

EWA SIEMIENIEC-GOŁAŚ



Turkish Vocabulary
in Aleksander Chodźko's
Vocabulaire français-turc
(1854)



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Introduction

Although many experts have already expressed their opinions about the history of Oriental studies in Poland, its beginnings and people who contributed to its development, this subject still seems to be attractive and important, as evidenced by publications which constantly appear.¹ The outstanding Polish turkologist Ananiasz Zajączkowski trying to determine when we can talk about Polish interest in the Orient, stated in one of his articles: “[...] Oriental studies in Poland could find a patron in the person called Benedict of Poland, who almost eight centuries ago, in the years 1245–1247, took part

¹ It would be impossible to mention all publications on Oriental studies in Poland and its relative fields, which were issued through years in the form of articles or broader monographies. It is worth mentioning at least, besides the articles of T. Kowalski and A. Zajączkowski cited here, some other Polish works which discuss this issue: *Szkice z dziejów polskiej orientalistyki*, vol. 1, ed. by S. Strelcyn, Warszawa 1957; the next two volumes, ed. by J. Reyhman, were issued in 1966, 1969, and after over 30 years the new volumes, ed. by T. Majda – IV in 2007, V in 2010, VI in 2013. Furthermore, in 1983, the multi-author monography *Oriental Studies in the Sixty Years of Independent Poland*, ed. by W. Tyloch, was published. As far as newer works are concerned, one should mention two jubilee multi-author publications from the Krakow centre issued on the occasion of the ninetieth anniversary of local Oriental studies celebrated in 2009, and the centenary anniversary in 2019. The first of these works *Orientalia Commemorativa* was written under the editorship of L. Sudyka and the second *Języki i cywilizacje. Orientalistyka w Krakowie. Languages and Civilisations. Oriental Studies in Cracow* by K. Paraskiewicz, A. Pisowicz as the authors. The last publications dedicated to Oriental studies, especially Arab studies, include the work of Z. Landowski *Arabistyka w PRL (1945–1990). Narodziny, historia, modernizacja*, published in Lublin in 2021.

in an expedition to Central Asia from Wrocław, together with the famous Jan da Pian del Carpine as his closest companion and maybe interpreter” (Zajączkowski, 1949, p. 3). Of course, the expedition to the East of a Franciscan friar from Wrocław, who participated in the papal mission to the Mongol khan in Karakorum, can hardly be considered as the beginning of Polish research on the Orient, but it is an important historical fact, especially since this journey was described by Benedict of Poland, becoming a valuable source of information for later research. In the quoted article, Zajączkowski also says another very important sentence, due to which we are able to determine when the beginnings of a field of science called the Oriental studies were formed. The author writes: “The scientific foundations and proper development of the Oriental studies were brought only at the beginning of the 19th century.” He also emphasises: “It is no longer exoticism or supposed »bizarreness« of the East that pushes enlightened university youth to the Oriental studies. No, this is a strong desire to acquaint with a new refreshing source of culture” (Zajączkowski, 1949, p. 5). The important words of Tadeusz Kowalski, the founder of Oriental studies in Poland, fit such a thesis.

In his article published in the same first issue (1948) of *Przegląd Orientalistyczny* (this publication appeared only in 1949), he draws attention to an important detail: “Romanticism prepared the way for learned oriental studies, which only gained momentum since its times and made groundbreaking discoveries that only discoveries in the latest natural sciences can match” (Kowalski, 1949, p. 10). Furthermore, Kowalski writes: “Learned orientalists were eager to serve Romantics as guides during journeys to the East. It was not for nothing that Słowacki was a friend of Spitznagel; it was not for nothing that Mickiewicz remained in relations with Sękowski, Kowalewski and Chodźko – these are only the Polish examples” (Kowalski, 1949, p. 10). In the quoted sentences, Kowalski mentions Aleksander Chodźko

among several² Polish orientalists from the 19th century, and Zajączkowski writes: “Aleksander Chodźko devotes himself to Oriental studies and soon became famous as an outstanding researcher of Iran” (Zajączkowski, 1949, p. 5). In the cited articles, both authors refer quite intentionally to the figure of Aleksander Chodźko. Mentioned by the luminaries of Oriental studies in Poland, Aleksander Chodźko was a 19th century orientalist whose numerous interests and scientific achievements deserve attention and more detailed discussion of his works. He was not only “a brilliant researcher of Iran”, as Zajączkowski called him. He was, *par excellence*, a researcher, orientalist, whose studies and knowledge were not confined to Iran – to the language and culture of Iranian peoples, which is presented in more detail later in this publication.

1.1. Aleksander Chodźko – his life and works

Aleksander Chodźko was born in 1804 in Krzywicze, Lithuania, in a family of patriotic traditions. After graduation from a high school, he entered the philological faculty of the Vilnius University where he met Mickiewicz, Zan and Odyniec. At that time, he also became involved in secret organisations of the Filaretes and the Philomaths. In the years 1823–1824, he was imprisoned for his activities in these

² Kowalski lists here only four figures as examples: Józef Sękowski, Józef Kowalewski, Ludwik Spitznagel and Aleksander Chodźko. As a supplement, it is worth adding that the galaxy of 19th century Polish orientalists was quite numerous, and it comprised travellers, diplomats, scholars, and missionaries. Their knowledge of the East and its regions as well as linguistic competencies were fairly diverse. Some of them represented a group of true experts and researchers of the Orient; others can be classified as amateurs and adventurers. The topic of Polish orientalists from this period could be undoubtedly the subject of a separate, extensive discussion.



Fig. 1. A portrait of Aleksander Chodźko from the Vilnius times

associations. After leaving a prison, he went to St. Petersburg where he studied Oriental languages in the Eastern Institute. Some biographers state that tsarist authorities ordered the most active members of the Filaretos to move out to Russia so some of them chose Petersburg where they started oriental studies (Reychman, 1972, p. 252; Baranowski, 1979, p. 48). Aleksander Chodźko was among these men. After completing his studies, he left for Persia and worked in the Russian consulate in Tebriz as a dragoman. Later on, he worked in Russian consular offices in Tehran and as a consul in Rasht, province Gilan, at the Caspian Sea. During his stay in Persia and numerous travels in this country, he made notes, collected dialect texts and lyrics; he was interested in local folk works. Chodźko published travel reports and collected linguistic materials from visited areas in Paris, London, and Petersburg (Reychman, 1972; Baranowski, 1979; Krasnowolska, 2003; Calmard, 2020; Siemienieć-Gołaś, 2020). Most of Chodźko's works dedicated to Oriental studies were issued in Paris, in the French language. A part of his reports was published in the 1830s in *Tygodnik Petersburski*, issued in the Polish language. Some of them were later reprinted and published in the Russian language in *Literaturnaja Gazeta*. When Chodźko was away on holiday in 1841, he visited the Middle East, Greece, Italy, and finally went to France. Furthermore, he stayed in London for some time, where he published a collection of folk Persian poetry. From 1842, Chodźko lived in Paris. Contacts with numerous Polish political emigrants also living there, including his brother³ and Adam Mickiewicz, strengthened his conviction that he should have resigned from the job in the interest of Russia. Chodźko shared the dilemmas on this matter with his friends and loved ones. Very personal words, contained in a letter to Adam Mickiewicz, who was his friend already in the Vilnius

³ The brother Michał, a poet and political activist.

times, are the evidence of such an attitude. In 1842, when Chodźko was in London, he wrote a letter from which this fragment comes:

I stay with you. A request for permission to continue to stay in Europe, with a certificate of Mr. Alexander, the first oculist, is already on the way to Saint Petersburg. [...] God and good people know that the Russian cause is a bad one. Serving this cause, I sinned against God and against my country. During the eleven years of my stay in the East, this thought was constantly before my eyes, it woke me up from sleep and bit my conscience. [...] They were satisfied with my activity, as I served honestly, many times skilfully (Odrowąż-Pieniążek, 1962, p. 260).

Andrzej Towiański, who strongly influenced Chodźko in ideology for some time,⁴ may also have contributed to the decision to withdraw from the diplomatic service. The son of Adam Mickiewicz, Władysław, refers to this possibility in his *Pamiętniki*.⁵ Chodźko made the final decision to withdraw from the Russian diplomatic service in 1844, submitting in the Russian embassy a letter to the tsar Nicholas I (Płoszewski, 1937).

After official resignation from the service of the tsarist Russia, Chodźko began to develop intensive scientific activity. Based on materials, manuscripts and personal notes collected during the stay in Persia, he published works concerning the Persian language, folk literature, as well as the Persian theatre forms. Chodźko was also interested in the culture and languages of minorities living in Persia, primarily Azerbaijanis

⁴ Andrzej Towiański was the founder of a religious-mystical sect representing one of the currents of Polish messianism. His views, called "towianism" due to his surname, were followed by numerous believers within the Polish emigration circles from Paris, including Adam Mickiewicz or just Aleksander Chodźko.

⁵ This is a fragment of Władysław Mickiewicz's *Pamiętnik* referring to this issue: "[...] Towiański took advantage of the arrival of Aleksander Chodźko – a Russian consul in Teheran – to Paris for inducing him to send a letter to the emperor Nicholas" (Mickiewicz, 2012, p. 31-32).

and Kurds (Baranowski, 1979; Baranowski and Baranowski, 1987; Krasnowolska, 2003). Besides intensive activities within the scientific field, Chodźko also cooperated with representatives of Western European countries as an expert on Middle Eastern affairs. In the years 1852–1855, he worked for the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the period of preparation for a war with Russia (the Crimean War), Chodźko served with his knowledge and proficiency for English and French authorities, elaborating special memorials (Reychman, 1972; Baranowski, 1979). In 1857, he tried to take up a chair of the Persian language in a school of Oriental languages (*École de la Langues Orientales*), but these efforts failed (Calmard, 2020). In the same year, Chodźko received an offer of taking up the chair of the Slavonic literature in Collège de France, which had been earlier held by Adam Mickiewicz. Until 1883,⁶ Chodźko gave lectures there on the Slavic philology and literature. It is worth paying attention to an important detail in the biography of Chodźko, concerning his relations with Krakow, especially with the Academy of Learning (today: the Polish Academy of Learning). In other words, Chodźko tried to be a member of this Academy and was officially accepted by its authorities as a foreign corresponding member in 1874. The fact of his acceptance was noted in the annual *Rocznik Zarządu Akademii Umiejętności. Rok 1874*.⁷

⁶ Leon Płoszewski, the author of Chodźko's biographical note in *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, states that Chodźko resigned from the chair in 1883 "due to the age" (1937, p. 381). Furthermore, Reychman wrote that Chodźko retired in 1887 (1972, p. 261).

⁷ In this annual, published in 1875, on page 2, in the division comprising "More important resolutions and official correspondence", a passage of the archduke Karol Ludwik's letter to the chairman of the Academy of Learning, dated on 8 May 1874, was quoted: "His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty was so kind to accept the most graciously with the highest decision dated on 30 April of this year the following selection of the foreign members of the Academy of Learning in Krakow: (...) – Prof. of the Univ. in Paris Alex. Chodźko." The original text of this letter written in the bilingual (Polish and German) form is in other group of old materials kept in the Archive of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish Academy of Learning.

At that time, on the recommendation of Iranian authorities, Chodźko also organised a school for the Persian youth who came to France for studies. This side of his activities is revealed in a concise biographical note contained in the quoted annual *Rocznik Zarządu Akademii Umiejętności*.⁸ The laconic biographic entry provides other important information regarding awards received by Chodźko both from a Persian Shah (the Order of the Lion and Sun)⁹ and French authorities (the Order of the Foreign Legion).

Aleksander Chodźko died on 19 December 1891 in his flat in Noisy-le-Sec and was buried in the cemetery of Montmorency.¹⁰

Few biographical notes dedicated to Chodźko present him primarily as a researcher of the Persian literature, an author of the Persian grammar elaboration issued many times, as well as one of the pioneers of Kurds studies, a poet, slavist and diplomat. The scientific publications of Aleksander Chodźko constitute an extraordinarily rich collection and are very diverse both in terms of discussed topics and represented genres. Krasnowolska (2003) characterises these works in the following division: popular culture (oral poetry, traditional Persian theatre), relations from journeys, information from the fields of geography, ethnography, political science, works

⁸ In the mentioned *Rocznik*, page 91, within the part containing a list of newly admitted corresponding members of the Philological Department, we find the following information: "Chodźko Alexander (chosen 7 July 1873, conf. 30 April 1874); born 18 August 1806 in Krzywicze, Minsk governorate; Prof. of Slavic languages, Collège de France, former Director of the School of Young Persians in France, former interpreter at the Russian legation. In Persia, the owner of the lion's star and the sun of Iran awards, Knight of the Legion of Honour, French citizen (Paris)."

⁹ "The Order of the Lion and Sun" is the highest Persian award which was established in 1808 by the Persian Shah Fath – Ali Shah from the Qajar dynasty.

¹⁰ In the Archive of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish Academy of Learning (sign. AN PAN and PAU, PAU KSG 210/1891), an obituary notice is still kept which was prepared by Chodźko's family, informing about the date and place of his death and burial.

M

Monsieur et Madame Victor Chodźko et
leurs enfants, Monsieur Adam Chodźko, Monsieur
Alexandre Chodźko, les familles Chodźko,
Naborowska, Austin, Ulanowski, Dunin-
Fundzill, Korybiś Daskiewicz, Cachet des
Combes, Soltan.

Ont l'honneur de vous faire part de la perte douloureuse
qu'ils viennent de faire en la personne de

Monsieur Alexandre Chodźko,

Ancien Professeur au Collège de France,
Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur,

décédé en son domicile à Noisy-le-Sec, le 19 Décembre 1891,
en sa 89^e année, muni des Sacraments de l'Eglise.

L'Inhumation a eu lieu à Montmorency.

Une Messe de défunt sera célébrée à l'Assomption, rue
St. Honoré, à 10 heures précises, le Mercredi 23 Décembre 1891.

Priez pour Lui!

Rue Madame, 50, Paris.

Fig. 2. An obituary notice informing about the death of Aleksander Chodźko, the date and place of his funeral; Archive of PAN and PAU, sign. PAU KSG 210/1891

on religious sects, different articles about culture, art, economy, etc. The separate part of Chodźko's works includes the translations and adaptations of literary texts. We have also his works devoted to languages, and among them – the grammar of the Persian language, the textbook for learning the Turkish language, philological studies concerning the Kurdish language (dialect from an area near Sulaymaniyah), and even a Polish–English dictionary. Finally, there are works devoted to the Slavic literature and literary pieces that include a book of poems published in Saint Petersburg (1829) and a drama on biblical motifs written in Persia (1835), probably unpublished.¹¹ However, despite the diverse and rich creativity which should be attributed to the 19th century orientalist, Anna Krasnowolska (2003, p. 71) believes that in the Polish awareness Aleksander Chodźko appeared as a friend of Mickiewicz and a second-class poet of Romanticism rather than an orientalist and expert of the Persian literature. Krasnowolska (2003) also states somewhat ironically that Chodźko's literary heritage containing even his handwritten dedications, passed to the Academy of Learning in Krakow in 1874, was not a subject of the interest of researchers, including mainly orientalists, for a long time, which is evidenced by uncut pages of the copies of his works collected in the Krakow library of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) and the Polish Academy of Learning (PAU). One should supplement and revise here the information that book gifts comprising literary works and other printed and manuscript materials of Chodźko were not given to the Academy of Learning by him only once in 1874, as Krasnowolska states (2003), but were passed also in a later period. Due to scrupulous and regular notes in *Rocznik*

¹¹ One can find full bibliographical data concerning the presented works of Chodźko in an appendix elaborated by Barbara Majewska to the Polish edition: Rypka (1970), as well as in the publications of Reychman (1972), Krasnowolska (2003), Calmard (2020).

Zarządu Akademii Umiejętności, in which gifts for the Academy from public institutions and private persons were recorded, we can learn that in 1875 “Chodźko Aleksander from Paris [gave] all his philological and ethnographic publications in 16 volumes” (*Rocznik Zarządu Akademii Umiejętności w Krakowie. Rok 1875*, Kraków 1876, p. 87). *Rocznik* recorded gifts from Chodźko also in the subsequent years: 1878, 1879, 1883. Furthermore, an archival query in the Archive of PAN and PAU shows that Chodźko gave book gifts for the book collection of the Krakow Academy of Learning still in a later period, as it is evidenced by his letter from 14 February 1884, preserved in archives, to the secretary general of the Academy of Learning, Count Stanisław Tarnowski¹²:

14 July 1884, Paris 77 rue N.D. des Champs

Dear Sir,

Yesterday, according to your advice, by a train of iron road, par la petite vitesse, I sent a box containing two huge in folio for the address of the Krakow Academy, where You, Esquire Count, are a secretary general.

These two volumes, beautifully lithographed with the Persian script, include the complete history of Persia started from the oldest tales, run until several dozen years of the rule of today's Shah Nasyr Eddin Qajar.¹³ It is the best source of the national history, compiled by order of the Teheran court based on older and newer chronicles. The journey of the mentioned shah around Europe is the only thing which is not described, but it is already lithographed and I will be able to supplement easily the copy of the Academy if it is pleasant for it, and I even wrote to Teheran about that. The rules of the local postal shipment forbid all writing on

¹² For the purposes of this work, the cited letter of Chodźko was modified with regard to grammatical and orthographic correctness.

¹³ Naser ad-Din Shah Qajar (1848–1896) was a Persian ruler from the Qajar dynasty that ruled Persia in the years 1794–1925.

sent books. So please, order to mention with a few words on the first page that this is my gift, as the acknowledgement to Academy for honour of being in the circle of its members.

It is very probable that I will send you still a few things about Iran which I suppose are rare in the library of the Krakow Academy.

I am getting old and I would prefer my memorabilia of the days spent abroad to be kept in Polish book collections rather than somewhere else.

Please accept the confession of high esteem with which I have the honour to be Your, Esquire,

Servant

Al. Chodźko

To Esquire Count Stanisław Tarnowski

Secretary General of the Academy of Learning in Krakow, etc.

As it was already mentioned, biographical notes in encyclopaedic or lexicographic sources present only scanty or incomplete information about literary and scientific aspects of Aleksander Chodźko's activities. In the biographic entry included in *Encyklopedia Orgelbranda* (the edition from 1861), one can read that Chodźko published the translations of Persian novels and poetry; he was also a translator of Modern Greek poetry and issued his own poetic works as well as the Persian grammar (Orgelbrand, 1861, p. 416). Today's sources are also quite scanty in regard to achievements of this orientalist and they refer primarily to its works connected with Persian topics (*Wielka Encyklopedia PWN*, 2001, vol. 5, p. 493).

Only Płoszewski (1937, pp. 380-381), probably as the first, mentions in Chodźko's biographical note that "during the Crimean war [Chodźko] tried to join the French Eastern army; he published a textbook of the Turkish language *Le Drogman turc...* (1854) for its soldiers." Similarly, in a biographical entry presented in *Encyclopaedia Iranica*,

14 Luty 1884, Paris 77 rue N.D. des Champs.

Szanowny Panie!

Wczoraj, wedle Paryskiej rady,
puzet poiąg drogę żelazną, par la petite
vitte, odprawilem skrytkę zawierającą
dwa ogromne infolio pod adresem
Akademii Krakowskiej, której Pan jest
jestes' Sekretarzem Generalnym. Te
dwa tomy, pisane litografowane piórem
perskiem, zawierają zupełną historję Persi
zawarto, od najdawniejszych podań i do-
prowadzona aż do dwudziestych lat pan-
wania dwudziestego Króla Naszemu Eddin
Kadżara. Jest to najlepsze i ciekawe dzieło
narodowych, kompilowane z rozkazu
dworu Teherańskiego ze starożytnych i nowych
chronik

Fig. 3. The letter of Aleksander Chodźko to the Secretary General of the Academy of Learning in Krakow – Count Stanisław Tarnowski – with regard to sending own works and scientific materials to the Academy of Learning in Krakow – (the first page of the letter); Archive of PAN and PAU, sign. PAU KSG bnr/1884

brakują tylko opisanie podróży wspom-
nianego Szacha po Europie, ale i to już
są litografije i bzd, może z Tekuś
wysłaniei egzemplarz Akademii,
jżeli to jej przyjemnie, nawet
już o tem do Tchevann przesłać.
Powiedział tutaj szczyt powrotem prze-
szkła zabraniają i w takich napisach
na powstających się książkach,
proszę więc karać kłótnie słowne
na piśmie. Karcie rozpoznać że
tamtej dar, drukujący Akademię
za nobienie mi rany. -
bierz się w gronie tej głośności.
Bardzo być może iż później pomy

Fig. 4. The letter of Aleksander Chodźko to the Secretary General of the Academy of Learning in Krakow – Count Stanisław Tarnowski... (the second page of the letter); Archive of PAN and PAU, sign. PAU KSG bnr/1884

państwie jeno kilka rzeczy Trauu,
których wdaje mi się, nie odficie
w Bibliotece Akademii Krakowskiej.
Zachodzą w lata cora z późniejszą i wolabym
arby pamiętki dni szczególnym
rosłały w księgozbiorku polskim
równiej niż gdzie indziej.

Niedługo Pan, rany przypieć w wysnam
wysokiego poważenia i jalcie
mam zaszczyt być W. Pana

Sluga

Al. Chodźko.

W. Królewemu Stanisławowi Tarnowskiemu
Generalnemu Sekretarzowi Akademii
Umiejętności w Krakowie. etc.

Fig. 5. The letter of Aleksander Chodźko to the Secretary General of the Academy of Learning in Krakow – Count Stanisław Tarnowski... (the third page of the letter); Archive of PAN and PAU, sign. PAU KSG bnr/1884

the author (Calmard, 2020) writes only in one sentence: “Chodźko’s scholarly work on the Orient was concentrated primarily in Persian and Turkish studies.”

1.2. Turkish subject matter in the works of Chodźko

The remark in the above sentence sheds new light on the works of Chodźko, indicating his interests connected with Turkey. This subject area appears in Chodźko’s works and not only from the perspective of linguistic interests but also historical events which constituted a primary motif of his poetic writing. In the book collections of the Jagiellonian Library and the Library of PAN and PAU, the prints of works published in 1880 in Krakow within *Rozprawy Akademii Umiejętności. Wydział Filologiczny* have been preserved. These prints concern the titles: *Trzy bułgarskie pieśni: dwie o zgonie Władysława Warneńczyka; i jedna o Sobieskim pod Wiedniem*. As we know, both the death of the Polish king near Varna and the victory of other Polish king near Vienna mark the important historical facts which were very significant and influenced further politics on the international level. However, these works did not represent much value from the literary perspective. One should mention them, but only to supplement information concerning multi-topic and very diverse works of Chodźko, which confirm his unusually broad interests.

The textbook for learning the Turkish language, mentioned above and written by Chodźko for French soldiers going to the front in Turkey, is undoubtedly more interesting and it requires a detailed discussion, especially concerning Turkish lexical material which it presents. This textbook was probably written on order, and circumstances of its elaboration are connected with a war known as the Crimean war (1853–1856). The conflict between Russia and Turkey began in 1853, and

3446

TRZY BULGARSKIE PIĘŚNI.

Dwie,
o zgonie Władysława Warneńczyka;
i jedna,
o Sobieskim pod Wiedniern.

Nadesłane przez

ALEKSANDRA CHODŹKĘ,
czł. kor. Akad.



W KRAKOWIE,
W Drukarni Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego,
pod zarządem Ignacego Stelcia.
1880.

Fig. 6. The title page *Trzy pieśni bułgarskie* [*Three Bulgarian songs*] – sent to the Academy of Learning in Krakow by Aleksander Chodźko, a corresponding member of the Academy of Learning; Jagiellonian Library, sign. 3889 II

due to the alliance made on 12 March 1854 the war was broadened and it included also England, France, and Sardinia. The allied troops, initially intended for combat on the Balkans, were transferred in September 1854 to the Crimea, in units comprising 120 000 soldiers, and they laid siege to the fortress Sebastopol for about a year, until its surrender on 9 September 1855. France and England did not want to achieve a complete victory over Russia, or even decisive battles, but they planned to exert pressure on Nicholas I to accomplish concessions (Reychman, 1973, p. 226).

The complete title of the work written in French and published in 1854 reads: *Le Drogman turc donnant les mots et les phrases les plus nécessaires pour la Conversation. Vade mecum indispensable à l'armée d'Orient* [Translator/Turkish guide providing words and expressions needed for conversations. Vade mecum necessary for the army on the East].¹⁴ The surname of the author is not given – only the initials are on the title page: A. Ch., which are probably the initials of Aleksander Chodźko. The textbook was issued in Paris by the publishing house of Benjamin Duprat, what we know from the following information given on the title page: “Paris. Benjamin Duprat, Libraire de L’Institut et de la Bibliothèque Impériale, Ltc, rue du Cloître-St-Benoit, 7”.

This almost 100-pages textbook is commenced by the foreword signed with the initials B. D. These are probably the initials of the publisher Benjamin Duprat. Under the initials of the publisher, the date has been written: “Avril 1854”. Duprat do not mention the surname of the textbook’s author. In almost 2-pages introduction, he assures that everything in this small book is ordinary and practical [“Tout dans ce petit livre est usuel et pratique”]. The textbook was intended

¹⁴ The translations from French – titles, fragments of texts or single words – were made by the author of this work.

LE
DROGMAN TURC

DONNANT LES

MOTS ET LES PHRASES

les plus nécessaires pour la Conversation.

Vade mecum

INDISPENSABLE A L'ARMÉE D'ORIENT

PAR A. CH. *Al. Chodiko.*

~~~~~  
**Régime sanitaire. Monnaies. Dialogues.**

**Vocabulaire.**

**Abrégé de Grammaire.**  
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PARIS

BENJAMIN DUPRAT,

LIBRAIRE DE L'INSTITUT ET DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE IMPÉRIALE, ETC.
rue du Cloître-St-Benoît, 7.

1854.

Fig. 7. The title card *Le Drogman turc...*; Jagiellonian Library, sign. 51799 I

for soldiers who were sent by France to Turkey and who probably did not know the Turkish language, or rather Ottoman – as Duprat calls this language fairly.¹⁵ The publisher emphasises that the most important thing was to teach French soldiers so they were able to communicate with the inhabitants of the country where they were going. In other words, vocabulary and expressions contained in the textbook had to concern everyday life, taking into account the names of payment means, numerals, days of the week, seasons, etc. Furthermore, the author of the introduction assures that the textbook was written only in the Latin alphabet so the French receivers could use the book easier. It means that all Turkish words has been written in the Latin transcription.¹⁶ Moreover, the French translations of Turkish expressions, sentences, dialogic parts are presented interlinearly and parallelly, next to the Turkish version. After the publisher's foreword, on an unpaginated page, the content is given, which includes the following chapters and sections¹⁷:

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- ¹⁵ A reference to the name of the language also appears at the beginning of the grammatical part of the textbook where Chodźko himself states: “Les Turcs de Constantinople se donnent le nom d’OSMANLI; dans leur langue le mot TURKI veut dire ‘une chanson’. C’est pourquoi il faut les appeler les Osmanlis; ils parlent osmanli” [Turkish people called themselves Ottomans in Constantinople; in their language the word “Turki” means “song”. So we should say: Ottomans speak Ottoman]. This issue was deeper discussed in one of the articles of the author of this work, see: E. Siemieniec-Gołaś (2020). *Orientalista – Aleksander Chodźko i jego wkład w popularyzację języka tureckiego. Perspektywy Kultury*, no 31, p. 29-42.
- ¹⁶ It is worth mentioning that users of the Ottoman-Turkish language wrote in the Arabic alphabet during the time when the textbook was published (1854). Only in 1928, due to the decision of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the Turkish language was reformed and the Latin alphabet replaced the Arabic one.
- ¹⁷ In the contents, the publisher (or maybe the author himself?) used inconsistently a bigger print and indentations of some titles of the chapters and sections. The reader may assume that the chapters' titles written with a bigger print are the main titles of the chapters which include the sections with subtitles set under the main title with an indentation. However, this is a misleading impression. The division of the sections and their smaller parts as well as the use of different prints

Régime sanitaire à suivre en Orient [Sanitary regulations in the East], p. 7;
Monnaies de l'empire ottoman [Money in the Ottoman Empire], p. 9;
Des nombres [Numerals], p. 13;
Jours de la semaine [Days of the week], p. 14;
Des saisons et du temps [Seasons and time units], id.;
Mots utiles à un soldat [Useful words for soldiers], p. 15;
CAUSERIES [Phrasebook], pp. 21-33;
Religion [Religion], p. 34;
Cour de Constantinople [Manor house in Constantinople], id.;
Noms de quelques nations [Names of nations], p. 35;
Noms de quelques villes et localités [Names of cities, towns and localities], p. 36;
DIALOGUES [Dialogues] – *Pour louer un cheval* [In order to hire a horse], p. 39;
Déjeuner [Breakfast], p. 42;
Promenade en bateau [Boat ride], p. 43;
Dîner [Dinner], p. 44;
Civilités et politesses turques [Turkish politeness and courtesy], p. 46;
Abrégé de grammaire osmanlie [Short grammar of the Ottoman language], pp. 51-70;
Vocabulaire français-turc [French-Turkish dictionary], pp. 71-96.

Most of the chapters of *Le Drogman turc...* presented above have been more closely discussed by the author of this work in her earlier publications concerning the textbook of Chodźko (Siemienieć-Gołaś 2015, 2020).

in terms of the size and thickness are even worse in the essential text. In order to show such inconsistency, the author of this work copied the original contents (with different prints and indentations), adding in square brackets her own translations of the titles of the chapters and sections. For illustration see: the photo of the page with the contents *Le Drogman turc...*

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Fig. 8. The page with the contents *Le Drogman turc...*;
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ABRÉGÉ

DE

GRAMMAIRE OSMANLIE.

Les Turcs de Constantinople se donnent le nom d'OSMANLI ; dans leur langue le mot TURKI veut dire « une chanson. » C'est pourquoi il faut les appeler les Osmanlis ; ils parlent osmanli.

La grammaire de la langue osmanlie est des plus simples : point d'article , point de genre, une seule déclinaison et une seule conjugaison.

DÉCLINAISON :

SINGULIER.

N. <i>oghlann</i> , le garçon ;	<i>qyz</i> , la fille.
Gén. <i>oglanyn</i> , du garçon ;	<i>qyzyn</i> , de la fille.
Dat. <i>oghlana</i> , au garçon ;	<i>qyza</i> , à la fille.
Acc. <i>oghlany</i> , le garçon ;	<i>qyzy</i> , la fille.
Abl. <i>oghlanndann</i> , du garçon ;	<i>qyzdenn</i> , de la fille.

PLURIEL.

N. <i>oghlannlar</i> , les garçons ;	<i>qyzlar</i> , les filles.
Gén. <i>oghlannlaryn</i> , des garçons ;	<i>qyzlaryn</i> , des filles.
Dat. <i>oghlannlara</i> , aux garçons ;	<i>qyzlara</i> , aux filles.
Acc. <i>oghlantlary</i> , les garçons ;	<i>qyzlary</i> , les filles.
Abl. <i>oghlannlardann</i> , des garçons ;	<i>qyzlardenn</i> , des filles.

Si le nom se termine par une voyelle , comme par exemple : *oda*, chambre ; *sirké*, vinaigre ; *gouti*, boîte ;

Fig. 9. The first page of the chapter concerning the grammar of the Ottoman-Turkish language in *Le Drogman turc...*; Jagiellonian Library, sign. 51799 I

1.3. *Vocabulaire français-turc*

The last chapter of the textbook written by Chodźko comprises bilingual dictionary *Vocabulaire français-turc* [*French-Turkish dictionary*].

Vocabulaire français-turc includes 25 pages, and the lexical material is set in an alphabetical order, in a columnar layout – two columns on each page. The French word constitutes an initial entry, for which a meaning in the Turkish language has been given. In many cases, the author presents a few Turkish words for one French word,¹⁸ which undoubtedly indicates that developed synonymy characterises the Turkish language. This phenomenon should be explained as the result of many borrowings from Arabic and Persian (Heyd, 1954, p. 71).

Turkish vocabulary contained in *Vocabulaire...* has been written in the Latin alphabet,¹⁹ which is indicated in the initial part by the publisher of the textbook, Duprat (Chodźko 1854, pp. III-IV). He wrote: “Nous avons donc écarté avec soin tout appareil scientifique; et sans perdre de temps à déchiffrer un alphabet étranger, nous avons transcrit les mots turcs en lettres européennes” [That is why we carefully put the whole scientific apparatus to one side and transcribed Turkish words into European letters, not wasting time for deciphering the foreign alphabet].

To illustrate transcription used by Chodźko, we present it within the division into the vowels and consonants.

¹⁸ For illustration, we present an example of the entry *beauté* ‘beauty’, for which the author gave the Turkish meaning expressed in two different words. One of these words – *güzellik* (*guzellik*) ‘id.’ – is a native Turkish word, and the second one, functioning synonymously – *cemal* (*djema*) ‘id.’ – is used in the Turkish language but as a borrowing from Arabic.

¹⁹ In *Vocabulaire...*, Chodźko used two prints. He introduced the Roman type for French words and he has written Turkish words in the Latin transcription with italics.

1. Vowels:

- 1.1. Turkish [a] written with the letters *a* or *â*, for example: *ana* (ana)²⁰ ‘mother’, *açmak* (âchmaq) ‘to open’;
- 1.2. Turkish [â] written with *ia*, *a* or *â*, for example: *dükkân* (duk-kian) ‘shop’, *cilâ* (djila) ‘polish’, *hizmetkâr* (khizmetkâr) ‘servant’;
- 1.3. Turkish [e] written with the letters *e* or *é*, for example: *badem* (bademm) ‘almond’, *belâ* (bélâ) ‘misfortune’;
- 1.4. Turkish [ı] written with *i*, *y*, *e*, for example: *acı* (adji) ‘bitter’, *ağır* (aghyr) ‘bitter’, *ayırma* (aiermaq) ‘to separate’;
- 1.5. Turkish [i] written with *î*, *i*, *é*, for example: *acaib* (adjaïb) ‘strange things, wonders’, *çilik* (tchilik) ‘steel’, *zehir* (zehir) ‘poison’, *belki* (belké) ‘perhaps’;
- 1.6. Turkish [o] written as in French with the letters *o* and *ôv*, for example: *bolluk* (bollouq) ‘abundance’, *dost* (dost) ‘friend’, *oyun* (oiounn) ‘game, play’, *hintô* (hintôv) ‘coach, carriage’;
- 1.7. Turkish [ö] written with French *eu*, *io*, *ueu*, *uio*, *ue*, for example: *böbrek* (beubrek) ‘kidney’, *cömerd* (djeumerd) ‘generous’, *körk* (kiork) ‘fur’, *göre* (gueure) ‘according to’, *görmek* (guiormek) ‘to see’, *götürmek* (guetourmek) ‘to take away’;
- 1.8. Turkish [u] written with the digraph *ou*, for example: *bucak* (boudjaq) ‘corner’, *çibuk* (tchibouq) ‘rod, wand’;
- 1.9. Turkish [û] written with *ou* or *iou*, for example: *maşgûl* (machgoul) ‘busy’, *sükût* (sukioutt) ‘silence’;
- 1.10. Turkish [ü] written with the letters *u*, *ui*, *ou* or *ue*, for example: *bükme* (bukmek) ‘to twist’, *sevgüli* (sevgüli) ‘beloved, dear’, *güneş* (gounech) ‘sun’, *güvercin* (gueverdjinn) ‘pigeon’.

²⁰ Turkish lexical material is written here in italics; the original transcription used by Chodźko has been presented with brackets and the Roman type.

2. Consonants

The following Turkish consonants were written as in the French language:

- [b] *birlik* (birlik) ‘unity’, *bozmak* (bozmaq) ‘to undo, to destroy’, *baba* (baba) ‘father’;
- [d] *kanad* (qanad) ‘wing’, *deve* (devé) ‘camel’, *oda* (oda) ‘room’;
- [f] *fıçu* (foutchou) ‘barrel’, *teftiş* (teftich) ‘control, inspection’;
- [l] *ileri* (ileri) ‘further on, forward’, *borclu* (bordjlou) ‘debtor’, *laik* (laïq) ‘worthy, suitable’;
- [p] *yaprak* (iaprak) ‘leaf’, *pencere* (pendjeré) ‘window’, *sap* (sap) ‘handle’;
- [r] *kümüür* (kumur) ‘coal’, *türki* (turki) ‘song’; *rakı* (raqy) ‘arrack’;
- [v] *vermek* (vermek) ‘to give’, *merdiven* (merdivenn) ‘stairs’, *av* (âv) ‘hunting’;
- [z] *zincir* (zindjir) ‘chain’, *ağız* (aghz) ‘mouth’.

The transcript of the others Turkish consonants [c, ç, g, ğ, h, j, k, m, n, s, ş, t, y] requires a separate comment:

- [c] was written with French *dj*, for example: *acele* (adjelé) ‘hurry, haste’, *ağac* (aghadj) ‘tree’, *cam* (djâmm) ‘glass, window’;
- [ç] was written with French *tch*, for example: *aşçı* (âchtchi) ‘cook’, *çadır* (tchadyr) ‘tent’, *çiçek* (tchitchek) ‘flower’.

To show the diverse nature of the phoneme [g], the author of *Vocabulaire...* used different transcripts, taking into account the proximity of the vowels and their influence on its pronunciation:

- [g] in the proximity of the front vowels was written with French *g*, for example: *gün* (gunn) ‘day’, *güzel* (guzel) ‘beautiful’.

To demonstrate the palatal nature of the consonant [g], the author used also the transcripts *gue-*, *gui-*, for example: *beygir* (béguir) ‘horse, cart horse’, *gemi* (guemi) ‘statek’, *gerçek* (guertchek) ‘real, true’;

- [ğ] appears in Turkish words close to the back vowels and was written with *gh*, for example: *fağfur* (faghfour) ‘porcelaine’, *ağlamak* (aghlamaq) ‘to weep, to cry’, *bağlamak* (baghlamaq) ‘to shout’;
- [h] was written with French *ch*, *hh*, *kh*, *h*, for example: *hikayet* (chikaiett) ‘story, tale’, *günah* (gunâhh) ‘sin’, *tahta* (takhta) ‘board, planch’, *zehir* (zehir) ‘poison’;
- [j] there was no words beginning with this letter, which pronunciation resembles Polish *ż*, within the lexical resource *Vocabulaire français-turc*. This lack can be explained by the fact that Turkish words beginning with [j] are borrowings (Lewis, 1975, pp. 2-3);
- [k] this velar consonant was written in the proximity of the back vowels with *q*, and close to the front vowels with *k*, for example: *kabil* (qabil) ‘feasible, practicable’, *kanat* (qanad) ‘wing’, *güzellik* (guzellik) ‘beauty’, *birlik* (birlik) ‘unity’;
- [m] was written with French *m*, but gemination *mm* appears in a few cases, for example: *havlamaq* (haulamaq) ‘to bark’, *kalemtraş* (kalemtrach) ‘pencil sharpener’, *marifet* (marifett) ‘skill, talent’, *anam* (anamm) ‘recompense’;
- [n] was written with French *n*, although it has the form *nn* in a few words, which should not be justified in the case of native Turkish words,²¹ for example: *son* (sonn) ‘last’;
- [s] was written with French *s* or *ç*, and even *c*,²² for example: *sığır* (syghyr) ‘ox’, *sarımsak* (saremçaq) ‘garlic’, *teselli* (tecelli) ‘consolation, comfort’;
- [ş] was written with French *ch*, for example: *şamata* (chamata) ‘great noise’, *arkadaş* (arqadach) ‘companion, friend’, *maşa* (macha) ‘tongs, spincers’;

²¹ The double consonants of the final position appear mainly in words borrowed from the Arabic language and are most often simplified (Lewis, 1975, p. 8-9).

²² However, one cannot exclude here a typographical mistake.

- [t] was written with French *t*, *th*, for example: *bitürmek* (bitürmek) ‘to finish, to accomplish’, *tabak* (tabaq) ‘plate’, *sirt* (sirt) ‘back, spine’, *tarak* (tharaq) ‘comb’;
- [y] was written with *ï*, *i*, for example: *hayvan* (haïvan) ‘animal’, *yer* (ier) ‘place’, *yok* (iok) ‘non-existent, absent’.

Vocabulaire français-turc, the last part of Chodźko’s textbook, has not been the subject of more detailed research yet and its Turkish vocabulary has not been completely elaborated and published until now.

As already mentioned, the Turkish lexical material, collected in the dictionary part *Le Drogman turc...* (pp. 71-96) constitutes the subject of discussion and analysis of this work. In one of her previous publications, the author (Siemienieć-Gołaś, 2020, p. 37) stated that the Turkish lexical material collected in the described *Vocabulaire...* includes about 2000 entries. We suppose that this material can be more numerous if we take into account Turkish vocabulary appearing in other parts of *Le Drogman turc...* Chodźko himself writes about that possibility (1854, p. 96): “Pour éviter le redites, la pluspart des mots expliqués dans la traduction interlinéaire des *Dialogues*, ont été omis da le *Vocabulaire*” [To avoid repetitions, most of the words explained in the interlinear translation of *Dialogues* was omitted in *Dictionary*].

VOCABULAIRE

FRANÇAIS-TURC.

A

Abandonner, <i>bragmaq.</i>	Acquitter (sa dette), <i>bordj-dann quourtouлмаq.</i>
Abattre, <i>iïqmaq, bozmaq.</i>	Action, <i>ich, amel.</i>
Abeille, <i>ari.</i>	Admirable, <i>adjaib.</i>
Abolir, <i>ibtaletmek</i> , ou bien <i>bataletmek</i> (faire nul).	Adultère, subst., <i>zina</i> ; adj., <i>zani.</i>
Abondance, <i>bollouq, tchoq-lyq.</i>	Adroit, <i>qabil</i> , et aussi <i>me-haretli.</i>
Aboyer, <i>havlamaq, eurmek.</i>	Affaiblir, <i>zaafetmek</i> (faire faible), <i>qouvvettsizetmek.</i>
Abréger, <i>qyçalatmaq.</i>	Affaire (chose), <i>ich.</i>
Abri, <i>syghnich.</i>	Affamé, adj.
Abricot, <i>qaïçy.</i>	Affligé, <i>qaçavetlu.</i>
Absent, <i>ioqolann.</i>	Agé, <i>iachlu.</i>
Absurde, <i>iaqechmaz.</i>	Agir, <i>ichlemek.</i>
Accepter, <i>qaboul etmek.</i>	Agneau, <i>qouzcü</i> ; de l'agneau, <i>qouzi-çi.</i>
Accord, <i>birlik</i> ; s'accorder, <i>birlik etmek.</i>	Agréer, <i>qaboul etmek.</i>
Accoutumer (s'), <i>alychmaq.</i>	Agriculture (labour), <i>tchift.</i>
Accuser, <i>chikaiett vermek.</i>	Aigre, <i>ekchi, turchi.</i>
Achat, <i>alych.</i>	Aiguille, <i>iinë</i> , ou bien <i>inë.</i>
Acheter, <i>satynalmaq</i> (prendre ce qui est vendu).	Aiguiser, <i>siviltmek, bilemek.</i>
Achever, <i>biturmek.</i>	Ail, <i>saremçaq.</i>
Acier, <i>poulad, tchilik.</i>	Aile, <i>qanad.</i>
Acquérir, <i>qazannımaq.</i>	Amable, <i>servguili.</i>
	Aimé, <i>sevilnich.</i>

Fig. 10. The first page *Vocabulaire français-turc* in *Le Drogman turc...*; Jagiellonian Library, sign. 51799 I

Turkish-French dictionary

We present beneath the whole Turkish lexical material collected from *Vocabulaire français-turc*, set in alphabetical order, in the form of the Turkish-French dictionary, so conversely than in Chodźko's presentation. Therefore, a Turkish word (bold type) constitutes the initial entry followed by the record of this word according to the transcription of Chodźko (Roman type) which is given – in round brackets. Next, we note original (in French) the explanation of a Turkish entry. The number placed next to the explanation (in French) denotes the number of page in the original. Each Turkish entry is also compared with its modern counterpart written according the modern orthography followed by its meaning in English.²³

²³ It seems obvious due to the language of this publication.

A

Ac (adj) ‘affamé’, 71 – cf. *aç* ‘hungry’;
acaib (adjaib) ‘admirable’, 71, *acaib*
 (adjaib) ‘étonnant, extraordinaire’,
 81 – cf. *acaib* ‘strange things, won-
 ders’;

acele (adjelé) ‘hâte’, 83 – cf. *acele* ‘hur-
 ry, haste’;

acı (adji) ‘amer’, 72 – cf. *acı* ‘bitter,
 sour’;

acılık (adjilik) ‘faim’, 81 – cf. *açlık*
 ‘hunger’;

aç güzllilik (atch guezllilik) ‘gourman-
 disé’, 83 – cf. *açgözlülük* ‘greediness’;

açmak (âtchmaq) ‘ouvrir’, 88 – cf. *aç-
 mak* ‘to open’;

adet (adett) ‘habitude’, 83, *adet* (âdett)
 usage, *adetten harıcıdır* (adetten
 kharidji dyr.) ‘cela est hors d’usage’,
 95 – cf. *adet* ‘custom, practice’;

af (af) ‘pardon’, 88 – cf. *af* ‘forgiving,
 forgiveness’;

aferin (aferin) ‘bravo, très-bien’, 74 –
 cf. *aferin* ‘bravo, well done’;

afyun (afiounn) ‘opium’, 88 – cf. *afyon*
 ‘opium’;

ağ (agh) ‘filet’, *balık ağı* (balyq aghy)
 ‘filet’, 82 – cf. *ağ* ‘net’;

ağa (agha) ‘maître’, 85 – cf. *ağa* ‘lord,
 master’;

ağac (aghadj) ‘arbre’, 72 – cf. *ağaç*
 ‘tree’;

ağır (aghyr) ‘lourd’, 85, *ağır* (âghyr)
 ‘pesant (lourd)’, 89 – cf. *ağır* ‘heavy,
 hard’;

ağ(ı)z (aghz) ‘bouche’, 74 – cf. *ağız*
 ‘mouth’;

ağlamak (aghlamaq) ‘pleurer’, 89 –
 cf. *ağlamak* ‘to weep, to cry’;

ağrı (aghri) ‘douleur’, 79 – cf. *ağrı*
 ‘ache, pain’;

ahmak (ahhmaq) ‘sot’, 93 – cf. *ahmak*
 ‘stupid, foolish’;

ahor (âkhor) ‘écurie’, 79 – cf. *ahur* ‘sta-
 ble, barn’;

ahval (ahhval) ‘circonstance’, 76 –
 cf. *ahval* ‘conditions’;

ak (âq) ‘blanc’, 74 – cf. *ak* ‘white’;

akça (aqtcha) ‘argent’ (monnaie), 72,
akçam yoktur (aqtcham ioktour)
 ‘je n’ai point d’argent’, 72 – cf. *akçe*
 ‘small silver coin, money’;

akl (aql) ‘bon sens’, 74, *akl* (aql)
 ‘capacité’, 75, *akl* (aql) ‘raison’,
 91 – cf. *akıl* ‘reason, intelligence,
 wisdom’;

akıl (âqyl) ‘sage’, 92 – cf. *akıl* ‘ration-
 al, intelligent’;

ak(ı)lsızlık söylemek (aqlsyzlyk söyle-
 mek) ‘dérasonner’, 78 – cf. *akılsızlık*
 ‘foolishness’;

aklu (aqlu) ‘capable’, 75 – cf. *aklı*
 ‘pertaining to the mind’;

akmak (aqmaq) ‘couler’, 77 – cf. *akmak* ‘to flow, to beshed’;

akraba (aqrâba) ‘parents (proches)’, 88 – cf. *akraba* ‘a relative, relatives’;

akran (aqrân) ‘égal’ (de quelqu’un), 79 – cf. *akran* ‘equal, peer’;

akreb (aqreb) ‘scorpion’, 92 – cf. *akreb* ‘scorpion’;

aksirmak (aqsirmaq) ‘éternuer’, 80 – cf. *aksirmak* ‘to sneeze’;

akşam: akşam mancası (akhcham mandjaci) ‘souper’, 93 – cf. *akşam mancası* ‘coll. evening meal’;

alar (alar) ‘enclume’, 80. Modern dictionaries do not record this word. Perhaps the author noted the word in a distorted form;

alçak (altchak) ‘vil’, 95 – cf. *alçak* ‘low’;

alçu (altchu) ‘plâtre’, 89 – cf. *alçı* ‘plaster of Paris’;

aldatmak (aldatmaq) ‘attraper’, 73, *aldatmak* (aldatmaq) ‘tromper’, 94 – cf. *aldatmak* ‘to cheat, to deceive’;

alet (alett) ‘outil’, 88 – cf. *alet* ‘tool, implement’;

alıkamak (aliqomaq) ‘arrêter’, 72 – cf. *alikoymak* = *alıkamak* ‘to detain, to keep’;

alın (alenn) ‘front’, 82 – cf. *alın* ‘forehead’;

alış (alych) ‘achat’, 71, *alış* (alich) ‘prise’, 90 – cf. *alış* ‘purchase, a buying’;

alış veriş (alich-verich) ‘commerce’ (prise et donée), 76 – cf. *alışveriş* ‘buying and selling, business’;

alışmak (alychmaq) ‘accoutumer (s)’; 71 – cf. *alışmak* ‘to become accustomed’;

alışmış (alychmych) ‘apprivoisé’, 72 – cf. *alışmış* ‘past participle of *alışmak*’;

alışık (alychyq) ‘apprivoisé’, 72 – cf. *alışık* ‘accustomed to’;

Allah (allah) ‘Dieu’, 78 – cf. *Allah* ‘God’;

Allah senden razı ola (allahh senden razı ola) ‘je vous remercie’, 86 – cf. *Allah razı olsun* ‘God bless (you, him)’;

Allaha yalvarmak (allaha ialvarmaq) ‘prier Dieu, l’implorer’, 90 – cf. *Allaha yalvarmak* ‘to beg, to pray to God’;

almak (almaq) ‘prendre’, 90, *mumin fitilini almak* (moumyn fitilini almaq) ‘moucher la chandelle’, 87, *zor ile almak* (zor-ilé almaq) ‘usurper’, 95 – cf. *almak* ‘to take, get’;

alt (altt) ‘dessous’, 78, *altinde* (altyn-de) ‘en dessous’, 78, *altine* (altyné) ‘sous, sous, au-dessous’, 93 – cf. *alt* ‘bottom, lower part’;

altın (altyn), *altun* (altoun) ‘or (del)’; 88 – cf. *altın*, ‘gold’;

aman (amann) ‘pardon’, 88 – cf. *aman* ‘oh!, mercy!, help!’;

ambar (ambar) ‘grenier’, 83 – cf. *ambar* ‘storehouse, store’;

amberye (amberié) ‘liqueur’, 85 – cf. *amberiye* ‘liquor’;

amel (amel) ‘action’, 71 – cf. *amil* ‘who acts, acting’;

amma (amma) ‘mais’, 85 – cf. *ama* ‘but, yet’;

an (ann) ‘moment’, 86 – cf. *an* ‘moment’;

ana (ana) ‘mère’, 86 – cf. *ana* ‘mother’;

anahtar (anakhtâr) ‘clef’, 76 – cf. *anah-tar* ‘key’;

anam (anamm) ‘récompense’, 91. This word is recorded only in vernacular Turkish: *ānam*, *anem* ‘küçük baş hayvanlardan alınan vergi’ (DS, I, s. 251);

anden (anndenn turu) ‘à cause de cela’, 75 – cf. *andan* ‘archaic thereafter’, *andem* ‘thereupon’;

angur (anngour) ‘melon’, 86. This word is recorded only in vernacular Turkish: *angur*, *añgur* [an-guriye, angurya] ‘hıyar’ (DS, I, s. 267);

anlamak (anlamak) ‘connaître’, 77 – cf. *anlamak* ‘to understand’;

araba (araba) ‘carrosse’, 75 – cf. *araba* ‘carriage, cart’;

arabacı (arabadji) ‘cocher’, 76 – cf. *arabacı* ‘driver’;

aralık (araliq) ‘distance’, 79 – cf. *aralık* ‘space, interval’;

aramak (aramaq) ‘chercher’, 76, *birini aramak* (birini – aramaq) ‘choisir’, 76 – cf. *aramak* ‘to look for’;

ard (ard) ‘arrière’, 73 – cf. *ard = art* ‘back, hinter part’;

arı (ari) ‘abeille’, 71 – *arı* ‘bee’;

arık (aryq) ‘maigre’, 85 – cf. *arık* ‘lean, thin’;

arıklanmak (aryqlanmaq) ‘maigrir’, 85 – cf. *arıklamak* ‘to grow lean’;

arka (arqa) ‘dos’, 79 – cf. *arka* ‘the back’;

arkadaş (arqadach) ‘camarade’, 75 – cf. *arkadaş* ‘companion, friend’;

armud (armoud) ‘poire’, *armudın var mı?* (armoudynn varmy?) ‘as-tu des poires’, 89 – cf. *armut* ‘pear’;

arpa (arpa) ‘orge’, 88 – cf. *arpa* ‘barley’;

arpa su (arpaçou) ‘bière’, 74 – cf. *arpa suyu* ‘beer’, *arpa suyu yapmak* (arpa çouïou-iâpmaq) ‘brasser (faire de la bière)’; 74;

artık (artyq) ‘plus, trop (avec abl.)’, 89 – cf. *artık* ‘superfluous, redundant’;

arzu (arzou) ‘désir’, 78, *arzu* (arzou) ‘souhait’, 93 – cf. *arzu* ‘wish, request’;

aska (asqa) ‘bretelles’, 74 – cf. *askı* ‘suspenders’;

asker (askier) ‘armée’, 72 – cf. *asker* ‘soldier, army’;

asla (asla) ‘jamais’, 84, *asla* (asla) ‘point du tout, rien’, 89 – cf. *asla* ‘never, by no means’;

asmak (açmaq) ‘suspendre’, 93 – cf. *asmak* ‘to hang up, to suspend’;

aşağı (achaghy) ‘bas, en bas’, 73 –
cf. *aşağı* ‘down, downwards’;
aşçı (âchtchi) ‘cuisinier’, 77 – cf. *aşçı*
‘cook’;
aşk (achq) ‘amour’, 72 – cf. *aşk* ‘love,
passion’;
aşkâra (achkiara) ‘publiquement’,
90 – cf. *aşkâra* = *aşikâr* ‘manifest,
clear, open’;
aşlamak (achlamaq) ‘vacciner’, 95 –
cf. *aşlamak* = *aşilamak* ‘to vaccinate’;
at (ât) ‘cheval entier’, 76, *at ile gitmek*
(atilê gultmek) ‘aller à cheval’, 72;
atı timar etmek (ati timar etmek)
‘panser un cheval’, 88 – cf. *at* ‘horse’;
ata (âtâ) ‘père’ 89 – cf. *ata* ‘ances-
tor, father’;
ateş (âtech) ‘feu’, 81, *ateş yandır*
(âtech iândyr) ‘allume de feu’, 81 –
cf. *ateş* ‘fire’;
atlı (atli) ‘cavalier’, 75 – cf. *atlı* ‘horse-
man, rider’;
atma (atma) ‘tir’, 94 – cf. *atma* ‘ver-
bal n. of *atmak* ‘to throw’;
atmak (atmaq) ‘jeter (ce verbe sig-
nifie *tirer* en parlant d’une arme
à feu)’, 84, *atmak* (atmaq) ‘tirer’, 94 –
cf. *atmak* ‘to throw’;
av (âv) ‘chassé’, 75 – cf. *av* ‘hunt, hunt-
ing’;
avaminas (avaminnaç) ‘vulgaire (le)’,
96; – cf. *avam* ‘the common people,
the vulgar’;

avaralık (avaralîk) ‘oisiveté’, 87 –
cf. *avarelik* ‘abstr. n. of *avare* ‘idle,
out of work’;
avcı (avdji) ‘chasseur’, 75 – cf. *avcı*
‘hunter’;
avlı (avli) ‘salle’, 92 – cf. *avlu* ‘court,
courtyard’;
avrat (avrat) ‘femme’, 81 – cf. *avrat*
[avret] ‘women, wife’;
ay (âi) ‘mois’, 86 – cf. *ay* ‘month’;
ayak (âiaq) ‘pied’ 89, *ayak üzere* (âiaq
uzrê) debout’, 78 – cf. *ayak* ‘foot’;
ayak yolu (aiaq ioly) ‘latrines’, 85 –
cf. *ayakyolu* ‘toilet’;
ayal (âiâl) ‘famille’, 81 – cf. *ayal*
‘1. wife. 2. household (of a man)’;
ayıb (aib) ‘défaut’, 78 – cf. *ayıp* ‘shame,
disgrace’;
ayırmaq (âirmaq) ‘écarter’, 79, *ayırmaq*
(aiermaq) ‘séparer’, 92 – cf. *ayırmaq*
‘to part, to separate’;
ayne (âiné) ‘miroir’, 86 – cf. *ayna*
‘mirror’;
ayva (âiva) ‘coing’, 76 – cf. *ayva*
‘quince’;
az (az) ‘peu’, *bir az* (bir az) ‘en peu’,
89 – cf. *az* ‘few, little’;
azad (azad) ‘libre’, 85 – cf. *azad* ‘free’;
azarlamak (azarlamaq) ‘insulter’, 84 –
cf. *azarlamak* ‘to scold, to reprimand’.

B

Baba (bâbâ) ‘père’, 89 – cf. *baba* ‘father’;

badem (bademm) ‘amande’, 72 –
cf. *badem* ‘almond’;

bağ (bagh) ‘vignoble’, 95 – cf. *bağ*
‘vineyard’;

bağçe (baghtché) ‘jardin’, 84; *bağçenin*
etrafında (baghtchenin étrafinda)
‘aux environs du jardin’, 78 – cf. *bağçe*,
bahçe ‘garden’;

bağırmaq (baghyрмаq) ‘crier’, 77 –
cf. *bağırmaq* ‘to shout’;

bağlamak (baghlamaq) ‘attacher
(lier)’, 73 – cf. *bağlamak* ‘to tie’;

bahar (bahar) ‘épicerie’, 80 – cf. *ba-*
har ‘spices’;

bahşış (bakhchich) ‘cadeau’, 75,
bahşış (bakhchich) ‘étrennes’, 81 –
cf. *bahşış* ‘tip, gift’;

baht (bakht) ‘bonheur’, 74 – cf. *baht*
‘luck’;

bahtılı (bakhtily) ‘heureux’, 83 –
cf. *bahtlı* ‘lucky’;

bahtsız (bahtsyz) ‘malheureux’, 85 –
cf. *bahtsız* ‘unlucky’;

bakır (baqyr) ‘cuivre’, 77 – cf. *bakır*
‘copper’;

bakla (baqla) ‘fève’, 82, *bakla* (baqla)
‘haricot’, 83 – cf. *bakla* ‘horsebean’;

bakmak (baqmaq) ‘regarder’, 91 –
cf. *bakmak* ‘to look’; *bak sana* (baq
sana) ‘holà (pour appeler), litt. à toi
regard’, 83 – cf. *baksana* ‘look here,

say’; *bana bak* (bana baq) ‘holà
(pour appeler), litt. à moi regarde’,
83 – cf. *bana bak* ‘look at me’;

bal (bâl) ‘miel’, 86 – cf. *bal* ‘honey’;

bal kabağı (bal quabaghy) ‘potiron’, 90 –
cf. *bal kabağı* ‘sweet yellow gourd’;

balık (balyq) ‘poisson’, 89 – cf. *balık*
‘fish’;

balıkçı (balyqtchi) ‘pêcheur’, 88 –
cf. *balıkçı* ‘fisherman’;

balmumi (balmoumi) ‘bougie’, 74,
bal mumu (bal moumy) ‘cire’, 76 –
cf. *bal mumu* ‘beeswax’;

balta (balta) ‘hache’, 83 – cf. *balta* ‘ax’;

barışık (barychyq) ‘paix’, 88 – cf. *barış*
‘peace, reconciliation’, *barışık* ‘at
peace, reconciled’;

barıştırmak (barichtyрмаq) ‘récon-
cilier’, 91 – cf. *barıştırmak* ‘to
reconcilier’;

barıt (baryt) ‘poudre (à tirer)’, 90 –
cf. *barut* ‘gunpowder’;

barut (barout) – see: *barıt*;

basma (baçma) ‘imprimerie’, 84 –
cf. *basma* ‘verbal n. of basmak ‘to
print, to stamp’;

baş (bach) ‘tête’, 94, *baş ağrıtmak*
(bach – agrytmaq) ‘étourdir’, 81,
baş kesmek (bach kesmek) ‘décapi-
ter’, 78 – cf. *baş* ‘head’;

başak (bachaq) ‘épi’, 80 – cf. *başak*
‘ear of grain, spike’;

1. **başka** (bachqa) ‘autre’, 73, *başka* (bachqa) ‘divers’, 79 – cf. *başka* ‘other, different’;
2. **başka** (bachqa) ‘hormis, à part’ (rég. Abl.), 83 – cf. *başka* ‘/dan/ apart (from), except’;
- başlamak** (bachlamaq) ‘commercer’, 76 – cf. *başlamak* ‘to begin’;
- başmak** (bachmaq) ‘souliers’, 93 – cf. *başmak* ‘slipper, shoe’;
- batak** (bataq) ‘crotte’, 77, *batak* (bataq) ‘marais’, 86 – cf. *batak* ‘swamp’;
- bataletmek** (bataletmek) ‘faire nul’, 71 – cf. *batalet* ‘idleness’;
- batmak** (batmaq) ‘enfoncer (s’)’, 80 – cf. *batmak* ‘to sink, to be plunged (into)’;
- bayağı** (baiaghy) ‘vulgaire (adj.)’, 96 – cf. *bayağı* ‘vulgar, ordinary’;
- baykuş** (baïqouch) ‘chouette’, 76 – cf. *baykuş* ‘owl’;
- bayrak** (baïraq) ‘drapeau’, 79 – cf. *bayrak* ‘flag’;
- bayram** (baïram) ‘fête’, 81 – cf. *bayram* ‘holiday, festival’;
- bazar** (bazar) ‘marché’, 86 – cf. *bazar* ‘market’;
- bazargân** (bazarguiann) ‘marchand’, 86 – cf. *bazargân* ‘merchant’;
- beha** (beha) ‘prise’, 90 – cf. *baha* ‘price, value’;
- bekçi** (bektchi) ‘garde (sentinelle)’, 82, *bekçi* (bektchi) ‘sentinelle’, 92 – cf. *bekçi* ‘watchman’;

- beklemek** ‘attendre’, 73 – cf. *beklemek* ‘to wait’;
- bel** (bel) ‘pioche’, 89 – cf. *bel* ‘digging fork’;
- belâ** (bêlâ) ‘malheur’, 85 – cf. *belâ* ‘misfortune’;
- beli** (beli) ‘oui’, 88 – cf. *beli* ‘prov. yes’;
- belki** (belké) ‘peut-être’, 89 – cf. *belki* ‘perhaps’;
- bellü** (bellou) ‘certain’, 75 – cf. *belli* ‘certain, evident’;
- benna** (benna) ‘menuisier’, 72, *benna* (benna) ‘maçon’, 85 – cf. *benna* ‘builder, mason, architect’;
- benzer** (benzer) ‘semblable’, 92 – cf. *benzer* ‘similar, like’;
- beraber** (beraber) ‘égal (de quelqu’un)’, 79, *beraber* (beraber) ‘ensemble’, 80 – cf. *beraber* ‘together, equal’;
- berbad etmek** (berbad etmek) ‘gâter’, 83 – cf. *berbat* ‘spoiled, filthy’;
- berber** (berber) ‘barbier’, 73 – cf. *berber* ‘hairdresser’;
- besleme** (beslemé) ‘servante’, 92 – cf. *besleme* ‘girl servant brought up in the household’;
- beslemek** (beslemek) ‘nourrir’, 87 – cf. *beslemek* ‘to nourish’;
- bastır** (bestyr) ‘assez’, 73 – cf. perhaps *bastırmak* ‘to suppress, extinguish’;
- bevl** (bevl) ‘urine’, 95 – cf. *bevl*, *bevil* ‘urine’;

bey – bil

bey (bey) ‘prince’, 90 – cf. *bey* ‘gentleman, sir’;

beya (béia) ‘cervelle’, 75 – cf. *beyin* ‘brain’;

beyaban (beiabann) ‘désert’, 78 – cf. *beyaban* ‘desert’;

beyan (beiann) ‘explication’, 81 – cf. *beyan* ‘declaration, expression’;

beyaz (beiaz) ‘blanc’, 74 – cf. *beyaz* ‘white’;

beyenmek (beïenmek) ‘plaire’, 89 – cf. *beğenmek* ‘to like to be pleased’;

beygir (béiguir) ‘cheval (hongre)’, 76 – cf. *beygir* ‘horse, cart horse’;

beylik (béilik) ‘ferme (campagne)’, 81 – cf. *beylik* ‘region ruled over by a ruler’;

beyrak (béiraq) ‘étendard’, 80 – cf. *bayrak* ‘flag, standard’;

beyzade (beyzadé) ‘prince’, 90 – cf. *beyzade* ‘prince, son of a nobleman’;

bez (bez) ‘toile (de lin ou de coton)’, 94 – cf. *bez* ‘linen or cotton material’;

bezek (bezek) ‘ornament’, 88 – cf. *bezek* ‘ornament, decoration’;

bıçak (bitchaq) ‘couteau’, 77 – cf. *bıçak* ‘knife’;

biber (biber) ‘poivre’, 89 – cf. *biber* ‘pepper’;

biçmek (bitchmek) ‘faucher’, 81 – cf. *biçmek* ‘to cut’;

bil (bil) ‘bèche’, 73 – cf. *bel* ‘spade’;

bilemek – bodak

bilemek (bilemek) ‘aiguiser’, 71 – cf. *bilemek* ‘to sharpen, to grind’;

biliştirmek (bilichtermek) ‘unir’, 95 – cf. *biliştirmek* ‘caus. of *bilişmek* ‘to become mutually acquainted’;

bilmek (bilmek) ‘savoir’, 78, 92 – cf. *bilmek* ‘to know’;

bina etmek (bina-etmek) ‘bâtir, faire bâtisse’, 73 – cf. *bina etmek* ‘to construct, to build’;

binmek (binmek) ‘monter à cheval’, 86 – cf. *binmek* ‘to mount’;

bir (bir) ‘un’, 95 – cf. *bir* ‘one’;

bir biri ile (bir-biri ilé) ‘ensemble, les uns avec les autres’, 80 – cf. *birbiri* ‘together, one to another’;

biriktirmek (biriktirmek) ‘réunir’, 91 – cf. *biriktirmek* ‘to gather, to collect’;

birlik (birlik) ‘accord’, 71, *birlik* (birlik) ‘union’, 95 – cf. *birlik* ‘unity’;

birlik etmek (birlik etmek) ‘s’accorder’, 71 – cf. *birlik*;

bit (bitt) ‘pou’, 90 – cf. *bit* ‘louse’;

bitmek (bitmek) ‘finir’, 82 – cf. *bitmek* ‘to finish’;

bitti (bitti) ‘fini (c’est)’, 82 – cf. *bitti* ‘to be done, to be over’;

bitürmek (biturmek) ‘achever’, 71 – cf. *bitirmek* ‘to finish, to accomplish’;

bocek (bodjek) ‘insecte’, 84 – cf. *böcek* ‘vermin’;

bodak (bodaq) ‘branche’, 74 – cf. *budak* ‘branch’;

Boğaz (Boghaz) ‘Bosphore’, 74 –
cf. *Boğaziçi* ‘the Bosphorus’;

boğaz (boghaz) ‘embouchure’, 80 –
cf. *boğaz* ‘throat’;

boğazlamak (boghazlamak) ‘égorger’,
79 – cf. *boğazlamak* ‘to slaughter
(by cutting the throat)’;

boğda (boghda) ‘froment’, 82 – see:
boğday;

boğday (boghdaï) ‘blé (froment)’, 74 –
cf. *boğday*, *buğday* ‘wheat’;

boğmak (boghmaq) ‘étrangler’, 81 –
cf. *boğmak* ‘to choke, to strangle’;

boğulmak (boghoulmaq) ‘noyer (se)’,
87 – cf. *boğulmak* ‘to be drowned,
to drown’;

bok (boqh) ‘excrément’, 81, *bok* (boq)
‘fumier’, 82 – cf. *bok* ‘dung, excrement’;

bolluk (bollouq) ‘abondance’, 71 –
cf. *bolluk* ‘abundance’;

bolluk borcdan kurtulmak (bor-
djdann quourtoulmaq) ‘acquitter
(sa dette)’, 71 – cf. *borç* ‘debit’ + *kur-
tulmak* ‘to save’;

bora (bora) ‘orage’, 88 – cf. *bora*
‘storm’;

borclu (bordjlou) ‘débiteur’, 78 –
cf. *borçlu* ‘debtor’;

bosdirmek (bosdyрмаq²⁴) ‘imprimer
(typograph.), faire imprimer’, 84 –
cf. *bastirmek* ‘caus. of *basmak* ‘to
press’;

bostan (bostann) ‘jardin potager’, 84 –
cf. *bostan* ‘vegetable garden’;

bostancı (bostandji) ‘jardinier’, 84 –
cf. *bostancı* ‘gardener’;

boş (boch) ‘vain’, 95; *boş* (boch) ‘vide’,
95 – cf. *boş* ‘empty’;

boş şey (boch chei) ‘vanité’, 95 –
cf. *boş*;

boş yer (boch ieri) ‘cavité’, 75 –
cf. *boş*;

boşatmak (bochatmaq) ‘vider’, 95 –
cf. *boşatmak* ‘caus. of *boşat-* ‘to
empty sth’;

boy (boi) ‘forme’, 82, *boy* (boi) ‘taille’,
93 – cf. *boy* ‘hight, stature, length’;

boyamak (boiamaq) ‘colorer’, 76 –
boyamak ‘to dye’;

boyle (boilè) ‘ainsi’, 72, *boyle* (boilè)
‘comme ci comme ça’, 76 – cf. *böyle*
‘so, in this way’;

boynuz (boinouz) ‘corne’, 77 – cf. *boy-
nuz* ‘corn’;

boyun (boiounn) ‘cou’, 77 – cf. *bo-
yun* ‘neck’;

boyurmak (boiourmaq) ‘ordonner’,
88 – cf. *buyurmak* ‘to order’;

bozmak (bozmaq) ‘abattre’, 71, *boz-
mak* (bozmaq) ‘corrompre’, 77, *boz-
mak* (bozmaq) ‘détruire’, 78, *bozmak*
(bozmaq) ‘gâter’, 83 – cf. *bozmak* ‘to
undo, to destroy’;

²⁴ There is a literal error in the transcript of Chodźko; the correct version should read: *basdirmek*.

böbrek – bumar

- böbrek** (beubrek) ‘rein’, 91 – cf. *böbrek* ‘kidney’;
bölmek (beulmek) ‘diviser’, 79 – cf. *bölmek* ‘to separate, to divide’;
börek (beurek) ‘pâté (du)’, 88 – cf. *börek* ‘flaky pastry’;
brakmak (braqmaq) ‘abandonner’, 71, *brakmak* (braqmaq) ‘laisser’, 84 – cf. *brakmak* ‘to leave, to quite’;
bu gün (bou gunn) ‘aujourd’hui’, 73 – cf. *bugün* ‘today’;
bu kadar (bou qadar) ‘autant’, 73 – cf. *bu kadar* ‘to this effect’;
bucak (boudjaq) ‘angle’, 72 – cf. *bucak* ‘corner’;
buçuk (boutchouq) ‘demi’, 78 – cf. *buçuk* ‘half’;
budala (boudala) ‘nigaud’, 87 – cf. *budala* ‘fool, foolish’;
budamak (boudamaq) ‘souler (se)’, 93 – cf. *budamak* ‘to prune’;
budaycı (boudaıdji) ‘ivrogne’, 84 – cf. *budayıcı* ‘pruner of trees’;
buhur (boukhour) ‘vapeur’, 95 – cf. *buhur* ‘incense’;
bukal (bouqal) ‘bouteille’, 74 – cf. *bukal* ‘bottle’;
bulmak (boulmaq) ‘trouver’, 94 – cf. *bulmak* ‘to find to discover’;
bumar (boumbar) ‘saucisson’, 92 – cf. *bumar* ‘large gut for sausages’;

bundan böyle – бүгүртлөн

- sausage made of rice and meat stuffed in a large gut’, 92;
bundan böyle (boundann beuilé) ‘dorénavant’, 79 – cf. *bundan böyle* ‘henceforth’;
bundan evvel (boundann évvel) ‘avant cela’, 73 – cf. *bundan* ‘Abl. of *bu*’; *evvel* ‘first, earlier’;
burda (bourda) ‘ici’, 84, *git burdan* (guett bourdann) ‘va-t-en’, 95 – cf. *burada* ‘here’;
burgu (bourghou) ‘vrille’, 96 – cf. *burgu* ‘auger, corkscrew’;
burma (bourma) ‘vis (la)’, 96 – cf. *burma* ‘spiral, screw’;
burun (bourounn) ‘nez’, 87 – cf. *burun* ‘nose’;
burun deliyi (hourounn²⁵ delii) ‘narine’, 87 – cf. *burun deliği* ‘nostril’;
buruncı (bourounndji) ‘trompette (le)’, 94 – cf. *boru* ‘trumpet, tube’;
but (boutt) ‘cuisse’, 77 – cf. *but* ‘thigh’;
buyuk (bouyouq) ‘grand’, 83 – cf. *büyük* ‘great’;
buyurmak (bouiourmaq) ‘commander’, 76 – cf. *buyurmak* ‘to order’;
buz (bouz) ‘glace’, 83 – cf. *buz* ‘ice’;
buzagı (bouzaghe) ‘veau’, 95 – cf. *buzagı* ‘calf’;
bügürtlөн (bugurtlen) ‘framboises’, 82. This word is not used in today’s

²⁵ A typographical mistake is visible in the onset of the word. The proper form of the word is *burun* (according to the transcription of Chodźko: *bourounn*).

bükmek – bülbül

Turkish. The French word ‘framboises’ corresponds to the Turkish *ağaç çileği* ‘raspberry’;

bükmek (bukmek) ‘plier’, 89 –
cf. *bükmek* ‘to bend, to twist’;

bülbül (bulbul) ‘rossignol’, 92 –
cf. *bülbül* ‘nightingale’;

büsbütün – bütün

büsbütün (busbutounn) ‘totalement’,
94 – cf. *büsbütün* ‘total, complete’;

bütün (butunn) ‘entier, tout entier’,
80, *bütün* (butounn) ‘total’, 94 –
cf. *bütün* ‘whole, entire’.

C

Cahil (djâhil) ‘ignorant’, 84 – cf. *cahil* ‘ignorant, illiterate’;

cam (djâmm) ‘verre (du)’, 95, *cam* (djam) ‘vitre’, 96 – cf. *cam* ‘glass, window’;

can (djânn) ‘âme’, 72 – cf. *can* ‘soul’;

casus (djacouç) ‘espion’, 80 – cf. *casus* ‘spy’;

cederi bakarı (djederî baqari) ‘vacine’, 95 – cf. *cederi bakarı* ‘cowpox’;

cemal (djemal) ‘beauté’, 73 – cf. *cemal* ‘beauty, grace’;

cenaze (djenazé) ‘cadavre’, 75 – cf. *cenaze* ‘corpse’;

cenk (djeng) ‘bataille’, 73, *cenk* (djeng) ‘guerre’, 83 – cf. *cenk* ‘battle, fight’;

cenk gemisi (djeng guémici) ‘vaisseau (de guerre)’, 95 – cf. *cenk* ‘battle’ + *gemi* ‘ship’;

cenkci (djenkdji) ‘militaire’, 86 – cf. *cenkçi* ‘warrior’;

cerime (djerimè) ‘amende’, 72 – cf. *cerime* ‘penalty’;

cerrah (djerrâkh) ‘chirurgien’, 76 – cf. *cerrah* ‘surgeon’;

cesaret (djeçarett) ‘hardiesse’, 83 – cf. *cesaret* ‘courage’;

cesaretli (djéçaretly) ‘audacieux’, 73 – cf. *cesaretli* ‘courageous’;

cesur (djeçour) ‘téméraire’, 93 – cf. *cesur* ‘brave’;

cevab (djevâb) ‘réponse’, 91 – cf. *cevab* ‘reply’;

cevher (djevher) ‘bijou’, 74 – cf. *cevher* ‘jewel, gem’;

ceviz (djéviz) ‘noix’, 87 – cf. *ceviz* ‘walnut’;

ceza (djeza) ‘châtiment’, 76, *cezasin vermek* (djezâsinn-vermek) ‘punir (rendre sa quote-part)’, 90 – cf. *ceza* ‘punishment’;

cib: cib saati (djib sâaty) ‘montre de poche’, 86 – cf. *cib* ‘prov. wholly, entirely’;

cila: cila bozmak (djila-bozmaq) ‘ternir’, 94 – cf. *cilâ* ‘polish, vernish’;

cömerd (djeumerd) ‘généreux’, 83 – cf. *cömert* ‘generous, liberal’;

cüce (djoudjé) ‘poulet’, 90 – cf. *cüce* ‘dwarf’.

Ç

Çadır (tchadyr) ‘tente’, 94 – cf. *çadır* ‘tent’;

çağırma (tchagyрмаq) ‘appeler (crier à haute voix)’, 72 – cf. *çağırma* ‘to call, to shout’;

çala (tchala) ‘broussailles’, 74 – cf. *çala* ‘old, worn out’;

çalışkan (tchalychqânn) ‘studieux’, 93 – cf. *çalışkan* ‘hard-working’;

çalma (tchalma) ‘vol (de voleur)’, 96 – cf. *çalma* ‘verbal n. of *çalmak* ‘to steal’;

çalmak (tchalmaq) ‘voler (dérober)’, 96 – cf. *çalmak* ‘to steal’;

çam (tcham) ‘sapin’, 92 – cf. *çam* ‘pine’;

çam sakızı (tcham saqzyzy) ‘résine’, 91 – cf. *çam sakızı* ‘pine resin’;

çamaşır (tchamachyr) ‘linge (du)’, 85 – cf. *çamaşır* ‘linen, bed linen’;

çamaşır yıkamak (tchâmâchyry iïqamaq) ‘blanchir (le ligne)’, 74 – cf. *çamaşır yıkamak* ‘to do the laundry’;

çamaşırcı (tchâmachirdji) ‘blanchisseur, seuse’, 74 – cf. *çamaşırcı* ‘washerwoman, laundryman’;

çamur (tchamour) ‘craie’, 77 – cf. *çamur* ‘mud, plaster, mire’;

çan çalmak (tchantchalmaq) ‘sonner’, 93 – cf. *çan çalmak* ‘to ring the bell’;

çapa (tchapa) ‘bèche’, 73 – cf. *çapa* ‘hoe’;

çapuk (tchapouk) ‘diligent’, 79, *çapuk* (tchapuk) ‘vite’, 96 – cf. *çapuk* ‘quick, fast’;

çapul (tchapaoul) ‘butin’, 75 – cf. *çapul* ‘plunder, booty’;

çaresiz (tcharéciz) ‘inévitabile’, 84 – cf. *çaresiz* ‘inevitable’;

çatlatmak (tchatlatmaq) ‘crever’, 77 – cf. *çatlatmak* ‘caus. of *çatlamak* ‘to crack, split’;

1. **çay** (tchai) ‘thé’, 94 – cf. *çay* ‘tea’;

2. **çay** (tchai) ‘fleuve’, 82, *çay* (tchai) ‘rivière’, 91 – cf. *çay* ‘rivulet, stream’;

çay(ı)r (tchaiır) ‘prairie’, 90 – cf. *çayır* ‘meadow’;

çekic (tchekidj) ‘marteau’, 86 – cf. *çekic* ‘hammer’;

çekmek (tchekmek) ‘tirer’, 94 – cf. *çekmek* ‘to pull’;

celebi (tchelebi) ‘civil (poli)’, 76, *celebi* (tchélebi) ‘poli’, 89 – cf. *celebi* ‘well-bred, educated’;

celeblik (tcheleplik) ‘politesse’, 89; *celebilik* (tchelebilik) ‘civilité’, 76 – cf. *celebilik* ‘politeness, gentility’;

çilincir (tchilindjir) ‘maréchal-fer-rant’, 86, *çelingür* (tchélinnguer) ‘serrurier’, 92 – cf. *çilingir* ‘locksmith’;

çemlek (tchemlek) ‘pot’, 90 – see also: *çömlek* ‘earthen pot’;

çene (tchene) ‘mâchoire’, 85 – cf. *çene* ‘jaw’;

çenemek (tchenemek) ‘mâcher’, 85 – cf. *çiğnemek* ‘to chew’;

çeşme (tchechmé) ‘fontaine (puits)’, 82 – cf. *çeşme* ‘fountain, spring of water’;

çeyrek (tchéirek) ‘quart’, 90 – cf. *çeyrek* ‘a quarter’;

çibuk (tchibouq) ‘baguette’, 73 – cf. *çubuk* ‘rod, wand, bar’;

çıfıt (tchifoutt) ‘Juif’, 84 – cf. *çıfıt* ‘Jew’;

çıkarmak (tchyqarmak) ‘ôter (degainer, faire sortir)’, 88; *tuy çıkarmak* (touï tchiqarmaq) ‘peler’, 88, *yerinden çıkarmak* (ieründen tchiqarmaq) ‘déranger’, 78 – cf. *çıkarmak* ‘to take out, to extract’;

çıkmaq (tchiqmaq) ‘sortir’, 93, *baş çıkmaq* (bacha tchiqmaq) ‘réussir’, 91 – cf. *çıkmaq* ‘to go out, to start off’;

çılbr (tchilbir) ‘omelette’, 88 – cf. *çılbr* ‘dish of poached eggs with yogurt’;

çıplak (tchiplaq) ‘nu’, 87 – cf. *çıplak* ‘naked, nude’;

çiçek (tchitchek) ‘fleur’, 82, *çiçek* (tchitchek) ‘vérole (petite)’, 95 – cf. *çiçek* ‘flower’;

çiçeklemek (tchitcheklemek) ‘fleurir (faire pousser des fleurs)’, 82 – cf. *çiçeklenmek* ‘to flower’;

çiflici (tchiflidji) ‘laboureur’, 84 – cf. *çiftçi* ‘farmer’;

çiflik (tchiflik) ‘ferme’, 81 – cf. *çiftlik* ‘farm’;

çiflik kâ[h]yası (tchiflik kiaiacı) ‘fermier’, 81 – cf. *çiftlik sahibi* ‘farm owner’;

çift (tchift) ‘agriculture (labour)’, 71, *çift* (tchift) ‘charrue’, 75 – but cf. in contemporary Turkish: *çift* ‘pair of oxen yoked to a plow’;

çilek (tchilek) ‘fraise’, 82 – cf. *çilek* ‘strawberry’;

çilik (tchilik) ‘acier’, 71 – cf. *çelik* ‘steel’;

çirkin (thcirdinn²⁶) ‘laid’, 84 – cf. *çirkin* ‘ugly’;

çivi (tchivi) ‘clou’, 76 – cf. *çivi* ‘nail, pin’;

çoban (tchobann) ‘berger’, 73 – cf. *çoban* ‘shepherd’;

çocuk (tchioudjouq) ‘enfant’, 80 – cf. *çocuk* ‘child’;

çoha (tchokha) ‘drap’, 79 – cf. *çoha* = *çuha* ‘broadcloth’;

²⁶ The strong distortion of the word is visible in Chodźko’s transcript.

çok – çorbacı

çok (tchoq) ‘souvent’, 93 – cf. *çok* ‘much’;

çokluk (tchoqlyq) ‘abondance’, 71 – cf. *çokluk* ‘abundance’;

çorab (tchorab) ‘bas (chaussettes)’, 73, *çorab* (tchorâb) ‘chausette (bas)’, 76 – cf. *çorap* ‘stocking, sock’;

çorba (tchorba) ‘potage’, 90 – cf. *çorba* ‘soup’;

çorbacı (tchorbadji) ‘maître de la maison’, 85 – cf. *çorbacı* ‘maker or seller of soup’ but also ‘*obs.* official

çöl – çürümek

receiver and entertainer of guests in a village or town’;

çöl (tchol) ‘desert’, 78 – cf. *çöl* ‘desert’;

çömlek (tcheumlek) ‘marmitte’, 86 – cf. *çömlek* ‘earthen pot’;

çubuk (tchoubouq) ‘pipe (avec son tuyau)’, 89 – cf. *çubuk* ‘long tobacco pipe’;

çukur (tchouqour) ‘fosse’, 82 – cf. *çukur* ‘hollow, cavity’;

çürümek (tchurumek) ‘pourrir, se corrompre’, 90 – cf. *çürümek* ‘to rot’.

D

Da (da) ‘dans, dedans’, 78 – cf. *da/de* ‘Loc. suff. in, at, on’;

dafa (dafa) ‘fois’, *iki dafa* (iki dafa) ‘deux fois’, 82, – cf. *defa* ‘again, once more’;

dağ (dağh) ‘mountain’, 86 – cf. *dağ* ‘mountain’;

dağıtmak (daghetmaq) ‘dispenser’, 79 – cf. *dağıtmak* ‘to scatter, disperse’;

daha (daha) ‘encore’, 80 – cf. *daha* ‘more, further’;

daim[a] (däim) ‘continuel’, 77, *daima* (däima) ‘toujours’, 94; – cf. *daima* ‘always, continually’;

daldırmak (daldyrmaq) ‘plonger’, 89 – cf. *daldırmak* ‘caus. of *dalmak* ‘to dive, to plunge’;

dalga (dalgha) ‘flot, vagues’, 82 – cf. *dalga* ‘wave’;

damad (damad) ‘gendre’, 83 – cf. *damat* ‘son-in-law’;

damar (damar) ‘veine’, 95 – cf. *damar* ‘vein’;

damla (damla) ‘goutte’, 83 – cf. *damla* ‘drop’;

dana (dana) ‘veau’, 95 – cf. *dana* ‘weaned calf’;

dana eti (dana eti) ‘veau (du)’, 95 – cf. *dana eti* ‘veal’;

dar (dâr) ‘étroit’, 81 – cf. *dar* ‘narrow’;

dargun (darghounn) ‘fâché’, 81 – cf. *dargin* ‘angry’;

dari (dary) ‘millet’, 86 – cf. *dari* ‘millet’;

davet etmek (davetetmek) ‘inviter’, 84 – cf. *davet etmek* ‘to invite’;

davul (davoul) ‘tambour’, 93 – cf. *davul* ‘big drum’;

dayak (daiaq) ‘soutien’, 93 – cf. *dayak* ‘support, prop’;

daymak (daimaq) ‘sentir’, 92 – cf. *duymak* ‘to feel’;

1. **de** (de) ‘dans, dedans’, 78 – cf. *da*;

2. **de** (de) ‘jusque, jusqu’à (rég. le datif)’, 84 – cf. *değın* ‘until, up to now’;

defn (defn) ‘enterrement’, 80 – cf. *defin* ‘burial, interment’;

defter (defter) ‘registre’, 91 – cf. *defter* ‘notebook, register’;

defterhane (defter khâné) ‘archive’, 72 – cf. *defterhane* ‘archives’;

degün (deguın) ‘jusque, jusqu’à’, 84 – cf. *değın* ‘until, up to now’;

de[g]ışdirmek (deichdyrmek) ‘changer’, 75 – cf. *değıştirmek* ‘to change’;

deli (deli) ‘fou’, 82 – cf. *deli* ‘insane, foul’;

delik (delik) ‘trou’, 94 – cf. *delik* ‘hole’;

delil (delil) ‘preuve’, 90 – cf. *delil* ‘proof, evidence’;

demir (demir) ‘fer’, 81 – cf. *demir* ‘iron’;

demir b[1]rakmak (demir braqmaq) ‘jeter l’ancré’, 72 – cf. *demir bırakmak* ‘to anchor’;

demir kaldurmak (demir qalldourmaq) ‘lever l’ancré’, 72 – cf. *demir kaldırmak* ‘to weigh anchor’;

demirci (demirtchi) ‘forgeron’, 82 – cf. *demirci* ‘ironworker, smith’;

deniz (deniz) ‘mer’, 86 – cf. *deniz* ‘sea’;

deniz yalısı (deniz ialici) ‘bord de la mer’, 74 – cf. *deniz yalısı* ‘sea shore’;

dere (deré) ‘vallée’, 95 – cf. *dere* ‘valley’;

derece (deredjé) ‘degré’, 78 – cf. *derece* ‘degree’;

deri (dèry) ‘cuir’, 77 – cf. *deri* ‘leather’;

derin (derinn) ‘profond’, 90 – cf. *derin* ‘deep’;

desti (desti) ‘cruche’, 77 – cf. *desti* = *testi* ‘pitcher, jug’;

deve (devé) ‘chameau’, 75 – cf. *deve* ‘camel’;

1.devlet (devlett) ‘bonheur’, 74 – cf. *devlet* ‘prosperity, good luck’;

2.devlet (devlett) ‘gouvernement’, 83 – cf. *devlet* ‘government’;

deyil isa (dèil, iça) ‘moins, au pis aller’, 86 – cf. *değil ise* ‘not, not only’;

deyirman (deïrmann) ‘moulin’, 87 – cf. *değirmen* ‘mill’;

deyirminci (deirmindji) ‘meunier’, 86 – cf. *değirmenci* ‘miller’;

deynek (deinek) ‘bâton’, 73, *deynek* (deinek) ‘pieu’, 89 – cf. *değnek* ‘stick, rod’;

dışarı (dychari) ‘dehors (en)’ (reg. ablat.), 78, *dışarı* (dichary) ‘extérieur’, 81 – cf. *dışarı* ‘the outside, exterior’;

dıvar (divar) ‘muraille (parois)’, 87 – cf. *duvar* ‘wall’;

dibek (dibek) ‘mortier’, 87 – cf. *dibek* ‘large stone or wooden mortar’;

diken (dikenn) ‘épine’, 80 – cf. *diken* ‘thorn’;

dikik (dikik) ‘vis (la)’, 96 – cf. *burma* ‘screw’;

dikkat (dyqqatt) ‘attention’, 73 – cf. *dikkat* ‘attention’;

dikkatlu (dyqqatlu) ‘attentif’, 73 – cf. *dikkatli* ‘attentive, careful’;

dikmek (dikmek) ‘coudre’, 77, *dikmek* (dikmek) ‘planter’, 89 – cf. *dikmek* ‘to stick, to plant’;

dil (dil) ‘langue’, 85 – cf. *dil* ‘language, tongue’;

dilenci (dilenndji) ‘mendiant’, 86 – cf. *dilenci* ‘beggar’;

dilir (dilir) ‘héros (brave)’, 83 – cf. *dilir* ‘brave, courageous’;

dilsiz (dilsyz) ‘muét (sans langue)’, 87 – cf. *dilsiz* ‘dumb, mute’;

dimag (dimagh) ‘cervelle’, 75 – cf. *dimag* ‘brain’;

din (dîn) ‘foi’, 82, *din* (dinn) ‘religion’, 91 – cf. *din* ‘religion’;

dinlemek – dolaşma

dinlemek (dinlemek) ‘écouter’, 79 – cf. *dinlemek* ‘to listen’;

direk (direk) ‘colonne’, 76, *direk* (direk) ‘mât’, 86 – cf. *direk* ‘column, pillar’;

diş (dich) ‘dent’, 78 – cf. *diş* ‘tooth’;

diş eti (dich-eti) ‘gencive’, 83 – cf. *diş eti* ‘gum’;

dişi eşek (dichi echek) ‘anesse’, 72 – cf. *dişi eşek* ‘female donkey’;

divan (divann) ‘sofa’, 93 – cf. *divan* ‘sofa, couch’;

divanhane (divânkhané) ‘salle’, 92 – cf. *divanhane* ‘hall of audience’;

diz (diz) ‘genou’, 83 – cf. *diz* ‘knee’;

dizgun (dizgoun) ‘bridon’, 74 – cf. *dizgin* ‘bridle’;

dodak (dodaq) ‘lèvre’, 85 – cf. *dudak* ‘lip’;

doğru (dogrou) ‘franc’, 82, *doğru* (dogrou) ‘juste, véridique’, 84, *doğru* (doghrou) ‘sincère’, 93, *doğruya benzer* (dogrouia benzer) ‘vraisemblable’, 96 – cf. *doğru* ‘right, true, correct’;

dokanmak (douqânmaq) ‘toucher’, 94 – cf. *dokunmak* ‘to touch, to feel’;

dokumak (doqoumaq) ‘tisser’, 94 – cf. *dokumak* ‘to weave’;

dolab (dolab) ‘ruse’, 92 – cf. *dolap* ‘cupboard’;

dolaşma (dolachma) ‘tour (à mon tour, à votre tour)’, 94 – cf. *dolaşma*

doldurmak – dönüş

‘verbal n. of *dolaşmak* ‘to wander, to go around’;

doldurmak (doldourmaq) ‘emplir’, 80, *doldurmak* (doldourmaq) ‘remplir’, 91 – cf. *doldurmak* ‘to fill up’;

dolu (dolu) ‘plein’, 89 – cf. *dolu* ‘full, filled’;

domuz (domouz) ‘cochon’, 76 – cf. *domuz* ‘pig’;

1. **don** (donn) ‘caleçon’, 75, – cf. *don* ‘underpants’;

2. **don** (donn) ‘gelée’, 83 – cf. *don* ‘frost’;

donanma (donanma) ‘fête publique’, 81, *donanma* (donanma) ‘flotte’, 82 – cf. *donanma* ‘1. fleet. 2. illumination’;

dost (dost) ‘ami’, 72 – cf. *dost* ‘friend’;

dostlık (dostlyq) ‘amitié’, 72 – cf. *dostluk* ‘friendship’;

doyurulmuş (doiourulmouch) ‘rasasié’, 91 – cf. *doyurulmuş* ‘filled, satisfied’;

dökülmek (deukulmek) ‘ébouler (s)’, 79 – cf. *dökülmek* ‘to be poured out’;

döndürmek (deundourmaq) ‘renverser’, 91 – cf. *döndürmek* ‘caus. of *dönmek* ‘to turn round, to change’;

dönmek (deunmek, donmek) ‘retourner (s’en), revenir’, 91 – cf. *dönmek* ‘to go round, to spin, to return’;

dönüş (deunouch) ‘retour’, 91 – cf. *dönüş* ‘return’;

duman (doumann) ‘brouillard’, 74 –
cf. *duman* ‘smoke, fog’;

durbin (dourbinn) ‘lunette (d’ap-
proche)’, 85 – cf. *dürbün* ‘telescope’;

durmak (dourmaq) ‘arrêter’, 72 –
cf. *durmak* ‘to stop, to stand’;

durmaklık (dourmaqlyq) ‘délai’, 78.

This is a substantival derivative
from verbal basis *dur-* formed
with the suffix *-maklık*, however
contemporary dictionaries do not
testify this form;

dut (doutt) ‘mûre’, 87. In modern
Turkish this word has a following
meaning: *dut* ‘1. bot. mulberry.
2. slang tipsy, very drunk’. In his
work, Chodźko notes this word
with a completely different mean-
ing. Perhaps these words are ho-
monymous;

duvar (douvar) ‘muraille (parois)’, 87 –
cf. *duvar* ‘wall’;

düdük (doudouk) ‘flûte’, 82 – cf. *düdük*
‘flute, whistle’;

dükkân (dukkiann) ‘boutique’, 74 –
cf. *dükkân* ‘shop’;

dükme (dukmé) ‘bouton’, 74 –
cf. *düğme* ‘button’;

dülger (dulguer) ‘charpentier’, 75 –
cf. *dülger* ‘carpenter’;

dümenci (doumendji) ‘pilote’, 89 –
cf. *dümenci* ‘steersman’;

dün (dounn) ‘hier’, 83 – cf. *dün* ‘yes-
terday’;

dünya (dunïa) ‘monde’, 86 – cf. *dün-
ya* ‘world’;

düş (douch) ‘songe’, 93 – cf. *düş* ‘dream’;

düşek (duchek) ‘lit’, 85 – cf. *döşek*
‘mattress, bed’;

düşman (duchmann) ‘ennemi’, 80 –
cf. *düşman* ‘enemy’;

düşmek (duchmek) ‘tomber’, 94,
üzerine düşmek (uzériné duch-
mek) ‘attaquer (tomber sus (!))’, 73 –
cf. *düşmek* ‘to fall down’;

düylememek (duilememek) ‘désobéir’,
78. This form is not present in mod-
ern Turkish dictionaries;

düyün (douiounn) ‘noce’, 87 –
cf. *düğün* ‘wedding feast’;

düzeltmek (douzeltmek) ‘répa-
rer’, 91 – cf. *düzeltmek* ‘caus. of
düzelmek ‘to improve, to be put
in order’;

düzlik (duzlik) ‘plaine’, 89 – cf. *düz-
lük* ‘plain level, flat, flatness’.

E

Ebedi (ébédi) ‘éternel’, 80 – cf. *ebedi* ‘eternal’;

edebilmek (edé bilmek) ‘pouvoir’, 90 – cf. *edebilmek*, the potential form of *etmek* ‘to do’;

edebli (edebli) ‘civil (poli)’, 76, *edebli* (edebli) ‘poli’, 89 – cf. *edepli* ‘well-behaved’;

edepsiz (edepsiz) ‘impoli’, 84, *edepsiz* (edepsiz) ‘malhonnête’, 85 – cf. *edepsiz* ‘ill-mannered’;

egürmek (egüirmek) ‘filer’, 82 – cf. *eğirmek* ‘to spin’;

eglenmek (eiglenmek) ‘divertir’, 79 – cf. *eğlenmek* ‘to have a good time’;

ehli irz (ehli irz) ‘honnête (probe)’, 83 – cf. *ehli irz* ‘respectable’;

ekin vakti (ekin vakty) ‘semaille’, 92 – cf. *ekin vakti* ‘seedtime’;

ekmeci (ekmedji) ‘boulanger’, 74 – cf. *ekmekçi* ‘baker, breadseller’;

1. **ekmek** (ekmek) ‘pain (du)’, *ekmek ver bana* (ekmek ver bana) ‘donnez-moi du pain’, 88 – cf. *ekmek* ‘bread’;

2. **ekmek** (ekmek) ‘semer’, 92 – cf. *ekmek* ‘to sow’;

eksik²⁷ (eskik) ‘moins; il ne diminue point’, *eskik olmaz* (eskik olmaz) ‘nede vient pas moins’, 86 – cf. *eksik* ‘lacking, absent’;

eksiklik (eksiklik) ‘défaut’, 78, *eksiklik*²⁸ (eskiklik) ‘diminution’, 79 – cf. *eksiklik* ‘deficiency, absence, defectiveness’;

ekşi (ekchi) ‘aigre’, 71 – cf. *ekşi* ‘sour, acid’;

el (el) ‘main’, 85 – cf. *el* ‘hand’;

elçi (eltchi) ‘envoyé (ambassadeur)’, 80 – cf. *elçi* ‘envoy, ambassador’;

eldiven (eldivenn) ‘gant’, 82 – cf. *eldiven* ‘glove’;

elecak (eledjaq) ‘tiède’, 94 – cf. *ılcak* ‘lukewarm’;

elma (elmâ) ‘pomme’, 89 – cf. *elma* ‘apple’;

emanet (émanett) ‘dépôt’, 78 – cf. *emanet* ‘anything entrusted to another for safekeeping’;

emcek (emdjek) ‘trayon’, 94 – cf. *emcek*, *emcik* ‘nipple’;

eminlik (eminliq) ‘sûreté’, 93 – cf. *eminlik* ‘security, safety’;

²⁷ We give the correct form of the word. The sequence of letter *s* and *k* is changed in the transcript of Chodźko, which can be treated as metathesis. One cannot exclude an ordinary typographical mistake either.

²⁸ The comment of the previous footnote also concerns this derivative.

emir (emir) ‘prince’, 90 – cf. *emir* ‘prince’;
emmek (emmek) ‘sucrer’, 93 – cf. *emmek* ‘to suck’;
emr (emr) ‘commandement’, 76 – cf. *emir, emr* ‘order, command’;
endirmek (endirmek) ‘débarquer’, 78 – cf. *indirmek* ‘to cause to descend, to lower’;
enfiye (enfié) ‘tabac à priser’, 93 – cf. *enfiye* ‘snuff’;
enfiye kutusu (enfié koutouçou) ‘tabatière’, 93 – cf. *enfiye kutusu* ‘snuffbox’;
engerek (ennguerek) ‘vipère’, 95 – cf. *engerek* ‘vipér, adder’;
eniş (enich) ‘pente’, 88 – cf. *eniş, iniş* ‘descent, slope, way down’;
enli (enli) ‘large’, 85, *enlü* (enlou) ‘large’, 85 – cf. *enli* ‘wide, broad’;
enlik (enlik) ‘largeur’, 85 – cf. *enlik* ‘breadth’;
enmek (ennmek) ‘descendre’, 78 – cf. *inmek* ‘to descend, to come down’;
er (er) ‘mari’, 86 – cf. *er* ‘male’;
erik (erik) ‘prune’, 90 – cf. *erik* ‘plum’;
erken (erkenn) ‘de bonne heure’, 83 – cf. *erken* ‘early’;
erlik (erlik) ‘virilité’, 95 – cf. *erlik* ‘manliness, virility’;
ertesi gün (ertéci gunn) ‘lendemain, le lendemain’, 85 – cf. *ertesi gün* ‘the following day’;

eski (eski) ‘ancien’, 72, *eski* (eski) ‘ancien, antique’, 95 – cf. *eski* ‘old, ancient’;
espab (espab) ‘bagage’, 73 – cf. *espap, esvap* ‘clothes, garment’;
eşek (eçek) ‘ané’, 72 – cf. *eşek* ‘donkey’;
et (ett) ‘chaire’, 75, *et* (ett) ‘viande’, 95 – cf. *et* ‘flesh, meat’;
et suy (etsoui) ‘bouillon’, 74 – cf. *et suyu* ‘broth of meat, bouillon’;
etek (etek) ‘bord’, 74 – cf. *etek* ‘skirt of a dress’;
etmek (etmek) ‘faire’, 81 – cf. *etmek* ‘to do’;
ev (ev) ‘maison’, 85 – cf. *ev* ‘house’;
evet (evvett) ‘oui’, 88 – cf. *evet* ‘yes’;
evi düşmek (évi douchmek) ‘meubler’, 86 – cf. *evi döşemek* ‘to furnish’;
evlad: ilk evlad (ilk evlad) ‘aîné’, 72 – cf. *evlad* ‘son, child’;
evlenme (evlenmé) ‘noce’, 87 – cf. *evlenme* ‘marriage’;
evlenmek (evlennmek) ‘marier (se)’, 86 – cf. *evlenmek* ‘to get married’;
evvel (évvel) (part. p. rég. abl.) ‘avant’, 73, *evvel* (évvell) ‘premier’, 90 – cf. *evvel* ‘first, before, earlier; the first part’;
evvelâ (evvelâ) ‘premièrement, d’abord’, 90 – cf. *evvelâ* ‘firstly, in the first place’;
ey (éi) ‘bon’, 74 – cf. *iyi* ‘good, well’;
eye (eie) ‘lime’, 85 – cf. *eğ* ‘file’;

eylemek – eyri

eylemek (eilenmek) ‘amuser (s)’, 72 –
cf. *eğlemek* ‘to amuse’;

eylenme (eilenmmé) ‘retard’, 91 –
cf. *eğlenme* ‘eğlenmek işi’ (TS, 763);

eylik (eilik) ‘bonté’, 74, *eylik bilen*
(eilik bilenn) ‘reconnaissant’, 91 –
cf. *iyilik* ‘goodness, kindness’;

1. **eyri** (eiri) ‘courbé’, 77 – cf. *eğri, iğri*
‘crooked’;

2. **eyri** (eiri) ‘tortu’, 94. Modern lit-
erary Turkish does not record the

ezacı – ezmek

word *eyri*. For the term ‘turtle’ in
Turkish there is a word *kaplum-
bağa*. However, the word *eyri* is
recorded in one of the Anatolian
dialects, but it has only the follow-
ing meaning: ‘boru dirseği’ (DS, V,
s. 1826);

ezacı (ezadjy) ‘apothicaire’, 72 – cf. *ec-
zacı* ‘druggist, pharmacist’;

ezmek (ezmek) ‘broyer’, 75) – cf. *ez-
mek* ‘to crush, to pound’.

F

Fağfur (faghfur) ‘porcelaine’, 89 – cf. *fağfur* ‘porcelain’;

fakir (faqir) ‘pauvre’, 88 – cf. *fakir* ‘poor, needy’;

fakırlık (faqyrlyq) ‘misère’, 86, *fakarlik* (faqarlıq) ‘pauvreté’, 88 – cf. *fakirlik* ‘poverty’;

fal açmak (fal atchmaq) ‘deviner’, 78 – cf. *fal açmak* ‘to tell fortune by cards’;

fark etmek (farq etmek) ‘distinguer’, 79 – cf. *fark etmek* ‘to differ, to make difference’;

farz etmek (farz etmek) ‘supposer, faire supposition’, 93 – cf. *farzetmek* ‘to suppose, to imagine’;

fasahat (façahhatt) ‘éloquence’, 79 – cf. *fasahat, fesahat* ‘purity of speech, eloquence’;

fasulya (façoulia) ‘haricot’, 83 – cf. *fasulya, fasulye* ‘bean’;

fath (fatkh) ‘victoire’, 95 – cf. *fatih* ‘conqueror’;

fayda (faïda) ‘gain’, 82, *fayda* (faïda) ‘profit’, 90 – cf. *fayda* ‘profit, use’;

faydasız (faïdasız) ‘inutile’, 84, *faydesiz* (faideciz) ‘vain’, 95 – cf. *faydasız* ‘useless, vain’;

faydelü (faïdelou) ‘utile’, 95 – cf. *faydalı* ‘useful, profitable’;

fena (féna) ‘mauvais’, 86. – cf. *fena* ‘bad, evil’;

fener (fénerr) ‘lanterne’, 85 – cf. *fener* ‘lantern’;

fez (fez) ‘casquette (turque)’, 75 – cf. *fes* ‘id’;

fındık (fyndyk) ‘noisettes’, 87 – cf. *fındık* ‘hazelnut’;

fırçalamak (fyrchalamaq) ‘brosser’, 74 – cf. *fırçalamak* ‘to brush’;

fırsat: fırsat kaçirtmamak (fırçatt qatchyrtmamaq) ‘saisir l’occasion (ne pas laisser l’occasion s’enfuir)’, 92 – cf. *fırsatı kaçırmak* ‘to miss the chance’;

fıta (fyta) ‘tablier’, 93 – cf. *futa* ‘apron, bath wrapper’;

fıkr (fıkr) ‘pensée’, 88 – cf. *fikir, fıkr* ‘thought, idea’;

fildişi (fildichi) ‘ivoire (dent d’éléphant)’, 84 – cf. *fildişi* ‘ivory’;

fırset (fırsett) ‘occasion’, 87 – see: *fırsat*;

fıstan (fıstann) ‘jupe (une)’, 84 – cf. *fıstan* ‘women’s skirt, dress’;

fıstan (fıstann) ‘jupe (une)’, 84 – cf. *fıstan* ‘women’s skirt, dress’;

fışkı (fichki) ‘fumier’, 82 – cf. *fışkı* ‘horse dung’;

fortuna (fortounâ) ‘orage’, 88 – cf. *fırtına* ‘storm’;

fuçu – furun

fuçu (foutchou) ‘barrique’, 73 – cf. *fıçı*
‘barrel’;

furun (furounn) ‘four’, 82 – cf. *fırın*
‘oven’;

futa

futa (fouta) ‘tablier’, 93 – cf. *futa*
‘apron, bath wrapper’.

G

Ğaliba (ghaliba) ‘apparemment’, 72 – cf. *galiba* ‘probably’;

ğarib (gharib) ‘étranger’, 81 – cf. *garip* ‘strange, curious; stranger’;

gayret (ghaïrett) ‘courage’, 77, *gayret* (ghaïrett) ‘zèle’, 96 – cf. *gayret* ‘energy, zeal, perseverance’;

gayretli (ghaïretli) ‘hardi’, 83, *gayretlü* (ghaïretlü) ‘zélé’, 96 – cf. *gayretli* ‘hard-working, perseverant’;

gayri: gayr (ghair) ‘autre’, 73, *gayri* (ghaïri) ‘autre’ (rég. ablat.), 88 – cf. *gayri* ‘other than, besides’;

gec (guedj) ‘tard’, 93 – cf. *geç* ‘late, delayed’;

gece (guedjé) ‘nuit’, 87 – cf. *gece* ‘night’;

gece yarısı (guedjé iarici) ‘minuit’, 86 – cf. *gece yarısı* ‘midnight’;

geceleyin (guédjleïn) ‘pendant la nuit’, 87 – cf. *geceleyin* ‘by night’;

geçen (guetchen) ‘passé’, 88 – cf. *geçen* ‘past, last’;

geçid (guetchid) ‘gué’, 83 – cf. *geçit* ‘passageway, fairway’;

geçmek (guetchmek) ‘passer’, 88, *geçmek* (guetchmek) ‘traverser’, 94 – cf. *geçmek* ‘to pass by, to pass through’;

gedük (gueduk) ‘brèche’, 74 – cf. *gedik* ‘breach, gap’;

gelmek (guelmek) ‘venir’, 95; *gel bakalum* (guel baqalum) ‘hé, hé bien (pour interroger), vien, que je voie’, 83; *buraya gel* (bouraia guel) ‘venez ici’, 91; *ardınca gelmek* (ardindjé guelmek) ‘suivre’ 93; *galib gelmek* (ghalib guelmek) ‘vaincre’ 95; *üzre, üzerine, üstine gelmek* (uzré, uzériné, ustiné guelmek) ‘suivre sur, dessus’, 93; *üst gelmek* (ust guelmek) ‘vaincre’, 95 – cf. *gelmek* ‘to come, to arrive’;

gelecek vakt (guélédjek vaqt) ‘avenir’, 73 – cf. *gelecek zaman* ‘the future’;

gelen ertesi (guelenerteci) ‘successeur’, 93 – cf. *gelen* ‘coming, arriving’;

gelin (guélin) ‘épouse’, 81 – cf. *gelin*, ‘bride’;

geliş (guelich) ‘arrivée’, 73 – cf. *geliş* ‘return’;

gem vurmak (guiem vourmaq) ‘brider (fraper la bride)’, 74 – cf. *gem vurmak* ‘to curb’;

gemi alay (guemi alaï) ‘flotte’, 82 – cf. *gemi* ‘ship’ + *alay* ‘regiment’;

gemi batması (guemi batmaci) ‘naufrage’, 87. Modern dictionaries do not record such a compound;

gemi çağırma (guemi tchaghhyrmaq) ‘héler’, 83 – see: *çağırma*;

gemi işliyan – gitmek

gemi işliyan (guemi ichliann) ‘navigable’, 87 – cf. *işleyen* ‘partic. of *işlemek* ‘to work’, also ‘to sail (boat)’; **gemi komak** (guémié qoumaq) ‘embarquer’, 79 – cf. *gemi* ‘ship’ + *koy-mak* ‘to put, to place’; **gemici** (guémidji) ‘matelot’, 86 – cf. *gemici* ‘sailor, mariner’; **genc** (gendj) ‘jeune’, 84 – cf. *genç* ‘young’; **gerçek** (guertchek) ‘certain’, 75, *gerçek* (guertchek) ‘franc, che’, 82, *gerçek* (guertchek) ‘véritable’, 95; *gerçek mi dir?* (guertchek mi dyr.?) ‘est-ce vrai?’, 96, *gerçekten* (guertchektenn) ‘vraiment’, 96 – cf. *gerçek* ‘real, true, authentic’; **gerçeklik** (guertcheklik) ‘vérité’, 95; *gerçeklik* (guertcheklik) ‘vrai’, 96 – cf. *gerçeklik* ‘reality, authenticity’; **gevşek** (guevchek) ‘lâche’, 84 – cf. *gevşek* ‘loose, slack, weak’; **gezmek** (guezmek) ‘promener (se)’, 90 – cf. *gezmek* ‘to walk about, to stroll’; **gibi** (guibi) ‘comme’, 76 – cf. *gibi* ‘like’; **gidiş** (guidich) ‘départ’, 78 – cf. *gidiş* ‘departure’; **girmek** (guirmek) ‘entrer’, 80 – cf. *girmek* ‘to come in, to enter’; **gitmek** (guitmek) ‘aller’, 72, *gitmek* (guitmek) ‘partir’, 88, *yayan gitmek* (iaian guitmek) ‘aller à pied’, 72; *git burdan* (guitt bourdann) ‘partez d’ici’, 91; *yolla gitmek* (iolla

giymek – görünmek

guitmek ‘voyager’, 96 – cf. *gitmek* ‘to go, to depart, to leave’; **giymek** (gueimek) ‘habiller (s)’; 83 – cf. *giymek* ‘to put on, to wear’; **gizlemek** (guizlemek) ‘cacher (conserver)’, 75 – cf. *gizlemek* ‘to hide, to conceal’; **gizli** (guizli) ‘secret’, 92 – cf. *gizli* ‘hidden, secret’; **gizlice** (guizlidjé) ‘secrètement’, 92 – cf. *gizlice* ‘secretly’; **gök, göy** (guiok, guioï) ‘ciel’, 76 – cf. *gök* ‘sky’; **göl** (goul) ‘lac’, 84 – cf. *göl* ‘lake’; **gömlek** (guemlek) ‘chemise’, 76 – cf. *gömlek* ‘shirt’; **gömmek** (guemmek) ‘enfouir’, 80, *ye-re gömmek* (iéré gueummek) ‘enfoui sous terre’, 80 – cf. *gömmek* ‘to bury’; **gönül: gönül hoşluğu** (guionul khochlughy) ‘satisfaction’, 92; *gönül-ile* (gueunulilé) ‘volontiers’, 96 – cf. *gönül* ‘heart’; **göre** (gueuré) ‘selon (postp. qui demande le datif)’, 92 – cf. *göre* ‘according to’; **görme** (gueurmé) ‘vue’, 96 – cf. *görme* ‘sight, vision’; **görmek** (guiormek) ‘voir’, 96 – cf. *görmek* ‘to see’; **görünmek** (guiorunmek) ‘paraître’, 88, *görünmek* (guerounmek) ‘sembler’, 92 – cf. *görünmek* ‘to show oneself, to appear’;

görünüş (guiorunuch) 'appearance', 72 – cf. *görünüş* 'appearance';
götürmek (guetourmek) 'conduire', 76; *götürmek* (gueutourmek) 'porter', 90 – cf. *götürmek* 'to take away, to carry of, to conduct';
götürmek (gueturmek) 'apporte', 72 – cf. *getirmek* 'to bring, to yield';
göymek (gueiemmek) 'ensevelir', 80 – cf. *göymek* 'to burn, to be on fire';
göz (geuz) 'vue (but)', 96, *göz ağrısı* (guiozagrici) 'ophthalmie', 88, *göz yaşı* (gueuz iâchi) larme (humidité de 'oeil', 85 – cf. *göz* 'eye';
gözlük (guezluk) 'lunettes', 85 – cf. *gözlük* 'eyeglasses, spectacles';
gumru (goumrou) 'tourterelle', 94 – cf. *kumru* 'turtledove';
gücenmek (goudjenmek) 'fâcher (se)', 81 – cf. *gücenmek* 'to be offended, to be hurt, to be angry (with)';
güç (goutch) 'difficile', 78 – cf. *güç* 'difficult';
gül (gul) 'rose (une)', 92 – cf. *gül* 'rose';
gülecek şey (guledjek chéi) 'ridicule', 91 – cf. *gülecek* 'laughable; ridiculous' (TED, s.126);
gülle (gullé) 'boulet', 74 – cf. *gülle* 'cannon ball';
gümrük (guiomruk) 'douane', 79 – cf. *gümrük* 'custom, duty';
gümüş (gumuch) 'argent (metal)', 72 – cf. *gümüş* 'silver';

gün (gunn) 'jour', 84 – cf. *gün* 'day';
günah (gunâhh) 'péché', 88 – cf. *günah* 'sin';
günahsız (gunahsyz) 'innocent', 84 – cf. *günahsız* 'sinless, innocent';
güncit (guindjitt) 'ricin', 91 – cf. *güncide* 'pressed or squeezed into';
gündüzün (goundouzounn) 'pendant le jour', 84 – cf. *gündüzün* 'during the day';
güneş (gounech) 'soleil', 93 – cf. *güneş* 'sun';
gürleme (guerlemé) 'tonnerre', 94 – cf. *gürleme* 'loud thundering noise';
güvercin (gueverdjin) 'pigeon', 89 – cf. *güvercin* 'pigeon';
güvey (guévéi) 'mari', 86 – cf. *güvey* 'bridegroom, son-in-law';
güy (gheui) 'bleu', 74. Perhaps it is a distorted form of the adjective *gök* 'blue';
güyem (guiem) 'bride', 74 – cf. *gem* 'bridle';
güyemlemek (guiemlemek) 'brider', 74 – cf. *gemlemek* 'hayvanın ağzına gem takmak' (TS 925);
güzel (guzel) 'beau', 73 – cf. *güzel* 'beautiful';
güzeletmek (guzeletmek) 'faire beau', 80 – cf. *güzeletmek* 'to make beautiful or pretty';
güzellik (guzellik) 'beauté', 73, *güzellik* (guzellik) 'élénance', 79 – cf. *güzellik* 'beauty'.

H

Haber (khaber) ‘message’, 86 – cf. *haber* ‘news, information’;

haber vermek (khaber vermek) ‘annoncer’, 72; *haber vermek* (khaber vermek) ‘avertir’ (donner l’avis), 73 – cf. *haber vermek* ‘to announce, to inform’;

habs (habss) ‘prison’, 90 – cf. *hapis* ‘imprisonment, prison’;

hacet (hadjett) ‘besoin’, 73 – cf. *hacet* ‘need, requirement’;

haç (khach) ‘croix’, 77 – cf. *haç* ‘cross’;

hadd (hadd) ‘limite’, 85, *haddını bilir* (haddini bilir) ‘discret (modeste) – il connaît sa limite’, 79 – cf. *had* ‘limit, boundary’;

hadun (khadounn) ‘dame (madame)’, 77 – cf. *hatun* ‘lady’;

hain (khaïnn) ‘méchant’, 86 – cf. *hain* ‘traitor, ungrateful’;

hakk (haqq) ‘vrai’, 96, *hakki yok* (haqqy ioq) ‘il a tort’, *ikisinin daha davası na hakk dır* (ikicinyin daha davaci na haqq dyr) ‘ils ont tort tous les deux’, 94; *hakınız var* (haqqueniz var) ‘vous avez raison’, 91, *kalan hakkı* (qalann haqqy) ‘arrérages (les)’, 72 – cf. *hakk* ‘the right, justice, law’;

hakkından gelmek (haqqyndan-guelmek) ‘venir de droit’, 90 – cf. *hakkindan* ‘successfully, to pay someone back’;

hal (hal) ‘circonstance’, 76; *hal mezac* (hâl mezadj) ‘état (disposition)’, 80 – cf. *hal* ‘state, condition’;

halı (khaly) ‘tapis’, 93 – cf. *halı* ‘carpet’;

halk (khalq) ‘peuple’, 89 – cf. *halk* ‘people, population’;

halka (khalga) ‘anneau (boucle)’, 72 – cf. *halka* ‘ring, circle’;

hamal (hammâl) ‘portefaix’, 89 – cf. *hamal* ‘porter, carrier’;

hamam (hammam) ‘bain’, 73 – cf. *hamam* ‘bath, bathroom’;

hamd (hamd) ‘louange’, 85 – cf. *hamd* ‘grateful praise’;

hamur (khamour) ‘pâte’, 88 – cf. *hamur* ‘dough, paste’;

hancer (khandjer) ‘poignard’, 89 – cf. *hancer* ‘short, curved dagger’;

handek (khanndeğ) ‘fossé’, 82 – cf. *handek, hendek* ‘ditch, trench’;

han[e] (khann) ‘auberge’, 73, *hane* (khané) ‘maison’, 85 – cf. *hane* ‘house, building’;

harc (khardj) ‘dépense’, 78 – cf. *harc* ‘expedition, expenses’;

hardal (khardal) ‘moutarde’, 87 – cf. *hardal* ‘mustard’;

hareket (harekett) ‘mouvement’, 87 – cf. *hareket* ‘movement’;

harva (kharva) ‘ricin’, 91 – cf. *Hint yağı* ‘castor oil’;

hasta – hazna

- hasta** (khasta) ‘malade’, 85 – cf. *has-ta* ‘ill’;
- haşlama** (hachlama) ‘du boeuf’, 74 – cf. *haşlama* ‘boiled, boiled meat’;
- hata** (khata) ‘tort’, 94 – cf. *hata* ‘fault, offense’;
- hatır** (khatyr) ‘égard’, *hatırınız için* (khatyrınız itchounn) ‘égard pour vous’, 79, *hatırda olmak* (khatyrda ollmaq) ‘souvenir (se)’, 93 – cf. *hatır* ‘influence, consideration, mind’;
- hava** (hâvâ) ‘air’, 72, *güzel hava* (guzel hâvâ) ‘beau temps’, 94, *fena hava* (fena hava) ‘mauvais temps’, 94 – cf. *hava* ‘air, weather’;
- havlamak** (havlamaq) ‘aboyer’, 71 – cf. *havlamak* ‘to bark’;
- havuç** (havoutch) ‘carotte’, 75 – cf. *havuç* ‘carrot’;
- hayat** (haiatt) ‘vie’, 95 – cf. *hayat* ‘life’;
- hayvan** (haïvann) ‘bête’, 73, *hayvan* (haïvann) ‘animal’, 72 – cf. *hayvan* ‘animal’;
- hazım-u nefes** (hazym-unnefess) ‘modeste (rangé)’, 86 – cf. *hazm-ı nefes* ‘a bearing patiently and curbing one’s own passions’;
- hazır** (hazyr) ‘prêt (à faire quelque chose)’, 90 – cf. *hazır* ‘ready, prepared’;
- hazırlamak** (hazyrlamaq) ‘apprêter (préparer)’, 72 – cf. *hazırlamak* ‘to prepare, to make ready’;
- hazna** (khazna) ‘trésor’, 94 – cf. *hazina* ‘treasure, public treasury’;

haznadar – hıyanet etmek

- haznadar** (khaznadar) ‘caissier’, 75, *haznadar* (khaznadar) ‘trésorier’, 94 – cf. *hazinedar* ‘treasurer’;
- Hazret-i İsa** (hazreti yça) ‘Christ’, 76 – cf. *Hazret-i İsa* ‘Jesus Christ’;
- hazz** (hazz) ‘plaisir’, 89 – cf. *haz* ‘pleasure, delight’;
- hazzetmek** (hazzetmek) ‘aimer’, 72 – cf. *hazzetmek* ‘to like, to be pleased’;
- hedm etmek** (hedmitmek) ‘démolir’ 78 – cf. *hedm etmek* ‘to pull down, to demolish’;
- hekim** (hekim) ‘docteur (médecin)’, 79, *hekim* (hekīm) ‘médecin’, 86 – cf. *hekim* ‘physician, doctor of medicine’;
- hem** (hem) ‘et’, *hem yer hem içer* (hem ier hem itcher) ‘il mange et il boit’, 80 – cf. *hem* ‘both ...and, and also’;
- heman** (hemann) ‘presque’, 90 – cf. *hemmen* ‘just; at once; nearly, almost’;
- hemişe** (hemiché) ‘toujours’, 94 – cf. *hemişe* ‘always’;
- hemşire** (hemchiré) ‘soeur’, 93 – cf. *hemşire* ‘sister’;
- hepsi** (hepici) ‘total’, 94 – cf. *hepsi* ‘all of it, all of them’;
- her yerde** (herierdé) ‘partout’, 88 – cf. *her yerde* ‘everywhere’;
- hergünki** (hergunnki) ‘quotidien’, 90 – cf. *her gün* ‘every day, always’;
- hırsız** (khyrsyz) ‘voleur’, 96 – cf. *hırsız* ‘thief, burglar’;
- hıyanet etmek** (khianett etmek) ‘trahir (faire trahison)’, 94 – cf. *hıyanet* ‘treachery; perfidy’;

h(ı)yar (khyar) ‘concombre’, 76 – cf. *hiyar* ‘cucumber’;
hiç (hitch) ‘moins, au moins’, 86, *hiç* (hitch) ‘adv. point’, 89, *hiç* (hitch) ‘rien’, 91 – cf. *hiç* ‘nothing; none, not at all; not the least’;
hiç bir kimse (hitch bir kimse) ‘personne (aucune)’, 89 – cf. *hiç bir kimse* ‘nobody, no one’;
hikayet vermek (chikaiett vermek) ‘accuser’, 71 – cf. *hikâye* ‘story, tale’;
hile (hilé) ‘ruse’, 92 – cf. *hile* ‘trick, cheating, fraud’;
himayet (himaiett) ‘protection’, 90 – cf. *himaye* ‘protection’;
hinto (hintôv) ‘carrosse’, 75 – cf. *hintô* ‘coach, carriage’;
hisab (hiçâb) ‘compte’, 76 – cf. *hesap* ‘bill’;
hissa (hissa) ‘part’, 88 – cf. *hisse* ‘share, portion’;
hizmetkâr (khizmetkiâr) ‘domestique (laquais)’, 79 – cf. *hizmetkâr* ‘servant’;
hoca (khodja) ‘instructeur (professeur)’, 84 – cf. *hoca* ‘teacher’;

hokna (hoqna) ‘lavement’, 85, *hokna* (hoqna) ‘seringue’, 92 – cf. *hokna* ‘injection, enema’;
horos tepmek (khoros tepmek) ‘danser’, 78 – cf. *horoz* ‘cock, rooster’;
hoş (khoch) ‘bon’, 74 – *hoş* ‘pleasant’;
hoşnud (khochnoud) ‘content’, 77 – cf. *hoşnut*, *hoşnud* ‘satisfied, pleased’;
hörmetsizlik etmek (heurmetlik etmek) ‘deshonorer’, 78 – cf. *hürmetsizlik etmek* ‘to act disrespectfully’;
Huda (khuda) ‘Dieu’, 78 – cf. *Huda*, *Hüda* ‘God’;
hurus (khurouç) ‘coq’, 77 – cf. *horoz* ‘cock, rooster’;
hususa (khouçouça) ‘surtout’, 93 – cf. *hususa* ‘especially, particularly’;
hususına (khoucoucına) ‘touchant, eu égard à’, 94 – cf. *hususunda* ‘with reference to’;
hünner (hunner) ‘vertu (mérite)’, 95 – cf. *hüner* ‘ability, talent, merit’;
hürmet (hurmett) ‘respect’, 91 – cf. *hürmet* ‘respect, reverence’.

I

Irmak (irmaq) ‘rivière’, 91 – cf. *ırmak* ‘river’;

ırlamak (irlamaq) ‘chanter (proclamer une chanson)’, 75 – cf. *ırlamak*, *yırlamak* ‘to sing’;

ısırmak (ecermaq) ‘mordre’, 86 – cf. *ısırmak* ‘to bite’;

ısıtmak (ecitmaq) ‘chauffer’, 76, *ısıtmak* (ecetmaq) ‘échauffer’, 79 – cf. *ısıtmak* ‘to warm, to heat’;

ıslanmış (yslanmych) ‘mouillé’, 87 – cf. *ıslanmış* ‘partic. of *ıslanmak* ‘to get wet’;

ısmak (ismaq) ‘cuire’, 77. Modern dictionaries do not record such a word;

ıstakos (istaqoç) ‘écrevisse’, 79 – cf. *ıstakoz* ‘lobster’.

İ

İbret (ybret) ‘exemple’, 81 – cf. *ibret* ‘warning, example’;

ibtal etmek (ibtaletmek) ‘faire nul’, 71 – cf. *iptal etmek* ‘to cancel’;

içerde (itcherdé) ‘dedans (au)’, 78 – cf. *içeride* ‘inside, within’;

içeri (itcheri) ‘dedans’, 78 – cf. *içeri* ‘inside, interior’;

içine (yitchiné) ‘de, da’, 78 – cf. *içine* ‘into him, her, it, you’;

içmek (itchmek) ‘boire’, 74; *içkine içmek* (echqiné itchmek) ‘boire à la santé’, 74 – cf. *içmek* ‘to drink’;

iftira (iftira) ‘calomnie’, 75 – cf. *iftira* ‘slander, calumny’;

i[ğ]ne (iiné) ‘aiguille’, 71 – cf. *iğne* ‘needle’;

ihtiyar (ikhtiâr) ‘vieux’, 95 – cf. *ihtiyar* ‘aged, old’;

ihtiyar olmak (ikhtiâr-olmaq) ‘vieillir’, 95 – cf. *ihtiyarlamak* ‘to grow old’;

ihtiyarlanmak (ikhtiârlanmaq) ‘devenir vieux’, 95 – cf. *ihtiyarlamak* ‘to grow old, aged’;

ihtiyatsız (ihtîatsyz) ‘imprudent’, 84 – cf. *ihtiyatsız* ‘imprudent, rash’;

ikram (ikram) ‘égard’, 79 – cf. *ikram* ‘honor, courtesy’;

ikrar etmek (yqrar etmek) ‘avouer’, 73 – cf. *ikrar etmek* ‘to admit, to acknowledge, to declare’;

ilâhî (ilahhy) ‘divin’, 79 – cf. *ilâhî* ‘divine, heavenly’;

ileri (Ileri) (rég. abl.) ‘avant’, 73, *ileri* (iléri) ‘jadis, auparavant’, 84 – cf. *ileri* ‘further on, forward’;

ileri gitmek (ileri guitmek) ‘avancer (s’)’, 73 – cf. *ileri gitmek* ‘to go forward, to advance’;

ileri varmak (ileri varmaq) ‘avancer (s’)’, 73 – cf. *ileri varmak* ‘to go too far’;

iliklemek (iliklemek) ‘boutonner’, 74 – cf. *iliklemek* ‘to button up’;

iman (imann) ‘foi’, 82, *iman* (imann) ‘serment’, 92 – cf. *iman* ‘faith, belief’;

inadçı (ynaddji) ‘entêté’, 80 – cf. *inatçı* ‘obstinate (person)’;

inandırmak (inandyрмаq) ‘assurer’, 73, *inandırmak* (inandermaq) ‘persuader’, 89 – cf. *inandırmak* ‘caus. of inan- ‘to believe, to hold to be true’;

inanmak (inanmaq, innanmek) ‘croire’, 77 – cf. *inanmak* ‘to believe, to hold to be true’;

ince (indjé) ‘délicat’, 78, *ince* (indjé) ‘mince’, 86 – cf. *ince* ‘thin, fine, delicate’;

İncil (indjil) ‘évangile’, 81 – cf. *Incil* ‘the New Testament’;

incir (indjir) ‘figue’, 82 – cf. *incir* ‘fig’;
incitmek (indjitmek) ‘maltraiter’, 85,
incitmek (indjitmek) ‘tracasser’, 94 –
 cf. *incitmek* ‘to hurt, to injure’;
incü (inndju) ‘perle’, 89 – cf. *inci* ‘pearl’;
inek (inek) ‘vache’, 95 – cf. *inek* ‘cow’;
inkâr etmek (inkiar etmek) ‘desa-
 vouer’, 78 – cf. *inkâr etmek* ‘to deny,
 to refute’;
ip (ip) ‘corde’, 77 – cf. *ip* ‘rope, cord’;
ipek (ipek) ‘soie (de la)’ 93 – cf. *ipek*
 ‘silk’;
iplik (iplik) ‘fil (du)’, 82 – cf. *iplik*
 ‘thread’;
iradet (iradett) ‘volonté’, 96, *kendi*
iradet ile (kendi iradett ilé) ‘volon-
 tairement’, 96 – cf. *iradet*, *irade* ‘will,
 wish, will power’;
iskele (iskélé) ‘port (de mer)’, 89 –
 cf. *iskele* ‘quay, wharf, landing place’;
iskemle (Iskemlé) ‘chaise’, 75 –
 cf. *iskemle* ‘chair’;
istek (istek) ‘souhait’, 93 – cf. *istek*
 ‘wish, desire’;
istemek (istemek) ‘vouloir’, 96, *ol*
tarafa gitmek istermisin (ol tarafa
 guitmek istermicin?) ‘voulez-vous
 y aller’, 96 – cf. *istemek* ‘to want, to
 require’;

iş (ich) ‘action’, 71, *iş* (ich) ‘affaire
 (chose)’, 71 – cf. *iş* ‘work, action’;
işemek (ichemek) ‘pissier’, 89 –
 cf. *işemek* ‘to urinate’;
işkembe (ichkembé) ‘tripe’, 94 –
 cf. *işkembe* ‘tripe’;
işleme (ichlemé) ‘tissu’, 94 – cf. *işleme*
 ‘handwork, embroidery’;
işlemek (ichlemek) ‘agir’, 71, *işlemek*
 (ichlemek) ‘travailler’, 94 – cf. *işle-*
mek ‘to work, to perform’;
işleyici (ichleidji) ‘ouvrier’, 88 – cf. *iş-*
leyici ‘workman, laborer’;
işsizlik (ichsizlik) ‘oisiveté’, 87 – cf. *iş-*
sizlik ‘unemployment’;
işte (ichté) ‘voici’, 96 – cf. *işte* ‘there,
 now, thus, well’;
iştihâ (ichtihâ) ‘appétit’, 72 – cf. *iştah*
 ‘appetite’;
it (itt) ‘chien’, 76 – cf. *it* ‘dog’;
itaat etmemek (itaatt-etmemek)
 ‘désobéir (ne pas faire l’obéissance)’,
 78 – cf. neg. form of *itaat etmek*
 ‘to be obedient’;
iz (izz) ‘trace’, 94 – cf. *iz* ‘footmark,
 trace’;
izin (izinn) ‘permission’, 89 – cf. *izin*
 ‘leave, permission’.

J²⁹

K

- Kabahat** (qabahhatt) ‘faute’, 81, *kabihat benim deil* (qabahhatt me-nym deil) ‘ce n’est pas ma faute’, 81 – cf. *kabahat* ‘fault’;
- kabak** (qabaq) ‘courage’, 77 – cf. *kabak* ‘pumpkin’;
- kabil** (qabil) ‘adroit’, 71 – cf. *kabil* ‘feasible, practicable’;
- kabiliyet** (qabiliyet) ‘habileté’, 83 – cf. *kabiliyet* ‘ability, capacity’;
- kabul etmek** (qaboul etmek) ‘accepter’, *agrée*’, 71 – cf. *kabul etmek* ‘to accept, to agree’;
- kabz** (qabz) ‘reçu (quittance)’, 91 – cf. *kabz* ‘a grasping, a seizing’;
- kaç** (qatch) ‘combien’, *bum kaç sa-tasız* (bouny katcha satacyz) ‘com-bien vends – tu cela’, 76 – cf. *kaç* ‘how many, how much’;
- kaçan** (qatchann) ‘fuyant’, 82 – cf. *kaçan* ‘partic. of kaçmak ‘to escape’;
- kaçmak** (kqatchmaq) ‘échapper’, 79 – cf. *kaçmak* ‘to escape’;
- kaçmaklık** (qatchmaqlyq) ‘fuite’, 82 – cf. ‘verbal n. of kaçmak ‘to escape’;
- kadar** (qadar) ‘jusque, jusqu’à’, 84 – cf. *kadar* ‘as much as, as many as’;
- kadeh** (qâdeh) ‘verre (en)’, 95 – cf. *kadeh* ‘drinking glass, wine glass’;
- kadın** (qadynn) ‘madame’, 85 – cf. *kadın* ‘woman’;
- kadife** (qadhifé) ‘velours’, 95 – cf. *kadife* ‘velvet’;
- kaftan** (qaftann) ‘robe (une)’, 92 – cf. *kaftan* ‘outer gown or robe’;
- kâhad** (kiahad) ‘papier’, 88 – cf. *kağıt* ‘paper’;
- kahve** (kahhvé) ‘café’, *bir fincan kahve* (bir fildjan kahhvé) ‘une tasse de café’, 75 – cf. *kahve* ‘coffee’;
- kahvealtı** (qahhvéalty) ‘déjeuner (subst.)’ (pousse-café), 78 – cf. *kah-valtı* ‘breakfast’;

²⁹ Any Turkish word beginning with the letter “j” ([ž] according to the Polish pronunciation) was not noted in the dictionary of Chodźko. The authors of grammar books of the Turkish language pay attention to the fact that “j” appears in words of foreign origins and it is often replaced in everyday speech with “c” ([dž] according to the Polish pronunciation). See: Lewis, 1975, p. 3.

kahvealtı etmek (qahhveéalty etmek) ‘déjeuner (verbe)’, 78 – cf. *kahvaltı etmek* ‘to breakfast’;

kalay (qalaï) ‘étain (de l’), 80 – cf. *kalay* ‘tin, tinfoil’;

kalb akça (qalb aqtcha) ‘faux’, 81 – cf. *kalb* ‘heart’ + *akça* ‘whitish, pale’. Modern Turkish dictionaries do not record this word;

kalbur (qalbour) ‘crible’, 77 – cf. *kalbur* ‘rimmed sieve with coarse meshes’;

kaldırmak (qaldyрмаq) ‘lever (soulever)’, 85, *kaldırmak* (qaldyрмаq) ‘écarter’, 88 – cf. *kaldırmak* ‘to elevate, to rouse’;

kalemtraş (kalemtrach) ‘canif’, 75 – cf. *kalemtraş* ‘pencil sharpener’;

kalın (qalynn) ‘épais, grossier’, 80, *kalın* (qalynn) ‘volumineux’, 96 – cf. *kalın* ‘thick’;

kalkmak (qalqmaq) ‘(se) lever’, 85 – cf. *kalkmak* ‘to get up, to stand up’;

kalmak (qalmaq) ‘rester’, *geri kalmak* (guéri qalmaq) ‘retarder’, *kal burada* (qal bourada) ‘reste ici’, 91 – cf. *kalmak* ‘to remain, to stay’;

kalpak (qalpaq) ‘bonnet (d’homme)’, 74 – cf. *kalpak* ‘fur cap’;

kamaştırmak (qamachtyрмаq) ‘éblouir’, 79 – cf. *kamaştırmak* ‘caus. of *kamaşmak* ‘to be dazzled’;

kambur (qambour) ‘bossu’, 74 – cf. *kambur* ‘hump, hunch’;

kamçı (qamtchy) ‘fouet’, 82 – cf. *kamçı* ‘whip, a whipping’;

kamış (qamyçh) ‘roseau’, 92 – cf. *kamış* ‘reed’;

kan (qân) ‘sang’, 86, *kan* (qann) ‘sang’ 92, *kan almak* (qann almaq) ‘saigner’, 92 – cf. *kan* ‘blood’;

kanad (qanad) ‘aile’, 71 – cf. *kanat* ‘wing’;

kanun (qanounn) ‘loi’, 85 – cf. *kanun* ‘law, rule’;

kapak (qapaq) ‘couverture’, 77 – cf. *kapak* ‘lid, cover’;

kapamak (qapamaq) ‘couvrir’, 77 – cf. *kapamak* ‘to shut, to cover’;

kapanmak (qapanmaq) ‘enfermer’, 80 – cf. *kapanmak* ‘to shut, to close’;

kapanmış (qâpanmych) ‘fermé’, 81 – cf. *kapanmış* ‘partic. of *kapanmak*’;

kapatmak (qâpâtmaq) ‘boucher (un trou)’, 74 – cf. ‘caus. of *kapamak*’;

kapı, kapu (qapy, qapou) ‘porte’, 89 – cf. *kapı* ‘door’;

kapıcı (qapîdji) ‘portier’, 90 – cf. *kapıcı* ‘door keeper, porter’;

kaplumbağa (qaploumbagha) ‘tortue’, 94 – cf. *kaplumbağa* ‘turtle’;

kapudan başı (qapoudann bachi) ‘amiral’, 72 – cf. *Kaptan Paşa* ‘Ott. hist. admiral’;

kara (qara) ‘noir’, 87 – cf. *kara* ‘black’;

karaliça (qaralitcha) ‘reine’, 91 – cf. *kraliçe* ‘queen’;

karanlık – kasab

- karanlık** (quarañlyq) ‘obscurité’, 87, *karanlık* (qaranlyq) ‘ténèbres’, 94 – cf. *karanlık* ‘darkness, obscurity’;
- karaul** (qaraoul) ‘garde (sentinelle)’, 82 – cf. *karakol* ‘guard, patrol’;
- kardaş** (qardach) ‘frère’, 82 – cf. *kardaş* ‘brother or sister’;
- kârhane** (kiarkhané) ‘fabrique’, 81 – cf. *kârhane* ‘factory, workshop’;
- karı** (qâri) ‘femme’, 81 – cf. *karı* ‘wife, spouse’;
- kar(ı)n** (qarn) ‘estomac’, 80, *kar(ı)n* (qârn) ‘ventre’, 95 – cf. *karın* ‘abdomen, stomach’;
- karişdırmak** (qarychdyрмаq) ‘faire mêler, mélanger’, 86 – cf. *kariştirmek* ‘caus. of *karişmak* ‘to mix’;
- karişmak** (qarychmaq) ‘mêler (se)’, 86 – cf. *karişmak* ‘to mix’;
- karnabit** (qarnabitt) ‘chou-fleur’, 76 – cf. *karnabit* ‘cauliflower’;
- karpuz** (qarpouz) ‘melon d’eau’, 86 – cf. *karpuz* ‘watermelon’;
- karşı** (qarché) ‘contre (régit le datif)’, 77, *karşı be karşı* (qarchy be qarchy) ‘vis à vis’, 96, *karşısına* (qarchice-na) ‘contre, à la rencontre (préposition)’, 77 – cf. *karşı* ‘opposite, contrary’;
- karşı söylemek** (qarchi söylemek) ‘contredire’, 77 – cf. *karşı söylemek* ‘to oppose, to speak against’;
- kasab** (qâssâb) ‘boucher’, 74 – cf. *kasap* ‘butcher’;

kasavet – kaymak

- kasavet** (qaçavett) ‘chagrin’, 75 – cf. *kasavet* ‘anxiety, sorrow’;
- kasavetlü** (qaçavetlu) ‘affligé’, 71 – cf. *kasavetli* ‘anxious, sorrowful’;
- kasd** (qasd) ‘but (dessein)’, 75, *kasd* (qasd) ‘vue’, 96 – cf. *kasıt* (*kasd*) ‘intention, endeavor’;
- kaş** (kach) ‘sourcil’, 93 – cf. *kaş* ‘eyebrow’;
- kaşık** (qachyq) ‘cuiller’, 77 – cf. *kaşık* ‘spoon’;
- katır** (qatyr) ‘mulet’, 87 – cf. *katır* ‘mule’;
- katl olunmuş** (qatl olunmuch) ‘tué’, 94 – cf. *katil* ‘killed, slain’;
- katletmek** (qatletmek) ‘tuer’, 94 – cf. *katletmek* ‘to murder, to kill’;
- kav** (qâv) ‘amadou’, 72 – cf. *kav* ‘tinder, punk’;
- kavğa** (qavgha) ‘dispute’, 79, *kavğa* (qavgha) ‘querelle’, 90 – cf. *kavğa* ‘quarrel, row’;
- kavun** (qavounn) ‘melon’, 86 – cf. *ka-vun* ‘musk melon’;
- kavuşmak** (qavouchmaq) ‘rejoindre’, 91 – cf. *kavuşmak* ‘to come together, to meet’;
- kaygaye** (qaighaié) ‘omelette’, 88 – cf. *kaygana* ‘sweet omelet’;
- kayık** (qaiq) ‘bateau (nacelle)’, 73 – cf. *kayık* ‘boat, caique’;
- kaymak** (qaïmâq) ‘crème (à la turque)’, 77 – cf. *kaymak* ‘cream, clot-
ted cream’;

kaynamak (qaïnamaq) ‘bouillir’, 74 – cf. *kaynamak* ‘to boil, to be hot’;
kaysı (qaïçy) ‘abricot’, 71 – cf. *kayısı* ‘apricot’;
kaz (qâz) ‘oie’, 87 – cf. *kaz* ‘goose’;
kazan (qazan) ‘chaudron’, 76 – cf. *ka-zan* ‘cauldron’;
kazanmak (qazannmaq) ‘acquérir’ 71 – cf. *kazanmak* ‘to win, to gain’;
kazık (qazyq) ‘pieu’, 89 – cf. *kazık* ‘stake, pile’;
kazmak (qazmaq) ‘creuser’, 77 – cf. *kazmak* ‘to dig’;
kebab (kebab) ‘rôti’, *kebab veriniz bana* (kebab vériniz bânâ) ‘donnez-moi du rôti’, 92 – cf. *kebab* ‘roast broiled flesh or meat’;
keçel³⁰ (kétchel) ‘chauve’, 76 – cf. *köse* ‘with little or no beard’;
keçi (ketchi) ‘bouc’, 74, *keçi* (ketchi) ‘chèvre’, 76 – cf. *keçi* ‘she-goat’;
kederli (kederli) ‘triste’, 94 – cf. *ke-derli* ‘sorrowful’;
keđi ‘chat’, 75 – cf. *keđi* ‘cat’;
keklik (kieklik) ‘perdrix’, 88 – cf. *kek-lik* ‘partridge’;
kelb (kielb) ‘chien’, 76 – cf. *kelb* ‘dog’;
kemik (kemik) ‘os’, 88 – cf. *kemik* ‘bone’;
kendil (qendill) ‘lampe’, 84 – cf. *kan-dil* ‘old-fashioned oil lamp’;

kenef (kenef) ‘latrines’, 85 – cf. *kenef* ‘toilet’;
kere (kerré) ‘fois’, 82 – cf. *kere* ‘time, times’;
kerpic (kerpidj) ‘brique’, 74 – cf. *ker-piç* ‘sundried brick’;
kese (késé) ‘bourse’, 74 – cf. *kese* ‘purse, small bag’;
kesmek (kesmek) ‘couper’, 77, *kesmek* (kesmek) ‘trancher’ 94, *üzüm kesmek* (uzum kesmek) ‘vendanger’, 95 – cf. *kesmek* ‘to cut’;
kestane (kestané) ‘châtaigne (mar-ron)’, 76 – cf. *kestane* ‘chestnut’;
ketan (kétann) ‘lin, fil de lin’, 85 – cf. *keten, kettan* ‘flax, linen’;
keyfiyet (kiefiyet) ‘qualité’, 90 – cf. *key-fiyet* ‘matter, circumstance; quality’;
keyif (kieif) ‘aise’, 72 – cf. *keyif* ‘pleasure, delight’;
keyifli (kieifli) ‘gai’, 82 – cf. *keyifli* ‘merry, in good humor’;
kıbla (qybla) ‘midi, sud’, 86 – cf. *kible* ‘direction of Mecca, south’;
kible numa (qyblé-numa) ‘boussole’, 74 – cf. *kible nûma* ‘compass’;
kıl (qel) ‘poil’, 89 – cf. *kıl* ‘hair’;
kılıç (qylidj) ‘sabre’, 92 – cf. *kılıç* ‘sword, saber’;
kın (qenn) ‘fourreau’, 82 – cf. *kın* ‘sheath, scabbard’;

³⁰ The literal reading of Chodźko’s transcript has been used here. One can presume that the word *köse* is a proper reference here.

kırmak (qyrmaq) ‘briser, casser’, 74, 75 – cf. *kırmak* ‘to break, to split’;
kırsak³¹ (qyrsaq) ‘jument’, 84 – cf. *kısrak* ‘mare’;
kısalatmak (qyçalatmaq) ‘abrégér’, 71, *kısaltmak* (qyçaltmaq) ‘raccourcir’, 91 – cf. *kısaltmak* ‘to shorten, to abbreviate’;
kısır (qysyr) ‘stérile’, 93 – cf. *kısır* ‘barren, sterile’;
kışla (qychla) ‘caserne’, 75 – cf. *kışla* ‘barracks, winter shelter for cattle’;
kıtlık (qytllyq) ‘disette’, 79 – cf. *kıtlık* ‘scarcity, lack’;
kı(y)met (qymett) ‘prix’, 90 – cf. *kıymet* ‘value, price’;
kız (qyz) ‘fille’, 82 – cf. *kız* ‘girl’;
kız kardaş (kyz kardach) ‘soeur’, 93 – cf. *kızkardeş* ‘sister’;
kızkanclık (qyzqandjlyq) ‘jalousie’, 84 – cf. *kıskançlık* ‘jealousy’;
kibrit (kibrıtt) ‘soufre (le)’, 93 – cf. *kibrit* ‘match, sulfur’;
kiraye (kiraié) ‘louage’, 85 – cf. *kira* ‘rent, hiring’;
kiraz (kiraz) ‘cerise’, 75 – cf. *kiraz* ‘cherry’;
kirec (kirédj) ‘chaux’, 76 – cf. *kireç* ‘lime, chalk’;
kirpas (kirpass) ‘toile (de lin ou de coton)’, 94 – cf. *kirpas* ‘linen cloth’;

kişi (kichi) ‘personne (une)’, 89 – cf. *kişi* ‘individual, person’;
kitab (kitâb) ‘livre (un)’, 85 – cf. *kitab* ‘book’;
koca (qodja) ‘mari’, 86 – cf. *koca* ‘husband’;
kocaklamak (qodjaqlamaq) ‘embrasser (s’), 80 – cf. *kucaklamak* ‘to embrace’;
koku (qoqou) ‘odeur’, 87 – cf. *koku* ‘smell, scent’;
koklamak (qoqlamaq) ‘sentir’, 92 – cf. *koklamak* ‘to smell’;
kol (qoll) ‘bras’, 74 – cf. *kol* ‘arm’;
kolağuz (qolaghouz) ‘conducteur’, 76; *kolağuz* (qolaghouz) ‘guide’, 83 – cf. *kılavuz* ‘guide’;
kolay (qolâi) ‘facile’, 81 – cf. *kolay* ‘easy’;
komaş (qomach) ‘étoffe’, 81 – cf. *kumaş* ‘fabric, material’;
konak (qonaq) ‘auberge’, 73, *konak* (qonaq) ‘demeure’, 78, *konak* (qonaq) ‘habitation’, 83 – cf. *konak* ‘halting place, inn’;
konakçı (qonaqtchi) ‘logeur’, 85 – cf. *konakçı* ‘mil. billeting officer’;
koparmak (qoparmaq) ‘arracher’, 72 – cf. *koparmak* ‘to pluck, to break off’;
korkak (qorqaq) ‘craintif’, 77 – cf. *korkak* ‘timid, cowardly’;

³¹ Typographic error or metathesis. The correct form should be *kısrak*.

korkmak – kulak: kulak açmak

korkmak (qorqmaq) ‘craindre’, 77, *korkmak* (qorqmaq) ‘frémir (avoir peur)’, 82, *korkmak* (qorqmaq) ‘avoir peur’, 89 – cf. *korkmak* ‘to be afraid, to fear’;
korkmuş (qorqmuch) ‘éffrayé’, 79 – cf. *korkmuş* ‘partic. of *korkmak*’;
korku (qorqou) ‘crainte’, 77, *korku* (qorqou) ‘peur’, 89 – cf. *korku* ‘fear, fright’;
korkulu (qorqoulu) ‘terrible’, 94 – cf. *korkulu* ‘dangerous, frightening’;
koyruk (qoïrouq) ‘queue’, 90 – cf. *kuyruk* ‘tail’;
koyu (qoiou) ‘puits’, 90 – cf. *kuyu* ‘well, pit’;
koyun (qoiounn) ‘mouton’, 87 – cf. *koyun* ‘sheep’;
koyun eti (qoiounn-eti) ‘du mouton’, 87 – cf. *koyun eti* ‘mutton’;
köpek (kiopek) ‘chien’, 76 – cf. *köpek* ‘dog’;
köpri (kiopri) ‘pont’, 89 – cf. *köprü* ‘bridge’;
kör (keur) ‘aveugle’, 73 – cf. *kör* ‘blind’;
körk (kiork) ‘pelisse’, 88 – cf. *kürk* ‘fur’;
köşe (keuché) ‘angle’, 72 – cf. *köşe* ‘corner, angle’;
köv (keuv, keui) ‘village’, 95 – cf. *köy* ‘village’;
kuf (kouf) ‘moisissure’, 86 – cf. *küf* ‘mold’;
kulak: kulak açmak (qoulaq-açmaq) ‘suspendre l’oreille’, 79 – cf. *kulak*

kullanılır – kutı

açmak ‘to listen carefully, to open one’s ears’;
kullanılır (qoullanilir) ‘usuel’, 95 – cf. *kullanılır* ‘partic. of pass. form of *kullanmak* ‘to use’;
kulluk (qoullouq) ‘corps-de-garde’, 77, *kulluk* (qoullouq) ‘servitude’, 92 – cf. *kulluk* ‘slavery; archaic guardhouse’;
kum (qoum) ‘sable’, 92 – cf. *kum* ‘sand’;
kundura (koundoura) ‘souliers’, 93 – cf. *kundura* ‘shoe’;
kurbarğa (qourbargha) ‘grenouille’, 83 – cf. *kurbağa* ‘frog’;
1. kurd (qourd) ‘loup’, 85 – cf. *kurt* ‘wolf’;
2. kurd (qourd) ‘ver’, 95 – cf. *kurt* ‘worm’;
kurşun (qourchounn) ‘plomb’, 89 – cf. *kurşun* ‘lead’;
kurşun kalem (qourchoun kalem) ‘crayon (plume de plomb)’, 77 – cf. *kurşun kalem* ‘pencil’;
kurtarmak (qourtarmaq) ‘délivrer’, 78, *kurtarmak* (qourtarmaq) ‘sauver’, 92 – cf. *kurtarmak* ‘to save, to rescue’;
kusmak (quousmaq) ‘vomir’, *kusacagım* (quouçadjaghem) ‘j’ai envie de vomir’, 96 – cf. *kusmak* ‘to vomit’;
kuş (qouch) ‘oiseau’, 87 – cf. *kuş* ‘bird’;
kuşak (quochaq) ‘ceinture’, 75 – cf. *kuşak* ‘girdle, belt’;
kutı (qouty) ‘boîte’, 74 – cf. *kutu* ‘small box’;

kuvvetli – kuzu eti

kuvvetli (qouvvetli) ‘fort, vigoureux’, 82 – cf. *kuvvetli* ‘strong, powerful’;

kuvvetsiz (qouvveysyz) ‘faible’, 81 – cf. *kuvvetsiz* ‘weak, feeble’;

kuvvetsiz etmek (qouvvettsizetmek) ‘affaiblir’, 71. This Turkish compound verb is not recorded in modern lexicographic works. The verb which means „to weaken” is *zayıflatmak*;

kuzu (qouzou) ‘agneau’, 71 – cf. *kuzu* ‘lamb’;

kuzu eti (qouzi éti) ‘de l’agneau’, 71 – cf. *kuzu eti* ‘kuzunun kesilip parçalanmış eti’ (TS, 1551);

küçük – kürek

küçük (kutchuk) ‘petit’, 89 – cf. *küçük* ‘small, little’;

kügürt (kougourt) ‘soufre (le)’, 93 – cf. *kükürt* ‘sulphur’;

kül (koul) ‘cendre’, 75 – cf. *kül* ‘ashes’;

kül suyu (kul souiou) ‘lessive’, 85 – cf. *küllü su or suyu* ‘lye from wood ashes’;

kümür (kumur) ‘charbon’, 75 – cf. *kömür* ‘coal’;

kürek (kourek) ‘rame (aviron)’, 91 – cf. *kürek* ‘shovel, paddle’.

L

Lahana (lahana) ‘chou’, 76 – cf. *lahana* ‘cabbage’;

laik (laik) ‘digne’, 78 – cf. *lâyık* ‘worthy, suitable’;

lar peynir (larpeinir) ‘lait, petit-lait’, 84 – cf. *peynir* ‘cheese’;

lazım (lazım) ‘nécessaire’, 87 – cf. *lâzım* ‘necessary’;

liyen (liien) ‘bassin (lavabo)’, 73 – cf. *leğen* ‘large bowl’;

leş (lech) ‘cadavre’, 75 – cf. *leş* ‘carcass’;

lezzetlü (lezzetlu) ‘délicieux’, 78 – cf. *lezzetli* ‘tasty, delightful’;

libas (libass) ‘vêtement’, 83 – cf. *libas* ‘garment’;

liman (limann) ‘port (de mer)’ 89 – cf. *liman* ‘harbor, seaport’;

limon (limonn) ‘citron’, 76 – cf. *limon* ‘lemon’;

liyakat (liaqatt) ‘habileté’, 83 – cf. *liyakat* ‘merit, capacity’;

lule (loulé) ‘tête de pipe’, 89 – cf. *lüle*, *lule* ‘spout, pipe’.

M

- Magdanos** (magdanos) ‘persil’, 89 – cf. *maydanoz* ‘parsley’;
- mağur** (maghour) ‘orgueilleux’, 88 – cf. *mağrur* ‘proud, conceited’;
- mahcub** (mahdjoub) ‘honteux’, 83 – cf. *mahcup* ‘shy, bashful’;
- mahir** (mâhir) ‘habile’, 83 – cf. *mahir* ‘expert, skillful’;
- mahmuz** (mahmouz) ‘éperon’, 80 – cf. *mahmuz* ‘spur’;
- mahsus** (makhçouç) ‘exprès’, 81 – cf. *mahsus* ‘special, proper’;
- mahzen** (mahhzenn) ‘magasin’, 85 – cf. *mahzen* ‘underground storeroom’;
- makarna** (maqarna) ‘macaron’, 85 – cf. *makarna* ‘macaroni’;
- makas** (maqaç) ‘ciseaux’, 76 – cf. *makas* ‘scissors’;
- maktub** (maktoub) ‘lettre (adressée à quel qu’un)’, 85 – cf. *mektup* ‘letter’;
- maktul** (maqtoul) ‘tué’, 94 – cf. *maktul* ‘killed, slain’;
- mansab** (mannçab) ‘place (dignité)’, 89 – cf. *mansap* ‘mouth of a river’;
- marangos** (marannghos) ‘menuisier’, 86 – cf. *marangoz* ‘carpenter’;
- marifet** (marifett) ‘capacité’, 75 – cf. *marifet* ‘skill, talent’;
- marifetlü** (marifetlu) ‘capable’, 75 – cf. *marifetli* ‘skilled, talented’;
- marul** (maroul) ‘laitue’, 84 – cf. *marul* ‘romaine lettuce’;
- maskara** (maskhara) ‘ridicule’, 91 – cf. *maskara* ‘buffoon, ridiculous’;
- maskara etmek** (maskhara etmek) ‘moquer (se)’, 86 – cf. *maskara etmek* ‘to make a laughing-stock of’;
- maşa** (macha) ‘pince’, 89 – cf. *maşa* ‘tongs, pincers’;
- maşallah** (machallah) ‘bravo, très-bien’, 74 – cf. *maşallah* ‘wonderfull, how marvelous!’;
- maşgul** (machgoul) ‘occupé’, 87 – cf. *meşgûl* ‘busy, occupied’;
- matbah** (matbakh) ‘cuisine’, 77. Chodźko notes this Arabism as *matbah* ‘kitchen’, while in Turkish the word has the form *mutfak*;
- mâvi** ‘bleu’, 74 – cf. *mavi* ‘bleu’;
- maye** (maié) ‘levain’, 85 – cf. *maya* ‘ferment, yeast’;
- maymun** (maïmoun) ‘singe’, 93 – cf. *maymun* ‘monkey’;
- mazur** (mâzour) ‘excusable’, 81 – cf. *mâzur* ‘excusable, excused’;
- mazarlık** (mezarlyq) ‘cimetière’, 76 – cf. *mezarlık* ‘graveyard, cemetery’;
- mazheb** (mazheb) ‘religion’, 91 – cf. *mezhep* ‘religious opinion, religion, doctrine’;

mahzuz – merhemet

mahzuz (mahhzouz) ‘aise aisé’, 72 – cf. *mahzuz* ‘pleased, favored, fortunate’;

meç (metch) ‘épée’, 80 – cf. *meç* ‘rapier, small sword’;

medrese (medrésé) ‘école’, 79 – cf. *medrese* ‘Muslim theological school’;

meharetli (meharetli) ‘adroit’, 71 – cf. *maharetli* ‘skillful, efficient’;

mekedder (mekedder) ‘triste’, 94. Turkish dictionaries do not record this word;

mekteb (mekteb) ‘école’, 79 – cf. *mek-tep* ‘school’;

meme (mémé) ‘téton (sein)’, 94 – cf. *meme* ‘teat, breast’;

meme oğlanı (memé oghlany) ‘enfant à la mamelle’, 80 – cf. *meme çocuğu* ‘infant’;

mendil (menndil) ‘mouchoir’, 87 – cf. *mendil* ‘handkerchief’;

menzil (menzil) ‘étape’, 80; *menzil* (menzil) ‘maison’, 85 – cf. *menzil* ‘halting place, station’;

meram (méram) ‘vue’, 96 – cf. *meram* ‘intention, aim, purpose’;

merdiven (merdivenn) ‘échelle’, 79, *merdiven* (merdivenn) ‘escalier’, 80 – cf. *merdiven* ‘ladder, steps’;

merhemet (merhemett) ‘indulgence’, 84 – cf. *merhamet* ‘mercy, compassion, pity’;

merkeb – mintan

merkeb (merkeb) ‘âne’, 72 – cf. *merkep* ‘donkey’;

mermer (mermer) ‘marbre’, 86 – cf. *mermer* ‘marble’;

mesela (mecela) ‘exemple (par)’, 81 – cf. *meselâ* ‘for example’;

mesrur (mesrour) ‘joyeux’, 84 – cf. *mesrur* ‘glad, happy’;

mevari (mevâri) ‘perle’, 89. Turkish dictionaries do not record this word;

meyhane (méikhané) ‘cabaret (taverne)’, 75 – cf. *meyhane* ‘wine shop, tavern’;

meyve (méivé) ‘fruit’, 82 – cf. *meyva*, *meyve* ‘fruit’;

mezar (mezar) ‘tombeau’, 94 – cf. *mezar* ‘tomb, grave’;

mırıldanmak (mereldanmaq) ‘gronder (réprimander)’, 83 – cf. *mırlı-danmak* ‘to grumble, to murmur’;

mısır boğdacı (mycyr boghdaci) ‘maïs’, 85 – cf. *mısır* ‘corn’;

mikraz (myqrâz) ‘ciseaux’, 76 – cf. *mikraz* ‘scissors’;

millet (millett) ‘nation’, 87, *millet* (millett) ‘religion’, 91 – cf. *millet* ‘nation, people’;

mimar (mimar) ‘architecte’, 72 – cf. *mimar* ‘architect’;

minder (minder) ‘matelas’, 86 – cf. *minder* ‘mattress, cushion’;

mintan (mintann) ‘veste’, 95 – cf. *mintan* ‘a kind of heavy outer skirt’;

miras – murdar

miras (miraç) ‘héritage’, 83 – cf. *miras* ‘heritage’;

muamela (mouamela) ‘usure’, 95 – cf. *muamele* ‘a dealing with another, business’;

muellim (moellim) ‘instructeur (professeur)’, 84 – cf. *muallim* ‘school teacher, master’;

muhabbet (muhabbett) ‘amour’, 72 – cf. *muhabbet* ‘love, affection’;

muhatara (moukhataara) ‘danger’, 77 – cf. *muhatara* ‘danger, risk’;

muhlis (muhkliç) ‘dévoué’, 78 – cf. *muhlis* ‘sincere’;

muhtemil (muhtémil) ‘vraisemblable’, 96 – cf. *muhtemil* = *muhtemel* ‘possible, probable’;

mukaddas (mouqaddass) ‘sacré’, 92 – cf. *mukaddes* ‘sacred, holy’;

mum (moum) ‘cire’, 74 – cf. *mum* ‘candle’;

murad (murad) ‘volonté’, 96 – cf. *murad* ‘wish, desire’;

murdar (murdar) ‘malpropre’, 85 – cf. *murdar* ‘dirty, unclean’;

muşemma – müsrif

muşemma (muchemma) ‘ciré (toile cirée)’, 76 – cf. *muşemma*, *muşamba* ‘oiled silk, waxed cloth’;

muti (mouty) ‘obéissant’, 87 – cf. *muti* ‘obedient’;

muvacib (muvadhib) ‘payé’, 88. Modern dictionaries do not record this word;

mühür (muhur) ‘cachet’, 75 – cf. *mühür* ‘seal’;

mühürlemek (muhurlemek) ‘cacheter’, 75 – cf. *mühürlemek* ‘to stamp with a seal’;

mükâfat (mukiafatt) ‘récompense’, 91 – cf. *mükâfat* ‘a compensating, recompensing, reward’;

mükâfat etmek (mukiafatetmek) ‘récompenser’, 91 – cf. *mükâfat vermek* ‘to give a reward’;

mürekeb (murekheb) ‘encre’, 80 – cf. *müreкке* ‘ink’;

müsafir (muçafir) ‘voyageur’, 96 – cf. *misafir* ‘guest’;

müsrif (musrif) ‘prodigue’, 90 – cf. *müsrif* ‘extravagant, prodigal’.

N

Nahak (nahaqq) ‘injuste’, 84 – cf. *nahak* ‘unjust’;

nakl etmek (naql etmek) ‘raconter’, 91 – cf. *nakletmek* ‘anlatmak, aktarmak’ (TS, 1747);

namdar (nâmdâr) ‘célèbre’, 75 – cf. *namdar* ‘famous, celebrated’;

namkör (nâmkieur) ‘ingrat’, 84 – cf. *namkör* = *nankör* ‘ungrateful, unthankful’;

nasibli (nacibli) ‘chanceux’, 75 – cf. *nasibli* ‘happy, fortunate’;

ne (ne) ‘quoi?’, 90, *ne kadar* (ne qadar) ‘combien vends – tu cela’, 76, *ne vakit* (ne vaqitt) ‘quand’, 90 – cf. *ne* ‘what, whatever, how’;

necaset (nedjacett) ‘ordure’, 88 – cf. *necaset* ‘excrement, impurity’;

neden uturu (nedenn outourou) ‘pourquoi?’, 90 – cf. *neden* ‘why, what for, for what reason?’;

nerduban (nerdubann) ‘escalier’, 80 – cf. *nerdüban* = *merdiven* ‘ladder, stairs’;

nerede (nérédi) ‘où?’, 88 – cf. *nerede* ‘where’;

netice (netidjé) ‘conclusion’, 76 – cf. *netice* ‘consequence, result’;

nevbeçi (nevbetchi) ‘sentinelle’, 92 – cf. *nöbetçi* ‘watchman, sentry’;

nezlu (nezlu) ‘rhume’, 91 – cf. *nezle* ‘cold’;

nice (nidjé) ‘quoi?’, 90 – cf. *nice* ‘how many, how, howsoever’;

niçun, neyçun (nitchounn, neitchounn) ‘pourquoi?’, 90 – cf. *niçin* ‘why, for what?’;

nişan (nichann) ‘décoration (ordre)’, 78, *nişan* (nichann) ‘fiançailles’, 82, *nişan* (nichann) ‘signe’, 92 – cf. *nişan* ‘1.order, decoration. 2. sign, mark. 3. engagement’;

nişter (nichter) ‘lancette’, 85 – cf. *nişter* = *neşter* ‘lancet’;

niyyet (neiiett) ‘but (dessein)’, 75 – cf. *niyet* ‘intention, purpose’;

nizam (nizam) ‘ordre (régularité)’, 88 – cf. *nizam* ‘order, regularity’;

nohut (nokhoutt) ‘pois chiches’, 89 – cf. *nohut* ‘chickpea’;

nokta (noqta) ‘point’, 89 – cf. *nokta* ‘point, dot’.

O

Od (od) ‘bile (la)’, 74 – cf. *öd* ‘gall’;

oda (oda) ‘chambre’, 75 – cf. *oda* ‘room’;

odun (odounn) ‘bois (à brûler)’, 74 – cf. *odun* ‘firewood’;

oğlan (oghlann) ‘garçon’, 82 – cf. *oğlan* ‘boy, youth’;

oğlu (oghlu) ‘fils’, 82 – cf. *oğul* ‘son’;

oğur (oghour) ‘bonheur’, 74 – cf. *oğur* = *uğur* ‘good luck’;

okumağa haveşli (ouqoumaga haveşli) ‘studieux’, 93 – cf. *hevesli* ‘eager, having aspirations’;

okumak (oqoumaq) ‘lire’, 85 – cf. *oku-mak* ‘1. to read; 2. to study’;

okumuş (oqoumuch) ‘savant (instruit)’, 92 – cf. *okumuş* ‘learned, educated’;

olan (olann) ‘existant’, 81 – cf. *olan* ‘part. of *olmak* ‘to become, to be’;

oldurmak (oldurmaq) ‘tuer’, 94 – cf. *öldürmek* ‘to kill’;

omuz (omouz) ‘épaule’, 80 – cf. *omuz* ‘shoulder’;

onikilik (onikilyq) ‘douzaine’, 79. The Ottoman-Turkish dictionary records this word, but it has different meaning: *on ikilik* ‘İkinci Sultan Mahmud döneminde bastırılan altın para’ (OTS, s. 1318);

orada (orada) ‘là (dans cet endroit)’, 84, *orada mıdır?* (oradamydyr?) ‘y est-il?’, 96 – cf. *orada* ‘there, at that place’;

orak (oraq) ‘faucille’, 81, *orak* (oraq) ‘moisson’, 86 – cf. *orak* ‘reaping hook’;

oraya (oraia) ‘vers cet endroit’, 84 – cf. *oraya* ‘there, to that place’;

orman (ormann) ‘forêt’, 74, 82 – cf. *orman* ‘forest’;

orta (orta) ‘milieu’, 86 – cf. *orta* ‘1. middle. 2. medium. 3. space around one’;

otlak (otlaq) ‘pâturage’, 88 – cf. *otlak* ‘pasture’;

otlamak (otlamaq) ‘paître’, 88 – cf. *otlamak* ‘to graze, to be out to pasture’;

oturacak yer (outouradjaqier) ‘logement’, 85 – cf. *oturak* ‘1. seat. 2. halting place, resistance’;

oturan (otourann) ‘habitants (les)’, 83 – cf. *oturan* ‘partic. of *oturmak* ‘to stay, to reside, to sit’;

oturma (outourma) ‘séjour’, 92 – cf. *oturma* ‘verbal n. of *oturmak* ‘to stay, to reside, to sit’;

oturmak (outtourmaq) ‘asseoir (s)’, 73, *oturmak* (outourmaq) ‘habiter’, 83; *sofrada oturmak* (sofrada

ovmak – oyanık olmak

outourmaq) ‘asseoir (s’) à table’, 73 –
cf. *oturmak* ‘to stay, to reside, to sit’;

ovmak (ovmaq) ‘frotter’, 82 – cf. *ov-*
mak = *oğmak* ‘to rub, to polish’;

oyandırmak (oianndyрмаq) ‘éveil-
ler (act.)’, 81 – cf. *uyandırmak* ‘to
waken, to wake sb up’;

oyanık olmak (oianyq olmaq) ‘veil-
ler (ne pas dormir)’, 95 – cf. *uyanık*
‘awake, vigilant’;

oyanmak – oyun

oyanmak (oiannmaq) ‘éveiller (s)’;
81 – cf. *uyanmak* ‘to wake up, to
awake’;

oyle (oïlé) ‘comme cela’, 76 – cf. *öyle*
‘so, in that manner’;

oyuku (oiouqou) ‘sommeil’, 93 –
cf. *uyku* ‘sleep, nap’;

oyun (oiounn) ‘jeu’, 84 – cf. *oyun*
‘game, play’.

Ö

- Ödemek** (eudemek) ‘prêter’, 90 – cf. *ödemek* ‘to pay back (a debt)’;
- ödunc** (eundunj) ‘emprunter (de l’argent)’, 80, *ödunc vermek* (eoundunj vermek) ‘prêter’, 90 – cf. *ödünç* ‘loan, borrowed’;
- ökçe** (euktché) ‘talon’, 93 – cf. *ökçe* ‘heel of a shoe or boot’;
- öksürmek** (euksourmek) ‘tousseur’, 94 – cf. *öksürmek* ‘to cough’;
- öksürük** (euksourouk) ‘toux’, 94 – cf. *öksürük* ‘cough’;
- öksüz** (euksyz) ‘orphelin’, 88 – cf. *öksüz* ‘orphan’;
- ölçü** (eultchou) ‘measure’, 86 – cf. *ölçü* ‘measure’;
- ölçmek** (eultchmek) ‘mesurer’, 86 – cf. *ölçmek* ‘to measure’;
- öldürme** (euldourmé) ‘meurtre’, 86 – cf. *öldürme* ‘verbal n. of öldürmek ‘to kill’;
- öldürmek** (eldurmek³²) ‘assassiner’, 73 – cf. *öldürmek* ‘to kill’;
- ölmek** (eulmek) ‘mourir’, 87 – cf. *ölmek* ‘to die’;
- ölmüş** (eulmuch) ‘décédé’, 78, *ölmüş* (eulmich) ‘mort (cadavre)’, 87 – cf. *ölmüş* ‘dead’;
- ölü** (eulou) ‘mort (cadavre)’, 87 – cf. *ölü* ‘dead’;
- ölüm** (eulum) ‘mort (trépas)’, 86 – cf. *ölüm* ‘death’;
- öm(ü)r** (umr) ‘vie’, 95 – cf. *ömür* ‘life, existence’;
- öpmek** (eupmek) ‘baiser’, 73 – cf. *öpmek* ‘to kiss’;
- ördek** (ordek) ‘canard’, 75 – cf. *ördek* ‘duck’;
- örk** (eurq) ‘enclume’, 80 – cf. *örk* ‘tether’;
- örkuc** (eurkoudj) ‘bosse’, 74 – cf. *örgüç = hörgüç* ‘camel’s hump’;
- örümcek** (eurumdjek) ‘araignée’, 72 – cf. *örümcek* ‘spider’;
- öte** (euté) (rég. ablat.) ‘au delà’, 73 – cf. *öte* ‘the further side, other’;
- ötürü** (euturu) (rég. abl.) ‘cause, à cause de’, 75 – cf. *ötürü* ‘by reason of, because of’;
- öyle** (euilé) ‘midi (moitié du jour)’, 86 – cf. *öğle* ‘noon, midday’;
- öylenemek** (oiléniémek) ‘dîner (verbe)’, 79 – cf. only *öğle yemeği* ‘noon meal, lunch’;
- öyleyin** (eulein) ‘à midi’, 86 – cf. *öğleyin* ‘at midday, at noon’.

³² According to the rules of the transcription used by Chodźko, *euldurmek* would be a proper form here, which one should read out as *öldürmek*.

P

Pahalı (pahali) ‘cher’, 76 – cf. *pahali* ‘expensive’;
paksimat (paksimatt) ‘biscuit’, 74 – cf. *peksimet* ‘hard biscuit’;
pamuk (pamouq) ‘coton (du)’, 77 – cf. *pamuk* ‘cotton’;
panair (panair) ‘foire’, 82 – cf. *panayır* ‘fair, market’;
pancar (pandjar) ‘betterave’, 74 – cf. *pancar* ‘red beet’;
papas (papas) ‘prêtre (chrétien)’, 90 – cf. *pamaz* ‘priest, monk’;
papuç (papuoch) ‘pantoufle’, 88 – cf. *papuç*, *pabuç* ‘shoe, slipper’;
papuç boyası (papoutch boiaci) ‘cirage’, 76 – cf. *papuç* ‘shoe’ + *boya* ‘paint, colour’;
papuçıcı (papoutchidji) ‘cordonnier’, 77 – cf. *pabuççu* ‘shoemaker’;
para (para) ‘argent (monnaie)’, 72 – cf. *para* ‘money’;
para almak (para almaq) ‘prendre l’argent à crédit’, 80 – cf. *para almak* ‘to take money as a credit’;
para vermek (para vermek) ‘prêter (donner de l’argent)’, 90 – cf. *para vermek* ‘to give money’;
pas (pass) ‘rouille’, 92 – cf. *pas* ‘rust’;
pay (paï) ‘part’, 88 – cf. *pay* ‘share, part’;
pencere (pendjeré) ‘fenêtre’, 81 – cf. *pencere* ‘window’;

perde (perdé) ‘rideau’, 91 – cf. *perde* ‘curtain’;
perhiz (perhiz) ‘jeûne’, 84 – cf. *perhiz* ‘diet’;
perhiz tutmak (perhiz toutmaq) ‘jeûner’, 84 – cf. *perhiz tutmak* ‘to fast, to keep a fast’;
peşkeş (pechkech) ‘don (cadeau)’, 79 – cf. *peşkeş* ‘gift or offering’;
peşkir (pechkir) ‘essuie-mains’, 80, *peşkir* (pechkir) ‘serviette (essuie-mains)’, 92 – cf. *peşkir* ‘table napkin, towel’;
peyam (peiam) ‘message’, 86 – cf. *peyam* ‘news, message’;
peygamber (peighamber) ‘prophète’, 90 – cf. *peygamber* ‘prophet’;
peynir (peñir) ‘fromage’, 82 – cf. *peynir* ‘cheese’;
piçak (pytchak) ‘couteau’, 77 – cf. *bıçak* ‘knife’;
pilic (pilidj) ‘poulet’, 90 – cf. *piliç* ‘young chicken’;
pire (piré) ‘puce’, 90 – cf. *pire* ‘flea’;
pirinc (pirindj) ‘airain (de l’)', 72, *pirinc* (pirindj) ‘riz’, 92 – cf. *pirinç* ‘rice’;
pişman (pichmann) ‘repentir’, 91 – cf. *pişman* ‘regretful, sorry’;
pişman olmak (pichmann olmaq) ‘regretter’, 91 – cf. *pişman olmak* ‘to repent’;
pulad (poulad) ‘acier’, 71 – cf. *pulad* ‘steel’.

R

- Rafezi** (rafezi) ‘hérétique’, 83 – cf. *rafizî* ‘pertaining to the rafiza sect; schismatic, heretic’;
- rahat** (rahatt) ‘aise’, 72, *rahat* (rahatt) ‘repos’, 91, *rahat* (rahatt) ‘tranquille’, 94; – cf. *rahat* ‘ease, rest’;
- rahatlamak** (rahatlamaq) ‘reposer’, 91 – cf. *rahatlamak* ‘to become comfortable, to feel relieved’;
- rahatsız** (rahatsız) ‘inquiet’, 84 – cf. *rahatsız* ‘uncomfortable’;
- rakı** (raqy) ‘eau-de-vie’, 79 – cf. *rakı* ‘arrack’;
- rakkas** (raqqaç) ‘danseur’, 78 – cf. *rakkas* ‘profesional male dancer’;
- raya** (raya) ‘paysan’, 88, *raya* (raya) ‘people’, 89 – cf. *raiyyet* ‘people under a ruler’;
- redif** (redif) ‘gard national’, 82 – cf. *redif* ‘Ott. hist. reserve, reservist’;
- rendelemek** (renndelemek) ‘raper’, 91 – cf. *rendelemek* ‘to grate, to shave’;
- reziletmek** (reziletmek³³) ‘deshonorer’, 78 – cf. *rezil etmek* ‘to disgrace’;
- roba** (rouba) ‘bagage’, 73 – cf. *roba* ‘robe’;
- ruğan sürmek** (roughann sourmek) ‘vernir’, 95 – cf. *ruganlamak* ‘to varnish’;
- ruh** (rouhh) ‘esprit’, 80 – cf. *ruh* ‘esprit, soul’;
- rüzgâr: rüzgâr eser** (rouzgûiar ecer) ‘le vent souffle’, 93 – cf. *rüzgâr* ‘wind, breeze’.

³³ The transcript of Chodźko is incorrect; the proper form reads: *reziletmek*.

S

Saat (sâatt) ‘montre’, 86 – cf. *saat* ‘watch’;

sabah (sabahh) ‘matin’, 86 – cf. *sabah* ‘morning’;

sabr (sabr) ‘patience’, 88 – cf. *sabır* ‘patience, forbearance’;

saçme (satchmé) ‘plomb (à fusil, dragée)’, 89 – cf. *saçma* ‘buckshot, small shot’;

sadelik (sadelik) ‘simplicité’, 93 – cf. *sadelik* ‘simpleness’;

sadık (sadyq) ‘fidèle’, 82 – cf. *sadık* ‘sincere, faithful’;

safa (safa) ‘plaisir’, 89 – cf. *safa* ‘enjoyment, pleasure’;

safi (safi) ‘pur’, 90 – cf. *safi* ‘clear, pure’;

safra ‘bile’, 74 – cf. *safra* ‘bile, gall’;

sağ (sâgh) ‘sain’, 92 – cf. *sağ* ‘alive, healthy’;

sagır (saghyr) ‘sourde’, 93 – cf. *sagır* ‘deaf, dull’;

sağlatmak (saglatmek) ‘guérir (faire bien portant)’, 83 – cf. *sağlatmak* ‘caus. of *sağlamak* ‘to make safe, secure, certain’;

sağlık (saghyk) ‘santé’, 92 – cf. *sağlık* ‘health, good health’;

sağmak (saghmaq) ‘traire’, 94 – cf. *sağmak* ‘to milk’;

sakal (saqal) ‘barbe’, 73 – cf. *sakal* ‘beard’;

sakat (saqatt) ‘estropié’, 80 – cf. *sakat* ‘invalid, defective’;

saklamak (saqlamaq) ‘cacher (conserv-er)’, 75; *saklamak* (saqlamaq) ‘conserver’, 77 *saklamak* (saqlqmaq) ‘garder’, 82; *sakin ha* (saqyn hâ) ‘gare, gardez-vous bien’, 83 – cf. *saklamak* ‘to hide, to preserve, to conceal’;

salam (salamm) ‘salutation’, 92 – cf. *selam* ‘salutation, greeting’;

salça (salça) ‘sauce’, 92 – cf. *salça* ‘tomato paste’;

salgan (salgann³⁴) ‘rave’, 91 – see: *şal-gam*;

salmak (salmaq) ‘mouvoir’, 87 – cf. *salmak* ‘to let go, to set free’;

saman (samann) ‘paille’, 88 – cf. *saman* ‘straw, cut straw’;

samur (samour) ‘zibeline’, 96 – cf. *samur* ‘sable’;

san’at (sanaat) ‘art (métier)’, 73 – cf. *sanat* ‘art’;

sanca (sandja) ‘colique’, 76 – cf. *sancı* ‘stomach ache, colic, stitch’;

sancak (sandjaq) ‘drapeau’, 79 – cf. *sancak* ‘flag, banner’;

³⁴ Chodźko’s transcription is wrong. The word *şalgam* would be probably correct here.

sandalye – satsız

- sandalye** (sandalié) ‘chaise’, 75 – cf. *sandalye* ‘chair’;
sap (sap) ‘manche (d’outil)’, 85 – cf. *sap* ‘handle, stalk, stem’;
sapan (sapann) ‘charrue’, 75 – cf. *saban* ‘plow’;
sapun (sapounn) ‘savon’, 92 – cf. *sabun* ‘soap’;
sararmak (saramaq) ‘pâler (devenir jaune)’, 88 – cf. *sararmak* ‘to turn yellow, to grow pale’;
saray (sârâi) ‘château (maison de campagne)’, 76 – cf. *saray* ‘palace, mansion’;
sarhoş (sarkhoch) ‘ivre’, 84 – cf. *sarhoş* ‘drunk’;
sarhoşlık (sarkhochlyq) ‘ivresse’, 84 – cf. *sarhoşluk* ‘drunkenness’;
sarımsak (saremçaq) ‘ail’, 71 – cf. *sarımsak* ‘garlic’;
sarmak: **yarayî sarmak** (iarâi sarmaq) ‘panser (une blessure)’, 88 – cf. *sarmak* ‘to wrap around, to bandage’;
sarnıç (sarnidj) ‘citerne’, 76 – cf. *sarnıç* ‘cistern’;
satın almak (satynalmaq) ‘acheter (prendre ce qui est vendu)’, 71 – cf. *satın almak* ‘to buy, to purchase’;
satma (satma) ‘vente’, 95 – cf. *satma* ‘verbal n. of *satmak* ‘to sell’;
satmak (satmaq) ‘vendre’, 95 – cf. *satmak* ‘to sell’;
satsız (satsiz) ‘chauve’, 76 – cf. *saçsız* ‘without hair’;

savurmak – serinletmek

- savurmak** (savourmaq) ‘vanner’, 95 – cf. *savurmak* ‘to blow about, to throw into the air’;
saymak (saïmaq) ‘compter’, 76 – cf. *saymak* ‘to count’;
sazendelik (sazendelik) ‘musique’, 87 – cf. *sazendelik* ‘musical performance’;
sebzevat (sebzevatt) ‘légumes’, 85 – cf. *sebzevat* ‘vegetables’;
seçmek (setchmek) ‘choisir’, 76 – cf. *seçmek* ‘to choose’;
sefa (sefa) ‘jouissance’, 84 – cf. *sefa* = *safa* ‘enjoyment, pleasure’;
sefer (sefer) ‘guerre’, 83, *sefer* (sefer) ‘voyage’, 96 – cf. *sefer* ‘1. journey, 2. campaign’;
seferlü (seferlu) ‘militaire’, 86 – cf. *seferli* ‘who is on a campaign or journey’;
sel (seil) ‘torrent’, 94 – cf. *sel* ‘torrent, flood’;
semer (semer) ‘bât (d’âne)’, 73 – cf. *semer* ‘pad, packsaddle’;
semiz (semiz) ‘gras’, 83 – cf. *semiz* ‘fat’;
sepet (sepett) ‘corbeille’, 77 – cf. *sepet* ‘basket’;
seraskêr (seraskier) ‘général’, 83 – cf. *serasker* ‘commander-in-chief’;
serbest (serbest) ‘libre’, 85 – cf. *serbest* ‘free, independent’;
serinletmek (serinnletmek) ‘rafraîchir (rendre frais)’, 91 – cf. *serinletmek*

‘caus. of *serinlemek* ‘to cool, to become cool’;
sersemlik (sersemlik) ‘étourdissement’, 81 – cf. *sersemlik* ‘confusion’;
ses (sess) ‘cri’, 77 – cf. *ses* ‘sound, voice’;
sevgili (sevgüli) ‘aimable’, 71, *sevgülü* (sevgulu) ‘amant, tē’, 72 – cf. *sevgili* ‘beloved, dear’;
sevilmış (sevilmich) ‘aimé’, 71 – cf. *sevilmış* ‘partic. of *sevmek* ‘to be loved’;
sevinmek (sevinmek) ‘réjouir (se)’, 91 – cf. *sevinmek* ‘to be glad, to be pleased’;
sevmek ‘aimer’, 72 – cf. *sevmek* ‘to love’;
seyir etmek (séir etmek) ‘promener (se)’, 90 – cf. *seyire çıkmak* ‘to go for a walk or ride’;
seyrek (séirek) ‘rarement’, 91 – cf. *seyrek* ‘rare, at infrequent intervals’;
sıcak (sidjak) ‘chaleur’, 75, *sıcak* (sidjak) ‘chaud’, 76 – cf. *sıcak* ‘hot’;
sıçan (sitchann) ‘souris, rat’, 93 – cf. *sıçan* ‘rat, mouse’;
sıçmak (sitchmek) ‘faire ses besoins naturels’, 73 – cf. *sıçmak* ‘to defecate’;
sıçramak (syтчramaq) ‘sauter’, 92 – cf. *sıçramak* ‘to jump, to leap’;
sıfır (syfr) ‘zéro’, 96 – cf. *sıfır* ‘zero’;
sığanacak yer (syghanadjaq ier) ‘refuge’, 91 – cf. *sığınacak* ‘refuge, shelter’;

sığır (syghyr) ‘bouef’, 74, *sığır eti* (syghyr eti) ‘du bouef’, 74 – cf. *sığır* ‘ox, bull’;
sığınış (syghnich) ‘abri’, 71 – cf. *sığınmak* ‘shelter’;
sık sık (seq seq) ‘souvent’, 93 – cf. *sık, sık* ‘frequently, often’;
sıkçe varmak (syqtché varmaq) ‘fréquenter’, 82 – cf. *sıkça* ‘often, frequent’;
sıkmak (syqmaq) ‘presser’, 9, *sıkmak* (syqmaq) ‘serrer’, 92 – cf. *sıkmak* ‘to squeeze, to press’;
sınamak (synamaq) ‘essayer’, 80 – cf. *sınamak* ‘to try, to test’;
sırt (sirt) ‘dos’, 79, – cf. *sırt* ‘back, spine’;
sıtma (cytma) ‘fièvre’, 82 – cf. *sıtma* ‘malaria, fever’;
sicim (sidjim) ‘ficelle’, 82 – cf. *sicim* ‘string, cord’;
sidek (sidek) ‘urine’, 95 – cf. *sidik* ‘urine’;
siklet vermek (siqlett vermek) ‘ennuyer’, 80 – cf. *sıkıntı vermek* ‘to annoy’;
silli (silli) ‘soufflet (coup)’, 93 – cf. *sille* ‘slap on the face’;
silkmek (silkmek) ‘secuer’, 92 – cf. *silkmek* ‘to skake’;
silmek: burunu silmek (bourouny silmek) ‘moucher (le nez)’, 87 – cf. *silmek* ‘to wipe’;
sinek (sinek) ‘mouche’, 87 – cf. *sinek* ‘fly’;

siyahlamak (siâhlamaq) ‘noircir’, 87 – cf. *siyahlanmak* ‘to become black, to turn black’;

silah soymak (silahh soïmaq) ‘désarmer’, 78, *silahan durmak* (silahan dourmaq) ‘arracher’, 72 – cf. *silâhsızlanmak* ‘to be disarmed’;

silmek (silmek) ‘essuyer’, 80 – cf. *silmek* ‘to wipe, to wash and scrub’;

sirke (sirké) ‘vinaigre’, 95 – cf. *sirke* ‘vinegar’;

siyaset (siâcett) ‘punition’, 90 – cf. *siyaset* ‘capital punishment’;

sivrilmek (sivrilmek) ‘aiguiser’, 71 – cf. *sivrilmek* ‘caus. of *sivrilmek* ‘to become pointed’;

son (sonn) ‘dernier’, 78, *son* (sonn) ‘extrémité’, 81, *son* (sonn) ‘terme’, 94 – cf. *son* ‘1. end, last. 2. result’;

sorguc (sorghoudj) ‘panache’, 88 – cf. *sorguç* ‘crest, plume (of a helmet)’;

souk (sôouq) ‘froid’, 82 – cf. *soğuk* ‘cold’;

sofra (sofra) ‘table’, 93 – cf. *sofra* ‘dining table’;

sofra bezi (sofra bezi) ‘nappe (toile de table)’, 87 – cf. *sofra bezi* ‘tablecloth’;

sofra takımı (sofra taqemé) ‘vaisselle’, 95 – cf. *sofra takımı* ‘table service’;

soğan (soghann) ‘oignon’, 87 – cf. *soğan* ‘onion’;

sokmak (soqmaq) ‘piquer’, 89 – cf. *sokmak* ‘to insert, to sting’;

sokutmak (soqoutmaq) ‘rafraîchir (rendre frais)’, 91. The word is not listed in modern dictionaries. The verb with the meaning given by Chodźko is: *tazelemek* ‘to renew, to freshen up’;

sol (sol) ‘gauche (côté)’, *solda* (solda) ‘gauche (à)’, 83 – cf. *sol* ‘left’;

sonra (sonra) ‘après’ (reg. ablat.), 72, *sonra* (sonra) ‘ensuite’, 80 – cf. *sonra* ‘afterwards, then, in the suture’;

sonunda (sonounnda) ‘enfin’, 80 – cf. *sonunda* ‘in the end’;

sormak (sormaq) ‘demander’, 78 – cf. *sormak* ‘to ask, to inquire’;

söndürmek (sondurmek) ‘éteindre’, 80 – cf. *söndürmek* ‘caus. of *sönmek* ‘to be extinguished, to go out (fire)’;

söylemek (soilemek, seuilemek) ‘parler’, 88 – cf. *söylemek* ‘to speak, to say’;

söz (soz) ‘parole’, 88, *söz* (seuz) ‘promesse’, 90 – cf. *söz* ‘1. word. 2. promise’;

söz karşılamak (soz qarchelmaq) ‘objecter’, 87 – cf. *karşılanmak* ‘to be against, to be confronted with’;

su (sou) ‘eau’, *isterim su içelim* (isterim sou itchelime) ‘je vais boire de l’eau’, 79 – cf. *su* ‘water’;

sucuk (soudjouq) ‘saucisson’, 92 – cf. *sucuk* ‘sausage’;

suç (soutch) ‘faute’, 81 – cf. *suç* ‘fault, offense’;

suçlu (soutchlu) ‘coupable’, 77 – cf. *suçlu* ‘guilty’;
sulamak (soulamaq) ‘arroser (inonder)’, 73 – cf. *sulamak* ‘to irrigate’;
suluk (sulouk) ‘conduite (moeurs)’, 76 – cf. *suluk* ‘pauper, vagrant, thief’;
sunur (sounour) ‘limite’, 85 – cf. *sınır* ‘frontier’;
surâhhi ‘carafe (en ver blanc)’, 75 – cf. *sürahi* ‘decanter, water bottle’;
surgun (sourghounn) ‘exilé’, 81 – cf. *sürgün* ‘banishment, exile’;
surgunlık (sourghunnlik) ‘exil’, 81 – cf. *sürgünlük* ‘banishment, exile’;
surmak (sourmaq) ‘consulter’, 77 – cf. *sormak* ‘to ask, to inquire’;
surna (sourna) ‘trompette (la)’, 94 – cf. *zurna* ‘a double reed instrument’;
suruş (sourouch) ‘question’, 90 – cf. *soruş* ‘verbal n. of *sormak* ‘to ask, to inquire’;
sus (souç) ‘chut (pour imposer silence)’ 76 – cf. *susmak* ‘to be silent’;
sus olmak (souç olmaq) ‘taire (se)’, 93, *sus ol* (souç ol) ‘veux-tu te taire?’, 76, *sus ol* (souçoll) ‘veux-tu te taire’, 92 – cf. *sus olmak* ‘to be quiet’;

susuz (souçouz) ‘altéré (ayant soif)’, 72 – cf. *susuz* ‘waterless’;
susuzluk (souçouzlyq) ‘soif’, 93 – cf. *susuzluk* ‘waterlessness, aridity’;
sual (suvâl) ‘demande’, 78 – cf. *sual* ‘question, inquiry’;
süd (sud) ‘lait’, 84 – cf. *süt* ‘milk’;
süd vermek (sud vermek) ‘allaiter’, 72 – cf. *süt vermek* ‘to nurse, to suckle’;
sükût (sukioutt) ‘silence’, 92 – cf. *sükût* ‘silence’;
süpür (supur) ‘balai’, 73 – cf. *süpürge* ‘broom’;
süpürmek (supurmek) ‘balayer’, 73 – cf. *süpürmek* ‘to sweep’;
sürgü (surgu) ‘verrou’, 95 – cf. *sürgü* ‘bolt (of a door)’;
sürgün³⁵ (surdjounn) ‘bannissement’, 73 – cf. *sürgün* ‘banishment, exile’;
sürmek (surmek) ‘labourer (pousser devant soi)’, 84 – cf. *sürmek* ‘to drive away, to push forth’;
sürtmek (surtmek) ‘frotter’, 82 – cf. *sürtmek* ‘to rub with the hand’;
sürtük (surtouk) ‘polisson’, 89 – cf. *sürtük* ‘street-walker’;
sürü (sourou) ‘troupeau’, 94 – cf. *sürü* ‘herd’.

³⁵ The transcript of Chodźko (*surdjounn*) would suggest the wrong reading “sürçün”. Therefore, we give the proper form of this word.

Ş

Şagird (chaghird) ‘élève (disciple), 79 – cf. *şagird*, *şakird* ‘pupil, disciple’;

şahid (chahid) ‘témoin’, 93 – cf. *şahid* ‘witness’;

şalgam (chalgham) ‘navet’, 87 – cf. *şalgam* ‘turnip’;

şali (châli) ‘camelot (du)’, 75 – cf. *şali* ‘camlet, alpaca’;

şalvar (chalvar) ‘pantalons’, 88 – cf. *şalvar* ‘baggy trousers’;

şamata (chamata) ‘bruit’, 75, *şamata* (chamata) ‘tapage’, 93 – cf. *şamata* ‘great noise’;

şapka (chapqâ) ‘chapeau, casquette’, 75 – cf. *şapka* ‘hat’;

şarab (charâb) ‘vin (du)’, *şarab getürün bize* (charâb gueturounn bizê) ‘apportez-nous du vin’, 95 – cf. *şarab*, *şarap* ‘wine’;

şaşırmak (chachermaq) ‘étonner’, 81 – cf. *şaşırmak* ‘to be confused’;

şaşkın (chachqynn) ‘étourdi’, 81 – cf. *şaşkın* ‘bewildered, confused’;

şaşmak (chachmaq) ‘étonner (s)’, 81 – cf. *şaşmak* ‘to be surprised or bewildered’;

şaşmış (chahmych³⁶) ‘surpris’, 93 – cf. *şaşmış* ‘partic. of *şaşmak* ‘to be surprised or bewildered’;

şehadet (chéhadett) ‘témoignage’, 93 – cf. *şehadet* ‘a witnessing, testimony, evidence’;

şehir (chéhir) ‘ville’, 95 – cf. *şehir* ‘town, city’;

şeker (cheker) ‘sucre (du)’, 93 – cf. *şeker* ‘sugar’;

şekerleme (chekerlemé) ‘confiture’, 77 – cf. *şekerleme* ‘candy, candied fruit’;

şen (chenn) ‘gai’, 82 – cf. *şen* ‘joyous, cheerful’;

şerbet (cherbett) ‘boisson (au miel et au sucre)’, 74 – cf. *şerbet* ‘sweet fruit drink’;

şerif (chérif) ‘noble’, 87 – cf. *şerif* ‘noble’;

şeriflik (chériflyq) ‘noblesse’, 87. This derivative is not listed in modern dictionaries;

şert (chertt) ‘condition’, 76 – cf. *şart* ‘condition, stipulation’;

şey (chéi) ‘chose’, 76 – cf. *şey* ‘thing’;

şeytan (scheitann) ‘diable’, 78 – cf. *şeytan* ‘devil’;

şif (chiv) ‘talus’, 93 – cf. *şiv*, *şev* ‘slope, declivity’;

şifa vermek (chifa-vermek) ‘guérir (donner la santé)’, 83 – cf. *şifa vermek* ‘to restore to health, to heal’;

³⁶ The letter “c” is omitted in Chodźko’s transcript. It should be written: *chachmych*, which we read out as *şaşmış*.

şimdi (chimdi) ‘maintenant’, 85, *şimdi* (chimmdi) ‘présent, à présent’, *şimdiye dek* (chimmdiié dek) ‘jusqu’à présent’, 90 – cf. *şimdi* ‘now, at present’;
şimşek (chimchek) ‘éclair’, 79 – cf. *şimşek* ‘lightning’;
şirin (chirinn) ‘doux (à manger ou à boire)’, 79 – cf. *şirin* ‘sweet’;
şiş (chich) ‘broche’, 74 – cf. *şiş* ‘spit, skewer’;
şışe (chiché) ‘bouteille’, 74 – cf. *şışe* ‘bottle’;

şoyle (choilè) ‘ainsi’, 72 – cf. *şöyle* ‘in that manner, just’;
şohretlü (chohretlu) ‘célèbre’, 75 – cf. *şöhretli* ‘famous, renowned’;
şübhe (chubhhé) ‘doute’, 79 – cf. *şüphe* ‘doubt, suspicion’;
şübhenlemek (chubhhenlemek) ‘douter’, 79 – cf. *şüphelenmek* ‘to have a suspicion, to suspect’;
şükür (chukur) ‘mercie’, 86, *şükür* (chukur) ‘remerciement’, 91 – cf. *şükür* ‘a thanking, giving thanks’.

T

Taam (taamm) ‘nourriture’, 87, *taam* (taam) ‘repas’, 91 – cf. *taam* ‘food, meal’;

taam terbiyesi (taam terbieci) ‘sauce’, 92 – cf. *terbiye* ‘a seasoning for food; sauce’;

tabağ (tabbagh) ‘tanneur’, 93 – cf. *tabak* ‘tanner’;

tabak (tabaq) ‘assiette (plat)’, 73 – cf. *tabak* ‘plate’;

taban (tabann) ‘semelle’, 92 – cf. *taban* ‘sole, heel’;

tabiet (tabiett) ‘caractère’, 75 – cf. *tabiat* ‘nature, character’;

tabut (taboutt) ‘cercueil’, 74 – cf. *tabut* ‘coffin’;

tac (tadj) ‘couronne’, 77 – cf. *taç* ‘crown’;

tahkiksiz (tahhqysyz) ‘incertain (ne pouvant pas être prouvé)’, 84. This word, which is an adjective derived from the word *tahkik* ‘verification’, is not listed in modern dictionaries;

tahsinn-etmek ‘approuver (faire l’approbation)’, 72 – cf. *tahsin etmek* ‘to approve, to admire’;

tahta (takhta) ‘planche’, 89 – cf. *tahta* ‘board, planch’;

tahta biti (takhtabiti) ‘punaise’, 90 – cf. *tahta biti* ‘bedbug’;

takamet (taqamett) ‘nausée’, 87. This word is not listed in modern lexicographic works;

taksim etmek (taqsym etmek) ‘partager’, 88 – cf. *taksim etmek* ‘to divide, to share out’;

tamam (tamam) ‘fin’, 82 – cf. *tamam* ‘complete, finished’;

tanımak (tanymaq) ‘connaître’, 77 – cf. *tanımak* ‘to know, to be acquainted with’;

Tanrı (tanrı) ‘Dieu’, 78 – cf. *Tanrı* ‘God’;

tarak (tharaq) ‘peigne’, 88 – cf. *tarak* ‘comb’;

tartmak (tartmaq) ‘penser’, 89 – cf. *tartmak* ‘to weigh’;

taş (tach) ‘pierre’, 89 – cf. *taş* ‘stone’;

taşak (tachaq) ‘testicule’, 94 – cf. *taşak* ‘testicle’;

tatlu (tatlou) ‘doux (à manger ou à boire)’, 79 – cf. *tatl* ‘sweet’;

tatmak (tatmaq) ‘goûter’, 83 – cf. *tatmak* ‘to taste’;

tauk (taouk) ‘poule’, 90 – cf. *tavuk* ‘hen’;

taun (taounn) ‘peste’, 89 – cf. *taun* ‘pest, plague’;

tava (tâvâ) ‘marmitte’, 86 – cf. *tava* ‘frying pan’;

tavşan (tavchann) ‘lièvre’, 85 – cf. *tavşan* ‘hare’;

taze – teprenme

taze (tazé) ‘frais, fraîche’, 82 – cf. *taze* ‘fresh’;

tebrik etmek (tebrik etmek) ‘féliciter’, 81 – cf. *tebrik etmek* ‘to congratulate’;

tecirbe (tedjribé) ‘expérience’, 81 – cf. *tecirbe*, *tecürbe* ‘an experiencing, experiment’;

tecirbe etmek (tedjribé etmek) ‘essayer’, 80 – cf. *tecirbe etmek* ‘to test, to experiment’;

teftiş (teftich) ‘examen’, 81 – cf. *teftiş* ‘an investigating, examining’;

tehminile bulmak (tekhminilé boulmaq) ‘deviner (trouver par induction)’; 78 – cf. *tahmin etmek* ‘to calculate, to estimate’;

tekerlik (tekerlik) ‘roue’, 92 – cf. *tekerlek* ‘wheel’;

tembel (tembel) ‘parassex’, 88 – cf. *tembel* ‘lazy’;

temiz (temiz) ‘pur’, 90, *temiz* (temiz) ‘propre (nettoyé)’ 90 – cf. *temiz* ‘clean, pure’;

temizlemek (temizlemek) ‘nettoyer’, 87 – cf. *temizlemek* ‘to clean up’;

temsil (temsil) ‘exemple (modele)’; 81 – cf. *temsil* ‘representation, performance’;

ten (ten) ‘corps’, 77 – cf. *ten* ‘the body, flesh’;

teneke (ténéké) ‘fer-blanc’, 81 – cf. *teneke* ‘tinplate, can’;

teprenme (teprenmé) ‘mouvement’, 87 – cf. *teprenmek* ‘to move, to stir’;

tepretmek – tırnak

tepretmek (tepretmek) ‘mouvoir’, 87 – cf. *tepretmek* ‘caus. of *tepremek* ‘to move, to stir’;

ter (ter) ‘sueur’, 93 – cf. *ter* ‘sweat’;

terciman (terdjimann) ‘interprète’, 84 – cf. *tercüman* ‘interpreter’;

tercime (terdjemé) ‘traduction’, *feransiceden türkçeye tercime etmek* (ferancidjedenn turktcheié terdjemé etmek) ‘traduire du français en turc’, 94 – cf. *tercüme* ‘translation, interpretation’;

tereyağı (téré iaghy) ‘beurre (frais)’; 74 – cf. *tereyağ* ‘butter’;

terkitmek (terkitmek) ‘quitter’, 90 – cf. *terketmek* ‘to leave, to abandon’;

terlemek (terlemek) ‘suer’, 93, *terlemek* (terlemek) ‘transpirer’, 94 – cf. *terlemek* ‘to sweat, to perspire’;

terzi (terzi) ‘tailleur’, 93 – cf. *terzi* ‘tailor’;

teselli (tecelli) ‘consolation’, 77 – cf. *teselli* ‘consolation, comfort’;

testere (testeré) ‘scie’, 92 – cf. cf. *testere* ‘saw, handsaw’;

teşekkür etmek (téchékkuretmetek) ‘remercier’, 91 – cf. *teşekkür etmek* ‘to thank’;

tez (tez) ‘rapide’, 91; *tiz* (tyz) ‘vite’, 96 – cf. *tez* ‘quick, energetic’;

tezkire (tezkiré) ‘pass-port (carte de sûreté)’; 88 – cf. *tezkere* ‘official certificate or document’;

tırnak (ternaq) ‘ongle’, 88 – cf. *tırnak* ‘fingernail’;

tirpan – tulalım ki

tirpan (tirpann) ‘faux’, 81 – cf. *tirpan* ‘scythe, surgical trepan’;
tirpanlamak (tirpanlamaq) ‘faucher’, 81 – cf. *tirpanlamak* ‘to mow’;
tilki (tilki) ‘renard’, 91 – cf. *tilki* ‘fox’;
titremek (titremek) ‘trembler’, 94, *ti-termek* (titermek) ‘frissonner’, 82, – cf. *titremek* ‘to tremble’;
top (top) ‘canon’, 75 – cf. *top* ‘1. gun, cannon. 2. ball’;
topal (topal) ‘boiteux’, 74 – cf. *topal* ‘lame’;
topçı (toptchi) ‘canonnier’, 75 – cf. *topçu* ‘artilleryman’;
topçık (toptchip³⁷) ‘les petits plombs’, 89 – cf. *topçuk* ‘demin. of top ‘ball’;
toplu (toplou) ‘épinglé’, 80 – cf. *toplu* ‘pin’;
toprak (topraq) ‘terre’, 94 – cf. *toprak* ‘earth, soil’;
toy (toi) ‘plume’, 89 – cf. *tüy* ‘feather’;
toz (toz) ‘poussière’, 90 – cf. *toz* ‘dust, powder’;
törpü (teurpou) ‘lime’, 85 – cf. *törpü* ‘file’;
tras (trach) ‘rasoir’, 91 – cf. *traş* = *tıraş* ‘shave’;
tulalım ki (toulalım ki) ‘supposons que’, 93. Perhaps it is a distorted form of the subjunctive, 1st pers. pl. form of the verb *duymak* ‘to hear, to learn, to feel, to perceive’;

tulumba – türki çağırmaq

tulumba (touloumba) ‘pompe (à eau)’, 89 – cf. *tulumba* ‘pump’;
turp (tourp) ‘rave’, 91 – cf. *turp* ‘radish’;
turşı (turchi) ‘aigre’, 71 – cf. *turşu* ‘pickle’;
tutma (toutma) ‘prise’, 90 – cf. *tutma* ‘verbal n. of tutmak ‘to hold, to catch, to take’;
tutmak (toutmaq) ‘prendre’, 90 – cf. *tutmak* ‘to hold, to catch, to take’;
tutuk (toutouq) ‘obstacle’, 87 – cf. *tutuk* ‘slow, hesitant, shy, timid’;
tuz (touz) ‘sel’, 92 – cf. *tuz* ‘salt’;
tuzlamak (touzlamaq) ‘saler’, 92 – cf. *tuzlamak* ‘to salt’;
tüfenk (tufenk) ‘fusil’, 82 – cf. *tüfenk* ‘gun, rifle’;
tüfenk çubuğu (tufenk tchiboughy) ‘bague de fusil’, 73 – cf. *tüfenk çubuğu* ‘ramrod (for a gun)’;
tükendi (tukendi) ‘fini (c’est)’, 82 – cf. *tükenmek* ‘to come to the end’;
tüketmek (teuketmek) ‘finir’, 82 – cf. *tüketmek* ‘to exhaust’;
tükürmek (tukurmek) ‘cracher’, 77 – cf. *tükürmek* ‘to spit’;
türki (turki) ‘chanson’, 75 – cf. *türkü* ‘folk song’;
türki çağırmaq (turki tchaghymaq) ‘chanter’, 75 – cf. *türkü çağırmaq* ‘to sing a song’;

³⁷ This is the literal error in Chodźko’s transcript.

tütün

tütün (tutun) ‘tabac (à fumer); *içecek*
tütün (itchedjek tutun) ‘id’, 93 –
cf. *tütün* ‘tobacco’;

tütün içmek

tütün içmek (tutunn içmek) ‘fu-
mer’, 82 – cf. *tütün içmek* ‘to smoke
(tobacco)’.

U

Uc (oudj) ‘bout’, 74, *uc* (oudj) ‘extrémité’, 81 – cf. *uç* ‘end, point’;

ucuz (oudjouz) ‘marché (bon)’, 86 – cf. *ucuz* ‘cheap’;

uçamak (outchamaq) ‘voler (en l’air)’, 96 – cf. *uçmak* ‘to fly’;

uçma (outchma) ‘vol (d’oiseau)’, 96 – cf. *uçma* ‘flight’;

uğurlamak (oughourlamaq³⁸) ‘voler (dérober)’, 96 – cf. *uğrulamak* ‘to steal’;

ulufe (ulufé) ‘paye’, 88 – cf. *ulûfe* ‘pro-vender’;

un (ounn) ‘farine’, 81 – cf. *un* ‘flour’;

unutmak (ounoutmaq) ‘oublier’, 88 – cf. *unutmak* ‘to forget’;

urba (ourba) ‘vêtement’, 83 – cf. *urba* var. of *ruba* ‘clothes, clothing’;

uslu (ouslu) ‘modeste (rangé)’, 86, *uslu* (ouslou) ‘prudent’, 90 – *uslu* ‘well-behaved, sensible’;

ustura (oustoura) ‘rasoir’, 91 – cf. *ustura* ‘razor’;

utanmak (outanmaq) ‘honte (avoir honte)’, 83 – cf. *utanmak* ‘to be ashamed, to feel ashamed’;

uyumak (ouioumaq) ‘dormir’, 79, *uyumak* (ouioumaq) ‘endormir’, 80 – cf. *uyumak* ‘to sleep’;

uzak (ouzaq) ‘éloigné’, 79, *uzak* (ouzaq) ‘loin’, 85 – cf. *uzak* ‘distant, remote’;

uzatmak (ouzatmaq) ‘allonger’, 72 – cf. *uzatmak* ‘to extend, to stretch out’;

uzeng (ouzenseng) ‘étrier’, 81 – cf. *üzengi* ‘stirrup’;

uzun (ouzounn) ‘long’, 85 – cf. *uzun* ‘long’;

uzunluk (ouzounlyq) ‘longueur’, 85 – cf. *uzunluk* ‘length’.

³⁸ The wrong(?) metathesis in the second syllable. It should be written: *oughroulamaq*, which we read out as *uğrulamak*.

Ü

Üç: üçde bir (uctchdé bir) ‘tiers’, 94 –
cf. *üç* ‘three’;

üfürmek (enfourmek³⁹) ‘souffler’, 93 –
cf. *üfürmek* ‘to blow’;

ümüd (ummud) ‘espérance’, 80 –
cf. *ümit* ‘hope’;

ümüdü etmek (ummudu etmek) ‘es-
pérer’, 80 – cf. *ümit etmek* ‘to hope’;

ümüdü kesmek (umudu kesmek)
‘désespérer’, 78 – cf. *ümit kesmek*
‘to abandon hope’;

ürmek (eurmek) ‘aboyer’, 71 –
cf. *ürümk* ‘to bark’;

üstine (ustiné) ‘dessus’, 78, *yat üstin-
de* (iatt ustindé) ‘couche-toi dessus’,
78 – cf. *üst* ‘upper or outside sur-
face, top of anything, superior’;

üzrine (uzriné) ‘dessus’, 78 – cf. *üze-
rine* ‘on to, over, about’;

üzüm (uzum) ‘raisin’, 91 – cf. *üzüm*
‘grape’.

³⁹ The typographical error in the first syllable of the transcript. It should be written:
eufourmek.

V

Vakit (vâkitt) ‘temps’, 94 – cf. *vakit* ‘time’;

valide (vâlidé) ‘mère (plus élégant)’, 86 – cf. *valide* ‘mother’;

var (var) ‘existence’, 81 – cf. *var* ‘existent, present; there is, there are’;

varil (varil) ‘barrique’, 73 – cf. *varil* ‘barrel’;

ve (ve) ‘et’, 80 – cf. *ve* ‘1. and, also, too. 2. or, but’;

vergi (vergui) ‘don (cadeau)’, 79 – cf. *vergi* ‘gift, present’;

vermek (vermek) ‘donner’, 79 – cf. *vermek* ‘to give’;

vilayet (vilaiett) ‘pays (province)’, 88 – cf. *vilayet* ‘province governed by a vali’;

vişne (vichné) ‘cerise noire’, 75 – cf. *vişne* ‘sour cherry’;

vurmak (vourmaq) ‘battre’, 73, *vurmak* (vourmaq) ‘frapper’, 82 – cf. *vurmak* ‘to strike, to hit, to knock’;

vücud (vudjoud) ‘existence’, 81 – cf. *vücut* ‘1. the human body. 2. existence’.

Y

Yag (iagh) ‘beurre fondu’, 74 – cf. *yağ* ‘1. oil, fat. 2. butter’;

yağlamak (iaghlamaq) ‘graisser’, 83 – cf. *yağlamak* 1. ‘to oil, to butter. 2. to grease’;

yağlı (iaghly) ‘gras’, 83 – cf. *yağlı* ‘fat, greasy’;

yağlık (iaghliq) ‘mouchoir’, 87 – cf. *yağlık* ‘1. napkin. 2. handkerchief’;

yağma (iaghma) ‘butin’, 75 – cf. *yağma* ‘booty, loot’;

yağmalamak (iaghmalamaq) ‘pillier’, 89 – cf. *yağma etmek* ‘to plunder’;

yağmur (iagmour) ‘pluie’, 89, *yağmur yağar* (iagmour iagâr) ‘il pleut’, 89 – cf. *yağmur* ‘rain’;

yağmurluk (iaghmourliq) ‘manteau’, 86 – cf. *yağmurluk* ‘raincoat’;

yakın (iaqynn) ‘auprès’, 73, *yakın* (iaqynn) ‘près, adv. tout près (régit le datif)’, 90 – cf. *yakın* ‘near’;

yakışmak (iaqychmaq) ‘attacher (s)’’, 73 – cf. *yakışmak* ‘1. to be proper. 2. to look good’. The meaning of the verb *yakışmak* given by Chodźko is completely different than the one known in modern language;

yakışmaz (iaqechmaz) ‘absurde’, 71 – cf. *yakışmaz* ‘unworthy’;

yaklaşdurmak (iaqlachdurmaq) ‘approcher’, 72 – cf. *yaklaştırmak*

‘caus. of *yaklaşmak* ‘to approach, to draw near’;

yakmak (Iaqmaq) ‘allumer’, 72 – cf. *yakmak* ‘to scorch, to light’;

yalan (ialann) ‘faux’, 81, *yalan* (ialann) ‘mensonge’, 86 – cf. *yalan* ‘1. lie. 2. false’;

yalançı (ialantchi) ‘menteur’, 86 – cf. *yalancı* ‘liar, deceitful’;

yaldızlu (ialdezlu) ‘doré’, 79 – cf. *yaldızlı* ‘gilt, lacquered’;

yalı (ialy) ‘rivage’, 91 – cf. *yalı* ‘shore, beach’;

yalınız (ialynyz) ‘seul, seulement’, 92 – cf. *yalnız* ‘alone, solitary’;

yalvarmak (ialvarmaq) ‘conjuner (obsécrer)’, 77 – cf. *yalvarmak* ‘to beg, to entreat’;

yamalamak (iamalamaq) ‘raccommoder (rapiecer)’, 91 – cf. *yamalamak* ‘to patch’;

yan (iann) ‘auprès’, 73, *yanımda* (ianimda) ‘auprès de moi’, 73, *yan* (iann) ‘côté’, 77 – cf. *yan* ‘1. side. 2. vicinity’;

yanmak (iannmaq) ‘brûler’, 75 – cf. *yanmak* ‘to burn, to be alight’;

yapıcı (iapytchi) ‘maçon’, 85 – cf. *yapıcı* ‘maker, builder’;

yaprak (iapraq) ‘feuille’, 81, *bir tabak kâğıt* (bir tabaq kiaghed) ‘feuille

yaracı – yardım istemek

de papier’, 81 – cf. *yaprak* ‘1. leaf.
2. sheet of paper’;

yaracı (iaradji) ‘créateur’, 77 –
cf. *Yaradan* ‘the Creator, creating’;

yaraklamak (iaraqlamaq) ‘armer’,
72 – cf. *yaraklamak* ‘to equip with
arms, to prepare’;

yaralamak (iaralamaq) ‘blesser’, 74 –
cf. *yaralamak* ‘to wound’;

yaralanmış (iaralanmych) ‘blessé’,
74 – cf. *yaralanmış* ‘partic. of *yara-*
lanmak ‘to be wounded’;

yaramak (iaramaq) ‘servir’, 92 –
cf. *yaramak* ‘to be serviceable, to
be useful’;

yaramaz (iaramaz) ‘malicieux’, 85,
yaramaz (iaramaz) ‘méchant’,
86, *yaramaz* (iaramaz) ‘vaurien
(criminel)’, 95 – cf. *yaramaz*
‘1. useless. 2. naughty’;

yaramazlık (iaramazliq) ‘malice’,
85 – cf. *yaramazlık* ‘1. uselessness.
2. naughtiness’;

yararlık (iararlyq) ‘mérite’, 86 –
cf. *yararlık* ‘usefulness, capability’;

yaratmak (iaratmaq) ‘créer’, 77 –
cf. *yaratmak* ‘to create’;

yardım (iardym) ‘secours’, 92 –
cf. *yardım* ‘help, aid’;

yardım istemek (iardym istemek) ‘re-
courir’, 91 – cf. *yardım etmek* ‘to help’;

yar(d)ın etmek – yayan

yar(d)ın etmek (iarinn⁴⁰ etmek) ‘se-
courir’, 92 – cf. *yardım etmek* ‘to
help’;

yarı (iari) ‘demi’, 78, *yarı* (iari) ‘moitié’,
86, *yarısı* (iaraci) ‘demi’, 78 – cf. *yarı*
‘half’;

yarım (iarim) ‘demi’, 78 – cf. *yarım*
‘half’;

yarın (iarynn) ‘demain’, 78 – cf. *yarın*
‘tomorrow’;

yasak (iaçaq) ‘prohibition’, 90 – cf. *ya-*
sak ‘1. prohibition. 2. forbidden’;

yaş (iach) ‘humide’, 83 – cf. *yaş* ‘wet,
moist’;

yaşamak (iachamaq) ‘vivre’, 96 –
cf. *yaşamak* ‘to live’;

yaşlı (iachlu) ‘agé’, 71 – cf. *yaşlı* ‘aged,
advanced in age’;

yatak (iataq) ‘lit’, 85 – cf. *yatak* ‘bed’;

yatmak (iatmaq) ‘coucher’, 77 – cf. *yat-*
mak ‘to lie down, to be in bed’;

yatmış (iâtmich) ‘couché’, 77 – cf. *yat-*
mış ‘partic. of *yatmak* ‘to lie down’;

yavaş (iavach) ‘lentement’, 85 –
cf. *yavaş* ‘slow’;

yavaş, yavaş (iavach, iavach) ‘douce-
ment, tout doucement’, 79 –
cf. *yavaş yavaş* ‘slowly, gradually’;

yay (iaï) ‘arc’, 72 – cf. *yay* ‘bow’;

yayan (iaiaann) ‘piéton, à pied’, 89 –
cf. *yayan* ‘on foot; pedestrian’;

⁴⁰ Probably another typographical error. According to Chodźko, the transcript of this word should have the form: *iardinn/iardim*.

yazak: ne yazak (ne iazaq) ‘dommage’,
yazaklar olsun (iazaqlar olsun) ‘quel dommage’, 79 – cf. *yazık* ‘a pity’;

yazı (iazi) ‘écriture’, 79 – cf. *yazı* ‘1. writing. 2. manuscript’;

yazıcı (iarzidji⁴¹) ‘écrivain’, 79 – cf. *yazıcı* ‘scribe, clerk’;

yazmak (iazmaq) ‘écrire’, 79 – cf. *yazmak* ‘to write’;

yekdil (iekdil) ‘unanime’, 95 – cf. *yekdil* ‘of one heart or mind’;

yel (iel) ‘vent’, 95 – cf. *yel* ‘wind’;

yelken (ielkenn) ‘voile de vaisseau’, 96 – cf. *yelken* ‘sail’;

yem (iem) ‘fourrage’, 82 – cf. *yem* ‘fodder, grain’;

1. yemek (iemek) ‘manger’, 86 – cf. *yemek* ‘to eat’;

2. yemek (iemek) ‘repas’, 91 – cf. *yemek* ‘food, meal’;

yemiş ağacı (iemich agadji) ‘arbre à fruit’, 72 – cf. *yemiş* ‘fruit, fruits’ + *ağaç* ‘tree’;

yen (ienn) ‘manche (d’habit)’, 85 – cf. *yen* ‘sleeve’;

yeni (ieni) ‘frais, fraîche’, 82, *yeni* (ieni) ‘neuf, nouveau’, 87 – cf. *yeni* ‘1. new, recent. 2. raw, inexperienced’;

yeniden (ienidenn) ‘de nouveau’, 87 – cf. *yeniden* ‘from the beginning, anew’;

yer (ier) ‘endroit’, 80, *yer* (ier) ‘lieu’, *yerine* (ierinë) ‘lieu (au-de)’, 85, *yer* (ier) ‘terre’, 94 – cf. *yer* ‘1. the earth. 2. place, space’;

yer evi (ier evi) ‘souterrain’, 93 – cf. *yeraltı* ‘1. under the earth. 2. tunnel. 3. underground chamber’;

yesir kul (iecir qoull) ‘esclave’, 80 – cf. *yesir* = *esir* ‘1. slave. 2. prisoner of war’; *kul* ‘slave’;

yesirlik (iecirlik) ‘esclavage’, 80 – cf. *esirlik* ‘captivity, slavery’;

yeşillik (iechillik) ‘verdure’, 95 – cf. *yeşillik* ‘1. greenness. 2. green vegetable’;

yetilmiş⁴² (iétilmich) ‘mûr’, 87 – cf. *yetişmiş* ‘mature, grown up’;

yetiştir (ietichir) ‘assez’, 73 – cf. *yeter* ‘1. that suffices. 2. enough’;

yetişmek (ietichmek) ‘arriver’, 73 – cf. *yetişmek* ‘to reach; to arrive’;

yeyecek (iéiédjek) ‘comestibles’, 76 – cf. *yiyecek* ‘edible’;

(y)ıkamak (iqamaq) ‘laver’, 85 – cf. *yıkamak* ‘to wash’;

(y)ıkamaklık (iqamaqqlyq) ‘lave-ment’, 85 – cf. *yıkamaklık* ‘deriv. of *yıkamak* ‘to wash’;

yıkanmak (ieqanmaq) ‘baigner (se)’, 73 – cf. *yıkanmak* ‘pass. of *yıkamak* ‘to wash’;

⁴¹ Probably another literal mistake.

⁴² The Turkish word (*iétilmich*) written by Chodźko is not pertinent to the given explanation. The proper word here is *yetişmiş*, which just means ‘mature’.

yıkılmak (iqylmaq) ‘écrouler’, 79 – cf. *yıkılmak* ‘to collapse, to fall down’;

yıkmak (iıqmaq) ‘abattre’, 71, *yıkmak* (iıqmaq) ‘démolir’, 78, (y)ıǵmak (ighmaq) ‘ruiner (faire s’écrouler)’, 92 – cf. *yıkmak* ‘to pull down, to demolish’;

yıl (il) ‘an, année’, 72; *geçen (y)il* (güetçen li⁴³) ‘l’an passé’, 72 – cf. *yıl* ‘year’;

(y)**ılan** (ilänn) ‘serpent’, 92 – cf. *yılan* ‘serpent’;

(y)**ılan kavi** (ilann qavi) ‘zigzag’, 96 – cf. *yılankavi* ‘spiral, winding’;

(y)**ıldırım** (ildıryım) ‘foudre’, 82 – cf. *yıldırım* ‘thunderbolt, lightning’;

yıldız (ieldyz) ‘étoile’, 81 – cf. *yıldız* ‘star’;

yırtmak (yirtmaq) ‘déchirer’, 78 – cf. *yırtmak* ‘to tear’;

yoğurt (ioghourt) ‘lait coupé’, 84 – cf. *yoğurt* ‘yogurt’;

yok (ioq) ‘non, pas’, 87 – cf. *yok* ‘non-existent, absent’;

yok demek (ioq demek) ‘refuser’, 91 – cf. *yok demek* ‘to reject, to deny’;

yok etmek (ioqetmek) ‘exterminer’, 81 – cf. *yoketmek* ‘to destroy utterly’;

yok olan (ioqolann) ‘absent’, 71 – see: *yok*;

yokardan (ioqardann) ‘en haut, d’en haut’, 83 – cf. *yukardan* ‘from above’;

yokarı (ioqari) ‘haut (adv.)’, 83 – cf. *yukarı* ‘high, upper, top’;

yoksa (ioqça) ‘autrement (si ce n’est)’, 73 – cf. *yoksa* ‘if not, otherwise’;

yol (ioll) ‘route’, 92, *yol* (ioll) ‘voyage’, 96, *yolunuz mübarek olsun* (iolounouz mubarek olsounn) ‘je vous souhaite un bon voyage’, 96, *yolla gitmek* (iol-la guitmek) ‘voyager’, 96 – cf. *yola gitmek* ‘to go on a journey’;

yolcu (ioldji) ‘voyageur’, 96 – cf. *yolcu* ‘traveler, passenger’;

yoldaş (ioldâch) ‘compagnon’, 76 – cf. *yoldaş* ‘companion, friend, fellow traveler’;

yolmak (iolmaq) ‘plumer’, 89 – cf. *yolmak* ‘to plug, to tear out’;

yonce (iondjé) ‘trèfle’, 94 – cf. *yonca* ‘clover, trefoil’;

yorgan (iorghann) ‘couverture (de lit)’, 77 – cf. *yorgan* ‘quilt’;

yorgun (iorghounn) ‘fatigué’, 81 – cf. *yorgun* ‘tired, worn out’;

yortu (iortou) ‘fête’, 81 – cf. *yortu* ‘Christian feast’;

yortu tutmak (iourtou toutmaq) ‘fêter’, 81 – cf. *yortu*;

yorulmak (iorulmaq) ‘fatiguer’, 81 – cf. *yorulmak* ‘pass. of yormak ‘to tire, fatigue’;

yular (ioular) ‘licou’, 85 – cf. *yular* ‘halter’;

⁴³ It should be *il*, which one can read out as *yıl*.

yumurta – yüksük

yumurta (ioumourta) ‘œufs (des)’,
87 – cf. *yumurta* ‘egg’;

yumruk (ioumrouq) ‘poing’, 89 –
cf. *yumruk* ‘fist’;

yutmak (ioutmaq) ‘avalér’, 73 –
cf. *yutmak* ‘to swallow’;

yuva (iouva) ‘nid’, 87 – cf. *yuva* ‘nest’;

yük (iouk) ‘charge, poids, ballot’, 75;
yük çıkartmak (iouq tchiqartmaq)
‘décharger’, 78 – cf. *yük* ‘load, burden’;

yükletmek (ioukletmek) ‘charger
(mettre une charge sur)’, 75 –
cf. *yükletmek* ‘to place a load on’;

yüksek (iouksek) ‘haut’, 83 – cf. *yük-*
sek ‘high, tall’;

yüksük (iouksouk) ‘dé (à coudre)’,
78 – cf. *yüksük* ‘thimble’;

yün – yüzük

yün (iounn) ‘laine (de la)’, 84 – cf. *yün*
‘wool’;

yürek (iourek) ‘coeur’, *yürekden*
(iourek den) ‘de bon coeur’, 76 –
cf. *yürek* ‘heart’;

yürekli (iurekli) ‘hardi’, 83 – cf. *yürek-*
li ‘brave, bold’;

yürüş (iourich) ‘marche’, 86 – cf. *yürü-*
yüş ‘march’;

yürümek (iouroumek) ‘marcher’, 86 –
cf. *yürümek* ‘to march’;

yüz (iouz) ‘visage’, 96 – cf. *yüz*
‘face’;

yüzmek (iouzmek) ‘nager’, 87 –
cf. *yüzmek* ‘to swim’;

yüzük (iouzouk) ‘anneau (bague)’,
72 – cf. *yüzük* ‘ring’.

Z

Zaaf etmek (zaafetmek) ‘affaiblir (faire faible)’, 71 – cf. *zaaf* ‘weakness, infirmity’;

zabit (zabitt) ‘commandant’, 76, *zabit* (zabitt) ‘officier’, 87 – cf. *zâbit* ‘officer’;

zalim (zâlim) ‘cruel (barbare)’, 77 – cf. *zalim* ‘unjust, cruel’;

zani (zani) ‘adj. adultère’, 71 – cf. *zani* ‘who commits adultery’;

zarar (zarar) ‘perte’, 89 – cf. *zarar* ‘damage, injury, loss’;

zehir (zehir) ‘poison’, 89 – cf. *zehir* ‘poison’;

zehirlemek (zehirlemek) ‘empoisonner’, 80 – cf. *zehirlemek* ‘to poison’;

zem etmek (zemmetmek) ‘blâmer’, 74 – cf. *zem* ‘blame’;

zengin (zenguinn) ‘riche’, 91 – cf. *zengin* ‘rich’;

zengin etmek (zenguinetmek) ‘enrichir’, 80 – cf. *zenginlemek* ‘to become rich’;

zenginletmek (zenguinletmek) ‘enrichir’, 80 – cf. *zenginlemek* ‘to become rich’;

zevk (zevq) ‘plaisir’, 89 – cf. *zevk* ‘1. good taste. 2. pleasure. 3. delight’;

zevk ettürmek (zevq etdourmek) ‘amuser (s)’, 72 – cf. *zevk etmek* ‘to enjoy oneself’;

zevklü (zevqlu) ‘amusant’, 72 – cf. *zevklü* ‘pleasant, amusing’;

zeytun (zéitounn) ‘olive’, 87 – cf. *zeytin* ‘olive’;

zeytun yağı (zeitounn iaghy) ‘huile’ (beurre d’huile), 83 – cf. *zeytin yağı* ‘olive oil’;

zina (zina) ‘subst. adultère’, 71 – cf. *zina* ‘adultery’;

zincir (zindjir) ‘chaîne’, 75 – cf. *zincir* ‘chain’;

zinetlemek (zinetlemek) ‘embellir (orner) faire l’ornement’, 79 – cf. *tezyin etmek* ‘to adorn, to embellish’;

zira (zirâ) ‘parce que’, 88 – cf. *zira* ‘because’;

ziyade (ziadé) ‘plus, trop’, 89 – cf. *ziyade* ‘more, much, too much’;

ziyan (ziann) ‘perte’, 89 – cf. *ziyan* ‘loss, damage’;

zor (zor) ‘violence’, 95 – cf. *zor* ‘1. hard, difficult. 2. violence, compulsion’;

zorbalık etmek (zorbalyq etmek) ‘révoluer (se)’, 91 – cf. *zorbalık* ‘the use of force; violence’;

zoretmek (zoretmek) ‘forcer’, 82 – cf. *zor*;

zulm (zoulm) ‘tyrannie’, 94 – cf. *zulm*, *zulüm* ‘wrong; oppression; cruelty’.

Conclusions

The analysis of the Turkish lexical material collected in *Vocabulaire français-turc* leads to some observations and remarks on phenomena and linguistic features that are visible in the studied material. The first remark is a general statement referring to the whole work, not only to the dictionary part. In *Le Drogman turc...*, we see no information of the bibliographical nature, which would be – especially for today’s researchers – extraordinarily helpful in explaining of some processes observed in the Turkish material and appearing in the Turkish language presented by the 19th-century author. Therefore, it is surprising that Chodźko, although he was an experienced researcher of Oriental languages, as his numerous scientific works evidence, did not include in the discussed publication any mention about sources which he had to use. This lack can be excused only through the nature of his work which, as the publisher Benjamin Duprat adverted in the initial part, was to be solely a language guide for French soldiers going to Turkey due to the war. The author of the present work states in one of her articles (Siemienieć-Gołaś, 2020, p. 38) that few works issued on the Turkish language both in the 18th and 19th centuries,⁴⁴ but the ones which were written, especially in

⁴⁴ Grammar books and dictionaries, most often bilingual, containing Turkish material were published both in the 18th and 19th centuries. Some of these dictionaries constituted a part of larger elaborations of the Turkish language which included not only lexical material but also grammatical descriptions as well as

Europe, could even with surplus constitute rich sources for usage by Chodźko preparing the textbook *Le Drogman turc...*

The issue that should be also raised here concerns names used for the Turkish language, which is connected with its development stages. Modern researchers who tried to determine a time frame and proper term, consistent with a development stage of the language,⁴⁵ pay attention to accompanying terminological problems (Kerslake, 2006, p. 180). Chodźko writes himself, in the introduction to a chapter devoted to grammar (Chodźko, 1854, p. 51), that he uses for the Turkish language the term “Ottoman” because: “le mot Turki veut dire <une chanson>. C’est pourquoi il faut appeler les Osmanlis: ils parlent osmanli” [One should understand the word “Turki” as a “song”. This is why one should say: Ottomans speak Ottoman].⁴⁶ The explanation of the author *Le Drogman turc...* is based on

phrase books. These works were issued mainly in Europe, and some of them also in Constantinople, the then capital of Ottoman Turkey. A few title of works published in the 18th and 19th centuries are: Vaughan, Th. (1709). *A Grammar of the Turkish Language*. London: Printed by J. Humpfreys, for Jonathan Robinson, at the Golden Lion in St. Paul’s Church-Yard; and Tho. Horne, at the South Entrance of the Royal Exchange; Viguier, P.F. (1790). *Éléments de la langue turque, ou Tables analytiques de la langue turque usuelle, avec leur développement*. Constantinople: de l’imprimerie du Palais de France; Preindl, J.de. (1791). *Grammaire turque d’une nouvelle methode d’apprendre cette langue en peu de semaines avec un Vocabulaire enrichi d’anecdotes utiles et agreable*. Berlin; Rhasis, G. (1828–1829). *Vocabulaire français-turc*. vol. 1-2. St. Pétersbourg; Besse, J. Ch. de. (1829). *Abrégé de la grammaire turque, contenant outre les principes de cette langue, des idiotismes, des discours familiers et un petit vocabulaire en français, turc et hongrois*. Pest; Kieffer, J.D., Bianchi, T.X. (1835–1837). *Dictionnaire turc-français*. vol. 1-2. Paris; Davids, A.L. (1836). *Grammaire Turke*. London; Mallouf, N. (1863–1867). *Dictionnaire turc-français avec la prononciation figurée*. vol. 1-2. Paris; Wahrmund, A. (1869). *Praktische Grammatik der Osmanisch-Türkischen Sprache*. Giessen; Meynard, A.C.B. de. (1881–1886). *Dictionnaire turc-français*. vol. 1-2. Paris.

⁴⁵ The periodisation of the Turkish language is presented in many works, for example in: Guzev, 1979, Majda, 2001, Kerslake, 2006, Jordanowa, 2018.

⁴⁶ This issue was already raised in this work.

false understanding of meaning of two words: ethnonym *Türk*, from which the term “Turkish” comes, and the word *türkü*, a “song”, which Chodźko has written as *Turki*. The term “Ottoman”, used by Chodźko in relation to the Turkish language, is very general and it does not take into account development processes occurring in the language itself.⁴⁷ Therefore, referring to the periodisation of the Turkish language proposed by Celia Kerslake (2006, p. 181), one should state that the language presented in the discussed work is New Ottoman.⁴⁸ The time frame of this stage in the history of Turkish includes a period from the beginning of the 19th century until the year 1928 when a reform of the language began. This reform lasted for a few decades. Its revolutionary changes led to the replacement of the Arabic alphabet, used for the Turkish language and accepted in Ottoman Turkey from the 13th century, by the Latin alphabet. Furthermore, significant and multifaceted modernisation of the Turkish language was made (Heyd 1954, Lewis 1972).

Let us consider features characterising the Turkish lexical material collected in *Vocabulaire...* in relation to the phonetics, vocalism and lexis of this language.

We see in the studied material that some forms of Turkish words have older structure, indicating Old and Middle Ottoman traits of the

⁴⁷ This was the name of the Turkish language which was used in Turkey from the beginnings of the Turkish statehood, i.e. from 1299, when the first sultan – Osman – started his ruling on the Anatolian Peninsula. He originated the reign of the Osman dynasty which ruled the country until 1923. The name of the language, coming from the first ruler’s name, was in force till 1928, when a reform of the language was introduced on a broader scale. After 1928, The new name was established for the Turkish language: *Türkiye türkçesi* [Turkish language of Turkey].

⁴⁸ In the proposed periodisation of the development stages for the Turkish language, Kerslake accepted the following phases: “Old Ottoman: thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, Middle Ottoman: sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, New Ottoman: nineteenth century to 1928” (2006, p. 181).

language.⁴⁹ Other forms show New Ottoman structure which differs only slightly, or is non-different, from the modern Turkish language.

Some structures of words presented in *Vocabulaire...* exhibit the trend of use a labial vowel after the syllable with a non-labial vowel – and conversely. This tendency concerns not only simple words but also derivative forms, which can indicate distortions or unfinished process of creating labial harmony, for example: *bellü* (cf. modern *belli*), *bitürmek* (cf. modern *bitirmek*), *enlu* (cf. modern *enli*), *gay-retlü* (cf. modern *gayretli*), *kuti* (cf. modern *kutu*), *lezzetlü* (cf. modern *lezzetli*), *öksüz* (cf. modern *öksüz*), *sevgüli* (cf. modern *sevgili*), *uzunlık* (cf. modern *uzunluk*), *yaldızlu* (cf. modern *yaldızlı*), *zeytun* (cf. modern *zeytin*).

The trend to write down gemination⁵⁰ in words of the Arabic and Persian origins is an interesting phenomenon – the exemplary words borrowed from Arabic: *taamm*,⁵¹ *millett*, *muhabbett*, *silahh*; the examples of the Persian origin: *nahaqq*, *nerdubann*. Even among native Turkish words, the double consonants appear, for example: *serinnletmek*, *rahattsyz*. Should we treat these forms as the way of the transcription proposed by Chodźko, or the double consonants appeared really in original transcripts with Arabic letters? The comparison of the quoted examples' transcription used by the author with their original transcript in the Arabic graphy, noted in dictionaries of the Ottoman-Turkish language, excludes the presence of geminations in these forms. (Parlatır, 2016). Therefore, the discussed phenomenon may indicate that the author introduced a specific transcription which he used in his textbook for the need of the transcript of Turkish words.

⁴⁹ The proposed periodisation by Kerslake, see footnote no 48.

⁵⁰ This phenomenon was already mentioned – see footnote no 19.

⁵¹ To illustrate the discussed phenomenon, the cited examples have been written in the same way as in the presentation of Chodźko.

Another research problem connected with the transcript of Turkish vocabulary comprises words with changed vocalism, which can be confirmation of the presence of archaisms and vernacular forms in the analysed material, for example: *bodak* instead of *budak* ('branch'), *boyle* instead of *böyle* ('so, in this way'), *çoha* instead of *çuha* ('broadcloth'), *dodak* instead of *dudak* ('lip'). Moreover, we see the forms with [i] instead of [e] in the first syllable, which can constitute the evidence of occurrence of the so-called narrow [e] in the Ottoman language,⁵² for example *çilik* – cf. modern *çelik* ('steel'); *liyen* – cf. modern *leğen* ('large bowl').

The next remark concerns the parts of speech represented in the collected material. In *Vocabulaire...*, we find primarily nouns, adjectives, verbs (simple and complex). Few numerals, postpositions and conjunctions also have their representations. Other examples of the mentioned parts of speech, which are rarely represented in *Vocabulaire...*, probably appear more often in the other parts of the textbook (grammar, dialogues). The author of *Vocabulaire...* mentions about that in the last sentence of the dictionary part.⁵³ Furthermore, in the analysed material, we find words which are not included in modern dictionaries and it is difficult to determine their meanings as well as proper structure. These words are probably archaisms or dialectal forms,⁵⁴ for example: *dut*, *eyri*, *gemi batması*.

Majda (2022, p. 57), comparing and analysing Turkish lexical material from four 19th-century grammar elaborations of the Turkish language⁵⁵ – *Le Drogman turc...* is one of them – comes to a conclusion which is worth quoting in full:

⁵² Such a feature characterised especially the older stage of the Ottoman language.

⁵³ This sentence was already cited.

⁵⁴ The presence of dialectal forms in the work of Chodźko is also suggested by Majda (2022, p. 57).

⁵⁵ Majda's works, used in this article, besides *Le Drogman turc...* of Chodźko, include the following publications: Besse, J. Ch. de. (1829). *Abrégé de la grammaire turque*,

Archaic forms, variations of forms, inconsequence in using all kind of phonetic and morphologic as well as lexical forms which occur in the handbooks of Besse, Davids and Chodzko can be explained as follows: A.L. Davids has incorporated lot of examples taken from old grammars published in the 18th century. Although he was aware of the evolution of the Turkish language, he puts old forms explaining from time to time some new, e.g. vulgar forms. Besse and Chodzko had good knowledge of the spoken language, but at the same time they were under the »pressure« of the written literary language, namely written in the Arabic script. In fact, they were mixing very often forms of the two levels of the language. It is also possible that their knowledge of Turkish was due a special milieu of Istanbul and that is why some dialect features in their handbooks are quite evident. Furthermore, the analyse of the Turkish language described by Besse and Chodzko encourages me to say that as far as the spoken Istanbul Turkish is concerned the process of <modernisation> has not been yet finished.

The forms of words shown in *Le Drogman turc...*, coming from different language levels – literary, dialectal – and the presence of archaic forms together with new ones are strong evidence of the occurring but still unfinished process of modernisation of the Ottoman-Turkish language, from which the modern Turkish language was to be shaped in future. Therefore, the above-cited fragment, especially its last sentence, could be used as the final conclusion of the discussion concerning the Ottoman-Turkish language presented in *Vocabulaire...* of Chodźko.

However, writing about this work, one should pay attention not only to the linguistic aspect, which can be interesting for researchers

contenant outre les principes de cette langue, des idiotismes, des discours familiers et un petit vocabulaire en français, turc et hongrois. Pest; Davids, A.L. (1836) *Grammaire Turke*. London; Wahrmund, A. (1869). *Praktische Grammatik...* Giessen.

of the Turkish language, but also to the function that this work could perform – the work called by the author himself “drogman” (= dragoman) or “vade mecum”, i.e. the book which is simultaneously a handbook and a guide.

The author’s assumption included the preparation of a textbook that could be used by soldiers going to the war, to the foreign and exotic country with the language and especially the script which they had never known. However, the usefulness of *Drogman*, in its practical and communicational dimension, concerned not only soldiers but also other people willing to know the Ottoman-Turkish language. Among such people, we even find Adam Mickiewicz who – going to Constantinople with a diplomatic mission in 1855 – tried to learn Turkish words and expressions just from the textbook of Chodźko. Armand Lévy accompanied Mickiewicz during this journey and he wrote about that effort in a letter to the poet’s son Władysław: “We read a little Turkish with Your father from dragoman of A. Chodźko” (Reychman, 1972, p. 40).

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⁵⁶ In 1985, the text of this article was presented at the international congress in Istanbul. Later on, still in the same year, it was published in the Turkish journal. See: *Beşinci Milletler Arası Türkoloji Kongresi, İstanbul, 23-28 Eylül 1985. Tebliğler. I. Türk Dili*, Cilt I., 187-191.

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Summary

Turkish Vocabulary in Aleksander Chodźko's *Vocabulaire français-turc* (1854)

This book presents Turkish lexical material selected from the dictionary *Vocabulaire français-turc*, which is part of the textbook *Le Drogman turc donnant les mots et les phrases les plus nécessaires pour la Conversation. Vade mecum indispensable à l'armée d'Orient par A. Ch.* written by the nineteenth-century orientalist Aleksander Chodźko.

The main aim of this book is to present and discuss the Turkish vocabulary contained in *Vocabulaire français-turc*. The analysis refers not only to the semantics of the collected material, but also to phonetics and grammatical forms. The lexical material presented by Chodźko presents the nineteenth-century Turkish, i.e. the so-called New-Ottoman language. In the dictionary of Chodźko, however, there are words in archaic forms typical of the older period of development of the Ottoman-Turkish language. This archaic character is manifested not only in the phonetics of words and the morphemes they contain, but also in numerous lexical archaisms. However, they are similar in meaning to their counterparts attested in modern Anatolian dialects. The phenomena occurring in the studied material may indicate that the process of modernization of the Ottoman-Turkish language was not yet completed at the time when the textbook in question was written.

The aim of this paper is also to draw attention to the figure of the author himself, who is not properly appreciated even by contemporary orientalist, and whose rich scientific and literary heritage is known only to a few researchers. An orientalist by education, a diplomat, and at the same time a poet and researcher of Slavic literatures, he is known primarily as an expert in the language, literature and culture of the Iranian peoples. He is hardly known as an author of works on Turkish subjects. A work that is definitely worth knowing about is the textbook *Le Drogman turc...* written in special historical circumstances. This book was intended to serve as a guide and at the same time a textbook for learning Turkish for French soldiers taking part, as an ally of the Turkish side, in the Crimean War (1853-56). Chodźko himself called his textbook both a translator (*le drogman*) and a guide (*vademecum*). A user of *Le Drogman turc...* was able not only to become familiar with the basic Turkish vocabulary necessary to communicate with the Turkish population, but also to gain knowledge about the realities of life in the Turkish state.

Despite its concise form (96 pages), Chodźko's work is undoubtedly a novelty among the nineteenth-century European publications devoted to the Ottoman-Turkish language, which were primarily dictionaries and grammars. It can be said that *Le Drogman turc...* could be a prototype for the so-called phrasebook, which nowadays is indispensable in the equipment of every tourist.

Keywords: Aleksander Chodźko, Turkish language textbook, dictionary, Turkish lexis

Streszczenie

Turecka leksyka w *Vocabulaire français-turc* Aleksandra Chodźki (1854)

Niniejsza książka prezentuje turecki materiał leksykalny ze słownika *Vocabulaire français-turc*, stanowiącego jedną z części podręcznika *Le Drogman turc donnant les mots et les phrases les plus nécessaires pour la Conversation. Vade mecum indispensable à l'armée d'Orient par A. Ch.* napisanego przez dziewiętnastowiecznego orientalistę – Aleksandra Chodźkę.

Zasadniczym celem pracy jest prezentacja i omówienie tureckiego słownictwa zawartego w *Vocabulaire français-turc*. Przeprowadzona analiza odnosi się nie tylko do semantyki zebranego materiału, ale również do fonetyki i form gramatycznych. Przedstawiony przez Chodźkę materiał leksykalny prezentuje dziewiętnastowieczną tureczysznię, czyli tzw. język nowoosmański. W słowniku Chodźki spotyka się jednak wyrazy występujące w formach archaicznych, typowych dla starszego okresu rozwojowego języka osmańsko-tureckiego. Ta archaiczność przejawia się nie tylko w fonetyce wyrazów i zawartych w nich morfemów, ale też widoczne są liczne archaizmy leksykalne. Niektóre z badanych wyrazów nie są poświadczone we współczesnym tureckim języku literackim. Są natomiast znaczeniowo zbliżone do swoich odpowiedników poświadczonych we współczesnych gwarach anatolijskich. Występujące w badanym materiale zjawiska mogą

świadczyc o tym, że w czasie, w którym powstał omawiany podręcznik, proces modernizacji języka osmańsko-tureckiego nie był jeszcze zakończony.

Celem niniejszej pracy jest też zwrócenie uwagi na postać samego autora, który nawet przez współczesnych orientalistów nie jest należycie doceniony, a jego bogata spuścizna naukowo-literacka wciąż jest znana tylko niewielu badaczom.

Ten z wykształcenia orientalista, dyplomata, a równocześnie poeta i badacz literatur słowiańskich znany jest przede wszystkim jako znawca języka, literatury oraz kultury ludów irańskich. Nieznany jest prawie wcale jako autor prac poświęconych tematyce tureckiej.

Dziełem, o którym na pewno warto wiedzieć, jest właśnie książka *Le Drogman turc...*, napisana w szczególnych historycznych okolicznościach. Miała ona służyć jako przewodnik, a zarazem podręcznik do nauki języka tureckiego dla francuskich żołnierzy biorących udział, jako sojusznik strony tureckiej, w wojnie krymskiej (1853–1856). Sam Chodźko nazwał swój podręcznik zarówno „tłumaczem” (*le drogman*), jak i „przewodnikiem” (*vademecum*). Korzystający z *Le Drogman turc...* mógł zatem nie tylko zapoznać się z podstawowym słownictwem tureckim, niezbędnym w komunikacji z turecką ludnością, ale też zdobyć wiedzę na temat realiów życia w państwie tureckim.

Praca Chodźki – pomimo swej zwięzłej formy (96 stron) – stanowi niewątpliwie *novum* wśród dziewiętnastowiecznych europejskich publikacji poświęconych językowi osmańsko-tureckiemu, które były przede wszystkim słownikami i gramatykami. Można powiedzieć, że *Le Drogman turc...* mógłby stanowić pierwowzór dla tak zwanych rozmówek, które współcześnie są niezbędne w wyposażeniu każdego turysty.

Słowa kluczowe: Aleksander Chodźko, podręcznik języka tureckiego, słownik, turecka leksyka

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Her research focuses primarily on the Ottoman-Turkish language and Polish-Turkish linguistic contacts, as well as the other Turkic languages (Chuvash, Karachay-Balkar). Ewa Siemienieć-Golaś has published eight monographs (including three co-authored), as well as over a hundred articles and reviews. She was also the editor of three multi-authored monographs.

The subject of her current study is a textbook of the Turkish language entitled *Le Drogman turc donant les mots et les phrases les plus nécessaires pour la Conversation. Vade mecum indispensable à l'armée d'Orient*, written by a 19th-century orientalist Aleksander Chodźko. The main purpose of this publication is to present and discuss the Turkish vocabulary in the French-Turkish dictionary (*Vocabulaire français-turc*) which constitutes a part of the textbook. The analysis of Turkish material allowed to draw attention to interesting linguistic phenomena both in terms of phonology and semantics. They seem to indicate that the process of modernization of the Ottoman-Turkish language was not yet fully completed in the 19th century. The book also introduces the person of Aleksander Chodźko, a rather forgotten and underestimated Polish orientalist, as well as the circumstances in which he wrote his textbook.



“This publication will certainly arouse the interest not only of Turkologists but also of all orientalists who are increasingly passionate about discovering the 19th-century texts of pioneers of Polish, and in this case also European, oriental studies.”

(from the review of Dr. hab. Kinga Paraskiewicz, Prof. UJ).



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