.o.a.b. Uyğ.

viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *icchā mānāsa vardhante* 'their desires and pride increase' **küsüşleri küvençleri yeme: üküyür** *TT VIII E.2*; (in a list of vices) **küvenç** 'pride' *U II 76, 14; 86, 32*: **Xak. xı KB küvenç** is fairly common and is a virtue rather than a vice, 'legitimate pride, self-respect', and the like, 95, 123 (avinç), 937, 1038, 1424 (uđın-), etc.: **Çağ. xv ff. güvenç** (spelt) *nāziş wa muřāxira* 'boasting, arrogance' *San. 31or. 29* (quotn.); **Xwar. xiv küvenç** 'legitimate pride, joy' *Qutb 104; MN 65*: **Kıp. xiv küvenç** (a small *dāl* below the *kāf* perhaps indicates *ğ-*) *al-farah* 'joy, cheerfulness' *Id. 86*: **Osm. xiv to xvi güvenç** 'joy, pleasure(?)' *TTS II 480; III 328*.

Dis. V. GBN-

D küven- (**ğ-**) Refl. f. of ***küve-**: originally, in a pejorative sense 'to be proud, arrogant', a meaning still surviving in some languages; later in a laudatory sense 'to have legitimate pride, enjoy self-respect'; thence 'to be glad, rejoice'. In the last sense survives, with a change of vowel position, in SC Uzb. **kuvon-**; NW Kk., Kaz. **kuwan-**; Kумыk, Nog. **kuvan-**; SW Az. **küven-** means (1) 'to be proud, to boast'; (2) 'to rely on (someone *Dat.*)'; Osm. **güven-** (2), and (3) 'to be confident, to dare'. The evolution of (2) is obscure. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit darpa** 'pride, arrogance' **küvenmeki** *TT VIII D.30*; (he walks) **artukrak küvenip** 'very proudly' *X 438*: **Xak. xı ol menip birle: küvendil: iftaxara bi** 'he boasted (in competition) with me' *Kaş. II 157* (**küvenür**, **küvenmek**): **KB** (then the world . . .) **sevinip küvenip edilge bakıp** 'happy and proud and looking at its treasures' 81; (when chiefs are kind to the people . . . the latter) **küvenür özün** 'feel proud of themselves' 603; **küvenme bu kutka** 'do not boast of this divine favour' (it comes and goes) 604; o.o. 1332, 4090, 5212: **xiii(?) Tef. muhtāl** 'cunning, deceitful' **küvengen** 187; **xiv Rbg. küwengü nerse** 'a thing on which one can rely' (sic?) *R II 1522*: **Çağ. xv ff. kuwan-** (spelt) *faxr kardan wa muřāhāt kardan* 'to be proud, to boast' *San. 291v. 1* (quotns.); **güven-** (spelt) the same as **kuwan-** meaning *muřāxirat kardan* 'to be proud' *do. 31or. 27*: **Kıp. xiv kuwan-/kuvan-** 'to be happy, pleased', etc. *Qutb 146-7*; **küven-** 'to boast' *Nahc. 373, 9; 376, 9*: **Kıp. xiv küven-** (a small *dāl* below the *kāf* perhaps indicates *ğ-*) *farīha* 'to be happy, to rejoice' *Id. 86*: **Osm. xiv to xvi güven-** (1) 'to boast'; (2) 'to rejoice at (something *Dat.*)'; (3) 'to rely on (something *Dat.*)'; in four texts *TTS II 480; IV 378*.

Tris. GBN

D küvençliğ (**ğ-**) P.N./A. fr. **küvenç**; n.o.a.b. **Uyg. viii ff. Man.** (to those blinded by the glare from) **küvençliğ suv** 'the water of pride' *TT III 55*: Bud. Sanskrit *dypta* 'proud, arrogant' **küvençliğ** *TT VIII D.27*; **bramanlar küvençliğ bolurlar** 'the Brahmins become arrogant' *TT X 474*; **billiğsiz**

küvençliğ kılınçı artuk küçlüğ erip 'his ignorant, proud deeds being extremely strong' *TT VI 72* (the loop of the -I- was inadvertently omitted and the word is transcribed *küvençey*): **Xak. xı KB küvençliğ tirliğlik kötürdi özlın** 'happy, self-confident life has taken itself off' 1073.

Dis. GBR

VU ?F kövre: (?**ğ-**) listed under **-R-** but obviously connected semantically with **köv-döğ**, which suggests that both are l.-w.s. Survives in SW Tk. **ğövre** (see **köv-döğ**). **Xak. xı kövre:** 'the body (*şabac*, MS. in error *şayac*) of any animal when it has died and the internal organs have disappeared, and the dried flesh remains on the bones' *Kaş. I 422*.

D kevrek (**ğ-**) Dev. N./A. fr. **kevre-**; survives in NE Khak. **kıbrek**; SW Osm. **ğevrek** 'friable, fragile'. **Xak. xı kevrek** *ne:ş* 'any fragile (*rixu*) sort of tree like the castor oil plant, *Ricinus communis* (*al-xarwa*), etc.', *Kaş. I 479*: **Kıp. xiv kevrek** (?), MS. *kevrük*) *al-baqsımāt* 'biscuit' *Id. 86*; *baqsımāñu'l-rukab* 'ship's biscuit' *kevrek Bul. 8, 16*: **Osm. xviii kevrek** (spelt) in *Rūmi, şurd wa şikanda* 'broken' *San. 301v. 13*.

VU kevrük Hap. leg.; the first *kāf* is unvocalized. **Xak. xı kevrük** *al-arfac min'al-şacar* 'a tree, the *Vitex agnus castus*' (so *Red. for Osm.*) *Kaş. I 479*.

D köprüğ 'a bridge'; morphologically Dev. N. fr. **köpur-** but with no obvious semantic connection. S.i.a.m.l.g. with minor phonetic changes. A First Period l.-w. in Mong. as *ke'ürge* (*Studies*, p. 238); l.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer III 1623*. **Uyg. viii ff. Man.** (to those blinded with the glare from the work of pride) **köni nomluğ köprüğüğ kökrüttliñiz** (sic) 'you have shown the bridge of the true doctrine' *TT III 55-6*: Civ. *ÜŞP. 15, 2* (**öğdün**): **xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.** *ch'iao* 'bridge' (*Giles 1,398*) **köprüğ Liğeti** 175: **Xak. xı köprüğ al-qantara** 'a large arched bridge' *Kaş. I 478*: **xiii(?) Tef. köprü** 'bridge' 185; **xiv Muh. al-qantara köprü:** *Mel. 76, 16; Rif. 180*: **Çağ. xv ff. köprük** (so spelt) *höprü Vel. 362* (quotn.); ditto *pül* 'bridge', in *Ar. qantara San. 302r. 26* (quotn.): **Xwar. xiv köprüğ köprü** 'bridge' *Qutb 100-2*: **Kom. xiv** 'bridge' **köprü CCI**; **Gr.: Kıp. xiii al-cisr** 'bridge' **köprü:** (**-b**) *Hou. 6, 9*: **xiv köprü:** ('with -p-') *al-cisr*, in *Tkm. al-qantara Id. 78*; *al-qantara wa'l-cisr köprü:* (**-b**) *Bul. 4, 4*: **xv cisr wa qantara köprü** (**-b**) *Tuh. 11a. 10*; *qantara* ditto 28b. 10.

küvrüğ 'drum'; n.o.a.b.; an early l.-w. in Mong. as *ke'ürge/hö'ürge* (*Haenisch 100-5*) / *körge* (*Studies*, p. 239); this later became *keşgerge* (*Kotw. 2447; Haltod 181*). The earlier form was reborrowed in **Çağ.**, see below, and the later in NE **Tuv. Cf. tümrüğ.** **Türkü viii** the word read **küvrüğsi:** in *II W 4* might contain this word misread, but this part of

the inscription is fragmentary: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *ratir ghoṣa* 'a joyful noise' *küvrüg üni teğ yapkuluğ* 'resounding like the sound of a drum' *TT VIII G.70*; o.o. *PP* 31, 8 (tokit-); *Suv.* 375, 9 (ün), etc.: *XIV Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. ku* 'drum' (*Giles* 6,241) *kür-büg Liğeti* 176: *Xak.* XI *küvrüg al-küs wa'l-ıtablu'llađı yudrab* 'the kettle-drum and drum which are beaten' *Kaş. I* 479: *KB küvrüđi birle* 'together with his drum' 1036 (cf. *kuya:ğ*): *XIV Muh.(?) al-küs küvrüg (-f-)* *Rif.* 146 (only): (Çağ. xv ff. *kewürge* ('with k- -g-') *küs-i şahi* 'a royal kettle-drum' *Vel.* 349 (quotn.); *kewürge/küwürge küs-i buzurg San.* 301v. 12 (quotn.)): *Xwar.* XIV (PU) *küwrü* 'drum' *Qutb* 103 (*körü*): *Kip.* *al-küs wa'l-dabada* (mis-spelt *al-dabda*, 'drum') *küwrü: Bul.* 6, 8: *Osm.* XIV *küsler ke:vrügl-ler (sic) çalıp* 'beating the drums'; in one text *TTS III* 440.

Dis. V. GBR-

D *kéber-* (ğ-) Intrans. Den. V. fr. *kebe*. The latter word is first noted in *Kip.* (see below) and survives in SW *Osm.* *gebe* 'pregnant'; *Tkm.* *gebe* 'swollen, inflated, a balloon'; it seems originally to have meant 'with a swollen stomach'. *Kéber-* survives in SW *Az.* *keber-* 'to exhale, die'; *Osm.* *geber-* 'to die' (of an animal or contemptuously of a human being); *Tkm.* *geber-/ğüber-* 'to be swollen, inflated'. *San.* describes it as the *Rümi* form of *kabar-*; the words are syn., but it is unlikely that *kebe*, *kéber-* are Sec. f.s of *kabar*, *kabar-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (of a corpse) *karını kéberip* 'its belly swells' *U III* 43, 24; *TT X* 548: *Kip.* XIV *kebe*; *muntaficu'l-baṭn* 'with a swollen stomach'; hence *keberdi*: *kebermek al-naḫsa* 'to be inflated' *İd.* 78: *Osm.* XVIII *keber-* (ğeber-) *waram kardan* 'to swell', in Çağ. *kabar-* *San.* 300r. 8.

D *köpür-* Caus. f. of *köp-*, but practically syn. w. it; 'to froth, foam', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, SE. See *kötl-*. *Xak.* XI *eşiç köpürdi*: 'the cooking pot, etc. frothed (or foamed, *zabadat*)'; and one says *süt köpürdi*: 'the milk formed cream' (*tazab-badat*); also used of a man when he foams (*tazab-bada*) *Kaş. II* 72 (*köpürür*, *köpür-me:k*): Çağ. xv ff. *köpür-* ('with -p-') *kaf hardan ab wa dahan* 'of water or oil, to froth' *San.* 302r. 9 (quotn.): *Kip.* XIV *köpür-* ('with -p-') *arğā* 'to foam, froth' *İd.* 78.

D *kevre-* (ğ-) Den. V. fr. **kever* Dev. N. fr. *kev-*; 'to be, or become weak'. Survives only(?) in SW *Az.* *küvre-* (sic) 'to become weak, brittle' *R II* 1524; *Osm.* *gevre-* 'to become dry and crisp'. *Xak.* XI *anıñ kü:çi: kevre:di*: 'his strength weakened' (*wahanat*); also used of anything hard (*ısub*) when its strength weakens *Kaş. III* 282 (*kevre:er, kevre:me:k*); o.o. *I* 103, 1; *III* 41, 18: *XIII(?) Tef.* *kevre-* 'to become weak' 168.

D *köpürt-* Caus. f. of *köpür-*; s.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* XI *ot eşiçni: köpürtti*: 'the fire made the

cooking pot froth' (*azbadat*); also used when something makes the mouth or water foam *Kaş. III* 430 (*köpürtür*, *köpürme:k*): *KB* (when a brave man sees the enemy) *köpürtir (sic) ızığ* 'he makes his steps froth' (i.e. raises the dust) 2382: Çağ. xv ff. *köpürt-* (spelt) is its (i.e. *köpür-*s) Caus. f. *San.* 302r. 20.

D *kevret-* (ğ-) Hap. leg.?; Caus. f. of *kevre-*. *Xak.* XI *ot anıñ kü:çin kevre:ti*: 'he weakened (*awhana*) his strength' *Kaş. II* 334 (*kevre:tür*;*r, kevretme:k*; verse).

Tris. GBR

VU *kövürge:n* 'wild onion'; both forms pec. to *Kaş.*; the second occurrence, where the first *kāf* carries a *fatḥa*, is given as an example of a word in which -ğem- does not connote Habitual Action or the like. The Mong. syn. *kömel* (*Kow.* 2610, *Haltod* 231) cannot be borrowed direct from this word, but may be borrowed from an earlier form; alternatively both may be borrowed from a third language. *Xak.* XI *kövürge:n al-unşul wahwa'l-başalı'l-cabali* 'the wild onion'; in *Oğuz kömürge:n Kaş. I* 522; a.o. 525, 24.

Dis. GBS

VU?F *köpsün* Hap. leg.; semantically connected with *köpcük* (q.v.), *köpen* and perhaps a l.-w. *Xak.* XI *köpsün: al-ḥaşıya wa'l-firāşu'l-mawfu'* 'a soft bolster or mattress' *Kaş. I* 437.

Dis. GBŞ

D *kevşek* (ğ-) Dev. N./A. fr. *kevş-*; 'soft' and the like, both lit., 'soft, limp', etc. and metaph. 'soft-hearted, mild, gentle'. Survives with some vocalic changes in NE *Tel.* *köşpek R II* 1315: NW *Kaz.* *küşpek R II* 1517: SW *Az.* *kövşek*; *Osm.* *gevşek*; *Tkm.* *ğovşak*, all meaning 'soft, friable, fragile'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *kég kövşek [kılı]klığ* 'with an open-hearted, gentle character' *Hüen-ti.* 1901 (a.o.o. in note thereon); *Suv.* 619, 22 (*tokuluğ*): *Xak.* XI *kevşek ne:ğ* 'anything distinguished by softness and limpness' (*lin wa futür*) like a thin (*al-raqiğ*) garment: *kevşek* (MS. *köşek*) et 'tender (*fihı rixāwa*) meat': *kevşek* (MS. *köşek*) et *me:k* 'bread the dough of which is (mixed) with superior yeasts' (*xamir hasan*) *Kaş. I* 479; a.o. *III* 287 (*kevşe:-*): *Osm.* XVIII *gevşek* in *Rümi*, *narm wa sust* 'soft, gentle', etc. *San.* 301v. 16; the word is also noted in several xv to XVIII texts, the *TTS* transcription *gevşek* is no doubt an error for *gevşek* spelt *gegşek TTS I* 302; *II* 427; *III* 287; *IV* 332.

kevşen Hap. leg.; unvocalized in the MS. and spelt *kfsng*, but placed under the cross-heading -ş; *Atalay III* 386, footnote says that it survives in the same meaning in NW Bashkir as *kefeş*. *Xak.* XI *kevşen* the word for 'a gift of food' to someone who comes to stack the crop after the fields are cleared (*ḥadara'l-kuds ba'da'l-tanqiya*) *Kaş. III* 385.

Dis. V. GBŞ-

D kübüş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of kübl-; so spelt, perhaps in error, but cf. kübül-. **Xak.** XI ol mağa: to:n kübüşdi: 'he helped me to quilt (*fi tadrib*) the garment'; also used for competing *Kaş.* II 88 (kübüşür, kübüşme:k).

D kevsē- (g-) Den. V. fr. keviş, Dev. N. fr. kev- which survives in SW Osm. geviş; Tkm. geviş 'chewing the cud'; with two quite different meanings (1) 'to chew the cud' (of a ruminant); (2) 'to become limp, soft', and the like. In the first meaning survives in (NE Tuv. see kevsen-); SE Türki köşe-/köşi-*Jarring* 178; NC Kir. kepeş-; Kzx. küyşe-; SC Uzb. kavşa-; NW Kk. güyşe-; Kaz. küşe-; Kumyk güyşe-; Nog. küyze-; SW Az. kövşe-; Tkm. gevişe-; (Osm. uses the phr. geviş getir-); in the second only(?) in SW Osm. gevsē-; Tkm. gövşa- (and köşe- 'to lie down, rest, be at ease'). **Xak.** XI tevey ot kevsēdi: 'the camel chewed (*ictarra*) the forage'; and one says kurç neç kevsēdi: 'the hard thing became weak and soft' (*fatara* . . . *wa şara raxu*); hence 'good leavened bread well baked and made with butter' is called kevsēk etme:k *Kaş.* III 287 (kevsē:r, kevsēme:k); Çağ. xv ff. gevsē- (spelt *nişxuar hardan* 'to chew the cud' *San.* 301 v. 1; Kip. XIV kevsē- (of a camel, sheep, etc.) *ictarra*; one says dewe: kevsēr 'the camel is chewing the cud' *Id.* 86; Osm. xv and XVI gevsē- 'to chew the cud' and gevsē- (spelt *gevsē-*, mistranscribed *gevsē-*) 'to be soft' and the like; in several texts *TTS* I 302-7; II 427; III 292; IV 338; XVIII gevsē- (after Çağ.) and, in *Rimi*, *narm wa sust sudan* 'to be soft, gentle', etc. *San.* 301 v. 1.

D kevsēt- (g-) Caus. f. of kevsē-; s.i.s.m.l. in the first meaning of kevsē- and in the second meaning in SW Osm. gevsēt-; Tkm. gövşat-. **Xak.** XI ol katıg neçni: kevsētti: 'he weakened the strength (*awhana'l-quwva*) of the hard thing' (kevsētür, kevsētmē:k); and one says ol teveysin kevsētti: 'he urged his camel to chew' (*al'al-ictirār*) with the same (Aor. and) Infin. *Kaş.* II 338.

D kevsen- (g-) Refl. f. of kevsē-; s.i.s.m.l., including NE Tuv. gegjen- 'to chew the cud'. **Xak.** XI tevey kevsēndi: 'the camel (or other animal) chewed the cud' (*ictarra*) *Kaş.* II 252 (kevsēnü:r, kevsēnme:k); o.o. 255, 16; 256, 20; Kip. xv *ictarra kevsen* - *Tuh.* 6b. 10.

D kevsēş- (g-) Co-op. f. of kevsē-; survives in SW Tkm. gövşaş- 'to begin to grow weak', and the like, köşēş- 'to rest, lie down together', and the like. **Xak.** XI tevey ot kevsēşdi: 'some of the camels chewed (the forage, *ictarra*) in the sight (*bi-ru'ya*) of the others' *Kaş.* II 351 (kevsēşür, kevsēşme:k).

Dis. V. GBY-

PUS küfyen- See (küfyen-)/küymen-.

Dis. GBZ

ʔF kebez: 'cotton seed'; prob. like bamuk 'cotton', q.v., a l.-w. Survives in SE Türki kebez/kevez *Jarring* 168; NC Kir. kebez. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. (as I, Bay Temür, required) kebez tarıgu yér 'land to plant cotton' *USp.* 2, 2-3; o.o. *do.* 70, 6 (bütgür-), etc.: **Xak.** XI kebez: *zar'u'l-qujn* 'cotton seed' *Kaş.* I 293 (uruğla-); I 303 (uruğlan-); *qujna* 'cotton' I 510 (biliklik); n.m.e.

VU keviz 'carpet, rug', and the like; survives, only(?) in NE Alt. kebıs *R* II 1197; Khak. kibıs; Tuv. *kevis*; the forms with rounded vowels are clearly Sec.; the original first vowel was prob. -e- and the rounded substitute -ö- rather than -ü-. **Xak.** XI keviz *al-zarbiya* 'a large carpet' *Kaş.* I 366 (the first vowel is *fatha*, not *kasra* as in the printed text); köwüz 'a large carpet, or any mattress or sofa (*fıraş aw mihād*) woven of wool' III 164; **Kom.** XIV 'carpet' köwüz *CC*; *Gr.*: Kip. XIII *al-bisāf* 'carpet' köwüz (mis-spelt *kö:r*) *Hou.* 16, 21; xiv kewüz ditto *Id.* 86; xv ditto köyüz *Tuh.* 8a. 2.

D küvez: (g-) Dev. N./A. fr. *küve:-; 'proud, pride' (reprehensible or justified, see küven-). N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. (in a list of Bodhisattvas) vacır tumşuklıg kēg küvez 'with a *vacra* beak, open-handed(?) and (rightly) proud' *U* II 60, 2 (i); a.o. *Stv.* 619, 23; **Xak.** XI küvez *al-mutakabbir* 'proud' *Kaş.* I 411; köđül küvez (*sic*) *utruki'l-hibr* 'lay aside pride' II 140, 9; o.o. I 252, 18; 325, 3; **KB** kür küvez erdi 'he was brave and (rightly) proud' 409; o.o. 1706 (uluğsıg), 2381, 4725.

Tris. GBZ

D kebezliğ Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. kebez:z. **Xak.** XI (after) kebezlik), and when it is used as an Adj. (*tuşifa*) one says kebezliğ er 'a man who owns cotton' (*qujn*) *Kaş.* I 507.

D kebezlik Hap. leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. kebez:z. **Xak.** XI kebezlik *al-maqtana* 'a cotton plantation' *Kaş.* I 507.

küvezlik (g-) Hap. leg.; A. N. fr. küve:z. **Xak.** XI küvezlik 'insolence' (*al-başar*) *Kaş.* I 507 (verse).

Tris. V. GBZ-

D küvezlen- (g-) Refl. Den. V. fr. küve:z; pec. to *KB*. **Xak.** XI *KB* (if fortune smiles on you) küvezlenmeğil 'do not get proud' 1330; a.o. 5211.

Mon. GC

kéç (gé:c) 'late, lateness', and the like; homophonous w. 2 kéç-, q.v. S.i.a.m.l.g.; SW Az. ké:c; Osm. geç; Tkm. gıç; **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. (months and years have passed and) ür kéç boldı 'a long time has elapsed' *Hüen-ts.* 25; o.o. *do.* 1990 (abamuluğ), 2040; *PP* 62, 1 (öğlen-); *U* III 82, 14; Civ. *TT* VII 27, 16 (urnay): **Xak.** XI kéç *al-but* 'lateness, delay'; hence one says kéç keldi:

ahfa'a fi'l-luḥūdī 'he was slow in coming' *Kaş.* III 121; *alim kéc:kalsa*: 'if a debt remains (unpaid) for a long time' (*zamān awtal*) I 294, 1: *KB* (when you go to bed at night) *kéc yat* 'go late' (and get up early) 1506; o.o. 556 (*uzar*-); 1553 (*uzuzun*); 1585; XIII?: *Tef. kéc* (Izal) 177: *Çağ.* xv ff. *géc* (spelt) *qurūn axşamdan sonra géc waqt* 'the late evening' *Vel.* 355 (quotns.); *kéc dir wa dir waqt* 'slow, late; a long time' *San.* 312r. 29; *kéc qurūn* 'evening' (*waqt-i şām*) and 'a long time' 312v. 4 (quotns.): *Kom.* xiv 'late' *keç/keçe CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xv *bu' keçrek Tuh.* 7a. 8; *amsā* 'to be evening' *keş* (*sic*) *bol-* do. 67a. 10; a.o.o.

1 kōç (g-) 'migration' and the like; homophonous w. *kōç-*, q.v. S.i.a.m.l.g.; SW Osm., Tkm. *gōç*. L.-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer* III 1660. (Uyğ.) VIII ff. Civ. sec 2 *kōç*: *Xak.* xi *kōç al-za'n wa'l-irihāl* 'migration, emigration'; hence (*sic*) one says *sū*: *kōçtl*: 'the army marched off' (*irtahala*) *Kaş.* I 321: *KB* (a man who travels from one city to another) *kōçin öğdün idsa éter uz işi* (must mean) 'manages his affairs skilfully if he sends his heavy luggage (or his baggage train) ahead' 4814: *Çağ.* xv ff. *kōç* ('with -c') *naql wa harakat* 'migration' *San.* 303v. 11: *Xwar.* xiv *kōç* 'migration' *Qutb* 100: *Kip.* XIII (among the Proper Names) *kōçbe*: *amirul-qufl* 'the leader of the caravan' *Hou.* 29, 15 (and see 1 *küç*): xiv *kōç* ('with -ç') 'migration (*al-za'n*) when the women are included' *Id.* 79; *al-rahil* 'migration' *kōç* ('with -ç') *Bul.* 6, 6: *Osm.* xiv ff. *gōç* 'migration', etc., by itself and in phr.; c.i.a.p. *TTS* II 441; III 301; IV 345.

VU 2 kōç 'an hour'; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *TT VIII P11*, etc. (1 *karşı*): *Xak.* xi *kōç al-sā'a* 'an hour'; hence one says *bir kōç küğül* 'wait for an hour' *Kaş.* I 321.

1 küç (gü:c) 'strength' in a physical or abstract sense, with some extended meanings; see Clauson 'The Concept of "Strength" in Turkish' in *Németh Armağani*, Ankara, 1962. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *güçin* (*Haenisch* 51), also in Pe., *Doerfer* III 1662. S.i.a.m.l.g.; SW Az. *küç*; Osm. *güc*, but *güc* . . . before vowels; Tkm. *güyc*. *Türkü* VIII *teğri küç bértük üçün* 'because Heaven gave him strength' I E 11, II E 11; el(l)ig yıl işig *küçig bérmiş* 'for fifty years (the Türkü) gave their efforts (Hend.)' (to the Chinese) I E 8, II E 7-8; a.o.o. (I 1 s): VIII ff. *teğri: küçlince*: 'by strength (given) by Heaven' *Irkb* 17: *Man.* (the Five Gods are, *inter alia*) *küçl* 'the strength' (of everyone on earth) *Chuas.* 47: *Yen.* (you were a tough archer) *utsar küç ertliç* 'you were strong in conquering' *Mal.* 28, 2; the word also occurs as an element in P.N.s: Uyğ. VIII *Şu. E 5* (*bér-*): VIII ff. *Man.-A bés teğri küçin* *M* I 16, 17; a.o.o.: *Man.* *TT III 170* (*üstel-*); a.o.o.: *Bud.* *küç* is common, e.g. *PP* 37, 2 (*alapad-*), and see *küsün*: Civ. *küçl yétmeser* 'if his strength is insufficient' *TT VII 25*, 18; a.o.o. *TT I 64-5* (*artat-*): *Xak.* xi *küç: al-quwwa* 'strength': *küç: al-zulm* 'violence, oppression

(prov.); hence *al-zālim* 'the violent, oppressive man' is called *küçemçit*; and *al-qawwī* 'strong' *kü:çluğ Kaş.* III 120; about 20 o.o., nearly half spelt *küç*, usually before Suffixs; *Küç Tégin* P.N. I 413, 27: *KB küç* 'strength' is common, e.g. *yigittik küçl* 'the strength of youth' 362; o.o. 247 (*üzül-*), 380, 600, 656, etc.—*küç külgan* 'a violent, oppressive (man)' 848: XIII *At.* *küç emgek teğürme kişlike* 'do not inflict violence or pain on people' 331; *Tef. küç* 'strength; violence, oppression' 190: xiv *Muh.* *al-quwwa güç: Mel.* 52, 3; *Rif.* 148 (*kü:c*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *küç* (with k-) (1) *zur* 'strength, violence'; (2) *kār u bār wa muhimm* 'business, important affairs'; in this sense it cannot be used by itself, but only in the Hend. *iş küç San.* 303v. 10 (quotn.); a.o. 106v. 17 (1 1 s): *Xwar.* xiv *küç* 'strength; force, violence' *Qutb* 105; *MN* 39; *Nahe.* 196, 17; 390, 1-2: *Kom.* xiv 'strength; work; compulsion' *küç CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* 157 (quotns.): *Kip.* XIII (among the P.N.s) *Küçbi*: . . . *amir qawwī* 'strong lord', it is an idiom (*luğa*) *Hou.* 29, 15 (and see 1 *kōç*): xiv *küç al-quwwa*; and one says *küç bérđil: naşarahu qiwawu* 'he helped him with his efforts' *Id.* 79; xv *ş'a'b* 'difficult' (*şarp* and) *küş* (*sic*) *Tuh.* 22b. 2: *Osm.* xiv ff. *güç* 'strength' (once in xiv); 'violence, oppression'; common by itself and in phr. *TTS* I 335; II 470; III 301; IV 345.

?F 2 *küç*: 'sesame seed'; prob. a l.-w. cognate to *künçit*, q.v., which is Tokharian. N.o.a.b. *Çiğil* xi *küç: al-simsin* 'sesame seed'; hence 'sesame oil' (*duhu'l-hall*) is called *küç: ya:ğt*; and 'castor seed' (*hamlu'l-xarwa*) is called *inge:k kü:çl*: 'cow sesame-seed' because of its large size *Kaş.* III 121: *Xwar.* xiv *bir ağırlı altun köp yaxşı durur yüz élli batman köçdün* 'one gold coin is better than 150 *batmans* of sesame seed'. Seyfi Serâyî, *Gülistan Tercümesi*, Ankara, 1954, p. 205, ll. 11-12; see E. N. Nadzhip, *Arkhaitzmy v leksike tyurkoyazychnogo pamyatnika XIV v.*, 'Gülistan' Seyfa Sarai, p. 84; where the word is misunderstood.

Mon. V. GC-

1 keç- (g-) both 'to pass away, elapse' (Intrans.), including 'to pass through (something Abl.)' and 'to cross, pass over' (something Acc., Trans.). In the early period specifically for crossing rivers; contrast I a:s-. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes; in SW Az. *keç-*; Osm., Tkm. *geç-*. Cf. I öt-. *Türkü* VIII *Yinçil: öğüz keçe*: 'crossing the Pearl River' I S 3-4, II N 3; a.o.o.: Uyğ. VIII *Selenge: keçe*: 'crossing the Selenga River' *Şu. E 4*; a.o.o.: VIII ff. Uyğ. *Man. kamağ yer suv keçgütük yaraşı* 'capable of crossing all lands and waters' *Wind.* 28-9: *Bud.* *anıp arasında bu sav takı keçmezken* 'meanwhile and before this story had reached (the public)' *Şuv.* 623, 1-2; *Sindu öğüz suvin keçer erken* 'while crossing the Indus' *Hien-ts.* 2021-2: *Xak.* xi a:y *kün: keçti*: 'months and days passed' (*madā*); and one says *er suv: keçti*: 'the man crossed (*abara*) the water'

(etc.); and one says *er keçti*: 'the man passed away' (*madâ*), that is died (*mâta*) *Kaş. II 5* (*keçer*; *keçme:k*); *I 80* (1 a:g); about 20 o.o., usually 'to cross' (Trans.), occasionally 'to pass' (Intrans.): *KB özüg terk keçer* 'you yourself quickly pass away' (from this dream-like world) 231; *ylgıtlık keçer* 'youth passes' 361; *negü teg keçer bu keçigil küniñ* 'how does this passing day of yours pass?' 1583; o.o. 693, 954: XIII(?) *At. keçer yıl keçer teg maza muddatı* 'the time for enjoyment passes as the wind passes' 194; 178 (*tüş-*) a.o.o.: *Tef. keç-* 'to pass, cross', etc. (Intrans. and Trans.) 177: *xiv Muh. 'abara keç-* *Muh. 28, 15* (aş- in text, *keç-* in margin *Rif. 121*); *al-'ubür géc:meğ* (sic) 13, 12; 35, 1; *geçme:k* 89, 120: *Çağ. xv ff. kéc-* (-tı, etc.; 'with k-') *geç-* in all its meanings *Vel. 356*; *kéc-* (spelt) *gudaytan wa 'ubür kardan* 'to pass, pass away; to cross' *San. 312r. 13* (quotn.); the spelling due to confusion with 2 *kéc:*): *Xwar. XIII keç-* (?geç-) 'to cross' *'Ali 33: XIII(?) ditto Öğ. 206*: *xiv keçigil* 'past' (year) *Qutb 92*; *kéc-* 'to pass; to cross' *do. 95*; ditto, and *w. Abl.* 'to renounce' *MN 37*, etc.; *keçken tün* 'last night' *Nahc. 426, 14*; *Korn. xiv* 'to pass, pass through' *keç- CCI, CCG; Gr. 135* (quotns.): *Kıp. XIII 'abara keç- Hou. 33, 17* (mis-spelt *hür-*); 37, 19 (-c-); *al-'ahru'l-mâdi* 'last month' *keçken ay do. 28, 9* (-c-); *xiv keç-* ('with -ç-') *'abara wa madâ wa nafada* ('to pass through'), also pronounced *keş- İd. 79*; a.o. *do. 14* (aşnu:ki); *'abara keç-* (-c-) *Bul. 62v.*: *xv keş-* '*adâ wa caza* 'to cross' *Kav. 9, 8*; *caza keş-* (and aş-) *Tuh. 12a. 7*; '*adâ* ditto *do. 25b. 13*: *Osm. xiv ff. geç-* 'to pass on, pass into, pass over, surpass, pass one's life, renounce'; in a number of texts *TTS I 295*; *II 419*; *IV 327*.

2 kéc:-(géc:-) 'to be late' and the like; homophonous w. *kéc:*. N.o.a.b., during the medieval period displaced by the Emphatic f. *keçik-*, which w. minor phonetic changes (SW Osm. *gecik-*) s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE. *Xak. xi* *er kéc:çti*: *abta'a'l-racul fi'l-amr* 'the man was slow about the business' *Kaş. III 180* (*kéc:çer*; *kéc:çme:k*): *KB* (the moon's brightness disappears) *tuğar kèce azın yana ok tolur* 'by degrees it rises later and later, and then becomes full again' 734: XIII(?) *At. İsliz edğü işke yanut kècemez ol* 'the requital for good and evil deeds is not slow in coming' 374; a.o. 180 (1 öñ): *xiv Muh. abta'a géc:* *Mel. 21, 15* (only); *al-bu' géc:çme:k* 35, 16; *Rif. 121* (*kéc:çme:k*): *Kıp. XIII abta'a mina'l-bu' kéc-* *Hou. 37, 19*; *kec-* *do. 38, 4*; *xiv kec-* (-di) *abta'a* (and *kécik-* (-di)) *tabta'a* 'to be slow in doing something' *İd. 79*; *abta'a kec-* *Bul. 28v.*: (xv *abta'a kecik-* *Tuh. 5a. 12*; *gäba* 'to be absent' and the like *kecik-* *do. 26b. 13*).

köç- (g-) 'to change one's abode, migrate'; with some extended meanings like 'to be nomadic', and metaph. 'to die' (i.e. migrate from this world to the next); homophonous w. 1 *köç*. S.i.a.m.l.g.; SW Osm., Tkm. *göç-*. *Xak. xi sü: köçti*: 'the army (etc.) marched

off' (*rahila*); the correct practice (*al-aşwab*) with the unvoiced consonants (*hurüfü'l-şalâba*) is to convert the -d- in the Perfect into -t- to facilitate the pronunciation; the unvoiced letters are -p-, -ç- and velar and post-palatal -k-; but there is this difference about these letters that the correct usage is to form the Caus. verb (*al-fi'lu'l-wâcib*) with -d- because this is preferable (*acwad*) *Kaş. II 5* (*köçer*; *köçme:k*; verse. It is only exceptional for this rule to be respected in the surviving MS. of *Kaş.*; for example the Perf. of *tık-* is shown as *tıktı*; it should be noted that -t- is not mentioned, although in this case the suffix is almost always -tı/-tı; and that -ş- and -ş- are not described as unvoiced): *KB 4814* (*uluş*), 6112 (*köçütçil*): XIII(?) *At.* (this world is an inn) *tüşüp köçgünlük* 'the man who lodges there must travel on' 177: *xiv Muh. rahala göç-* *Mel. 26, 10*; 32, 13 ff.; *Rif. 109, 117* (*köç-*); *al-rahil géc:çmek* 36, 5; 122: *Çağ. xv ff. köc-* ('with -c-', sic) *küç kardan* 'to set out, migrate' *San. 303r. 15* (quotn.): *Xwar. xiv köç-* (and, *metri gratia*, *köçe-*) 'to migrate' *Qutb 100*: *Korn. xiv* 'to migrate', and metaph. 'to die' *köç- CCG; Gr. 149* (quotn.): *Kıp. XIII rahala köç-* (so spelt) *Hou. 37, 19*; *xiv köç-* ('with -ç-') *za'ana* 'to set out, migrate' *İd. 79*; *sâfara bi-ma'nâ râha . . . wa akıtar mâ yusta mal fi rahl* 'to travel, go', usually in the sense of 'to migrate' (*safar et-/ket-İ*) *köç-* *Bul. 47v.* (the last six words follow the Turkish translation and are followed by *köçti* (repeated); they prob. refer only to *köç-*): *xv köş-* (sic) *rahala Kav. 9, 8*; *Tuh. 17b. 4*; *Osm. xiv ff. göç-* 'to depart, migrate'; metaph. 'to die'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 315*; *II 441*; *III 301*; *IV 346*.

Dis. GCE

1 keçe: 'felt'; specifically *Oğuz*, survives only (?) in SW Az., Osm., Tkm. *keçe*; cf. *kıldız*. *Oğuz x1 keçe*: *al-libd* 'felt' *Kaş. III 219*: *xiv Muh. Mel. 78, note 2* (edrim); (*labâbî* 'felt maker, or merchant' *keçeçi*: (-c-, -c-) *Rif. 157*): *Çağ. xv ff. keçe* (so spelt) *namd* 'felt' *San. 312v. 7*: Tkm. *al-lubbâd* 'saddle-felt' *keçe*: (so spelt; *Kıp. kiyiz*) *Hou. 17, 4*; *xv ditto İd. 79*: *Osm. xvi keçe* (sic) in two Pe. dicts. *TTS IV 520*.

VU 2 keçe: Hap. leg.; the first vowel is unmarked and as this word follows 3 *keçe*: it is unlikely to be -e-, and more likely to be -é- or -i-. *Xak. xi keçe*: 'a basket (*al-şarica*) used to transport melons, cucumbers and the like' *Kaş. III 220*.

D 3 keçe: (gége:) Dev. N./A. fr. 2 *kéc:*-; in the earliest period used as an Adv. 'late in the evening', but soon after as a N. for 'the late evening', the period preceding *tün*, 'the night'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic and semantic variations; e.g. in NE *keçe* means 'evening, in the evening, yesterday'; in NW Nog. 'evening' is *keş* (*kéc:*) and 'night' *keşe* and *tün*; in SW 'evening' is Az., Osm. *aşsam*; Tkm. *ağsam*; 'night' *kece*, *gece*,

gı:ce and 'yesterday' *dünen, dün, düyn*. *Türkü VIII ff. yarın kéçe*: 'early in the morning and late in the evening' *IrKB 1, 2, 22*; *Uyg. VIII (we fought) kéçe: yaruk batar erikli*: 'in the evening as the light failed' *Şu. E 1*; *viii ff. Man. yarın kéçe M III 36, 5 (iii) (I 31, 4 (i))*: Bud. *tünle kéçede* 'late at night' (in antithesis to *taşda érte* 'early in the morning') *Hüen-ts. 1964-5*: Civ. *kayu kişl kéçe edğü körmeser* 'if a man does not see well when the light is failing' *HI 33*; (make a liniment and) *üç kéçe yakzun* 'run it in on three (successive) evenings' *do. 41*; *bir kéçe taşın salkımka teğürüp ikinti kün* 'put it out in the cold one evening, and the next day . . .' *do. 178*; in *TT VII 35* the times of day mentioned are *taşda* 'at dawn', *kün ortuda* 'at midday' and *kéçe* 'in the evening'; a.o.o.: *Xak. XI kéçe: al-layl*, 'night'; (in a verse) *kéçe: turup yorir erdim qumtu asrı layla(n)* 'I got up at night and set out' *Kaş. III 219: KB kéçe yattı* 'late in the evening he went to bed' 489; o.o. 1506, 6016; (the secretary must be at the (king's) door) *keçe taşda 2731: XIII(?) At. 184 (érte): Çağ. xv ff. geçe* (so spelt) *şab* 'night' *San. 312v. 8: Xwar. XIII(?) kırk kün kırk kéçe (?g-)* 'for forty days and nights' *Oğ. 369*; o.o. *do. 18, 65*; *xiv kéçe* 'night' *Qutb 95: Kom. xiv* 'night' *keçe CCI*; *kiçe CCG*; *Gr. 135* (quoting) *Kip. XIII* ('night' *tün*; 'day' *kündüz*) *hâdâ'l-layl* 'to-night' bu: *kéçe: (spelt fatħa yâ)*; 'yesterday night' *tün kéçe:*; 'to-morrow night' *kelgen kéçe: Hou. 28, 19-20: xiv keçe*: ('with -c-') *al-masâ* 'evening' *Id. 79: xv al-masâ* keçe: (-c-) *Kav. 36, 13; layl* keçe (and *tün*) *Tuh. 32a. 3: Osm. xiv ff. geçe* 'night' in several phras. *TTS I 294; III 281-2; IV 325*.

S keç: See eçkü.

F küjl 'incense'; no doubt a l.-w., prob. Sogdian. L.-w. in Mong. as *küci* (*Kou. 2619, Haldot 237*). N.o.a.b., *Uyg. VIII ff. Chr. altun zmurān küjl* (so spelt) 'gold, myrrh, and incense' *U I 6, 14-15*; Bud. *U II 40, 105-6 (tütsüç)*; Civ. *sarıç küjl* 'yellow incense' *H I 91*; *yürüp küjl* . . . *kara küjl* 'white . . . and black incense' *do. 111*; *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict. hsiang* 'incense' (*Giles 4,256*) *küjl R II 1513; Ligeti 179 (küşi)*.

Dis. V. GCE-

kiçl:- (gicl:-) 'to itch'. This verb and/or the Co-op. f. *kiçiş-* s.i.a.m.l.g., but almost everywhere with back vowels, perhaps under the influence of *kiçt:* 'mustard'. The only modern forms with front vowels are NE *Tuv. kiji-*; SW *Az. kiçiş-*; *Tkm. gıce-*; for Osm. *Sami 1222* lists *gicış-* with the Dev. N. *gicij/gicik*; *Red.* has the same entries with *kiçik* as an alternative form, but in Rep. Turkish the accepted spellings are *gıcık* (and *gıcıkla-*). *Xak. XI etim kiçl:di*: 'my flesh itched' (*iptakka*); also used of any animal (*haywān*) *Kaş. III 259 (kiçir, kiçirme:k)*; *Kom. xiv* 'to itch' *kiçl- CCG*; *Gr. 142* (quoting): *Kip. xiv kiçl:di* (-c-) *akalahu cismuhu* 'his body

itched', and one says *eti: kiçl:di*: 'his flesh itched', and *etlm kiçlr* 'my hand itches' *Id. 79: xv ğalâ* 'to boil over; to be expensive' is translated *kayna-* 'to boil over'; *kız bol-* 'to be expensive' and *kiçl-*; there is no other evidence that either word had a meaning matching the other *Tuh. 27a. 3*.

D *küçe-* (güçe:-) Den. V. fr. I *küç*; 'to oppress, use violence towards (someone *Acc.*)'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII ff. Man. küçedukinte ötrü* 'because of his violence' *MI 5, 7: Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. küçeyü kunup* 'robbing with violence' *U II 24, 9*; o.o. *PP 32, 5-6 (élet-)*; *Suv. 219, 23-4*: Civ. *kücemiş yolında* 'by violence' *UŞp. 77, 13*; a.o. *H II 20, 2: Xak. XI ol anıñ tavarın küçe:di: şalama mâlahu* 'he took his property by force'; and one says *oğlanıñ küçe:di*: 'he copulated (*facara*) with the boy or female slave by force' (*zulma*) *KB Kaş. III 258 (küçer: küçeme:k; verse)*; *KB küçemezmen* 'I will not force (you)' 3708; *küçeyü möni* 'using violence towards me' 3961; o.o. 4004, 6008: *XIII(?) At. özüñ küçe* 'restrain yourself' 182; *Tef. küçe-* 'to use violence (towards)' 190; *Kom. xiv* 'to compel' *küçe- CCG*; *Gr.*: Osm. *xv güçe-* 'to compel, force (someone)'; in two texts *TTS III 321*.

Dis. GCD

D keçüt See keçilç.

D *köçüt* (g-) Active Conc. N. fr. *köç-*; lit. 'something which travels or migrates', in practice 'a caravan horse'. Survives in SC *Uzb. köcat* and see *Doerfer III 1663*. Cf. *köçütçil-*, *kölük*. *Xak. XI köçüt* (*cim* unvocalized) *al-faras* 'a horse' *Kaş. I 357*; a.o. *II 75 (köçür-)*; *KB köçüt teğ bolur kut tübi ham tözi* 'the fundamental character (Hend.) of fortune is like that of a caravan horse' (i.e. it never stays long anywhere) 1704.

Dis. V. GCD-

D 1 *keçit-* (g-) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 1 *keç-*, cf. *keçtür-* and the normal form *keçür-*. *Xak. XI ol añar su:v keçitti*: 'he made him cross (*a'barahu*) the water' *Kaş. II 300 (keçitür, keçitme:k; largely unvocalized)*.

D 2 *kéçit-* (g-) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 2 *kéç-*; cf. *kéçür-*. *Xak. XI ol ı:ı:ğ kéçitti*: (misvocalized *keçitti*;) *abta'al-amr* 'he delayed, or was slow about the affair' *Kaş. II 300 (kéçitür, kéçitme:k; separated from 1 keçit- by küçet- which confirms that the vowel was kasra)*.

D *kiçit-* (g-) Caus. f. of *kiçl-*; s.i.s.m.l. with back vowels. *Xak. XI anıñ uduzı: kiçitti* 'his itch irritated him' (*aşakkahu*) *Kaş. II 300 (kiçitür, kiçitme:k)*.

D *küçet-* Preliminary note. *A V.*, which occurs several times in *Uyg.* and has no Caus. meaning, has hitherto been transcribed *küçet-*, but this is clearly not the Caus. f. noted in *Xak.* and should be transcribed *küçed-*.

D **küçed-** (ğ-) Trans. Den. V. fr. I **küç;** 'to grip, take firm hold of (someone *Acc.*)'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *TT II* 16, 13-14 (1 ağü); do. 17, 55 (aşıl-): Bud. (diseases caused by wind (or demoniacal possession?)) begin in the summer season **küzkü ödte küçedür** 'in the autumn they grip (the sufferer)' *Süc.* 591, 13-14; a.o. do. 133, 19.

D **küçet-** (ğ-) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **küçe-**; **Xak.** XI of anıñ tava:rıñ küçetti: 'he urged him to seize (*alâ ğaşb*) his (a third party's) property' *Kaş.* II 300 (küçetü:r, küçetme:k).

D **keçür-** (ğ-) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of I **keç-**; cf. **keçit-** and the normal form **keçür-**. **Xak.** XI of anı: **suvdın keçürdi:** 'he ordered him to cross (*bi-'ibara min*) the water' *Kaş.* II 104 (**keçtürür, keçtürme:k**; the *Abl.*, translated *min*, seems to connote 'to pass by', rather than 'to pass over', which would require an *Acc.*).

Tris. GCD

D **köçütçi:** (ğ-) N.Ag. fr. **köçüt;** 'the man who leads, or drives, the horses in a caravan'; pec. to *KB*. **Xak.** XI *KB* (take what you need for the day which is passing) **köçütçi kelirke étigik kılın** 'make your preparations for the coming of (death) who will drive your horse (to the next world)' 3788; **özün köçgü atın senin köçgün ol, köçütçi ölüm keligü axır kün** of 'you yourself will migrate (to the next world), your reputation (1 at; pun with 2 at 'horse') is transitory; death will come to drive your horse (to the next world); that will be the Last Day' 6112.

Dis. GCG

D **keçig** (ğ-) Dev. N. fr. I **keç-**; lit. 'crossing place, ford'; metaph. 'access, way round', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. with minor phonetic changes except SW Az. **keçid**, Osm., Tkm. **ğecit**, which are survivals of a cognate Dev. N. in -lüt which is first noted in the medieval period, see also *Doerfer III* 1621. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. intın kidiğniñ keçigü (sic?) **keçü-ği** (sic?) erür 'it is the ford which must be crossed to the other bank' (i.e. Nirvāna) *Hüen-tš.*, p. 23, note 1810, 3: **Xak.** **keçig al-ma'bar** 'a ford' *Kaş.* I 390 (prov.); *KB* **kamuğ beğ beđükke meniñdin keçig** 'access to all *beğs* and great men is through me' 674; **ölümün kaçığıñ keçig bulmadı** 'he found no way round to escape death' 4837; o.o. 249 (ütül-), 4042 (oñar-), 5208: (**Çağ.** xv ff. **keçit ma'bar-i āb** 'ford' *San.* 312v. 8A (quoton.); **Kıp.** XIII *al-maxāda* 'ford' **keçit:** (-c-); (Tkm. **keçüt** (-c-)) *Hou.* 6, 20: (xiv **keçig al-maxāda** . . . **keçit** (MS. *kici*) ditto *Id.* 79; ditto **keçüt** (-c-) *Bul.* 4, 15).

kiçig 'small', with some extended meanings like 'puppy'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes; SW Osm. alone has the form **küçük**; this and the medieval forms with rounded vowels are obviously somehow connected with the syn. Pe. word **küçak**; it is prob. that the resemblance is purely fortuitous and that Osm.,

etc. **küçük** is a Pe. l.-w.; the final -k is hard to explain in any other way. See *Doerfer III* 1620, 1664. **Türkü VIII kiçig atlıg** 'having as a name in childhood' *II E* 41 (damaged); o.o. *I S* 3, etc. (**teğ-**); VIII ff. **kiçig dıntar** 'the young Hearer' *Irkb Postscript*: Man. (all mortals) **uluğka kiçigke teği** 'from great to small' *Chuas.* 86-7; **kiçig baçağ ertı** 'it was the lesser fast' *TT II* 8, 62; *M III* 38, 5 (ii): Uyğ. VIII ff. (Man. **kiçig[lye]m** 'my little one' *M II* 8, 13 (ii)): Bud. (I am a delicately brought up) **keñç kiçig** 'young woman' *U III* 82, 17; **evindeki uluğ kiçigke** 'to the great and small in his house' *PP* 67, 7-8; o.o. *Kuan.* 122; *TT V* 8, 54, etc.: Civ. (major (uluğ) undertakings . . .) **kiçig iş küdükler** 'minor undertakings' *TT I* 73; in the calendar texts *TT VII* 4 and 5 there is constant mention of **uluğ** and **kiçig ay** ('month'); a.o.o.: **Xak.** XI **kiçig** 'small' (*al-şagır*) of anything *Kaş.* I 390; **kiçigde fi şigārihi** in 'childhood' *I* 268, 20; *III* 87, 26; about 8 o.o. translated *şagır* or *xasis*, 'paltry': **KB kiçig oğlanıg** 'a small boy' 293; **uluğka kiçigke** 500; o.o. 611, 707 (**basit-**), 1493 (**öğret-**), 4042 (**oñar-**), etc.: XIII(?) *At.* **uluğka kiçigke** 356; **Tef.** **kiçig** 'small; childhood' 181; *XIV Muh.* *al-şagır* (opposite to 'great' **uluğ**) **ğl:çi/ğl:çig** (sic *Meł.* 55, 13; *Rif.* 153 (*ki:ci:*); 'small boat' **kiçil**: **geml**: 62, 10; 161: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kiçik** ('with k- -k') **küñk Vel.** 356; **küçük** (spelt) *sag-i baçça* 'puppy' *San.* 303v. 17; **kiçik** ('with -c-') corrupt and Turcized form of **küçak**, meaning *haqır* 'little, small' do. 312v. 17 (quoton.); **Xwar.** XIII **kiçil** 'small' *Ali* 58; *xiv kiçig/kiçil Qutb* 97; *MN* 64: **Kıp.** XIII *carwā'l-kalb* 'puppy' (VU) **kiçig** (-c-, unvocalized); **Tkm.** **enük** (MS. *etük*) *Hou.* 11, 10; (*al-tifl*) 'child' **k.ç oğlan**; prob. an error for **keñç oğlan** but could be read **kiçil** do. 24, 20: *xiv kiçil*: ('with -ç-') *al-şagır*; Dim. f.s **Kıp.** **kiçigine**; **Tkm.** **küçük**, the former also used in P.N.s. . . **küçük** (-c-) *al-carw* . . . **küçük** (-c-) *al-abtar* 'bob-tailed', used as a P.N., and one says **küçük it kalb abtar**, that is one without a tail *Id.* 79; *xv carw küçük* (*juruk/enük*) *Tuh.* 11b. 6; a.o. 30b. 13; (*şagır küçük/kiçkez* 22a. 2): **Osm.** *xv ff.* **kiçük** 'small' once in *xiv*; **kiçil** very common till *xvi*, rare in *xvii*, *xviii* *TTS I* 467; *II* 640; *III* 454; *IV* 521.

D **küçe:k** Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. fr. **küçe-**; 'strong, strongly'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *TT VIII I.10* (**buzluğ**).

VU?F **küjek** 'a lock of hair' and the like; prob. an Iranian l.-w. cognate to Pe. *kiç* 'crooked, curved, a hump', with Iranian Dim. Suff. N.o.a.b. **Arğu:** *xv küjek al-quz-a mina'l-şar wa'l-şudg* 'a lock of hair; the hair on the temples' *Kaş.* I 391: **Xak.** *xv KB* (when it rains let the flowers open and) **kurımış yıçağtın salınsu küjek** 'let bunches (of leaves) burst from the desiccated trees' 118; **küjek yazdı Rūmī kızı** 'the Greek girl let loose her tresses' 488; *xiv Muh.*(?) the people of Turkistan call *al-du'āba* 'the forelock' **küje:k**, and the Turks of our country **küse:k**

Rif. 79 (only); *al-qu'abatān kü:je:k* (MS. *gü:ze:k*) *do.* 139.

P(U)D|kōçük 'the [b]uttocks'; prob. a crasis of *kōtçük Dim. f. of kōt; completely unvocalized in the MS. but between *keçig* and *kıçig*, which would be correct; survives only (?) in NE Sag., Şor *kōçük R II* 1289. Cf. *kōçükle:-*. **Xak.** *xı KB* *al-alyatān wa ridful-insān* 'a man's buttocks' (Hend.) *Kaş.* I 390.

D *kéçki:* (g-) N./A.S. fr. *ké:ç*; survives only (?) in NW Kaz. *kıçki* 'evening' (meal, etc.) *R II* 1383. **Xak.** *xı KB* *ıdı kéçki söz ol mañalda kelir* 'a very old saw comes in the proverb' 110 (the proverb follows); a.o. 5133 (kovı:).

D *kōçgün* (g-) Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. *kōç-*; 'migratory, transitory', and the like. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** *xı KB* 6112 (*kōçütçit:*); (Kıp. xiv *kōçgen* (sic) *al-nasr* 'eagle'; might be this word misvocalized *İd.* 79).

D *küçgey* (g-) Den. N./A. fr. *kü:ç*; 'violent', 'difficult', etc.; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** *xı KB* *özl küçgey erse* 'if he himself is violent (or oppressive)' 814; o.o. 2030-5, 5521: XIII(?) *Tef.* *küçey* 'difficult' 190; **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Qutb* 105; *Nahc.* 214, 16; 298, 2; 304, 15.

Tris. GCG

D *kıçiglik* A.N. fr. *kıçig*; s.i.s.m.l. meaning 'smallness, a little'. **Xak.** *xı KB* (if greatness comes to you) *kıçiglik anak tut üriün bolğuka* 'retain humility until you become white-haired' (or 'in order that you may live to become . . .') 552; *kıçiglik kılıp* 'acting humbly' 1702.

D *keçigşiz* (g-) P.N./A. fr. *keçig*; n.o.a.b. **Türküviii** *İrtiş ögüzig keçigşizın keçdimiz* 'we crossed the River İrtiş without using a ford' T. 35; **Xak.** *xı kayna:ır ögüz keçigşiz bolma:s* 'there is no rushing river without a crossing-place (*manfad*) somewhere' I 390, 18; *III* 191, 6 (with *ma'bar* 'ford' instead of *manfad*); n.m.e.

Tris. V. GCG-

D *kıçigle:-* Den. V. fr. *kıçig*; survives in SE, SW. with the same meaning as in **Xak.** *xı ol anı: kıçigle:di* 'he considered that he was small' (*sağır*) *Kaş.* *III* 341 (*kıçigler:*, *kıçigle:me:k*); **Çağ.** xv ff. *küçükle:-* (spelt) *baçça kardan sag* 'of a bitch, to pup' *San.* 303v. 9; **Xwar.** xiv *kıçigle:-* 'to consider small' *Qutb* 97.

D *kōçükle:-* Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *kōçük*; fully vocalized. **Xak.** *xı ol oğın kōçükle:di* 'he beat his son on the buttocks' (*'alā alyatıhi*) *Kaş.* *III* 341 (*kōçükler:*, *kōçükle:me:k*).

Dis. GCL

D *kü:çlüg* (g-) P(N./A. fr. *kü:ç*; 'strong, powerful; violent, oppressive, and the like. S.i.s.m.l.; SW Az. *küclü*; Osm. *güçlü*; Tkm.

güçll. See *Doerfer III* 1676. **Türküviii** *küçlüg* [alp] *xalğani*mda: 'from my strong, tough *xagan*' *Ongın* 12: viii ff. *anta:ğ* *küçlüg men* 'I am so strong' *İrkB* 3, 20, 60; **Uyğ.** viii *küçlüg boltu*: 'he became powerful' *III C* 5 (*ETY II* 38): viii ff. *Man. Wind.* 19-20 (I köp): Chr. *uluğ küçlüg tepr* 'oh great, mighty God' *M III* 49, 6: Bud. on *küçlüg* translates Sanskrit *daśabala* 'having ten (kinds of) strength' *U III* 34, 1 (ii); *uluğ küçlüg kutluğ bodısavt* 'a great, mighty, blessed Bodhisattva' *PP* 45, 2-3; **artuk küçlüg övkeçi** 'with a very violent temper' *Kuan.* 64; a.o.o.: Civ. *küçlüg yağı* 'a strong enemy' *TT I* 122: O. Kir. ix ff. *küçlügün üçün* 'because he was strong' *Mal.* 49, 4; **Xak.** *xı anıy yeli: kü:çlüg* 'its wind is strong' (*qawwiya*) *Kaş.* *III* 161, 29; o.o. *I* 509 (*bilek-liğ*); *III* 120 (1 kü:ç); n.m.e.: *KB* (anyone who has a backer) *küçlüg bolur* 'becomes powerful' 1699; xiii(?) *Tef.* *küçlig/küçlüg* ditto 191: xiv *Muh.* *al-qawwi* (opposite to 'weak' *gü:çsüz*) *kü:çlü:* *Mel.* 55, 5; *kü:çlüg Rif.* 152: **Çağ.** xv ff. *güçlük* (spelt) *qawwatlu Vel.* 363; *küçlük zürmand* 'strong' *San.* 303v. 14; **Xwar.** xiv *küçlüg* 'strong' *Qutb* 105; **Kom.** xiv 'strong' *küçlü CCI, CCG*; **Gr.**: **Xip.** xiii *al-qawwi* (opposite to 'weak' *küçsüz*) *küclü:* *Hou.* 32, 7; xv ditto *küçli:* (sic) *Kav.* 60, 4; *küçli dū qurwa Tuh.* 68a. 10.

D *küçlük* (g-) A.N. fr. *kü:ç*; n.o.a.b. **Uyğ.** viii ff. *Man.-A* (within a man's body are many) *küçlükler köğüller bilğler sa-kınçlar* 'strengths, minds, knowledges, and thoughts' *M III* 9, 14-15 (ii).

Dis. V. GCL-

D *1 keçil-* (g-) Pass. f. of *1 keç-*; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** *xı surv keçildi:* 'the water was crossed' *Kaş.* *II* 136 (*keçilür* (sic?), *keçilme:k*); **Çağ.** xv ff. *keçil-* (spelt) '*ubür şudan* 'to be crossed' *San.* 312r. 27.

D *2 keçil-* (g-) Pass. f. of *2 keç-*; survives in NW Kk. *keçil-* 'to be postponed, delayed'. **Xak.** *xı iş keçildi: ubi' a fi'l-amr* 'the matter was delayed' *Kaş.* *III* 195 (*ké:çilür:*, *ké:çil-me:k*).

D *küçle:-* (g-) Pass. f. of *küçe:-*; survives in SW Tkm. *gyücel-* 'to be strengthened, intensified'. **Xak.** *xı er tavarı: küçeldi:* 'the man's property (etc.) was taken by force' (*zulima*) *Kaş.* *II* 136 (*küçelür* (sic), *kuçe:il-me:k*); Osm. xviii *gücel-* 'to be complicated, made difficult'; in one text *TTS IV* 368.

D *küçle:-* (g-) Den. V. fr. *kü:ç*; not noted before the medieval period, but see *küçlen-*; s.i.s.m.l. in NE, NW, e.g. Tel. *küçte-* 'to compel' *R II* 1497. Cf. *küçe:-*. xiv *Muh.* *zalama wa qahara* 'to ill use, oppress' *gü:çle:-* *Mel.* 28, 13; *Rif.* 112 (*kü:çle:-*); **Kıp.** xv *qawiya* 'to be strong' (*kañ-ıkañ bol-f*) *küçle:-* *Tuh.* 29b. 10; Osm. xiv *güçle-* 'to compel'; in one text *TTS I* 335.

D *küçlen-* (g-) Refl. f. of *küçe:-*. S.i.s.m.l.; in SW Osm. *güçlen-* 'to be or become,

difficult'. **Xak.** XI **er küçlendi:** 'the man (etc.) was, or became, strong' (*qawiya*) *Kaş. II* 252 (**küçlənür**, **küçlənme:k**): XIII(?) *Tef. küçlən-* ditto 191; *Çağ.* XV ff. **küçlən-** (*sic*) **şâhib-i zür sudan** ditto *San.* 303v. 8: **Xwar.** XIV **küçlən-** 'to gather strength' *Quth* 105: **Kıp.** XV *taqawwâ* 'to become strong' **küçlən-** (-c-) *Tuh.* Iob. 1; *qawiya* ditto *do.* 30a.1.

Tris. GCM

D küçemçl: (g-) N. Ag. fr. ***küçem**, N.S.A. fr. **küçe-;** 'a violent, oppressive man'. Pec. to **Xak.** XI *Kaş. III* 120 (1 **küç**): **KB** (my frowning brows, my ugly and unfriendly looks) **küçemçl kelirre** 'are for the man who comes as an oppressor' 816.

D keçimlîg (g-) Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. ***keçim** N.S.A. fr. 1 **keç-;** lit. 'that passes only once'. **Xak.** XI **KB** ('Oh king') **bu dünyâ keçimlîg turur** 'this world is transitory' 3782.

Dis. GCN

D küçün (g-) Instr. of 1 **küç**; used as an Adv., 'violently, by force'; survived as an Adv. long after the *Instr.* ceased to be an ordinary declensional case. Survives in SW XX Anat. **güçün** *SDD* 679; obsolete elsewhere. **Xak.** XI **kürçün** *bi'l-quwwa* 'by force' *Kaş. II* 289 (**küsçük**); four o.o. spelt **küçün**, three spelt **küçin**; n.m.e.: **KB** (a good man repents because he is good) **atılmış isiz öknür âxır küçün** 'the notorious sinner repents in the end under compulsion' 928; a.o. 838: *Çağ.* XV ff. **güçün** (spelt *güçle* in the sense of influencing by compulsion (*bi'l-quwri*) (quotn.); *güçlü quwwatlu* 'by force' (quotn.) *Vel.* 363; **güçün** (spelt) *az rüy-i zür wa 'unf* 'by force, under compulsion' *San.* 303v. 18 (quotns.): **Osm.** XIV, XVI **güçün** 'by force, with difficulty'; in two texts *TTS II* 469.

Dis. V. GCN-

D keçin- (g-) Refl. f. of 1 **keç-**; survives in SW Osm. **geçin-** 'to earn one's living; to get on well (with people); to pass for (e.g. an expert)'. **Xak.** XI **er suv keçindi:** 'the man pretended to cross (*ya'bur*) the water' *Kaş. II* 156 (**keçinür**; **keçinme:k**; the -ç- carries a *damma* in the Perf. and is unvocalized elsewhere).

D kiçin- (g-) Refl. f. of **kiçl-**; s.i.s.m.l. with back vowels (cf. **kiçl-**). *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. **kayu tîşî kartı kiçinür** (so read for *kiçirir*, see facsimile) **bolsar** 'if a woman's ulcer becomes itchy' *H I* 93: **Xak.** XI **ura:ğut kiçindi:** 'the woman was wanton' (*bağat*); hence one says **kiçinme:** *lâ tabğî'l-darb* 'don't ask for trouble'; the origin is the phr. et **kiçindi:** 'the flesh itched' (*ihlakka*) *Kaş. II* 156 (**kiçinür**; **kiçinme:k**).

D küçen- (g-) Refl. f. of **küçe-;** s.i.a.m.l.g., usually meaning 'to exert oneself', but in NE 'to rely on one's own strength' *R II* 1492, and SW Osm. **gücen-** 'to be offended'. *Uyg.*

VIII ff. Man. [gap] **küçenip utru keltiler** meaning obscure *TT IX* 86; Civ. **senip borlukuñı el küçenip İnalğuçka katdı** 'the government has seized your vineyard and transferred it to İnalğuç' *USp.* 24, 3: **Xak.** XI at **küçendi:** *faturat quwwatul-faras* 'the horse's strength diminished' because it carried a heavy load; and one says **ol anıñ tavırın küçendi:** *zalama mâlahu* 'he seized his property by force'; the first is Intrans., the second Trans. *Kaş. II* 156 (**küçe:mür** (*sic*), **küçenme:k**): **KB** in the description of the physical causes of dreams in 606f ff. **küçen-** seems to mean 'to become dominant' of bile, gall, phlegm, etc.: **Kom.** XIV 'to exert oneself' **küçen-** *CCG*; **Gr.:** **Kıp.** XIV **küçen-** (-c-) *da'afa* 'to be weakened' by heavy burdens *Id.* 79.

Tris. GCN

D keçinçsiz (g-) Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. ***keçinç** Dev. N. fr. **keçin-**; 'hard to cross' or the like. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. *TT VI*, p. 62, footnote, l. 2 (toğur-).

Dis. GCR

D köçrüm (g-) Hap. leg.; N.S.A. fr. **köçür-**; lit. 'a single (event) causing migration'. **Xak.** XI **köçrüm al-fasa'a** 'panic', that is the people of the country districts (*al-yasâtiq*) are scared and come into the town' *Kaş. I* 485.

Dis. V. GCR-

D 1 keçür- (g-) Caus. f. of 1 **keç-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. with a wide range of meanings; physically 'to make (someone) cross (something), to pass (something) through (something)', and abstract 'to pass (time), to forgive (sins)', etc.; in SW Osm., Tkm. **geçir-**. *Uyg.* VIII [gap] **toğur-ğ:ğ keçürü:** 'leading [my army?] across the Toğurçu: River(?)' *Şu. S.* 12: VIII ff. Man. *TT III* 51 (taluy): **Xak.** XI **ol menl: suvdin** (MS. *sudân*) **keçürdi:** 'he made me cross (MS. *a'barahu 'an*) the water'; and one says **beg anıñ yazukın keçürdi:** 'the beg pardoned (*şafaha 'an*) his offence' *Kaş. II* 75 (**keçürür**, **keçürme:k**); **anıñ ıñın keçürdim amdıyıtı amrahı bi'l-qal** 'I concluded his affair by killing him' *I* 47, 15; **bu: be:ğ ol yazuk keçürge:** 'this beg is constantly pardoning (*şafuh 'an*) offences'; and one says **bu: er ol telim ıñ keçürge:** 'this man is constantly altering, changing and settling affairs' (*huwwal qullab faşşıl xufta*); one also says **evürge: tevürge:** *Kaş. I* 521 (verse): **KB keçür-** is common in several meanings; (my Lord, who creates, nurtures, and) **keçürge:** 'pardons' (mankind) *124* (also 1, but out of place there); o.o. of. 'to pardon' 28, 1155 (**tüzünlük**), 2122, etc.—(this world has made many begs old, but does not age itself) **telim beg keçürdi kesilmez sözi** 'it has made many begs pass away, but does not stop talking' 404—(hear what the experienced man says) **başında keçürmiş yetürmiş yaşı** 'who has passed through much and reached maturity' 426; (you have done evil) **keçürmiş künür**

'during the day which you have just lived through' 3787; o.o. 649, 1155, 1192: XIII(?) *At. keçürgeñ idim 37; yazukın keçür 337; keçür sen me 'umruş 'and pass your life' (in uprightness) 154; Tef. keçür-/keçür- 'to pardon' 177; Çağ. xv. ff. keçür- (spelt) guda-rânidan wa 'ubür farmûdan 'to cause, or order, to pass over or cross' San. 312r. 24 (quotns.); Xwar. XIII(?) keçür- (?ğ-) 'to bring, to pardon' 'Ali 49: xiv keçür- 'to pass(time); to bring over; to allow to exceed', etc. *Qutb* 96; 'to pardon' *MN* 426: *Kom.* xiv 'to bring across; to forgive' *keçür- CCG.*; *Gr.* 135 (quotns.): *Osm.* xiv ff. *geçür-* (1) xiv 'to pardon'; (2) xiv 'to shoot (an arrow) through (someone)'; (3) xvi 'to cause to forget' *TTS I* 294; *II* 419.*

D 2 ké:çür- (ğ-) Caus. f. of 2 kéç-; n.o.a.b. Cf. *keçit-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. one of the standard phr. in contracts is (I will repay what I have borrowed on a stated date) *bermedin keçürsermen* 'if I delay and do not pay' (I shall incur certain penalties) *USP.* I, 5-6; 7, 5; 8, 6-7; 10, 6-7, etc.: *Xak.* XI ol 1:şığ ké:çürdi: 'he delayed (or was slow about, *ahş'a*) the business' *Kaş.* III 187 (ké:çürür, ké:çürme:k).

E *kiçir-* See *kiçin-*.

D *köçür-* (ğ-) Caus. f. of *köç-*; 'to cause to migrate', with some extended meanings. S.i.s.m.l.; SW *Az. köçür-*; *Osm.*, *Tkm. göçür-*. *Türkü* VIII ff. *IrşB* 34 (*kontur-*): *Xak.* XI ol anı: evdin köçürdi: 'he made him move (*hawwalahu*) from his residence, and made him migrate and leave home' (*anqalahu wa aş'anahu*); one also says ol bitig köçürdi: 'he copied (*nasaxa*) the book'; also used when one conveys (*naqala*) something from one place to another, e.g. ol köçüt köçürdi: 'he moved the caravan horse from one place to another' *Kaş.* II 75 (köçürür, köçürme:k, misvocalized *keç-*); a.o. I 522, 5 (I to:y): XIII (?) *At.* 338 (*kaz-*): Çağ. xv ff. *göçür-* (-ğün); spelt *göçür-*. *Vel.* 364 (quotn.); *göçür-* (spelt) *kiçânidan* 'to cause to migrate' *San.* 303r. 25 (quotns.): *Kom.* xiv 'to transfer' *göçür- CCG.*; *Gr.* 150 (quotn.): *Osm.* xv ff. *göçür-* 'to transfer, or move, from one place to another'; fairly common *TTS I* 315; *II* 442; *III* 302; *IV* 347.

D *keçürt-* (ğ-) *Hap. leg.*; Caus. f. of *keçür-*. *Xak.* XI ol añar suv keçürtti: 'he made him cross (*a'barahu*) the water' (etc.); also used when he entrusts a task to someone else (*amdâ li-ğayrihi amr*) *Kaş.* III 431 (keçürtür, keçürtme:k).

D *keçürş-* (ğ-) *Recip. f.* of *keçür-*; pec. to *Kaş.* *Xak.* XI olar: bür bir:ke: yazu:kın keçürşdi: 'they forgave (*şafaha*) one another's offences'; also used when they help one another to cross a canal (*fi'l-i'bar 'ani'l-nahr*) *Kaş.* II 222 (keçürşür-, keçürşme:k); ol anı: suvdin keçürşme:k erdi: 'he wished to help him to cross the water' *II* 257, 5; a.o. *II* 225, 24.

Tris. GCR

D *köçürme:* (ğ-) *Pass. Dev. N./A.* fr. *köçür-*; survives w. different meaning in SC *Uzb.*, *Doerfer* III 1669. *Xak.* XI *köçürme:* *oçuk* 'a fireplace (*al-kânin*) which is transported (*yunuql*) from place to place': *köçürme:* *oyun al-arba'a 'aşara* 'fourteen'; the name of a kind of game. Four lines are drawn on the ground in the shape of a castle (*al-hişm*); and ten gates (*abwâb*) are made in it; the game is played with nuts (*al-banâdiq*) and the like *Kaş.* I 490.

Tris. V. GCR-

D *keçürmsin-* (ğ-) *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. Simulative Den. V.* fr. **keçürüm* N.S.A. fr. *keçür-*; mentioned only as a grammatical example. *Xak.* XI ol anı yazukın keçürmsindi: 'he pretended to pardon (*yasfah*) his offence without actually doing so' *Kaş.* II 261, 11; n.m.e.

D *keçürse-* (ğ-) *Hap. leg.*; *Desid. f.* of *keçür-*. *Xak.* XI kara: tünüg keçürse:dım 'I wished to make the dark night pass' (*istam-saytu*) *Kaş.* III 247, 22; n.m.e.

Dis. GCS

D *küçsüz* (ğ-) *Priv. N./A.* fr. I *küç*; 'weak, feeble'. S.i.s.m.l. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man. TT III* 87 (2*turuk*); *M III* 37, 17 (i) (öpsüz); *Bud. U III* 35, 22 (inçikla-); (*Xak.*?) *yiv Muh. al-'aciz* 'feeble' (opposite to 'tough' *tığrak*) *gü:csüz*; *Mel.* 54, 1; *Rif.* 150; *al-da'if* 'weak' (opposite to 'strong' *kü:clü*): *gü:csüz* 55, 5; 152: *Kıp.* XIII *al-da'if* (opposite to 'strong' *küclü*): *küçsüz* (-c-), that is 'without strength'; *Hou.* 26, 8: xv *al-da'if* (opposite to 'strong' *kuşli*): *küçsüz* (*sic?*); *MS. küşinsiz*) *Kav.* 60, 4.

Dis. V. GCS-

D *keçse:* (ğ-) *Hap. leg.*; *Desid. f.* of I *keç-*. *Xak.* XI ertiş suvin keçse:di: (the enemy) 'intended to cross (*hâda* . . . *an ta'bur*) the River Irtiş' *Kaş.* I 155, 18; n.m.e.

D *keçset-* (ğ-) *Hap. leg.*; Caus. f. of *keçse:-*. *Xak.* XI ol menî: suvdin keçsetti: 'he inspired me with a wish to cross (*mannâni 'ubür*) the water' (etc.) *Kaş.* II 336 (keçsetür-, keçsetme:k).

Tris. V. GCS-

D *küçsire-* (ğ-) *Priv. Den. V.* fr. I *kuç*; 'to be weak, lack strength'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. küçsiremiş alapadmış aç bars* 'the weakened and debilitated hungry tigress' *Suv.* 610, 22; a.o. *do.* 586, 21: Civ. *köz küçsirep yaş aksar* 'if the eyes are weak and water' *HI* 155.

Dis. GCŞ

D *keçiş* (ğ-) *Dev. N.* fr. I *keç*; n.o.a.b. Cf. *keçig*. *Xak.* XI keçiş 'a ford, crossing place over a canal or river' (*ma'baru'l-nahr wa'l-wâdi*) *Kaş.* I 369 (prov.; see *élet-*): *KB* *tirigke bu neşdin keçiş yok kadaş* 'my

comrade, a human being cannot get on without these things' (clothes and food) 3665; (death is certain) **keçiş yok adın** 'there is no other (possible) outcome' 6076.

Dis. V. GCŞ-

D keçiş- (ğ-) Co-op. f. of **I keç-**; n.o.a.b. *R II* 1148 lists 'Çağ. kéçiş- 'to pardon one another', but it is not traceable elsewhere, and could hardly have this meaning (cf. **keçrüş-**). **Xak. XI ol meniñ birle: su:v keçişdi:** 'he competed with me in crossing (*fi 'ubür*) the water' *Kaş. II* 93 (**keçişür**, **keçişme:k**).

D küçeş- (ğ-) Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **küçe-**. **Xak. XI olar ikki: tavar: küçeşdi:** 'those two competed with one another in forcibly seizing (*fi gāsh*) property' *Kaş. II* 93 (**küçeşür**, **kuçeşme:k**).

Dis. GCY

S küçey **Sec küçey.**

Mon. GD

F ked l.-w. fr. Sogdian *k'dy*, 'very, extremely', see *Caf.*, p. 78; originally used in the same meaning to qualify both Adj.s and V.s, it soon came to mean 'extremely good' and the like. *Kaş.*'s statement that it was also pronounced **ked** confirms its foreign origin since final -d, except in the cluster -nd did not exist in **Xak.**, but final -d was not a Sogdian sound either. Now obsolete everywhere; the latest trace seems to be SW XIX **Az. ğey** 'very, extremely' *R II* 1551. **Uyg. VIII ff. Chr. ked köpül teğürüp tilepler isteğler** 'seek (Hend.) him applying your minds vigorously' *U I* 6, 1; a.o. *do.* 9, 16 (**añığ**): **Bud. Ked Yegen Totok P.N. Pfahl.** 23, 24; a.o. *Siv.* 4, 9-10 (**ölütçil**): **Civ. ked tığrak** 'very tough' *TT VII* 17, 8; **er kişl er işine ked bolaym tésér** 'if a man says "I wish to become very potent" (sexually)' *H I* 75; **süt ked bolğu em** 'a remedy to ensure that (a mother's) milk becomes copious' *do.* 105; **Xak. XI ked/ked** with both (*ma'a(n) dāl* and *dāl*; an Emphatic Particle (*harf ta'kid wa mu'bālağa*) used in describing (*fi waş*) a thing; hence one says **ked at** 'what a good horse' (*ni'ma'l-faras*) and **ked neñ** 'what a good thing' *Kaş. I* 321; the later form **key** may occur in a verse **biçğas bitig kilurlar, and key yeme: berürler yakubün kitaba'l-'ahd wa'l-bay'a an al-ya xulafis'il-malik** 'they sign a treaty and (swear) an oath that they will not oppose the king' *I* 459, 7; and see *I* 244 (**erpel-**): **KB ked** is common in three usages; (1) qualifying Adj.s, it means 'very', e.g. **ked bağırsak kadaş** 'a very compassionate comrade' 317; (2) qualifying V.s it strengthens the meaning, e.g. **tiliñ ked ködeğil** 'keep a firm control of your tongue' 176; (3) qualifying N.s it means 'very good' or the like, e.g. **boğunda talusi kişiniñ kedl** 'chosen among the people, the best of men' 34; XIII(?) *At.* (1) w. Adj. **ked berklig** 'very unyielding' 254; (2) w. V. **ked aň-a** 'understand thoroughly' 18; four o.o.: **XIV Muh. al-cayyid** '(very) good' **ğey**

Mel. 18, 6 (*Rif.* 97 **edğü**): **Xwar. XIII key** (1) 'good'; (2) qualifies V. '*Ali* 58; **XIV ditto** (2) only *Quth* 93; **Kıp. (?) XIII al-cayyid** (opposite to 'bad' **yaman/iyawuz**) (**eyğil**): **key Hou.** 25, 10; **XIV key cayyid**; one says **bu: key dūr** 'this is good'; **Kıp. eyğil Id.** 86 (the inference is that **key** was **Tkm.**): **Osm.** **XIV ff. key** usually qualifying Adj.s, or V.s, but occasionally 'good'; very common till xv, rare later *TTS I* 451; *II* 621; *III* 440; *IV* 504.

köt (ğ-) 'backside, buttocks'; s.i.a.m.l.g., but like other similar words rarely listed in modern dicts.; SW **Osm. göt** (*Acc. götü*). See **köçük**. See *Dnerfer III* 1657. **Xak. XI köt al-dubur** 'backside, buttocks' *Kaş. I* 321; **köti: kızla:k al-hummara min'al-tayr**, that is 'with a red tail'; a bird, species uncertain, hardly 'the red-headed finch' which is the normal meaning *I* 473, 20; **Kom. XIV 'backside' köt CCG**; *Gr.*: **Kıp. XIII al-ist** 'buttocks' **köt** (*MS. kit*) *Hou.* 21, 5; **XIV köt al-dubur Id.** 78; **XV ditto Kav.** 61, 7; *Tuh.* 15a. 12.

Mon. V. GD-

ke:d- (ğ-) 'to put on, or wear (clothing)'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; **NE kit-**; **SE Türki key-/kly-/ki-**; **NC, SC kly-**; **NW Kk.**, **Nov. kly-**, **Kumyk gly-**; and **SW (Az. keyin-)**, **Osm.**, **Tkm. ğey-**. **Türkü VIII ff.** **Man. munça arıg ton kedmişin** (sic) 'his wearing so clean a garment' *M I* 7, 14; **al [gap] kedip** 'putting on a scarlet [robe]' *TT II* 8, 67-8; **Uyg. VIII ff.** **Bud. yarık kedip** 'putting on a breastplate' *U II* 78, 30; 86, 48; *TT IV* 10, 12; **arıg ton kedip Ü I** 29, 12; o.o. *U II* 42, 33; *TT X* 312; *USp.* 105, 10; **Civ. kedmiş** (*MS. ke:tmış*) **ke:rek** 'he must wear' (warm clothing) *TT VIII* 120; **Xak. XI er to:nın kettli:** 'the man put on (*labisa*) his clothes'; originally **kedti:** *Kaş. II* 296 (**kedter**, **kedme:k**); **er to:n kettli:** 'the man put on clothes' (etc.) *III* 441 (**kedter**, **ke:dme:k**): **KB kök al kedip** 'putting on blue and scarlet' 69; o.o. 84, 519, 4425 (İğ), 4774; XIII(?) *At.* 167; (**to:n**); a.o.o., with some v.l.s of **key-**; **Tef. ked-** 'to wear' 169; **kez-** ditto; **kly-** ditto 178; (**XIV Muh. al-malbüs** 'clothing' **ğeymek Mel.** 66, 13; **PU teykü Rif.** 166): **Çağ. xv ff. key-** (**-ğülük**) *ğey-Vel.* 353, 13; **key-** ('with -é-') *püşidan* 'to put on, wear'. *San.* 301 v. 16 (quotns.): **Xwar. XIV ked-/ked-/key-** ditto *Quth* 93-7; **ked-** *Nahc.* 267, 13; **Kom. XIV ditto key-/kly-/CCI, CCG**; *Gr.* 136 (quotns.): **Kıp. XIII labisa key-Hou.** 33, 19; **XIV ditto Id.** 86; *Bul.* 78 v.; **keymek al-lıbs Id.** 86; **v labisa key-** *Kav.* 10, 1; 75, 4; a.o. 63, 18; **kiyedir**, untranslated, example of *Pres. Tuh.* 74b. 4.

I ket- (**ğed-**) 'to notch, chip, gash (something)', and the like, not noted before **XIV** but see **ketü;**, **ketüt;**, **ketme-**. More or less syn. v. **kert-**, but unlikely to be a *Sec.* of it, since elision of -r- is unlikely at so early a date, and **kert-** always has initial **k-**. Survives in **SW Osm. ğed-**, *Sami* 1152; *Red.* 1531 and **Tkm. ğet-** (**ğe:d** . . . before vowels), same meaning. **Kıp. XIV (kedük al-talma** 'a notch') the V. fr.