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Potanin'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and there is not enough research both about its grammar and dictionary, the importance of any kind of hitherto unpublished material about Yellow Uighur becomes more apparent.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 Potanin 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 Potanin'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, Potanin'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 (l). 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* l 6; Mann. $\emptyset$, but *aḥltigerma* 62; G *ahldı* 213; M *alta/altı* 14; T *at'tı* 172, *hattı* 180; XYHC *ahltı* 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 *kaḡrık* 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 *ƙodı* “downwards” appears as *ƙozu*, meaning “north”. Similar semantic development is also observed in Yakut.

Another peculiarity of Yellow Uighur is seen in cardinal numerals as in Old Turkic: *sakše 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:

ƙok “??? | *koca*”, *djitpin* “bear | медвѣд”, *gşeg* “stomach | желудокъ”, *ƙomäy* “house | домъ”, *ƙçon* “forty”, *şyat* “calf”, *tärdıñ* “wolf”, *tas irtkana* “сѣноставка (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 hoḡor* “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”;
galü = Sino-Kor. 鷄 *kyəl, kal* ~ 鷄 *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*, 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 be analyzed from the point of view of sound groups (OT *-abi-* > *-awı-* > 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";

aşa- < OT *aşa-* "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 *kağ* "something dried";

maŕ- < OT *maŕ-* "to walk".

ä

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

täŕri < OT *täŕri* "Heaven; god";

bözyuk < OT *bädiük* "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";

yetı < OT *yeti* "seven";

älık < OT *älig* "hand, forearm";

päs < OT *beş* "five";

yegerme < OT *yegirmi* "twenty";

yel' < OT *yel* "wind";

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

isık < OT *eşik* "threshold; door".

ı

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

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

kızıl < OT *kızıl* “red”;
kız < OT *kız* “girl”;
altı < OT *altı* “six”;
sajdik < OT *saçlıg* “hair”;
sarık < OT *sarıg* “yellow”;
şışkan < OT *sıçğan* “rat; mouse”;
yasıl < OT *yaşıl* “light blue; green, green grass”;
yagaş < OT *ıgaç* “tree”;
ilan < OT *yılan* “snake”;
işt ~ *äşt* < * *it* > OT *ıt* “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 *tämir* “iron”;
täñri < OT *täñri* “Heaven; god”;
tis’ < OT *tış* “tooth”;
ksi < OT *kişi* “man, person”;
sakız < OT *säkiz* “eight”;
isık < OT *eşik* “threshold; door”;
hämuk < OT *ämig*;
yetı < OT *yeti* “seven”;
tül’kü < *tilkü*.

o

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

ok < OT *ok* “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 *öndün* “infront; 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 *ı*, or by widening becomes *o*:

kum < OT *ķum* “sand”;
gulak < OT *ķulġak* “ear”;
kus < OT *ķuṣ* “bird”;
otuz < OT *otuz* “thirty”;
pulut < OT *bulut* “cloud”;
put < OT *but* “the thigh; the leg”;
su < OT *sub* “water”;
tokuz < OT *toķuz* “nine”;
torıus < OT *torıuz* “pig”;
tuz < OT *tuz* “salt”;
altın < *altun* “gold”;
ķıṣķaṣ < OT (Uig.) *ķuṣġaṣ* “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*:

ķün’ < OT *ķün* “the sun; day”;
tül’*ķü* < OT *tilķü* “fox”;
öm’ < OT *üm* “trousers, drawers”;
üṣ’ < OT *üṣ* “three”;
yuz < OT *yüz* “a hundred”;
yuz < OT *yüz* “the face”;
tus- (*tusub tur-*) < OT *tüs-* “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 *tag* “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 *tagıy*, XYHC *tagey*);

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*;

mıŋ < OT *bıŋ* “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 *tosқан*) << OT *tabışğan* “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:

hämik = OT *ämig* “nipple, teat”;

kum < OT *kum* “sand”;

tämir < OT *tämir* “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 *kanat* “a bird’s wing”;

on < OT *on* “ten”;

altın < *altun* “gold”;

don < OT *ton* “garment, clothing”;

on < OT *on* “ten”.

η

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

maη < OT *maη* “to walk”;

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

toηus < OT *toηuz* “pig”;

yeη’ < OT *yeη* “sleeve”;

yendak cf. OT *yiη* (~ *yeη*) “nasal mucus”;

yeη’ < OT *yeη* “sleeve”;

maη < OT *maη* “to walk”;

muη < OT *biη* “thousand”;

tənri < OT *tənri* “Heaven; god”;
un’dun < OT *öndün* “infront; east”.

g

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

ags (M, Mann *ağs*, XYHC *ahs*) < OT *ağız* “mouth”;
yagaş < OT *ığaç* “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”;
sajdik < OT *saçlığ* “hairy”;
älık (M *älıg*, 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 *g* or *h* when used as initials in some cases:

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

öküz < OT *öküz* “ox”;
yok < OT *yok* “having, not, nothing”;
gel- < OT *käl-* “to come”;
gozu (M *kozi*, T *kuzi*, XYHC *kuzi*) < OT *ḡodı* “downwards”;
gulak < *kulak* < *kulgak* (M *kulak*, XYHC *kulak^h*);
hanat ~ *kanat* < OT *ḡanat* “a bird’s wing”;
har < OT *ḡar* “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.) *ḡuşḡaç* “sparrow”;
saş < OT *saç* “hair”.

S

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

sarık < OT *sarıḡ* “yellow”;
isik < OT *isig* “hot, heat”;
äsır < OT (Irk Bitig) *äsri* “spotted, dappled”;
bars < OT *bars* “leopard; tiger”;
sajdik < OT *saçlıḡ* “hairy”;
sakız < OT *säkiz* “eight”;
sakson < **säkiz on* = OT (MK) *säksön* “eighty”;
sarsın hanat cf. Trkm. *yargānat* “the bat”;
sarık < OT *sarıḡ* “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 *sıçḡan* “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”;
ısı “door” (Mann *zık*, XYHC *zik^h*, *sık^h*) < OT *eşik* “threshold; door”;
ksi < OT *kişi* “man, person”;
*kümü*s < OT *kümüş* “silver”;
kus < OT *kuş* “bird”;
päs < OT *beş* “five”;
tas < OT *taş* “stone”;
tis < *tiş* < OT *tış* “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 *kozı* “lamb”;
kız < OT *qız* “girl”;
kızıl < OT *qızıl* “red”;
bos' < OT *buz* “ice”;
il'dis < OT *yiltiz*, *yıltız* “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) *tokson* “ninety”;
torşus < OT *torşuz* “pig”;
yultus < OT *yultuz* “star”;
yuz < OT *yüz* “a hundred”;
yuz < OT *yüz* “the face”.

I

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

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

bil- < OT *bil-* “to know”;
gel- < OT *käl-* “to come”;
gulak < OT *ḡulḡaḡ* “ear”;
il'dis < OT *yiltiz, yiltuz* “root”;
ilan' < OT *yulan* “snake”;
keveli < OT (MK) *käpäli* “butterfly”;
kol < OT *ḡol* “the upper arm; → arm”;
kızıl < OT *ḡızıl* “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 *ḡar* “snow”;
kara < OT *ḡara* “black”;
par < OT *bar* “there is, exists”;
pir' < OT *bir* “one”;
pörük < OT (MK) *börk* “a cap”;
sarık < OT *sariḡ* “yellow”;
tämir < OT *tämir* “iron”;
täñri < OT *täñri* “Heaven; god”;
tavar < OT *tabar* “livestock; property”;
torvak' < OT *toprak* “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 *ayak* “a vessel; cup, goblet, bowl”;
dagay < OT *tağay* “maternal uncle”;
ya < OT *ya* “bow”;
yakşı < OT (MK) *yahşı* “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”;
yeŋ' < OT *yeŋ* “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*+ç*i*? cf. OT *yunt* “horse”;
yuz < OT *yüz* “a hundred”;
yuz < OT *yüz* “face”;
cil [djil] (G *yl*, T *yl*, *cil*) (? < Mo.?) < OT *yıl* “year”;
il'dis < *yiltiz* (M *yiltis*, XYHC *yeltis*) < OT *yiltiz*, *yultuz* “root”;
ilan < *yılan* (M, XYHC *yılan*) < OT *yılan* “snake”;
sarsın hanat < **yarsın kanat*, cf. Trkm. *yargānat* “the bat”.

n[̂]y

The consonant n[̂]y usually becomes y. It drops only in the word *muus*, which originates from **mügüs* (< **müŋüz*):

tyuyak < OT (MK) *tuyağ* “hoof” (< **tun[̂]yağ*);
koy < OT *koy* “sheep” < *kon[̂]y*;
muus (T, XYHC *moŋs*) = OT (Uig.) *müyüz*, (MK) *müŋüz* “horn” = ET **mun[̂]yuz*.

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

ДЖ → c

ТШ → ç

НЗ → ŋ

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
DolW	=	s. M. Stachowski	RasF	=	Rassadin 1971
DTS	=	s. Nadelyayev	s.	=	see
ED	=	s. Clauson	Sal.	=	Salar
ESTY	=	s. Sevortyan	Sino-Kor.	=	Sino-Korean
Etym.	=	Etymology	ShYog.	=	Shira Yogur
EW	=	s. Räsänen	Sogd.	=	Sogdian
G	=	s. Geng Shimin, Larry Clark	T	=	Tenişev 1976
Khak.	=	Khakas	Tar.	=	Taranchi
Khal.	=	Khalkha	TDBUÜ	=	s. Tekin 1995
Khlj.	=	Khaladj =Khalj	Tekin.y-	=	s. Tekin 1994
Karag.	=	Karagas	TekinKİrA	=	s. Tekin 1982
KB	=	Kutadgu Bilig, s. Arat	Tel.	=	Teleut
Kirg.	=	Kirghiz	TT	=	Turkish
Kkp.	=	Karakalpak	Tuv.	=	Tuva
Kzk.	=	Kazak	Trkm.	=	Turkmen
L	=	s. Lessing	UAY	=	s. Kaya
M	=	s. Malov	Uig.	=	Uighur
Mann.	=	s. Mannerheim	UigWb	=	s. Röhrborn
MK	=	Maḥmūd al-Kāşğarī, s. Dankoff	Uzb.	=	Uzbek
MMo.	=	Middle Mongolien	WChal.	=	s. Doerfer/Tezcan
Mo.	=	Mongolian	XYHC	=	s. LÉI XUǎNCHŪN
Mongr.	=	Monguor	XYJ	=	s. CHÉN, Zōng Zhèn
Muk.	=	s. Poppe1938	weitPañ	=	s. Ölmez 1993
			Yak.	=	Yakut
			YUig.	=	Yellow Uygur

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DICTIONARY

- abga** [абга] amca | дядя по отцу; M *avaqa*, *avka* 11; T *avaka* "дедушка, старик" 174; XYHC *avaka* 17. — Etym.: *abağa* < *abaqa* UigWb 35b = Mo. *abağa* "paternal uncle" = > Chag. *abaqa*, Yak. *abağa*, Alt. *abā*, YUig *avka* PoppeVerg. 1960: 56, ESTY I 64-65.
- adjokälık** (adı - yok - kol ?) [аджокэлык (ады-йок-кол ?)] yüzük parmağı, adsız parmak "ringfinger; nameless finger" | безымянный палець. — Etym.: **atı yoq 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.
- adjagıs** (?) [аджагыс (?)] ocak "fireplace" | очагъ; M *acaķıs* (Khak. *aḥsı*) 12; T *aćaķ^h* 171; XYHC *açaķ^hs*, *açaķ^hs*, *açaḥs*, *aças* 15. — Etym.: ?
- ags** [arc] ağız | ротъ; Mann. 65; M 12; T *aḥıs* 174, *ḥas* 219; XYHC *aḥs* 11; agsm

- yakà** [агсынг якà] dudak | губа. — Etym.: OT *ağız* “the mouth” 98.
- ak** [ак] ak, beyaz | бѣлый; M *ak* 13; T *ak* 172, *aķ^h* 173; XYHC *aķ^h* 6-7. — Etym.: OT *ak* “white” ED (1) 75ab, UigWb 77b-78a.
- ak** → *pir*’
- altı** [алты] altı | 6; Mann. ø, but *aħltigerma* 62; G *ahldı* 213; M *alta/altı* 14; T *at’ı* 172, *haħtı* 180; XYHC *ahltı* 9. — Etym.: OT *altı* “six” ED 130.
- altın** [алтын] altın | золото; Mann. *altın* 64; M 14; T *al’tın* 171, *at’tın* 172, *a’tın* 174; XYHC *ahltın* 10. — Etym.: OT *altın* “gold” ED 131, UigWb *al* “red” + **tın* ~ *toŋ* “copper” 112-114, ESTY I 142.
- alton** [алтон] altmış | 60; G *ahdon* 213; M *alton* 14; T *at’ton* 172, *haħton* 180; XYHC *ahltın* 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 *arth* 19. — Etym.: OT *art* “back, hinder” ED 200-201, semantically cf. OT *öŋ* “front”, *öŋre* “in front, forwards; in the east, eastwards” ED 167, 189.
- aş-** [аш-] açmak | отворитъ; **ısıktı aş**’ [исыкты ашь] каруу ач! | отвори дверь; M 20; T *haç-* 179, *haş-* 180; XYHC 16, *ahş-* 11. — Etym.: OT *aç-* “to open” ED 18-19, UigWb 37-39.
- aşa-** [аша-] içmek “to drink” (?) | нить; **ça aşa** [ча аша] чай iç | ней чай; **sumen aşa** [сумен аша] yemek ye | бшь (кушанье); cf. XHYC *ç^{ha} ıř!* “drink tea!”, *semen ıř-* “to eat food” 23. — Etym.: OT *aşa-* “to eat; to enjoy” (< *aş* “food” + *a-*) ED 256, UigWb 240-41.
- at** [ат], **at’** [атъ] | лошадъ; M 19; T *a’t* 173, *hat* 180, *ħat* 219; XYHC *ahth* 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 *ayaķ* 13; XYHC *ayaķ^h* 14. — Etym.: OT *ayaķ* “a vessel; cup, goblet, bowl” ED 270, UigWb 297.
- azak** [азак] ayak tabanı “sole of the foot” | ступня ноги; Mann. 65; M *azaķ* 12; T *azaķ*, *azaķ^h* 174; XYHC *azaķ^h* 18; **azaktıŋ tabanı** [азактынг табаны] ayak tabanı | подошва ноги. — Etym.: OT *adaķ* “leg, foot” ED 45, UigWb 45-46, cf. Khak. *azaħ*, Shor *azak*.
- älık** [элык] el | кисть руки; M *äliğ* 25; T *iliğ*, *itiğ* 220; XYHC *iliğ* 21. — Etym.: OT *élig* “hand, forearm” ED 140-41, cf. Khak. *İLİğ*, Tuv. *ilig*, Yak. *ilī*.
- ärmäk** → *paş*’
- äsır** [эсыр] “Felis irbis”, Sibir parsı | урбисъ. — 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 *esriñü öŋlüg* “parti colored”

ED 252.

äšt [эшт] → *išt'***bars** [барс] kaplan, pars | *мигрь*; M *parsı* 88; T 174; XYHC *pars, parsı, parşı* 53. — Etym.: OT *bars* “leopard; tiger” (< Iranian) ED 368.**bas ärmäk** → *paş'***bes+** → *päs***beson** [бесон] elli | 50; M *peson* 91, *pisoñ* 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 *btł-* 175, *ptł-*, *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* | *ножиком*; **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 *pız* 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, pezu^h* 60; **büzük** [бүзүк] *derin* | *глубока*; **hsun (?) buzük tur** [хсун (?) бузүк тур] *su derindir* | *вода глубока*. — Etym.: OT *bedük* “big, great” ED 302-303, Khak. *pözık*, (Sagay) *müzik* “high/высокой”**büzük** [бүзүк] → *bözyuk***ça** [ча] *çay* | *чай*; **ça aşı** [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”.**çjonza** [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 *tagıy* 109; T *taқа* 211, *tage* 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* | *помет (кизяк) овечий*; M 29 (*koşdjil* “овечий помет”); XYHC *çıl* 285. — Etym.: ? cf. OT (MK) *yin* “(animal’s) dug” ED 941 (1), ESTY IV *cin* 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 *yeł* 183, *yıl, cił* 186, *zıl* 186; XYHC *yıl* 265. — Etym.: OT *yıl* “year” ED 917, Kirg. *cıl*, Khak. *çıl*.**djitpm** [джитпын] *ayı* | *медведь*. — 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. Ø, ShYog. Kluadjek-gol *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 Kırkis *galu* “wild goose” Hu Zhen-hua p. 48 and Sino-Kor. 鵞 *kyəl, kal* (2024), 鵞 *kal* (2030) “wild duck” (張三植, 大漢韓辭典 *Chang Sam-Shik's Tae-han-hansajön*, 1987 Seoul, 2024, 2030); for the *-u* epithesis cf. XYHC *kıgı* “song” 149 (< Chin. 曲 *qǔ* = Old Uig. *küg*).
- Gamsi** [Гамсы] Gansu | *Гань-чжоу (городъ)*; M *Gamsu, Ġamsı* 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 *qairı* 199; XYHC *qayrı* 188, *keyrı* 196. — Etym.: cf. Chag. *qayruğ* “ein Vogel (die Krähe?)”, Sagay, Koybal *qaylāq* “die Möwe” R II 26, 28, Khak. *haylaq* “чайка”.
- gçeg (içeg ?)** [гчег (ичег ?)] mide “stomach” | *желудокъ*; Mann. *tşiká* 65; cf. M *içige, içike, içiki, içikı* 32; T *hižkı* 181, *şizkı* 210; XYHC *iḥçikı* 22, *ehçikı* 27, *eçikı* 29, *hiçhikı* 222, *hiçikı* 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. Ø but *aká*, ShYog. *kokó* (Chin. *kōkō*) 63; G *goga* ~ *gogı* 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, ırmak kolu | *рѣка*; Mann. *kul* 64; M *kol* 57; XYHC *kol* 197. — Etym.: Cl. Mo. *goul* “river, riverbed”, Khal. *gol* L 362.
- golá** [голá] pirinç, sarı bakır “brass” | *мѣдь желтая*; M *kola* 57, *kula* 60; T *kola, kula* 200; XYHC *kola* 197. — Etym.: ? Chin. ? cf. Rybatzky pp. 226-228.
- gozù** [гозү] kuzey | *сверь*; G *kuzı* “downwards” 21, M *kuzı, kozi, zozi* 60; T *kozi* 200, *kuzu, kuzı* “downwards” 201; XYHC *kuzı* “north”, *kuzu, kuzi* “downwards; north” 202. — Etym.: OT *qodı* “downwards” ED 596, cf. Yak. *hotu* “north”.
- gulak** [гулак] kulak | *ухо*; Mann. *kulak* 65; M *kulak* 60; T *kulak* 201, *kʰulak* 204; XYHC *kʰulakʰ* 215. — Etym.: OT *kulgak* “ear” ED 621
- hanat** [ханат] kanat | *крыло*; M *kanat* 52, *kıynat* 63; T *kana't* 199; XYHC

- ḵhanah^h* 204. — Etym.: OT *ḵanat* “a bird’s wing” ED 635; for *-i-* by Malov cf. Yak. *ḵinat* (< **kānat*) TDBUÜ 173.
- ḵar** [xap] kar | *снѣгъ*; M *ḵar* 53; XYHC *ḵar* 209. — Etym.: OT *ḵar* “snow” ED 641 (1).
- ḵarçak** [харчак] kutu | *ящикъ*; XYHC *ḵarçḵaḵ^h* “小碗柜 / small shelf” 210. — Etym.: Cl. Mo. *ḵayırçağ* “small box, chest” L 914, Khak. *ḵaraçaḵ*.
- ḵargal** [харгал] inek gübresi, tezek | *пометъ (кизякъ) коровий*; M *ḵağar* 134, *ḵalğar*, *ḵargal*, *ḵarğar* 135; T *ḵalğar* 219; XYHC *hargal* 220. — Etym.: MMo. *hargal*, Mongr. *hargar* Poppe Verg. 11 = Khlj. *hark*, MK *ark* “excrement” WChal. 126, ED 213.
- ḵämik** [хэмык] meme, kadın göğsü | *грудь женская*; XYHC *emig* 25. — Etym.: OT *emig* (< *em-* “to suck” + *-ig*) “nipple, teat” ED 158-59 (Clauson: “Survives only (?) NE Tuv. **emig** R I 954” ED 158), cf. Karag.. *em’iy* (Rass: *em’ij*) RasF 181, DoIW *ämiy* ~ *ämīy* 45, Yak. *ämīy*.
- ḵetagamak** [хетагамак] serçe parmağı | *мизинецъ палецъ*; XYHC *ahtemaḵ^h*, *ahteymaḵ^h* “小拇指 / earfinger” 9. — Etym.: ? *ahtey* “child, very young; nestling” + *mak* (<< *barḵak*).
- ḵomäy** [хомэй] ev, mesken | *домъ (постоянный, не палатка)*. — Etym.: ?
- ḵsun** (?) [хсун (?)] su | *вода*; **ḵsun** (?) **buzük tur** [хсун (?) бузүк тур] su derindir | *вода глубока*; Mann. ø, ShYog. *ḵsun* 62. — Etym.: Cl. Mo. *usu(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*, *yelt^his* 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 l; M *yılan* 40; T *yılan* 186, *yılan* 184, *çılan* 176; XYHC *yılan* 265. — Etym.: OT *yılan* “snake” ED 930.
- irga-** [игра-] (güneş) inmek, (güneş) batmak | (the sun) to set; **kun’ irgađı** [кунь иргады] güneş battı, güneş indi | *солнце сѣло*. — Etym.: OT *ırğa-* “to shake, or rock (something Acc.)”, Clauson: “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 ırğadılar, bir yavaş evürdiler başların, egdiler başların* (Yüce 1988, § 107/7), *ırğa-* 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 | *запир дверь*; **ısıktı aş**’ [исыкты ашъ] kapıyı aç | *отвори дверь*; Mann. *zık* 64; M *sık*, *sık* 108; T *sek* 206, *sık*, *sık* 208, *zık* 220; XYHC *zik^h* 337, *sık^h* 312-322, *sıkh^h* 323. — Etym.: OT *ēşik* “threshold; door” ED 260.
- isik** [исик] sıcak | *жарко*; M *issıg* 32; T *sıg* 206, 208, *ıssıg* 220; XYHC *ıstıg*, *ıssıg* 24. — Etym.: OT *isig* (< *isi-* “to be hot”) “hot, heat” ED 246.
- ışt**, **äşt** [иштъ, эшт] köpek | *собака*; Mann. *ışt* 63; M *eşt* 28, *eşt*, *ışt* 154; T *ışt* 220, *şıt* 209; XYHC *ışt^h* 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 поѣхалъ?; М *kağa* 48; Т *kağa, қаға* 199; ХҮНС *kağa* 185, *қаға* 184. — Etym.: **ka+ka*, cf. OT *қаңу* “which? what?” ED 632-33.

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

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

kanat → *sarsın, hanat*.

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

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

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

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

kayga [кайга] *nereye* ? “to where?” | куда ?; **kayga mañduru** [кайга мангдуру] *nereye gitmiştir?* | куда поѣхалъ?; ХҮНС *кайга* 187. — Etym.: cf. *kaga*.

kägir-: kägir [кэгир] *getir* | принеси; М *кегир-, кегир-* “приносить / getirmek” 65; Т *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.

kçon (?) [кчон (?)] *kırk* | 40; ХҮН *huçun* “30” 173. — Etym.: an error for **huçon* “thirty”? Cf. ХҮНС *huçon, huçun* 223.

кегде [кегде] *kağıt* | бумага (писчая); **кегде биле** [кегде биле] *kağıtla, kağıt ile* | бумагой; Mann. *keidé* 65; М 65; Т *кегде* 188; ХҮНС *кегде, кегте* 169. — Etym.: = Cl. Mo. *gegde* L 373 = OUig. *kegede, kegede* < Sogd. (?) *k'γdyh* ED 710, EW 220.

keveli [кевели] *kelebek* | бабочка; М *келиге* 65; Т *келиге* 188; ХҮН *келиге* 160; ХҮНС *келиге, келиге, келиге* 168. — Etym.: OT (MK) *keveli* “butterfly” ED 689.

қушақ [кышкаш] *serçe* | воробей; Mann. *куғаş, куғаş* 63; М *қушақ* 57, *қушақ* 60; Т *кушақ* 201, *қушақ* 203; ХҮНС *қушақ* 198, *қушақ* 214, *қушақ, қушақ, қушақ* 216. — Etym.: OT (Uig.) *қушақ* “sparrow” UAY 475.23,

ED (MK) 672. → *yutçu kışkaş*

kıtay [кытай] Çinli | *кутаецъ*; M *ktey* 59, *kıtey* 64; T *kıtey* 201; XYHC *ķhıtey* 210, *ķhetey* 212. — Etym.: = OT *kıtanū* > Old Uighur *kıtay* “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 *ğız* 179, *kıs*, *kız* 201; XYHC *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; XYHC *kızıl* 195. — Etym.: OT *kızıl* “red” ED 683-84.

kiçik [кичик] küçük | *маленький*; M *kiçig* 68; T *khıçhiğ*, *kıçığ*, *khıç’ig* 190; XYHC *khıçhiğ*, *khıçig* 165, *khıçhikh*, *khıçhiğ* 171. — Etym.: OT *kiçig* “small” (< **kiçi*- “to be small”) ED 679, cf. XYHC *khıçhi*- 165, *khıçi*-, *khıçhi*- “to be small” 171.

kigis [кигис] keçe | *войлокъ*; XYHC *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 *kol* 57, *kul* 60; T *koł* 200; XYHC *kol* (I) 197. — Etym.: OT *kol* “the upper arm → arm” ED 614-15.

koy [кой] koyun | *овца*; G *koı* 216; *koı* 56; T *koy*, *koı* 200; XYHC *koy* 198. — Etym.: OT *koy* “sheep” (< **konū*) ED 631 (I).

kōza [кōза] kuzu | *ягненокъ*; M *koza*, *kozi* 56, *kızı* 60; T *kozi*, *kotsi* 200; XYHC *kozi*, *kozi* 199-200. — Etym.: OT *kozi* “lamb” ED 681 (*kuzı*).

kök [көк] gök, gök rengi, açık mavi | *голубой*; Mann. *kik* “mavi” 64; M 68; T 187 (~ *kuk*, *kük*, *kükh*, *khük*, *khü’k*, *khü’kh*); XYHC *kökh* 159, *kükh* 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; XYHC 161-162, *küz* 163. — Etym.: OT *köz* “eye” ED (I).

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

kudrug' [кудругъ] kuıruk | *хвостъ*; M *kuzruk* 60; T *kuzuruk* 201; XYHC *kızırık*, *kuzuruk* 202. — Etym.: ? OT *kudrug* “the tail of an animal” ED 604, cf. Khak. *huzuruğ*.

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

kum [кум] kum | *песокъ*; Mann. 64; M *kom* 58, *kum* 61; XYHC *ķhom* 213, *ķhum* 215. — Etym.: OT *kum* “sand” ED 625.

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

kus [кус] kuş | нтица; G 219; M *kos* 59; T *kos* 200, *kus* 201, *ḡhus* 204; XYHC *kus* 201, *ḡhus* 216. — Etym.: OT *kuş* “bird” ED 670.

kutul [кутул] çizme | сапогъ; M *kutul* 62; XYHC *ḡhutḡul* 215. — Etym.: Cl. Mo. *gutul*, Khal. *gutul* “boot, footwear” L 370.

kümüs [кўмўс] gümüş | серебро; M *kumos*, *kumus*, *ḡumis* 61, *kümis*, *kümös*, *kümüis* 71, *kumos*, *kumis* 70; T *kumis* 188, *ḡumis* 201; XYHC *kumis*, *kumus* 156. — Etym.: OT *kümüş* “silver” ED 723-24.

kün' [кўнь] güneş | солнце; **kün' irgađı** [кўнь иргады] güneş battı | солнце с'ло; Mann. *kun*, *kōn* 63; G *kun* (~ *kün* 217) 217; M *kün* 71, *kun* 70, *kon* 68, *ḡon* 136; T *ḡhun* 189, *ḡhün* 190; XYHC *ḡhun* (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 н'тъ?; **bıldır ma?** [билдыр ма?] biliyor mu? | знаешь ли?; G *ma* “emphatic particle” 218; M 74; T 191; XYHC 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, *mıa* 77; T *mıa*, *mıda* “ребенок” 192; XYHC *mula* 81, *mula* (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; XYHC *suğur* 334. — Etym.: cf. Bury. *mana hoğor* “mole” BRS 291; for *sokur* cf. Sal. *sxur* < **sogur* < **soğur* “marmot”, MK *soğur* ~ *suğur* “rabbit”, Uzb. *suvur*, Kirg. *sūr* “mountain hare”, Başk. *hıçır* PoppeRemarks 452, ED 815..

maṇ- [ман-] gitmek | поѣхатъ; **kaga maṇdı?** [кага мангды?] nereye gitti | куда поѣхалъ?; Mann. 63; G 218; M 75 (by declination *ma-* 74); T *maṇ* 191, *miṇ* 192; XYHC *maṇ* 78; **kayga maṇduru** [кайга мангдуру] nereye gitmiş? | куда пошелъ? (<< *maṇṇ tur-*?). — Etym.: OT *maṇ* “to walk” ED 767 (Clauson: “survives only (?) in SE Türki”).

maṇdur- s. *maṇ-*

mıṇ [мын] → *pır'*

muus [муус] boynuz | рогъ; M *moṇus* 77, *miṇus*, *mūs* 78; T *moṇus* 192; XYHC *mois* 85, *moṇus* 86. — Etym.: OT (Uig.) *müyüz*, (MK) *müñüz* “horn” ED 352.

nākār [нэкэр] arkadaş | товарищъ; M *nöker* 80, *nüker* (Gorn. Uyg.) 80; T *nöker* 193; XYHC *nöhker*, *nöhkör* 140, *niohkör* 137. — Etym.: Cl. Mo. *nökür*, Khal. *nöhör* “friend, comrade” L 593.

nur [нур] göl | озеро; Mann. ø, but *köl*, ShYog. *nur*, *nuur* 64; T *nor* 193. — Etym.: Cl. Mo. *nağur*, Khal. *nuur* “lake, pond” L 558.

ok [ок] ok | стрѣла; M *oḡ* 81; T *o'ḡ*, *o'ḡḡ* 193, *ḡoḡ* 219; XYHC *oḡḡḡ* 35. — Etym.: OT *oḡ* “arrow” ED 76 (1).

ol- [ол-] olmak, yardımcı eylem |; **tyunnu olub turu** [тюнну олуб туру] akşam olmuştur, hava kararmıştır | стемнѣлось; M *pol-* 93, *bop* (< **bolup*) 20; T

- bol-* 175, *ot-* 193, *poł-* 197, *vo-*, *voł-*, *vu-* 219; XYHC *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, XYHC 32, *un* (II) 39. — Etym.: OT *on* “ten” ED 166.
- ot** [от] *ot* | *тpавa*; G *oht* (~ *ot*) 218; M 83; T *o't* 201; XYHC *ohth* 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; XYHC *ohtus* 35. — Etym.: OT *otuz* “thirty” ED 74.
- ögüz'** [ögýзъ] → *öküz*.
- öküz** [öкýз] *inek* | *корова*; Mann. $\emptyset$, but *enik*, ShYog. *ökurr* 63; G *gus* 216; M *kus* 61, *kus* 70, *okus* 81; T *kus* 188, *khus* 189; XYHC *khus* 175, *uhkus* 42. — Etym.: OT *öküz* “ox” ED 120.
- öm'** [öмъ] *pantolon* | *штаны*; Mann. *yim*, *yum* 63; M *yem* 39; T *yüm* 185; XYHC *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”; XYHC *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; XYHC 53, *var* 311. — Etym.: OT *bar* “there is, exists” ED 353, cf. TT *var*.
- paş'** [пашъ] *baş*, *kafa* | *голова*; **bas ärmäk** [бас эрмэк] *baş parmak* | *большой палецъ*; Mann. *paş* 64; M *pas*, *paş* 88, but *başçı* “главноелицо / chief, chairman” 20 (*paşçı*, *paşçı* 89); T *paş*, *pa's* 195, *phaş* 198, *vaş* 219; XYHC *paş* 51, *vaş* 311. — Etym.: OT *baş* “head” ED 375.
- päg, päk** [пэг, пэк] *bey*, *prens* | *князь, господинъ*; M *peğ* 89; T *peğ* 195, *pheğ* 198; XYHC *pheğ* 71. — Etym.: OT *beg* “the head of a clan” ED 322-23 (< **pag* < 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; XYHC *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 *rıçak* 97; T *pñıçak*, *pñıçakñ* 198; XYHC *pñıçakñ* 76. — Etym.: OT *bıçak* “knife” (< *bıç-* “to cut” + *ağ*) ED 293-94.
- pedjin'** [педжинъ] *maumun* | *обезьяна*; T *peñcin* 195 (*p. yıl* “год обезьяны”); XYHC *peçin* 59 (*p. yıl*). — Etym.: OT *bēçin* “ape, monkey” ED 295-96 (Clauson: “prob. Iranian origin”), according to Choi: Chin. *fei-shen* 狒申 (1989: 221); however there isn't such compound as *fei-shen* in Chinese.
- pi** [пи] *kısırak* | *кобыла*; M 91, *pie* 91; XYHC *pñi* (I) 72. — Etym.: OT *bē* “mare”, Tuv. *be*, *biye* ED 291, Yak. *bie*.
- pil-** → *bil-*.
- pir'** [пиръ] *bir* | 1; Mann. *pōrots* “21” 62, *pōrr* 61; G *bir* 214; M 92, *per* 91, *pär*

- 97; T *per* 196, *pır* 197; XYHC *pır* 56; **pär' ak** [пәр' ак] on bin | 10,000; M *per ayaḵ* 13; T *ayaḵ* 171; XYHC *pır ayaḵ^h* [menek] 14; **pär' mīṇ** [пәр' мынг] bin | 1000; M *per mīṇ* 78; T *mīṇ*, *mīⁿ* 192; XYHC *pır mīṇ* 81; **pär' otuz** (?) [пәр' отуз (?)] *yirmi bir* | 21; M *pır otuz* 83; XYHC *pırohtus*, *pırohtus* 35, 56; **päre germe** (?) [пәре герме (?)] on bir | 11; Mann. *prigerma* 61; XYHC *pıreyürmı* 56, 354. — Etym.: OT *bir* “one” ED 353-54.
- pog** [пог] *bağ* | *завязжи*; cf. G *palḡu-* “to tie” 218; M *paḡ* “веревка” 85, but *poḡla-* 92; T *paḡ* 194; XYHC *p^hoḡ* 74, *paḡ* III 50. — Etym.: OT *bağ* “bond, tie, belt” (< *ba-* “to tie” + *-ḡ*) ED 310-11 (1).
- pörük** [пөрүк] *şapka* | *шапка*; Mann. *perk* 64; M 94; T *perik*, *perik* 196, *p^herik* 198; XYHC *p^hörük^h* 67, *p^herük^h* 72, *p^hörek^h*, *p^hörük^h*, *p^hörük^h* 76. — Etym.: OT (MK) *börk* “a cap” ED 362.
- pu** [пу] *tüfek* | *ружье*; Mann. $\emptyset$, but ShYog. Kluadjok-gol *phun*, *phū* 67; M *po* 92; T *po* 196, *p^ho* 198; XYHC *p^ho* 73. — Etym.: Mo. *buu* “gun, rifle, firearm” Lessing 141-42 (2), Mostaert 88 (1) < Chin. 砲 *pào*.
- pulut** [пулут] *bulut* | *облако*; M *pılt* 96; T *pılt* 197; XYHC *pılt^h*, *pılt^h* 54. — Etym.: OT *bulit* “cloud” ED 333.
- put** [пут] *bacak* | *нога*; Mann. *pōt* 65; M 95, *pıt* 96; T 197, *vut* 219; XYHC *pıth* 54, *pıth* 66. — Etym.: OT *but* “the thigh; the leg” ED 207 (1).
- sajdik** [саждык] *kadın* “women” | *женицина*; M *säjdıḡ* 101, *şäjdıḡ* 150; T *şajdıḡ*, *şajtıḡ* 209; XYHC *sajtıḡ* 319, *şajtıḡ* 301. — Etym.: OT *saçlıḡ* “hairy” (< *saç* “hair” + *lıḡ*) ED 797, Khak. *sastıḡ*.
- sakız (sekiz ?)** [сакыз (секиз ?)] *sekiz* | 8; Mann. *saks* 61; G *saḵıs* 219; M *saḵıs* 99; T *saḵıs* 205, *sāḵıs*, *sekes* 206; XYHC *saḵıs* 318, *saḵıs* 317; **sakşe germe** (?) [сакше герме (?)] on sekiz | 18; Mann. *saksigerma* 62; M *saḵış-ıḡırma* 99; XYHC *saḵıseyürmı* 317, *saḵıḥseyürmı* 318. — Etym.: OT *sekiz* “eight” ED 823.
- sakşe germe** (?) [сакше герме (?)] → *sakız*.
- sakson** [саксон] *seksen* | 80; M *saḵson*, *saḵison* 99; T *sakison* 205; XYHC *saḵıson* 318. — Etym.: **sekiz on* OT (MK) *seksön* “eighty” ED 823, Khak. *sigizon*, Tuv. *sezen*, Yak. *aḡıs uon*.
- sarsın ḡanat** [сарсын ханат] *yarasa* (*vespertilio*) | *мышь летучая*; XYHC *sarsın ḡanaht^h* (cf. *sarsın* “pellicle, muscle”) 320. — Etym.: cf. Trkm. *yargānat* “the bat”, Alt. *yarganat*, Kirg. *carakanat*, Kzk. *jarḡanat*, Khak. *çarhanat* < **yar kānat* (Tekin.y- 1994: 63). → *ḡanat*
- sarık** [сарык] *sarı* | *желтый*; Mann. *sarō* 64; M *sarıḡ* 100; T *sarıḡ* 205; XYHC *sarıḡ* 319. — Etym.: OT *sarıḡ* “yellow” ED 48, Khak., Tuv. *sarıḡ*.
- saş'** [самъ] *saç* | *волосы*; Mann. *şaş* 65; M *saç*, *sāj* 101, *şāç* 151; T *saj* 206, *şaj* 209; XYHC *şaj* 300, *saj* 319. — Etym.: OT *saç* “hair” ED 794 (1).
- soçugus** [сочугус] *su sıçanı*, *laḡım faresi*? | *мышь водяная*. — Etym.: ?
- sokur** → *manan*
- solo-** [соло-] *karatmak*, *kilitlemek* | *запирать*; **ısıktı solo** (?) [исыкты соло (?)]

- kapıyı kapat, kapıyı kilitle | *занпу дверь*; M *sola-* 103; XYHC *sola-* 328. — Etym.: OT *sola-* “to chain, fasten with chains; to interlock” < Chin. *suǒ* 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 являлась*; M *solonga, solanğı, solanga, solanga, solanğı* 103; XYHC *solanğa, solanğı* 328. — Etym.: *solo-n-go* < **sola-n-gu*? Cf. Cl. Mo. *solunğa* “rainbow”, s. *solo-*.
- söz'** [cöзь] *söz* | *слово*; G 219; M *söz* 104, *süz* 107; T *söz* 207, *şoz* 210; XYHC *söz* 336, *şoz* 244. — Etym.: OT *söz* “word, speech” ED 860.
- su** [cy] *su* | *вода*; G 219; M 105; T 207; XYHC 331. — Etym.: OT *sub* “water” ED 783 (*sub*).
- Sukçyu** [Сукчю] *Sukçyu şehri* “the city of Suzhou” | *Су-чжоу* (городъ); M *Sucu* 105, *Sukçu, Sukçi* 106; T *Sukçe, Sukçi* 207. — Etym.: OT *suğçu* < Chin. 肅州 *sù zhōu* DTS 513.
- sukulık** (**suk-kol** ?) [сукулык (сук-кол ?)] *işaret parmağı* | *указательный палец*; M *sokulık* 103; XYHC *sukulıg* 334. — Etym.: cf. Kzk. *suk kol* “index finger” < *suk* “greed, greedy; envy” + *kol* “arm”, cf. OUig. *suk ernek* “the index finger” ED 804 (Clauson: “survives only (?) in NC Kzx.”).
- sumen** [сумен] *yemek* | *кушанье*; **sumen aşı** [сумен аша] *yemek ye* | *бшь* (кушанье); M *semin* 102; T *semen* 206; XYHC 332, *semen* 324. — Etym.: Mo. *şime* “sap; essence” L 709, Kal. *şimə*, Manchu *simen* Ramstedt (*Kalmückisches Wörterbuch*) 357, *Tenişev* 206.
- şışkan** [шышкан] ~ **şışkan'** [шышканъ] *sıçan, fare* | *мышь*; M *şığan, şıgan* 151; T *şıgan* 210; XYHC *şıgan* 17. — Etym.: **sışkan* < OT *sıçgan* “rat; mouse” ED 796.
- şikā** [шикэ] *iki* | 2; Mann. *škō* 61; G *şiki* (~ *şigi*) 219; M *işke* 33; T *şike, şıkı, şki* 209, *işki, işkı* 181; XYHC *şiki* 304, *şiki* 305; **şike germe** (?) [шике герме (?)] *on iki* | 12; Mann. *şkigerma* 61; M *işke yığırma* 47; XYHC *şikiğırma, şikiyğırma* 305; **şike otuz** (?) [шике отуз (?)] *yirmi iki* | 22; Mann. *şkots* 62; XYHC *şikohtis, şikohthi*s 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; XYHC *iske* 31, *uşkı* 44, *şuku, 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; XYHC *şath* 299. — Etym.: ?
- taban** “taban, ayak tabanı | подовша (ноги); M *tavan* 109; T *tavan* 212; XYHC *tavan* (II) 97. — Etym.: OT *tapān* “the sole of the foot” ED 441 (< **tāpan* TDBUÜ 174); cf. **azak**.
- tag** [таг] *dağ* | *гора*; G *tag* 219; M *tag* 109; T *tag* 211, *tʰağ* 215; XYHC *tʰağ* 119. — Etym.: OT *tag* “mountain” ED 463.

- taka** [така] tavuk | курица (год курица); M *taḳa*, *taḳaḡa*, *taḳaḡı*, *taḳaḳı* 110; T *t'aka* 215; ХҮНС *tahḳaḡı* 94, *t'ahḳaḡı*, *t'ahḳḳ'ahḡı* 120, *t'ahḳaḡı* 119. — Etym.: OT *taḳıḡu* “a domestic fowl” ED 468.
- tamak** [тамак] *tütün* | табакъ; Mann. $\emptyset$, but *tuḡtın*, *thutın*, ShYog. *tamakko* 65; M *tamaḳı* 111; ХҮНС *t'amahḳı* 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 *taṣ* “stone” ED 557 (2).
- tas irtkaná** [тас иртканá] daḡ tavṣanı “mountain hare (?)” | сѣноставка (Lagomys). — Etym.: ?
- tat** [тар] Tangut “the Tanguts” | тангутъ; M 114; T *ta't*, *tař't* 212; ХҮНС *tahṯ* 94. — Etym.: cf. OT *tat* “stranger; Iranian” ED 449 (1).
- tavar** [тавар] ipek, ipekli kumaş | шелковая матерія; M “материя / matter” 109; T 212, *davar* 178, *tavař* 212; ХҮНС 97. — Etym.: OT *tabar* “livestock; property” ED 443.
- tämır** [тэмір] demir | желѣзо; Mann. *temer* 64; M *temir* 116, *temır* 117; T *temer* 212; ХҮНС *temır* 102. — Etym.: OT *temir* “iron” ED 508-509.
- täñri** [тэнгри] gök, gökyüzü, sema | небо; **täñri yañkituru** [тэнгри янкытуру] yağmur yağıyor | дождь идетъ; G *deñir* 215; M *teñir* 117; T *teñer*, *teñır* 212; ХҮНС *teñır*, *teñer* 103. — Etym.: OT *teñri* “Heaven; god” ED 523-24.
- tärdıñ** [тэрдынг] kurt “wolf” | волкъ; Mann. *dirtiñ* 64; M *terden*, *terdin*, *terten*, *tertin* 118; T *terten*, *tertin* 212; ХҮНС *terten* 104, *törten* 117. — Etym.: ?
- tırmak** (?) [тырмак (?)] parmak (?) | палець; M *tırmaḳ*, *tırḡaḳ* 128; ХҮНС *tırmaḳḥ* “nail” 101. — Etym.: s. **tırṇak**.
- tırṇak** [тырнзак] tırnak | ноготь; M *tırmaḳ*, *tırḡaḳ* “гребень; ноготь / rake; nail” 128; ХҮНС *tırṇaḳḥ* 102. — Etym.: cf. OT (MK) *tarmak* “(finger) nail”, Tuv. *dırbak* “nail”, TT *tırmık* “rake” ED 549-50, ХҮНС *tırṇa*-, *tırna*- “to scratch, to claw” 101. s. **tırmak**.
- tiyè** [tiè] deve | верблюдъ; M *çe* 141, *çi* 142, *te* 114, *ti* 118; T *ti* 213, *ṣhi* 222; ХҮНС *t'hi* 126, *t'hiy* 127, *çhi* 236, *çhiy* 237. — Etym.: OT *tebe*, *tevey* “camel” ED 447-48.
- tis'** [тисъ] 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 *tıṣ* “tooth” ED 557.
- tokson** [токсон] doksan | девяносто 90; M *tokson* 120; T *toḳ'son* 213, *to'son* 214; ХҮНС *toḳkison* 111. — Etym.: **tokuz on*, cf. OT (MK) *toḳson* “ninety” ED 473-74, Khak. *toḡizon*, Tuv. *tozan*, Yak. *toḡus uon*.
- tokuz** [токуз] dokuz | 9; Mann. *tuks* 61; G *toḳkıs* (~ *doḳıs*) 215; M *toḳus* 120, *toḳıs* 121; T *to'kıs*, *toḳıṣ*+ 213; ХҮНС *t'ohḳıs* 129, *toḳkıs* 111; **toksi germe** (?) [токси герме (?)] on dokuz | 19; Mann. *tuksigerma* 62; T *toḳıṣıyırmo* 213; ХҮНС *toḳkısıyırımı*, *toḳḳ'hıyeyırımı*, *toḳḳ'hıseyırımı* 111. — Etym.: OT *toḳuz* “nine” ED 474.
- toñ** [тонг] soḡuk | холодно; M 122; T 213; ХҮНС 109. — Etym.: OT *toñ* “frozen

hard; very cold" ED 513.

tonrak [тонграк] → *kaṇṛik*

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

torvak' [торвакъ] *toprak*, *toz* | *земля, пыль*; M *torvak* 122, *tirvak* 128; T *torvak* 213, *turvak^h* 214, *tirvak^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?] *biliyor mu?* | *Знаешь ли?* **pilmäs turu** [пилмэс туру] *bilmiyor* | *не знаю*; **tyunnu olub turu** [тюнну олуб туру] *akşam olmuştur* | *стемнѣлось*; **solongo tusubturu** [солонго тусубтуру] *gökkuşağı görünmüştür* | *радуга явилась*; **hsun (?) buzük tur** [хсун (?) бузүк тур] *sû derindir (?)* | *вода глубока*; G +*dro* 215, 220; M 125; T 214; ХҮНС *tro* 117, *tir* 101, *tur-* 116, *tir-* 101, *çi* 285. — Etym.: OT *tur-* "to stand; to stand upright; is (copula)" ED 529-30.

tuskan' [тусканъ] *tavşan* | *заяц*; M *toskan* 122; T *toskan*, *tuskan* 214, *thoskan* 216, *thuskan* 217; ХҮНС *tovuskan*, *tohskan* 111, *toskan* 112, *tuskan^h* 116, *thoskan* 129, *thoskan^h* 130. — Etym.: **tawiskan* < **tawışkan* < OT *tabışgan* "hare" ED 447.

tus-: **tusub tur-** [тусуб тур-] *görünmek, ortaya çıkmak* | [*радуга*] *являются*; **solongo tusubturu** [солонго тусубтуру] *gökkuşağı görünmüştür* | *радуга явилась*; T *thüs-* "спускаться" 217, *thüs-*, *tu's-* 214; ХҮНС *tus-* 116, *thüs-* 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 *thulki* 216, *tołki*, *tołki* 213; ХҮНС *thulki* 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 *thune* 216; ХҮНС *thun*, *thune* 131, *thuni* 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* TDBUÜ 184, OT *tört* "four" ED 534.

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

uçe germe (?) [уче герме (?)] → *üş'*

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

ED 83-84, 85.

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

ulu [улу] *gök gürültüsü* | *громъ*; **ulu kurkerene** [улу куркерене] *gök gürüyor* | *громъ гремитъ*; M *ulu* 129; T *ulı* “гром” 217; XҮНС *ulu, ulu kuhrkur-* 41. — Etym.: Chin. 雷 *léi* “thunder”, Pulleyblank L[ate]. *luaɣ*, E[arly]. *lwəɣ* 185.

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

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

üryum [ўрюм] *bir tür (uzun) giysi* | *армякъ*; Mann. *yurém* “clothes”, ShYog. *urguté* 62, *yörum* 63; M *yorum* 42, *yurım* 45; T *yorum* 185; XҮНС *yorum* 273. — Etym.: ? OT *örüm* “something plaited or wovem” ED 231 < *ör-* “to plait” ED 195 (2), Radloff (Chag.) *yörümçi* “плетущий рогами / 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. *ömög* L 331, 642.

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

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

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

yagaş' [ягашь] *ağaç* | *дерево*; Mann. *yoğaş* 64; M *yığaş* 47; T *yığaş* 184; XҮНС *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 *yağşi* 221; M *yağşi* 38; T *ya's, yağşi, yağşi* 183, *yağşi* 182; XҮНС *yağşi* 250. — Etym.: OT (MK) *yağşi* “suitable, pleasing, goodlooking” ED 908.

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

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

yañkit- **täñri yañkituru** [тэнгри янкытуру] *yağmur yağıyor* | *дождь идетъ*; XҮНС = *yağtır-* 251. — Etym.: cf. OT *yağıt-* “to pour down” ED 889.

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

- yasıl** [ясыл] yeşil | *зеленый*; M 38; XYHC 254, *yahsıl* 253. — Etym.: OT *yaşıl* “light blue; green, green grass” ED 978.
- yaz-: yaz'** [язъ] aç! ser! çöz! | *развяжи*; M 34; T 183; XYHC 254. — Etym.: OT *yaz-* “to untie, to dissolve” ED 983.
- yedjen: yedjen kan** [еджен кан] Çin İmparatoru | *Императоръ 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; XYHC *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 *yığırmo*, *yığırmo*, *çığırmo* 72; XYHC *yığırmi* 268. — Etym.: OT *yēgirmi* “twenty” ED 918.
- yel'** [ель] yel, rüzgar | *вѣтеръ*; M *yil* 40, *yıl* 47; T *yel* 183, *cil* 186; XYHC *yel* 259. — Etym.: OT *yēl* “wind” ED 916.
- yendak** [ендак] at, beygir vb. gübresi | *конскій*; M *yindağ* 41, *yondağ* 42; T *yıntağ^h* “памет”; XYHC *yıntağ^h* 265, *yıntağ^h* 263. — Etym.: cf. OT *yīn* (~ *yeŋ*) “nasal mucus” ED 941.
- yeŋ'** [енгъ] yeŋ, kol | *рукавъ*; M *yīn* 41; T *yīn* (I) 184, *zīn* 221; XYHC *yeŋ* I 260, *yīn* I 266. — Etym.: OT *yēŋ* “sleeve” ED 940.
- yer'** [ерь] yer, yerküre, dünya | *земля*; G *yer* 221; M *yer* 39; T *yer* 183; XYHC *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); XYHC *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; XYHC *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; XYHC *yok^h* 271. — Etym.: OT *yok* “having, not, nothing” ED 895-96.
- yol'** [йолъ] yol | *дорога*; M *yol* 42; T *yol* 184; XYHC *yol* 270. — Etym.: OT *yol* “road, way” ED 917.
- yultus** [юлтус] yıldız | *звѣзда*; Mann. *yōltas* 63; M *yultıs* 47, *yultıs* 44; T *yiltıs* 184, *yiltıs* 186; XYHC *yiltıs* 257, *yultus*, *yultıs* 275. — Etym.: OT *yultuz* “star” ED 922.
- yurāk** [юрэк] yürek, kalp | *сердце*; Mann. *ırik* 65; M *yörek* 43, *yürek* 46; T *yörek*, *yörık* 185, *yürek* 186, *örek* 194; XYHC *örek^h*, 46, *yörek^h* 276, *yürek^h* 281. — Etym.: OT *yürek* “the heart” ED 965.
- yurü** [юрŷ] güney “south” | *югъ*; M *yori* 42, *yöri* 43, *yur* 44, *yuri* “юг; верх; кверхы” 45; T *yori*, *yoŋi* 185; XYHC *yüri* 281, *yori* 273. — Etym.: OT *örü* “upwards” ED 197-98 (< *ör-* “to rise” ED 195), cf. YUig *yerem* < 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*, *cüt* 186; cf. ХҮНС *yüt^h* (I) 278. — Etym.: **yunt*+ç*i*? 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 *-abı-* > *-awı-* > 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*, *sima*, *çehre* | *лицо*; M *yuz* 43, *yüz* 45; T *yüz* (I) 186; ХҮНС *yüz* (I) 280. — Etym.: OT *yüz* “the face” ED 983.

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

Appendix:⁴

Собраніе словъ нарѣчія хара-ёгуровъ.

Армякъ ўрюм.	голубой көк
	гора таг
Бабочка кевели	городъ чын
берегъ кая	грива лошади яль
большой бөзюк	грудь женская хэмык
братъ младшій дюгэ	губа агсынг якә
братъ старшій гогò	
бумага (писчая) кегде	Деревня чжонза
бѣлый ак	дерево ягашь
	дорога йоль
Верьлюдъ тiè	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	
востокъ ундыун	Жарко исик
вѣтеръ ель	желтый сарык
	желудокъ гчег (ичег?)
Гань-чжоу (городъ) Гамсы	желѣзо тэмір
глаза көз	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
 ирбисъ эсыр

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

Ледъ бось
 лисица тѹлькѹ
 лицо юз
 лошадъ ат
 лукъ стрѣлбный я

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

Небо тэнгри

нога пут
 ноготь тыргак
 ножикъ пчак
 носъ кангрык, тонграк

Облако пулут
 овца кой
 озеро нур
 орелъ, 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 ялмá
 ружье пу
 рука кол; кисть руки элык
 рукавъ енгъ
 ротъ агс
 рѣка гтол⁵

Сапогъ кутул
 сердце юрэк
 серебро кѹмѹс
 слово сѳзь
 снѣгъ хар

собака эшт
 солнце кўнь
 соль туз
 стрѣла ок
 ступня ноги азак
 сухой как
 Су-чжоу (городъ) Сукчу
 сырой ульдуру (öl 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
 человекъ кси
 черный кара

Шапка пөрүк
 шелковая матерія тавар
 штаны öмь
 шуба дон

Югъ юрү
 юрта үй

Ягненокъ кдза
 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,
 педжинь, така, иштъ, тонгусь,
 шышкань, öгүзъ

Есть или нѣтъ? пар ма йок па?

Знаешь ли? билдыр ма?

Не знаю пилмэс туру

Приди гелъ
 Принеси кэгиръ
 Куда пошелъ? кайга мангдуру
 Стеннѣлось тюнну олуб туру
 Дождь идетъ тэнгри янгкытуру
 Громъ гремнтъ 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
 Ышь (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.	鶻 鶻
<i>Gamsi</i> < Chin.	甘肅
<i>gogò</i> < Chin.	哥哥
<i>pu</i> < Chin.	砲