A Turkish-Khotanese Vocabulary

By H. W. Bailey

Among the unexpected discoveries from the treasure of Central Asian manuscripts found in Tun-huang is a manuscript now belonging to the Fonds Pelliot in the Bibliothèque Nationale, numbered P 2892. This manuscript contains 184 lines of text in the cursive Brahmi script usual in Khotanese manuscripts. In lines 1-165 (mid-line) is written an excerpt in Khotanese from the medical text Siddhasāra corresponding to 5 v 4—14 v 4 of the Siddhasāra published in facsimile in Codices Khotanenses (1938), of which a transliterated text has been in print since December, 1941, in Khotanese Texts I. From the middle of line 165, after an elaborate mark of punctuation, there follow 19 lines of text in a Turkish dialect. It contains a vocabulary of ninety-seven Turkish words concerned with archery and parts of the body. Some of the words are glossed in Khotanese, and for some of these words the Turkish supplies the meaning. The date of the vocabulary may be the ninth or tenth century A.D. It would appear to be written down by a Khotanese scribe who wanted to learn Turkish.

My transliteration of the MS. was made in Paris in the Christmas vacation of 1937–8. A photograph which I had asked for in 1939 did not reach me. Turkish in Brahmi script has the peculiar interest that it indicates the vowels of Turkish words. It will be seen by comparing this list with the Turkish text studied in BSOS 9. 289 ff. that the two orthographies entirely diverge. Evidently no uniform system of writing Turkish in this script had been adopted.

Besides this vocabulary isolated Turkish words occur in other Khotanese texts. A list of titles and ethnic names was printed in JRAS 1939, 85 ff. Many personal names have also been found. An edition in transliteration of the documents containing this Turkish material has been in the hands of the printer since early 1942. To the titles already quoted it is interesting to add hattuna, which occurs once in P 2024.48, that is xatun ‘lady’.

Besides these two types of Turkish in Brahmi script some Turkish in Tibetan script was found, from which Professor Paul Pelliot supplied the word arfa ‘ārya, noble’ to M. Hackin, who quoted it in his Formulaire sanscrit-tibétain (1924), p. 102 (see BSOS 8. 919).

In the present paper the Turkish list is first given, with its Khotanese gloss if any occurs, then the identification of each Turkish word as far as this has been achieved. It will be seen that nos. 6, 51, 53, 88, and 92 are still unexplained. A reverse index of Turkish words will enable the words in Brahmi script to be easily found. In the margin the numbers from 165 to 184 indicate the lines in the manuscript. The transliteration is the same as adopted in earlier publications for Khotanese. The Turkish words are quoted from Radlov, Opüti Slovarya Tyurkške Narééii, and from Kåšgari’s Dîwân Lughât al-Turk. ‘Deny’ refers to Deny, Grammaire de la langue turque (1920).
A TURKISH-KHOTANESE VOCABULARY

1. | kyesä , hülaiahä: hame , käš quiver. Khot.: It is hülaiahä : This Khot. word (only in this text) is certainly a foreign loan-word. It would represent *xuliy or *koliy.

2. ttüpl , hülaiaha: hövō bōng | hame , tūb-i its root. Khot.: It is the bottom (= buna) of the quiver.

3. kūrālūkā , byihā ḏūnai hame , *quryuluq bow (?) ; not found elsewhere, but a derivative with suffix -yuluq, see Deny p. 930, from qurmaq to bend a bow. Khot.: It is a hunting-bow.

4. yasikā , nevesdyā hame yasio bow-case. Khot. only here.

5. | kapāha:ka , hülaiahā: hīvī tturakā hame , qapγaq cover. Khot.: It is the mouth (tturaka-) of the quiver.

6. yīhārāhā:ka , ḥūlai | hā: mānūkā hame , Not identified: *yīɣyrγuq ? Khot. mānūka- (only here) is a foreign loan-word.

7. kyesā yūkī , paraiškhārā bāṃdā hame , käš quiver ; yūk load or yōk feather (of arrow) with pronoun -i ? Khot.: It is the . . . of the receptacle (Sansk. paraiškārā). bāṃdā-fastening (?) for Sansk. bandha ?

8. babγ:rai , ḏūnā hīvī ṯhānā hame , Cf. ya bayrī middle of the bow. Khot.: It is the . . . of the bow. ṯhānā only here, perhaps 嘉年ma- < thatana- from banj- draw, stretch.

9. sādi , ḏrōnā hame , sal-i its handgrip. Khot. only here.

10. ttūtāsī *tutasī handle (?) , from tutmaq with suffix -asī, -esi, see Deny p. 500.

11. | yūguna , yūgün bridle.

12. ttīna , tin bridle.

13. ttīysgīna , tizgin bridle.


15. aḥ+:ysi , ayiż-i its mouth.

16. sakalā drrūkā saqal beard. Khot. hair, cf. dro, drauka a hair.

17. | ḫīdaḥā : iļik marrow of bones or iļig hand ?

18. adrāmā aḍrīm felt saddle-cloth ?

19. yapī , yap-i its woollen rags ?

20. ēmāysīhā : Osmanli ḍmzik, Turki āmēk, Altai őmčāk breast.

21. kāmūlā drrūysi , kōngīl breast (for m, ng see no. 39 infra and cf. Osmanli donguz, domuz). Khot. only here.

22. kālūnā | tūkā , qolan, qolun girth-strap. Khot. only here.

23. ttūqī , til-i its tongue.

1 At below line with a cross + above.
24. ŭttuhā : ottoq flint (for kindling fire).
25. kiraihā : qiraq whetstone.
26. kūdāsahāną : quisgan, gosqan crupper, see Bang, Túrán 1918, 307 note 36.
27. tterkākā tīryaq nail, claw; taryaq comb.

29. ulūnā , gāhe ulun arrow-shaft. Khot. gahaa- occurs also in the official document Ch cvi. 001 (facsimile in Stein, Serindia), 12, 18; verso 4.
30. keysā rahā kāz notch of arrow. Khot. only here.
31. ttādai chaskām talai forehead. Khot. chaska, of uncertain meaning, occurs also three times in official documents.
32. ttomau, tūra tiūgā top, head. Khot. ttūra- forehead.
33. adjīnā, hamdrāngā alīn forehead. Khot. hamdrāmji renders Tibetan dpral forehead.
34. ttulūnā gīsana tuling braid of hair. With Khot. gīsana, only here, cf. gīsai rope, NPers. gē lock of hair.

(174) 35. | kaśī brraukalā qās-i its eyebrow. For Khot. see BSOS 9.70.
36. kapakā, tejmūlā qapaq eyelid. Khot. only here.
37. kīrāplākā, hāne kirpik eyelash. Khot. only here.
38. yīṭī karakā, jastā qaraq eyeball. yīṭ sharp is used of eyesight but here, in view of no. 39, a word meaning black would be more suitable. Perhaps *iki two should be read. Note that the Khotanese has a plural. Khot. jastaa- occurs in the Siddhasāra, 148 r 4 haryāsy e jaste bīmdā on the black part of the eye, and 148 r 5 tcīm hī sīye jaste bīmdā on the white part of the eye. jastā plural.
39. yūrūmā kārakā, sīyī tcem yöring qaraq white of eye. Khot. white eye. For m₄, ng, see no. 21 supra.
40. jūa , halasā ying slime (rheum?). Khot. only here.

(175) 41. | yūnakā, vatcā yīng hair, wool, cotton, with suffix -ak.
Khot. vatca- with diminutive suffix -kya occurs in P 2956.45 vatcakya pāysanwakya ḫīnai būṣa vēṭaka.
42. ttiśtablā , yēmā Cf. tay-tiś molar tooth = Chin. 大牙 in the Uigur-Chinese vocabulary. Khot. yēmā < *zambya- occurs in E 25.515 kaṅāre vā tturra hāne jse yēmā they dig out from their mouth, with the blood, the teeth.
43. aysaihā : haskā azīv tusk. Khot. haska- tusk is used of elephants.
44. yiīnakā , āṅgāk jaw.
45. kasaihā : qasīv inside of mouth, jaw.
46. ēhīmā , āgin shoulder.

1 Subscript, as all Khotanese words from here to the end.
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<th>Turkish-Khotanese Vocabulary</th>
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<td>47.</td>
<td>aytūrūhā, uvruy, uyruy joint.</td>
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<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>sānāraikā, Read initial a for sa and identify with āngrāk finger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>cattakīrā, *catqīr joint, not traced elsewhere, from catmaq to join, build, with suffix -qīr, see Deny, p. 931; Osmani catī joint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>yīdā, vahaiysā ildi it descended. Khot.: descent or it descends (optative 3 sing.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>cattā, sakye Both unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>ʿūvunā, sarbā ŏn rise. Khot.: rise (imperative 2 sing.) or for sarbā it rises (optative 3 sing.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>arthā¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>ēnā, phatanai² āng face, complexion. Khot. phatana-, as Ossetic fātān broad, breadth, NPers. pahan broad &lt; *pahtana-; Khot. phanpha- palate of mouth. Cf. also Turk. ān broad, breadth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>ttimāhā:kā, tamyaq throat, palate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>cīkīnā, cīkin part between neck and shoulders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>yarīnā, yarīn shoulder.</td>
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<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>ēsūnā, Altāi őzűn collar-bone.</td>
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<td>59.</td>
<td>kādāi qil-i its hair?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>būjakā, bilāk forearm, wrist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>iya, aya palm of hand.</td>
</tr>
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<td>62.</td>
<td>yūysi, yūz-i its face.</td>
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<td>63.</td>
<td>būhā:sakā, boyaz, boyuz throat, with suffix -aq?</td>
</tr>
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<td>64.</td>
<td>kākuysā, kōkūz breast.</td>
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<td>65.</td>
<td>sq</td>
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<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>yānā, yan side, socket of hip-bone. See no. 92.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>ārttānā yūysā, orton yūz middle of the face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>tīysā, tīz knee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>baubū:nā, būyun finger-joint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>yāda yoda upper part of thigh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>bakaŋkā, baganuq flesh in hoof, baganaq hoof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>ēhāu:cakā, ōkōa heel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>aūpāka, āpkā lung.</td>
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<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>yūrakā, yūrāk heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>bahgī:rā, bāyīr liver.</td>
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<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>tīdākā, tīlaq vulva.</td>
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<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>ʿuṭṭā, ʿot gall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>sūvqcā, bladder (?), cf. suv water; with suffix -cā Turk -ču?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>karnai qarīn-i its belly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ arthā crossed out. ² ta not clear.
80. bidi  
81. baŋəmə,  
82. ýümərə,  
83. karəbə:kä,  
84. | sakənəkä,  
85. bəbəsətəsə,  
86. aũya sətə,  
87. aũysənə,  
88. yůrəgəkä,  
89. í | Ḟapəcəkä,  
90. qənəcä,  
91. bənuhrə,  
92. yanəttai,  
93. kausərai,  
94. eyä,  
95. bəik | nə,  
96. təuṣə,  
97. sapəha:kä

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buyun 69  
bit-i its face.  
boyun joint, limb.  
*yumur fist. Cf. Osmanli yumruq, Chuvashəmər fist.  
kärgük rennet-bag (of sheep).  
sarqanqə, sarqayq rennet-bag.  
bayərsəq bowels.  
öz ət-i flesh of the body: öz body, self; ət flesh.  
zəän breast and belly.  
Boyan 75  
Ca. yalpaza bellows.  
ôngöö windpipe.  
buyur spittle.  
Cf. no. 86.  
kürsə sides of breast.  
äyəq, äyäq rib?  
biqin flank.  
toš breast.  
saqaq chin?

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Here should come a reference to the Turkish text discussed in *BSOS* 9. 289 ff.
I had not then heard of M. Lewicki’s paper in *Rocznik Orientalistyczny* 12 (1936) 194 ff. entitled *O tekście sanskrycko-tureckim w pismie brāhmī* On the Sanskrit-Turkish text in Brahmi script. After learning of it from Professor Tadeusz Kowalski in 1938 it was still a considerable time before I could obtain a copy of it. M. Lewicki could for the Khotanese only repeat Professor Konow’s views. After reading my paper in *BSOS* 9 Professor Konow wrote to me accepting the view there put forward that the disputed aksara had the value of a palatalized g (gy or the like) in the Maralbashi texts. This alone will satisfy the Khotanese evidence, and this problem may now be considered settled.

One word in the Turkish text which I had not then been able to identify was *kyountyolyar* in line 26. I had thought that, since the MS. is broken before *lya*, a letter might have been lost, but it is now clear that the word is *kövtdölär* bodies, rendering Bud. Sansk. *kāḍeparāṇi*, and corresponds to Nogai Turkis *kevde* body, Osmanli *gövede*, *göye*. M. Lewicki’s reading *küvrã*, which Kāṣgharî explained as an eviscerated animal body, is excluded by the aksara *wyd*, of which the *t* is certain.

A better explanation can also now be offered of the phrase (line 29) *työŋyorkyä uŋjuymuydhyä* rendering Sanskr. *ctūyām* on the funeral pyre. The word *ūgūndä* means on the heap, and *tōŋūrkdä*, though not traced in this precise form, may be explained from *tōngörök*, *tōɡūrkd* round, and *tōŋök*
tree-stump (Radlov, loc. cit., iii 1247). Then töhörkä will be a derivative in -ka (see Deny, p. 575) from *töngör- meaning both round and tree-stump. Hence we get töhörkä ügün-dä on a log heap to render on the funeral pyre.

Further to the list of words must be added awinilip rendering Sansk. lalita- sporting, corresponding to a form of Turkish oina- play (quoted by F. W. K. Müller in Uigurica ii p. 26, note 1).

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