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Potantin's Yellow Uigur Material and its Importance Today

Yellow Uighur has an important place among today's Turkic languages due to its lexical and phonetic characteristics. Since it is not a written language, and there is not enough research both about its grammar and dictionary, the importance of any kind of hitherto unpublished material about Yellow Uighur becomes more apparent. Among these, one should mention not only the works by linguists and Turkologists, but also the material presented by travellers and archeologists. In this context, the list of the words in Yellow Uighur which appeared at the end of the travelog written by the Russian scholar Potantin after his travels in the region in the last quarter of the nineteenth century is of particular importance. This list, prepared in Russian to Yellow Uighur, is, to my knowledge, the first dictionary of Yellow Uighur. This work was followed by Mannerheim's list, and the material and sample sentences published by Hermanns.

It seems that Potantin's material on Yellow Uighur has unfortunately not received sufficient attention from the circle of Turkologists. This is perhaps firstly because being in Russian, it was not easily accessible to Western scholars, and secondly because of the absence of the glossary section in the 1951 edition of the book.¹

However, Potantin's material on Salar has been worked on and presented for the scholarly use by Poppe. He evaluated the material from phonetic perspective, and facilitated its use by Turkologists by comparing the phonetic changes in Salar with those of other archaic or modern Turkic languages. What will follow in the present study focuses on lexical and etymological comparison, paying less attention to phonological evaluation. Yellow Uighur is compared with Old Turkish in some detail elsewhere.²

¹ s. PoppeRemarks pp. 438-39

² Mehmet Ölmez, "Tuvalar ve Tuvaca", *Çağdaş Türk Dili*, Nr. 95, January 1996: 10-17.

When Potanin's material is compared with that presented by Mannerheim, Malov, Tenișev, Geng Shimin/Larry Clark, and XYHC, no major phonetic differences are apparent, with the exception of the accents.

From a lexical point of view, most of Potanin's material overlaps with that of XYHC. In this study, there are only a few words which do not appear in XYHC; however, one should consider the possibility that these few words may have been used in different forms, with which I am not familiar, in XYHC.

About the Glossary

Unlike Potanin's list arranged from Russian to Yellow Uighur, in this study the Yellow Uighur words are presented first, together with their transcription in Latin alphabet. In the next column, in square brackets, comes Potanin's transcription of the words in Russian alphabet. The third column gives its translation into Modern Turkish; it is followed by Russian translation separated by a straight line (|). Following the semicolon, is the equivalent of the word, which appears in the works by Mannerheim, Geng Shimin/Larry Clark, Malov, Tenișev and XYHC. The Tenișev and XYHC's transcription have been somewhat simplified. Finally, etymological analyses of the word is attempted with its equivalent in English. The English equivalents are given according to Clauson's dictionary if the word appears in Old Turkish, and according to Lessing's dictionary if it is a Mongolian word.

altı [алты] altı | 6; Mann. ø, but *aḥltigerma* 62; *G ahlđı* 213; *M alta/altı* 14; *T at'ı* 172, *hatı* 180; XYHC *ahlı* 9. — Etym.: OT *altı* "six" ED 130.

Lexical Analyses

Most of the words in Potanin's material are of Turkic origin. However, there are some words borrowed from neighbouring languages, namely Mongolian, the Turkic languages of Kıpçak group, and Chinese. This section does not examine the phonetic changes that occur in these loanwords. Approximately 220 words are given in the dictionary.

Archaic Elements

In Potanin's material are found words which do not exist in modern Turkic languages; they are not even seen in recent works done on Yellow Uighur. For instance, the word *äsri*, which appears in early Islamic texts and *yalma* appears only in Old Turkic, are seen only in Potanin's material. Other dictionaries on Yellow Uighur (Malov, Tenișev, XYHC) do not include this word. Similarly, the Old Turkic word *ämig* does not exist in the most of modern Turkic languages. This word is seen only in Yellow Uighur, Tuvinian and Yakut. The same is true for the words *kaḥrık* and *keveli*. Clauson does not give any modern Turkic equivalent for the Old Turkic word *üm*. Yet, it appears in Potanin as *öm*. (Mann.

yim, yum; M yem; T yüm; XYHC üm, yim, yom, yöm, yüm).

Another example is the Old Turkic word *yalma* “a thick quilted coat”; to my knowledge, this is found only in Potanin’s material. The Old Turkic word *art* “back”, meaning “west”, while the word *kodı* “downwards” appears as *kozu*, meaning “north”. Similar semantic development is also observed in Yakut.

Another peculiarity of Yellow Uighur is seen in cardinal numerals as in Old Turkic: *sakşe germe* “eighteen” as appears in Potanin; it is proposed that a more appropriate transcription for the word would be *sakş egerma*, cf. OT *säkiz yegirmi* “eighteen”.

Etymologically Obscure Words

The words with doubtful origins are as follows:

çok “??? | *koca*”, *djitpin* “bear | медвѣд”, *gçeg* “stomach | желудокъ”, *homäy* “house | домъ”, *kçon* “forty”, *şyat* “calf”, *tärđiñ* “wolf”, *tas irtkana* “сѣнноставка (Lagomys)”, *yarma* “calf | теленокъ”, *zonay* “ankle”. The words *ursamik* and *hetagamak* need still more explanation.

Mongolian Elements

There are some Mongolian loanwords in Potanin’s material:

hsun = MMo. *usun* Muk. 96, *husun* “sperm / сперма” Muk. 438;
hargal = MMo. *hargal*, Mongr. *hargar* “excrement” ED 213;
gol = Cl. Mo. *goul* “river, riverbed”, Khal. *gol* L 362;
dyugä = Cl. Mo. *degüü*, Khal. *düü* L 246 a;
kutul = Cl. Mo. *gutul*, Khal. *gutul* “boot, footwear” L 370;
manan = Bury. *mana hoḥor* “mole” BRS 291;
näkär = Cl. Mo. *nökür*, Khal. *nöhör* “friend, comrade” L 593;
nur = Cl. Mo. *naḡur*, Khal. *nuur* “lake, pond” L 558;
kurkere- = Mo. *kürkire-* = OT *kükrä-* “to thunder” TekinKIRa 511;
harçak = << Cl. Mo. *qayırçag* “small box, chest” L 914;
yedjen = Mo. *ecen* “lord, master, ruler” L 336.

Chinese Elements

There are some Chinese loanwords in Potanin’s material:

ça < Chin. 茶 *chá*, cf. Mo. *çay* L 160 b, EW 95;
çın < Chin. 城 *chéng* “town, city”;
çjonza < Chin. 莊子 *zhuāng zi* “village; hamlet”;
galù = Sino-Kor. 鶻 *kyəl, kal* ~ 鶻 *kal* “wild duck”;
Gamsi < Chin. 甘肅 *Gānsù*;
gogò < Chin. 哥哥 *gē ge*;
pu < Mo. *buu* “gun, rifle, firearm” < Chin. 砲 *pào*;
solo- < Chin. 鎖 *suǒ* 鎖, M[iddle Chinese] **swâ* “chain, lock” + OUIg. +*la-*;
ulu < Chin. 雷 *léi* “thunder”.

Phonetic Peculiarities of Potanin's Material According to Old Turkic

Yellow Uighur words should also analyzed from the point of view of sound groups (OT *-abi-* > *-awi-* > YUig. *-u-*):

yuz (*yuuz?* *yauz?*) < **yauz* < **yawuz* < **yabız* OT *yabız* "bad; unfavourable" ED 881-82; *tuskan* << OT *tabıŕğan* "hare".

Vowels

a

Although the vowel *a* remains unchanged in certain cases, it may round when used with labial consonants or after a rounded vowel:

art < OT *art* "back, hinder";

aŕa- < OT *aŕa-* "to eat; to enjoy";

pog (XYHC *poğ*, M *pağ*, *poğla-*) < OT *bağ* "bond, tie, belt";

solo- < OT *sola-* "to chain, fasten with chains; to interlock";

ags (M, Mann *ağs*, XYHC *ahs*) < OT *ağız* "the mouth";

kak < OT *kak* "something dried";

maŕ < OT *maŕ* "to walk".

ä

Although the vowel *ä* remains unchanged in most cases, in some cases it may round and became *o* or become *a* which is the back equivalent of *ä*:

tänri < OT *tänri* "Heaven; god";

bözyuk < OT *bädük* "big, great";

äsır < OT (Irk Bitig) *äsri* "spotted, dappled";

sakız < OT *säkiz*. "eight".

e

The vowel *e* is seen in a few cases with different orthography³ while in only one case it becomes *i*:

yeŕ < OT *yeŕ* "sleeve";

yeti < OT *yeti* "seven";

älık < OT *älig* "hand, forearm";

päs < OT *beŕ* "five";

yegerme < OT *yegirmi* "twenty";

yel' < OT *yel* "wind";

yer' < OT *yer* "ground; ground, land, soil, place; territory";

ısk < OT *eŕik* "threshold; door".

ı

While there are some cases where the *ı* vowel remains unchanged, in certain

³ (*e*, *o* in this chapter *e*, *ä*)

cases it drops or becomes *a*, *i* or *u*:

kızıl < OT *kızıl* “red”;
kız < OT *kız* “girl”;
altı < OT *altı* “six”;
sajdık < OT *saçlığ* “hairy”;
sarık < OT *sarığ* “yellow”;
şışkan < OT *sıçğan* “rat; mouse”;
yasıl < OT *yaşıl* “light blue; green, green grass”;
yagaş < OT *ığaç* “tree”;
ilan < OT *yılan* “snake”;
işt ~ *äşt* < * *it* > OT *it* “dog”;
pulut < OT *bulut* “cloud”;
pçak (Mann *ptşak*, M *pıçak*) < OT *bıçak* “knife”.

i

The *i* vowel usually remains unchanged, but in some cases it may drop or become *ı*, the back of equivalent of *i*, and only in one instance it becomes *ü* with regressive assimilation:

bil- < OT *bil-* “to know”;
kiçik < OT *kiçig* “small”;
isik < OT *isig* “hot, heat”;
keveli < OT (MK) *käpäli* “butterfly”;
kigis << OT *kidiz* “felt”;
pir’ < OT *bir* “one”;
tämir < OT *tämır* “iron”;
täñri < OT *täñri* “Heaven; god”;
tis’ < OT *tış* “tooth”;
ksi < OT *kişi* “man, person”;
sakız < OT *säkiz* “eight”;
ısık < OT *eşik* “threshold; door”;
hämük < OT *ämig*;
yeti < OT *yeti* “seven”;
tül’kü < *tilkü*.

o

The vowel *o* either remains unchanged or becomes narrow *u*:

ok < OT *oğ* “arrow”;
on < OT *on* “ten”;
ot < OT *ot* “grass”;
koza (XYHC *kozi*, T *kozi*) < OT *kozi* “lamb”;
yok < OT *yok* “having, not, nothing”;
yol’ < OT *yol* “road, way”;

ugan (*uglan* ?) ~ *uglan* < OT *oġlan* < *oġul* “offspring, child” + *an* pl.

ö

While *ö* usually remains unchanged, in some cases it velarizes and becomes *u*:

kök < OT *kök* “the sky; sky-coloured, blue”;
köz < OT *köz* “eye”;
öküz < OT *öküz* “ox”;
pörük < OT (MK) *börk* “a cap”;
söz' < OT *söz* “word, speech”;
tyurt < *tört* < **tört* > OT *tört* “four”;
undun < OT *önün* “in front; east”;
ul (*ulduru*) < OT *öl* “damp, moist”;
yürü < OT *örü* “upwards” (cf. *yeren* < OT *ärän*).

u

While the vowel *u* usually remains unchanged, in some cases it gets unrounded and becomes *ɪ*, or by widening becomes *o*:

kum < OT *kum* “sand”;
gulak < OT *kuġak* “ear”;
kus < OT *kuş* “bird”;
otuz < OT *otuz* “thirty”;
pulut < OT *bulut* “cloud”;
put < OT *but* “the thigh; the leg”;
su < OT *sub* “water”;
tokuz < OT *toġuz* “nine”;
toŋus < OT *toŋuz* “pig”;
tuz < OT *tuz* “salt”;
altın < *altun* “gold”;
kıŋkaş < OT (Uig.) *kuşgaç* “sparrow”;
bos' < OT *buz* “ice”.

ü

The vowel *ü* usually remains unchanged; in some cases it becomes *ö* by widening or *u*, which is the back equivalent of *ü*:

kün' < OT *kün* “the sun; day”;
tül'kü < OT *tilkü* “fox”;
öm' < OT *üm* “trousers, drawers”;
üŋ' < OT *üç* “three”;
yuz < OT *yüz* “a hundred”;
yuz < OT *yüz* “the face”;
tus- (*tusub tur-*) < OT *tüş-* “to settle; to retire; to fall”.

Consonants**d**

When used in Khakas and Fu-yü Kirghis as internal, the consonant *d* becomes *z*, but in only one case which is probably a loanword from a neighbouring Turkic language of Chagatay group, it becomes *g*:

- azak* < OT *adaḡ* “leg, foot”;
bözyuk < OT *bädük* “big, great”;
kigis << OT *kidiz* “felt”.

t

The consonant *t* remains unchanged in all instances, but it becomes voiced in some cases of initials:

- tag* < OT *taḡ* “mountain”;
altı < OT *altı* “six”;
altın < OT *altun* “gold”;
otuz < OT *otuz* “thirty”;
at < OT *at* “horse”;
ot < OT *ot* “grass”;
art < OT *art* “back, hinder”;
dagay (M *taḡıy*, XYHC *taḡey*);
don < OT *ton* (M *ton*, XYHC *ton*).

b

The consonant *b* usually becomes unvoiced *p*; in some cases it becomes *m*, especially when used before consonants *n* and *ŋ*. In certain cases it drops:

- bars* < OT *bars* “leopard; tiger”;
bil- < OT *bil-* “to know”;
pörük < OT (MK) *börk* “a cap”;
par < OT *bar* “there is, exists”;
paş < OT *baş* “head”;
pir < OT *bir* “one”;
put < OT *but* “thigh; leg”;
mala (< OT (MK) *bala* “youngbird, nestling → human child”);
maŋ- < OT *maŋ-* “to walk” < **baŋ-*;
muŋ < OT *biŋ* “thousand”;
su < OT *sub* “water”;
ol- (T *bel-*, *vol-*, *ol-*) < OT *bol-* “to become, to be”.

When used as internal and final, it regularly becomes *v*. It exceptionally becomes *y* or drops in few cases:

- tavar* < OT *tabar* “livestock; property”;
tuskan (M, T *toskan*) << OT *tabıŋğan* “hare”;

sü < OT *sub* “water”;

üy < OT *eb, äv* “dwelling place; tent, house; celestial mansion”;

tiye < OT *täbä, täväy* “camel”.

P

The consonant *p* either becomes *b* when used in between two vowels or between one vowel and one consonant. It also becomes *v* when used between one consonant and one vowel:

taban < OT *tapan* “the sole of the foot” < **tāpan* TDBUÜ 174;

ol-ub: *tyunnu olub turu, solongo tusubturu*;

torvak' < OT *toprak* “earth, dust, soil”;

keveli < OT (MK) *käpäli* “butterfly”.

m

The consonant *m* remains unchanged in all cases:

hämük = OT *ämig* “nipple, teat”;

kum < OT *ḡum* “sand”;

tämür < OT *tämür* “iron”;

pilmäs < OT *bil-mäz* “he doesn’t know”;

yalma < OT *yalma* “a thick quilted coat”;

yegerme < OT *yegirmi* “twenty”.

n

The consonant *n* remains unchanged in all cases:

ana < OT *ana* “mother”;

hanat < OT *ḡanat* “a bird’s wing”;

on < OT *on* “ten”;

altun < *altun* “gold”;

don < OT *ton* “garment, clothing”;

on < OT *on* “ten”.

ŋ

The consonant *ŋ* remains unchanged in all cases, only in one instance it becomes *n*:

maŋ < OT *maŋ* “to walk”;

toŋ < OT *toŋ* “frozen hard; very cold”;

toŋus < OT *toŋuz* “pig”;

yeŋ < OT *yeŋ* “sleeve”;

yendak cf. OT *yin* (~ *yeŋ*) “nasal mucus”;

yeŋ < OT *yeŋ* “sleeve”;

maŋ < OT *maŋ* “to walk”;

miŋ < OT *biŋ* “thousand”;

tährri < OT *tährri* “Heaven; god”;
un'dun < OT *ördüün* “infront; east”.

g

While the consonant *g* usually remains unchanged, when used as final instances, it becomes unvoiced *-k*:

ags (M, Mann *ags*, XYHC *ahs*) < OT *ağız* “mouth”;
yagaş < OT *ıgaç* “tree”;
dagay < OT *tağay* “maternal uncle”;
pog < OT *bağ* “bond, tie, belt”;
tag < OT *tağ* “mountain”;
yegerme < OT *yegirmi* “twenty”;
päg, päk < OT *bäg* “the head of a clan”;
kiçik (M *kiçig*, T *kıçığ*, XYHC *kıçig*) < OT *kiçig* “small”;
sajdık < OT *saçlığ* “hairy”;
älük (M *älüg*, XYHC *ılığ*) < OT *älig* “hand, forearm”;
isik (M *issıg*, XYHC *ısığ*) < OT *isig* “hot, heat”.

k

The consonant *k* usually remains unchanged in all instances, but it becomes *ğ* or *h* when used as initials in some cases:

ak < OT *ağ* “white”;
ayak < OT *ayağ* “a vessel; cup, goblet, bowl”;
azak < OT *adağ* “leg, foot”;
bözyük < OT *bädük* “big, great”;
ıstık < OT *eşik* “threshold; door”;
kak < OT *kağ* “something dried”;
kara < OT *ğara* “black”;
keveli < OT (MK) *käpäli* “butterfly”;
kiçik < OT *kiçig* “small”;
kigis << OT *kidiz* “felt”;
kök < OT *kök* “the sky; sky-coloured, blue”;
koy < OT *ğoy* “sheep”;
köz < OT *köz* “eye”;
koza < OT *ğozı* “lamb”;
ksi < OT *kişi* “man, person”;
kum < OT *ğum* “sand”;
kümüüs < OT *kümüş* “silver”;
kün' < OT *kün* “the sun; day”;
kus < OT *kuş* “bird”;
kışkaş < OT (Uig.) *kuşğaç* “sparrow”;
kız < OT *ğız* “girl”;
kızıl < OT *ğızıl* “red”;

öküz < OT *öküz* “ox”;
yok < OT *yok* “having, not, nothing”;
gel- < OT *käl-* “to come”;
gozu (M *kozi*, T *kuzi*, XYHC *kuzi*) < OT *ƙodı* “downwards”;
gulak < *kulak* < *kulgak* (M *kulak*, XYHC *kulak^h*);
hanat ~ *kanat* < OT *ƙanat* “a bird’s wing”;
har < OT *ƙar* “snow”.

Ç

There is no examples of Old Turkic initial *ç* in Potanin’s materials. While it usually remains unchanged when used as internal, in some cases it becomes voiced *c*, it becomes *ş* when used as the end of syllables and finals:

aca [аджа] < *aça*, cf. NUig.(Lob.) *aça* “father”, Tuv. *aça* “father”;
kiçik < OT *kiçig* “small”;
pçak < OT *bıçak* “knife”;
yutçu < **yunt+çı?* cf. OT *yunt* “horse”;
kiçik < OT *kiçig* “small”;
üş < OT *üç* “three”;
aş- < OT *aç-* “to open”;
kışkaş < OT (Uig.) *ƙuşğaç* “sparrow”;
saş < OT *saç* “hair”.

S

Except only one instance, the consonant *s* remains unchanged and in one case it becomes *ş*:

sarık < OT *sariğ* “yellow”;
isik < OT *isig* “hot, heat”;
äsır < OT (Irk Bitig) *äsri* “spotted, dappled”;
bars < OT *bars* “leopard; tiger”;
sajdik < OT *saçlığ* “hairy”;
sakız < OT *säkiz* “eight”;
sakson < **säkiz on* = OT (MK) *säksön* “eighty”;
sarsın hanat cf. Trkm. *yargānat* “the bat”;
sarık < OT *sariğ* “yellow”;
saş’ < OT *saç* “hair”;
solo- < OT *sola-* “to chain, fasten with chains; to interlock”;
söz’ < OT *söz* “word, speech”;
su < OT *sub* “water”;
şuko << OT *äçkü* “goat”;
şışkan < **sışkan* < OT *sıçgan* “rat; mouse”.

Ş

The consonant *ş* remains unchanged only in few cases, while becoming *s* in most instances:

- aşa-* < OT *aşa-* “to eat; to enjoy”;
paş' < OT *baş* “head”;
beson < **beş on* “five” and “ten” → “fifty”;
ısıt “door” (Mann *zık*, XYHC *zik^h*, *sık^h*) < OT *eşik* “threshold; door”;
ksi < OT *kişi* “man, person”;
kümüs < OT *kümüş* “silver”;
kus < OT *kuş* “bird”;
päs < OT *beş* “five”;
tas < OT *taş* “stone”;
tis < *tiş* < OT *tüş* “tooth”;
tus- < OT *tüş-* “to settle; to retire; to fall”;
tuskan' < **tawışkan* < **tawışkan* < **tabışgan*;
yasıl < OT *yaşıl* “light blue; green, green grass”.

Z

The consonant *z* remains unchanged between two vowels. However it becomes *s* in the most of final positions and after voiceless consonants:

- köz* < OT *köz* “eye”;
koza < OT *kozu* “lamb”;
kız < OT *kız* “girl”;
kızıl < OT *kızıl* “red”;
bos' < OT *buz* “ice”;
il'dis < OT *yiltiz*, *yiltuz* “root”;
kigis << OT *kidiz* “felt”;
muus < OT (Uig.) *müyüz*, (MK) *mürüz* “horn”;
sakson < **säkiz on* OT (MK) *säksön* “eighty”;
sakşe germe < OT *säkiz* “eight” + *yegirmi* “twenty”;
tokson < **tokuz on*, cf. OT (MK) *toḵson* “ninety”;
torus < OT *toruz* “pig”;
yultus < OT *yultuz* “star”;
yuz < OT *yüz* “a hundred”;
yuz < OT *yüz* “the face”.

l

The consonant *l* remains unchanged in most cases, while dropping *s* in few cases:

- altı* < OT *altı* “six”;
altın < *altun* “gold”;
älük < OT *älüg* “hand, forearm”;

bil- < OT *bil-* “to know”;
gel- < OT *käl-* “to come”;
gulak < OT *kuḷḡaḡ* “ear”;
il'dis < OT *yiltiz, yiltuz* “root”;
ilan' < OT *yulan* “snake”;
keveli < OT (MK) *käpäli* “butterfly”;
kol < OT *kol* “the upper arm; → arm”;
kızıl < OT *kızıl* “red”;
ol- < OT *bol-* “to become, to be”;
pulut < OT *bulut* “cloud”;
tül'kü < OT *tilkü* “fox”;
yalma < OT *yalma* “a thick quilted coat”;
yasıl < OT *yaşıl* “light blue; green, green grass”;
kägir- < **kälgür-* “to bring” (*käl-* “to come” + *-gür-* causative suffix), cf. OT
kälür- and *kältür-* “to bring”;
ugan (*uglan* ?) < OT *oḡlan* < *oḡul* “offspring, child” + *an* pl.

r

The consonant *r* always remains unchanged:

art < OT *art* “back, hinder”;
äsır < OT (Irk Bitig) *äsri* “spotted, dappled”, (MK, KB) “leopard”;
bars < OT *bars* “leopard; tiger”;
ḡar < OT *kar* “snow”;
kara < OT *qara* “black”;
par < OT *bar* “there is, exists”;
pir' < OT *bir* “one”;
pörük < OT (MK) *börk* “a cap”;
sarık < OT *sariḡ* “yellow”;
tämır < OT *tämır* “iron”;
täñri < OT *täñri* “Heaven; god”;
tavar < OT *tabar* “livestock; property”;
torvak' < OT *topraq* “earth, dust, soil”;
tur- < OT *tur-* “to stand; to stand upright; is (copula)”;
tyurt < OT *tört* “four” < **tört*;
yegerme < OT *yegirmi* “twenty”;
yer' < OT *yer* “ground; ground, land, soil, place; territory”;
yeren' < OT *ärän* “men; real men”;
yuräk < OT *yüräk* “the heart”.

y

The consonant *y* remains usually unchanged. It becomes *c* in one instance (if not a Mongolian loanword) while becoming *s* in another. It drops in two cases:

ay < OT *ay* “the moon; a (lunar) month”;
ayak < OT *ayaḡ* “a vessel; cup, goblet, bowl”;
dagay < OT *taḡay* “maternal uncle”;
ya < OT *ya* “bow”;
yakṣi < OT (MK) *yaḥṣı* “suitable, pleasing, goodlooking”;
yalma < OT *yalma* “a thick quilted coat”;
yasıl < OT *yaşıl* “light blue; green, green grass”;
yegerme < OT *yegirmi* “twenty”;
yel < OT *yel* “wind”;
yeṅ < OT *yeṅ* “the sleeve”;
yer < OT *yer* “ground; ground, land, soil, place; territory”;
yeren < OT *ärän* “men; real men”;
yeti < OT *yeti* “seven”;
yok < OT *yok* “having, not, nothing”;
yol < OT *yol* “road, way”;
yultus < OT *yultuz* “star”;
yuräk < OT *yüräk* “the heart”;
yutçu < **yunt+çı*? cf. OT *yunt* “horse”;
yuz < OT *yüz* “a hundred”;
yuz < OT *yüz* “face”;
cil [djil] (G *yl*, T *yl*, *cil*) (? < Mo.?) < OT *yl* “year”;
il'dis < *yiltiz* (M *yiltıs*, XYHC *yeltıs*) < OT *yiltiz*, *yultuz* “root”;
ilan < *yılan* (M, XYHC *yılan*) < OT *yılan* “snake”;
sarsın hanat < **yarsın kanat*, cf. Trkm. *yargānat* “the bat”.

n̂y

The consonant n̂y usually becomes y. It drops only in the word *muus*, which originates from **mügüs* (< **mür̂üz*):

tyuyak < OT (MK) *tuyaḡ* “hoof” (< **tun̂yaḡ*);

koy < OT *koy* “sheep” < *kon̂y*;

muus (T, XYHC *moṅs*) = OT (Uig.) *müyüz*, (MK) *mür̂üz* “horn” = ET **mun̂yuz*.

Potantin's transcription for c /j/, ç /č/ and η

ДЖ → c

ТШ → ç

ҺЗ → η

ABBREVIATIONS

ACHin.	=	Ancient Chinese	NUig.	=	New Uighur
Alt.	=	Altay (Oyrot) Language	NUig. (Lob.)	=	New Uighur (Lobnor)
Balk.	=	Balkar Language	NUig.	=	New Uighur (Hami)
Başk.	=	Bashkir	(Hami)		
BRS	=	s. ÇEREMİSOV	OT	=	Old Turkic
BT XIII	=	s. Zieme 1985	OTWF	=	s. Erdal
Bury.	=	Buryat, s. ÇEREMİSOV	OUig.	=	Old Uighur
Chag.	=	Chaghatay	Ölmez.*d-	=	s. Ölmez 1991
cf.	=	confer	PoppeRemarks	=	s. Poppe 1953
Chin.	=	Chinese	PoppeVerg.	=	s. Poppe 1960
ChoiChin	=	s. Choi	PT	=	Proto-Turkic
Chuv.	=	Chuvash	R II	=	s. Radloff
Cl. Mo.	=	Classic Mongolian, Written Mongolian	Rass	=	Rassadin
			RasF	=	Rassadin 1971
DolW	=	s. M. Stachowski	s.	=	see
DTS	=	s. Nadelyayev	Sal.	=	Salar
ED	=	s. Clauson	Sino-Kor.	=	Sino-Korean
ESTY	=	s. Sevortyan	ShYog.	=	Shira Yogur
Etym.	=	Etymology	Sogd.	=	Sogdian
EW	=	s. Räsänen	T	=	Tenişev 1976
G	=	s. Geng Shimin, Larry Clark	Tar.	=	Taranchi
Khak.	=	Khakas	TDBUÜ	=	s. Tekin 1995
Khal.	=	Khalkha	Tekin.y-	=	s. Tekin 1994
Khlj.	=	Khaladj =Khalj	TekinKİrA	=	s. Tekin 1982
Karag.	=	Karagas	Tel.	=	Teleut
KB	=	Kutadgu Bilig, s. Arat	TT	=	Turkish
Kirg.	=	Kirghiz	Tuv.	=	Tuva
Kkp.	=	Karakalpak	Trkm.	=	Turkmen
Kzk.	=	Kazak	UAY	=	s. Kaya
L	=	s. Lessing	Uig.	=	Uighur
M	=	s. Malov	UigWb	=	s. Röhrborn
Mann.	=	s. Mannerheim	Uzb.	=	Uzbek
MK	=	Maḥmūd al-Kāşğarī, s. Dankoff	WChal.	=	s. Doerfer/Tezcan
MMo.	=	Middle Mongolien	XYHC	=	s. LÉI XUĀNCHŪN
Mo.	=	Mongolian	XYJ	=	s. CHÉN, Zōng Zhèn
Mongr.	=	Monguor	weitPañ	=	s. Ölmez 1993
Muk.	=	s. Poppe1938	Yak.	=	Yakut
			YUig.	=	Yellow Uygur

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DICTIONARY

- abga** [абга] атса | дядя по отцу; M *avaqa*, *avqa* 11; T *avaka* "дедушка, старик" 174; XYHC *avaka* 17. — Etym.: *abağa* < *abaqa* UigWb 35b = Мо. *abağa* "paternal uncle" = > Chag. *abaqa*, Yak. *abağa*, Alt. *abā*, YUig *avqa* PoppeVerg. 1960: 56, ESTY I 64-65.
- adjokälk** (**adı - yok - kol** ?) [аджokэлк (ады-йок-кол ?)] *yüzük parmağı*, *adsız parmak* "ringfinger; nameless finger" | *безымянный палець*. — Etym.: **atı yok elig* (?).
- adja** [аджа] baba | отец; Mann. *atşa* 63; G *aca* 213; M *aça* 19, T *aća* 171; XYHC *aça* 15. — Etym.: cf. NUig.(Lob.) *aça* "father", Tuv. *aça* "father", Karag. *aja* "father", Chuv. *aśa* "man; (dial.) father" Li § II.A.3.10.
- adjags** (?) [аджaгыс (?)] *ocak* "fireplace" | *очагъ*; M *acaķıs* (Khak. *aḥsı*) 12; T *aćaķ^h* 171; XYHC *açaķ^hs*, *açaķ^hs*, *açaḥs*, *aças* 15. — Etym.: ?
- ags** [arc] ağız | рот; Mann. 65; M 12; T *aḥıs* 174, *ḥas* 219; XYHC *aḥs* 11; **agsıñ**

- yakà** [агсынг якà] dudak | зуба. — Etym.: OT *ağız* “the mouth” 98.
- ak** [ак] ak, beyaz | бѣлый; M *ak* 13; T *aḳ* 172, *aḳ^h* 173; XYHC *aḳ^h* 6-7. — Etym.: OT *aḳ* “white” ED (1) 75ab, UigWb 77b-78a.
- ak** → *pir’*
- altı** [алты] altı | 6; Mann. \emptyset , but *aḥltigerma* 62; G *ahldı* 213; M *alta/altı* 14; T *at’tu* 172, *hattı* 180; XYHC *ahltı* 9. — Etym.: OT *altı* “six” ED 130.
- altın** [алтын] altın | золото; Mann. *altın* 64; M 14; T *al’tun* 171, *at’tun* 172, *a’tın* 174; XYHC *ahltın* 10. — Etym.: OT *altun* “gold” ED 131, UigWb *al* “red” + **tuḡ* ~ *toḡ* “copper” 112-114, ESTY I 142.
- alton** [алтон] altmış | 60; G *ahdon* 213; M *alton* 14; T *at’ton* 172, *haḥton* 180; XYHC *ahltton* 10. — Etym.: *altı on* (“six + ten”), cf. Yak. *alta uon* “sixty”, Khak. *alton*, Shor *alton*, Tuv. *aldan*.
- aná** [анá] anne | мать; G 213; M *ana* 15; T *ana* 172; XYHC *ana* 3. — Etym.: OT *ana* “mother” ED 169-170.
- art** [арт] batı “west” | западъ; G 214; M 17; T *art*, *ařt* 173, *ārt* 174; XYHC *arī^h* 19. — Etym.: OT *art* “back, hinder” ED 200-201, semantically cf. OT *ōḡ* “front”, *ōḡre* “in front, forwards; in the east, eastwards” ED 167, 189.
- aş-** [аш-] açmak | отворить; **isıktı aş’** [исыкты ашь] кариуи аш! | отвори дверь; M 20; T *hać-* 179, *haş-* 180; XYHC 16, *ahş-* 11. — Etym.: OT *aç-* “to open” ED 18-19, UigWb 37-39.
- aşa-** [аша-] içmek “to drink” (?) | пить; **ça aşa** [ча аша] çay iç | пей чай; **sumen aşa** [сумен аша] yemek ye | бшь (кушанье); cf. XHYC *ç^ha iç!* “drink tea!”, *semen iç-* “to eat food” 23. — Etym.: OT *aşa-* “to eat; to enjoy” (< *aş* “food” + *a-*) ED 256, UigWb 240-41.
- at** [ат], **at’** [атъ] at | лошадъ; M 19; T *a’t* 173, *hat* 180, *ḥat* 219; XYHC *ahī^h* 9. — Etym.: OT *at* “horse” ED 33 (1), UigWb 252-53.
- ay** [ай] ay | мѣсяцъ; Mann. 63; M 13; T *āy* 174, *ey* 178; XYHC 13-14. — Etym.: OT *ay* “the moon; a (lunar) month” ED 265, UigWb 281-85.
- ayak** [аяк] fincan | чашка; Mann. *ayák* 62, ShYog. Kludjek-gol *ayak*, *ayga* 70; M *ayaḳ* 13; XYHC *ayaḳ^h* 14. — Etym.: OT *ayaḳ* “a vessel; cup, goblet, bowl” ED 270, UigWb 297.
- azak** [азак] ayak tabanı “sole of the foot” | ступня ноги; Mann. 65; M *azaḳ* 12; T *azaḳ*, *azaḳ^h* 174; XYHC *azaḳ^h* 18; **azaktıḡ tabanı** [азактынг табаны] ayak tabanı | подошва ноги. — Etym.: OT *adaḳ* “leg, foot” ED 45, UigWb 45-46, cf. Khak. *azaḥ*, Shor *azak*.
- äĥk** [элык] el | кисть руки; M *äliḡ* 25; T *iliḡ*, *itiḡ* 220; XYHC *iliḡ* 21. — Etym.: OT *ēliḡ* “hand, forearm” ED 140-41, cf. Khak. *īliḡ*, Tuv. *ilig*, Yak. *ilī*.
- ärmäk** → *paş’*
- äsır** [эсыр] “Felis irbis”, Sibir parsı | ирбисъ. — Etym.: OT (Irk Bitig) *esri* “spotted, dappled”, (MK, KB) “leopard” ED 250 (there is no example from modern Turkic languages for OT *esri* according to Clauson; he says that “N[oted]. o[nly]. a[s]. b[elow].), EW 50; cf. OT *esriḡü örlüḡ* “parti colored”

ED 252.

äšt [әшт] → *išt'***bars** [барс] kaplan, pars | *муръ*; M *parı* 88; T 174; XYHC *pars, parı, parşı* 53. — Etym.: OT *bars* “leopard; tiger” (< Iranian) ED 368.**bas ärmäk** → *paş'***bes+** → *päs***beson** [бесон] elli | 50; M *peson* 91, *pişon* 92; T *peson* 196; XYHC *peson* 59. — Etym.: *beş on*, cf. Tuv. *bejen*, Yak. *bies uon*, but Khak. *iļig*, OT *elig* “fifty” ED 141, UigWb 363-64.**bil-** [бил-] *bilmek* | *знать*; **bildir ma?** [билдыр ма?] *biliyor mu?* | *знаешь ли?* **pilmäs turu** [пилмэс туру] *bilmiyor* | *не знаю*; M *bel-* 20, *pel-* 90, *pel'* 90, *pil'* 92, *pıl-* 96; T *bit-* 175, *pit-*, *pıl-* 197; XYHC *pıl-* 54. — Etym.: OT *bil-* “to know” ED 330-31.**bile** [биле] *ile* | *с, вместе*; **pçak bile** [пчак биле] *bıçak ile, bıçakla* | *ножином*; **kegde bile** [кегде биле] *kağıt ile* | *бумагой*; M *vel'in, vul'in* 21, *pul'in* 95; T *puli, pılen* 197; XYHC *pıle, pılen, pılı* 54, *pule, puli, pulen, puley* 66. — Etym.: OT *birle* “with” ED 364-65.**bos'** [бось] *buz* | *лед*; XYHC *rız* 56. — Etym.: OT *buz* “ice” ED 389 (1).**bözyuk** [бөзюк] *büyük* | *большой*; G *bezik* 214; M *pezik* 89; T *petsık* 195, *pezek/pezık* 196; XYHC *pezık^h, pezuk^h* 60; **büzük** [бүзүк] *derin* | *глубока*; **hsun (?) buzük tur** [хсун (?) бүзүк тур] *su derindir* | *вода глубока*. — Etym.: OT *bedük* “big, great” ED 302-303, Khak. *pözük*, (Sagay) *müzük* “high/высокой”**büzük** [бүзүк] → *bözyuk***ça** [ча] *çay* | *чай*; **ça aşa** [ча аша] *çay iç* | *ней чай*; Mann. ø, ShYog. Kluadjek-gol *tşa* 69; G 214; M 138; T 175, *ç^ha* 177; XYHC *ç^ha* 292. — Etym.: Chin. 茶 *chá* “tea”, cf. Mo. *çay* L 160 b, EW 95.**çın** [чын] *şehir* | *город*; M *çen* 142, *çin* 143; T *çin* (I) 177; XYHC *ç^hin* 295. — Etym.: Chin. 城 *chéng* “town, city”.**çonza** [чжонза] *köy* | *деревня*; M *çonza* 144; XYHC *çonzi* (II) 289. — Etym.: Chin. 莊子 *zhuāng zi* “village; hamlet”**çok** [чок] ??? | *коса*. — Etym.: ?**dagay** [дагай] *dayı* | *дядя по матери*; M *tağıy* 109; T *taқа* 211, *tağe* 211; XYHC *taқа, tağey* (*taқа+y*) 94. — Etym.: OT *tagay* “maternal uncle” ED 474 = TT *dayı*, cf. Li § II. A.5.04.**djil** [джил] *koşun gübresi* | *пометъ (кизякъ) овечій*; M 29 (*koşdjil* “овечий помет”); XYHC *çıl* 285. — Etym.: ? cf. OT (MK) *yin* “(animal’s) dug” ED 941 (1), ESTY IV *çin* 27-28, Tuv. *çin*.**djil** [джил] *yıl* | *год*; Mann. ø, ShYog. Kluadjek-gol *tşel* 66; G *yıl* 221; M *yıl* 40, *yıl* 47, *yel* 48; T *yel* 183, *yıl, cıl* 186, *çıl* 186; XYHC *yıl* 265. — Etym.: OT *yıl* “year” ED 917, Kirg. *cıl*, Khak. *çıl*.**djitpın** [джитпын] *ayı* “bear” | *медвѣд*. — Etym.: ?

- don** [дон] kürk | *шуба*; M *ton* 121; XYHC *ton* 109. — Etym.: OT *ton* “garment, clothing”, TT *don*, Trkm. *don*, but Tuv. form is with initial *t-*: *ton* ED 512; Clauson says that “it has been usual for some years to describe this as l.-w. fr. Saka *tauna* ‘clothing’, but it is unlikely that the Turks would have had no native word for ‘clothing’”, ED 512 (incontras: there is a word *kedim* in original Old Turkish for “clothing” from *ked-* “wear”).
- dyugä** [дюгэ] küçük erkek kardeş | *братъ младшій*; Mann. \emptyset , ShYog. Kludjekgol *tuké* 63. — Etym: Cl. Mo. *degüü* “younger brother or sister; younger”, Khal. *düü* L 246 a.
- galü** [галү] angut | *турпанъ* (Casarka rutila). — Etym.: ? cf. Fu-Yü Kırkıs *galu* “wild goose” Hu Zhen-hua p. 48 and Sino-Kor. 鷓 *kyəl, kal* (2024), 鷓 *kal* (2030) “wild duck” (張三植, 大漢韓辭典 *Chang Sam-Shik’s Tæhanhansajǒn*, 1987 Seoul, 2024, 2030); for the *-u* epithesis cf. XYHC *kığı* “song” 149 (< Chin. 曲 *qǔ* = Old Uig. *küg*).
- Gamsi** [Гамсы] Gansu | *Гань-чжоу (городъ)*; M *Gamsu, Ğamsı* 22; XYHC *kaṣu, kaṣü, kansu* 341. — Etym.: Chin. 甘肅 *Gānsù* “the name of a province in PRC”.
- gäyra** [гäйра] kartal “eagle” | *орелъ, беркутъ*; M *qayrı* 49 (R II 26, 28); T *kaïrı* 199; XYHC *qayrı* 188, *qeyrı* 196. — Etym.: cf. Chag. *qayruğ* “ein Vogel (die Krähe?)”, Sagay, Koybal *qaylāq* “die Mōwe” R II 26, 28, Khak. *haylaḡ* “чайка”.
- gçeg (içeg ?)** [гчег (ичег ?)] mide “stomach” | *желудокъ*; Mann. *ṣiká* 65; cf. M *içige, içike, içiki, içiki* 32; T *hiżki* 181, *şizki* 210; XYHC *iḥçiki* 22, *eḥçiki* 27, *eçiki* 29, *hiçhiki* 222, *hiçiki* 221. — Etym.: *içegü* < *iç+egü*, cf. OT *içegü* (Codex Cumanicus *içeg*) ED 25, weitPañ 185-186.
- gel-: gel!** [гел] gel! | приди; Mann. *kiil-* 63; G *gel-* (~ *kel-* 217) 216; M *kel-*, *kel'-* 65; T *gel-* 179, *kel-/kil-/ki-* 187; XYHC *kel-* 149. — Etym.: OT *kel-* “to come” ED 715.
- gogò** [горò] ağabey | *братъ старшій*; Mann. \emptyset but *aká*, ShYog. *kokó* (Chin. *kōkō*) 63; G *goga* ~ *gogi* 216 (Mo.); T *kuka* “brother” 188; XYHC *kuka, kuku* 156. — Etym.: Chin. 哥哥 *gē ge*, cf. Li § II. A.7.15.
- gol** [гол, ггол] akarsu, ırtak kolu | *рѣка*; Mann. *kul* 64; M *qol* 57; XYHC *qol* 197. — Etym.: Cl. Mo. *goul* “river, riverbed”, Khal. *gol* L 362.
- golá** [голá] pirinç, sarı bakır “brass” | *мѣдь желтая*; M *qola* 57, *qula* 60; T *qola, qula* 200; XYHC *qola* 197. — Etym: ? Chin. ? cf. Rybatzky pp. 226-228.
- gozù** [гозү] kuzey | *сѣверъ*; G *qızı* “downwards” 21, M *qızı, qozu, qozı* 60; T *qozı* 200, *quzu, qızı* “downwards” 201; XYHC *quzu* “north”, *quzu, quzı* “downwards; north” 202. — Etym.: OT *qodı* “downwards” ED 596, cf. Yak. *hotu* “north”.
- gulak** [гулак] kulak | *ухо*; Mann. *kulak* 65; M *qulaq* 60; T *qulaq* 201, *qʰulaq* 204; XYHC *qʰulaqʰ* 215. — Etym.: OT *kulgaq* “ear” ED 621
- ḡanat** [ханат] kanat | *крыло*; M *qanat* 52, *qıynat* 63; T *qana't* 199; XYHC

- kʰanah*^h 204. — Etym.: OT *kanat* “a bird’s wing” ED 635; for *-i-* by Malov cf. Yak. *kinat* (< **kānat*) TDBUÜ 173.
- ḡar** [xap] kar | *снѣгъ*; M *ḡar* 53; XYHC *kʰar* 209. — Etym.: OT *kar* “snow” ED 641 (1).
- ḡarçak** [xapçak] kutu | *ящикъ*; XYHC *kʰarçʰakʰ* “小碗柜 / small shelf” 210. — Etym.: Cl. Mo. *ḡayırçağ* “small box, chest” L 914, Khak. *ḡaraçaḡ*.
- ḡargal** [xapɢal] inek gübresi, tezek | *пометъ (кизякъ) коровий*; M *ḡaḡar* 134, *ḡalḡar*, *ḡargal*, *ḡarḡar* 135; T *ḡalḡar* 219; XYHC *hargal* 220. — Etym.: MMo. *hargal*, Mongr. *hargar* Poppe Verg. 11 = Khlj. *hark*, MK *ark* “excrement” WChal. 126, ED 213.
- ḡämik** [xəмык] meme, kadın göğsü | *грудь женская*; XYHC *emiğ* 25. — Etym.: OT *emig* (< *em-* “to suck” + *-ig*) “nipple, teat” ED 158-59 (Clason: “Survives only (?) NE Tuv. **emig** R I 954” ED 158), cf. Karag.. *em’iy* (Rass: *em’ij*) RasF 181, DolW *ämiy* ~ *ämīy* 45, Yak. *ämīy*.
- ḡetagamak** [xetагамак] serçe parmağı | *мизинецъ палецъ*; XYHC *ahtemaḡh*, *ahteymaḡh* “小拇指 / earfinger” 9. — Etym.: ? *ahtey* “child, very young; nestling” + *mak* (<< *barḡak*).
- ḡomäy** [xомэй] ev, mesken | *домъ (постоянный, не палатка)*. — Etym.: ?
- ḡsun** (?) [хсун (?)] su | *вода*; **ḡsun** (?) **buzük tur** [хсун (?) бузүк тур] su derindir | *вода глубока*; Mann. \emptyset , ShYog. *ḡsun* 62. — Etym.: Cl. Mo. *usun(n)* “water” L 887, MMo. *usun* Muk. 96, *husun* “sperm / сперма” Muk. 438.
- il’dis** [ильдис] kök, esas, kaynak | *корень*; M *yiltis* 40, *yiltis* 47; XYHC *yeltis*, *yelthis* 259, *yiltis* 265. — Etym.: OT *yiltiz*, *yiltiz* “root” ED 922, BT XIII 11.8, 12.52; NUig. *yıldız*, *yildiz*, Tar. *yildiz* ED 922.
- ilan** [иланъ] yılan |; M *yılan* 40; T *yılan* 186, *yılan* 184, *çitan* 176; XYHC *yılan* 265. — Etym.: OT *yılan* “snake” ED 930.
- irga-** [ирга-] (güneş) inmek, (güneş) batmak | (the sun) to set; **kun’ irğadı** [кунь иргады] güneş battı, güneş indi | *солнце сѣло*. — Etym.: OT *irga-* “to shake, or rock (something Acc.)”, Clason: “survives only (?) in NC Kır., Kzx.” ED 217, semantically the example which in Mukaddimetü’l-Edeb occurs better to compare with YUig. *irga-*: *taplamadın başını irğadılar, bir yanğa evürdiler başların, egdiler başların* (Yüce 1988, § 107/7), *irğa-* means here “çevirmek (to turn)”, but OT verb is transitive, YUig. verb is intransitive; in addition cf. Cl. Mo. *cirğa-* “to be joyful; to set (of the sun); to sleep (honorific)” L 1059..
- isik** [исык] kapı | *дверь*; **isıktı solo** (?) [исыкты соло (?)] kapıyı kapat, kapıyı kilitle | *запри дверь*; **isıktı aḡ**’ [исыкты ашь] kapıyı aç | *отвори дверь*; Mann. *zık* 64; M *sık*, *sık* 108; T *sek* 206, *sık*, *sık* 208, *zık* 220; XYHC *zikʰ* 337, *sıkʰ* 312-322, *sıkhkʰ* 323. — Etym.: OT *ēşik* “threshold; door” ED 260.
- isik** [исик] sıcak | *жарко*; M *issıḡ* 32; T *sıḡ* 206, 208, *issıḡ* 220; XYHC *ıḡıḡ*, *ıḡıḡ* 24. — Etym.: OT *isig* (< *isi-* “to be hot”) “hot, heat” ED 246.
- iḡt**’, **äḡt** [иштъ, эшт] köpek | *собака*; Mann. *ıḡt* 63; M *eḡt* 28, *eḡt*, *ıḡt* 154; T *ıḡt* 220, *sıt* 209; XYHC *ıḡtʰ* 23. — Etym.: OT *it* “dog” ED 34, PT **it*, Balk. *iyt*,

NUig. (Hami) *yit* TDBUÜ 176.

kaga [кага] *nereye* | куда; **kaga mañdı?** [кага мангды?] *nereye gitti* | куда пошла.ль?; M *kağa* 48; T *kağa, қаға* 199; ХҮНС *kağa* 185, *қаға* 184. — Etym.: **ka+ka*, cf. OT *қаңу* “which? what?” ED 632-33.

kak [как] *kuru, kurutulmuş* | сухой; M \emptyset , but *қақ раş* “черепа / skull, skullbone” 50; T *қақ* 202; ХҮНС *қақ* 206. — Etym.: OT *қақ* “something dried” ED 608.

kan [кан] *hakan, han* | царь; Mann. *hen* 63; M *kan, қан*; T *қан* 199, *қан* (I) 202, *қан* 219; ХҮНС *қан* (I) 204, *қан* (I) 177. — Etym.: OT *қан* “king etc.” ED 630 (*ха:n*)

kanat → *sarsın, hanat*.

қаңрық, тоңрақ [қангрык, тонграк] *burun* | носъ; Mann. *қаңрық*, ShYog. *k'avar* 65; M *қаңрық* “нос, ноздра / nostril” 52; ХҮНС *қаңрық* 184, *қаңрық* 206. — Etym.: **қаңыр-уқ* (**қаңыр-* “to curve”), cf. TT *қаныр-* “to pull aside”; Räsänen **қаңыруғ* EW 232.

kara [кара] *siyah, kara* | черный; Mann. 63; M *қара* 53; ХҮНС *қара* 189. — Etym.: OT *қара* “black” ED 643-44.

қаңғай [карчигай] *atmаса* | ястребъ; ХҮНС *қаңғай, қаңғай, қаңғай* 191. — Etym.: Cl. Mo. *қаңғай* (= *қаңғай*) “falcon, hawk” = Tuv. *hartuga*, cf. OTWF p. 83-84.

кайа [кая] *уака, кiyу, sahil, kenar* | берегъ; M *қайа* 50; T *кайа* 186, *қайа* 199; ХҮНС *кайа* 187. — Etym.: cf. OT *уака* “edge, border” ED 898 (1).

кайга [кайга] *nereye ?* “to where?” | куда ?; **кайга маңдуру** [кайга мангдуру] *nereye gitmiştir?* | куда пошла.ль?; ХҮНС *кайга* 187. — Etym.: cf. *kaga*.

кәгир-: кәгир [кәгир] *getir* | принеси; M *кегир-, кегир-* “приносить / getirmek” 65; T *кегир-* 187, *кегир-* 188, *кегир-* 189; ХҮНС *кегир-* 150, *кегир-* 169, *кегир-* 171. — Etym.: **kelgür-* “to bring” (*kel-* “to come” + *-gür-* causative suffix), cf. OT *kelür-* and *keltür-* (*kel-* “to come” + *-ür-/tür-* causative suffix) “to bring” ED 719-20, 716-17.

қон (?) [қон (?)] *kırk* | 40; ХҮЈ *хиҗон* “30” 173. — Etym.: an error for **хиҗон* “thirty”? Cf. ХҮНС *хиҗон, хиҗон* 223.

кегде [кегде] *кағит* | бумага (писчая); **кегде биле** [кегде биле] *кағитла, кағит иле* | бумагой; Mann. *кеде* 65; M 65; T *кеге* 188; ХҮНС *кеге*, *кеге* 169. — Etym.: = Cl. Mo. *gedge* L 373 = OUig. *kegede, kege* < Sogd. (?) *k'γdyh* ED 710, EW 220.

кевели [кевели] *kelebek* | бабочка; M *келиге* 65; T *келиге* 188; ХҮЈ *келиге* 160; ХҮНС *келиге, келиге, келиге* 168. — Etym.: OT (МК) *кепели* “butterfly” ED 689.

кышқаш [кышқаш] *serçe* | воробей; Mann. *куғаш, куғаш* 63; M *қоқаш* 57, *қуқаш* 60; T *қуқаш* 201, *қуқаш* 203; ХҮНС *қоқаш* 198, *қуқаш* 214, *қуқаш, қуқаш, қуқаш* 216. — Etym.: OT (Uig.) *қуғаш* “sparrow” UAY 475.23,

ED (MK) 672. → *yutçu kışkaş*

kıtay [кыгтай] Çinli | *кутаецъ*; M *ktey* 59, *kıtey* 64; T *kıtey* 201; XҮНС *ḱhıtey* 210, *ḱhetey* 212. — Etym.: = OT *ḱitanū* > Old Uighur *ḱıtay* “Kitays” => “China” Russian *Китай* Fasmer II 240-41.

kız [кыз] kız, kız çocuğu | *дѣвица*; Mann. *kez* 62; G *kız* 216; M *kız* 62, *kıs* 64; T *gız* 179, *kıs*, *kız* 201; XҮНС *kız* 195. — Etym.: OT *kız* “girl” ED 679.

kızıl [кызыл] kızıl, kırmızı | *красный*; Mann. *kizil* 64; G *kızıl* 216; M *kızıl* 63; T *kızıl* 201; XҮНС *kızıl* 195. — Etym.: OT *kızıl* “red” ED 683-84.

kiçik [кичик] küçük | *маленький*; M *kiçig* 68; T *ḱhıçhiğ*, *kiçig*, *ḱhıç’ig* 190; XҮНС *ḱhıçhiğ*, *ḱhıçig* 165, *ḱhıçhiḱh*, *ḱhıçhiğ* 171. — Etym.: OT *kiçig* “small” (< **kiçi-* “to be small”) ED 679, cf. XҮНС *ḱhıçhi-* 165, *ḱhıçi-*, *ḱhıçhi-* “to be small” 171.

kigis [кигис] keçe | *войлокъ*; XҮНС *kıkıs* 148. — Etym.: OT *kidiz* “felt” ED 707; for OT *-d-* > YUig. *-g-* cf. OT *idi*, *idiz* etc. Chag. *ige*, *igiz* Eckmann 46 (if it is not a loanword in YUig. from neighbour Turkic languages).

kol [кол] kol | *рука*; Mann. *kol* 64; M *ḱol* 57, *ḱul* 60; T *koł* 200; XҮНС *ḱol* (I) 197. — Etym.: OT *ḱol* “the upper arm → arm” ED 614-15.

koy [кой] koyun | *овца*; G *ḱoy* 216; *ḱoy* 56; T *ḱoy*, *ḱoi* 200; XҮНС *ḱoy* 198. — Etym.: OT *ḱoy* “sheep” (< **ḱonū*) ED 631 (1).

kōza [кōза] kuzu | *ягненокъ*; M *ḱoza*, *ḱozi* 56, *ḱuzı* 60; T *ḱozi*, *kotsi* 200; XҮНС *ḱozi*, *ḱozi* 199-200. — Etym.: OT *ḱozi* “lamb” ED 681 (*kuzı*).

kök [көк] gök, gök rengi, açık mavi | *голубой*; Mann. *kik* “mavi” 64; M 68; T 187 (~ *kuk*, *kük*, *kük^h*, *ḱhük*, *ḱhü’k*, *ḱhü’ḱh*); XҮНС *kök^h* 159, *kük^h* 163. — Etym.: OT *kök* “the sky; sky-coloured, blue” ED 708-709 (4).

köz [көз] göz | *глаза*; Mann. *kōz* 65; G *gioz* 216; M 68, *küz* 70; T 187, *küz* 188; XҮНС 161-162, *küz* 163. — Etym.: OT *köz* “eye” ED (1).

ksi [кси] insan, kişi | *человѣкъ*; M *kise* 67, *kisi* 68, *kse* 69; T *ḱhısi* *ḱhısi* 190; XҮНС *ḱhısi* 166. — Etym.: OT *kişi* “man, person” ED 752-53.

kudrug' [кудругъ] kuyruk | *хвостъ*; M *ḱuzruk* 60; T *ḱuzuruk* 201; XҮНС *ḱuzirik^h*, *ḱuzuruk^h* 202. — Etym.: ? OT *ḱudrug* “the tail of an animal” ED 604, cf. Khak. *ḱuzuruḱ*.

kukugat («*loşad'kukuşki*») [кукугат («лопалькукушки»)] çavuşkuşu, hüthüt, ibibik | *удодъ* (Урпа ерорс). — Etym.: **kukug at*, for *kukug* cf. TT *guguk* “cuckoo”, Manchu (Ороč) *keuke* = Chin. 句姑 *gōu gū* Ross § 198, Index p. 6.

kum [кум] kum | *песокъ*; Mann. 64; M *ḱom* 58, *ḱum* 61; XҮНС *ḱhom* 213, *ḱhum* 215. — Etym.: OT *ḱum* “sand” ED 625.

kurkere- [куркере-] gök gürlemek | *гремѣтъ*; M *kurküri-* 70; T *ḱhur’kire-* 204; XҮНС *kuhkure-* 157, *kuhrkure-* 158, *ḱuhrkire-* 201; **ulu kurkerene** [улу куркерене] gök gürlüyor | *громъ гремитъ*; XҮНС *ulu kuhrkur-* 41, *ulu kuhrkure-* 158 “gök gürlemek / to thunder”. — Etym.: Mo. *kürkire-* (Kklp. *gürkire-*; Alt. *kürküre-*) = OT *kükre-* “to thunder” TekinKIrA 511, ED 713 (*kökre-*).

- kus** [кус] kuş | *птица*; G 219; M *kos* 59; T *kos* 200, *kus* 201, *k^hus* 204; XҮНС *kus* 201, *k^hus* 216. — Etym.: OT *kuş* “bird” ED 670.
- kutul** [кутул] çizme | *сапогъ*; M *kutul* 62; XҮНС *k^hut^hul* 215. — Etym.: Cl. Mo. *gutul*, Khal. *gutul* “boot, footwear” L 370.
- kümüs** [кўмўс] gümüş | *серебро*; M *qimos*, *qimus*, *kumis* 61, *kümis*, *kütös*, *kütüs* 71, *kimos*, *kumis* 70; T *kumis* 188, *qimus* 201; XҮНС *kumis*, *kumus* 156. — Etym.: OT *kümüs* “silver” ED 723-24.
- kün'** [кўнь] güneş | *солнце*; **kün' irgadı** [кўнь иргады] güneş battı | *солнце сбло*; Mann. *kun*, *kōn* 63; G *kun* (~ *kün* 217) 217; M *kün* 71, *kun* 70, *kon* 68, *hon* 136; T *k^hun* 189, *k^hün* 190; XҮНС *k^hun* (I) 173. — Etym.: OT *kün* “the sun; day” ED 725 (1).
- ma** [ма] soru eki, mI | *вопросительный знак*; **par ma yok pa?** [пар ма йок па?] *var mı yok mu?* | *есть или нтъ?*; **bildir ma?** [билдыр ма?] *biliyor mu?* | *знаешь ли?*; G *ta* “emphatic particle” 218; M 74; T 191; XҮНС 77. — Etym.: cf. TT *mi* “interrogative particle”. → *pa*
- mala** [мала] bala, evlat, çocuk | *дитя*; Mann. *melá*, *m'la* 63; G *mula* 218; M *mula* 77, *m^la* 77; T *m^la*, *m^lta* “ребенок” 192; XҮНС *m^la* 81, *m^la* (I) 87. — Etym.: cf. OT (MK) *bala* “a youngbird, a nestling → a human child” ED 332, Khak. *pala*.
- manan**: **manan sokur** [манан сокур] köstebek | *кротъ*; M *manan suğur* 75, *suğur*, *suğır* 105, *suğın* 105; XҮНС *suğur* 334. — Etym.: cf. Bury. *mana hoğor* “mole” BRS 291; for *sokur* cf. Sal. *sxur* < **s^oğur* < **soğur* “marmot”, MK *soğur* ~ *suğur* “rabbit”, Uzb. *suvur*, Kirg. *sūr* “mountain hare”, Başk. *hıçır* PoppeRemarks 452, ED 815..
- maŋ-** [манг-] gitmek | *побхатъ*; **kaga maŋdı?** [кага мангды?] *nereye gitti* | *куда побхалъ?*; Mann. 63; G 218; M 75 (by declination *ma-* 74); T *maŋ-* 191, *mıŋ-* 192; XҮНС *maŋ-* 78; **kayga maŋduru** [кайга мангдуру] *nereye gitmiş?* | *куда пошелъ?* (<< *maŋp tur-*?). — Etym.: OT *maŋ-* “to walk” ED 767 (Clauson: “survives only (?) in SE Türki”).
- maŋdur-** s. *maŋ-*
- mıŋ** [мынг] → *pir'*
- muus** [муус] boynuz | *рогъ*; M *moŋus* 77, *miŋus*, *mūs* 78; T *moŋus* 192; XҮНС *mois* 85, *moŋus* 86. — Etym.: OT (Uig.) *müyüz*, (MK) *müñüz* “horn” ED 352.
- näkär** [нэкэр] arkadaş | *товарищъ*; M *nöker* 80, *nüker* (Gorn. Uyg.) 80; T *nöker* 193; XҮНС *nöhker*, *nöhkör* 140, *niohkör* 137. — Etym.: Cl. Mo. *nökür*, Khal. *nöhör* “friend, comrade” L 593.
- nur** [нур] göl | *озеро*; Mann. \emptyset , but *köl*, ShYog. *nur*, *nuur* 64; T *nor* 193. — Etym.: Cl. Mo. *nağur*, Khal. *nuur* “lake, pond” L 558.
- ok** [ок] ok | *стрѣла*; M *oq* 81; T *o'k*, *o'k^h* 193, *hoq* 219; XҮНС *ohk^h* 35. — Etym.: OT *oq* “arrow” ED 76 (1).
- ol-** [ол-] olmak, yardımcı eylem | **tyunnu olub turu** [тюнну олуб туру] *aqşam olmuştur*, *hava kararmıştır* | *стемнѣлось*; M *pol-* 93, *bor* (< **bolur*) 20; T

- bol-* 175, *ot-* 193, *pot-* 197, *vo-*, *vot-*, *vu-* 219; ХҮНС *pol-* 62, *vol-* 312. — Etym.: OT *bol-* “to become, to be” ED 331.
- on** [он] on | 10; Mann. *un* 61; M 82, *un* 129; T 193, ХҮНС 32, *un* (II) 39. — Etym.: OT *on* “ten” ED 166.
- ot** [от] ot | *трава*; G *oht* (~ *ot*) 218; M 83; T *o't* 201; ХҮНС *oht^h* 35. — Etym.: OT *ot* “grass” ED 34-35 (2).
- otuz** [отуз] otuz | 30; G *odis* 218; M *otus* 83, *otus* 84; T *o'tis* 194; ХҮНС *ohtus* 35. — Etym.: OT *otuz* “thirty” ED 74.
- ögüz'** [ögüzь] → *öküz*.
- öküz** [өкүз] inek | *корова*; Mann. \emptyset , but *enik*, ShYog. *ökurr* 63; G *gus* 216; M *kus* 61, *kus* 70, *okus* 81; T *kus* 188, *k^hus* 189; ХҮНС *k^hus* 175, *uhkus* 42. — Etym.: OT *öküz* “ox” ED 120.
- öm'** [омь] pantolon | *штаны*; Mann. *yim*, *yum* 63; M *yem* 39; T *yüm* 185; ХҮНС *üm* 47, *yim* 263, *yom* 269, *yöm* 276, *yüm* 277. — Etym.: OT *üm* “trousers, drawers” ED 155, for *y-* prothesis cf. **üm* TDBUÜ 185.
- pa** [па] soru eki, mI “interrogative particle”; ХҮНС *pa* II 48, *pe* I 57, *me* I 83; → *ta*
- par** [пар] var | *есть*; **par ma yok pa?** [пар ма йок па?] var mı yok mu? | *есть или нѣтъ?*; G *bar* (~ *var* 220) 214; M 87, *var* 21; T 195, *var* 219; ХҮНС 53, *var* 311. — Etym.: OT *bar* “there is, exists” ED 353, cf. TT *var*.
- paş'** [пашь] baş, kafa | *голова*; **bas ärmäk** [бас эрмэк] baş parmak | *большой палец*; Mann. *paş* 64; M *pas*, *paş* 88, but *başçı* “главнолицо / chief, chairman” 20 (*paşçı*, *paşçı* 89); T *paş*, *pa's* 195, *p^haş* 198, *vaş* 219; ХҮНС *paş* 51, *vaş* 311. — Etym.: OT *baş* “head” ED 375.
- päg, päk** [пэг, пэк] bey, prens | *князь, господин*; M *peğ* 89; T *peğ* 195, *p^heğ* 198; ХҮНС *p^heğ* 71. — Etym.: OT *beg* “the head of a clan” ED 322-23 (< **rag* < AChin. 伯 *pak* “the head of a hundred man”).
- pär+** → *pir*.
- päs** [пэс] beş | 5; Mann. *pess* 61, *peşigirma* “15” 62; G *bes* 214; M *pes*, *peş* 91, *pis* (in: *pis yığırma*) 92; T *pes*, *peş* 196; ХҮНС *pes* 59, *peşeyğırma* 59. — Etym.: OT *bēş* “five” ED 376 (< **bēş* TDBUÜ 182).
- pçak** [пчак] bıçak | *ножикъ*; **pçak bile** [пчак биле] bıçak ile | *ножикомъ*; Mann. *ptşak* 64; M *riçak* 97; T *p^hiçak*, *p^hiçak^h* 198; ХҮНС *p^hiçak^h* 76. — Etym.: OT *bıçak* “knife” (< *bıç-* “to cut” + *aç*) ED 293-94.
- pedjin'** [педжинъ] maymun | *обезьяна*; T *pe'çin* 195 (*p. yıl* “год обезьяны”); ХҮНС *peçin* 59 (*p. yıl*). — Etym.: OT *bēçin* “ape, monkey” ED 295-96 (Clauson: “prob. Iranian origin”), according to Choi: Chin. *fei-shen* 猱申 (1989: 221); however there isn't such compound as *fei-shen* in Chinese.
- pi** [пи] kısrak | *кобыла*; M 91, *pie* 91; ХҮНС *p^hi* (I) 72. — Etym.: OT *bē* “mare”, Tuv. *be*, *biye* ED 291, Yak. *bie*.
- pił-** → *bil-*.
- pir'** [пирь] bir | 1; Mann. *pōrots* “21” 62, *pōrr* 61; G *bir* 214; M 92, *per* 91, *pär*

- 97; T *per* 196, *pır* 197; ХҮНС *pır* 56; **pär' ak** [пәрь ак] on bin | 10,000; M *per ayak* 13; T *ayak* 171; ХҮНС *pır ayak^h* [menek] 14; **pär' miη** [пәрь мынэ] bin | 1000; M *per miη* 78; T *miη*, *mi^u* 192; ХҮНС *pır miη* 81; **pär' otuz** (?) [пәрь отуз (?)] *yirmi bir* | 21; M *pır otuz* 83; ХҮНС *pırohtus*, *pırohtus* 35, 56; **päre germe** (?) [пэре герме (?)] on bir | 11; Mann. *prigerma* 61; ХҮНС *pıreyürmi* 56, 354. — Etym.: OT *bir* “one” ED 353-54.
- pog** [пог] *bağ* | *завязи*; cf. G *palğu-* “to tie” 218; M *pağ* “веревка” 85, but *poğla-* 92; T *pağ* 194; ХҮНС *p^hoğ* 74, *pağ* III 50. — Etym.: OT *bağ* “bond, tie, belt” (< *ba-* “to tie” + *-ğ*) ED 310-11 (1).
- pörük** [пөрүк] *şarka* | *шапка*; Mann. *perk* 64; M 94; T *perik*, *perik* 196, *p^herik* 198; ХҮНС *p^hörikh* 67, *p^herikh* 72, *p^hörek^h*, *p^hörikh*, *p^hörük^h* 76. — Etym.: OT (МК) *börk* “a cap” ED 362.
- pu** [пу] *tüfek* | *ружье*; Mann. \emptyset , but ShYog. Kluadjok-gol *phun*, *phü* 67; M *po* 92; T *po* 196, *p^ho* 198; ХҮНС *p^ho* 73. — Etym.: Mo. *buu* “gun, rifle, firearm” Lessing 141-42 (2), Mostaert 88 (1) < Chin. 砲 *pào*.
- pulut** [пулут] *bulut* | *облако*; M *pulut* 96; T *pılt* 197; ХҮНС *pılt^h*, *pılt^h* 54. — Etym.: OT *bulut* “cloud” ED 333.
- put** [пут] *bacak* | *нога*; Mann. *pöt* 65; M 95, *pıt* 96; T 197, *vut* 219; ХҮНС *pıth* 54, *put^h* 66. — Etym.: OT *but* “the thigh; the leg” ED 207 (1).
- sajdik** [саждык] *kadın* “women” | *женщина*; M *sajdığ* 101, *şajdığ* 150; T *şajdığ*, *şajtığ* 209; ХҮНС *sajtığ* 319, *şajtığ* 301. — Etym.: OT *saçlığ* “hairy” (< *saç* “hair” + *lığ*) ED 797, Khak. *sastığ*.
- sakız (sekiz ?)** [сакыз (секиз ?)] *sekiz* | 8; Mann. *saks* 61; G *saşıs* 219; M *saşıs* 99; T *sak^hıs* 205, *sakıs*, *sekes* 206; ХҮНС *sak^hıs* 318, *saşıs* 317; **sakşe germe** (?) [сакше герме (?)] on *sekiz* | 18; Mann. *saksigerma* 62; M *sakış-ığırma* 99; ХҮНС *sakışeyürmi* 317, *sak^hışeyürmi* 318. — Etym.: OT *sekiz* “eight” ED 823.
- sakşe germe** (?) [сакше герме (?)] → *sakız*.
- sakson** [саксон] *seksen* | 80; M *sakson*, *sakison* 99; T *sakison* 205; ХҮНС *sak^hison* 318. — Etym.: **sekiz on* OT (МК) *seksön* “eighty” ED 823, Khak. *sigizon*, Tuv. *sezen*, Yak. *ağıs uon*.
- sarsın hanat** [сарсын ханат] *yarasa* (*vespertilio*) | *мышь летучая*; ХҮНС *sarsın k^hanaht^h* (cf. *sarsın* “pellicle, muscle”) 320. — Etym.: cf. Trkm. *yargānat* “the bat”, Alt. *yarganat*, Kirg. *carkanat*, Kzk. *jarқанат*, Khak. *çarhanat* < **yar kānat* (Tekin.y- 1994: 63). → *hanat*
- sarık** [сарык] *sarı* | *желтый*; Mann. *sarō* 64; M *sarığ* 100; T *sarığ* 205; ХҮНС *sarığ* 319. — Etym.: OT *sarığ* “yellow” ED 48, Khak., Tuv. *sarığ*.
- saş'** [сашь] *saç* | *волосы*; Mann. *şaş* 65; M *saç*, *sāj* 101, *şāç* 151; T *saj* 206, *şaj* 209; ХҮНС *şaj* 300, *saj* 319. — Etym.: OT *saç* “hair” ED 794 (1).
- soçugus** [сочугус] *su sıçanı*, *lağım faresi*? | *мышь водяная*. — Etym.: ?
- sokur** → *manan*
- solo-** [соло-] *karatmak*, *kilitlemek* | *запирать*; **ısıktı solo** (?) [исыкты соло (?)]

- kapıyı kapat, kapıyı kilitle | *занри дверь*; M *sola-* 103; XҮНС *sola-* 328. — Etym.: OT *sola-* “to chain, fasten with chains; to interlock” < Chin. *suō* 鎖 M[iddle Chinese] **swā* “chain, lock” + OUIg. +*la-* Hamilton XXX.6, ED 825, 781.
- solongo** [солонго] gökkuşağı | *радуга*; **solongo tusubturu** [солонго тусубтуру] gökkuşağı görünmüştür | *радуга явилась*; M *solonğa, solanği, solanga, solanğa, solanği* 103; XҮНС *solanğa, solanği* 328. — Etym.: *solo-n-go* < **sola-n-gu*? Cf. Cl. Mo. *solunğa* “rainbow”, s. *solo-*.
- söz'** [cözь] söz | *слово*; G 219; M *söz* 104, *süz* 107; T *söz* 207, *şoz* 210; XҮНС *söz* 336, *şoz* 244. — Etym.: OT *söz* “word, speech” ED 860.
- su** [cy] su | *вода*; G 219; M 105; T 207; XҮНС 331. — Etym.: OT *sub* “water” ED 783 (*suv*).
- Sukçyu** [Сукчю] Sukçyu şehri “the city of Suzhou” | *Су-чжоу (городъ)*; M Sucu 105, *Suқçu, Suқçi* 106; T *Sukçe, Sukçi* 207. — Etym.: OT *suğçu* < Chin. 肅州 *sù zhōu* DTS 513.
- sukulık (suk-kol ?)** [сукулык (сук-кол ?)] işaret parmağı | *указательный палець*; M *soқılıқ* 103; XҮНС *sukulıǵ* 334. — Etym.: cf. Kzk. *suқ kol* “index finger” < *suқ* “greed, greedy; envy” + *kol* “arm”, cf. OUIg. *suқ erñek* “the index finger” ED 804 (Clouston: “survives only (?) in NC Kzx.”).
- sumen** [сумен] yemek | *кушанье*; **sumen aша** [сумен аша] yemek ye | *буь (кушанье)*; M *semin* 102; T *semen* 206; XҮНС 332, *semen* 324. — Etym.: Mo. *şime* “sap; essence” L 709, Kal. *şim*^ə, Manchu *simen* Ramstedt (*Kalmückisches Wörterbuch*) 357, Tenişev 206.
- şışkan** [шышкан] ~ **şışkan'** [шышкань] sıçan, fare | *мыш*; M *şığan, şığan* 151; T *şığan* 210; XҮНС *şığan* 17. — Etym.: **şışkan* < OT *sıçğan* “rat; mouse” ED 796.
- şikā** [шикэ] iki | 2; Mann. *şkō* 61; G *şiki* (~ *şigi*) 219; M *işke* 33; T *şike, şiki, şki* 209, *işki, işkı* 181; XҮНС *şiki* 304, *şiki* 305; **şike germe** (?) [шике герме (?)] on iki | 12; Mann. *şkigerma* 61; M *işke yığırma* 47; XҮНС *şikiğırma, şikiyğırma* 305; **şike otuz** (?) [шике отуз (?)] yirmi iki | 22; Mann. *şkots* 62; XҮНС *şikohtıs, şikohtıs* 305. — Etym.: **işki* < **eki* = OT *iki* “two” ED 100-101, TDBUÜ 181, cf. Sal. *işki* PoppeRemarks pp. 463-64.
- şuko** [шуко] teke | *козелъ*; M *uşko* 132, *üşkö* 133; T *öşkö* 194; XҮНС *iske* 31, *uşkı* 44, *şuki, şuki* 309. — Etym.: OT *eçkü* “goat” ED 24, cf. Sal. *işki* PoppeRemarks p. 476.
- şyat** [шят] dana, buzağı “calf” | *теленокъ*; M *şat* 150; T *şat* 209; XҮНС *şath* 299. — Etym.: ?
- taban** “taban, ayak tabanı | подовша (ноги); M *tavan* 109; T *tavan* 212; XҮНС *tavan* (II) 97. — Etym.: OT *tapan* “the sole of the foot” ED 441 (< **tāpan* TDBUÜ 174); cf. **azak**.
- tag** [tag] dağ | *гора*; G *tag* 219; M *tag* 109; T *tag* 211, *tʰağ* 215; XҮНС *tʰağ* 119. — Etym.: OT *tag* “mountain” ED 463.

- taka** [така] tavuk | курица (год курица); M *taka, takağa, takağı, takaķı* 110; T *t'aka* 215; ХҮНС *tahkağı* 94, *t'ahkağı, t'ahk'hağı* 120, *t'akağı* 119. — Etym.: OT *takiğu* “a domestic fowl” ED 468.
- tamak** [тамак] *tütün* | *табакъ*; Mann. \emptyset , but *tuhtin, thutin*, ShYog. *tamakkó* 65; M *tamaķı* 111; ХҮНС *t'amahki* 118. — Etym.: cf. Russian *tabak*, German *Tabak* << Caribbean language *tobacco, taboca* Fasmer IV 5, Wahrig 1258 b.
- tas** [тас] *taş* | *камень*; Mann. *tas, taz* 64; M 113; T 212, *ta's, tas* 212; ХҮНС 97, *t'ahs* (I) 120, *tahs* 95. — Etym.: OT *taş* “stone” ED 557 (2).
- tas irtkaná** [тас иртканá] *dağ tavşanı* “mountain hare (?)” | *сѣноставка* (Lagomys). — Etym.: ?
- tat** [тат] Tangut “the Tanguts” | *тангутъ*; M 114; T *ta't, tař't* 212; ХҮНС *tahth* 94. — Etym.: cf. OT *tat* “stranger; Iranian” ED 449 (1).
- tavar** [тавар] *ipek, ipekli kumaş* | *шелковая материя*; M “материя / matter” 109; T 212, *davar* 178, *tavař* 212; ХҮНС 97. — Etym.: OT *tabar* “livestock; property” ED 443.
- tämir** [тэмір] *demir* | *жельзо*; Mann. *temer* 64; M *temir* 116, *temir* 117; T *temer* 212; ХҮНС *temir* 102. — Etym.: OT *temir* “iron” ED 508-509.
- täñri** [тэңри] *gök, gökyüzü, sema* | *небо*; **täñri yañkituru** [тэңри янкытуру] *yağmur yağyor* | *дождь идетъ*; G *deñir* 215; M *teñir* 117; T *teñer, teñir* 212; ХҮНС *teñir, teñer* 103. — Etym.: OT *teñri* “Heaven; god” ED 523-24.
- tärdm̄** [тэрдынг] *kurt* “wolf” | *волкъ*; Mann. *dirtiñ* 64; M *terden, terdin, tertem, tertin* 118; T *terten, tertin* 212; ХҮНС *terteñ* 104, *törteñ* 117. — Etym.: ?
- tırmak** (?) [тырмак (?)] *parmak* (?) | *палець*; M *tırmaķ, tırğak* 128; ХҮНС *tırmaķh* “nail” 101. — Etym.: s. **tırñak**.
- tırñak** [тырñак] *tırnak* | *ноготь*; M *tırmaķ, tırğak* “гребень; ноготь / rake; nail” 128; ХҮНС *tırñakh* 102. — Etym.: cf. OT (MK) *tarmak* “(finger) nail”, Tuv. *dirbak* “nail”, TT *tırmık* “rake” ED 549-50, ХҮНС *tırñar-, tırna-* “to scratch, to claw” 101. s. **tırmak**.
- tiyè** [tiè] *deve* | *верб.людъ*; M *çe* 141, *çi* 142, *te* 114, *ti* 118; T *ti* 213, *zhi* 222; ХҮНС *t'hi* 126, *t'hiy* 127, *çhi* 236, *çhiy* 237. — Etym.: OT *tebe, tevey* “camel” ED 447-48.
- tis'** [тись] *diş* | *зубъ*; Mann. *izz* 65; M *tes* 118 (but *tiste-* “грызть / to gnaw” 119); T *tis* 215, *t'is* 216; ХҮНС *tis* 101. — Etym.: OT *tış* “tooth” ED 557.
- tokson** [токсон] *doksan* | *девяносто* 90; M *tokson* 120; T *toķh'son* 213, *to'son* 214; ХҮНС *tohķison* 111. — Etym.: **tokuz on*, cf. OT (MK) *toķson* “ninety” ED 473-74, Khak. *toģizon*, Tuv. *tozan*, Yak. *toğus uon*.
- tokuz** [токуз] *dokuz* | 9; Mann. *tuks* 61; G *tohķis* (~ *doķis*) 215; M *toķus* 120, *toķis* 121; T *to'kis, toķis*+ 213; ХҮНС *t'ohķis* 129, *tohķis* 111; **toksi germe** (?) [токси герме (?)] *on dokuz* | 19; Mann. *tuksigerma* 62; T *toķıyığırmo* 213; ХҮНС *tohķıseyğırmi, toķh'ıseyğırmi, toķh'ıseyğırmi* 111. — Etym.: OT *toķuz* “nine” ED 474.
- toñ** [тонг] *soğuk* | *холодно*; M 122; T 213; ХҮНС 109. — Etym.: OT *toñ* “frozen

hard; very cold" ED 513.

toṅrak [тонграк] → *katṛik*

toṅus [тонгусъ] *domuz* (*domuz yılı*) | *свинья* (год свинья); M *toṅus* 122, *tovis* 119; T *toṅus* 213, *tovis* 214; ХҮНС *toṅuz*, *toṅus* 109. — Etym.: OT *toṅuz* "pig" ED 527.

torvak' [торвакъ] *toprak*, *toz* | *земля, пыль*; M *torvak* 122, *turvak* 128; T *torvak* 213, *turvak^h* 214, *turvak^h* 215; ХҮНС *turvak^h* 102, *torvak^h* 112, *turvak^h* 116. — Etym.: OT *toprak* "earth, dust, soil" ED 443.

tur- [tur-] *yardımcı eylem*, *durmak* | *вспомогательный глагол, стоять, находится*; ***bildir ma?*** [билдыр ма?] *biliyog mu?* | *Знаешь ли?* ***pilmäs turu*** [пилмэс туру] *bilmiyog* | *не знаю*; ***tyunnu olub turu*** [тюнну олуб туру] *akşam olmuştur* | *стемнѣлось*; ***solongo tusubturu*** [солонго тусубтуру] *gökkuşağı görünmüştür* | *радуга явилась*; ***ḥsun*** (?) ***buzük tur*** [хсун (?) бузүк тур] *sü derindir* (?) | *вода глубока*; G +*dro* 215, 220; M 125; T 214; ХҮНС *tro* 117, *tur* 101, *tur-* 116, *tur-* 101, *çi* 285. — Etym.: OT *tur-* "to stand; to stand upright; is (copula)" ED 529-30.

tuskan' [тусканъ] *tavşan* | *заяц*; M *tosқан* 122; T *tosқан*, *tusқан* 214, *t^hosқан* 216, *t^husқан* 217; ХҮНС *tovusқан*, *toḥsқан* 111, *tosқан* 112, *tusқ^han* 116, *t^hohsқан* 129, *t^hosқ^han* 130. — Etym.: **tawiskan* < **tawişқан* < OT *tabişğan* "hare" ED 447.

tus-: ***tusub tur-*** [тусуб тур-] *görünmek*, *ortaya çıkmak* | [*радуга*] *являются*; ***solongo tusubturu*** [солонго тусубтуру] *gökkuşağı görünmüştür* | *радуга явилась*; T *t^hüs-* "спускаться" 217, *t^hus-*, *tu's-* 214; ХҮНС *tus-* 116, *t^hus-* 133. — Etym.: OT *tüş-* "to settle; to retire; to fall" ED 560.

tuz [туз] *tuz* | *соль*; M 123; T 214; ХҮНС 116. — Etym.: OT *tuz* "salt" ED 571.

tül'kü [түлькү] *tilki* | *лисица*; M *töl'kö* 123, *tolgo*, *tolko* 121, *tulko*, *tulku*, *tulki* 124; T *t^hulki* 216, *tołki*, *tołki* 213; ХҮНС *t^hulki* 132. — Etym.: OT *tilkü* "fox" ED 498-99.

tyunnu [тюнну] *akşam*, *karanlık* | *темнота, тёмный*; ***tyunnu olub turu*** [тюнну олуб туру] *akşam olmuştur* | *стемнѣлось*; M *tün* "ночь / nihgt" 127, *tüne bor-tro* "night has fallen"; T *t^hune* 216; ХҮНС *t^hun*, *t^hune* 131, *t^huni* 132. — Etym.: OT *tün* "night" ED 513.

tyurt [тюрт] *dört* | 4; Mann. *tyurt* 61; G *diort* 215; M *dürt* 24, *tört* 123, *türt* 127; T *t'ört* 213, *t'ört* 214; ХҮНС *tiorth* 107. — Etym.: **tört* TDBUÛ 184, OT *tört* "four" ED 534.

tyuyak [тюяк] *toynak*, *tırnak* | *копыто*; Mann. *tuııg* 65; M *tuyag*, *tuyıg* 124, *tuyıg* 128; ХҮНС *tuyıg* 116. — Etym.: OT (МК) *tuyag* (< **tuııyag*) "hoof" ED 519.

uçe germe (?) [уче герме (?)] → *üş'*

ugan (***uglan*** ?) [уган (углан ?)] *oğlan*, *erkek çocuk* | *мальчикъ*; G *olğan* 218; M *oğlan* 81, *olğan* 82, *ulğan* 129; T *ulğan* 217; ХҮНС *olğan* 33, *oğlan* 35, *ulğan* 41, *uğlan* 42. — Etym.: OT *oğlan* < *oğul* "offspring, child" + *an* pl. suf.

ED 83-84, 85.

ul: **ulduru** (öl **duru**) [ульдуру (öl дуру)] уағ, nem, çığ | *сырой*. — Etym.: OT *öl* “damp, moist” ED 124.

ulu [улу] gök gürlütüsü | *громъ*; **ulu kurkerene** [улу куркерене] gök gürlüyor | *громъ гремитъ*; M *ulu* 129; T *uli* “гром” 217; ХҮНС *ulu, ulu kuhrkur-* 41. — Etym.: Chin. 雷 *léi* “thunder”, Pulleyblank L[ate]. *luaj*, E[arly]. *lwəj* 185.

un'dun [уньдун] doğu | *востокъ*; M *undun* 130, *ündün* 133; T *öndün, öndön* 194; ХҮНС *untun* 40. — Etym.: OT *öndün* “infront; east” ED 178.

ursamik (**urtamik** ?) [урсамык (уртамык ?)] orta parmak “middle finger” | *средний палець*; M *urtamak* 131; ; ХҮНС *ohrtamak^h* 35; cf. M *orta, orto* 83; T *horta, hořta*, 181, *ur'ta, ur'ta, u'rta* 218; ХҮНС *ohrta* 35. — Etym.: OT *orto* “middle, centre” ED 203-4 + ? (cf. *hetagamak*)

üryum [үрюм] bir tür (uzun) giysi | *армякъ*; Mann. *yurém* “clothes”, ShYog. *urgumé* 62, *yörum* 63; M *yorum* 42, *yurim* 45; T *yorum* 185; ХҮНС *yorum* 273. — Etym.: ? OT *örüm* “something plaited or wovem” ED 231 < ör- “to plait” ED 195 (2), Radloff (Chag.) *yörümçi* “плетущий роужи / der Mattenflechter” III 449, *örüm* (Tel., Shor, Kirg., Kzk., Tar.) “плетение / das Geflecht” I 1226; cf. Cl. Mo. *örmüğe, ermige(n)* “coarse fabric made of hair of camel or sheep’s wool; bast mat”, Khal. *ötög* L 331, 642.

üş' [үшь] üç | 3; Mann. *uş* 61; G *üş* 220; M *uş* 132, *üş* 133; T *ü'ç, üş* 218, *viş* 219; ХҮНС *uş* 43, *viş* 313; **uçe germe** (?) [уче герме (?)] on üç | тринадцать 13; Mann. *şışigerma* 61; M *uçığırma* 132; ХҮНС *huçuyğırma, hüçüyğırma* 223. — Etym.: OT *üç* “three” ED 3-4.

üy [үй] çadır, yurt | *юрта*; M *ü, üy* 132; T *yü, yüy, yüö* 185, *iyö* 181, *şü* 210 “дом / house”; ХҮНС *yü* 276, *yüy* 279. — Etym.: OT *eb, ev* “dwelling place; tent, house; celestial mansion” ED 3-4.

ya [я] ok | *стрела*; M *ya* 33; ХҮНС *ya* (II) 246. — Etym.: OT *ya* “bow” ED 869.

yagaş' [ягашь] ağaç | *дерево*; Mann. *yogaş* 64; M *yığaş* 47; T *yığaş* 184; ХҮНС *yığaş* 257, *yığaş* 267, *yağaş* 251. — Etym.: OT *ığaç* “tree” (< *ı* “vegetation; bush” + *ğaç* dim. suf.) ED 79-80.

yakà → *ags*

yakşi [якши] güzel | *хорошо*; Mann. *yakşima* 62; G *yahşi* 221; M *yahşi* 38; T *ya'ş, yahşi, yahşi* 183, *yahşi* 182; ХҮНС *yahşi* 250. — Etym.: OT (МК) *yahşi* “suitable, pleasing, goodlooking” ED 908.

yal' [яль] yele | *грива лошади*; ХҮНС *yel, yelvu* 259. — Etym.: OT *yal* “a horse’s mane” ED 916, cf. Ölmez*d- *däl- 173-74.

yalma [ялмá] gömlek | *рубаха*. — Etym.: OT *yalma* “a thick quilted coat” (< *yal-) ED 929.

yañkit-: **täñri yañkituru** [тэнгри янкытуру] yağmur yağıyor | *дождь идет*; ХҮНС = *yağtur-* 251. — Etym.: cf. OT *yağut-* “to pour down” ED 889.

yarma [ярма] dana, buzağı | *теленокъ*; M 37; ХҮНС 256. — Etym.: ?

- yasıl** [ясыл] yeşil | *зеленый*; M 38; ХҮНС 254, *yahsıl* 253. — Etym.: OT *yaşıl* “light blue; green, green grass” ED 978.
- yaz-: yaz'** [язь] aç! ser! çöz! | *развяжи*; M 34; T 183; ХҮНС 254. — Etym.: OT *yaz-* “to untie, to dissolve” ED 983.
- yedjen: yedjen kan** [еджен кан] Çin İmparatoru | *Императорь китайскій*. — Etym.: Mo. *esen* “lord, master, ruler”, *e. hağan* “emperor, monarch” L 336.
- yedon** [едон] yetmiş | 70; M *yeton* 40, *ceton* 29; T *ziton* 221; ХҮНС *yit^hton*, *yiton* 264. — Etym.: **yeti on*, cf. Khak. *çiton* (<**çiti on* <**yēti on*).
- yegerme** [егерме] yirmi | 20; Mann. *jigerma* 62; G *yigirmi* 221; M *yigirmi*, *yigırma*, *yigirmi* 40; T *yigırmo*, *yigırmo*, *çigırmo* 72; ХҮНС *yigirmi* 268. — Etym.: OT *yēgirmi* “twenty” ED 918.
- yel'** [ель] yel, rüzgar | *вѣтеръ*; M *yil* 40, *yıl* 47; T *yel* 183, *cil* 186; ХҮНС *yel* 259. — Etym.: OT *yél* “wind” ED 916.
- yendak** [ендак] at, beygir vb. gübresi | *конскій*; M *yındaq* 41, *yondaq* 42; T *yımtağ^h* “пomet”; ХҮНС *yımtağ^h* 265, *yımtağ^h* 263. — Etym.: cf. OT *yīṅ* (~*yeṅ*) “nasal mucus” ED 941.
- yeñ'** [енъ] yep, kol | *рукавъ*; M *yīṅ* 41; T *yīṅ* (I) 184, *zīṅ* 221; ХҮНС *yeṅ* I 260, *yīṅ* I 266. — Etym.: OT *yēṅ* “sleeve” ED 940.
- yer'** [ерь] yer, yerküre, dünya | *земля*; G *yer* 221; M *yer* 39; T *yer* 183; ХҮНС *yer* 261. — Etym.: OT *yēr* “ground; ground, land, soil, place; territory” ED 954.
- yeren'** [ерень] erkek | *мужчина*; M *eren* 26; T *eren* 178 (but *yer* 183, *ören* 184); ХҮНС *eren* 30. — Etym.: OT *eren* “men; real men” (< *er* “man” + *en* pl. suf.) ED 232.
- yeti** [еты] yedi | 7; Mann. *jitigerma* “17” 62; cf. G *yidigirma* “17” 221; M *yeti* 40, *yiti* 41; T *yite*, *yiti* 184, *yiti*, *citi* 186, *jiti* 221; ХҮНС *yiti*, *yit^hti* 264. — Etym.: OT *yēti* “seven” ED 886.
- yok** [йок] yok | *нѣтъ*; **par ma yok pa?** [пар ма йок па?] *var mı yok mu? | есть или нѣтъ?*; M *yak* 35, *yok* 42; T *yok*, *yok^h* 185; ХҮНС *yok^h* 271. — Etym.: OT *yok* “having, not, nothing” ED 895-96.
- yol'** [йоль] yol | *дорога*; M *yol* 42; T *yol* 184; ХҮНС *yol* 270. — Etym.: OT *yol* “road, way” ED 917.
- yultus** [юлтус] yıldız | *звѣзда*; Mann. *yöltas* 63; M *yultus* 47, *yultus* 44; T *yiltus* 184, *yıttus* 186; ХҮНС *yultus* 257, *yultus*, *yultus* 275. — Etym.: OT *yultuz* “star” ED 922.
- yuräk** [юрэк] yürek, kalp | *сердце*; Mann. *ırık* 65; M *yörek* 43, *yürek* 46; T *yörek*, *yörık* 185, *yürek* 186, *örek* 194; ХҮНС *örek^h*, 46, *yörek^h* 276, *yürek^h* 281. — Etym.: OT *yürek* “the heart” ED 965.
- yürü** [юрү] güney “south” | *югъ*; M *yori* 42, *yöri* 43, *yur* 44, *yuri* “юг; верх; кверхъ” 45; T *yori*, *yoṛi* 185; ХҮНС *yüri* 281, *yori* 273. — Etym.: OT *örü* “upwards” ED 197-98 (< *ör-* “to rise” ED 195), cf. YUig *yeren* < OT *eren*.
- yutçu** [ютчу]: **yutçu kışkaş** [ютчу кышкаш] serçe “sparrow” | *воробей*; cf. M

yot 42, *yut* “лошадь” 45, *yutçı* “пастух коней” 45; cf. T *yüt*, *ciüt* 186; cf. ХҮНС *yüü^h* (I) 278. — Etym.: **yunt+çı?* OT *yunt* “horse” ED 946.

yuz (**yuuz?** **yauz?**) [юз (йууз? йауз?)] *kötü*, *fena* | худо; G *yusı* 221 (cf. Clauson 881 *yavız* id.); M *yus* 45; ХҮНС *yus* 275, *yıus*, *yıs* 257, *yüs* 280. — Etym.: **yauz* < **yawuz* < **yabız*, for OT *-abi-* > *-awi-* > YUig. *-u-* cf. *tuskan* (as *tuskan*’); OT *yabız* “bad; unfavourable” ED 881-82.

yuz [юз] *yüz* | 100; G *yüz* 222; M *yuz* 43, *yöz* 42, *yüz* 45; T *yüs*, *yüz* (II) 186; ХҮНС *yüz* (II) 280. — Etym.: OT *yüz* “a hundred” ED 983 (1).

yuz [юз] *yüz*, *sıma*, *çehre* | лицо; M *yuz* 43, *yüz* 45; T *yüz* (I) 186; ХҮНС *yüz* (I) 280. — Etym.: OT *yüz* “the face” ED 983.

zonay [зоной] *topuk* “ankle” | пятка. — Etym.: ?

Appendix:⁴

Собрание словъ нарѣчія хара-ёгуровъ.

Армякъ ўрюм.

голубой кѣк

гора таг

Бабочка кевели

городъ чын

берегъ кая

грива лошади яль

большой бѣзюк

грудь женская хэмык

братъ младшій дюгэ

губа агсынг якá

братъ старшій гогò

бумага (писчая) кегде

Деревня чжонза

бѣлый ак

дерево ягашь

дорога йоль

Верьлодь тидè

дитя мала

вода су

домъ (постоянный, не палатка) хомэй

войлокъ кигис

дѣвица кыз

волкъ тэрдынг

дядя по отцу абга

волосы сашь

дядя по матери дагай

воробей ютчу кышкаш

Жарко исик

востокъ уньдун

желтый сарык

вѣтеръ ель

желудокъ гчег (ичег?)

Гань-чжоу (городъ) Гамсы

желѣзо тэмір

глаза кѣз

женщина саждык

годъ джил

голова пашь

Западъ арт

звѣзда юлтус
 зеленый ясыл
 земля ерь
 земля, пыль торвакъ
 золото алтын
 зубъ тись

Императоръ китайскій еджен
 кан
 ирбись эсыр

Камень тас
 китаецъ кытай
 князь, господинъ пэг, пэк
 кобыла пи
 козелъ шуко
 копыто тюяк
 корова өкүз
 корень ильдис
 коса чок
 красный кызыл
 кротъ манан сокур
 крыло ханат

Ледъ бось
 лисица тўлькү
 лицо юз
 лошадь ат
 лукъ стрѣлбный я

Маленькій кичик
 мальчикъ уган (углан ?)
 мать ана
 медвѣдъ джитпын
 мужчина ерень
 мышъ шышкан
 мышъ водяная сочугус
 мышъ летучая сарсын ханат
 мѣдъ желтая голá
 мѣсяць ай

Небо тэнгри

нога пут
 ноготь тырнгак
 ножикъ пчак
 носъ кангрык, тонграк

Облако пулут
 овца кой
 озеро нур
 орель, беркутъ гайра
 отецъ аджа
 очагъ аджагыс (?)

Палець тырмак (?); большой бас
 эрмэк; указательный
 сукулык (сук-кол ?); средній
 урсамык (уртамык ?);
 безымянный аджокэлык
 (ады-йок-кол ?); мизинець
 хетагамак

песокъ кум
 подошва ноги азакынг табаны
 пометъ (кизякъ) овечій джил,
 коровій харгал, конскій
 ендак
 птица кус
 пятка зонай

Рогъ муус
 рубаха ялма
 ружье пу
 рука кол; кисть руки элык
 рукавъ енгъ
 ротъ агс
 рѣка гтол⁵

Сапогъ кутул
 сердце юрэк
 серебро кўмус
 слово сөзъ
 снѣгъ хар

⁵ Два гг вмѣсто горганинаго г.

собака эшт
 солнце кўнь
 соль туз
 стрѣла ок
 ступня ноги азак
 сухой как
 Су-чжоу (городъ) Сукчю
 сырой ульдуру (öi дуру)
 сѣверъ гозу
 сѣноставка (Lagomys) тас
 иртканá

Табакъ тамак
 тангутъ тат
 теленокъ ярма, шят
 тигръ барс
 товарищъ нэкэр
 трава от
 турпанъ (Casarka rutila) галү

Удодъ (Uripa erops) кукугат
 («лошадькукушки»)
 ухо гулак

Хвостъ кудругъ
 холодно тонг
 хорошо якши
 худо юз (йууз? йауз?)

Царь кан

Чашка аяк
 человѣкъ кси
 черный кара

Шапка пөрүк
 шелковая матерія тавар
 штаны öмь
 шуба дон

Югъ юрү
 юрта үй

Ягненокъ кòза
 ястребъ карчигай
 ящикъ харчак

Счетъ

- 1 пирь
- 2 шикэ
- 3 ўшь
- 4 тюрт
- 5 пэс
- 6 алты
- 7 еты
- 8 сакыз (секиз?)
- 9 токуз
- 10 он
- 11 пэре герме (?)
- 12 шике герме (?)
- 13 уче герме (?)
- 18 сакше герме (?)
- 19 токси герме (?)
- 20 егерме
- 21 пэрь отуз (?)
- 22 шике отуз (?)
- 30 отуз
- 40 кчон (?)
- 50 бесон
- 60 алтон
- 70 едон
- 80 саксон
- 90 токсон
- 100 юз
- 1000 пэрь мынг
- 10,000 пэрь ак

Фразы

Двѣнадцать годовъ цикла: барсь,
 тускань, улу, илань, ать, кой,
 педжинъ, така, иштъ, тонгусь,
 шышкань, öгүзъ

Есть или нѣтъ? пар ма йок па?

Знаешь ли? билдыр ма?

Не знаю пилмэс туру

Приди гель
 Принеси кэгирь
 Куда пошелъ? кайга мангдуру
 Стеннѣлось тюнну олуб туру
 Дождь идетъ тэнгри янгкытуру
 Громъ гремитъ улу куркерене
 Радуга явилась солонго
 тусубтуру
 Солнце сѣло кўнь иргады
 Куда поѣхалъ? кага мангды?
 Вода глубока хсун (?) бузўк тур
 Запри дверь исыкты соло (?)
 Отвори дверь исыкты ашъ
 Завяжи пог
 Развяжи язь
 Пей чай ча аша
 Ёшь (кушанье) сумен аша
 Ножикомъ пчак биле
 Бумагой кегде биле

Chinese Elements

<i>ça</i> < Chin.	茶
<i>çin</i> < Chin.	城
<i>çjonza</i> < Chin.	莊子
<i>galù</i> = Sino-Kor.	鷓鴣
<i>Gamsi</i> < Chin.	甘肅
<i>gogò</i> < Chin.	哥哥
<i>pu</i> < Chin.	砲