YIYU
AN INDEXED CRITICAL EDITION OF A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SINO-MONGOLIAN GLOSSARY

THE LANGUAGES OF ASIA SERIES

Series Editor: Alexander Vovin
University of Hawai'i at Manoa

EDITORIAL BOARD
Wolfgang Behr
University of Zurich
Uwe Blaesing
University of Leiden
Stefan Georg
University of Bonn
Toshiki Osada
Humanities and Nature (Kyoto)
Bjarke Frellesvig
University of Oxford
Juwon Kim
Seoul National University
Ross King
University of British Columbia
Dongho Ko
Jeonbuk National University
Mehmet Oelmez
Istanbul Technical University
Laurent Sagart
CRLAO, Paris
Claus Schoenig
Freie Universitaet Berlin
Marek Stachowski
Jagiellonian University in Kraków
Yukinori Takubo
Kyoto University
John Whitman
Cornell University

Yiyu 譯語
(Beilu yiyu 北虜譯語)
An Indexed Critical Edition of a Sixteenth-century Sino-Mongolian Glossary



ÁKOS BERTALAN APATÓCZKY



GLOBAL
ORIENTAL

LANGUAGES OF ASIA SERIES

Volume 5
YIYU:
AN INDEXED CRITICAL EDITION OF A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SINO-MONGOLIAN GLOSSARY

by Ákos Bertalan Apatóczky

First published 2009 by
GLOBAL ORIENTAL LTD
PO Box 219
Folkestone
Kent CT20 2WP
UK

www.globaloriental.co.uk

© Ákos Bertalan Apatóczky 2009

ISBN 978-1-905246-02-1

All rights reserved. No part of this publication
may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any
electronic, mechanical or other means, now known
or hereafter invented, including photocopying and
recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system,
without prior permission in writing from the publishers.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
A CIP catalogue entry for this book is available
from the British Library

Printed and bound in England by TJI, Padstow, Cornwall

Dedicated to the memory of Tamás Szendrei

CONTENTS

PREFACE ix

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS xiii

TECHNICAL NOTES xv

ABBREVIATIONS xvii

YIYU 1

1.1 Other Middle Mongol Sources 1
1.2 Copies 3
1.3 The History and Title of Yiyu 4
1.4 The Structure of BLYY 6
1.5 Discrepancies between the Copies 8

SOME TYPICAL LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF BLYY 10

2.1 The Unstable *-N* 10
2.2 Verb Phrases 11
2.3 Number of Syllables 12
2.4 Intervocalic Fricatives 13
2.5 Middle Mongol Initial *H-* 16
2.6 Lexicon 17
2.7 Miscellanea 18

SPECIALITIES AND ERRATA OF THE TRANSCRIPTION PROCESS 20

3.1 Mixed-up Characters 20
3.2 Ways of Transcribing Mongol *L* and *R* phonemes 21
3.3 Irregularities of the Transcription 23
3.4 Use and misuse of Diacritic Chinese Characters 24

TRANSCRIPTION AND RECONSTRUCTION 27

INDEX OF WORDS 67

CONTENTS

LIST OF UNINTERPRETED AND PROBLEMATIC WORDS **181**

INDEX OF TRANSCRIPTIVE CHARACTERS **183**

PHONETIC VALUE OF TRANSCRIPTIVE CHARACTERS **193**

INDEX OF SUFFIXES **202**

INDEX OF WRITTEN MONGOLIAN EQUIVALENTS **204**

BIBLIOGRAPHY **219**

FACSIMILES **228**

12.1 HAS MANUSCRIPT (ORIENTAL COLLECTION. MONG. № 44) 229

12.2 PUL BLOCK PRINT (SHANBEN TEZANG YUELANSH 善本特藏閱覽室 [COLLECTION OF RARE AND SPECIAL BOOKS] № 9060.) 244

PREFACE

From a cultural anthropologist's point of view one may hastily paraphrase Claude Lévy-Strauss by arguing that cultural links between the nomadic and the sedentary societies were based on the voluntary or unwilling exchange of words, goods and people of the opposite sex[1]. The same description applies to the relationship between the nomadic peoples of the vast Inner Asian steppes and the subordinates of the Chinese sovereign at all times. The nature of these interactions is usually introduced quite stereotypically: the Chinese supplied the nomads with goods nomads were not able to produce, and in return nomads brought their livestock, raw material or handicraft to the Chinese. However as pointed out by Ecsedy, trade between barbarians and the Chinese was a much more complex and regulated framework of interactions since it was performed (if legally not prohibited) under an overall control of the Chinese state[2].

Thus the free and blooming commerce coming to most people's mind when thinking of the markets on the boundaries of the grasslands and the cultivated agricultural areas is far from being accurate, and the situation was not very much different even in the time of the Mongol rule[3]. Anyway, despite the strong interventionist

---

[1] '*Des études parallèles, conduites á différents niveaux, laissent entrevoir les linéaments d'une théorie générale de la société: vaste système de communication entre les individus et les groupes, au sein duquel on discerneplusieurs étages: celui de la parenté, qui se perpétue par des échanges de femmes entre des groupes d'alliés; celui des activités économiques, où les biens et services s'échangent entre producteurs et consommateurs; et celui du langage, qui permet l'échange de messages entre des sujets parlants.*' (Lévy-Strauss 1973: 84)

[2] '*These "glamorous" details of sources, whose authenticity is of course inconstant, cannot be used in the evaluation of the historical data, however frequent their occurrence may be; (...) The question, for example, as to whether the systematically, or at least periodically, repeated prohibitions [of trade] provided enough evidence for the existence of trade would be, however, not justified to be directed to the plane of quantity, no matter how exact the statistics of research may seem. (...) A phenomenon that was so systematically prohibited must have surely existed, but hardly in any legal form.*' (Ecsedy 1978: 71)

[3] '*... the parasitic «barbaric» mercantilism, without industrialization, during the Yuan dynasty (1280-1367) of Mongolian origin, could not produce a miracle either.*' (Ecsedy 1978: 78)

attitude of the Chinese commercial policy trade did exist at these areas and during these encounters – as a side effect – not only goods but people and words were exchanged as well. The exchange, or often trade in people (women and slaves) would have been more apparent to the contemporary observer than the linguistic interference, resulting in phonological, morphological, syntactic, but most often in lexical domain.

The difference between the nomadic peoples and the Chinese was neither only cultural nor was it only a problem of adaptation to different environmental conditions; there also was a – merely coincidental – gap between the languages they commanded. Not many of the nomadic people appearing at the Western or northernmost boundaries of the Chinese state were speakers of any of the Sino-Tibetan languages[4]. Morphologically most of them (*Tabgach*, *Ruanruan*[5], *Türk*, *Uighur*, *Khitan*, *Jurchen*, *Mongol* etc.) are known as or at least are believed to have been predominantly agglutinative, quite different from the mostly isolating structure of Literary Chinese[6]. This does not only mean that the languages were mutually unintelligible, but also that even those who were willing to study the language of their neighbours had to exert considerable efforts to master it. The Chinese developed an elaborate system of translator and interpreter bureaus to deal with the situation, the Bureau of Translators (*Si Yi Guan* 四夷館) and the Bureau of Interpreters (*Hui Tong Guan* 會同館), respectively[7]. Luckily enough for the modern linguist the officials of these state bureaus often used

---

[4] The only non-Chinese Sino-Tibetan languages with nations of historical significance behind were the languages of the *Tanguts* who founded the *Xixia* 西夏 empire (1038-1227 A.D.) and that of the much better known Tibetans.

[5] I use the *pinyin* romanization system for Chinese words. Chinese characters are given either in their traditional or in their simplified forms according to the source.

[6] Spoken Early Mandarin – just like Modern Mandarin – was structurally much closer to agglutinative languages, as particles having lost their original meaning were widely used in it as quasi-suffixes.

[7] '*Im Yüan-Reich war zur Erlernung der 'Reichsschrift' ein besonderes Schulwesen eingerichtet und für den Verkehr mit den Fremdvölkern i.J. 1276 ein eigenes Dolmetscheramt,* hui-t'ung kuan 會同館, *begründet worden. (...) Dieses Amt* hui-t'ung kuan *hat wohl im neuen Reich-zunächst automatisch weitergearbeitet, bis es i.J. 1407 durch ein "Übersetzungsamt"* sze-i kuan 四譯館 *abgelost wurde, auch* sze-I kuan 四夷館, *"Amt für die Fremdvölker" genannt*'. (Haenisch 1952: 5) For more details concerning these bureaus see: Franke 1968: 204; see also Wild 1943: 617-640; Serruys 1967 and Ligeti 1966: 119-120.

bilingual or multilingual written materials for educational purposes[8], many of which have been preserved nowadays only as later copies. The overall structure of these glossaries is quite well organized: the Chinese entry is followed by the relevant equivalent in the actual foreign language in such a way that the non-Chinese part is also transcribed in Chinese using the phonetic value of the characters. Since the phonological elements and the syllable composition of Chinese was quite different from that of the languages being transcribed, the compilers of the works had to adhere to some special conventions. In some cases (like *Hua Yi yiyu* 華夷譯語) they have reached a very highly sophisticated unified system of transcription. It was consistent, clear and precise, and the lexicon of the languages in question can now be reliably reconstructed on the basis of this transcription. On the other hand, many similar glossaries did not achieve the similar high level of preciseness, and quite a few of them were using the methods already known from earlier works with varying degrees of success (see 3.4 on the role of diacritic Chinese characters).

During the twentieth century most of the materials in glossaries described above were reconstructed by famous scholars providing invaluable lexical support for diachronic Mongol linguistics (Lewicki 1949, Haenisch 1952, Ligeti 1941, 1950-1951, 1990, Mostaert [ed. by de Rachewiltz-Schönbaum 1977] etc). Later on many of the publications were corrected and reprinted as new data and new linguistic approaches emerged (Kara 1990, Kuribayashi 2003, de Rachewiltz 2006b etc). However, there are still sources buried in libraries, and the mere existence of these sources is only known to a few professionals whose knowledge can direct us towards the investigation of these linguistic *terrae incognitae*. One of these works is the Sino-Mongol glossary *Yiyu* 譯語 ('Translation', see footnote 9), which up to now has not yet been reliably analyzed. Some reprints and one explanation in Mongolian by Manduqu (1995) have been published, but the shortcomings of these publications will be discussed later.

---

[8] '*Evidemment, toute les deux institutions avaient besoin de manuels: ceux du* Houei-t'ong-kouan *étaient rédigés exclusivement en caractères chinois, ceux du* Sseu-yi-kouan *employaient, outre les charactères chinois, l'écriture étrangère pour rendre les mots et les textes étrangers.*' (Ligeti 1966: 120)

I hope that this work will be useful as a reference tool for those interested in the history of the Mongolic languages providing them with a significant body of lexicon from a late Middle Mongol vernacular source.

Ákos Bertalan Apatóczky
Budapest
May 2009

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Years ago as a PhD student I was advised by Prof. György Kara, my supervising professor at Eötvös Loránd University of Sciences, to take the manuscript version of *Yiyu* as a possible topic of my dissertation. I am extremely grateful for his advice and invaluable help. I also wish to express my gratitude to Prof. Igor de Rachewiltz, who helped me with the translations of a number of Chinese entries that involve rare, obsolete or specific words and meanings making them almost incomprehensible without the expertise of a scholar like Prof. de Rachewiltz. Many of the ideas in my work were inspired by these two scholars, and of course all errors in the final result are mine alone. I am grateful to Prof. Alexander Vovin for his encouragement, patience and help without which this book would have hardly been published. My gratitudes go to Prof. András Róna-Tas, Huba Bartos and Ágnes Birtalan for their professional support and to all who helped me with useful advices during my research: Nóra Berényi, Béla Kempf, Sándor P. Szabó and Aino Tolme, as well as to my family and my friends.

TECHNICAL NOTES

In the descriptive and analytic parts of this work Chinese words are only written with characters at the first occurrence of the word, and a romanized transcription is written elsewhere.

In the indices Mongol word compounds containing more than one word are not only listed in one block but also separately (word-by-word), even if they do not occur independently (in such cases the entry number is not shown but a reference to the word compound is given).

An English translation for the Mongolian equivalent of a Chinese word is given in single quotation marks whenever it is different from the Chinese meaning.

The *pinyin* romanization forms of the transcriptive characters are not representing phonetic or phonologic values in any way; they merely provide some help in the identification of the characters for those unfamiliar with Chinese script or a specific character, making it easier to look up the relevant lexical data. The information on the early Mandarin pronunciation of the transcriptive characters is given separately for reference in chapter 7; and their phonetic value in *Yiyu* is listed in chapter 8.

The *Yiyu* sources are only marked if the entry in question is different from the other sources.

The source materials using the IPA system are left in their original form with one exception, long vowels are marked by a macron "¯" over the letter. When reading these data, one should pay attention to the different phonetic values of the different transcription systems (for example: the Moghol data *ʁʌdʃʌr* in IPA equals to *γaǰar* of another transcription). Also some sources use transliteration systems different from the standard (e.g. letter *j* in Golden's RH equals to *ǰ* in other transcriptions).

The material of sources of languages using Cyrillic alphabet is transliterated in the indices (e.g. Bur. *xazaar*, Khal. *xazaar*, where the pronunciations are different as *z* in Bur. represents a fricative but in Khal. it stands for an affricate). Lexical data of those languages where the Cyrillic script has not become a widely accepted standard (e.g. Dagur) are left in the romanized form of the actual source.

In the indices all suffixes are separated from the stem by a dash, however, unstable *-n* and *-su/-sü* suffixes as well as suffixes

inseparable by the nature of a grapheme (e.g. suffixes that merged with the vowels of the stem into long vowels) are not separated.

When they are uncertain, optional parts of words and alternative readings are written in parentheses (). Supposed reconstructed forms of Mongol words that do not occur in relevant diachronic sources are marked with an asterisk in the transcription. Unneccessary parts are marked with chevrons <>, and reconstructed parts not represented in the transcription are given in square brackets []. Question mark '?' indicates unknown or uncertain meaning.

ABBREVIATIONS

LANGUAGES

Baoan	Baoan dialect (Chen 1985, Sun 1990)
Bur.	Buryat (Sun 1990, Čeremisov 1973 etc.)
Chag.	Chagatai language (Vámbéry 1867, Eckmann 1966)
Chakh.	Chakhar dialect (Todaeva 1981, 1985)
Dag.	Dagur dialect (Engkebatu 1984, Sun 1990)
Dag./Iv.	Ivanovskii (1894, 1982).
Dörb.	Dörbed dialect (according to Rudnev Dürbüt-Beise, Todaeva, Tsoloo etc.)
Gor.	Gorlos dialect (Rudnev 1911, Todaeva 1981, 1985 etc.)
Hung.	Hungarian (Bárczi 1941, Benkő 1967–1976)
J̌arut	J̌arut dialect (Todaeva 1981, 1985 etc.)
Kalm.	(Sun 1990 etc.)
Karachai-Balkar	(Suyunchev 1965)
Khal.	Khalkha dialect (Tsevel 1966, Kara 1998 etc.)
Khar.	Kharachin dialect (Todaeva 1981, 1985, Sun 1990 etc.)
Khorch.	Khorchin dialect (Bosson 1962)
Mgr.	Monguor dialect (Qasbaγatur 1985, Sun 1990)
Mong.	written Mongolian (Lessing 1960 etc.)
Ogn.	Ognud dialect (accoding to Rudnev 1911, Todaeva 1981, 1985)
Oir.	Oirad dialect (Tsoloo 1988 etc.)
Ölöt	Ölöt dialect (see Kalm.)
Ord.	Ordos dialect (Mostaert 1937, 1941-42-44 etc.)
precl.Mong.	preclassic Mongol (Ligeti 1972 etc.)
Santa	Santa dialect (Sun 1990)
Yogor	Yogor dialect (Sun 1990)

TEXTS AND SOURCES

AL	the Leiden Manuscript (Houtsma 1894, Poppe 1927, 1928, Saitō 2006)

AT	Altan tobči (Ligeti 1974, Vietze 1992)
Bárczi	Bárczi 1941
BLYY	the reconstructed text of Yiyu (Beilu yiyu) (see footnote 9)
By	Beilu yiyu (the facsimile edition of the block print in Gao et al. ed. 1989: 3067-3092)
CC	Codex Cumanicus (Grønbech 1942)
FNESz	Kiss 1983
HAS	*Yiyu* manuscript of the Oriental Collection at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Hy	Hua Yi yiyu (according to Lewicki 1949, Kuribayashi 2003 etc.)
Juyongguan	Ligeti 1978
KangXi	*Kang Xi Zidian*
KdG/Ligeti	Ligeti 1965
Less.	Lessing 1960
M.	Mathews 1943
MA	Muqaddimat al-ādāb (Bao 2002, Poppe 1938)
Manduqu	Manduqu 1995
MLMC, IVLM 2	Ligeti 1972
MYRY	The Mongol part of Jia-Zhu 1990
Naikaku	Naikaku bunko, Tōkyō, 內閣文庫漢藉分類目錄 Naikaku Bunko kanseki bunrui mokuroku
Phags-pa	'Phags-pa script (Poppe 1957, Ligeti 1956, Hugejiletu 2004 etc.)
PUL	*Yiyu* version preserved at Peking University Library
RH	the Rasûlid Hexaglot (Golden 2000)
RY	*Ruzhi guan yiyu* (Kane 1989)
SH	the *Secret History of Mongols* (Ligeti 1971, de Rachewiltz 1972, 2006 etc.)
Srn	*Subhāṣitaratnanidhi* (Ligeti 1973)
TESz	Benkő 1967–1976
TMEN	Doerfer 1963–1975
Uighur of Ming	Ligeti 1966
VdI/Ligeti	Ligeti 1962
Weiers	Weiers 1971
Witsen	Witsen's 'Dagur' Material (Hajnal 1994)
Wuti	The Pentaglot dictionary of the *Qing*
Zyyy	Zhiyuan yiyu (Ligeti and Kara 1990)

1

YIYU

1.1 OTHER MIDDLE MONGOL SOURCES

From as early as the middle of the thirteenth century we have written sources on Middle Mongol language. In terms of writing systems they are divided into four main groups: Mongolian written in Uighur-Mongolian script, Mongolian written in Chinese script, Mongolian written in Arabic script, and Mongolian written in *'Phags-pa* script. The first group consists of written monuments like the Stone of Genghis khan or the Seal of *Güyük Khan* on his letter to the Pope Innocent IV. The second and the third types are Sino-Mongol and Arabic-Mongol writings, many of them glossaries, with a structure very similar to the *Yiyu* (BLYY) glossary[9]. Although its structure is completely different from the glossaries mentioned above, the famous Sino-Mongol work, the *Secret History of the Mongols*[10] belongs here, too. Out of the many types of writing systems only Chinese script was adopted for both primary (used by Mongols to record their own language) and secondary (used by Chinese to transcribe Mongol) use. Speaking of linguistic subgroups Nicolas Poppe argued that the Middle Mongol language can be divided into two main dialects according to the assumed dialectal differences found in the written sources: West and East Middle Mongol (Poppe 1965: 21-23). He defined Middle Mongol attested in Arabic- Mongol and Persian-Mongol glossaries as Western Middle Mongol dialect, and Middle Mongol transcribed by Chinese and *'Phags-pa* script as Eastern Middle Mongol.

---

[9] Since there are many similar glossaries extant with the word 'yiyu' in their title, in order to avoid confusion I recommend the usage of the abbreviation BLYY (*Beilu yiyu* 北虜譯語) when referring to the reconstructed text presented in this book (as opposed to *By* denoting the block print version in Gao et al. ed. 1989: 3067-3092, see footnote 23).

[10] Originally written in Mongolian script, the known text of it, however, is only known to us in Chinese transcription. Many reconstructions of the Secret History have been published, I used Ligeti's and de Rachewiltz's works for reference: Ligeti 1971, de Rachewiltz 1972 and 2006.

The most significant Sino-Mongol sources were the *Secret History of the Mongols*, the *Hua Yi yiyu* 華夷譯語 (Lewicki 1949)[11], the *Zhiyuan yiyu* 至元譯語 (also known as *Menggu yiyu* 蒙古譯語) (Ligeti-Kara 1990: 259-277), the *Yiyu* 譯語 (also known as *Beilu yiyu* 北虜譯語). With the remarkable exception of the *Secret History* and some other texts, most works of the kind are bilingual glossaries usually providing a basic – but at certain points exceedingly elaborated (e.g. horse colours) – vocabulary. The *Zhiyuan yiyu* itself has more than one version. The oldest known copy was included in the block print of *Shilin Guangji* 事林廣記 preserved at the Tokyo Cabinet Library[12], and another fragmentary work is available at the Library of Vatican (Ligeti-Kara 1990 includes a photocopy). Unlike *Zhiyuan yiyu* the *Hua Yi yiyu* transcribes Mongol words consistently, greatly facilitating the reconstruction of the pronunciation of the Mongol and Chinese words. The same applies to works written in *'Phags-pa* script, especially the *'Phags-pa* script version of the *Bai Jia Xing* 百家姓 (Ligeti 1956: 1-52).

As for the West Middle Mongol lexicon there is a group of works of great importance: the *Muqaddimat al-ādāb* 'Preamble to literature' by Abū'l-Qāsim Maḥmūd ibn-'Umar al-Zamaxšarī (Poppe 1938 and Bao 2002), the *Mongol Vocabulary of Istanbul* (Ligeti 1962: 3-99) the *Kitāb Majmū' Tarjumān Turkī wa 'Ajamī wa Muġalī wa Fārsī* 'Collection for the Turkish-Persian-Mongolian-Persian interpreter' also known as the anonymous glossary of the *Leiden Manuscript* [13] (Houtsma 1894 and Poppe 1927: 1009-1040, 1251-1274 and 1928: 55-80), and the *Rasūlid hexaglot* (Golden 2000)[14]. Parallel to the Chinese and Arabic works, similar writings in other languages like Georgian and Armenian are extant as well, one of the best known being the Mongol part of the Glossary of the Armenian *Kirakos de Gandzak* (Ligeti 1965: 241-297). The Mongol material of the above mentioned sources are incorporated below in the index of BLYY for reference.

---

[11] Cf. also Mostaert (ed. by de Rachewiltz-Schönbaum) 1977 and Kuribayashi 2003.

[12] Naikaku Bunko 內閣文庫 № 9866.4(3).366.42.

[13] Cf. also Saitō 2006.

[14] For a detailed introduction of the Mongol dictionaries in the Islamic world see Golden 2000: 14-18.

1.2 COPIES

Just like the other Sino-Mongol glossaries, the *Yiyu* itself exists in more than one copy. The manuscript version of the *Yiyu* is a relatively late copy of the earliest version that was included in the *Dengtan Bijiu* 登壇必究 (Franke 1968: 208)[15]. *Dengtan Bijiu* is a comprehensive reference work of military science, edited for generals, compiled by *Wang Minghe* 王鳴鶴 during the *Wanli* 萬歷 period of the *Ming* 明 dynasty and dated 1599. The *Yiyu* text itself is, of course, only a small fragment of this work (only one *juan* 卷 'scroll' out of a total number of 40 *juan*), which obviously was meant to serve as a general military handbook, containing chapters on strategy, tactics, armaments as well as notes on foreign peoples. Speaking of the vocabulary included into this text, an almost identical text is found under the title *Beilu yiyu* 北虜譯語 published in the *Zhongguo bingshu jicheng* 中国兵书集成[16] series in China (the differences will be discussed in detail later).

Initially, the primary aim of this work was to provide a phonological reconstruction of the manuscript version, which was collected by and copied for Louis Ligeti on his first expedition to China between 1928 and 1931 and is conserved by the Oriental Collection of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS)[17]. However, since there are numerous errors in this copy, and the other versions of the work are readily available, the focus of this study shifted to creating a reconstruction of the original version by comparison with other available texts. In addition to the HAS

---

[15] Cf. also Apatóczky 2001: 18-24. A copy of *Yiyu* 譯語 of the *Dengtan Bijiu* 登壇必究 is available at Peking University Library *Shanben tezang yuelanshi* 善本特藏閱覽室 [Collection of rare and special books] № 9060., or Naikaku 內閣, Cat. p. 181

[16] A photocopy of the *Beilu yiyu* 北虜譯語 of the *Dengtan Bijiu* 登壇必究 is available in Gao (et al. ed.) 1989: 3067-3092.

[17] Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Oriental Collection. Mong. № 44. The detailed bibliographical data is given by Kara (2000: 72): '(...) *double-leaved fascicles in brown double-leaved covers; 17.3 : 28.5 cm, thin white Chinese paper with fine wires; 9 lines/page, thin brush, black ink on pencil ruling in pencil frame; marginal title with Chinese pagination: Dengtan Bijiu juan 22 Yiyu; pagination 66a-80a. (...) mensheng "pupil" (Guangling Fang Yuanzhuang/Guiyang Dun Fuwu) quanjiao "completed the collation"//'* (read *Zhong Fuwu* and *tongxiao/tongjiao*, see footnote 26).

manuscript there were copies of the two other versions of the text to be investigated: for the *Yiyu* text a photocopy of the block print of the Peking University Library[18], and for the *Beilu yiyu*[19] text the facsimile edition of another block print in *Zhongguo bingshu jicheng* (Gao et al. ed. 1989: 3067-3092). The HAS text is a copy of the text known from the *Dengtan Bijiu*. Its structure is identical to that of the PUL text and due to the similarity of the details it is likely that the manuscript was made after the PUL copy (even the transcribers' names are given in both versions unlike in the *By* text, which does not contain any personal information on the transcribers). Two recent publications of the *Yiyu* text were also used (the only two the author has knowledge of): one in the *Menggu yiyu-Ruzhen yiyu* 蒙古译语 女真译语 (MYRY) (Jia-Zhu eds. 1990: 131-148), and the other one in Manduqu (1995: 279-377). MYRY gives a more-or-less correct transcription of the *Yiyu* text with simplified (!) Chinese characters, while Manduqu's book despite its contribution of giving modern Mongol translations of the entries in Mongol script, unfortunately contains quite a few errors both in transcription and translation. It is difficult to establish which source the editors of MYRY used. One would assume that for some entries a *Beilu yiyu* copy was used (455, 582?), while others coincide with the entries of HAS (344, 534 but not at 130). Entry № 534 of MYRY is different from all the pertinent entries of the primary sources, and there are some words obviously mistyped or copied from a text already containing mistakes (218, 323, 520).

1.3 THE HISTORY AND TITLE OF YIYU

After the collapse of the Mongol *Yuan* 元 empire and the expulsion of the Mongol rulers in 1368, the last native Chinese dynasty assumed the rule under the name of *Ming*. The northern borders of the new state kept on functioning as a buffer zone for mainly economic and military affairs, remaining an area of intense multilateral ethnic contacts. Along with the consolidation of *Han* 漢 ethnic rule in the empire, the newly raised power focused on its non-Chinese neighbours with a slightly different attitude, admitting that a clearer understanding of these nations (and especially their warfare tactics and expansion methods) would be beneficial for the

---

[18] PUL *Shanben tezang yuelanshi* 善本特藏閱覽室 [Collection of rare and special books] № 9060.

[19] Please distinguish BLYY (see footnote 9).

new dynasty. This was also a period of openness for China, demonstrated for example by the expeditions of admiral *Zheng He* 鄭和[20]. On the other hand the third *Ming* emperor, the great *Yongle* 永樂 (who himself started his career as a military commander and spent all his life fighting the Mongols) was eager to erase all the remnants of the previous dynasty. It is not surprising that although one of the supreme intellectual achievements of the Chinese history, the *Yongle Dadian* 永樂大典 was compiled during this time, the blossoming of the Sino-Mongol glossaries known from the *Yuan* was already over.

The longest reigning emperor of the *Ming* was Emperor *Wanli* 萬曆. He was anything but an example of the wise and caring Confucian paragon of an emperor, as he spent as much of the state budget on himself as he only could, introducing new taxes when necessary, not because of being ignorant or incapable of governing, but simply because of narcissism and selfishness (Wilkinson 2000: 734-735). Regardless of his failure in handling domestic affairs, by the end of his 48 years on the throne China became even better known to the other parts of the world: the first Jesuit mission arrived in Beijing in 1601 led by the Italian *Matteo Ricci*.

This was the historical milieu on the vigil of the seventeenth century, when – according to the known copies – in 1599 the last Chinese-Middle Mongol glossary was edited as a part of an encyclopaedia. Being cautious with the title is not an arbitrary literary effort to attract the reader's attention. In the sources the title of the work at hand varies. In the prolegomenon to his edition of Mostaert's *Hua Yi yiyu* Igor de Rachewiltz claims *Yiyu* 'Translation' to be a part of the *Dengtan Bijiu*, while the other version of it containing the same material[21] (the *Beilu yiyu*) (Mostaert [ed. by de Rachewiltz-Schönbaum 1977: XIII.]) to be a part of the *Wu Bei Zhi* 武備志 (Franke 1968: 209)[22], another – compared to the *Dengtan*

[20] A descendent of Muslim immigrants from Khwarezm, Admiral *Zheng He* (1371-1433) was one of the greatest navigators of his time. He undertook many naval expeditions reaching as far as Egypt, commanding a huge fleet of some hundred ships and troops over twenty thousand, by far the largest navy of the contemporary world. The assertion that he has circumnavigated the Earth has not been confirmed. For a revisionist approach of his voyages see: Wade 2004.

[21] The text can be treated as identical to that of the *Yiyu*'s also in the case of the *Beilu yiyu* version I utilized from *Dengtan Bijiu* (Gao et al. ed. 1989: 3067-3092) if one does not consider the errors and differences of the copies, see Chapter 1.5 on Discrepancies between the Copies.

[22] A *Wu Bei Zhi* 武備志 copy is available at Naikaku 內閣, Cat. p. 181.

Bijiu even greater – military work. *Wu Bei Zhi* was compiled by *Mao Yuanyi* 茅元儀 in 1621, and was made up of 240 scrolls.

Jia 贾 and Zhu 朱 in the *Menggu yiyu-Ruzhen yiyu* mention the text of the *Dengtan Bijiu* as *Menggu Yiyu* 蒙古译语 (it is necessary to distinguish the identical title occasionally used for the *Zhiyuan yiyu*) and that of the *Wu Bei Zhi* as *Dada yiyu* 达达译语 (Jia-Zhu eds. 1990: 147). On the contrary the *Dengtan Bijiu* text published in the *Zhongguo bingshu jicheng* (Gao et al. ed. 1989: 3067) is entitled *Beilu yiyu* 北虜譯語 'Translation of the Northern Caitiffs'' and since this is the only version actually named so, and because it shows remarkable differences from the other two copies, from here on it will only be referred to as *Beilu yiyu* and abbreviated as *By*[23].

We do not know about any extant versions of *Yiyu* dated prior to 1599, yet because of the systematic divergence of the existing variants and the comparatively large number of similar glossaries of earlier times we may presume that the whole material of the *Yiyu* was taken from an earlier text that is not extant now. In this book I make an attempt to reconstruct this early version (BLYY).

1.4 THE STRUCTURE OF BLYY

The vocabulary of the BLYY consists of 639 entries, many of them phrasal expressions. The structure of this list of words and phrases follows the well known order of Chinese encyclopaedias beginning with the holiest and greatest, moving towards the more mundane and smaller things, while adding each of them to a higher range of classification called *men* 門 'section' (lit. 'gate').[24] The following seventeen *men* arranged in the order of the hierarchy mentioned above divide the work into chapters[25]:

---

[23] Not to be confused with the abbreviation BLYY offered in footnote 9 for the whole reconstructed text based on HAS, *By* and PUL versions.

[24] The encyclopaedic order was not unknown for non-Chinese authors either. One example is the work of Kirakos which – if only with a quite meagre amount of vocabulary (50 entries) – starts with Heaven, and then follows a somewhat modified order, that is, the Heavenly Bodies do not come after Heaven, but instead, expressions on people are inserted in-between.

[25] Many other sources show great similarity in structure, like *Hua Yi yiyu*, *Ruzhen yiyu* etc., all consisting of seventeen chapters with some varieties in the titles. For a comparison of the structures of the glossaries see: Golden 2000: 49.

1. *tian-wen men* 天文門 'Astronomy and Heavenly bodies'
2. *di-li men* 地理門 'Geography'
3. *shi-ling men* 時令門 'Time and seasons'
4. *ren-wu men* 人物門 'People'
5. *zhen-bao men* 珍寶門 'Precious things'
6. *zou-shou men* 走獸門 'Animals'
7. *sheng-se men* 聲色門 'Sounds and colours'
8. *hua mu men* 花木門 'Flowers and plants'
9. *guo mu cai men* 菓木菜門 'Fruits, trees and vegetables' (or read *cao* 草 instead of *guo* 菓, HAS read *mu* 木 instead of *shui* 水)
10. *yin-shi men* 飲食門 'Food and beverage'
11. *yi-fu men* 衣服門 'Clothes'
12. *fei-qin men* 飛禽門 'Birds'
13. *shen-ti men* 身體門 'Parts of the body'
14. *ma an-fu qi-xie men* 馬鞍韉器械門 'Harness, machinery, vessels and implements' (read *di* 靼 instead of *fu?* 韉)
15. *fang-she che-liang men* 房舍車輛門 'Habitations and coaches',
16. *tie-qi men* 鐵器門 'Metal tools'
17. *jun-qi shi-wu men* 軍器什物門 'Weaponry and other goods'.

The order of an entry is quite simple: Chinese words are followed by their Mongolian translations also written in Chinese characters. The Mongolian equivalents appear in blocks, so that even expressions containing more than one word are not separated by spaces. The Chinese characters of an entry can be classified as semantic and transcriptional, the semantic ones representing Chinese words, while transcriptional ones represent the sounds of the Mongolian counterparts at the time of compilation. The transcriptive characters are used in a systematic, quasi-consistent way, which – with numerous exceptions – tries to use the same characters for the same phoneme sequences, thus helping the reader to avoid misunderstanding. Also a tendency to pick transcriptive characters that are similar to the original Chinese characters is observable (158, 322, 331, 338 etc.), let alone the fact that Mongolian loanwords in the Chinese parts of the entries mostly consist of the very same characters as the subsequent transcriptive ones (322, 323, 330, 331).

1.5 DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE COPIES

As mentioned above the HAS manuscript was copied for Louis Ligeti on his first expedition to China. Its structure is all in all identical to that of the PUL text and due to the similarity of the details it is likely that the manuscript was copied from the PUL copy or a very close doublet of it. As mentioned earlier, even the transcribers' names can be read in both versions unlike in the *By* text:

> The schoolmates *Fāng Yuánzhuàng* 方元壯 from *Guǎnglíng* 廣陵 and *Zhōng Fúwǔ* 鍾伏武 from *Guì-yáng* 貴陽[26]

Compared to the identical texts of HAS and PUL the *By* shows significant alterations, and these structural and semantic differences might prove its different source. Although the overall structure of *By* (the *men* and entries) is similar to that of the other two texts, the pagination and lines differ from the absolutely identical order of the HAS and PUL texts, thus the *By* is more concise with its 13 block print pages compared to the 15 pages of both HAS and PUL copies.

Another one of the main differences of *By* is that it is the only text that contains the characters of the Chinese entry № 76 that stand for *Bei-lu* 北虜 'Northern caitiffs' and which – in that particular copy – serves as the first part of the title of the entire glossary as well, hence the difference of the titles.

Next to numerous minor errors we find a complete disorder in the case of entry № 534, which is at variance in the sources:

	Chinese word	meaning	Mongolian word	meaning
HAS	肝 (*gan*)	'liver'	剌速 (*la-su*)	?
By	髮 (*fa*)	'hair'	忽速 (*hu-su*) hüsü	'hair'

[26] PUL 80v '*mensheng Guangling Fang Yuanzhuang Guiyang Zhong Fuwu tongxiao* 門生廣陵方元壯貴陽鍾伏武仝校', HAS 80v '*mensheng Guangling Fang Yuanzhuang Guiyang Sheng Fuwu tongxiao* 門生廣陵方元壯貴陽銼伏武仝校' (read *Zhong Fuwu* and *tongxiao* 'schoolmates' or *tongjiao* 'jointly collated', vs. Kara's reading: *Dun Fuwu* and *quanjiao* 'completed the collation', see footnote 17).

PUL	髮 (*fa*)	'hair'	忽速 (*hu-su*) hüsü	'hair'
MYRY	肝 (*gan*)	'liver'	黑里干 (*hei-li-gan*) heligen	'liver'

As one can observe, at this point PUL and *By* – otherwise featuring significant alterations – have the same Chinese word *fa* 髮 'hair' in the entry, and explain it with the appropriate Mongol word *hüsü*. The *(Menggu) Yiyu* of the MYRY correctly translates a completely different Chinese word *gan* 肝 'liver' as its Mongolian equivalent *heligen* [27]. The copyist of the HAS manuscript presumably saw both of the above versions, or had a text that contained both variants in his use, because he wrote *gan* 肝 as the Chinese entry but for the Mongolian counterpart he chose a pair of characters unintelligible in Mongolian. The first of these two characters is *la* 剌, which may be an erroneous copy of the character *hu* 忽. If this is the case, the Mongol word *hüsü* 'hair' can be reconstructed. The meaning of the word, however, still does not match the Chinese entry. On the other hand the Chinese entry *gan* 肝 reappears in all versions of the text at № 574: Chin. *gan* 肝 'liver' Mong. *hei-li-ye* 黑里葉 *helige*. This leads us to the conclusion, that entry № 534 of the original text must have been Chin. *fa* 髮 Mong. *hüsü* 'hair'. Another fact that supports our opinion is that the entries from № 533 to 552 all describe parts of the human head. For such list, a word meaning 'liver' would seem to be quite inappropriate. Let us also notice that the copyist had made a mistake with the previous word as well (533 *nu-du-er* < *he-qi*).

The exchange of the characters *yi* 義, *yi* 乂 and *cha* 叉 is discussed in details in 3.1. The only difference worth mentioning here is that HAS and *By* texts use the *yi* 義 character variant, while *By* uses *yi* 乂 instead of the supposed original *cha* 叉.

[27] None of the copies I have contain this transcription, but this difference indicates to me that the authors of the MYRY have utilised another *Yiyu* version.

2

SOME TYPICAL LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF BLYY

2.1 THE UNSTABLE *-N*

An important feature of Mongolic languages is the group of nouns in which – under certain morphological circumstances (e.g. in specific cases) – an *-n* suffix adjoins to the stem and forms a so-called '*-n* stem noun'. The material of BLYY contains a large number of '*-n* stem nouns' in nominal case, but the suffix itself is shown inconsistently: at some entries the *-n* suffix is present (*hodun* 'star', *čilawun* 'stone', *bal[γ]asun* 'city, village', *küjü'ün* 'neck', *beyen* 'body' etc.) but many other times it is abolished (*kele* 'tongue', *ama* 'mouth', *yasu* 'bone', *čisu* 'blood' etc.)[28]. This phenomenon is not surprising at all considering the fact that in the usage of the unstable *-n* different Mongolic languages and dialects of different periods of the history of language demonstrates great variation.

Even such a well defined subgroup of nouns as the numerals is subject to this inconsistency[29], as is demonstrated here (with the special exception of *qoyor* 'two' that has no alternative *-n* variant in any of the Mongolic languages) *niken* 'one', *ġurban* 'three', *dörben* 'four', *tabu* 'five', *jir(u)wan* 'six', *dolō* 'seven', *naiman* 'eight', *yisü* 'nine', *harban* 'ten'[30]. The numeral *tabu* 'five' is especially complicated, since it reappears as a modifier in the noun phrase *tabu ner[e] morin* 'five-name horse', without an *-n* suffix and unlike in

---

[28] Unfortunately none of the nouns are written in either variant making it hard to give an appropriate comparison.

[29] The *-n* suffix of numerals may be considered only to be formally equivalent to proper '*-n* stem nouns', however, as in *-ban, -ben, -bun, -wan, -ken* etc. suffixes the *-n* behaves the same way as in other non-numeral nouns, I discuss it below.

[30] Larger numbers also appear in idiomatic usage (like in the tribal names of *üčüken min[gγ]an* 'the Little Mingans' № 75 and *yeke min[gγ]an* 'the Great Mingans' № 78).

modern Mongolian where the modifier numeral is in its *-n* suffixed form[31].

The confusion over the unstable *-n* is an accidental occurrence probably due to the inaccuracy of the spoken language used by the original informant or to the laxity of the copyists, rather than a correct representation of the actual linguistic phenomenon, in which some nouns would have featured *-n* suffixes, while others would not.

Those words of the BLYY that correspond to the *-sUn* suffixed written Mongolian nouns are all written without the final *-n* (e.g. № 611 *anǰasu* 'plough', № 469 *ġudusu* 'boots' etc.).

2.2 VERB PHRASES

Since the largest part of its vocabulary is comprised of noun phrases, and because there are no coherent narrative texts embedded in it (unlike the edicts of the *Hua Yi yiyu*) the BLYY lacks groups of verb phrases. Just like the glossaries of the *Si Yi Guan* and the *Hui Tong Guan* this glossary was compiled only to give a very simple vocabulary for basic communication with no indication of grammatical rules whatsoever. As Daniel Kane argues in his seminal work on the Sino-Jurchen vocabulary of the *Hui Tong Guan*:

> The scholars of the Bureau of Interpreters, like those of the Bureau of Translators, were not well known for their competence in the languages they studied, or for their care in transcription. After all, these vocabularies had a limited aim: to be able to communicate, on a basic level, with "barbarians" on the rare occasions when this was absolutely inevitable, as when they brought tribute to the Court. (Kane 1989: 100)[32]

The relatively few verb phrases that appear in BLYY are either tense/aspect suffixed or stand without suffixes. Suffixed verbs are

---

[31] One might think of a possible *Sandhi* rule in this case (that is the final *-n* is only omitted in the transcription because of the following initial *n-*), however, the appearance of several resembling entries (№ 403 *čaqān noyō* 'cabbage', № 22 *ġurban nuqai* 'the three stars of the belt of Orion' – lit. 'three dogs', № 128 *harban niken sara* 'eleventh month', № 156 *narin noyan/noyon* 'official') convinces us that this does not seem to be the case.

[32] This phenomenon is also pointed out by Rybatzki in his description of the Middle Mongol language (in Janhunen ed. 2003: 73)

written in terminative perfective form to indicate immediate past tense *-ba, -be* (№ 437 ***ülüsbe*** 'starved', № 435 *čadba* 'have eaten to full', № 437 ***undāsba/umdāsba*** 'became thirsty', № 36 *nara urġuba* 'the Sun has risen' etc.) or with present-future durative aspect marker *-nam* (№ 35 *času oronam* 'it's snowing', № 34 *qura oronam* 'it's raining' etc.)[33]. Unlike in some other Middle Mongol sources, in the BLYY there is no gender distinction of the suffix *-ba, -be*. Verbs that have no tense or aspect marking appear in their simple imperative forms, that is, in their stem forms: (*yabu-* 'to eat', *budā ide-* 'to eat rice', *darasu ū-* 'to drink wine' etc.). Even though the Middle Mongol Perfective Participle marker *-[q]san, -[g]sen* is not a tense suffix, I mention it here, as it is only attached to verbs. Case endings are generally omitted in BLYY.

2.3 NUMBER OF SYLLABLES

When trying to determine the number of syllables of the Middle Mongol words, the Chinese transcription can be confusing, since the compilers did not have a choice but to substitute whole Chinese syllables for certain original Mongol phonemes[34]. This is definitely so with Mongol words consisting of two or three syllables and it goes without saying that solutions for reconstruction cannot be found here by mechanical transcription of the Chinese characters and without being aware of the diachronic lexical data. A comparison of entry № 120 *gu-lu-ban sa-la* 古魯班 撒剌 *ġurban sara* 'third month' and № 14 *bu-lu-han* 補魯汗 *buruqan* 'rain' can serve as a good example. The original Mongol *r* and *l* sounds might have been transcribed either by using the Chinese syllable *er* 兒 or by a syllable containing *l* (sometimes *n*) sound, in this case by the Chinese syllable *lu* 魯. For the Mongol *r* the Chinese *er* 兒 was mostly used (e.g. 441 *a-er-bai* 阿兒敗 *arbai* 'barley'), but when a Mongol V-*ru*-C or V-*lu*-C sound sequence was transcribed, a Chinese *lu* syllable was used, mostly with the character 魯. Owing to the inconsistency of the usage the original *ġurban* could have become *gu-lu-ban* (cf. *Hua Yi yiyu*: *hu-er-ban qurban*, Mostaert [ed. by de Rachewiltz-Schönbaum 1977: 91]). Since no other occurrence

[33] The tense-aspect marker *-nam* is considered to be untypical in Middle Mongol by Rybatzki who claims it to be only attested in late Arabic sources (in Janhunen ed. 2003: 74.). Although BLYY might represent a late Middle Mongol dialect, still it has four entries containing this suffix.

[34] See also Kara 1990: 280.

of a three-syllable variant for this word has been recorded in other sources on Middle Mongol, it would be a mistake to presume the existence of a hypothetical **ġuruban* form. Unlike in the case of *buruqan*, we cannot reconstruct here three original syllables.

2.4 INTERVOCALIC FRICATIVES

The absence or presence of the intervocalic velar fricatives in Middle Mongol words is also an interesting problem[35]. In Modern Khalkha Mongolian one finds long vowels that correspond to the V-G-V sequence, while the traditional orthography of the classical Mongolian script uses intervening graphs of velar fricatives (mostly because it was a simple method to sign long vowels). The various material of the Middle Mongol lexicon (including Chinese and *'Phags-pa* script sources) offer a tempting interpretation for the Chinese script representation of these sounds. According to these data it seems to be likely that in the case of words where in the nucleus [36] of the first syllable of the Chinese transcription representing the original Mongol V-(C)-V sequence we find a glide after the vocal (main vowel) in the Modern Mandarin syllable, – since it is the boundary of the syllable cluster – there the intervocalic fricative might still have existed in the original Mongol words. On the other hand transcriptive characters lacking this glide, represent Mongol words without intervocalic fricative. Sometimes these words are disyllabic, too, and they do not exhibit a long vowel. To put it in a simpler way: in order to transcribe an original Middle

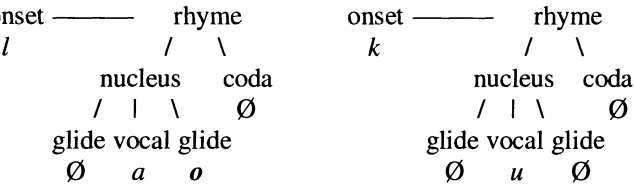
---

[35] On this topic see my paper (Apatóczky 2005). From a different approach Ligeti has investigated the representation of intervocalic fricatives criticizing Haenisch's Secret History edition, where forms like *jao'un* 'left', *jao'udun* 'dream' etc. were reconstructed. Ligeti argued that the early Mandarin pronunciation of the corresponding transcriptive characters (that have diphthongs in modern Mandarin) still preserved *-w* syllable endings, thus representing intervocalic fricatives of Middle Mongol, and that these words contained front vowels not back vowels. See Ligeti 1941: 186-187.

[36] The structure of the Chinese syllable: onset [O]+rhyme[[G]V[G]][C], where O=onset; V=Vocal; C=Coda; G=Glide. The rhyme is divided to further two parts: nucleus [[G]V[G]] and coda [C]. In modern Mandarin only a consonant may occur at O position, only a vowel may occur at V and G position and only *n* or *ŋ* may occur at C position. On the structure of Chinese syllable refer to: Norman 1988: 28 and Duanmu 2000: Chapters 4.1-4.3

Mongol V-fricative-V section, the Chinese transcription uses two syllables the first of which with a post-vocal glide. In many instances a *w* fricative was still preserved in the place of this glide in Early Mandarin[37], which serves as a proof for the existence of the corresponding intervocalic consonant in Middle Mongol. The second character of the transcription was usually *wen* 文 (if the unstable *-n* is present, only showing that the syllable is V-n, e.g. *-un, ġalawun, -ün* in *kü'ün* etc.[38]) and *wu* 兀, *wo* 我 , *er* 兒 (if the word has no *-n* suffix, e.g. *-u-* in *awur* 'air, breath', *-u-* in *bu'uda[i]* 'wheat, barley' etc.). It also indicates that even in cases where the fricative was gone (no post-vocal glide appears in the transcriptive characters), at least a hiatus was still extant leaving the sequence disyllabic. For a better understanding let us look at the following examples:

526: *ga-lao-wen* 噶老文– *ġalawun*; 172: *ku-wen* 苦文– kü'ün



words with the unstable *-n* ending

361 *büdü'ün* (*bo-du-wen* 伯堵文) 'thick', Mong. *büdügün*
58, 621 *čilawun* (*chi-lao-wen* 赤老文 and *chi-lao-wen* 赤牢文) 'stone, firestone', Mong. *čilaγun*
526 *ġalawun* (*ga-lao-wen* 噶老文) 'goose', Mong. *γalaγun*
428 *ġaši'un* (*ga-shi-wen* 噶失文) 'bitter', Mong. *γasiγun*
358 *geši'ün* (*ge-shi-wen* 革失文) 'branch', Mong. *gešigün*
425 *jüši'ün* (*zhu-shi-wen* 主失文) 'sour'

---

[37] For the Early Mandarin pronunciation see: Pulleyblank 1991.
[38] *N.B.* the *w* fricative is represented by the post-vocal glide of the syllable preceding the syllable *wen* 文 and not by the onset of the latter.

212 *köbe'ün* (*ke-bo-wen* 可伯文) 'child' Mong. *köbegün*, *keü-* (in *keüken*, *keüked*)
172, 532 *kü'ün* (*ku-wen* 苦文) 'man, person', Mong. *kümün*
552 *küǰü'ün* (*ku-chu-wen* 苦出文) 'neck', Mong. *küǰügüü/küǰügün*
573 *niru'un* (*ni-lu-wen* 你魯文) 'back, spine, backbone' Mong. *niruγun*
210 *nu'un* (*nu-wen* 奴文) 'boy, son', precl. Mong. *nuγun/niγun*
323 *qaliwun* (*hai-liu-wen* 海留文) 'Isabella horse with dark mane and tail' Mong. *qaliγun*
572 *quši'un* (*hu-shi-wen* 忽失文) 'nose, bill of a bird' Mong. *qusiγun*
142 *seri'ün* (*se-li-wen* 塞里文) 'cool', Mong. *serigün*
78 *šibe'en* (*shi-bo-yin* 失伯印) 'mountains with sharp summits', Mong. *sibege*
452 *širi'ün* (*shi-li-wen* 失力溫) 'hard, rough', Mong. *sirügün*

words with endings other than the unstable *-n*

493 *alči'ur* (*a-er-chi-wu-er* 阿兒赤兀兒) 'handkerchief', Mong. *alčiγur*
49 *awula* (*ao-wu-la* 襖兀剌) 'mountain' Mong. *aγula*
370 *awur* (*ao-wu-er* 襖兀兒) 'air, breath' Mong. *aγar*
601 *awutu* (*ao-wu-tu* 襖兀禿) 'bridle' Mong. aγuda
334 *bowurul* (*bao-wu-lun* 保兀倫) 'grey, grey haired', Mong. *boγurul*
440 *bu'uda[i]* (*bo-wo-da* 薄我大) 'wheat, barley' Mong. *buγudai*
604 *čulbūr* (*chun-bu-er* 春補兒) 'leather cord attached to halter, bridle, reins, string' Mong. *čulbuγur*
198 *dewü/döwü* (*dou-wu* 斗兀) '(younger) brother' precl. Mong. *degü*, Mong. *degüü*
306 *gewü* (*gou-wu* 狗兀) 'mare', Mong. *gegüü*
171 *ǰalawu* (*zha-lao-wu* 扎老兀) 'young', Mong. *ǰalaγu*
163 *ǰawutu* (*zhao-wu-tu* 招兀禿) 'head of a hundred soldiers, centurion, captain', Mong. *ǰaγutu*
259 *ǰiwü* (*zhou-wu* 咒兀) 'needle, pin', Mong. *ǰegün*

569 *ǰiwüdlebe* (*zhou-wu-du-le-bo* 周兀度勒伯) 'to dream', Mong. *ǰegüdüle-*
12 *kira'u* (*qi-la-wu* 乞剌兀) 'hoar-frost, white frost', Mong. *kiraγu(n)/ kiruγu(n)*
208 *köwü/köwū* (*kou-wu* 扣兀) 'son, child' Mong. *köbegün*
79 *Mawu awula* (*mao-wu ao-[wu-]la* 毛兀襖[兀]剌) 'the Mau mountain' (place name)
47 *nawur* (*nao-wu-er* 惱兀兒) 'lake', Mong. *naγur*
559 *niru'u* (*ni-lu-wu* 米魯兀) 'back, spine, backbone', Mong. *niruγun*
538 *niwur* (*niu-wu-er* 鈕兀兒) 'face', Mong. *niγur*
144 *qalawu* (*ha-lao-wu* 哈牢兀) 'hot', Mong. *qalaγun*
287 *qaliwu* (*hai-liu-wu* 海留兀) 'otter', Mong. *qaliγu(n)*
93 *qara'ul* (*ha-la-wu-er* 哈剌兀兒) 'watch, patrol, earth foundation built for sentinels or guards to gather intelligence', Mong. *qaraγul*
181 *Sartawul* (*sa-er-tao-wu-er* 撒兒討兀兒) 'Muslim land, Sartawul (for Khwarezm)', Mong. *Sartaγul*
587 *sauwur* (*sao-wu-er* 掃兀兒) 'seat, base (of the saddle)', Mong. *saγurin*, *saγuγur*
322 *šira'ur* (*shi-la-wen* 失剌文) 'yellow (horse)'
371 *šiwür* (*shou-wu-er* 守兀兒) 'broom (as a name for a scrog)'
65 *terge'ür* (*te-er-ge-wu-er* 忒兒革兀兒) 'road for chariots and carriages', Mong. *tergegür*

In other places the evolution of a long vowel is already observable (e.g *adūči* 'herdsman of horses'). Being a loanword from Chinese, the case of 376 *qulū* (*hu-lu-wu*) 'pumpkin', Mong. *qulu* (<Chin. *hu-lu* 葫蘆) is exceptional.

2.5 MIDDLE MONGOL INITIAL *H-*

A much debated issue in the history of the Mongolic languages is the mutation of the initial *h-* phoneme of Middle Mongol. Without taking a stand on its importance in diachronic Mongol linguistics let me just briefly point to the fact that in the material of BLYY the

Middle Mongol initial *h-* sound is clearly attested and note that the existence of this sound might well seem to be archaic yet it was an ordinary feature of Middle Mongol represented in BLYY even during the time of the *Ming* period (***harban*** 'ten', ***hon*** 'year', ***heli'e*** 'kite', ***hüker*** 'ox', ***hoimusu*** 'stockings, socks', ***heki*** 'head', ***hüsü*** 'hair', ***helige*** 'liver' etc.). In certain cases a secondary initial *f-* appears, which like the initial *h-* is unknown in written Mongolian, but well known from the contemporary peripheral and archaic Mongol languages (BLYY *fula'an*, Zhiyuan yiyu *hulā* [Kara 1990: 299]), Hua Yi yiyu *hula'an* (Mostaert [ed. by de Rachewiltz-Schönbaum 1977: Glossaire 61]), Mong. *ulayan*, Khalkha *ulaan*, Dagur *hulān*, Monguor *fulān/xulaŋ*, Baoan *fulaŋ* etc.; see also *fula'ana, füni, fünege*)[39].

2.6 LEXICON

Some Chinese loanwords were in use by the Mongols at the time of the compilation of the BLYY e.g. № 157 *taiši* 'Grand master' (Chin. *taishi* 太師), № 313 *lausa* 'mule' (Chin. *luozi* 騾子), № 373 *lyenhua čeče[g]* 'lotus' (Chin. *lianhua* 蓮花). Some words of cultural vocabulary that are replaced by Chinese loanwords in modern Mongolian were still in usage in the Middle Mongol language of the BLYY. Entry № 444 *borčo[q]* 'peas, beans', Chin. *dou* 豆, Mong. *burčay*, (cf. Hungarian *borsó* 'peas'), Khalkha *vandui*; № 393 *kemke*, Chin. *gua* 瓜 'gourds, melon, cucumber', Mong. *kemeke*, Khalkha: *gua/xemx*. The word *(örgöst) xemx* means only cucumber in modern Khalkha, the other meaning of the word was gradually replaced by the Chinese loanwords *gua*, *šii gua*, *amtat gua*.

Although the main direction of borrowing words of cultural vocabulary was from Chinese to Mongol, yet some entries of the BLYY demonstrate that the opposite route was open, too, especially in the area that Mongols were professional in: horses. Entry № 322 Chin. *shi-la-wen ma* 失剌文馬 is a partial loanword from Mongol *šira'ur morin* 'yellowish horse'. The origin of entry № 323 Chin. *hai-liu ma* 海留馬 is the Mongol *qaliwun morin* 'Isabella horse with dark mane and tail'. № 330 Chin. *hu-la ma* 虎剌馬 stands for the Mongol *qula morin* 'fawn, tawny, bay horse', while 331 Chin. *suo-luo ma* 鎖鑼馬 for *soro morin* 'ash-grey horse'. Entry № 603

[39] At this point the material of BLYY shows similarity to the Monguor data. The initial *f-* in Monguor however is secondary as shown by Helimski (1984)

Chin. *zhe-lou* 者樓 means a tool used in animal husbandry: Mongol *jele* 'rope to which tethers for cattle are attached'. A tendency to use the same characters in the entries introducing Mongol loanwords in Chinese as the transcriptive ones in the Mongol part is worth noticing. It is also important to notice that the scale of these Chinese words of Mongol origin is restricted to a very specific terminology, and it is senseless to treat them hastily as well known and widely used Chinese vocabulary of the time.

There are words in the BLYY that have disappeared in modern Mongolic languages, (entry № 166 *or[γ]an* 'people' SH: *orqan*, № 312 *taunan* 'five years old stallion') and some that became rare (№ 239 *vayiduri*, Mong. *vaiduri*, *viduri*, Sanskrit: *vaidurya* 'beryl').

In some words Jurchen influence can also be detected, e.g. № 425 *jüši'ün* 'sour' (Jurchen *ǰušu*), № 404 *qalgi noyō* 'nettle' (Jurchen *harhi*), and there are a couple of Jurchen loanwords, too: № 394 *haši* 'egg-plant' (Jurchen *haši*) and № 45 *ula* 'river' (Jurchen *ula*).[40]

The traces of the old Mongol calendar system are only found in but one entry, № 118 is *qubi sara* 'the first month of the year in the lunar calendar'[41].

2.7 MISCELLANEA

Phonetic peculiarities: The lexicon of the BLYY can be considered to be unique from a phonetic standpoint in contrast to other Middle Mongol sources. Instances of atypical Middle Mongol sounds: *t* instead of *d*: *qatasu/qatāsu*, *qatum*, *u* instead of *o*: *nidunu*, *k* instead of *g*: *ekeči*, *o* instead of *u*: *nuqai*, etc. In terms of the merger of *ö* into *ü* that is considered to be a distinctive feature of a presumed Eastern Middle Mongol dialect versus the *ö>e* change in Western Middle Mongol BLYY data show typical Eastern characteristics: *kürči-*, *mür*, *ülüs-* etc.[42]

s-š opposition: In many words of the present day Khalkha Mongolian vocabulary the original *s* phoneme has undergone a palatalization resulting in an *š* sound. This change in Khalkha is

---

[40] Jurchen equivalents are from RY and Kara 1991. On the Jurchen influence in BLYY cf. my paper in Rybatzki et al. ed. 2009: 10 and 16-17.

[41] For a thorough investigation of the old Mongol calendar see: Rybatzki 2002: 256-290. See Also Ligeti 1933: 45.

[42] Cf. the section on the *ö>ü* amalgamation in my paper in Rybatzki et al. ed. 2009: 13.

unique compared to most of the Mongolic languages including the language of BLYY. In these cases the BLYY shows typical Middle Mongol characteristics (e.g. *sājïγai*, *süni* vs. Khalkha *šaazgai*, *šönö*).

Final short vowels: The short vowels at the end of words that have disappeared in Khalkha are still preserved in the language of BLYY (*ači*, *alima*, *amu*, *času*, *dabusu*, *dalu*, *dēre*, *eljige*, *emüdü* etc.).

Prebreaking of i: The so called 'prebreaking of *i*', that is, the assimilation of the sound *i* to the vowel of the subsequent syllable (*i*>V), along with the actual palatal breaking (*i*>*y*V) is a common phenomenon in many of the modern Mongol dialects. However, the dialect represented in the BLYY agrees with other Middle Mongol sources as it does not in general show this assimilation in. There are, however, some exceptions (*qumusu*, *jürken*, *šoroqai*).

3

SPECIALITIES AND ERRATA OF THE TRANSCRIPTION PROCESS

3.1 MIXED-UP CHARACTERS

Although the Chinese script has not significantly changed since the compilation of the BLYY, in various periods different character variants were fashionable, often leading to later misunderstanding. A typical example in the HAS and PUL texts is the Chinese character *yi* 義, the simplified form of which is 乂. In these texts the 義 character always stands for *cha* instead of *yi*. The simple cause of this confusion is that the image of the simplified *yi* 乂 variant is very similar to another character with the pronunciation *cha* 叉. In the supposed original glossary this latter character occurred in all likelihood, but the later copyists might not have had sufficient Mongolian language skills, thus in the first step they changed it to 乂 (occurring in the *By* text) then to 義 (e.g. № 504 *yi-han* 義漢, read *ċaqan*).

The inadvertence of the copyists produced many similar mistakes, the most interesting and typical ones are sketched here:

Entry № 447 Chinese *lü-dou* 綠豆 'green lentils' is translated as *ge bo-er-shuo* 哥孛兒勻. Here the copyists apparently misread the two identical but separately written original characters (*ke-ke* 可可) and replaced them by a complex character with the same elements: *ge* 哥. The correct reconstructed form of this word is *kö[kö]*.

Entry № 497 Chinese *zhen-tou* 枕頭 'pillow' (*de-ge-le-mu* 得革勒目). At this instance the radical of the original *le* 勒 character was reduplicated because of thoughtlessness adding an extra character to the original three. It should be read *de-le-mu* 得勒目 and reconstructed as *deren*.

The most numerous errors of course can be accounted for by the exchange of similar characters. Just a few of them for example: Entry № 58, Chin. *shi-tou* 'stone', HAS *yi-lao-wen* 赤老文 the first

character in which should be *chi* 赤 instead of *yi* 亦, hence the reconstructed variant *čilawun*. Entry № 493 Chin. *shou-ba* 手帕 'handkerchief' *By a-er-chi-gua-er* 阿兒赤瓜兒 has *gua* 瓜 that should be *wu* 兀, hence the reconstructed word is *arči'ur*. Including and explaining all the examples would probably multiply the size of this work, but in the index instances of erroneously substituted characters are indicated wherever possible.

3.2 WAYS OF TRANSCRIBING MONGOL *L* AND *R* PHONEMES

As mentioned above in 2.3 when discussing the number of original Middle Mongol syllables, the Chinese transcribers had only a narrow scale of syllables to represent often radically diverse sounds of the Middle Mongol original. The difference was crucial when some of those Mongol phonemes had to be transcribed that were nonexistent or used only under constraints (e.g. at the end of the syllable) in Chinese. The most frequent occurrence of the kind was the representation of Mongol *l* and *r* phonemes. In contrast to the public opinion the Chinese can pronounce *r*, but its realization in Modern Mandarin is different from the Mongolian flap or trill *r*, as the only Chinese sound the articulation of which is close to it is the retroflex approximant ɻ (as in Modern Mandarin 兒 or 二). The situation was pretty much the same several hundred years ago, so the compilers had to make compromises when noting down Mongolian words having *r*[43]. Either they used some of the few syllables with a final alveolar (which has changed into a retroflex ɻ in Modern Mandarin) or they substituted it with a syllable containing *l* because the place of articulation of *l* was very close to the Mongol *r*. The initial *r*- of Mongolian only appears in loanwords, and the only of its

[43] The pronunciation of these characters substituting a Middle Mongol *r* phoneme in the time of the *Yuan* was not exactly the same as it is today. In Modern Mandarin it is a retroflex approximant. In Early Mandarin (Pulleyblank 1991) these syllables contained an alveolar trill in terms of phonology, the phonetic manifestation of which could have been an alveolar flap. This is naturally not the same as the modern Mandarin value, but its substitution role for the foreign *r* phoneme was valid even that time, and it has not changed until now, as Modern Mandarin is still using the very same characters to designate *r* sounds of foreign languages. On the representation of Mongolian *r* sound in Chinese script see also Ligeti 1950-1951: 156.

kind in the BLYY is transcribed with an initial *y-* (in *rašān* transcribed as *ya-sha-mu* 丫廈目 and miscopied in HAS version as *le-sha-mu* 了廈目). Sometimes syllables with an *-n* coda were used to transcribe Mongol *-r/-l* syllable ending. Here I enumerate a list of the possible transcriptive characters for both the original *l* and *r* showing up in the BLYY.

Characters (pinyin)	phonetic value in BLYY
耳 (ěr)	*el-*
里 (lǐ)	*-li-*, *-r-*, *-ri-*
力 (lì)	*-ri*, *-ri-*, *-r-*
利 (lì)	*-ri*
丫 (yā)	*ra-*
剌 (lá)	*-ra-*, *-ra*, *-rā*, *-l*, *-la*, *-la-*, *-r-*
郎 (láng)	*-lang-*
牢 (láo)	*-la-*
列(liè)	*-le-*
勒 (lè)	*-le*, *-le-*, *-re-*, *-re*, *-r-*, *-rē*
蓮 (lián)	*lyen-*
令 (lìng)	*-lin*, *-ling-*
流 (liú)	*-liu-*
琉 (liú)	*-liw-*, *-liü*
留 (liú)	*-liw-*, *-liü-*
藍 (lán)	*-lam/-lang*
瓏 (lóng)	*-long-*
隴 (lǒng)	*-long-*
六 (liù)	*-lu*
兩 (liǎng)	*-riang-*, *-riγ-*
來 (lái)	*-rai*, *-rai-*, *-lai-*, *-lai*
羅 (luó)	*-lō*, *-lo-*, *-ro-*, *-ro*, *-ru-*, *-r(u)w-*, *-r*
兒 (ér)	*-r-*, *-r*, *-l-*, *-l*, *-el*, *-'ur*
而 (ér)	*-l*, *-r*
老 (lǎo)	*lau-/lū-*, *-la-*, *-law-*

魯 (lǔ)	*-r-, -ru-, lu-, -lu-, -lü-*
倫 (lún)	*-run, -rün*
林 (lín)	*-ril, -lim-, -rin, -rim*
文 (wén)	*-'ur*

Characters representing syllables with both *l* and *r* [44]

倫 (lún)	*-rel/-ler*
林 (lín)	*-ril-*
羅兒 (luó-ér)	*-rul-*

3.3 IRREGULARITIES OF THE TRANSCRIPTION

Despite the efforts of the transcribers the nature of Chinese script often resulted in ambiguity concerning the correct pronunciation of the Mongol words. When the information given by the transcription is not sufficient or apparently has fallen prey to failure of the language skills of the copyists, only the parallel diachronic sources are helpful to reconstruct the assumed original form. Thus entry № 61 *ba-er-a-sun* 把兒阿孫 *bal[γ]asun* 'city wall' will never be correctly reconstructed as **balasun* or **bal'asun*, as none of the diachronic sources support a form without a fricative in the second syllable. Similarly *bur[γ]asu* 'willow' is reconstructed in № 351 *bu-er-a-su* 補兒阿速 instead of **burasu* or **bur'asu*, № 456 *zha-a-tu de-er* 扎阿禿得兒, *ǰa[q]atu de'el* 'robe with collars' instead of **ǰātu* or **ǰa'atu*, № 288 *bu-wu* 補兀, *bu[γ]u* instead 'deer' of **bū* or **bu'u*, № 230 *qi-la-a-chi* 乞剌阿赤, *kir<a>[γ]a-či/ kir<a>[γ]a-[γ]či* 'barber' instead of **kirāči* or **kira'ači* etc. Entry № 477 *bu-si* 補四, *büs[e]* 'belt, loins' and № 495 *bu-si* 補四, *büs* 'calico, cotton' *büs* are represented by the same Chinese characters in the transcription. Considering the diachronic data it is very unlikely however, that these words could have been homonymous. This assumption is also supported by entry № *büse[le-]* where the stem of the verb is containing the *e* phoneme in question.

[44] These two phonemes when appearing in the same word are often subject to metathesis.

Many of the transcriptive characters represent different Middle Mongol sounds in different words. Without striving for completeness, here are some typical examples[45]:

Characters (pinyin)	phonetic value in BLYY
哈 (hā, hāi)	*qa*, *ha*, *ġa*, *q*, *qā*
火 (huó)	*ho*, *qo*, *qō*, *ġu*, *hü*
忽 (hū)	*hu*, *hü*, *qu*
牙 (yá)	*ya*, *ye*
革 (gé)	*ge*, *ġa*, *ġo*

3.4 USE AND MISUSE OF DIACRITIC CHINESE CHARACTERS

The compilers of the *Hua Yi yiyu* (and other early Sino-Mongol works containing Mongol corpus in Chinese script) have introduced a fine system of diacritics for the instances of certain sounds that could not have been unambiguously represented by the phonetic qualities of the Chinese characters. In these occurrences a comparatively small diacritic Chinese character was written next to or below the character the pronunciation of which it was intended to modify. The most common diacritical characters were *ke* 克 and *hei* 黑 (indicating a velar final consonant in the syllable), *zhong* 中 (indicating velar consonant in the onset), *she* 舌 (indicating alveolar flap), *ding* 丁 and *le* 勒 (indicating a final *l*), *ti* 惕 (indicating a final alveolar plosive)[46]. Examples from *Hua Yi yiyu*:

Characters with diacritics	phonetic value in *Hua Yi yiyu*
中合	***qa***
舌魯	***ru***
丁邊	***bel***

[45] For the complete list of the phonetic value of transcriptive characters see Chapter 8.

[46] On the usage of these and other diacritical Chinese characters in *Hua Yi yiyu* see Lewicki 1949: 49-50, Haenisch 1952: 31-32. and Manduqu 1998: 37-38.

別克	*bek*
阿勒	*al*
木惕	*müd*
禿黑	*tuq*

Being a well-established and consistent system it became a standard and the authors of later glossaries have in many cases adopted it.

Albeit the writers of BLYY were not eager to exploit all the possibilities given by this method, there are some remnants in the text where it seems obvious that they knew it and sometimes even made use of it. The most frequently used diacritic character in the BLYY is *er* 兒. Its role is to indicate that the final nasal of the character it is attached to should be replaced by an *r* or *l* sound:

Characters with diacritic 兒	phonetic value in BLYY
斡兒	*ġal*
印兒	*yil*
歡兒	*qor*
俺兒	*al*
般兒	*bol*
准兒	*jür*
官兒	*ġol*

Ironically, the characters that were meant to resolve ambiguity caused even greater disarray as they lost their diacritic role in the hands of the incompetent copyists. Once a bungling copier had ignored the special usage of these characters, the diacritics amalgamated into the character sequence of the word making it utterly meaningless. Entry № 464 is *ao* 襖 'coat', its Mongolian translation is *hei-chu-er* 黑出兒. Without being familiar with the diacritics one cannot come to an intelligible Mongol word, but supposing that the first character originally was but a diacritic we may come closer to a satisfying solution. Still we only may surmise that the beginning of the Mongol word disappeared during the

making of copies, and that the diactritic *hei* 黑 has taken its place. Thus we can reconstruct *[o]qčur* 'short jacket' for the Mongol translation.

Another example in entry № 57 is no less complicated. The Chinese part of the entry *jing* 井 'well' is translated into Mongol as *ku-du-si* 苦堵四. Apparently there are no diacritics in this word, but it resembles very much a Mongol word with the appropriate meaning. Assuming that the last character is a result of negligence and it should be read *hei* 黑, just as in the previous case we get back to a stage where the diacritic was assimilated into the word, and tracing back its movement we can reconstruct an original *qudu[q]* 'well' form.

The problem with entry № 349 is that the character written instead of the original diacritic one is but another diacritic character itself. The Chinese part of the entry is *bo/bai* 栢 'cypress, cedar' transcribed to Mongol as *yi-ke-la-su* 義克剌速. The character in question is *ke* 克 that was probably a result of miscopying, and should have been *she* 舌, which – as we have seen it – indicates that the onset of the subsequent character should be read *r*. As explained in 3.1 character *yi* 義 should be read *ča*, hence the reconstructed form *čarasu*.

4

TRANSCRIPTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

DĒNG-TÁN BÌ-JIÙ 登壇必究

juǎn èr-shí-èr 卷二十二 **'Scroll 22.'**

66v.[47]
***By*3067**

Yì-yǔ 譯語 (*By* Běi-lǔ yì-yǔ 北虜譯語) 'Translation (of the Northern Caitiffs')'

tiān-wén mén 天文門 **'Astronomy and Heavenly bodies'**

1. tiān 天 'sky' (téng-gé-lì 騰革力) *tenggeri*
2. rì-tóu 日頭 'sun' (nà-lá 納剌) *nara*
3. yuè 月 'moon' (sā-lá 撒剌) *sara*
4. xīng 星 'star' (huǒ-dūn 火墩) *hodun*
5. shēn 參 'the 21st zodiacal constellation, some of the stars in Orion' (mò-chén 墨臣) *mečin/möčin*
6. chén 辰 'period of time between 7-9 AM' (mò-qǐ 墨乞) *möči* 'quarter of an hour'
7. fēng 風 'wind' (kè-yì 克亦) *keyi*

---

[47] HAS and PUL pagination starts with 66 verso and ends with 80 verso. In the case of *By* I have adopted the pagination of Gao et al. that does not sign verso and recto sides (Gao et al. 1989: 3067-3092), thus *By* starts with page 3067 and ends with 3092.

8. léi 雷 'thunder' (duān-guǒ-dù 端果度) *dongġodu-* 'to make a sound'
9. yún 雲 'cloud' (ǒu-lè 藕勒) *eüle/öüle*
10. yǔ 雨 'rain' (hǔ-lá 虎剌) *qura*
11. xuě 雪 'snow' (yì-sù 義速, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義 (here and elsewhere in the text of *By* we find the simplified *yì* 乂 character standing instead of *chā* 叉, while the other sources write the traditional *yì* 義. See the explanation in 3.1) *času*
12. shuāng 霜 'frost' (qǐ-lá-wù 乞剌兀) *kira'u*
13. wù-lù 霧露 'fog' (mǎ-nǐ-yá-ér 馬你牙兒) *mani(y)ar*
14. dà-fēng 大風 'typhoon' (bǔ-lǔ-hàn 補魯汗, HAS *bǔ-lǔ-wāng* 補魯汪, read *hàn* 汗 instead of *wāng* 汪) *buruqan*, 'rain'
15. yóu-fēng 遊風 'wind' (sā-qǐ-ér 撒乞兒, read sā-ér-qǐ 撒兒乞) *salki*
16. yīn-liáng 陰涼 'shade, shady' (sōu-dé-ér 搜得兒) *seüder*
17. 霽 'rainbow' (probably a scribal error, the original character might have been hóng 虹 'rainbow', ní 霓 '(secondary) rainbow' or bà 霸) (suǒ-lǒng-gé 瑣隴革 *suǒ* 瑣 is a common variant for *suǒ* 瑣) *solongġa*
18. báo-zi 雹子 'hail, hailstone' (men-dǔ-ér 們堵兒) *mündür*
19. yué-liáng 月亮 'moonlight' (gé-lún 革倫) *gerel/geler*
20. shǎn-diàn 閃電 'lightning' (jīn-bān-zhě-é 斤班者額) *gilbelǰe'e*
21. míng-xīng 明星 'the morning star' (ǎn-ér-tàn hā-tǎ-sù 俺兒炭哈塔速) *altan qatasu/qatāsu*

66r.

22. sān-xīng 三星 'the three stars of the belt of Orion' (gǔ-lǔ-bān nǔ-hài 古魯班努亥) *ġurban nuqai*
23. qī-xīng 七星 'the Big Dipper, seven stars in Ursa Major' (duǒ-luó huǒ-dūn 朶羅火墩) *dolō hodun*

***By*3068**

24. jīn-xīng 金星 'Venus' (ăn-ér-tàn huŏ-dūn 俺兒炭火墩) *altan hodun*
25. mù-xīng 木星 'Jupiter' (mò-dŭ huŏ-dūn 莫堵火墩) *modu hodun*
26. shuĭ-xīng 水星 'Mercury' (wŭ-sù huŏ-dūn 五速火墩) *usu hodun*
27. huŏ-xīng 火星 'Mars' (gàn-ér huŏ-dūn 幹兒火墩) *ġal hodun*
28. tŭ-xīng 土星 'Saturn' (shuó-luó-hài huŏ-dūn 勺羅害火墩) *šoroqai hodun*
29. zăn-băi-xīng 攢擺星 (*By* character variant for *zăn* 攢) 'an assemblage or group of of stars' (duŏ-luó zhĕ-lín 朵羅者林) *dolō *ǰelin/*ǰerim*
30. yīn-le 陰了 'became cloudy, shady' (ŏu-lè-tài 藕勒太) *eületei/öületei* 'cloudy'
31. qíng-le 晴了 'became clear' (ā-lín-bā 阿林八) *arilba*
32. wăn-le 晚了 'night has fallen' (wŏ-lái-tū-bă 我來禿把) *oraituba*
33. liàng-le 亮了 'became bright, to dawn' (yì-yì-bă 義亦把, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *čayiba*
34. xià yŭ 下雨 'it's raining' (hū-lá wŏ-luó-nán 忽剌我羅難, different *hū* from that in entry 10.) *qura oronam*
35. xià xuĕ 下雪 'it's snowing' (yì-sù wŏ-luó-nán 義速我羅難, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *času oronam*
36. rì-chū 日出 'sunrise' (nà-lá wŏ-ér-gŭ-bă 納剌我兒谷把) *nara urġuba*
37. rì-luŏ 日落 'sunset' (nà-lá shēng-gé-bā 納剌昇革八) *nara šinggebe*
38. yuè-chū 月出 'Moon rises' (sā-lá wŏ-ér-gŭ-bă 撒剌我兒谷把) *sara uryuba*
39. yuè-luŏ 月落 'Moon waxes' (sā-lá shēng-gé-bă 撒剌昇革把) *sara šinggebe*

67v.

40. rì yǒu rì-ěr 日有日耳 'Sun has ears' (nà-lá chì-qǐ gá-ér-gá-bǎ 納剌赤乞噶兒噶把, HAS jīng-lá(…)read *nà* 納 instead of *jīng* 經) *nara čiki ġarġaba*
41. yuè yǒu fēng-lán 月有風嵐 'mist covers the Moon' (sā-lá sā-qǐ tǔ-liè-yá 撒剌撒乞土列牙, *By* (...)tǔ-liè-cái 土列才, read *yá* 牙 instead of *cái* 才) *sara sa[l]qi tüle'e*, *See also* 363. same characters represent the word *tüle'e* 'brushwood, fuel'
42. tiān gǔ-xiàng 天鼓嚮 'the heaven is playing drums, thunder' (téng-gé-lì kēng-gé-ér-gé dé-lè-dǔ-nán 騰革力坑革兒革得勒堵難) *tenggeri kenggerge deledünem*

***By*3069**

dì-lǐ mén 地理門 **'Geography'**
(*By dì* 地 is illegible)

43. dì 地 'soil, earth, place' (gá-zhā-ér 噶扎兒) *ġaǰar*
44. tǔ 土 (*By* character variant for *tǔ* 土) 'earth, land, soil, ground' (shuó-luó-hài 勺羅害) *šoroqai*
45. jiāng 江 'river' (wu5-lá 五剌) *ula* (<Jurchen/Manchu *ula*)
46. hé 河 'stream, river' (mǔ-lún 母倫) *mürün*
47. hú 湖 'lake' (nǎo-wù-ér 惱兀兒) *nawur*
48. hǎi 海 'sea' (dǎ-lái 打來) *dalai*
49. shān 山 'mountain' (ǎo-wù-lá 襖兀剌) *awula*
50. lín-zi 林子 'forest' (wěi-yì 委亦) *oi*
51. bīng 冰 'ice' (měi-sù 每速, read *mu* 母 instead of *mei* 每 or maybe Jurchen/Manchu?) *meis(ü)/müsü*
52. shuǐ 水 'water' (wǔ-sù 五速) *usu*
53. shā 沙 'sand' (kǔ-mǎ-qǐ 苦馬乞) *qumaki*
54. tián-hé 田禾 'growing rice' (tǎ-lì-àn 塔力案) *tari'an*, Mong 'grain, wheat, crop'
55. ní 泥 'mud' (shī-bǎ-ér 失把兒) *šibar*

56. zhài-zi 寨子 'stronghold' (ā-yìn-ér 阿印兒) *ayil*
57. jǐng 井 'well' (kǔ-dǔ-sì 苦堵四 read diacritic *hei* 黑 instead of *si* 四) *qudu[q]*
58. shí-tóu 石頭 'stone' (chì-lǎo-wén 赤老文, HAS yì-lǎo-wén 亦老文 read *chì* 赤 instead of *yì* 亦) *čilawun*, *See also* 621.
59. lǐng 嶺 'mountain range' (dǎ-bǎ-ā 打把阿) *daba'a*
60. àn 岸 'bank, shore' (é-ér-jí 額兒吉) *ergi*
61. chéng-qiáng 城墻 'city wall' (bǎ-ér-ā-sūn 把兒阿孫) *bal[γ]asun*
62. chéng-chí 城池 'moat of a city' (huǒ-dūn 火墩) *qodun*, 'city'
63. jiē-shì 街市 'market' (bǎ-zhā-ér 把扎兒) *baǰar*

67r.

64. lù 路 'way, road' (mù-ér 木兒) *mür*
65. dà lù 大路 'main road/route' (tè-ér-gé-wù-ér 忒兒革兀兒) *terge'ür*
66. shān-kǒu-zi 山口子 'a mountain pass, entrance of a valley' (ā-mán-sā-ér 阿蠻撒兒) *amasar*
67. yuán-zi 園子 'garden' (bó/bǎi-sāng 伯桑) *baisang* 'building, court'
68. bǎo 堡 'walled village, a settlement' (dé-mù 得目) *dem* (<Chin. *diàn* 店)
69. guān-kǒu 關口 'gate' (hā-ér-hā 哈兒哈) *qālqa*, 'Way, gate'
70. yí dì 夷地 'foreign lands' (mǎng-guān-ér gá-zhā-lá 莽官兒噶扎剌) *Mongġol ġaǰar(a)* 'Mongol territories' (*-a* maybe locative cf. 43. *ġaǰar*)
71. tài-níng-wèi 泰寧衛 (HAS, PUL character variant for *níng* 寧) 'One of the Uriangkhai territories at Šira müren' (wǎng-liú 往流) *Ongliu[t]*

***By*3070**

72. fú-yú-wèi 福餘衛 'name of territory in today's Heilongjiang province; after the sixteenth century became a part of Khorchin territory' (wǒ-zhe 我着) *Öǰȫ[d]* 'The Öǰiyed tribe'

73. duǒ-yán-wèi 朶顏衛 'name of territory' (wǔ-liǎng-àn 五兩案) *Uriang[γ]an*
74. dà yī-qiān 大壹千 'name of territory' (yě-kè mín-àn 野克民案) *yeke min[gγ]an*
75. xiǎo yī-qiān 小壹千 'name of territory' (wǔ-chū-zhǐ mín-àn 五出指民案) *üčüken min[gγ]an* (read *kèn* 揕 instead of *zhǐ* 指)
76. *By* běi-lǔ 北虜 (not given in the other sources) 'name of territory ('northern slaves')' (yě-kè măng-guān-ér 野克莽官兒) *yeke Mongġol* 'Great Mongol'
77. hăi-xī 海西 'name of territory' (zhǔ-ér-chì 主兒赤) *Jürči*, 'Jürchen', *See also* 183.
78. jiāng-shàng 江上 'name of territory' (shī-bó/bǎi-yìn 失伯印) *šibe'en*, 'mountains with sharp summits'
79. shān-zhài-zi 山寨子 'name of territory ('hill fortress, refuge')' (máo-wù ǎo-lá 毛兀襖剌, read *ǎo-wù-lá* 襖兀剌 instead of *ǎo-lá* 襖剌, See 49) *Mawu awula*, '(place name), the Mau mountain'
80. fă-shuǐ 法水 'flood' (wǔ-yè-ér 五葉兒) *üyer*, (read *hóng* 洪 instead of *fǎ* 法)
81. shēn 深 'deep' (gùn 棍) *gün*
82. qiǎn 淺 'shallow' (gǔ-yán 古言) *güyen*
83. qīng 清 'bright'(gé-gēn 革根) *gegēn*, 'light, bright'
84. hún 渾 'turbid torrent' (bǔ-lìng-jí-ér 補令吉兒) *bulinggir*, 'muddy or turbid water'
85. gāo 高 'high, tall' (wěn-dǔ-ér 穩堵兒) *ündür*

68v.

86. dī 低 'low' (bèi-wǒ-nǐ 孛我你, HAS bèi-wǒ-lún 孛我倫, read *nǐ* 你 instead of *lún* 倫) *boγoni*, 'short'
87. shàng 上 'up' (dé-lè 得勒) *dēre*
88. xià 下 'down' (duǒ-luó 朶羅) *dōro*
89. yuǎn 遠 'far' (kē-luó 科羅) *qolo*

90. jìn 近 'close' (wǒ-yuè-luó 我岳羅) *oyoro*
91. biān 邊 'side, boundary' (qǐ-zhā-ā-ér 乞扎阿兒, HAS qǐ-fán-ā-ér 乞凡阿兒, read *zhā* 扎 instead of *fán* 凡) *kiǰa'ar*
92. qiáng 墻 'wall' (kè-lè-mù 克勒目) *kerem*
93. dūn-tái 墩臺(HAS huài-tái 壞臺, read *dūn* 墩 instead of huài 壞, *By* erroneous *tái*) 'beacon-mound' (hā-lá-wù-ér 哈剌兀兒) *qara'ul*
94. tǎ-ér 塔兒 'stupa' (sù-bǔ-ér-ā 速補兒阿) *suburγa*
95. tǔ-duī-zi 土堆子 'dust-heap, mound of earth' (dǎng-nǎo-sù 黨惱速) *dangna<u>su*
96. shān-jiàn 山澗 'mountain torrent' (huān-ér-dé 歡兒得 read *kòu* 扣 instead of *dé* 得) *qorqo*

***By*3071**

97. hēi-hé 黑河 'the Amur River' (hā-lá mǔ-lún 哈剌母倫) *qara mürün*
98. shān qīng-le 山青了 'the mountain turns into green/blue' (ǎo-lá kǔ-kǔ bān-ér-bǎ 襖剌苦苦般兒把, read ǎo-wù-lá 襖兀剌 instead of ǎo-lá 襖剌 (cf. 49. shan), HAS ǎo-lá kǔ-kǔ [bān-ér-bǎ]) *awula kökö bolba* 'the mountain turns into blue'
99. huáng-hé 黃河 'the Yellow River' (shī-lá mǔ-lún 失剌母倫) *šira mürün*
100. lǎo-hǔ lín 老虎林 'Tiger forest' (wǒ-luán bǔ-hā 我欒補哈) *olan buqa*?
101. yáng-cháng hé 羊腸河 'spring water' (yā-shà-mù 丫廈目, HAS le-shà-mù 了廈目, read *yā* 丫 instead of *le* 了) *rašān*
102. yáng-shān 羊山 'Goat mountain' (i1-má-tū 一麻禿, HAS má-tū 麻禿 read i1-má-tū 一麻禿) *imātu*
103. bái-tǔ-chǎng 白土廠 (chǎng 廠 is a common variant for chǎng 廠) 'white yard' (yì-hàn hā-ér-ā 義汗哈兒阿, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義, *By yì-wāng* 義汪 read *hàn* 汗 instead of *wǎng* 汪) *čaqān qāl[γ]a*, 'White gate, (place name)'

104. bái-tǎ-yù 白塔峪 'White stupa' (yì-hàn sù-bǔ-ér-ā 義汗速補兒阿, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義, HAS yì-hàn sù-bǔ-ér[-ā]) *čaqān suburγa* 'White stupa, (place name)'
105. xì-hé 細河 'Xi river' (shī-lá tǎ-lá 失剌塔剌) *Šira tala* (place name)
106. wèi-jiā-lǐng 魏家嶺 (place name) (nú-kèn hā-ér-ā 奴揝哈兒阿 HAS nú-cuǒ hā-ér-ā 奴措哈兒阿,read *kèn* 揝 instead of *cuǒ* 措) *Nüken qāl[γ]a* (place name)

68r.

107. shuāng-tái 雙臺 'twin peaks' (place name) (hā-tǎ-sù dé-mù 哈塔速得目) *Qatasu/Qatāsu dem* (place name)
108. xiǎo-hēi-shān 小黑山 'Little black mountain' (place name) (sù-bǔ-ér-ā dé-mù 速補兒阿得目) *Suburγa dem* (place name)
109. dà-hēi-shān 大黑山 'Great black mountain' (place name) (*By* hā-tǎ-má dé-mù 哈塔麻得目 HAS, PUL tǎ-hā-má dé-mù 塔哈麻得目) **Qatama dem* (place name)
110. gāo-píng-yì 高平驛 '*Gaoping* courier station' (guǒ-bīng dé-mù 果兵得目) *Ġobing dem* '*Gaoping* courier station, government post'
111. shào-bèi-shān 紹背山 'name of a mountain' (bā/pā-hū 扒忽) *baqu* 'name of a mountain'
112. jí-yú-tā 棘榆它 'jujube-elm' (tǎo-lái-tū 討來禿) *taulaitu*

shí-lìng mén 時令門 **'Time and seasons'**

113. shí 時 'time' (yì 義, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *ča[q]*
114. chūn 春 'spring' (hā-bǔ-ér 哈補兒) *qabur*
115. xià 夏 'summer' (nà-zhī-ér 納只兒) *najïr*
116. qiū 秋 'autumn, fall' (nà-mǔ-lún 納母倫) *namurun*

***By*3072**

117. dōng 冬 'winter' (wǔ-bǔ-lún 五補倫) *übülün*

118. zhèng-yuè 正月 'first month of the year' (hū-bì sā-lá 忽必撒剌) *qubi sara* 'the first month of the year in the lunar calendar (dividing month)'
119. èr yuè 二月 'second month' (huǒ-yuè-ér sā-lá 火岳兒撒剌, HAS shuǐ-yuè-ér sā-lá 水岳兒撒剌, read *huǒ* 火 instead of *shuǐ* 水) *qoyor sara*
120. sān yuè 三月 'third month' (gǔ-lǔ-bān sā-lá 古魯班撒剌) *ġurban sara*
121. sì yuè 四月 'fourth month' (dé-lè-bān sā-lá 得勒班撒剌) *dörben sara*
122. wǔ yuè 五月 'fifth month' (tǎ-bǔ sā-lá 塔補撒剌) *tabu sara*
123. liù yuè 六月 'sixth month' (zhe-luó-àn sā-lá 着羅案撒剌) *jir(u)wan sara*
124. qī yuè 七月 'seventh month' (duǒ-luó sā-lá 朶羅撒剌) *dolō sara*
125. bā yuè 八月 'eighth month' (nǎi-mán sā-lá 乃蠻撒剌) *naiman sara*

69v.

126. jiǔ yuè 九月 'ninth month' (yǐ-sù sā-lá 以速撒剌) yisü sara
127. shí yuè 十月 'tenth month' (hā-lá-bān sā-lá 哈剌班撒剌) *harban sara*
128. shí-yī yuè 十一月 'eleventh month' (hā-lá-bān nǐ-kèn sā-lá 哈剌班你掯撒剌) *harban niken sara*
129. shí-èr yuè 十二月 'twelfth month' (hā-lá-bān huǒ-yuè-ér sā-lá 哈剌班火岳兒撒剌) *harban qoyor sara*
130. rùn-yuè 閏月 'intercalary month' (HAS, PUL mò-wù-ér sā-lá 墨兀兒撒剌, *By* niē-mò-wù-ér sā-lá 捏墨兀兒撒剌, MYRY niē-wù-mò-ér sā-lá 捏兀墨儿撒剌) *ni'umul sara*
131. zǎo chén 早辰 'early morning' (mǎ-nà-ā-ér 馬納阿兒) mana'ar
132. rì 日 'day' (wǔ-dǔ-ér 五堵兒) *üdür*
133. yè 夜 'night' (sù-nǐ 速你) *süni*

134. zǎo 早 'early' (é-ér-tè 額兒忒) *erte*
135. wǎn 晚 'late' (wǔ-dé-shī 五得失, HAS wǔ-dé-xiān 五得先, read *shī* 失 instead of *xiān* 先) *üdeši*
136. xiǎng-wǔ 餉午 (read *shǎng/xiàng* 晌, instead of *xiǎng* 餉) 'noon' (wǔ-dǔ-ér dǔ-lì 五堵兒堵力) *üdür düli*
137. dòng-lè 凍了(HAS shù-lè 凍了 read *dòng* 凍 instead of *shù* 凍) 'became freezy' (kǔ-ér-chǐ-bó/bǎi 苦兒尺伯) *kürčibe/körčibe*
138. huà-le 化了 'gone, finished' (gé-sè-gé-bó/bǎi 革塞革伯) *gesgebe*, 'has melted, defrosted'
139. hán 寒 'wintry, cold' (dǎ-lá-nán-mù 打剌難目) *dāranam*, 'to feel cold, be cold'

***By*3073**

140. lěng 冷 'cold' (kuī-tún 虧屯) *küitün*
141. wēn 溫 'warm' (bǔ-lǐ-gēn 補里根) *büligen*
142. liáng 凉 (character *liáng* 凉 is a common variant of *liáng* 涼) 'cool' (sè-lǐ-wén 塞里文) *seri'ün*
143. nuǎn 暖 'warm' (dǔ-lá-àn 堵剌案) *dula'an*
144. rè 熱 'hot' (hā-láo-wù 哈牢兀) *qalawu*
145. qián-nián 前年 'previous year, two years ago' (wǔ-lǐ-chì-huǒ -wén 五里赤火文) *určihon*
146. qù-nián 去年 'last year' (nǐ-dǔ-nú huǒ-wén 你堵奴火文) *nidunu hon*
147. guǒ-qù-de nián 過去的年 'the year that passed' (nú-chì-sǎn huǒ-wén 奴赤散火文) *nü[g]či[g]sen hon*
148. xiān-nián 先年 'former year' (wǔ-lì-dá huǒ-wén 五力荅火文) *urida hon*

69r.

149. qián-rì 前日 'day before yesterday' (wǔ-lì-chì wǔ-dǔ-ér 五力赤五堵兒) *urči üdür*

150. zuó-rì 昨日 'yesterday' (huǒ-chì-kèn-dǔ-ér 火赤揝堵兒 HAS huǒ-chì-cuǒ-dǔ-ér 火赤措堵兒, read *kèn* 揝 instead of *cuǒ* 措) *hüčiken[ü]dür*
151. míng-rì 明日 'tomorrow' (mǎ-nà-dǔ-ér 馬那堵兒) *manadur*
152. hòu-rì 後日 'day after tomorrow' (yì-zhī-dé-dǔ-ér 義只得堵兒, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *čāǰid[ü]dür*

rén-wù mén 人物門 'People'

153. huáng-dì 皇帝 'emperor' (hā-àn 哈案) *qa'an*
154. chén-zǎi 臣宰 'minister of state, official' (tǔ-shī-mù-ér 土失目兒, *By* shàng-shī-mù-ér 上失目兒, read *tǔ* 土 instead of *shàng* 上) *tüšimül* 'official'
155. guān-rén 官人 'official, mandarin' (nú-yuán 奴原) *noyan/noyon* 'noble, official, functionary, commander, lord'
156. wén-zhí 文職 'civil appointments' (nà-lín nú-yuán 那林奴原) *narin noyan/noyon*
157. tài-shī 太師 'Grand tutor, Grand master' (tài-shī 太失) *taiši* 'official'
158. dū-dū 都督 'governor of capital, viceroy, military governor' (dǔ-dū 堵督) *dudu*
159. qiān-zǒng 千總 'lieutenant, head of a thousand soldiers, colonel' (mín-àn chě-lì-bīn 民案扯力賓) *min[gy]an čerbin*
160. bǎ-zǒng 把總 'sergeant' (chě-lì-bīn 扯力賓) *čerbin*, 'Darkhat in charge'
161. zhǐ-huī 指揮 'military leader, general' (tū-mò-tù 禿墨兔) *tümetü*, 'commander of ten thousand soldiers'
162. qiān-hù 千戶 (HAS *gān-hù* 干, read *qiān* 千 instead of *gān* 干) 'head of a thousand soldiers, colonel' (mín-gá-ér-tù 民噶兒兔) *min[g]ġa<r>tu*

***By*3074**

163. bǎi-hù 百戶 'head of a hundred soldiers, centurion, captain' (zhāo-wù-tū 招兀禿) *ǰawutu*

164. tóu-mù 頭目 'chief, headman' (dǎ-lá-hàn 打剌汗) *darqan*
165. jūn 軍 'Military force, army' (chě-lì 扯力) *čeri[g]*
166. mín 民 'people' (wǒ-ér-wán 我兒完) *or[γ]an*
167. bù-luǒ 布洛 (read 部落) 'tribe' (wǔ-lǔ-sì 五魯四) ulus 'state'

70v.

168. bǎi-xìng 百姓 'people' (yì-ér-gēn 亦兒根) *irgen*
169. zhǔ-rén 主人 'lord, master, host' (é-zhèn 額鎮) *eǰen*
170. lǎo-le 老了 'old, grown old' (wǒ-tǔ-gù 我土故, HAS wǒ-tǔ-mào(/shù) 我土茂(/茂), read *gù* 故 instead of *mào(/shù)* 茂(/茂)) *ötügü*
171. nián-yòu 年幼 (*By* read *yòu* 幼 instead of 幼 which is a corrupted form of the same character) 'young' (zhā-lǎo-wù 扎老兀) *ǰalawu*
172. rén 人 'man' (kǔ-wén 苦文) *kü'ün*
173. hé-shàng 和尙 'Buddhist priest' (tuō-yìn 脫印) *toyin*
174. dào-shì 道士 '(Taoist) priest' (shǎng-shēng 賞生) *šanšeng/šanšing*
175. shī-fù 師父 'teacher, master' (bǎ-shī 把失) *ba[q]ši*
176. tú-dì 徒弟 'disciple, apprentice' (shà-bì 廈必) *šabi*
177. péng-yǒu 朋友 'friend' (ǎn-dá 俺荅, HAS erroneous *ǎn*) *anda*
178. shǐ-chén 使臣 'envoy, legate' (é-ér-chén 額兒臣) *elčin* 'messenger, envoy'
179. kè-rén 客人 'guest' (zhe-chén 着臣) *ǰočin*
180. mǎn-lá 滿剌 'Muslim priest' (tè-sì-mán 忒四蠻) *tesman* 'Muslim priest'
181. huí-huí 回回 'Muslim land, Persian' (sā-ér-tǎo-wù-ér 撒兒討兀兒) *Sartawul* (place name and ethnonym)
182. dá-dá 韃靼 'Tartar' (mǎng-guān-ér 莽官兒) *Mongġol* 'Mongol'

183. *By* rǔ-zhí 女直 (not given in the other sources, read *rǔ-zhēn* 女真) 'Jürchen, the founders of the Jin (金) Dinasty' (zhǔ-ér-chì 主兒赤) *Jürči*, *See also* 77.
184. gāo-lì 高麗 'Korea' (suǒ-lóng-gé 瑣瓏革 *suǒ* 瑣 is a common variant for *suǒ* 瑣) *Solongġa*
185. hàn-rén 漢人 'Chinese people' (qǐ-tǎ 乞塔) *Kita[t]*
186. gāo-zǔ 高祖 'great-great grandfather' (guǒ-lín-mǔ-chù 果林母處) *qulimču*
187. céng-zǔ 曾祖 'great grandfather' (ā-lín-mù-chù 阿林目處) *elimčü*
188. zǔ 祖 'grandfather' (é-bǔ-gēn 額補根) *ebügen*
189. zǔ-mǔ 祖母 'grandmother' (é-mù-gēn 額目根) *emgen*
190. fù 父 'father' (é-zhí-gé 額直革) *ečige*

***By*3075**

191. mǔ 母 'mother' (é-kè 額克) *eke*
192. wài-fù 外父 'Father-in-law' (hā-tún é-zhí-gé 哈屯額直革) *qatum ečige*, 'Father-in-law'
193. wài-mǔ 外母 'Mother-in-law' (hā-tún é-kè 哈屯額克) *qatum eke*, 'Mother-in-law'

70r.

194. dà-yé 大爺 'uncle' (ā/e1-bīn 阿賓, or read *jiù* 舅 instead of bīn 賓 for ajiu, or read zhēn 蓁 or zhēn 寘 instead of bīn 賓 for ajin) *ebin*
195. shú-shú 叔叔 'uncle' (ā-bǔ-ā 阿補阿) *abu[γ]a*
196. shěn-zi 嬸子 'aunt' (ā-bǔ-ā bó/bǎi-lǐ-gēn 阿補阿伯里根) *abu[γ]a berigen*
197. gē-gē 哥哥 'elder brother' (ā-hài 阿害) *aqa<i>*
198. xiōng-dì 兄弟 'brother' (dòu-wù 斗兀) *dewü/döwü*, 'younger brother'
199. sǎo-zi 嫂子 'sister-in-law' (bó/bǎi-lǐ-gēn 伯里根) *berigen*
200. jiě-jiě 姐姐 'elder sister' (é-kè-zhí 額克直) *ekeči*

201. jiě-fū 姐夫 ‘elder sister’s husband’ (kǔ-lǐ-gēn ā-hài 苦里根阿害) *kürgen aqa<i>*
202. mèi-fū 妹夫 ‘younger sister’s husband’ (kǔ-lǐ-gēn dòu-wù 苦里根斗兀) *kürgen dewü/döwü*
203. mèi-zi 妹子 ‘younger sister’ (ǒu-qín dòu-wù 藕琴斗兀) ökin *dewü/döwü*
204. nán-zi 男子 ‘man, male’ (é-lè 額勒) *ere*
205. lǎo-pó 老婆 ‘wife’ (é-mò 額墨) *eme*, ‘woman, female’
206. fù-rén 婦人 ‘wife, woman’ (hā-tún 哈屯) *qatun*, ‘wife of khan, lady, wife’
207. niáng-zi 娘子 ‘young lady, wife, woman’ (ā-gá 阿噶) *aġa*
208. ér-zi 兒子 ‘son, child’ (kòu-wù 扣兀) *köwü/köwū̄*
209. xí-fù 媳婦 ‘daughter-in-law, bride’ (bó/bǎi-lì 伯力) *beri*
210. xiǎo-si1 小廝 ‘serving boy, son’ (nú-wén 奴文) *nu’un*
211. nǚ-ér 女兒 ‘daughter’ (ǒu-qín 藕琴) *ökin*
212. hái-ér 孩兒 ‘child’ (kě-bó/bǎi-wén 可伯文) *köbe’ün*
213. nǚ-xù 女婿 ‘son-in-law’ (kǔ-lǐ-gēn 苦里根) *kürgen*
214. sūn-zi 孫子 ‘grandson’ (ā-chì 阿赤) *ači*
215. jiù-jiù 舅舅 ‘maternal uncle’ (nà-hā-zhǔ 納哈主) *naqaču*
216. wài-shēng 外甥 ‘sister’s son; son-in-law, nephew, niece’ (zhé kòu-wù 折扣兀) *jē köwü/köwū̄*
217. tài-yī 太醫 ‘physician’ (wǒ-dǔ-chì 我堵赤) *otuči*
218. shī-pó 師婆 ‘shamaness’ (MYRY shī-pó 師婆, read *pó* 婆 instead of *pó* 婆), (yì-dǔ-àn 亦堵案) *idu’an*

71v.
***By*3076**

219. duān-gōng 端公 ‘wizard, shaman’ (bèi 孛) *bō̄* ‘shaman’
220. jiā-rén 家人 ‘family’ (bó/báo-ér 薄兒) *bül*, Manduqu: boγol, *ǰaruča* (improbable)
221. nú-bì 奴婢 ‘female slave’ (tōng-shǐ-gé 通使革) **tüngšige*
222. méi-xiāng 梅香 ‘slave girl’ (shī-bó/bǎi-chì 失伯赤) *šibe[g]či*

223. chā-lái-de 差來的 'the sent one' (zhā-lǔ-chì 扎魯赤) *jaruči*, 'messenger, footman, servant'
224. shǐ-huàn-de 使換的 (read *huàn* 喚 instead of *huàn* 換) 'servant' (zhā-lǔ-sǎn 扎魯散) *jaru-[q]san*
225. zhòng-tián-de 種田的 'peasant, farmer' (tǎ-lì-ā-chì 塔力阿赤) *tari'ači*
226. fàng-niú-de 放牛的 'cowherd' (hū-kè-ér-chì 忽克兒赤) *hükerči*
227. fàng-mǎ-de 放馬的 'herdsman of horses' (ā-dǔ-chì 阿堵赤) *adūči*
228. fàng-yáng-de 放羊的 'shepherd' (huǒ-nǐ-chì 火你赤) *qoniči*
229. pí-jiàng 皮匠 'tanner' (ā-lá-sù-chì 阿剌速赤) *arasuči*
230. tì-tóu-de 剃頭的 'barber' (qǐ-lá-ā-chì 乞剌阿赤) *kir<a>[γ]ači/kir<a>[γ]a[γ]či*
231. chàng-de 唱的 'singer' (dào-lá-chì 倒剌赤) *daulāči/daula[γ]či*
232. pāi-bǎn-de 拍板的 'castenetier' (yì-ér-jí 義兒吉, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *čargi[či]*
233. wǔ-de 舞的 'dancer' (bó/bǎi-chì 伯赤) *bu[jik]či*
234. pāi-shǒu-de 拍手的 (*By* bǎi-shǒu-de 栢手的, read *pāi* 拍 instead of *bǎi* 栢) 'clapper, claqueur' (tǎ-zhí 塔直) *ta[šik]či*

zhēn-bǎo mén 珍寶門 (Precious things)
(*By* character variant for *zhēn* 珍)

235. bǎo 寶 'treasure, jewel' (é-ér-dí-nǐ-sì 額兒迪你四) *erdinis*
236. zhēn-zhū 珍珠 (*By* character variant for *zhēn* 珍) 'pearl' (sū-bǔ 速補) *subu[t]*
237. yù-shí 玉石 'jade' (hā-sì 哈四) *qas*

71r.

238. mǎ-nǎo 瑪瑙 'agate' (tǎ-nà 塔那) *tana*, 'Mother-of-pearl'

239. liú-lí 琉璃 'opaque' (fă-yī-dŭ-lì 法一堵力) *vayiduri*, 'beryl' (<Tib.<Sanskrit)
240. yìn-xìn 印信 'seal' (tă-má-ā 塔麻阿) *tama[γ]a*

***By*3077**

241. tóng-qián 銅錢 'copper coin' (zhŭ-ā 主阿 or read zhí-ā 直阿 for *jiha* <Jurchen/Manchu) *joa[s]*
242. jīn-zi 金子 'gold' (ăn-tàn 俺炭, read ăn-ér-tàn 俺兒炭) *altan*
243. yín-zi 銀子 'silver' (měng-gŭ 猛谷) *münggü*
244. tóng 銅 'copper' (zhé-sì 折四) *jes*
245. xí 錫 'tin' (tŭ-hū-ér-ā 土忽兒阿) *tuqulγa/tuγulγa*
246. tiĕ 鐵 'iron' (tè-mù-ér 忒木兒) *temür*
247. shēng-tiĕ 生鐵 'cast-iron' (shī-lè-mù 失勒木) *širemü*
248. shuĭ-yín 水銀 'mercury' (qĭ-lé-gēn wŭ-sù 乞勒根五速, read *jĭ* 己 or *jì* 刂 instead of *qĭ* 乞) *gilegen usu*
249. yín-zhū 銀硃 'vermilion' (shēng-hū 昇忽) *šingqu*, 'red ink, vermilion, cinnabar'
250. zhū-shā 硃砂'cinnabar' (ăn-ér-tàn shēng-hū-ér 俺兒炭昇忽兒) *altan šingqu<r>*
251. tóng-lǜ 銅綠 'verdigris' (kŭ-kŭ-zhí 苦苦直 read *ér* 兒 instead of *zhí* 直) *kükür*, 'sulphur, indigo, tomtit'
252. huáng-dān 黃丹 'yellow lead' (shī-ér bŭ-hā 失兒補哈 read *dá* 荅 instead of *hā* 哈) *šir[a] buda[γ]*
253. ā-jiāo 阿膠 'medicine, glue made of skin of black asses' (sháo-bŭ 勺補) *čabū*
254. mào-dĭng-zi 帽頂子 'knob of Chinese skull-cap, top of a crown' (sháo/shuó 勺) *čo[q]*, 'the top-front and side parts of a cap'
255. zhuì-zi 墜子 'pendant eardrops' (shuĭ-kè 水克) *süike*, 'earring'
256. zān-zi 簪子 'hairpin' (sài-zhā 賽扎) *saiǰa*, (Mong. čaisa <Chin. *chai-zi* 釵子)
257. niŭ-zi 鈕子 'knob, button' (tuō-bì-chì 脫必赤) *tobči*
258. jìng-zi 鏡子 'mirror' (tuō-lì 脫力) *toli*

259. zhēn 針 'pin' (zhòu-wù 咒兀) *ǰiwü*

zǒu-shòu mén 走獸門 'Quadrupeds'

260. lóng 龍 'dragon' (lǔ-guì 魯貴) *lū*
261. qí-lín 麒麟 'fabulous, auspicious animal; a Kylin; a (Chinese) unicorn' (qǐ-lìng 乞令) *kilin* (<Chin. qí-lín 麒麟)
262. xiè-zhì 獬豸 'fabulous monster' (ā-lá sù-lù 阿剌速路) *al<a> sūl* 'stork'

72v.

263. shī-zi 獅子 'lion' (ā-lá-shā-lǎng 阿剌殺朗) *ar(a)salan*
264. xiàng 象 'elephant' (zhā-hàn 扎漢) *ǰayan*
265. hǔ 虎 'tiger' (bǔ-wù 補兀 read *sì* 四 or *ér* 兒 instead of *wù* 兀 and *bǎ* 把 or *bó* 博 instead of *bǔ* 補? or *[čöe]büri* 'jackal') *ba[r]s/bar*, cf. *buwu* 'deer' 288. and *mierd/mör-tü ba[r]s/bar* 271.
266. xióng 熊 'bear' (wǒ-tǔ-gé 我土革) *ötüge*
267. luǒ-tuó 駱駝 'Bactrian camel' (tè-mò-gēn 忒墨根) *temegen*
268. xī-niú 西牛 'rhinoceros' (kè-ér-sì 克兒四) *kers*

***By*3078**

269. huān-zi 獾子 'badger' (tuō-ér-huó 脫兒活) *torqo*
270. yě-zhū 野猪 'wild boar' (gá-bā-nú 噶八奴) *qaban*
271. jīn-xiàn-bào 金線豹 (read *qián* 錢 instead of *xiàn* 線) (mǐ-ér-dōu/dū bǔ-wù 米兒都補兀 read *si* 四 or *er* 兒 instead of *wu* 兀 and *ba* 把 or *bo* 博 instead of *bu* 補?) 'leopard' *mierd/mör-tü ba[r]s/bar* cf. *ba[r]s/bar* 265.
272. diāo-shǔ 貂鼠 (different *shǔ* 鼠 from those in entry 276-281.) 'sable' (bǔ-lá-hā 補剌哈) *bulaqa*
273. gōng-tuó 公駝 'male camel' (mǐ-hā-sì 米哈四) **miqas*
274. mǔ-tóu 母駝 'female camel' (yì-nǐ-gēn 亦你根) *ingen*
275. zhū 猪 'pig' (gá-hài 噶害) *ġaqai*

276. qīng-shǔ 青鼠 'Korean squirrel, tammias (Tanias sibericus)' (kè-lè-mù 克勒木) *keremü*, 'squirell'
277. yín-shǔ 銀鼠 'ermine' (wǔ-néng 五能) *üneng*
278. fēi-shǔ 飛鼠 'bat' (zhǔ-ér-jí 主兒吉) *jürgi*, 'squirell'
279. sāo-shǔ 臊鼠 'weasel' (suǒ-lóng-gé 瑣瓏革 *suǒ* 瑣 is a common variant for *suǒ* 瑣) *solongġa*, 'weasel'
280. huáng-shǔ 黃鼠 'Suslik, ground squirrel' (zhǔn-bú-lá 准補剌) *jumbura*
281. shǔ 鼠 'rat' (hū-ér-hǔ-nà 忽兒虎那) *qulγuna*
282. tǔ-bào 土豹 'lynx' (shí-liú-sù 失留速) *šiliüsü*
283. láng 狼 'wolf' (chì-nú 赤奴) *čino*
284. líng-gǒu 狫狗 'fox' (fú-niē-gé 伏捏革) *fünege*, 'fox'

72r.

285. shā-hǔ-lí 沙湖狸 'steppe fox' (qǐ-ér-shā 乞兒殺, HAS qǐ-xiōng-shā 乞兄殺, read *ér* 兒 instead of *xiōng* 兄) *kirsa*
286. gǒu 狗 'dog' (nú-hài 奴害) *nuqai*
287. shuǐ-tà 水獺 'otter' (hǎi-liú-wù 海留兀) *qaliwu*
288. lù 鹿 'deer' (bǔ-wù 補兀) *bu[γ]u*
289. zhāng-zi 獐子 'roebuck, river-deer' (ā-lá-ā-tū 阿剌阿禿) *ara'atu* 'musk-deer'
290. páo-zi 麭子 'small, potted deer' (zhǔn-ér 准兒, *By* jiā-ér 佳兒, read *zhǔn* 准 instead of *jiā* 佳, HAS huái-ér 淮兒, read *zhǔn* 准 instead of *huái* 淮) *jür*, 'female deer, doe'
291. mián-yáng 綿羊 'sheep' (huǒ-ní 火泥) *qoni*
292. mián-shàn-yáng 綿扇羊 'wether' (yì-ér-gé 亦兒革) *irge*
293. mián-yáng-gāo 綿羊羔 'lamb' (hū-liáng-àn 忽兩案) *quriγan*

***By*3079**

294. dī-yáng 羝羊 'ram, he-goat' (hū-yì 忽義, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *quča*

295. *By* gǔ-lì 羖攊 (HAS, PUL unusual character variant for *lì*) 'ram, he-goat' (wǔ-hū-nà 五忽納) *uquna*
296. shān-yáng 山羊 'goat' (yì-má-àn 亦麻案) *ima'an*
297. hóu 猴 'monkey' (bó/bǎi-chén 伯臣) *bečin/böčin*
298. fèn-shǔ 糞鼠 'rat, mole' (nú-mù 奴木) *numu*, 'mole'
299. niú 牛 'ox' (hǔ-kè-ér 虎克兒) *hüker*
300. jiān-niú 犍牛 'bullock' (é-lè hǔ-kè-ér 額勒虎克兒) *ere hüker*
301. rǔ-niú 乳牛 '(milking) cow' (wǔ-nǐ-gēn 五你根) *ünigen*
302. māng-niú 牤牛 'bull' (bǔ-hā 補哈) *buqa*
303. dú-ér 犢兒 (HAS erroneous *dú* 擩) 'calf' (tuō-huó-ér 脫活兒) *toqol*
304. mǎ 馬 'horse' (mò-lín 莫林) *morin*
305. shàn-mǎ 扇馬 'gelding' (ā-tǎ 阿塔) *a[q]ta*
306. kè-mǎ 騍馬 'mare' (gǒu-wù mò-lín 狗兀莫林) *gewü morin*
307. ér-mǎ 兒馬'stallion' (ā-yì-ér-ā 阿義兒阿, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *ajar[γ]a*
308. jū-ér 駒兒 'colt, foal' (wǔ-nà-ā 五那阿) *una[γ]a*
309. èr-suì 二歲 'two years old stallion' (dǎ-hā 打哈) *dāγa*
310. sān-suì 三歲 'three years old stallion' (guǒ-nán 果難) *ġunan*
311. sì-suì 四歲 'four years old stallion' (duǒ-nán 朶難) *dönen*
312. wǔ-suì 五歲 'five years old stallion' (tǎo-nán 討難) *taunan*

73v.

313. luó-zi 騾子 'mule' (lǎo-shā 老殺) *lausa*
314. lǘ-zi 驢子 'ass, donkey' (ěr-zhí-gé 耳直革) *eljige*
315. tù-zi 兎子 (*tú* 兎 is a common variant for *tú* 兔) 'hare' (tǎo-lái 討來) *taulai*
316. tiào-tù 跳兔 'jerboa' (yì-ér-má 亦兒麻) **ilma*
317. jí-wéi 棘韋 'hedgehog' (zhā-lá 扎剌) *ǰarā*, 'hedgehog, porcupine'

shēng-sè mén 聲色門 'Sounds and colours'

318. qīng-bái mǎ 青白馬 'a horse with dark spots on neck and shoulders' (yì-hā-ér mò-lín 義哈兒莫林, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *čaɣal/ǰaɣal morin*
319. qīng mǎ 青馬 'grey horse' (bèi-luó-ér mò-lín 孛羅兒莫林) *būrul morin*, 'partly grey, roan horse'

***By*3080**

320. yín-zōng-mǎ 銀鬃馬 'horse with silver mane' (yì-bì-dā-ér 義必搭兒, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *čabidar*, 'reddish yellow horse with white mane and tail (mare)'
321. yín-hé 銀合 'fallow' (shī-ér-hā mò-lín 失兒哈莫林) *širqa/širɣa morin*
322. shī-lá-wén mǎ 失剌文馬 '*širaʼur* horse' (shī-lá-wén mò-lín 失剌文莫林) *širaʼur morin*, yellowish
323. hǎi-liú mǎ 海留馬 '*qaliwun* horse' (hǎi-shī-wén mò-lín 海失文莫林, read *liú* 留 or láo 牢 instead of *shī* 失, cf. 287. *hai-liu*, MYRY hǎi-niú-wén mòlín 海牛文莫林, read *liú* 留 instead of *niú* 牛) qaliwun morin, 'Isabella horse with dark mane and tail'
324. bái mǎ 白馬 'white horse' (yì-hàn mò-lín 義汗莫林, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *čaqān morin*
325. hēi mǎ 黑馬 'black horse' (ha-la mò-lín 哈剌莫林) *qara morin*
326. zǐ mǎ 紫馬 'purple horse' (kǔ-ér-gé mò-lín 苦兒革莫林) *kürge morin*
327. chì mǎ 赤馬 'red horse' (zhí-ér-dēng mò-lín 直兒登莫林) *ǰeʼerde morin*
328. tiě-qīng mǎ 鐵青馬 'iron-blue horse' (bèi-luó-ér hū-niē-sù mò-lín 孛羅兒忽捏速莫林) *būrul hünesü morin*
329. zǎo-liú mǎ 早留馬 (read zǎo liú 棗騮 instead of zǎo liú 早留) 'reddish-brown, jujube coloured horse with a black mane' (kè-yì-lún mò-

73r.

-lín 克亦倫莫林) *keirün morin* 'bay, chestnut horse with black mane and tail'

330. hǔ-lá mǎ 虎剌馬 '*qula* horse' (hū-lá mò-lín 忽剌莫林) *qula morin* 'fawn, tawny, bay'

331. suǒ-luó mǎ 鎖鑼馬 (*suǒ* 鎖 is a common variant for *suǒ* 鎖) '*soro* horse' (suǒ-luó mò-lín 鎖鑼莫林) 'ash-grey horse' *soro morin*

332. pò-liǎn mǎ 破臉馬 'horse with a blaze' (hā-ér-zhā mò-lín 哈兒扎莫林) *qalǰa[n] morin*

333. wǔ-míng mǎ 五名馬 'five-name horse' (tǎ-bǔ niē-ér mò-lín 塔補捏兒莫林) *tabu ner[e] morin*

334. hóng-shā mǎ 紅沙馬 'red roan' (bǎo-wu1-lún mò-lín 保兀倫莫林) *bowurul morin*, *See also* 319. *qīng-mǎ*

335. hǔ-pí-huáng mǎ 虎皮黃馬 'Tiger-skin yellow horse' (huáng-hū-ér mò-lín 黃忽兒莫林) *qongqur morin*, 'fallow, yellow-bay, chestnut horse, Isabella horse', *See also* 338. *qongqur morin*

336. fěn-zuǐ mǎ 粉嘴馬 'powdery-nose horse' (yì-hàn hū-shī-wén mò-lín 義汗忽失文莫林) *čaqān quši'un morin*, 'horse with white nose'

337. bào-dù mǎ 豹肚馬 'a horse with dark spots on neck and shoulders' (yì-hā-ér mò-lín 義哈兒莫林, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *čayal/ǰayal morin*

338. huáng mǎ 黃馬 'yellow horse' (huáng-hū-ér mò-lín 黃忽兒莫林) *qongqur morin* 'fallow, yellow-bay, chestnut horse, Isabella horse', *See also* 335. *qongqur morin*

339. cí-yǎn-mǎ 辭眼馬 'fiery-eyed horse' (yì-ér-jí mò

***By*3081**

-lín 義兒吉莫林, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *čalgi morin*

340. juǎn-máo mǎ 捲毛馬 'curly-haired, wooly headed horse' (bǔ-zhí-jí mò-lín 補直吉莫林) *bujïgi[r] morin*
341. zǒu 走 'to go' (yá-bǔ 牙補) *yabu-*
342. qí 騎 'to ride a horse' (wǔ-nú 五奴) *unu-*
343. diān 顛 'to fall' (hā-dá-lá 哈荅剌) *qadara-* 'to trot, a kind of gait (for a horse)'
344. cuān (an unusual character variant appears in all texts instead of *cuān* 攢, *By*, PUL *cuān* with 'wood' radical, HAS, MYRY with 'hand' radical) 'to stir up to evil, to urge' (zhe-lì-yá 着力牙) *joriya* 'ambler, a horse, which moves its legs in lateral parts'
345. pǎo 跑 'to run' (hǎo-lá 好剌) *haul-*

huā mù mén 花木門 'Flowers and plants'

346. huā 花 'flower' (chě-chě 扯扯) *čeče[g]*
347. mù-tóu 木頭 'wood, wooden, tree' (mò-duó 莫多) *modu*
348. sōng 松 'pine' (nà-lá-sù 納剌速) *narasu*
349. bó/bǎi 栢 'cypress, cedar' (yì-kè-lá-sù 義克剌速) read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義 , read diacritic *she* 舌 instead of *ke* 克) *čarasu*

74v.

350. yú-shǔ 榆樹 'elm' (hǎi-lá-sù 海剌速) *qailasu*
351. liǔ 柳 'willow' (bǔ-ér-ā-sù 補兒阿速) *bur[γ]asu*
352. sāng 桑 'mulberry' (duǒ-ér-hǎn-niē 朶兒汗捏) *dörgene*
353. zhú-shù 竹樹 'bamboo' (hū-lǔ-sù 忽魯速) *qulusu*, 'reed'
354. lí-shù 梨樹 'pear-tree' (*By* ā-lì-má mò-duō 阿力麻莫多, different *li* character from that in 380.; PUL, HAS ā- jiā-má mò-duō 阿加麻莫多 read *lì* 力 instead of *jiā* 加) *alima modu*
355. huā-mù 花木 (read *huá* 樺 instead of *huā* 花) 'birch' (wěi-ní mò-duō 委泥莫多 read *su* 泝 instead of *ni* 泥) *üisü modu*
356. gēn 根 'root' (wěn-dǔ-sù 穩堵速) *ündüsü*

357. shāo 稍 (read *shāo* 梢 instead of *shāo* 稍) 'tip of a branch' (nú-gá-lín 奴噶林) *ungġaril* 'catkin'
358. zhī 枝 'branch' (gé-shī-wén 革失文) *geši'ün*
359. yè 葉 'leaf' (nà-bǎ-chì 納把赤, HAS nà-féi-chì 納肥赤 read *bǎ* 把 instead of *féi* 肥) *nabči*
360. shù-lín 樹林 'grove of trees' (wěi-yī bǔ-lá 委一補剌) *oi burā* 'dense grove of trees'
361. cū 粗 'thick' (bó/bǎi-bǔ-wén 伯補文, *By* bó/bǎi-dǔ-wén 伯堵文) *büdü'ün*
362. xì 細 'thin' (nà-lín 納林) *narin*
363. chái 柴 'brushwood, fuel' (tǔ-liè-yá 土列牙) *tüle'e*, *See also* 41.
364. cǎo 草 'grass' (é-bó/bǎi-sù 額伯速) *ebesü*
365. wěi-zi 葦子(HAS zhāng 蓬子, read *wěi* 葦 instead of *zhāng* 蓬) 'reeds' (hū-lǔ-sù 忽魯速) *qulusu*

***By*3082**

366. tàn 炭 'charcoal, coal' (niǔ-wù-ér-sù 鈕兀兒速) *niwürsü*
367. huǒ 火 'fire' (gàn-ér 幹兒) *ġal*
368. huī 灰 'ash, dust' (hū-nǐ-sù 忽你速) *hünisü*
369. yān 煙 'smoke' (fú-nǐ 伏你) *füni*
370. qì 氣 'air, breath' (ǎo-wù-ér 襖兀兒) *awur*
371. yū/yù/zhǒu-zhù 帚柱 'broomhandle' (shǒu-wù-ér 守兀兒) *šiwür* 'broom, as a name for a scrog'
372. huā-gú-duǒ 花骨朵'bunch of flowers' (*zhā-yī-dǔ-ér* 扎一堵兒, HAS *zhā-dǔ-ér* 扎堵兒, read *zhā-yī-dǔ-ér* 扎一堵兒) **ǰayidur*
373. lián-huā 蓮花 'lotus' (lián-huā chě-chě 蓮花扯扯, HAS lián-huā bǐ-chě 蓮花比扯, read *chě-chě* 扯扯 instead of *bǐ-chě* 比扯) *lyenhua čeče[g]*

74r.

374. m(o)ǔ-dān-huā 牡丹花 'peony' (zhāo-sǎn chě-chě 招散扯扯) **ǰausan čeče[g]*

guǒ mù cài mén 菓木菜門 **'Fruits, trees and vegetables'** HAS guǒ shuǐ cài mén 菓水菜門 read mù 木 instead of shuǐ 水 (or read cǎo 草 instead of guǒ 菓)

375. guǒ 菓 'fruit' (zhě-ní-sì 者泥四) *ǰemis*
376. táo 梼 (Chin. character variant for *táo* 梼, normally written as *táo* 桃) 'apricot, peach' (hū-lǔ-wu2 忽魯無) qulū, 'pumpkin'
377. xìng-zi 杏 'apricot' (guǐ-lè-sù 鬼勒速) *güilesü*
378. lóng-yǎn 龍眼 'Longan' (lǔ-guì nǐ-dǔ 魯貴你堵) *lū nidü*
379. lì-zi 栗子 'chestnuts' (tǎo-lái bǔ-ér 討來補兒) *taulai bū̄r*
380. lí 梨 'pear' (ā-lǐ-má 阿里麻, different *li* character from that in 354.) *alima*, 'apple, pear'
381. zhēn-zi 榛子 'hazel nut, filbert' (shī 失) *ši[d]*
382. sōng-zi 松子 'pine-seed' (sā-mu-er 撒木兒, *By* sā-mù-xiōng 撒木兄, read *ér* 兒 instead of *xiōng* 兄) *samur*
383. hé-táo 核梼 (character variant for *táo* 梼, normally written as 桃) 'walnuts' (yì-hā-hā 義哈哈, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *ǰaγaq*
384. líng-jiǎo 苓角 'water chestnut' (zhǎng-gào 長告, HAS erroneous *gào*) *ǰangġau* 'anchor, water chestnut'
385. bái-guǒ 白菓 'gingko tree' (yì-hàn zhě-ní-sì 義汗者泥四, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *čaqān ǰemis*
386. pú-táo 莆梼 (both *pú* and *táo* characters are written in character variant forms)'grape' (wǔ-zhú 五竹) *üǰü[m]*
387. zǎo-ér 棗兒 'dates, jujube' (chì-bǔ-hā 赤補哈) *čibuγa* 'jujube'
388. yīng-táo 櫻梼 (Chin. character variant for *táo* 梼, normally written as 桃) 'cherry' (duǒ-luó-hàn-niē 朶羅汗捏) *dolōġana*

***By*3083**

389. dì-lí 地梨 'Japanese quince' (fú-lá-àn-niē 伏剌案捏) *fula'ana* 'red currant'
390. shān-dìng-ér 山定兒 'wild plum, Pirus betulaefolia' (hǒu-lì-ér 吼力兒) *höril/hölir*

391. zhēn-rèn 榛栜 (read *rén* 仁 instead of *rèn* 栜 or alternatively read rěn 栒 'a kind of dates') 'hazelnut' (shuó/sháo-mù guǐ-lè-sù 勺木鬼勒速) *čom güilesü*
392. cài 菜 'vegetable' (nú-é 奴額, read *wù/è* 惡 instead of *é* 額) *noγō*
393. guā 瓜 'melon, gourd, cucumber' (kè-mù-kè 克木克) *kemke* 'pumpkin, gourd, cucumber'

75v.

394. qié-zi 茄子 'egg-plant' (hā-shī 哈失) *haši*
395. cōng 蔥 'onion' (sōng-jí-nà 松吉那) *songgina*
396. jiǔ 韭 (jiǔ 韭 is a common variant for jiǔ 韭) 'scallion, leek' (gé-gé-sù 革革速) *ġoġosu*
397. suàn 蒜 'garlic' (sā-ér-yì 撒兒義 read *sā* 撒 instead of *yì* 義/乂 =*chā* 叉) *sar[im]sa[γ]*
398. xiǎo suàn-cài 小蒜菜 'small garlic' (zǎi-sāng 宰桑) **zaisang*
399. kǔ-má-cài 苦麻菜 'chicory' (xī-dá-lì 希荅利) *hideri*
400. luó-bó 羅蔔 (read *luó* 蘿 instead of *luó* 羅) 'radish' (lǎo-bì 老必) *lūbi/laubi*
401. bó-cài 薄菜 'spinach' (ā-bǔ-ā nú-wù 阿補阿奴惡) **abu'a/*abu[γ]a noγō*
402. shēng-cài 笙菜 'raw vegetable' (tǔ-kuī nú-wù 土虧奴惡, HAS erroneous *kuī*) *tūküi noγō*
403. bái-cài 白菜 'cabbage' (yì-hàn nú-wù 義汗奴惡, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *čaqān noγō*
404. jiè-cài 芥菜 'mustard' (hā-ér-jí nú-wù 哈兒吉奴惡, *By* hā-xiōng-jí nú-wù 哈兄吉奴惡, read *ér* 兒 instead of *xiōng* 兄) *qalgi noγō* 'nettle'
405. hú-lú 葫蘆 'bottle-gourd' (hā-bǎ-hā 哈把哈) *qabaq*

yǐn-shí mén 飲食門 'Food and beverage'

406. yán-xí 筵蓆 (read *xí* 席 instead of *xí* 蓆) 'feast, banquet' (hū-lì-ní 忽力泥) *qurim*
407. huáng-jiǔ 黃酒 'white wine' (dǎ-lá-sù 打剌速) *darasu*
408. shāo-jiǔ 燒酒 'spirits' (ā-lá-qǐ 阿剌乞) *araki*
409. bái-miàn 白麵 'flour' (bǎ-lá-tū 把剌禿) **baratu*, *See also* *baratu 434.

***By*3084**

410. mó-mó 饃饃 'steamed loaf' (wǔ-tū-mù 五禿木, HAS wǔ-tū-dà 五禿大, read *mù* 木 instead of *dà* 大) *ütmü[g]* 'dumpling'
411. ròu 肉 'meat' (mǐ-hā 米哈) *miqa*
412. fàn 飯 'rice' (bǔ-dá 補荅) *budā*

75r.

413. yóu 油 'oil, fat' (tuō-sù 脫速) *tosu*
414. zhī-ròu 肢肉 (read *zhī* 脂 'fat, grease'instead of *zhī* 肢 'limbs, wings') 'limbs, wings' (ǎo-kǔ 襖苦) *öükü* 'fat, grease'
415. nǎi-zi 奶子 'milk' (ǎi-lá 矮剌) *aira[q]* 'kumiss, mare's fermented milk'
416. rǔ-bǐng 乳餅 '(cottage) cheese' (bì-shī-lá 必失剌, HAS hā-shī-lá 哈失剌, read *bì* 必 instead of *hā* 哈) *biš(i)la[q]*
417. nǎi-sù yóu 奶速油 'butter' (shī-lá tōu-sù 失剌脫速) *šira tosu*
418. chī fàn 喫飯 'to eat (rice)' (bǔ-dá yì-dé 補荅亦得) *budā ide-*
419. yǐn jiǔ 飲酒 'to drink (wine)' (dǎ-lá-sù ǒu 打剌速藕) *darasu ū-*
420. féi 肥 'fat' (tǎ-ér-hóng 塔兒紅) *tarqun*
421. shòu 瘦 'thin, lean' (tū-ér-hā 禿兒哈, HAS read *shòu* 瘦 instead of *sōu* 搜) *turqa*
422. xīn-xiān ròu 新鮮肉 'fresh meat' (shī-niē mǐ-hā 失捏米哈) *šine miqa*
423. yán 鹽 'salt' (dǎ-bǔ-sù 打補速) *dabusu*
424. cù 醋 'vinegar' (shī-ér-kè 失兒克) *širke*

425. suān 酸 'sour' (zhu-shi-wen 主失文) *jüši'ün*
426. bó 薄 'thin, weak' (zhā-bàn 扎半) *jabān* 'tasteless(ness)'
427. tián 甜 'sweet, pleasant' (ǎn-tǎ-tài 俺塔太) *amtatai* 'delicious'
428. kǔ 苦 'bitter' (gá-shī-wén 噶失文) *ġaši'un*
429. wèi 味 'taste' (ā-mù-shā 阿目殺) *amsa-* 'to taste' (the Mongol words of the entries 429. and 430. have been exchanged vice versa in all copies)
430. cháng 嚐 'to taste' (ā-mù-tàn 阿目炭) *amtan* 'taste' (the Mongol entries of 429. and 430. have been exchanged vice versa in all copies)
431. tiáo-hé 調和 'to mix' (huǒ-lì 火力) *qoli-*
432. fēng-mì 烽密 (HAS, PUL read *fēng* 蜂 'bee' instead of *fēng* 烽 'beacon fire' and read *mì* 蜜 'honey' instead of *mì* 密 'secret', *By* character variant for *mì* 蜜) 'honey' (bǎ-ér 把兒) *bal*
433. táng 糖 'sugar' (chě-kè-ér 扯克兒) *čeker*
434. fěn-zi 粉子 'powder, rice-flour' (bǎ-lá-tū 把剌禿) **baratu*, *See also* *baratu 409.
435. bǎo-zi 飽子 (read *le* 了 instead of *zi* 子) 'have eaten to full' (yì-dǔ-bǎ 義堵把, HAS yì-tǎ-bǎ 義塔把, read *dǔ* 堵 instead of *tǎ* 塔, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *čadba*
436. è-le 餓了 'became hungry, starved' (wǔ-lǔ-sì-bǎ 五魯四把) *ülüsbe*
437. hē-le 喝了 (read *kě* 渴 instead of *hē* 喝) 'became thirsty' (wěn-dá-sì-bǎ 穩荅四把) *undāsba/umdāsba* 'became thirsty'
438. mǐ 米 'rice' (ā-mù 阿目) *amu* 'grain, cereals'
439. gēng-mǐ 粳米 'ordinary non-glutinous hard rice' (tuō-tuō-ér-àn 脫脫兒案) *tutur[γ]an*
440. mài-zi 麥子 'wheat, barley' (bó/báo-wǒ-dà 薄我大) *bu'uda[i]* *See also* fàn 412.

76v.
***By*3085**

441. dà-mài 大麥 'barley' (ā-ér-bài 阿兒敗) *arbai*
442. mí-zi 糜子 'rice-gruel' (*măng-wán-ér* 莽頑兒, HAS *măng-tóu-ér* 莽頭兒, read *guān* 官 instead of *wán* 頑, probably subsequent errors lead from *guān* 官 to PUL, MYRY, *By wán* 頑 via *tóu* 頭 in HAS) *Monggol [amu]*
443. sū-zi 蘇子 'Perilla ocymoides, Common perilla' (mă-láng-gŭ 馬郎谷) *mālanggu* 'linen'
444. dòu 豆 'beans, peas' (bó/báo-ér-shuó 薄兒勺) *borčo[q]*
445. xiăo-dòu 小豆 'yellow peas' (shī-sā bo-ér-shuó 失撒孛兒勺, read *lá* 剌 instead of *sā* 撒) *šira borčo[q]*
446. qiáo-mài 蕎麥 'buckwheat' (sā-hā 撒哈) *saga[γ]*
447. lǜ-dòu 綠豆 'green lentils' (gē bó-ér-shuó 哥孛兒勺, read *ke-ke* 可可 instead of *ge* 哥) *kö[kö] borčo[q]*
448. gŭ-zi 谷子 'millet' (hā-lá 哈剌) *qara [amu]*
449. zhī-má 芝麻 'sesame' (kùn-zhí 困直) *künji[r]*
450. yìng 硬 'hard, stiff' (hā-táo 哈梼, Chin. character variant for *táo* 梼, normally written as 桃; HAS erroneous *tao*) *qatau*
451. ruăn 軟 'soft, weak' (wáng-ér-gēn 王兒根, read *zhŭ* 主 instead of *wáng* 王, MNNY zhŭ-ér-gēn 主兒根) *jŭlgen*
452. gĕng 耿 (read *rèn* 朸 'tough, strong, hard' or *yìng* 硬 'hard' instead of *gĕng* 耿, HAS erroneous *gĕng*) 'bright' (shī-lì-ní 失力泥, read *wēn* 溫 instead of *ní* 泥) *širi'ün*

yī-fú mén 衣服門 **'Clothes'**

453. yī 衣 'clothes' (dé-é-ér 得額兒) *de'el*
454. yī-fú 衣服 'garments' (hū-bì-yì-sù 忽必義速, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *qub<i>času*

455. ǎo-zi 襖子 'coat' (PUL tū-hā-ér 禿哈兒, HAS wù-hā-ér 兀哈兒, *By* tū-ér-hā 禿兒哈) *tūr'a?* (=tuγurγa=) 'pieces of felt covering the frame of a tent', or **uqar* (Manduqu: wu-ha-er, uqar=kürme 'small coat')
456. yuán-lǐng 圓領 '(robe with) round collar' (zhā-ā-tū dé-ér 扎阿禿得兒) *ǰa[q]atu de'el* 'robe with collars'
457. yǐ-sā 倚撒 '?' (dé-ér-lǐ-ér 得兒里兒) *de'elī* (or cf. Zyyy *dellir* 'fan'), 'jacket, camisole'
458. zhī-jīn 織金 '(material) interwoven with gold' (ā-mù-tàn-tài 阿目炭太, read *ér* 兒 instead of *mù* 目) *altantai*
459. mǎng-lóng 莽龍 'brocade, silk material interwoven with dragons' (qǐ-lǔ-tài 乞魯太, read líng 靈 instead of lǔ 魯) *kilengtei* '(material interwoven with) velvet'
460. tōng-xiù zhé-lán 通袖褶攔 '?' HAS erroneous *lan* (zhā-hàn dǔ-lá-ā 扎汗堵剌阿) *ǰaγam dula'a[n]* 'warm collar, brim'
461. yù-dài 玉帶 'jade girdle' (hā-sì bǔ-sì 哈四補四, HAS hā-ā bǔ-sì 哈阿補四, read *sì* 四 instead of *ā* 阿) *qas büs[e]*

76r.

462. zhé-? 褶祈 (HAS zhé-qí 褶祈 read 祈 KangXi 1113.221 instead of qí 祈) '?' (dé-lì-ér 得力兒) *terlig* 'cotton padded garment' (or maybe *de'elī*, see 457., qi=to pray)
463. máo-pí-ǎo 毛皮襖 'fur coat' (niē-kè dé-ér 捏克得兒, HAS niē-kè-dé) *nekei de'el*

***By*3086**

464. ǎo 襖 'coat' (hēi-chū-ér 黑出兒) *[o]qčur*
465. qún 裙 'skirt' (zhě-lín-mù 者林目) *ǰerim/ǰirim?* see 594.
466. kù 褲 'trousers' (é-mù-dū 額木都) *emüdü*
467. zhé-ér 褶兒 'lined coat' (hū-nà-sù 忽那速) *qunāsu*
468. tào-kù 套褲 'leggings drawn over the trousers' (tuō-dōu/dū 脫都, read *kǔ* 苦 instead of *dōu/dū* 都), **toqu*
469. xuē 靴 'boots' (gǔ-dǔ-sù 古堵速) *ġudusu*

470. wà 襪子 'stockings, socks' (huái-mù-sù 懷木速) *hoimusu*
471. dá-dá xuē 韃靼靴 (*By* dá-dàn 韃旦, read *dá* 靼 instead of *dàn* 旦) 'Tartar boots' (măng-guān-ér gŭ-dŭ-sù 莽官兒古堵速) *Mongġol ġudusu*
472. xuē-dĭ 靴底 'sole of shoes' (gŭ-dŭ-sù wŭ-lá 古堵速五剌) *ġudusu ula*
473. xié 鞋'shoes' (yì-lŭ 義魯, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *čaru[q]*
474. mào 帽 'cap, hat' (mă-hā-lá 馬哈剌) *maqala*
475. shā-mào 紗帽 'silk cap' (é-bó/băi-ér-tū mă-hā-lá 額伯兒禿馬哈剌) *ebertü maqala* '(silken) hat having horns'
476. dà-mào 大帽 'big cap' (bŭ-ér-bŭ-gù mă-hā-lá 補兒補故馬哈剌) *bürbügü/bümbügü maqala*
477. dài 帶 'belt' (bŭ-sì 補四) *büs[e]*
478. xì-yāo 繫腰 'to gird the loins' (bŭ-sè 補色) *büse[le-]*
479. pí-tiáo 皮條 'leathern thongs' (sù-ér 速兒) *sur*, *See also* 592.
480. yī-lĭng 衣領 'collar' (dé-ér zhā-hā 得兒扎哈) *de'el ǰaqa*
481. yī-? 衣祈 '?' (HAS yī-qí 衣祈 read 祈 KangXi 1113.221 instead of qí 祈) (é-bŭ-ér 額補兒) *ebür* 'front part of the dress covering the breast'
482. xiù-zi 袖子 'sleeve' (hăn-chū 罕出) *qančᵘ*
483. cái-liáo 財僚 'materials' (read cái-liào 材料 instead of cái-liáo 財僚) (wŏ-ér-mù 我兒木) *örmü[g]* 'coarse of fabric made of hair of camel or sheep's wool' (or *ormu[γ]?* tuft of hair, wool or hempen thread)
484. dài-zi 袋子 'bag, sack, pocket' (bŭ-chì 補赤) *büči* 'tie, ribbon, band, lace'
485. zhān-shān 毡衫 'felt mantle'(niē-mò-ér-kè 捏墨兒克) *nemürke* 'cloak, mantle'
486. zhān-tiáo 毡條 'piece of felt' (xí-shĭ-gé 習使革) *šišge*

77v.

487. bó 薄 'thin' (níng-gēn 寧根, HAS, PUL character variant for *níng* 寧) *nimgen/ningen*
488. hòu 厚 'thick' (zhǔ-zhā-ān 主扎安) *juǰa'an*
489. qīng 輕 'light (not heavy)' (kūn-gēn 昆根, HAS ér-gēn 兒根 read *kūn* 昆 instead of *ér* 兒) *küngen*
490. zhòng 重 'heavy' (kūn-dǔ 昆堵) *kündü*
491. bèi 被 'coverlet, quilt, scarf' (kùn-zhī-lè 困只勒) *künǰile*
492. xín-zi 褥子 (*By* character variant for *xín*) 'rug' (dé-bu-sè-kè-er 得補塞克兒) *deb(ü)s<e>ker* 'rug, mattress'
493. shǒu-pà 手帕 'handkerchief' (ā-ér-chì-wù-ér 阿兒赤兀兒, *By* ā-ér-chì-guā-ér 阿兒赤瓜兒 read *wù* 兀 instead of *guā* 瓜) *arči'ur*

***By*3087**

494. guǒ-jiǎo 果脚(*By* erroneous guǒ, read guǒ 裹 instead of guǒ 果) 'leggings, gaiters, feet-binding' (kùn-zhí-ér-hā 困直兒哈, HAS yin-zhí-ér-hā 因直兒哈, read *kùn* 困 instead of *yīn* 因) **külǰirqa*
495. bù 布 'calico, cotton' (bǔ-sì 補四) *büs*
496. má 麻 'hemp' (wǒ-luó-sù 我羅速) *olos*
497. zhěn-tóu 枕頭 'pillow' (dé-gé-lè-mù 得革勒目, read *lè* 勒 instead of *gé-lè* 革勒) *deren*
498. shú/shóu-juàn 熟絹 (read *shǒu* 手 instead of *shú/shóu* 熟) 'handkerchief' (ruǎn-huó-luó 軟活羅, HAS mǔ-huó-luó 畝活羅 read *ruǎn* 軟 instead of *mǔ* 畝) *yonqor* 'handkerchief, silken scarf'
499. shēng-juàn 生絹 'raw silk' (qǐ-bì 乞必) *kib(i)* 'silk(en scarf)'
500. jiǎ/jià/xiá-zi 段子 read duàn 緞 instead of jiǎ/jià/xiá 段 'damask, satin' (tǔ-ér-gé 土兒革) *turġa* 'silk'
501. qīng 青 'blue' (kě-kě 可可) *kökö*
502. hóng 紅 'red' (fú-lá-àn 伏剌案) *fula'an*
503. huáng 黃 'yellow' (shī-lá 失剌) *šira*

504. bái 白 'white' (yì-hàn 義漢, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *čaqān*
505. hēi 黑 'black' (hā-lá 哈剌) *qara*

fēi-qín mén 飛禽門 'Birds'

506. fèng-huáng 鳳凰 'phoenix' (kǔ-kǔ-mèi 苦苦妹) *kügümei*
507. hǎi-qīng 海青 'a kind of eagle' (shēng-hū-ér 昇忽兒) *šingqur* 'white gerfalcon'
508. huáng-yīng 黃鷹 'yellow hawk' (hā-ér-chì-hài 哈兒赤害) *qarčiqai* 'falcon, hawk'
509. tù-hú 鵚鶘 'scops-owl' (yì-tǎ-wù 亦塔兀) *ita'u* 'a kind of owl'

77r.

510. yīng 鷹 'eagle, falcon, kite, hawk' (shī-bǎo 失保) *šibau*
511. yào-yīng 鷂鷹 'kite' (hēi-lǐ-é 黑里額) *heli'e*
512. hóng-háo 紅毫 'red hair?' (hǎo-hā 好哈) **qauqa*
513. huā-bào 花豹 (HAS erroneous *huā*) '?' (sā-ér 撒兒) *sar* 'bird of prey, falcon, eagle, hawk'
514. lǎo-guàn 老鸛 (unususal character variant 鸛 appears instead of *guàn* 鸛) 'stork' (wǔ-hū-bì 五忽必, read *er* 兒 instead of *hu* 忽) *ürbi*
515. què-ér 鵲兒 'magpie, jackdaw etc.' (shī-bǎo-hàn 失寶汗) *šibauqan* 'small bird'
516. jiū 鳩 'pigeon' (tuō-dù 脫度) *tōdu[γ]* 'bustard'
517. yè-māo-ér 夜猫兒 (HAS erroneous *yè*) 'owl' (kuí-kǔ-nú 奎苦奴, read *wù* 惡 or *wù* 蘁 instead of *kuí* 奎, read *gǔ* 古 instead of *kǔ* 苦, read *lì* 力 or *lǐ* 里 instead of *nú* 奴) *uɣuli*
518. lǎo-yā 老鴉 'crow' (kè-lǐ-gé 克里革, or alternatively read *è* 惡 or *yè* 葉 instead of *gé* 革 for keri'e/keriye) *kerige*

***By*3088**

519. shān-hè 山鶴 (*hè* 鶴 is a common variant for *hè* 鶴, MYRY shān-què 山雀 'titmouse') (chì-bǔ-chì-gé 赤補赤革) *čibčiġ(ai)* 'sparrow'
520. bān-zhèn 班鴆 'kind of falcon, secretary falcon' (MYRY bān-jiū 斑鳩 'pigeon') (kè-kǔ-gè 克苦箇) *köküge* 'cuckoo'
521. xǐ-què 喜鵲 'Chinese magpie' (sā-zhí-ài 撒直愛, HAS kùn-zhí-ài 困直愛 read sā 撒 instead of kùn 困) *sājïyai*
522. duó-mù-guān 鐸木官 'woodpecker' (cōng-dǔ-ér 聰堵兒) *condūl* 'black woodpecker'
523. jiào-tiān-ér 叫天兒 'a small bird [that cries to the sky]' (bīn-dǔ-ér 賓堵兒) *bildu'ur*
524. ān-chún 鵪鶉 'quail' (bó/bǎo-dé-niē 伯得捏) *bödene/bödöne*
525. yīng-wǔ 鸚鵡 'cockatoo' (tuō-tì 脫替, HAS erroneous *tì*) *toti*
526. é 鵝 'goose' (gá-lǎo-wén 噶老文) *ġalawun*
527. yā 鴨 'duck' (nú-gǔ-sù 奴谷速, HAS nú-tǎ-sù 奴塔速 read *gǔ* 谷 instead of *tǎ* 塔) *nuġusu*
528. yàn-ér 燕兒 'swallow, martin' (hā-ér-yì 哈兒義, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *qarčā[i]* 'hawk, falcon'
529. má-yàn 麻燕 'a kind of swallow, martin, swift' (hǔ-kè-ér hā-ér-yì 虎克兒哈兒義, read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) *hüker qarčā[i]* 'Apus apus, a kind of hawk, falcon'
530. jī 雞 'chicken, fowl' (tā-qià 他恰) *takia*
531. yě-jī 野雞 'pheasant' (huǒ-ér-guǒ-ér 火兒過而) *ġurġūl*

shēn-tǐ mén 身體門 'Parts of the body'

78v.

532. rén 人 'man' (kǔ-wén 苦文) *kü'ün*
533. tóu 頭 'head' (MYRY, PUL, *By* hēi-qǐ 黑乞, HAS nú-dǔ-ér 奴堵兒, *nu'ur?* 'face') *heki*

534. PUL, *By* fà 髮 'hair' (hū-sù 忽速) hüsü; HAS, MYRY gān 肝 'liver' (lá-sù 剌速, read *hū* 忽 instead of *lá* 剌) *hüsü* (the Chinese words of HAS, MYRY are probably results of errors in the copying process)
535. é-lǒu 額婁 'forehead' (mǎng-nài 莽奈) *mangnai*
536. sāi 腮 'jaws' (hā-zhā-ér 哈扎兒) *qaǰar*
537. miàn-mù 面目 'face' (chě-lái 扯來) *čirai*
538. liǎn 臉 'face' (niǔ-wù-ér 鈕兀兒) *niwur*
539. nǎo-hòu 腦後 'nape, back of the head' (tāng-nài 湯奈) *tangnai*
540. tóu-dǐng 頭頂 'top of the head' (huǒ-ér-jí-ér 火兒吉兒) *horgil* 'top'
541. nǎo-gài 腦蓋 'top of the skull' (tǎo-luó-hài 討羅亥) *toloqai*
542. yǎn 眼 'eye' (nǐ-dǔ 你堵) *nidü*
543. ěr 耳 'ear' (chì-qǐ 赤乞) *čiki*
544. bí 鼻 'nose' (hā-bǎ-ér 哈把而) *qabar*
545. kǒu 口 'mouth' (ā-má 阿麻) *ama*

***By*3089**

546. shé 舌 'tongue' (kè-lè 克勒) *kele*
547. méi-máo 眉毛 'eyebrows' (hā-ní-sì-hā 哈泥四哈) *hanisqa*
548. yǎn-zhā-máo 眼扎毛 'eyelashes' (suǒ-ér-mǐ-sù 瑣兒米速, *By* suǒ-ér-mí 瑣兒迷, third syllable *mǐ* 米 missing, read *sù* 速 instead of *mí* 迷) *sormisu*
549. nǎo-zi 腦子 'brain' (tǎ-ér-qǐ 塔兒乞) *tarki*
550. yá 牙 'tooth' (shī-dǔ 失堵) *šidü*
551. xū 鬚 'beard' (sā-ér 撒兒) *sa[qa]l*
552. bó-zi 膊子 'upper arm, shoulder' (kǔ-chū-wén 苦出文, HAS kǔ-yìn-sù 苦印速 read *chū* 出 instead of *yìn* 印 and *wén* 文 instead of *sù* 速) *küǰü'ün* 'neck'
553. gú-tóu 骨頭 'bone' (yá-sù 牙速) *yasu*
554. xiě 血 'blood' (chì-sù 赤速) *čisu*
555. mài/mò 脉 (mài/mò 脉 is a common character variant for mài/mò 脈) 'pulse, veins, arteries' (sù-dá-ér 速荅兒) *sudal*

556. shēn-zi 身子 'body' (bó/bǎi-yìn 伯印) *beyen*
557. nǎi-rǔ 奶乳 'breasts' (kě-kě 可可) *kökö*
558. yā-zi-gú 壓子骨 '?' (dǎ-liù yá-sù 打六牙速) *dalu yasu* 'bone of the shoulder blade'
559. yāo-jié-gú 腰節骨 'waistbone' (mǐ-lǔ-wù 米魯兀) *niru'u* 'back, spine, backbone'
560. shǒu 手 'arm' (gá-ér 噶兒) *ġar*
561. jiǎo 脚 'leg' (kǔ-ér 苦兒, HAS fāng-jiàn 芳見 read *kǔ* 苦 instead of *fāng* 芳 and *ér* 兒 instead of *jiàn* 見) *kül*

78r.

562. zhī-jiǎ 脂甲 (*zhī* 脂 is a character variant of *zhī* 脂 'fat', read *zhǐ* 指 'finger' instead of *zhī* 脂, *By* unusual character variant for *jiǎ*) 'finger nail' (qǔ-mù-sù 取目速) *qumusu*
563. quán-tóu 拳頭 (*By* unusual character variant for *quán*) 'fist' (nú-dǔ-ér-ā 奴堵兒阿) *nudur[γ]a*
564. yǎn-zhū-zi 眼珠子 'pupil of the eye' (gá-ér nǐ-dǔ 噶兒你堵) *ġal nidü*
565. yǎn-lèi 眼淚 'tears' (ni-er-bu-su 你兒補速) *nilbusu*
566. ké-sòu 咳嗽 '(to) cough' (hā-nǐ-yá 哈你牙) *qaniya-*
567. shuì le 睡了 'fell asleep' (PUL, *By*, MYRY wēn-tǎ-bǎ 溫搭把, HAS wēn-dá-bǎ 溫荅把, read *tǎ* 塔 instead of *dá* 荅) *untaba*
568. xǐng le 醒了 'awoke' (sè-lì-bó/bǎi 色力伯) *seribe*
569. zuǒ mèng 做夢 '(to) dream' (PUL, *By*, MYRY zhōu-wù-dù-lè-bó/bǎi 周兀度勒伯, HAS zhōu-wù-ér-lè-bó/bǎi 周兀兒勒伯 read *dù* 度 instead of *ér* 兒) *jïwüdlebe*

mǎ-ān-fu? qì-xiè mén 馬鞍靴器械門 **'Harness, machinery, vessels, implements'**
(read *dí* 靮 instead of *fu*?, MYRY missing *dí*)

***By*3090**

570. zōng 鬃 'horse's mane' (dé-nòng 得弄) *del*
571. wěi-bā 尾八 (read bā 巴 instead of bā 八) 'tail' (qǐ-lá-sù 乞剌速) *kila[γa]su*
572. zuǐ 嘴 'bill of a bird' (hū-shī-wén 忽失文) *quši'un*
573. chūn-gú 舂骨 '?'(nǐ-lǔ-wén 你魯文) *niru'un* 'back, spine, backbone'
574. gān 肝 'liver' (hēi-lǐ-yè 黑里葉, read *gé* 革 instead of *yè* 葉) *helige*
575. fèi 肺 'lung' (ǎo-shī-qǐ 襖失乞) *auš(i)ki*
576. xīn 心 'heart' (zhǔ-ér-kèn 主兒掯, HAS wáng-ér-kèn 王兒掯, read *zhǔ* 主 instead of *wáng* 王) *jürken*
577. dǎn 胆 'gall' (shuǐ-sù 說速) *süsü*
578. qì-sang? 氣'trachea, windpipe' (měng-gǔ-lǔ-sù huǒ-luó 猛谷魯速火羅) *megürsü[n] qōlo[i]*
579. lián-tiě 連鐵 '?' (dé-liú 得留) *deliü* 'spleen'
580. yāo-zi 腰子 'kidneys of animals' (bǔ-ér 補兒) *bū̆r*
581. cháng-zi 腸子 'bowels' (gé-dé-sù 革得速) *gedesü* (two extra strokes in *cháng* see M. 218 for the same phenomenon)

79v.

582. bǎn-cháng 板腸 '?' (wěn-sù-bǔ 穩速補, *By*, MYRY wěn-bǔ-sù 穩補速) Manduqu: dialectal word
583. dù 肚 'belly, stomach' (PUL, *By*, MYRY gǔ-zhě 古者, HAS gū-zhě 沽者) *güje[e]*
584. tí-ér 蹄兒 'hoof' (tū-lǔ 禿魯, HAS erroneous *tū*) *turū*
585. ān-zi 鞍子 'saddle' (é-mò-ér 額墨兒) *eme'el*

586. tì 屉 'tray, pad; saddle-pad' (tuō-tì 脫替, HAS erroneous *tì*, read *huǒ-mù* 火目 instead of *tì* 替) *toqom*
587. zuǒ-ér 座兒 'seat, base' (sǎo-wù-ér 掃兀兒) *sauwur*
588. qiū 鞦 'trace, crupper' (hū-dǔ-ér-ā 忽堵兒阿) *qudur[γ]a*
589. shāo-shéng 稍繩 (HAS xiāo-shéng 硝繩) 'thongs' (gǎn-zhǔ-ā 敢主阿, HAS gǎn-tǔ-ā 敢土阿 read *zhǔ* 主 instead of *tǔ* 土) *ġanǰuγa*
590. dù-dài 肚帶 'girth' (wǒ-lán 我藍) *olam/olang*
591. dēng 鐙 'stirrup' (dǔ-lè 堵勒) *dürē*
592. pí-tiáo 皮條 'leathern thongs' (sù-ér 速兒, HAS hā-ér 哈兒, read *sù* 速 instead of *hā* 哈) *sur*, *See also* 479.
593. tié-jià-zi 鞢價子 (HAS tié-yǐ-zi 鞢以子, read jià 駕 instead of jià 價 and yǐ 以) 'saddle cloth' (kè-zhí-mù 克直木) *keǰim* 'caparison, saddle cloth'
594. chě-dài-pí 扯帶皮 '?' (zhě-lín-mù 者林目) *ǰerim/ǰirim* 'leather straps of the saddle' che=drag, haul, Manduqu: chě-dài-pí 撦帶皮 (same explanation as at 602).
595. biān-zi 鞭子 'horse-whip' (mǐ-nà 米納, HAS ā-nà 阿納, read *mǐ* 米 instead of *ā* 阿) *mina[a]*
596. pān-xiōng 攀胷 (unusual character variant for *xiōng* normally written as 胸) 'breast strap of the harness' (kǔ-mù-ér-dǔ-gé 苦木兒堵革) *kümüldü[r]ge*
597. ān-lóng 鞍韏 'saddle-halter?' (é-mò-lún 額墨倫) **eme[']elür*
598. pèi-tóu 轡頭 (HAS erroneous *pèi*) 'reins, halter' (hā-dá-ér 哈荅兒, *By* hā-dá-wán 哈荅完, read *ér* 兒 instead of *wán* 完) *qadār*

***By*3091**

599. yù-nǎo 裕腦 '?' (gé-zhí-gé-bó/bǎi-zhí 革直革伯直, *By* gé-zhí-gé-bó/bǎi-xiě 革直革伯血, read *zhí* 直 instead of *xiě* 血) *geǰigebči* 'tassel or neckstrap of bridle'
600. lóng-tóu 籠頭 'halter' (nǎo-wù-dá-ér 惱兀荅兒 read nǎo-kè-tǎ 惱克塔) *noqta*
601. jiáo-zi 嚼子 'bridle' (ǎo-wù-tū 襖兀禿) *awutu*

602. chě-shǒu 扯手 'reins' (wǔ-ér-dǔ-mù 五兒堵木) **ürdüm*
603. zhe-lóu 者樓 'jele <Mong.' (zhě-lóu 者婁) *jele* 'rope to which tethers for cattle are attached'
604. shéng-jiāng 繩繮 'string of the halter' (HAS erroneous shéng, *By jiāng-shéng* 繮繩) (chūn-bǔ-ér 舂補兒) *čulbūr* 'leather cord attached to halter, bridle'
605. hǎn-dǎ-hài 罕打亥 '?' (mán-shuó 蠻勺) *mančū* 'pestle, stick, cudgel'

79r.

fáng-shě chē-liàng mén 房舍車輛門 **'Habitations and coaches'**

606. fáng 房 'house' (gé-ér-lún 革兒倫) *gerün*
607. kàng 炕 'brick-bed' (yì-sè-chì 亦色赤, read *lǐ* 里 instead of *chì* 赤) *iseri*
608. mén 門 'door, gate' (ǒu-dé 藕得) *öüde*
609. chē 車 'cart, coach, carriage' (tè-ér-gēn 忒兒根) *tergen*
610. wǎng-zi 輞子 'the outer rim of a cart wheel' (mù-ér 木兒) *mūr*
611. huá-zi 鏵子 'spade or shovel' (*By* ān-zhā-sù 安扎速, HAS, PUL ān-zhā-lián 安扎連, read *sù* 速 instead of *lián* 連) *anǰasu* 'plough'
612. lí-ěr 梨耳 (read *lí* 犁 or *lí* 犂 'plough' instead of *lí* 梨 'pear') 'metal plate of the plough' (tuō-lì 脫力) *toli*

tiě-qì mén 鐵器門 **'metal tools'**

613. jiǎn-zi 剪子 'scissors' (hǎi-chì 海赤) *qaič(i)*
614. rèn-zhēn 認針 'to thread, as a needle' (sù-bì-lè 速必勒) *sübile-*
615. xiàn 線 'thread, wire' (hū-tǎ-sù 忽塔速) *hutasu*
616. fǔ-zi 斧子 'axe' (sù-kè 速克) *süke*
617. yāo-dāo 腰刀 (HAS yāo-lì 腰力, read *dāo* 刀 instead of *lì* 力) 'short sword, dagger' (yì-ér-dù 亦兒度) *ildü*

618. dāo-zi 刀子 'knife' (*By* qǐ-dǔ-hù 乞堵戶, HAS, PUL *qǐ-dǔ-shī* 乞堵尸, read *hù* 戶 instead of *shī* 尸) *kiduqu/kiduγu*
619. huǒ-lián 火鐮 (*By* erroneous *lián*) 'steel for striking fire, lighter' (kè-tè 克忒) *kete*
620. huǒ-róng 火絨 'tinder' (hǔ-lá 虎剌) *hula*
621. huǒ-shí 火石 'firestone' (chì-láo-wén 赤牢文) *čilawun* 'stone', *See also* 58.

***By*3092**

622. jiá-páo 袷袍 'a lined long gown having no collar, robe' (hā-bǔ-dǔ-ér-ā 哈補堵兒阿, HAS hā-bǔ-tǎ-ér-ā 哈補塔兒阿) **qabtarγa* Manduqu: qabudur'a=qabutaγ-a=qabtaγa 'bag, pouch, purse, pocket'
623. qiāng 鎗 'spear' (zhí-dá 直荅) *ǰida*

jūn-qì shí-wù mén 軍器什物門 'Weaponry and other goods'

80v.

624. jūn 軍 'army' (chě-lì 扯力, HAS zhā-lì 扎力, read *chě* 扯 instead of *zhā* 扎) *čeri[g]*
625. kuī 盔 'helmet' (tǔ-lá-ā 土剌阿, HAS shàng-lá-ā 上剌阿, read *tǔ* 土 instead of *shàng* 上) *tūla'a*
626. dùn-xiàng 頓項 'the back part of a helmet, that protects the neck ' (yì-ér-jí 義兒吉, HAS yǐ-kè 義克; read *chā* 叉 instead of *yì* 乂 or *yì* 義) **čargi/*čalgi*
627. jiǎ 甲 'armour' (hǔ-yá 虎牙) *quya[q]*
628. gōng 弓 'bow' (nú-mù 奴木, HAS nú-shuǐ 奴水 read *mù* 木 instead of *shuǐ* 水) *numu*
629. xián 絃 'string of bow' (kě-bǔ-chì 可補赤) *köbči*
630. jiàn 箭 'arrow' (sù-mù 速木) *sumu*
631. jiàn-chā 箭插 'quiver' (sā-dá 撒荅) *sāda[γ]*
632. gōng-chā 弓插 'sack for the bow, quiver' (hū-lǔ-mù-sì-ā 忽魯木四阿) *qurumsā/qurums[aγ]a*

633. bèi/bi-shǒu 臂手 'handle' (hā-ér-chǐ 哈兒尺) *ġarči/qarči*
634. gú-tóu jiàn 骨頭箭 'arrow made of bone' (yá-sù zhe-ér-huó 牙速着兒活) *yasu ǰorqo*
635. jiàn-xìn-ér 箭信兒 'socket of an arrowhead' (sù-ér-bǔ-ér-zhí 速兒補兒直) *surbulǰi*
636. zhē-pái 遮牌 (character variant for *zhē*) 'shield' (kè-jiǔ-sì-gé 克九四革 read lì 力 instead of jiǔ 九) *kerisge*
637. shén/shí jiàn 什箭 'archery' (maybe *shè* 射箭 (M5703) 'to shoot an arrow' instead of *shén*) (sù-mù hā-ér-bǔ 速木哈兒補) *sumu qarbu*
638. gú-tóu bó-tóu 骨頭薄頭 'a kind of arrow with a bone blade' (yá-sù yáo-ér 牙速姚兒) *yasu yor*
639. chě-gōng 扯弓 'to stretch a bow' (nú-mù dé-lì 奴木得力) *numu deli-*

mén-shēng Guǎng-líng Fāng Yuán-zhuàng Guì-yáng Zhōng Fú-wǔ tóng-xiào 門生廣陵方元壯貴陽鍾伏武仝校 (HAS Shēng Fú-wǔ 鉎伏武, read Zhōng Fúwǔ 鍾伏武)

'The schoolmates *Fāng Yuánzhuàng* from *Guǎnglíng* and *Zhōng Fúwǔ* from *Guì-yáng*' (or read *tóng-jiào* 仝校 'jointly collated') *See also* footnote 17 and 26.

5

INDEX OF WORDS

A

abu[γ]a 195. (*a-bu-a* Chin. *shu-shu*) 'uncle, younger brother of the father' SH *abaqa*, AL *abaqa*, Hy *abaqa*, Zyyy *abuqa*, Uighur of Ming *abuγa*, AT *abuγad* (plur.), RH *abaqa*, TMEN № 2 (*abaqa/abaγa*), Mgr. *ābau/abau/aʊu* <Tib. 'brother', *āga*, Santa *awuγa*, Barin *abag* (and *šūšū* <Chin. 叔叔), Mong. *abaγa*, cf. Mong. *abuγai/abaγai*, *See also* abu[γ]a berigen Disinguish *abu[γ]a* 401 'spinach'

**abu[γ]a* (*a-bu-a*) 'spinach' See **abu[γ]a noγō* Disinguish *abu[γ]a* 195 'uncle', 196 'aunt'

abu[γ]a beri-gen 196. (*a-bu-a bo/bai-li-gen* Chin. *shen-zi*) 'aunt', *See also* abu[γ]a, berigen

**abu[γ]a noγō* 401. (*a-bu-a nu-wu* Chin. *bo-cai*) 'spinach', *See also* abu[γ]a, noγō Disinguish *abu[γ]a* 195 'uncle', 196 'aunt'

ači 214. (*a-chi* Chin. *sun-zi*) 'grandson' Hy *ači*, Zyyy *ači*, AT *ači*, Yogor *hadʒəkun/hadʒəkən* 'grandson', Mgr. *ātɕə*, *ātɕə sundzɿ* (<Chin. 孫子), Santa *hatʂɯ*, Kalm. *atʃ*, Bur. *aša*, Khal. *ač xuu*, Barin *ɛtʃ*, Mong. *ači köbegün*

adū-či 227. (*a-du-chi* Chin. *fang-ma-de*) 'herdsman of horses' SH *adu'uči*, Hy *adu'uči*, AT *aduγuči*, *aduγučin*, RH *adunči*, TMEN № 10, Dag. *adōtʃin*, Mgr.

āsəntɕə/āɕtɕə, Baoan *asəŋtɕi*, Khal. *aduučin*, Mong. *aduγučin*

aġa 207. (*a-ga* Chin. *niang-zi*) 'young lady, wife, woman' Hy *aqai egeči*, TMEN № 21 (*aγa* 'princess'), Mgr. *āgu*, Baoan *āgɵ*, Khal. *agaa*, Mong. *aγa*

aira[q] 415. (*ai-la* Chin. *nai-zi* 'milk') 'kumiss, mare's fermented milk' Hy *ayyiraq*, AT *ayiraγ*, RH *airan*, TMEN № 639 (*airān*), Ramstedt 1935: *ārəɢ*, Dag. *airag*, (Santa *qɯʂun naidzɯ* <Chin. 奶子), Mgr. *taraɢ*, Barin *ērag/tʃigə*, Khal. *airag*, Mong. *ayiraγ*

ǎjar[γ]a 307. (*a-yi-er-a* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *er-ma*) 'stallion' SH *ǎjirqa*, AL *ǎjirγa* 'Testikel habend, unverschnitten', Hy *ǎjirqa*, Zyyy *ǎjirqa[i]*, MA *ǎjirγa*, AT *ǎjirγa*, RY *ǎjara*, RH *ajirġa*, TMEN № 648 (Turk *adγïr*); Dag. *aʤrəγ/adʒrəγ*, Yogor *adʒirʁa*, (Baoan *ʂda ɦseb* <Tib.), (Santa *guŋdʑi mori*; *g.* <Chin.), Barin *ɛjiraγ*, Manchu *ajirgan/ajirhan*, Khal. *azraga*, Mong. *ǎjirγa*

al<a> (*a-la*) 'red, scarlet' SH *al*, Hy *al*, Uighur of Ming *al*, AT *al*, Poppe 1955a: 38 *al*, Khal. *al*, Mong. *al See* al<a> sūl (<Turk. *al*)

al<a> sūl 262. (*a-la su-lu* Chin. *xie-chi* 'fabulous monster') 'stork, red-tail' Mong. *al segül*, *See also* al, sūl

alima 380. (*a-li-ma* Chin. *li* 'pear') 'apple, pear' Hy *alima*, Zyyy *alima*, RH *alima*; TMEN № 182=2127; Dag. *alim* 'pear', Yogor *alma* (<Turk.) 'fruit', Mgr. *aləma* 'fruit, pear' (*piŋgō* <Chin. 蘋果), Baoan *alma* 'fruit, apricot' *čoŋxalma* 'jujube', *to alma* 'peach'(<Chin. 桃), Santa *alima*, Barin *ɛlam* 'pear'; Khal. *alim*, Hung. *alma* TESz; Mong. *alima* 'apple, pear', *See also* alima modu

alima modu 354. (*By a-li-ma mo-duo* PUL, HAS *a-jia-ma mo-duo* read *li* 力 instead of *jia* 加 Chin. *li-shu* 'pear-tree') 'apple tree, pear tree', *See also* alima, modu

altan 242. (*an-tan* read *an-er-tan* Chin. *jin-zi*) 'gold' SH *altan*, AL *altan*, Hy *altan*, Zyyy *altan*, MA *altan*, AT *altan*, RY *anču*, Uighur of Ming *altun*, RH *altan*, TMEN № 26 (*altan*, *altun*), 529; Chag. *altun*, Dag. *alt*, Mog./Weiers *ʌltãn/ʌlɔt*, Yogor *aldan*, Mgr. *xaldan*, Baoan *altaŋ*, Santa *antan*, Khal. *alt(an)*, Manchu *aisin*, Mong. *altan*, *See also* altan šingqu<r>, altan hodun, altan qatasu/qatāsu

altan hodun 24. (*an-er-tan huo-dun* Chin. *jin-xing*) 'the planet Venus', *See also* altan, hodun

altan qatasu/qatāsu 21. (*an-er-tan ha-ta-su* Chin. *ming-xing*) 'the morning star', *See also* altan, qatasu/qatāsu

altan šingqu<r> 250. (*an-er-tan sheng-hu-er* Chin. *zhu-sha*) 'cinnabar', *See also* altan, šingqu

altan-tai 458. (*a-mu-tan-tai* read *er* 兒 instead of *mu* 目 Chin. *zhi-jin*) '(material) interwoven with gold' (The original entry might have been *zhi-jin pao* 織金袍 'a robe embroidered with gold', cf. RY 998 *zhi-jin pao*, *ančura gečuhari*, Kane 1989: 337) RH *altatai dēl* 'gilded garment'

ama 545. (*a-ma* Chin. *kou*) 'mouth' SH *aman*, AL *aman*, KdG/Ligeti *aman*, Hy *aman*, Zyyy *aman*, MA *aman*, AT *ama*, RH *aman*, TMEN № 32 (*am*), Dag. *am*, Mog./Weiers *ãmãn*, Yogor *aman*, Baoan, Santa *amaŋ*, Mgr. *ama*, Mong. *aman*

ama<n>sar 66. (*a-man-sa-er* Chin. *shan-kou-zi* 'a mountain pass, entrance of a valley') 'opening, entrance'

SH *amasar*, Hy *amasar*, MA *amasar*, AT *amasar*, Dag. *amsər*, Mgr. *amasar*, Khal. *amsar*, Mong. *am(a)sar*

amsa- 429. (*a-mu-sha* Chin. *wei* 'taste', the Mongol entries of 429. and 430. have been exchanged vice versa in all copies) 'to taste' AL *amsa-*, Hy *amsa-*, MA *amsa-*, Yogor *amsa-*, Mgr. *amasa-/amusa-/amta-/amsa-*, Baoan *amsa-*, Santa *amusa-*, Barin *amsəx-*, Khal. *amsa-*, Mong. *amsa-*

amtan 430. (*a-mu-tan* Chin. *chang* 'to taste' character variant for *chang* character, the Mongol entries of 429. and 430. have been exchanged vice versa in all copies) 'taste, savour' Hy *amtan*, MA *amtan/amta*, AT *amtan*, Dag. *ant*, Yogor *amtan*, Mgr. *amuta/amta*, Baoan *amtəg*, (Santa *uidzɯ/uidao* <Chin. 味道), Barin, Khal *amt*, Mong. *amtan*, *See also* amtatai

amta-tai 427. (*an-ta-tai* Chin. *tian* 'sweet, pleasant') 'delicious' MA *amtatu*, AT *amtatu*, RH *amtatai*, Dag. *anttī*, Yogor *amtatə/ndatən*, Mgr. *amtadī/ndatən*, Baoan *amtətə*, Santa *andatuni*, Barin *amttɛ̄*, Khal. *amttai*, Mong. *amtatai/amtatan*, *See also* amtan

amu 438. (*a-mu* Chin. *mi* 'rice') 'grain, cereals' Hy *amun*, Zyyy *amu*, MA *amun*, AT *amu*, RH *amun* 'millet', Dag. *am*, Yogor *amən*, Mgr. *amən/āmu*, Baoan *amuŋ*, Santa *amən*, Khal. *am*, *amuu(n)*, Mong. *amu* see Wuti no. 14839-14840, *See also* Mongġol [amu], qara [amu]

anda 177. (*an-da* HAS erroneous *an* Chin. *peng-you*) 'close friend, (sworn) brother' SH *anda*, Hy *Anda-Naqaču*, MA *anda*, AT *anda*, RH *andaġar* 'oath, swearing', TMEN № 33, Dag. *and*, Khal. *and*, Mong. *anda*

anǰasu 611. (*By an-zha-su* HAS, PUL *an-zha-lian* read *su* 速 instead of *lian* 連 Chin. *hua-zi* 'spade or shovel') 'plough' Hy *anǰasun*, MA *anǰasun*, RH *anjatu* 'plowing ox', Dag.

andʒās, Mgr. *ndʒæsə*, Baoan *andʒisoŋ*, Santa *andʒasun*, Khal. *anžis(an)*, Mong. *anǰisu(n)*

aqa<i> 197. (*a-hai* Chin. *ge-ge*) 'elder brother' SH *aqa*, AL *aγa* and *aqa (dū)*, KdG/Ligeti *aγa*, Hy *aqa*, Zyyy *aqa*, MA *aγa/aqa*, AT *aqa*, RH *aqa*, TMEN № 22, Dag. *aγ*, *aqā*, Yogor *aɢa* (cf. *aɢa dū*), Mgr. *aɢa* (and *a. -diu*), Baoan *aɢa* (*aɢa du* and *adu*), Santa *aγa* (and *a. dʒiau*), Khara. *ax(an dū)*, Khal. *ax*, Mong. *aqa*, *See also* kürgen aqa<i>

a[q]ta 305. (*a-ta*) (*a-ta* Chin. *shan-ma*) 'horse, gelding (castrated)' SH *aqta*, *aqtas* (plur.), Hy *aqta*, *aqtas* (plur.), Zyyy *aqda*, AT *aγta*, RH *aɻta*, TMEN № 8, Dag. *art*, Yogor *aɢta*, Mgr. *xada*, (Santa *atala-* 'to castrate'), Barin *axt*, Khal. *agt*, Mong. *aγta*

ara'a-tu 289. (*a-la-a-tu* 'one having backteeth' Chin. *zhang-zi* 'roebuck, river-deer') 'roebuck, river-deer, musk-deer (a small mammal with huge canines)' TMEN № 474 (Old Osman *azu*, *aẓïγ* 'backteeth, molar') Dag. *arā*, Yogor *arā* and *arātan* 'predator', Mgr. *arā/rā* and *radaɢ* 'predator', Baoan *arija*, Khal. *araa(n)* and *araatan* 'predator', Mong. *araγan* and *ariyatan* 'predator'

araki 408. (*a-la-qi* Chin. *shao-jiu*) 'spirits, alcohol, liquor' AT *araki*, *arki*, Dag. *aryj*, Yogor *arkə*, Mgr. *arəɢ*, Baoan *rakə/rəku*, Bur. *arxi*, Khal. *arxi*, Manchu *arki*, Mong. *araki*

ar(a)salan 263. (*a-la-sha-lang* Chin. *shi-zi*) 'lion' SH *arslan*, AL *arslan*, Hy *arslan*, MA *arslan*, at *arslan*, Zyyy *a[r]slan*, RY *arsalan*, Uighur of Ming *arslang*, RH *arslan*, TMEN № 453, Dag. *arslən*, Yogor *arsəlan*, Khara. *araslaŋ*, Khal. *arslan*, Manchu *arsalan*, Hung. *oroszlán* TESz; Mong. *arslan*

arasu-či 229. (*a-la-su-chi* Chin. *pi-jiang*) 'tanner' SH *arasu* 'skin', AL *arasun* 'skin', Hy *arasun* 'skin', MA *arasun* 'skin', AT *arasun* 'skin', Dag. *ars* 'skin', Mgr. *arasə* 'skin', Baoan *arsəŋ* 'skin', Khal *ar's(an)* 'skin', Mong. *arasun* 'skin' and *arasuči* 'tanner'

arbai 441. (*a-er-bai* Chin. *da-mai*) 'barley (Hordeum vulgare)' Hy *arpai*, Zyyy *ar[bai]*, MA *arbai/arbay*, Uighur of Ming *arpa*, RH *arpa*, TMEN № 445 (Turk *arpa*), Poppe 1955b: 92, Mog./Ramstedt *arfei*, Yogor *hrbai*, Mgr. *ʂbē* 'spelt (Triticum spelta)', Baoan *arpa*, Santa *apa*, Barin *ɛrbɛi*, Khal. *arvai*, Hung. *árpa* TESz. Mong. *arbai*

arči-'ur 493. (*a-er-chi-wu-er By a-er-chi-gua-er* read *wu* 兀 instead of *gua* 瓜, Chin. *shou-pa*) 'handkerchief' SH *arči-* 'to wipe off', MA *arči'ūr* and *arči-* 'to clean, to wipe off', RH *arčiqu* 'to clean', (Dag. *xunku* <Chin.) Yogor *altʃūr*, (Mgr. *laɢɕə/laɢɕī* <Tib.), (Baoan *laχɕi* <Tib.), Barin *ɛltʃūr*, Khal. *alčuur*, Mong. *alčiγur*

ari-l-ba 31. (*a-lin-ba* Chin. *qing-le*) 'became clear' SH *aril-*, Hy *arilqa-*, TMEN № 19 (Mong. *ariγun* 'clear', Turk *arï-* 'to make clear', Chag. *arïg/arïq*), Dag. *alli-/aril-* 'to wash, to wipe off', Yogor *atʃil-*, Mgr. *arələ-*, Baoan *alər-*, Santa *arulu-*, Khal. *arila-* 'to vanish, disappear', Mong. *arila-*

auš(i)ki 575. (*ao-shi-qi* Chin. *fei*) 'lung' SH *a'ušgi*, AL *awuski* and *awusqi*, Hy *a'ušigi*, Zyyy *aurgi*, MA *a'ūški*, AT *aγušgi*, RH *aušġi*, see Poppe 1955b: 67, Dag. *aurʁ*, Yogor *ūʃiɢən*, Baoan *ɵxɕe/oɕɢi/ɵśɢi*, Mgr. *ōsgu/ōsgə*, Kalm. *ootʃk(n)*, Ord. *ūški*; Barin, Ogn. *ūʃig*, Khara. *ōʃig*, Bur. *uušxa(n)*, Khal. *uušgi(n)*, Mong *aγuški*

awula 49. (*ao-wu-la* Chin. *shan*) 'mountain' SH *a'ula*, AL *aula*, Hy *a'ula*, Zyyy *aula*, MA *a'ūla*, AT *ayula*, RH *aula*, Dag. *aul*, Mog./Weiers *avlɔ*; Yogor *ūla*, Mgr. *ulā/ula*, Baoan *ūla*, Santa *ula*, Kalm. *ūl*, Bur. *uula(n)*, Khal. *uula(n)*, Ord. *ūl*, Khara. *ōl*, Mong. *ayula(n)*, *See also* awula kökö bolba, mawu awula

a[wu]la kökö bol-ba 98. (*ao-la ku-ku ban-er-ba* read *ao-wu-la* instead of *ao-la* see awula 49., HAS *ao-la ku-ku*, Chin. *shan qing-le* 'the mountain turns into green/blue') 'the mountain turns into blue', *See also* awula, kökö, bolba

awur 370. (*ao-wu-er* Chin. *qi*) 'air, breath' Hy *a'ur*, MA *a'ūr*, Mgr. *ūr*, Dag. *aur*, Barin *agār*, Khal. *agaar*, Mong. *ayar*

awutu 601. (*ao-wu-tu* Chin. *jiao-zi*) 'bridle' cf. Witsen's 'Dagur' Material (Hajnal 1994: 297), *ūdun* 'stiff bit (in the horse's mouth)', Mong. *ayuda*

ayil 56. (*a-yin-er* Chin. *zhai-zi* 'stronghold') 'house, family, household, village, camp' SH *ayil*, MA *ail*, AT *ayil*, Uighur of Ming *ayïl*, TMEN № 503, Dag. *ail*, Yogor *ail*, Mog./Weiers *aɯi*, (Baoan *ndɛva* <Tib. and *acaal* 'dwelling of common people as opposed to that of the clergy'), Mgr. *ajil*, Santa *ayən*, Barin, Khortshin *ēl*, Khal. *ail*, Mong. *ayil*

B

baisang 67. (*bo/bai-sang* Chin. *yuan-zi* 'garden') 'building, court' AT *bayising*, Dag. *baiʃin (gəri)*, Yogor *baiʃəŋ*, Mgr. *baiʂən*, (Baoan *gar*, Santa *giə* <Mong. *ger*) Barin

bɛ̄ʃiŋ, Khal. *baišin*, Mong. *baising* (Less. <Persian *pīš-īvān*)

baǰar 63. (*ba-zha-er* Chin. *jie-shi*) 'market' Hy *baʒar* 'city', Uighur of Ming *bazar*, Chag. *bāzār*, Dag. *badʒir*, Mgr. *badzar* <Uigh., Mog./Weiers *bɔz'ɔr*, Baoan *badzar*, German *Basar*, French *bazar*, Russian *bazar*, Hung. TESz *bazár/vásár* <Pers. *bāzār*

bal 432. (*ba-er* Chin. *feng-mi*) 'honey' MA *bal*, AT *bal*, RH *bal*, (Dag. *ķor tos*), Mgr. *bal*, Baoan *bal*, Khal. *bal*, Mong. *bal*

bal[γ]asun 61. (*ba-er-a-sun* Chin. *cheng-qiang* 'city wall') 'city wall, walled city' TMEN № 95 (*balġasun*) 712 (Turk *balïq*), SH *balaqasu(n)*, AL *balqasun*, Hy *balaqasun*, Zyyy *balaqasun*, MA *balγasun/balqasun*, AT *balγasun*, RH *balaġasun*; Ligeti 1962: 18; TMEN № 95, 715; Sinor 1981: 95-102; Mgr. *balɢasə/valɢasə*, Kalm. *balγsn* 'village'; Khal. *balgas* (ruined city); Mong. *balγasun*

ba[q]ši 175. (*ba-shi* Chin. *shi-fu*) 'teacher, master' Hy *baqši*, AT *baysi*, Uighur of Ming *baqši*, TMEN № 724, Dag. *bakʃi*, Mgr. *paɢɕə/baɢaɕi*, Barin *baxʃ*, (Santa *laoʂɯ*, Baoan *loʃ* <Chin. *lao-shi* 老師), Khal. *bagš*, Mong. *baysi* (<Chin. *bo-shi* 博士 'scholar, doctor')

baqu? 111. (*ba/pa-hu* Chin. *shao-bei-shan*) (place name)

**baratu* 409., 434. (*ba-la-tu* Chin. 409. *bai-mian*, 434. *fen-zi*) 'flour'

ba[r]s/bar 265. (*bu-wu* read *si* 四 or *er* 兒 instead of *wu* 兀 and *ba* 把 or *bo* 博 instead of *bu* 補?, Chin. *hu*, or read *[čöge]büri* 'jackal' TMEN № 784, SH *Büri* 'wolf' and *čö'eböri* 'jackal', Chag./Vámbéry *büri* 'wolf', Uighur of

Ming *böri* 'wolf') 'tiger' SH *bars*, AL *bars*, Hy *bars*, Zyyy *ba[r]s*; Uighur of Ming *bars*, AT *bars*, RH *bars*, Poppe 1955a: 38 *bars*, see TMEN № 685; Dag. *bar/tasəγ* (<Manchu), Yogor *barəs*, Mgr. *bars/bas*, Baoan *basə/bas*, Santa *basi/bas/laoxu* (<Chin. *lao-hu* 老虎), Barin *bar*, Khal. etc. *bars/bar*, Mong. *bars* (<Turk. *bars*), *See also* mörtü ba[r]s/bar

bečin/böčin 297. (*bo/bai-chen* Chin. *hou*) 'monkey, ape' Hy *bečin*, MA *bečin*, MA *bečin*, AT *mečin*, *mečid* (plur.), Uighur of Ming *bičin*, *mäčit* (plur.), RH *bičin*, TMEN № 821, Ramstedt 1935: *betšn̥/metšn̥/mitšn̥/mötšn̥*, Ligeti 1962, 61 *pičin*, Mgr. *mutɕin*, Baoan *betɕaŋ*, Barin *mətʃid*, Khal. *mič(in)/meč(in)* and *mičid/mečid* 'galaxy, comet, the Pleiades, ape', precl. Mong. *bečin* Mong. *bečin/mečin*, *bečid/mečid*, *See also* mečin/möčin

beri 209. (*bo/bai-li* Chin. *xi-fu*) 'daughter-in-law, bride, wife' SH *berined* (plur.), AL *beri*, Zyyy *beri*, MA *beri*, AT *beri*, RH *beri*, TMEN № 76, Dag. *bəɟ*, Mog./Weiers *bɛɪri*, Yogor *bīrə*, Mgr *bērə*, Baoan *werə*, Santa *biəri*, Alashan *ber*, Barin *bər*, Khal. *ber*, Mong. *beri*

beri-gen 199. (*bo/bai-li-gen* Chin. *sao-zi*) 'sister-in-law, the elder brother's wife' SH *bergen*, *berigen*, Hy *berigen*, Zyyy *bergen*, MA *berigen*, AT *beriged* (plur.), TMEN № 88; Ramstedt 1935: *bergn̥*, Dag. *bərgən*, Yogor *berge*, Mgr. *bergen/biergan*, Baoan *werɕaŋ*, Mong *bergen<berigen*, *See also* abu[γ]a berigen

beyen 556. (*bo/bai-yin* Chin. *shen-zi*) 'body' SH *beye*, AL *biye*, Hy *beye*, MA *beye*, RY *beye*, AT *beye*, RH *beye*, Dag. *bəj*, *bād* (plur. <Mong. *beyed*), Yogor *bəi*, Mgr. *bē/buje*, Santa *bəjə*, Barin *bəj*, Khal. *bie*, Manchu *beye*, Mong. *beye(n)*

bildu'ur 523. (*bin-du-er* Chin. *jiao-tian-er* 'a small bird [that cries to the sky]') 'a small bird like a sparrow or a lark' SH *bilǰi'ur*, see de Rachewiltz 2006a: 365-366, RH *bildür/bildūr* 'nightingale'

biš(i)la[q] 416. (*bi-shi-la* HAS *ha-shi-la* read *bi* 必 instead of *ha* 哈, Chin. *ru-bing*) 'cheese, cottage cheese' Hy *bišilaq*, MA *bišlaq*, RH *bišlaq*, Dörb. *bislĭk*, Khal. *byaslag*, Mong. *bisilay*

boɣoni 86. (*bei-wo-ni* HAS *bei-wo-lun* read *ni* 你 instead of *lun* 倫 Chin. *di* 'low') 'short' Hy *boqoni*, MA *boɣani* 'small', AT *boɣoni*, RH *boqani*, Dag. *boɣuŋ*, Yogor *boɢono*, Mgr. *boɢʊn/buɢʊn/boɢʊndə/buɢʊndə*, Baoan *bəɢni/bəɢdə*, Santa *boɣoni*, Khal. *bogino*, Mong. *boɣoni*

bol-ba (*ban-er-ba*) 'to become sth.' SH *bol-*, AL *bol-*, Hy *bol-*, MA *bol-*, AT *bol-*, TMEN № 811, Chag. *bol-*, Ramstedt 1935: *bol-*, Dag. *bol-*, Yogor *bol-*, Mgr. *ulə-/balə*, Baoan *bəl*, *əl*, Santa *olu-*, Khal. *bol-*, Mong. *bol- See* awula kökö bolba

borčo[q] 444. (*bo-er-shuo* Chin. *dou*) 'bean, pea' Hy *burčaq*, MA *burčaq*, Zyyy *burča[q]*, RH *burčaq*, Uighur of Ming *burčaq*, TMEN № 730, Dag. *bortʃõ*, Yogor *pərčaɢ*, Baoan *pətɕaɢ/putɕiax*, Santa *pudʑa*, Mgr. *pudʑaɢ*, Hung. *borsó* TESz, Modern Chuvash *părśa*, Mong. *burčag/buurčay*, *See also* šira borčo[q], kö[kö] borčo[q]

bowurul (*bao-wu-lun*) 'grey, grey haired' SH (*ǰosoto*) *boro*, MA *būrul*, AT *buɣurul*, RH *būrul (saqaltu)* 'a grey bearded man', Wuti *hongsha=buɣurul*, Dag. *bōrul*, Yogor *būral*, Mgr. *bōrol*, Barin *būral*, Khal. *buural*, Mong. *boɣurul See* bowurul morin *See* būrul *See* būrul

morin *See* būrul hünesü morin (or *boro ula'an* see Witsen *boro olan*)

bowurul morin 334. (*bao-wu-lun mo-lin* Chin. *hong-sha ma*) or *boro* see SH (*ǰosoto*) *boro*, or *boro ula'an*? see Witsen: *boro ulān mörin See* bowurul *See* morin *See* būrul *See* būrul morin *See* būrul hünesü morin

bödene/bödöne 524. (*bo/bao-de-nie* Chin. *an-chun*) 'quail, lark' AL *bödene*, Hy *bödene*, Zyyy *büdöne*, RH *bödene*, Ramstedt 1935: *bödn*^{ö}, TMEN № 98, Dag. *bədəŋ*, Mgr. *puduri*, Mong. *bödöne*

bō̄ 219. (*bei* Chin. *duan-gong*) 'shaman' SH *bö'e*, Hy *bö'e*, Zyyy *bō̄*, TMEN № 112 (*bō̄vä*), Mgr. *bō*, Khal. *böö*, (Baoan *faʃ*ɿ<Chin. *fa-shi* 法師), Mong. *böge*

budā 412. (*bu-da* Chin. *fan*) 'rice' SH *buda'an* 'porridge', AL *budaan* 'noodle', Hy *buda'an* 'porridge', MA *budān* 'rice, porridge, noodle, food', RY *buda*, RH *budān* 'food, meal', Dag. *budā*, Yogor *budān*, Mgr. *budā* 'thick gruel, dense porridge', Santa *budan*, Barin *badā*, Khal. *budaa*, Manchu *buda*, Mong. *budaγa*, *See also* budā ide-

budā ide- 418. (*bu-da yi-de* Chin. *chi fan*) 'to eat (rice)', *See also* budā, ide-

buda[γ] (*bu-ha* read *da* 答 instead of *ha* 哈) 'dye, colour, paint' MA *buduq*, Dag. *bodōr*, Yogor *budəɢ*, Mgr. *budɔɢ*, (Baoan *jɛnɕɛ* <Chin. *yan-se* 顏色 'colour'), Barin *bodəg*, Khal. *budag*, Mong. *buduγ See* šir[a] buda[γ]

bu[γ]u 288. (*bu-wu* Chin. *lu*) 'deer' SH *buqu*, Hy *buqu*, MA *buγu*, AT *buγu*, RH *buqu*, RY *bu'u* (see Kara 1991: 151 "?read *buγu*"), Dag. *boγ* ^{w}, Yogor *boʁo*, Mgr. *buɢʊ*, Barin *bug*, Khal. *buga*, Manchu *buhu*, Mong. *buγu*

buǰigi[r] (*bu-zhi-ji*) 'curly, hairy' AT *bujigir*, Wuti *juanmao=buǰigir*, Dag. *bodʒyir*? 'small', Khal. *bužgir*, Mong. *buǰigir See* buǰigi[r] morin

buǰigi[r] morin 340. (*bu-zhi-ji mo-lin* Chin. *juan-mao ma*) 'curly haired horse' Wuti *juanmao=buǰigir*, *See also* buǰigi[r], morin

bu[ǰik]-či 233. (*bo-chi* Chin. *wu-de*) 'dancer' Hy *böǰi-* 'to dance', MA *böǰi-* 'to dance', Baoan *budʑigu* 'dance', Barin *bədʒig* 'dance' and *bədʒiglə-* 'to dance', Khal. *bužigč(in)*, Mong. *büǰigči(n)*

bulaqa 272. (*bu-la-ha* Chin. *diao-shu*) 'sable' SH *buluqan*, Hy *buluqan*, Zyyy *bul(u)qan*, MA *bulγan*, AT *bulaqa*, RH *bulaġan*, TMEN № 94, Dag. *balәγ*, Yogor *balaɢan/bulaɢan*, Mgr. *bulɢa*, (Baoan *dʑio*, Santa *dʑiao* <Chin. *diao* 貂), Khal. *bulga*, Mong. *bulaγa(n)*

bulinggir 84. (*bu-ling-ji-er* Chin. *hun* 'turbid torrent') 'muddy or turbid water' Hy *bulunggir*, MA *bulanqir*, RH *bulanġir*, Khal. *bulingar*, Mong. *bulanggir*

buqa 302. (*bu-ha* Chin. *mang-niu*) 'bull' SH *buqa*, Hy *buqa*, AT *buqa*, RH *buqa*, TMEN № 752, Ramstedt 1935: *buχ*^{u}, Dag. *baγ*, Yogor *puɢa*, Mgr. *buxa/buɢa*, Khal. *bux*, Manchu *buqa*, Hung. *bika* TESz, Mong. *buqa*, *See also* olan buqa

burā (*bu-la*) 'dense grove of trees, thicket' Dag. *burān/barān* 'much, many', Khal. *buraa*, Mong. *buraγa*, *buryа See* oi burā

bur[γ]asu 351. (*bu-er-a-su* Chin. *liu*) 'willow' SH *(Hula'an) Burqat* (plur.), MA *buryasun*, AT *buryasun*, TMEN № 102 , Ramstedt 1935: *bur*γ^{D}*sŋ*, Dag. *baryās*,

Mgr. *burɢāsə*, Barin *bargās*, Khal. *burgas/burgaas(an)*, Mong. *buryasu(n)*

buruqan 14. (*bu-lu-han* HAS *bu-lu-wang* 補魯汪 read *han* 汗 instead of *wang* 汪, Chin. *da-feng* 'typhoon') 'rain' AT *boroyan*, Dag. *bərən*, Yogor *boroŋ*, Mgr. *burɔn*, Baoan *ɢora*, Santa *ɢura*, Khal. *boroo*, Mong. *boroya(n)*

bu'uda[i] 440. (*bo/bao-wo-da* Chin. *mai-zi*) 'wheat, barley' Hy *bu'udai*, Zyyy *būdai*, MA *buydai/buyday*, Ligeti 1954: 130 and 1962: 22 (VdI/Ligeti *buyudai*), Mog./Weiers *buʁd'ɛi*, Mgr. *būdə*, Baoan *bəɢdi/baəɢdəi*, Santa *baudəi*, Khal. *buudai*, Mong. *buyudai*

būrul (*bei/bo-luo-er*) 'greyish (horse)' SH (*ǰosoto*) *boro*, MA *būrul*, AT *buyurul*, RH *būrul (saqaltu)* 'a grey bearded man', Wuti *hongsha=buyurul*, Dag. *bōrul*, Yogor *būral*, Mgr. *bōrol*, Barin *būral*, Khal. *buural*, Mong. *boyurul See* būrul morin *See* būrul hünesü morin, *See also* bowurul, bowurul morin

būrul hünesü morin 328. (*bei/bo-luo-er hu-nie-su mo-lin* Chin. *tie-qing ma* 'steel-blue horse') 'greyish, roan horse', *See also* būrul morin, būrul, hünesü, morin *See* bowurul *See* bowurul morin

būrul morin 319. (*bei-luo-er mo-lin* Chin. *qing ma*) 'partly grey, roan horse', Wuti: Chin. *qingma*= Mong. *boru*, Mgr. *boro morə*, Mong. *buyural*, *See also* būrul hünesü morin, būrul, morin

büči 484. (*bu-chi* Chin. *dai-zi*) 'tie, ribbon, band, lace' SH *büči-* 'to surround', Hy *büči*, Zyyy *büčin*, MA *büči*, Kalm. *bütʃ*, Alashan *büči=lawǐr*= Chin. *piaodai*, Bur. *buše*, Khal. *buč*, Mong. *büči(n)*

büdü'ün 361. (*bo/bai-bu-wen By bo/bai-du-wen* Chin. *cu*) 'thick' AL *bidūn* or *beidūn*, RH *bidün*, Dag. *budūn*,

Yogor *bydȳn*, Mgr. *budən*, Mog/Weiers *bɛɪd'un*, Baoan *bɛdəŋ/bedəŋ*, Santa *biədun*, Khal. *büdüün*, Mong. *büdügün*

bül 220. (*bo/bao-er* Chin. *jia-ren*) 'family' Dag. *bul*, Yogor *(ger) bulai*, (Santa *dʑiakəu* <Chin. *jia-kou* 家口), Khal. *búl*, Mong. *bül*

büligen 141. (*bu-li-gen* Chin. *wen*) 'warm' Hy *büliyen*, Uighur of Ming *bu̱liyän*, Dag. *bəlun*, Yogor *bələmbər*, Mgr. *bulen* 'warm' (and 'ready' <Mong. *belen*), Baoan *belɑaŋ*, Khal. *büleen*, Mong. *büliyen*

bürbügü/bümbügü (*bu-er-bu-gu*) 'round' Dag. *bonbur/bombur/bumbur*, Mong. *bömbüger* 'round' and *bömbür* 'drum' *See* bürbügü/bümbügü maqala

bürbügü/bümbügü maqala 476. (*bu-er-bu-gu ma-ha-la* Chin. *da-mao*) 'round hat' Dag. *buryē mayəl* 'straw hat'

büs 495. (*bu-si* Chin. *bu*) 'calico, cotton' Hy *bös*, AL *böz*, MA *böz*, AT *büs*, Uighur of Ming *bo̱z*, RH *böz*, Dag. *buʒ*, Yogor *bøs*, Mgr. *bos*, Santa *bosɯ*, Khal. *bɵs*, Mong. *büs* Distinguish *büs[e]* 477 'belt'

büs[e] 477. (*bu-si* Chin. *dai*) 'belt, loins' SH *büse*, Hy *büse*, Zyyy *büsi*, MA *büse*, AT *büse*, RH *büse*, Dag. *bəs*, Yogor *pəsē*, Mgr. *pusē*, Baoan *se*, Santa *piɕiə*, Kalm. *büs*, Bur. *bühe*, Ord. *bʉ se*, Barin *bʉsə*, Khal. *büs*, Mong. *büse* Distinguish *büs* 495 'calico, cotton', *See also* qas büs[e]

büse[-le-] 478. (*bu-se* Chin. *ji/xi-yao*) 'to gird the loins' SH *büsele-*, AT *büsele-*, MA *büsele-*, Dag. *bəslə-*, Mgr. *pusēle-*, Baoan *selə-*, Santa *piɕiəle-*, Barin *bʉsələ-*, Khal. *büsle-*, Mong. *büsele-*

bür 580. (*bu-er* Chin. *yao-zi*) 'kidneys' SH *bö'ere/bökörey*, AL *böre*, Hy *bö'ere*, Zyyy *bür*, AT *bögere*, RH *böire*, Ramstedt 1935: *bör*^{ö}, TMEN № 807, (Dag. *basərt*), Yogor *pyre/byre*, Mgr. *bōro*, Baoan *bērə*, Santa *boro*, Khal. *böör*, Mong. *bögere*, *See also* taulai bür

C

condül 522. (*cong-du-er* Chin. *duo-mu-guan*) 'black woodpecker' Khal. *conduul*, Mong. *čonduul*

Č

čäjid[ü]dür 152. (*yi-zhi-de-du-er* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *hou ri*) 'day after tomorrow' Zyyy. *činäji* 'the second day after tomorrow', MA *činäči ödür*, RH *činäji ödür*, VdI/Ligeti *čanaji*, Dag. *tʃädʒ*, Yogor *čtʃinīda*, *tʃäɢadar*, Mgr. *tɕināda*, Mog./Weiers *tʃɛnɔʒd'ʌ*, *Baoan tɕināzə*, Santa *tʂɯmaə*, Mong. *činadu*

čabidar 320. (*yi-bi-da-er* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *yin-zong-ma* 'horse with silver mane') 'reddish yellow horse (mare) with white mane and tail' MA *čabdar*, Dag. *saudār*, Yogor *tʃabdar*, Mgr. *tɕiɢābtar*, (Baoan *jiŋχə* <Chin.), Khal. *cav'dar*, Mong *čabidar*

čabū 253. (*shao-bu* Chin. *a-jiao* 'medicine, glue made of skin of black donkeys') RH *čabaġun*, 'glue' Dag. *tʃagu*, Barin *tʃabū*, Bur *savuu(n)*, Khal. *cavuu(n)*, Mong. *čabaγu*, *čabu*

čad-ba 435. (*yi-du-ba* HAS *yi-ta-ba* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂, Chin. *bao-zi*, read *-le* 了 instead of *-zi* 子) 'have eaten to full' SH *čadu-*, AL *čat-*, Hy *čat-*, MA *čat-*, AT *čad-*, Dag. *tʃad-*, Yogor *tʃad-*, Mgr. *tɕædə-*, Baoan *dʑad-/tɕadə*, Santa *tʃudu-*, Barin *tʃadə-*, Khal. *cad-*, Mong. *čad-*

čaγal/ǰaγal (*yi-ha-er* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂) 'a horse with dark spots on neck and shoulders' Khal. *zagal*, Mong. *ǰaγal See* čaγal/ǰaγal morin (318., 337.)

čaγal/ǰaγal morin 318., 337. (*yi-ha-er mo-lin* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂, 318. Chin. *qing-bai ma*, 337 Chin. *bao-du ma*) 'a horse with dark spots on neck and shoulders', *See also* čaγal/ǰaγal morin 337, čaγal/ǰaγal, morin

čalgi (*yi-er-ji* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂) cf. TMEN № 1052 (Turk *čalïq*), Kúnos 38 čaſıγ 'fast trotting horse', *See* čalgi morin

čalgi morin 339. (*yi-er-ji mo-lin* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *ci-yan-ma*) (Manduqu: *čargi morin=čargiqu mori*; *čargiqu* 'to make a harsh sound' improbable), *See also* čalgi, morin

ča[q] 113. (*yi* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *shi*) 'time' SH *čaq*, 'Phags-pa *č'ak'(iyar)/č'aq(un)*, Hy *čaq/čaγ/čaġ*, MA *čaγ/čaq*, AT *čaγ*, RH *čaq*, Uighur of Ming *čaγ*, TMEN № 1045, Chag. *čaġ/čaq*, (Dag. *ərin*), Mgr. *tɕaɢ*, Yogor *tʃeg*, Mgr. *tɕaɢ*, Baoan *tɕixaŋ*, Santa *tʂa*, Khal. *cag*, Mong. *čaγ*

čaqān 504. (*yi-han* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *bai*) 'white' SH *čaqa'an*, AL *čaqān*, Hy *čaqān*, Zyyy *čaqān, ǰaqā*, MA *čiγān/čiqān*, AT *čaγan*, RH *čaġān*, Dag.

tʃiγā(n), Mog./Weiers *tʃʌʀ'ɔn*, Yogor *tʃ(ə)ɢān/tʃaɢān*, Mgr. *tɕaɢān/tɕiɢān*, Baoan *tɕiχaŋ*, Santa *tʂɯɢan*, Dörbed, J̌arut *ʃagān*, Khal. *cagaan*, Mong. *čaγa(γa)n*, *See also* čaqān noγō, čaqān ǰemis, čaqān quši'un morin, čaqān morin, čaqān suburγa, čaqān qāl[γ]a

čaqān ǰemis 385. (*yi-han zhe-ni-si* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *bai-guo*) 'fruit of the Gingko tree', *See also* čaqān, ǰemis

čaqān morin 324. (*yi-han mo-lin* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *bai ma*) 'white horse'

čaqān noγō 403. (*yi-han nu-wu* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *bai-cai*) 'cabbage' (Mgr. *tɕiɢān sai* <Chin. *cai* 菜, Mong. *baicai* <Chin. *bai-cai* 白菜)

čaqān qāl[γ]a 103. (*yi-han ha-er-a* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂; *By yi-wang...* read *han* 汗 instead of *wang* 汪 Chin. *bai-tu-chang*) 'White Gate', (place name), *See also* čaqān, qālqa/qāl[γ]a

čaqān quši'un morin 336. (*yi-han hu-shi-wen mo-lin* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *fen-zui ma*) 'horse with white nose', *See also* čaqān, quši'un, morin

čaqān suburγa 104. (*yi-han su-bu-er-a* HAS *su-bu-er* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *bai-ta-yu*) 'White Stupa', (place name)

čarasu 349. (*yi-ke-la-su* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂, read diacritic *she* 舌 instead of *ke* 克, Chin. *bo/bai*) 'cypress, cedar' Dag. *tʃars* 'Myroxylon racemosum, an evergreen tree', Khal. *cars(an)*, Mong. *čarasu(n)* 'oak tree'

čargi[-či] 232. (*yi-er-ji* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *pai-ban-de*) 'castenetier, clapper player' Hy *čargi* 'clapper-board', Khal. *cargil* 'castanets', Mong. *čargil* 'castanets'

čaru[q] 473. (*yi-lu* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *xie*) 'shoes, slippers' Zyyy *čaru[q]*, Hy *čaruq*, RH *čaruq*, TMEN № 1044, Mgr. *tɕarɔɢ*, Mog./Weiers *ʧɔr'ɔ*, Hung. *saru* TESz

času 11. (*yi-su* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *xue*) 'snow' SH *časun*, AL *časun*, Hy *časun*, Zyyy *času*, MA *časun*, AT *času(n)*, RH *časun*, Dag. *ʧas*, Mog./Weiers *ʧɔs'u(n)*, Yogor *ʤasən*, Mgr. *tɕœsə/tɕasə/tɕiasə*, Baoan *ʤasəŋ/tɕasəŋ*, Santa *tʂasun/dʐansun*, Alashan *tsas*, Kalm. *tsasn*, Ord. *ʤas*, Barin *ʧas*, Gorlos *ʃas*, Bur. *sahan*, Khal. *cas(an)*, Mong. *času(n)*, *See also* času oronam

času oro-nam 35. (*yi-su wo-luo-nan* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *xia xue*) 'it's snowing', *See also* času, oronam

čayi-ba 33. (*yi-yi-ba* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *liang-le*) 'became bright, dawn is broken' SH *čayi-*, AL *čai-*, Zyyy *čayyi-*, MA *čai-*, AT *čayi-*, Dag. *ʧɛ̃-*, Yogor *ʧei-*, Mgr. *tɕɛ̄-/tɕai-*, Baoan *tɕiχī-*, Santa *tʂɯɕatu-*, Khara. *ʧɛ̃-*, Ord. *tsǣ-*, Barin *ʧɛ̃x/ʧɛ̃(lgax)*, Bur. *sai-*, Khal. *cai-* etc., Mong. *čayi-*

čeče[g] 346. (*che-che* Chin. *hua*) 'flower' SH *Čečeyigen* (proper name), Hy *čeček*, Zyyy *čeče[g]*, MA *čečeg/čeček*, AT *čečeg*, Uighur of Ming *čäčäk*, TMEN № 1073, (Dag. *ilγā* <Manchu), Yogor *ʧe ʧig* (and *medɔg* <Tib.), Mgr.

tɕidʑaɢ, (Baoan *matax* <Tib.), Santa *tʂɯdzə̯*, Khal. *ceceg*, Mong. *čečeg* *See* ǰausan čeče[g] *See* lyenhua čeče[g]

čeker 433. (*che-ke-er* Chin. *tang*) 'sugar' MA *šiker*, (Dag. *satən* <Chin. *sha-tang* 砂糖), Yogor *ʃəgər*, (Santa *tan* <Chin. *tang* 糖), Barin *ʃixər*, Khal. *čixer*, Mong. *čikir/sikir/siker*

čerbin 160. (*che-li-bin* Chin. *ba-zong* 'sergeant') 'sergeant, Darkhan in charge, military commander, chancellor' SH *čerbi*, Zyyy *čerbi*, TMEN № 176, precl. Mong. AT *čerbi* , *See also* min[gγ]an čerbin

čeri[g] 165., 624. (*che-li* HAS 624 *zha-li* read *che* 扯 instead of *zha* 扎 , Chin. *jun*) 'military force, army' SH *čerik/čerig*, 'Phags-pa *č'erig*, AL *čerig(-ün)*, Hy *čerik*, MA *čerig/čerik*, AT *čerig*, Uighur of Ming *čärig*, Chag. *čerig*, Ramstedt 1935: *tserɪɢ*, TMEN № 1079, Dag. *tʃʷaγ* 'soldier', Yogor *tʃerəg*, Mgr. *tɕiraɢ*, Baoan *tɕerəg*, Khal. *cereg*, Hung. *sereg* TESz, Mong. *čerig*

čibčiġ(ai) 519. (*chi-bu-chi-ge* Chin. *shan-he*, MYRY *shan-que/qiao*) 'sparrow, lark' AL *čipčiqai* 'sparrow' (<Turk.), Chag./Vámbéry *ćimćik*, Manduqu: *čibčig=qatan-u boljomor* 'lark'

čibuγa 387. (*chi-bu-ha* Chin. *zao-er*) 'jujube, dates' Hy *čibuqan*, Zyyy *či[ba]qa*, *či[bu]qa*, *či[b]qa*, Yogor *dʒūxɢan*, Mgr. *tɕubuɢa/tɕuɢa*, Baoan *tɕimχaŋ*, Santa *tʂutʂuga*, Barin *tʃabəg*, Bur. *šabga*, Khal. *čavga*, Mong. *čibaγa(n)*, *čibuγa*

čiki 543. (*chi-qi* Chin. *er*) 'ear' SH *čikin*, AL *čikin*, KdG/Ligeti *čikin*, Hy *čikin*, Zyyy *čigin*, MA *čiqi/čiqin*, AT *čikin*, RH *čikin*, Ramstedt 1935: *tšikŋ*, TMEN №

1106, Dag. *tʃiķ*, Yogor *tʃiɢən*, Mgr. *tɕigə*, Mog./Weiers *ʧiq'ɨn*, Baoan *tɕixaŋ*, Santa *tʃiɢəŋ/tʃɯɢɯn*, Khal. *čix(en)*, Mong. *čiki(n)*, *See also* nara čiki ġarġaba

čilawun 58., 621. (*chi-lao-wen* HAS 58. read *chi* 赤 instead of *yi* 亦, 58. Chin. *shi-tou* 'stone', 621. Chin. *huo-shi* 'firestone, stone') 'stone, firestone' SH *čilawun* and *Čila'un* (proper name), Hy *čilawun* and *čila'un*, Zyyy *čilawun/čilau*, AT *čilaγun*, RH čilaun, TMEN № 855, Dag. *tʃolō*, Yogor *tʃəlū*, (Mgr. *taʂ* <Uighur, Baoan *taɕi* <Turk and *ʔdorəg* <Tib., Santa *taʂɯ* <Uighur), Khal. *čuluu(n)*, Mong. *čilaγu(n)*, *See also* čilawun 621.

čino 283. (*chi-nu* Chin. *lang*) 'wolf' SH *čino*, AL *čanā*, KdG/Ligeti *čina*, Hy *čino*, MA *činā*, AT *činoa*, Ramstedt 1935: *tšon*^{o}, TMEN № 191, (Dag. *guskə*), (Yogor *ūlīn noχɢui* <Mong. *aγula-yin noqai*), Mgr. *tɕunā/kadam* (<Tib.), Mog./Weiers *ʧin'ɔ*, Baoan *tɕina*, Khal. *čono*, Mong. *čino/činoa*

čirai 537. (*che-lai* Chin. *mian-mu*) 'face' SH *čirai*, Hy *čirai*, MA *čirai/čiray*, AT *čirai*, RH *čirai*, Dag. *ʃar(ān)*, (Yogor *nөr* <Mong. *niγur*), Mgr. *tɕirē*, (Baoan *nur*, Santa *nu* <Mong. *niγur*) Khal. *carai*, Mong. *čirai*

čisu 554. (*chi-su* Chin. *xue*) 'blood' SH *čisu(n)*, AL *čisun*, Hy *čisun*, MA *čisu(n)*, AT *čisu(n)*, RH *čisun*, Dag. *tʃos*, Yogor *tʃysən*, Mgr *tɕisə*, Mog./Weiers *ʧis'u/ ʧus'un*, Baoan *tɕisөŋ*, Santa *tʂusun*, Barin *tʃus*, Khal *cus(an)*, Mong. *čisu(n)*

čom (*shuo-mu*) Ramstedt 1935: *tsöm* 'cornel", Karachai-Balkar *čum*, Hung. *som* 'cornel' TESz, Ligeti 1986: 292-293, Manduqu: *šomur güilesü=šid* 'hazelnut' (improbable) *See* čom güilesü

čom güilesü 391. (*shuo-mu gui-le-su* Chin. *zhen-ren*, read *ren* 仁 instead of *ren* 栜 or alternatively read *ren* 棯 'a kind of dates') 'hazelnut', *See also* čom, güilesü

čo[q] 254. (*shao/shuo* Chin. *mao-ding-zi* 'knob of Chinese skull-cap, top of a crown') 'the top-front and side parts of a cap' ("*malgain xoyor xažuugiin ba magnainii deexen xeseg gaǰar*", Guamapal 2002: 42), Dag. *ʧok*^{w} 'temples', Khal. *cox*, Mong. *čoqo* 'top of the head'

čulbūr 604. (*chun-bu-er* Chin. *sheng-jiang* HAS erroneous *sheng*; *By jiang-sheng*) 'leather cord attached to halter, bridle, reins, string' SH *čilbūr*, Hy *čilbur*, AT *čulbuγur*, RH *čilbur*, Ramstedt 1935: *tsulwūr*, TMEN № 181, Dag. *ʃolbōr*, Yogor *tʃəlbūr*, Khal. *culbuur*, (Santa *dʑianʂən* <Chin. *jiang-sheng* 繮繩) Mong. *čulbuγur*

D

dāγa 309. (*da-ha* Chin. *er-sui*) 'two years old stallion' SH *da'aqan*, Zyyy *dāqan*, MA *dāγan*, AT *daγa*, Dag. *dāγ*, Yogor *dāɢan*, (Baoan *ʂdigə* <Tib.), Santa *daγaŋ*, Mgr. *dāxa*, Kalm. *daaγn*, Ord. *dāga*, see Clauson 1972: 874 *yapa:ku*, Bur. *daaga(n)*, Khal. *daaga(n)*, Mong. *daγaγa(n)*

dāra-nam 139. (*da-la-nan-mu* Chin. *han*) 'to feel cold, to be cold' MA *dāra-*, AT *daγara-*, Dag. *dāra-*, Yogor *dārā-*, Mgr. *dāra-*, Baoan *dārə-*, Barin *dārə-*, Bur. *daara-*, Khal. *daara-*, Mong. *daγara-*

daba'a 59. (*da-ba-a* Chin. *ling*) 'mountain range' SH *daba'a(n)*, Hy *daba'an*, AT *dabaγa(n)*, Dag. *dawā*,

Yogor *dawān*, Mgr. *davān*, (Baoan *ŋgaŋ*), Santa *davan/dalan*, Khal. *davaa(n)*, Mong. *dabaγa(n)*

dabusu 423. (*da-bu-su* Chin. *yan*) 'salt' SH *dawusun*, Hy *dabusun*, Zyyy *dabusu*, MA *dabusu(n)*, AT *dabusu*, TMEN № 903 (Turk *tuzluq*), (Dag. *katā*), Mog./Weiers *dɔbs'un*, Yogor *dāwsən*, Mgr. *dabsə*, Baoan *dabsəŋ*, Santa *daŋsuŋ*, Kalm. *dawsn*, Bur. *dabahan*, (Dag. *katā*), Khal. *davs(an)*, Ord. *dawusu*, Barin *dabəs*, Dörbed/Todaeva *dawat*, Mong. *dabusu(n)*

dalai 48. (*da-lai* Chin. *hai*) 'sea' SH *dalai*, 'Phags-pa *talayi*, Hy *dalai*, MA *dalai* 'great, huge', Zyyy *dalai*, AT *dalai*, Uighur of Ming *talui*, Ramstedt 1935: *dalā* and *dalā*, TMEN № 196, Dag., Yogor, Mgr. *dalī*, (Baoan *sə* <Tib., Santa *xai* <Chin. *hai* 海), Barin *dɛlɛ̄*, Khara., Khorch., J̌arut etc. *dɛlɛ̄*, Khal. *dalai*, Tib. *tālai bla-ma* 'the Dalai lama' <Mong., Mong. *dalai*

dalu (*da-liu*) 'shoulder blade' MA *dalu*, VdI/Ligeti *dalu*, RH *dālu*, TMEN № 1806, Dag. *dal*, Yogor *dālə*, Mgr. *dālī/dālə*, Baoan *dalaŋ*, Santa *daləu*, Barin *dal*, Khal. *dal*, Mong. *dalu See* dalu yasu

dalu yasu 558. (*da-liu ya-su* Chin. *ya-zi-gu*) 'bone of the shoulder blade', *See also* dalu, yasu

dangna<u>su 95. (*dang-nao-su* Chin. *tu-dui-zi*) 'dust-heap, mound of earth' SH *danglasun* 'fistful of soil', RH *tanglasun* 'brick', Baoan *dəmbəg* 'mound, hillock', Manduqu: *danglasu*, 'earth mound'

darasu 407. (*da-la-su* Chin. *huang-jiu* 'white wine') 'wine' SH *darasun*, KdG/Ligeti *darasun*, Hy *darasun*, Zyyy *darasu*, AT *darasu(n)*, RH *darasun*, Ramstedt 1935: *darsŋ*, TMEN № 197, Yogor *durāsən*, Mgr. *dərāsə/durāsə*, Santa *darasun/* (and *xuandʑiu* <Chin.

huang-jiu 黃酒), Khal. *dars(an)*, Mong. *darasu(n)*, *See also* darasu ū-

darasu ū- 419. (*da-la-su ou* Chin. *yin jiu*) 'to drink wine', *See also* darasu, ū-

darqan 164. (*da-la-han* Chin. *tou-mu*) 'chief, leader, master, blacksmith' SH *darqat* (plur.), AT *Darqad* 'the Darkhad tribe', RH *daruġa* 'mayor', Ramstedt 1935: *darχɒn* and *darχŋ̣* 'blacksmith', TMEN № 198, 879 , Dag. *darkan*, Yogor *darkaŋ*, (Mgr. *dʑaŋrəŋ*, Baoan *dʑaŋʐ̩ən*, Santa *dʑianʐ̩ən* <Chin. *zhang-ren* 長人 or 長任?), Khal. *darxan*, Hung. *tarján*, *tárkány* FNESz and Ligeti 1986: 486, Mong. *darqan*

dau-lā-či/dau-la-[γ]či 231. (*dao-la-chi* Chin. *chang-de*) 'singer' SH *dawu* 'sound', Hy *daulaqči*, MA *dau'ūn* 'sound', AT *dayula-* 'to sing', Dag. *daulātʃin*, Yogor *dūtʃi*, Mgr. *dautɕə*, Baoan *dəltɕəŋ kuŋ*, Santa *dəulatʂən*, Khal. *duuč(in)*, Mong. *dayuči(n)*

de'el 453. (*de-e-er*, Chin. *yi* 'clothes') 'robe' SH *de'el*, Hy *de'el*, Zyyy *dēl*, MA *dēl*, VdI/Ligeti *dèbil*, AT *degel*, RH *dēl*, TMEN № 200, Dag. *dāʃ* 'leather coat, jacket', Yogor *dīl*, Mgr. *der/dēl*, Kalm. *dewl*, Bur. *degel*, Khal. *dēl*, Mong. *degel/debel*, *See also* de'el ǰaqa, nekei de'el, ǰaqatu de'el

de'el ǰaqa 480. (*de-er zha-ha* Chin. *yi-ling*) 'collar', *See also* de'el, ǰaqa

de'elī 457. (*de-er-li-er* Chin. *yi-sa*) 'jacket, camisole' SH *degelen*, AL *tegle*, RY *dehele*, TMEN № 200 (*degälä*), Ramstedt 1935: *deglɛ̄*, Khal. *deelei*, Manchu *dehele*, Manduqu: *derlik=terlig*, Mong. *degelei*

dēre 87. (*de-le* Chin. *shang*) 'up, above' SH *de'ere*, Hy *de'ere*, Zyyy *dēre*, MA *dēre* and *dehēre*, AT *degere*, RH

dēre, Ramstedt 1935: *dēr*^{ə}, TMEN № 872, Dag. *dār*, Yogor *dīrə*, Mgr. *dəre*, Baoan *dīrə*, Santa *dʑiərə*, Khal. *deer*, Mong. *degere*

deb(ü)s<e>ker 492. (*de-bu-se-ke-er* Chin. *xin-zi By* erroneous *xin*) 'rug, mattress' Hy *debüsger*, MA *debisker*, AT *debisger*, RH *debisker*, Dag. *dərdʒə̄*, Yogor *debsger*, Mgr. *dəsəgu*, (Baoan *ʐudzɻ*, Santa *ʐudzɯ* <Chin. *ru-zi* 褥子), Khal. *devsger*, Mong. *debisger*

del 570. (*de-nong* Chin. *zong*) 'horse's mane' SH *del*, Hy *del*, MA *del*, AT *del*, RY *deli*, Dag. *dəlbur*, Yogor *del*, (Mgr. *nɢɔɢma*, Baoan *ŋɵgma* <Tib.), Barin *dəl*, Khal. *del*, Manchu *delun*, Mong. *del*

deledü-nem (*de-le-du-nan*) 'to shake, to play the drums' SH *delet-*, *deledü-* 'to hit, to shake', Hy *delet-*, VdI/Ligeti *delet-*, MA *deled/delet*, AT *deled-*, *deledü-*, Yogor *deled-*, Baoan *delə-* 'to emerge (for the Moon)', Kalm. *deld-*, Bur., Ord. *delde-*, Barin *dəld-*, Khal. *deld-/dels-*, Mong. *deled- See* tenggeri kenggerge deledünem

deli- (*de-li*) 'to stretch (a bow)' SH *deli-*, AT *deli-*, Khal. *dele-*, Mong. *deli- See* numu deli-

deliü 579. (*de-liu* Chin. *lian-tie*) 'spleen' SH *Deli'ün(-boldaq)*, Hy *deli'ün*, VdI/Ligeti *delün*, MA *delün*, RH *deliün*, Dag. *dəlū*, Yogor *døløn*, Mgr. *dəliu*, (Baoan *serwa* <Tib., Santa *ʂəpi* <Chin. *shi-pi* 獅脾 'lion's spleen'), Khal. *delüü(n)*, Manduqu: *de-lei* (Manduqu's reading for the 2nd syllable should be *liu* 酭 instead of *lei* 雷), Mong. *deligü(n)*

dem 68. (*de-mu* Chin. *bao*) 'walled village, a settlement <Chin. *dian* 店', Uighur of Ming *tam* 'wall', Baoan *dam* 'wall', Dag. *ɖam* (店, 旅店) (or read *dam* cf. Mong. *dam*

'barrier, hindrance'), *See also* Ġobing dem, Suburγa dem, Qatasu/Qatāsu dem, *Qatama dem

deren 497. (*de-ge-le-mu*, read *le* 勒 instead of *ge-le* 革勒, Chin. *zhen-tou*) 'pillow' AT *dere*, RH *dere*, Dag. *dərəb*, Yogor *dere*, Mgr. *dəre*, (Baoan *ʤintəu*, Santa *dzẹntəu* < Chin. *zhen-tou* 枕頭), Khal. *der(en)*, Mong. *dere*

dewü/döwü 198. (*dou-wu* Chin. *xiong-di*) '(younger) brother' SH *de'ü*, Hy *de'ü*, Zyyy *deü*, MA *de'ū(n)/dū*, AT *degüü*, RH *deün*, RY *deu*, Dag. *dəu*, Yogor *dȳ*, Mgr. *diu/dū*, Baoan *du*, Santa *dʒiau*, Kalm. *dŭ*, Ord. Barin etc. *düü*, Bur. *dүү*, Khal. *dүү*, Manchu *degun*, precl. Mong. *degü* (male vs. *döyi* - female), Mong. *degüü*, *See also* ökin dewü/döwü, kürgen dewü/döwü

dolo-ġana 388. (*duo-luo-han-nie* Chin. *ying-tao* 'cherry', read *tao* 桃 instead of *tao* 梼) 'Crataegus, hawthron' TMEN № 189=2134, (Khal. *intoor*<Chin. *ying-tao* 櫻桃) Khal. *doloogono*, Mong. *doluγana*, *ingtoor* (<Chin. *ying-tao* 櫻桃)

dolō (*duo-luo*) 'seven' SH *dolo'an*, Hy *dolo'an*, Zyyy *dolōn*, VdI/Ligeti *dolān*, MA *dolān*, AT *doloγan*, RH *dolān*, Dag. *dolō* (vs. *dolōn* =seventh), Yogor *dolōn*, Mgr. *dolōn*, Baoan *dələŋ*, Santa *dolon*, Khal. *doloo(n)*, Mong. *doloγa(n) See* dolō sara *See* dolō hodun

dolō hodun 23. (*duo-luo huo-dun* Chin. *qi-xing*) 'the Big Dipper, seven stars in Ursus Major' Hy *dolo'an hodun*, Zyyy *dolōn ebügen*, MA *dolān öbüget*, Mongolian word in Tib. script *dolo'an ebügen* (cf. Ligeti 1954), Dag. *dolō xod*, Santa *doloŋ xoduŋ*, Mgr. *(dolō) rgɜ*, Khal. *doloon burxan* Mong. *doloγan ebügen See* dolō *See* hodun

*dolō *ǰelin/*ǰerim* 29. (*duo-luo zhe-lin*, *By* character variant for *zan* 攢, Chin. *zan-bai-xing*) 'an assemblage or group of of stars' (Prof. Igor de Rachewiltz drew my attention to the fact that in this entry the first Mongol word may mean 'seven' as well as 'many') *See* dolō *See* *ǰelin/*ǰerim

dolō sara 124. (*duo-luo sa-la* Chin. *qi yue*) 'the seventh month of the year' *See* dolō *See* sara

donggodu- 8. (*duan-guo-du* Chin. *lei* 'thunder') 'to make a sound' SH *dongqodu-/dongqot-*, Hy *dongqodun* (*-dum*), Zyyy *donggodu*, MA *donqat-*, AT *dongɣod-*, Mgr. *təngerə doŋgodən*, (Zhao), *doŋgudə-* (Qasbaɣatur), *doŋgodi-* and *doŋg(u)ordi-* 'to resound, to resonate' (de Smedt-Mostaert 1933), Kalm. *doŋɣd-*, Bur., Khal. *dongod-*, Mong. *dongɣud-/dongɣus-*, *See also* tenggeri kenggerge deledünem

dōro 88. (*duo-luo* Chin. *xia*) 'down, below' SH *dōro*, Hy *dōro*, MA *dora/doradu*, AT *doora*, RH *dōra*, Dag. *d^{w}ar/dor*, Yogor *dūra*, Mgr. *dōro*, Baoan *dōrə*, Santa *dəura*, Bur. *doro*, Barin *dōr*, Khal. *door*, Mong. *doora*

dö-nen 311. (*duo-nan* Chin. *si-sui*) 'four years old (stallion)' MA *dönen*, Dag. *dunun*, Khal. *dөnөn*, Mong. *dönen*

dörben (*de-le-ban*) 'four' SH *dörben*, Hy *dörben*, VdI/Ligeti *dörben*, Zyyy *dürben*, MA *dörben*, AT *dörben*, RH *dörben*, TMEN № 203, Dag. *durb^{w}*, *durben*, Mog./Weiers *dʊrb'ɔn*, Yogor *dørwen*, Mgr. *dēren/dieran*, Baoan *deraŋ*, Santa *dʒiəron*, Khal. *dөrөv/dөrvөn*, Mong. *dörbe(n) See* dörben sara

dörben sara 121. (*de-le-ban sa-la* Chin. *si yue*) 'fourth month of the year', *See also* dörben, sara

dör-gene 352. (*duo-er-han-nie* Chin. *sang*) 'mulberry' SH *Döregene* (proper name), Manduqu: *dorqana=ilama* 'mulberry'

dudu 158. (*du-du* Chin. *du-du*) 'governor of capital, viceroy, military governor' Turk *totoq*, Tib. *todog* (cf. Ecsedy 1993: 69-75), Mong. *düdü* (<Chin. *du-du* 都督)

dula'an 143. (*du-la-an* Chin. *nuan*) 'warm' Hy *dula'an*, AT *dulaγan*, Dag. *dulān*, Yogor *dəlān*, (Mgr. *xaloŋ*, Baoan *χoloŋ*, Santa *qalun* <Mong. *qalaγun* and Santa *luanxo* <Chin. *nuan-huo* 暖和), Khal. *dulaan*, Mong. *dulaγan*, *See also* ǰaγa[m] dula'a[n]

düli (*du-li* erroneous Chinese entry, should be 響午, or Matt.: 2549) 'half, mediocre, mid-' SH *(üdür) düli*, Hy *(üdür) düli*, VdI/Ligeti *düli*, MA *(ödür) düli/düle/dülü* Dag. *duɻ*, Mgr. *dur*, Khal. *dül*, Mong. *düli* (and *düli-*), Hung. *dél* 'noon, South' Ligeti 1986: 17 (vs. the etymology in TESz), *See* üdür düli

dürē 591. (*du-le* Chin. *deng*) 'stirrup' Hy *dörö'e*, Zyyy *dür<r>ē*, VdI/Ligeti *dörie*, MA *dörē*, AT *döröge*, RH *dörē*, Dag. *durāngɻ*, Yogor *durē*, (Mgr. *dəŋ*, Baoan *deŋ*, Santa *duŋ/dən* <Chin. *deng* 鐙), Khal. *döröö*, Mong. *döröge*

E

eber-tü (*e-bo/bai-er-tu*) 'horn, something having a horn' SH *eber* and *ebertü*, MA *eber*, AT *eber*, RH *eber*, Dag. *xəur(tī)*, Yogor *eber/wer*, Mgr. *wer*, Baoan *ewer/wer*, Santa *əwə*, Khal. *ever*, Mong. *eber See* ebertü maqala

eber-tü maqala 475. (*e-bo/bai-er-tu ma-ha-la* Chin. *sha-mao*) '(silken) hat having horns' *See* ebertü, maqala

ebesü 364. (*e-bo/bai-su* Chin. *cao*) 'grass' SH *ebesün*, AL *ebesün*, Hy *ebesü(n)*, Zyyy *ebesü*, MA *ebesün*, AT *ebesün*, RH *ebesün*, Dag. *əus*, Yogor *wēsən*, Mog./Weiers *ɛbʌs'un*, Mgr. *vesə/yesə/biesə/wesə*, Baoan *ebsəŋ/uesuŋ*, Santa *osuŋ*, Kalm. *öwsn*, Ord. *öwösu*, Barin *өbs*, Bur. *ubhe(n)*, Khal. *өvs*, Mong. *ebesü(n)*

ebin 194. (*a/e-bin*, or alternatively read *jiu* 舅 instead of *bin* 賓 for *ajiu* 'maternal uncle'; or read *zhen* 蓁 or *zhen* 寘 instead of *bin* 賓 for *ajin* 'aunt, wife of an elder brother in relation to the wife of a younger brother' Chin. *da-ye* 'uncle') 'uncle' SH *ebin*, Hy *ebin*, (Baoan *gudʑəu*, Santa *aʑiu*, Barin *dʒūdʒū* <Chin. *jiu* 舅 'maternal uncle')

ebügen 188. (*e-bu-gen* Chin. *zu*) 'old man, ancestor, grandfather' SH *ebügen*, Hy *ebüge*, Zyyy *ebügen*, AT *ebüge(n)*, Uighur of Ming *äbügä*, RH *ebügen (qoja)* 'old man', Ramstedt 1935: *öwgŋ*, TMEN № 4, Dag. *əukə̄*= Chin. *dadie*, *əukə̄n* 'husband', (Yogor *køgʃin* <Mong. *kögsin*), Barin *өbgən*, Khal. *өvgөn*, Mong. *ebügen*

ebür 481. (*e-bu-er* Chin. *yi-?*, HAS *yi-qi* 衣祈 read KangXi 1113.221 instead of *qi* 祈) 'front part of the dress covering the breast, front, breast, bosom, South' SH *ebür*, Hy *ebür*, AT *ebür*, Dag. *həur*, Yogor *wər*, Mgr. *wer*, Baoan *wer*, Khal. *өvөr*, Mong. *ebür*

ečige 190. (*e-zhi-ge* Chin. *fu*) 'father' SH *ečige*, AL *ečge*, KdG/Ligeti *ečke*, Hy *ečige*, VdI/Ligeti *ėčige*, Zyyy *ečige*, MA *ečige*, AT *ečige*, RH *ečige*, RY *ešehe*, Ramstedt 1935: *etsᵊgə*, TMEN № 63, Dag. *ətʃiy* 'father', *əʃkə*

'paternal uncle', Manchu *ecike*, Mong. *ečige*, *See also* qatum ečige

eǰen 169. (*e-zhen* Chin. *zhu-ren*) 'lord, master, host' SH *eǰen*, Hy *eǰen*, MA *eǰen*, AT *ejen*, RH *ejen*, RY *eže*, Dag. *ədʑin*, Mgr. *ndʑēn*, Khal *ezen*, Manchu *ejen*, Mong. *eǰen*

eke 191. (*e-ke* Chin. *mu*) 'mother' SH *eke*, AL *eke*, KdG/Ligeti *eke*, Hy *eke*, VdI/Ligeti *ėke*, Zyyy *eke*, MA *eke*, AT *eke*, RH *eke*, Ramstedt 1935: *ekᵊ*, TMEN № 66, 512, Dag. *əγ*, (*əwə̄*), Yogor *hge*, (Mgr. *āma* <Tib.), Santa *eke/əkiə*, (Baoan *amə/amo* <Tib.), Barin *əx*, Khal. *ex*, Mong. *eke*, *See also* qatum eke

ekeči 200. (*e-ke-zhi* Chin. *jie-jie*) 'elder sister' SH *egeči*, AL *egeči*, KdG/Ligeti *ekeči*, Hy *egeči*, Zyyy *ekeči*, MA *egeči*, AT *egeči*, RH *egeči*, TMEN № 67, Dag. *əktʃ*, Yogor *əgetʃə*, Baoan *egtɕi du*, (*adʑl* <Chin. *a-jie* 阿姐), Santa *əγətʂɯ* (and *adzəi* <Chin. *a-jie* 阿姐) Mgr. *gətɕə* (and *aji* <Chin. *a-yi* 阿姨 'aunt, elder woman'), Barin *əxtʃ* (and *agā*), Khal. *egč*, Mong. *egeči*

elčin 178. (*e-er-chen* Chin. *shi-chen*) 'envoy, legate, messenger' SH *elči(n)*, Hy *elčin*, VdI/Ligeti/Ligeti *elči*, MA *elči*, AT *elči(n)*, RH *elči*, TMEN № 656, Dag. *əltʃin*, Yogor *əltʃ*, Barin *əltʃ*, Khal. *elč* and *elčin* 'envoy, ambassador', Mong. *elči(n)*

elimčü 187. (*a-lin-mu-chu* Chin. *ceng-zu*) 'great grandfather' SH *elinčüg*, Hy *elinčük*, Uighur of Ming *älinčük*, Ramstedt 1935: *elntsəɢ*, TMEN № 29, Khal. *elenceg/elenc*, Mong. *elenčeg/elünče*

elǰige 314. (*er-zhi-ge* Chin. *lü-zi*) 'ass, donkey' SH *elǰigen*, *Elǰigedei* (proper name), AL *elǰigen*, Hy *elǰigen*, Zyyy *elǰige*, AT *Elčige(-örlög)* (proper name), RH *eljigēn*, TMEN № 68, 486, (Dag. *əiγən* <Manchu *eixen*), Yogor

eldʒiγen/endʒiγen, Mgr. *(r)dʑige*, Baoan *eldʑige*, Santa *əndʑəγə*, Barin *əldʒig(ən)*, Khal. *elžig/ilžig(en)*, Mong. *eljigen*

eme 205. (*e-mo* Chin. *lao-po* 'wife') 'woman, female' SH *eme*, AL *eme* and *emes* (plur.), KdG/Ligeti *eme*, Hy *eme*, VdI/Ligeti *ėme*, Zyyy *eme*, MA *eme*, AT *eme*, RH *eme*, Dag. *əmγun*, Yogor *eme*, Mgr. *imu*, Baoan *emə*, Santa *emə/əmə*, Barin *əm*, Khal. *em*, *emegtei*, Mong. *eme*

**eme[']el-ür* 597. (*e-mo-lun* Chin. *an-long* 'saddle halter') 'saddle halter' Manduqu: *emegel-ün [...]*

eme'el 585. (*e-mo-er* Chin. *an-zi*) 'saddle' SH *eme'el*, AL *emēl*, VdI/Ligeti *yeme'el*, Zyyy *emēl*, MA *emēl*, AT *emegel*, RH *emēl*, Dag, *əməl*, Manchu *enggemu*, Yogor *emēl*, Mog./Weiers *jʌm'ʌl*, Mgr. *imier/imel*, Baoan *ngə/eməl*, (Santa *naŋdʑaŋ* <Chin. *an-zhuang* 鞍狀), Khal. *emeel*, Mong. *emegel*

emgen 189. (*e-mu-gen* Chin. *zu-mu* 'grandmother') 'old woman' SH *emegen* and *emeget* (plur.), Hy *emege(n)*, VdI/Ligeti, Zyyy *emgen*, *emegen*, AT *emegen*, RH *emegen*, Dag. *əməγ*, Mgr. *mugen*, (Baoan *laolən* <Chin. *lao ren* 老人, Santa *niəniəgiə*), Barin *əmgən*, Khal. *emgen*, Mong. *emegen*

emüdü 466. (*e-mu-du* Chin. *ku*) 'trousers' SH *emüdün*, AL *emüdün*, Hy *emüdün*, Zyyy *emüdü*, RH *emüdün*, (Dag. *xakur* <Manchu), Yogor *mudən*, (Mgr. *mulā dēl*), Baoan *emdəŋ*, Santa *məduŋ*, Khal. *ömd*, Barin *əməd*, Mong. *emüdü(n)*

erdini-s 235. (*e-er-di-ni-si* Chin. *bao*) 'treasure, jewel' Hy *erdini*, Poppe 1955a: 39 *ėrdini/ėrtini*, AT *erdeni(s)*, Uighur of Ming *ärdini*, Dag. *ərdən*, Yogor *ardaɢ*, (Mgr. *rəmbu*, Baoan *rəmbotɕe/rəmbətɕi* <Tib.), (Santa *baobei*

<Chin. *bao-bei* 寶貝), Khal. *erdene*, Mong. *Erdeni* (<Sanskrit *ratna*)

ere 204. (*e-le* Chin. *nan-zi*) 'man, male' SH *ere*, AL *ere*, KdG/Ligeti *ere*, Hy *ere*, VdI/Ligeti *ėre*, Zyyy *ere*, MA *ere*, AT *ere*, RH *ere*, Uighur of Ming *är*, TMEN № 638, Dag. *ər*, *ərɣun*, Yogor *ere*, Mgr. *rē*, Baoan *erə*, Santa *ərə*, Barin *ər*, Khal. *er*, Mong. *ere*, *See also* ere hüker

ere hüker 300. (*e-le hu-ke-er* Chin. *jian-niu*) 'bullock', *See also* ere, hüker

ergi 60. (*e-er-ji* Chin. *an*) 'bank, shore' SH *ergi*, Hy *ergi*, AT *ergi*, Dag. *əriɣ/əriɣj*, Yogor *ərgə*, Mgr. *xergə*, Santa *əgəi*, Khal *ereg*, Mong. *ergi*

erte 134. (*e-er-te* Chin. *zao*) 'early' SH *erde*, Hy *erde*, Zyyy *erdeki*, MA *erte/ürte*, AT *erte*, RH *erteki*, RY *erde*, Uighur of Ming *ärtä*, Ramstedt 1935: *ertə*, TMEN № 5=1950, Dag. *ərd/ərdə/ərtə/ətə̄*, Yogor *hərte/rde*, Mgr. *ʂde*, *ʂdegu*, Baoan *erte*, Santa *ətɕiə*, Khal *ert(en)*, Manchu *erde*, Mong. *erte*, *erteki*

eüle/öüle 9. (*eo-le* Chin. *yun*) 'cloud' Tabgach *üglen* see Ligeti 1970: 304, AL *eülen*, Hy *e'ülen*, MA *e'ülen*, AT *egülen*, *Egüle (-čerbi)* (proper name), RH *eülen*, Dag. *əulən*, (Yogor *bulod* <Turk.), Mgr. *ulɔŋ/(u)lon*, Baoan *ōlɵŋ* (or *ʂən* and *mokə* <Tib.), Santa *oliən*, Kalm. *üüln*, Khal. *uul(en)*, Mong. *egüle(n)*, *See also* eületei/öületei

eüle-tei/öüle-tei 30. (*ou-le-tai* Chin. *yin-le* 'became cloudy, shady') 'cloudy', *See also* eüle/öüle

F

fula'an 502. (*fu-la-an* Chin. *hong*) 'red' SH *hula'an*, Hy *hula'an*, Zyyy *hulā*, MA *hula'ān/hulān*, AT *ulayan*, RH *hulān*, RY *fulian*, Ramstedt 1935: *ulān*, TMEN № 398, Dag. *xulān*, Yogor *ɬan*, Mgr. *fulān/xulaŋ*, Baoan *fulaŋ*, Santa *fulaŋ/xulaŋ*, Barin, Khara. etc. *ulān*, Khal. *ulaan*, Manchu *fulgiyan*, Mong. *ulayan*

fula-'ana 389. (*fu-la-an-nie* Chin. *di-li* 'Japanese quince') 'red currant' Dag. *xulāŋ*, Khal. *ulaagana*, Mong. *ulayana*

füni 369. (*fu-ni* Chin. *yan*) 'smoke' SH *hüni*, MA *huni(n)* 'smoke' and *hünir* 'smell', Dag. *xoŋ*, Mgr. *fune*, Baoan *fənɛ*, Santa *funi* Mong. *üniyer*

fünege 284. (*fu-nie-ge* Chin. *ling-gou*) 'fox' SH *Hünegen (daba'a)*, KdG/Ligeti *hünken/hüngen*, Hy *hünege*, MA *hünegen*, AT *ünege(n)*, RH *hüngen*, Dag. *xunuy*^{w}, Yogor *heneyen*, Mgr. *funəgə/funəgɜ*, (Baoan *ɑa* <Tib.), Santa *funiəyə*, Khal. *üneg(en)*, Mong. *ünege(n)*

G

gedesü 581. (*ge-de-su* Chin. *chang* two extra strokes in *chang* cf. M. 218 for the same phenomenon) 'bowels' Hy *gedesün*, MA *getesün*, AT *gedesün*, Dag. *kətəs*, Yogor *gedesən*, Mgr. *gədesə*, Baoan *gadʑisəŋ*, Santa *kidʐəsun/qɯdʐəsun*, Barin *gədəs*, Khal. *gedes(en)*, Mong *gedesü(n)*

gegēn 83. (*ge-gen* Chin. *qing*) 'light, bright' SH *gege'en*, Hy *gege'en/gege'e'en*, MA *gegēn*, AT *gegegen*, *gegen*, RH

gegēn, Dag. *gəγən*, (Yogor *gerel*, Mgr. *gərēl* <Mong. *gerel*), Baoan *gegaŋ*, Barin *gəgə̄*, Khal. *gegee(n)*, Mong. *gege(n)*, *gegege(n)*

geǰige-bči 599. (*ge-zhi-ge-bo/bai-zhi By ge-zhi-ge-bo/bai-xie/xue* read *zhi* 直 instead of *xie/xue* 血 Chin. *yu-nao*) 'tassel or neckstrap of bridle' SH *geǰige* 'plait or braid of hair, pigtail, hair', MA *geǰige*, AT *geǰige*, RH *gejige*, TMEN № 357, Dag. *gediγ/gedʒiγ*, Barin *gədʒig*, Bur. *gezeg*, Khal. *gezeg*, Mong. *geǰige*

gerel/geler 19. (*ge-lun* Chin. *yue-liang* 'moonlight') 'light' SH *gerel*, Hy *gerel*, Dag. *gərəl*, Yogor *gerel*, Mgr. *gərēl*, (Baoan *gegaŋ* <Mong. *gegegen*), Santa *giərən*, Khal. *gerel*, Mong. *gerel*

ger-ün 606. (*ge-er-lun* Chin. *fang*) 'house' SH *ger*, Hy *ger*, MA *ger*, AT *ger*, RH *ger*, Dag. *geɾ*, Yogor *ger*, Mgr. *ger*, Baoan *gər/ger*, Santa *giə*, Khal. *ger*, Mong. *ger*

ges-ge-be 138. (*ge-se-ge-pa* Chin. *hua-le* 'gone, melted, finished') 'has melted, defrosted' MA *ges-*, *gesege-*, *geske-*, AT *gesege-*, Dag. *gəskə-*, Yogor *kes-*, Barin *gəs-*, Khal. *gesge-/gesgee-*, Mong. *ges-*, *geske-*

geši'ün 358. (*ge-shi-wen* Chin. *ji*) 'branch' SH *geši'üt* (plur.), Hy *geši'ün*, AT *gesigün*, Dag. *gəsū*, Barin *gəʃūn*, Khal. *gišüün* 'branch' and 'member', Mong. *gešigün*

gewü (*gou-wu*) 'mare' SH *ge'ü(n)*, Hy *ge'ün*, MA *gü'ün*, AT *gegüü*, RH *geü/geün*, Dag. *gəu*, Yogor *gȳn*, Mgr. *gū*, (Baoan *ŋgərma*, Santa *koma* <Tib.), Barin *gʉ̄*, Khal. *gʉʉ*, Mong. *gegüü* *See* gewü morin

gewü morin 306. (*gou-wu mo-lin* Chin. *ke-ma*) 'mare', *See also* gewü, morin

gilbelǰe'e(-) 20. (*jin-ban-zhe-e* Chin. *shan-dian*) 'lightning' Hy *gilbelgen*, Zyyy *gilbel-*, Dag. *gilbān* 'light, bright',

ɢalbāldʒ- 'to glitter, shine', Yogor *gəldle-* 'to light', Mgr. *dʑilōn* 'gleaming', Santa *dʑiliən* 'shiny', Kalm. *gilwlgn/gilwlyan*, Bur. *yalagar/yeleger* 'gleaming', *yeli-* 'to shine', *saxilgaan yexeer yalbana* 'the lightning is shining very brightly', Khal. *gyalba-*, *gilbelgeen* and *gilbegne-* 'to shine, sparkle', Ord. *gölöŋ* 'gleaming', *gilba(n)* 'lightning', Mong. *gilbe-/gilba-* of *gilbel-/gilbal-*, *gilbeyi-/gilbayi-*, *gilbelgen*, *giluyi-/gilayi-/gilii-*, cf. Mong. *ge-* of *geyi-*, *gegegen*, Turk *yaš-/yal-* of *yašïn*, *yašuq*, *yalïn*, *yaltïr-* etc. (cf. Mong. *g-*/Tung. *ŋg-*/Turk *y-*? with presumed proto-Uralic **yäla/yala/yelä* 'light, Sun, day' cf. Décsy 1990: 99, and Indo-European **ĝhel-* (Pokorny 1959-1969: 429)

gilegen (*qi-le-gen*) 'bright, shiny' Khal. *gyalaan*, Mong. *gilayan See* gilegen usu

gilegen usu 248. (*qi-le-gen wu-su* read *ji* 己 or *ji* 刂 instead of *qi* 乞, Chin. *shui-yin*) 'mercury' (Baoan *ŋəltɕi* <Tib.), Mong. *mönggön usu*, *See also* gilegen, usu

güilesü 377. (*gui-le-su* Chin. *xing-zi*) 'apricot' Hy *güilesün*, VdI/Ligeti *güilesü*, Dag. *guilās*, (Kalm. *šar örg*), (Mgr. *sbai aləma*), Barin *gȳls*, Khal. *güils(en)*, Mong. *güilesü(n)*

güǰe[e] 583. (*gu-zhe* different characters for *gu* in HAS *gu* 沽 PUL, *By gu* 古 Chin. *du-zi*) 'belly, stomach' MA *güǰē(n)*, RH *güjēn*, Dag. *gudʒə̄*, Yogor *gudʒēn*, Mgr. *gudʑē*, (Baoan *dʑɵpə* <Tib.), Khal. *güzee*, Mong. *güǰege*

gün 81. (*gun* Chin. *shen*) 'deep' SH *gün*, Hy *gün*, AT *gün*, Dag. *g ʷə̄n*, Yogor *guŋ*, Mgr. *gun*, *fugon*, Baoan *gɵm*, Santa *gun*, Khal. *gün*, Mong. *gün*

güyen 82. (*gu-yan* Chin. *qian*) 'shallow' Khal. *güyüxen*, Mong. *güiken/güyüken*

Ġ

ġaǰar 43. (*ga-zha-er* Chin. *di*) 'soil, earth, place' SH *qaǰar*, Hy *qaǰar*, Zyyy *qaǰir/qačir*, VdI/Ligeti *qaǰar/qačar*, MA *yaǰar*, AT *yaǰar*, RH *ġajar/qajar*, TMEN № 253 (*qaǰarči*), Mog./Weiers *ʁʌdʃʼʌr*, Dag. *gadʒir*, Yogor *ɢadʒar*, Mgr. *ɢadʑær*, Baoan *ɢadʑar*, *ɢadʑir*, Santa *ɢadʑa*, Chakh., J̌arut, Barin *gadʒir*, Khara. *gɛǰir*, Khal. *gazar*, Mong. *yaǰar*, *See also* Mongġol ġaǰar<a>

ġal 367. (*gan-er* Chin. *huo*) 'fire' SH *qal*, Hy *qal*, MA *yal*, AT *yal*, RH *qal*, TMEN № 1402 (Turk *qal* 'clarity of metals'), Dag. *gaɻ*, Yogor *ɢal*, Mgr. *ɢal*, Baoan *χal*, Santa *qan*, Khal. *gal*, Mong. *yal*, *See also* ġal nidü, ġal hodun

ġal hodun 27. (*gan-er huo-dun* Chin. *huo-xing*) 'Mars', *See also* ġal, hodun

ġal nidü 564. (*ga-er ni-du* Chin. *yan-zhu-zi*) 'pupil of the eye', *See also* ġal, nidü

ġalawun 526. (*ga-lao-wen* Chin. *e*) 'goose' SH *qalawun*, *qalawut*, *qalawud* (plur.), Hy *qalawun*, Zyyy *yalawan*, Hy *qalawun*, AT *yalayun*, *yalayud* (plur.), RH *qalaun*, Dag. *galō*, Yogor *ɢalū*, Mgr. *ɢalau*, (Baoan *no* <Chin. *e* 鵝, Santa *toɢoro/tonɢori*!), Kalm. *yalun*, Barin *galū*, Bur. *galuu(n)*, Khal. *galuu(n)*, Ord., Mong. *yalayu(n)*

ġanǰuya 589. (*gan-zhu-a* HAS *gan-tu-a* read *zhu* 主 instead of *tu* 土, Chin. *shao-sheng* 'small string, thongs') 'thongs' AT *yanǰuyula-* 'to lead a horse on reins', RH *qanjuqa*, Dag. *gandʒuyʷ*, Yogor *ɢandʒaɢa*, Khal. *ganzaga*, Hung. *kancsuka* (<Turk.), Mong. *yanǰuya(n)*

ġaqai 275. (*ga-hai* Chin. *zhu*) 'pig' SH *qaqai*, Hy *qaqai*, MA *ɣaqai*, AT *ɣaqai*, RH *qaqai*, TMEN № 259, Dag. *gaɣə/gaɣa*, Yogor *qəɢai*, Mgr. *xɢai*, Baoan *ɢaɢəi*, Santa *qɯɢəi*, Barin *gaxā*, Khal *gaxai*, Mong. *ɣaqai*

ġar 560. (*ga-er* Chin. *shou*) 'arm, hand' SH *qar*, Hy *qar*, Zyyy *ɣar*, MA *ɣar*, AT *ɣar*, RH *qar*, TMEN № 84, 156, 252, 1477, Dag. *gaɾ*, Mog/Weiers *gʌr*, Yogor *ɢar*, Mgr. *ɢar*, Baoan *χar*, Santa *qa*, Khal. *gar*, Hung. *kar* TESz, Mong. *ɣar*

ġar-či/qar-či 633. (*ha-er-chi* Chin. *bei/bi-shou*) 'handle, handgrip', *See* also ġar

ġar-ġa-ba (*ga-er-ga-ba*) 'release, let out, grow' SH *qarqa-*, Hy *qarqa-*, MA *ɣarɣa-/ɣarqa-*, AT *ɣarɣa-*, Dag. *garɣā-*, Yogor *ɢarʁa-*, Mgr. *ɢarɢa-*, Baoan *χarɢa-*, Santa *qɯriya-*, Barin *gargə-*, Khal. *garga-*, Mong. *ɣarɣa-*, *See* nara čiki ġarġaba

ġaši'un 428. (*ga-shi-wen* Chin. *ku*) 'bitter' SH *qaši'un*, Hy *qaši'un*, MA *yašūn*, AT *yasiɣun*, RH *qasūn*, Dag. *xaɕin* 'hot, sour, bitter', *gasūn* 'hot, bitter, salty', *gausū* 'vinegar', Yogor *ɢaʃũn*, Mgr. *xaɕin/ɢaɕin*, Baoan *ɢaɕəŋ*, (and *kuɕig* <Mong. *yušuɣun*), Santa *qɯʂun*, Khal. *gašuun*, Mong. *yasiɣun*

ġobing (*guo-bing* Chin. *gao ping* 'high land') (place name <Chin.) (or alternatively read *ġubing/qubing* 'bucket, pitcher' cf. Uighur of Ming *qupïng*, Khal. *xuvin(g)*, Mong. *qubing*, <Chin. *hu-ping* 壺瓶) *See* Ġobing dem

Ġobing dem 110. (*guo-bing de-mu* Chin. *gao-ping-yi* '*Gaoping* courier station') '*Gaoping* courier station, government post', *See also* ġobing, dem

ġoġo-su 396. (*ge-ge-su* Chin. *jiu*) 'leek' SH *qoqosun (mangggirsu(n))*, Hy *qoqosun*, Zyyy *qoqot/qoqosun*, Hy *qoqosun*, precl. Mong. AT 16b (Ligeti: MLMC) *yoγosun*, *yoγod*, Dag. *g ʷayəs*, Mgr. *ɢuɢur/goɢuor*, (Kalm. *maŋgrsn*, Bur. and. Khal. *mangir*), Khal. *gogod*, Mong. *yoγod*, *yoγosun*

ġudusu 469. (*gu-du-su* Chin. *xue*) 'boots' SH *qudusun*, Hy *qudusun*, Zyyy *γutusu*, MA *γutusun*, Dag. *gotʃōr*, Yogor *ɢodəsən/ɢudəsən*, Mgr. *ɢudusə*, Baoan *ɢədsəŋ*, Santa *ɢudusuŋ*, Bur. *godohon*, *gutahan*, *gutal* (and *gotuhun* in Clark 1976: 67), Kalm. *yosn*, Khal., Barin *gutal*, Khal. *gutal*, Mong. *γutul*, *γutusun*, *γodosun*, *See also* ġudusu ula, Monggol ġudusu

ġudusu ula 472. (*gu-du-su wu-la* Chin. *xue-di*) 'sole of boots', *See also* ġudusu, ula

ġu-nan 310. (*guo-nan* Chin. *san-sui*) 'three years old (stallion)' SH *qunan* (three years of age used for people), Zyyy *γunan*, MA *γunan (üker)*, AT *γunan*, Dag. *g ʷanən mor'*, Yogor *ɢunan* (fem. *ɢunadʒən*), Kalm. *γunn*, Barin *gun*, Khal. *guna(n)*, Mong. *γuna(n)*

ġurban (gu-lu-ban) 'three' SH qurban, Hy qurban, AL qurban, Zyyy γurban, VdI/Ligeti qurban, MA γurban, AT γurba(n), RH qurban, Dag. g^{w}arəb/g^{w}arbə/g^{w}arbən, Yogor ɢurwan, Mgr. ɢurān, Baoan ɢur(aŋ), Santa ɢur(w)an, Khal. gurav/gurvan, Mong. γurba(n), See ġurban sara See ġurban nuqai

ġurban nuqai 22. (*gu-lu-ban nu-hai* Chin. *san-xing*) 'the three stars of the belt of Orion' Dag. *gorbid* (<Mong. *γurban odu*, Chin. *san-xing*), *See also* ġurban, nuqai

ġurban sara 120. (*gu-lu-ban sa-la* Chin. *san yue*) 'third month (of the year)', *See also* ġurban , sara

ġurġūl 531. (*huo-er-guo-er* Chin. *ye-ji*) 'pheasant' Hy *qurqa'ul*, Zyyy *qurqōl*, AT *kiryuyul*, TMEN № 1464, Chag. *qïrġavul*, Dag. *xoryōl* 'pheasant', *gulūr* 'two years old pheasant hen', Mgr. *tɕirɢul*, Baoan *ɢulɢur* (Chin. *galaji*), (Baoan *jədʑi* <Chin. *ye-ji* 野雞), Barin *gurgūl*, Khal. *gurguul*, Mong. *yuryuul* (and *kiryayul*)

H

hanisqa 547. (*ha-ni-si-ha* Chin. *mei-mao*) 'eyebrows' Hy *hanisqa*, MA *hanisqa(n)*, RH *hanisqa*, Mgr. *xanasɢa*, Khal. *anisga*, Mong. *anisya/anisqa*

harban (*ha-la-ban*) 'ten' SH *harban*, Hy *harban*, Zyyy *harban*, VdI/Ligeti *harban*, MA *harban*, AT *arban*, RH *harban*, Dag. *xarəb/xarbə(n)*, Yogor *harwan*, Mgr. *xaran*, Baoan *harwaŋ*, *ħarən*, Santa *haran*, Barin *arab*, Khal. *arav/arvan*, Mong. *arban*, *See* harban qoyor sara *See* harban niken sara *See* harban sara

harban niken (*ha-la-ban ni-ken*) 'eleven' *See* harban niken sara

harban niken sara 128. (*ha-la-ban ni-ken sa-la* Chin. *shi-yi yue*) 'eleventh month (of the year)', *See also* harban, niken, harban niken, sara

harban qoyor (ha-la-ban huo-yue-er) 'twelf' See harban qoyor sara

harban qoyor sara 129. (*ha-la-ban huo-yue-er sa-la* Chin. *shi-er yue*) 'twelfth month (of the year)', *See also* harban, qoyor, harban qoyor, sara

haši 394. (*ha-shi* Chin. *qie-zi*) 'egg-plant' RY *haši*, Manchu *hasi*, (Mong. *čêse*, *čêje* <Chin. *qie-zi* 茄子) <Jurchen/Manchu

haul- 345. (*hao-la* Chin. *pao*) 'to run, to overrun' SH *ha'ul-*, Dag. *xaul*, Mgr. *xaulə-*, Baoan *xəl-*

heki 533. (MYRY, PUL, *By hei-qi* HAS *nu-du-er=nu'ur*? 'face' Chin. *tou*) 'head' SH *heki*, Hy *heki*, MA *hekin*, AT *eki*, RH *heki*, Dag. *xəḳ*, Yogor *ʃəgən* 'beginning', Mgr. *xgə*, Barin *əx*, Khal. *ex(en)*, Mong. *eki(n)*

helige 574. (*hei-li-ye* read *ge* 革 instead of *ye* 葉, or read *heliye*, as in the neighborhood of *i* a *g>y* shift is not uncommon, Chin. *gan* 'liver') 'liver, stomach, belly; relatives' SH *helige(n)*, Hy *heligen*, Zyyy *heligen*, AL *helegen*, AT *elige*, Poppe 1955b: 46, RH *helige*, Dag. *xələγ*, Mog./Weiers *ılk'ʌn* 'heart', Yogor *helege*, Mgr. *xalgɜ/xaliege*, Baoan *ħelge* (distinguish *xar ħ.* 'palm' and Santa *hanga* <Mong. *aliγan*), Kalm. *elkn*, Barin *ələg*, Khal *eleg/elgen*, Mong. *elige(n)*

heli'e 511. (*hei-li-e* Chin. *yao-ying*) 'kite' Zyyy *heliye*, Hy *hele'e*, AL *helē*, AT *eliye*, RH *helie*, (Yogor *puryəd* <Mong. *bürged* 'eagle'), Baoan *ħēlə*, Santa *həliə*, Ord. *elē*, Barin, Khorch., J̌arut *ələ̄*, Kalm. *elǣ*, Bur. *el'ee*, Khal. *elee*, Hung. *ölyv* TESz, Mong. *eliye* (distinguish *eliye* 'demon')

hideri 399. (*xi-da-li* Chin. *ku-ma-cai*) 'chicory' Khal. *idree*, Mong. *idere*

hodun 4. (*huo-dun* Chin. *xing*) 'star' SH *hodun*, KdG/Ligeti *hudut* (plur.), Hy *hodun*, Zyyy *hudo*, MA *hodun*, AT *odun*, Poppe 1955b: 97, Dag. *xod*, Yogor *ɔdɔ̆n/hɔdɔ̆n*, Mgr. *fōdə/xotu*, Baoan *ħōtaŋ/hotuŋ*, Santa *xotuŋ*, Kalm. *odn*, Ord. *udu*, Barin *ɵd*, Bur. *odo(n)*, Khal. *od(on)*,

Mong. *odun* (Distinguish *qodun* 'city'), *See also* šoroqai hodun, ġal hodun, usu hodun, modu hodun, altan hodun, dolō hodun

hoimusu 470. (*huai-mu-su* Chin. *wa*) 'stockings, socks' AL *oimasun*, Hy *hoyimosun*, Zyyy *hoimasu*, AT *oyimasu(n)*, RH *oimasun*, Ligeti 1950-1951: 145, (Dag. *wās*, Yogor *wādzi*, Mgr. *wādzə*, Baoan *wadzɭ*, Santa *wadzɯ* <Chin. *wa-zi* 襪子), Kalm. *öömsn*, Barin *œmos*, Bur. *oimho(n)*, Khal. *oims(on)*, Mong. *oyimasu(n)*

hon (*huo-wen*) 'year' Khitan *po* 'time' (Ligeti 1960: 238), SH *hon*, Hy *hon*, Zyyy *hon*, VdI/Ligeti *hon*, MA *hon*, AT *on*, RH *hon*, Dag. *hōn*, Yogor *χon*, Mgr. *fan/fon*, Baoan *ħəŋ*, Santa *xoŋ*, Khal. etc *on*, Mong *on See* nü[g]či[g]sen hon *See* nidunu hon *See* urida hon *See* určihon

horgil 540. (*huo-er-ji-er* Chin. *tou-ding* 'top of the head') 'top' SH *horgil*, Barin. *œrgəl*, (Mgr. *tolɢui*, Santa *toloɢoi* <Mong. *toluγai*, Baoan *tərəŋ* <Mong. *terigün*), Khal. *orgil*, Mong. *orgil*

höril/hölir 390. (*hou-li-er* Chin. *shan-ding-er*) 'wild plum, Pirus betulaefolia' SH *ölirsün*, Dag. *xulīr*, Khal. *öröl*, Mong. *üril* cf. Kane 1989: 208

hula 620. (*hu-la* Chin. *huo-rong*) 'tinder' Dag. $x^{w}al$, Yogor *χū/ūn*, Mgr. *fula*, (Santa *xoʐun* <Chin. *huo-rong* 火絨) Khal. *ul/uul*, Mong. *ula*

hutasu 615. (*wu-ta-su* Chin. *xian*) 'thread, wire' Hy *hudasun*, Zyyy *hudasu(n)*, VdI/Ligeti *hutasun*, MA *utasun*, AT *utasu*, (Dag. *xilās/filās* <Mong. *kilγasu*), Yogor *sdāsən*, Mgr. *ʂdāsə*, Baoan *ʂdasəŋ/ndasuŋ*, Santa *udasuŋ*, Barin *utas*, Khal. *utas(an)*, Mong. *utasu(n)*

hüčiken[ü]dür 150. (*huo-chi-ken-du-er* HAS *huo-chi-cuo -du-er* read *ken* 揩 instead of *cuo* 措 Chin. *zuo ri*)

'yesterday' SH *öčigen üdür*, Hy *öčigen*, Zyyy *höčgen*, VdI/Ligeti *höčken*, MA *öčüge ödür*, AT *öčögödür*, *öčügüdür*, RH *höčken ödür*, *höčken (söni)*, Mog/Weiers *uškon/uškudur*, Dag. *tɕigudur*, Yogor *tʃugdur/tʃogdor*, Mgr. *tɕigu/tɕigudur*, Mog./Weiers *ʧik'aʊdur*, Baoan *ʂgudə/gudə*, Santa *futʂuɣu/futʂuɣudu*, Kalm. *öcgldr/ücgldr*, Bur. *üsegelder*, Barin *ɵtʃgɵdər*, Khara. *ɵtʃɵ̄dər*, Khal. *ӧcӧgdӧr/ӧčigdӧr*, Mong. *öčigen* in *öčige(l)dür*, *öčökedür*

hüker 299. (*hu-ke-er* Chin. *niu*) 'cattle, ox' SH *hüker*, KdG/Ligeti *üker*, Hy *hüger*, Zyyy *üger*, VdI/Ligeti *hüker*, MA *üker*, AT *üker*, RH *üker*, Uighur of Ming *ükär*, Ramstedt 1935: *ükᵲ*, TMEN № 397 *üker*, Dag. *xukur/xuɣur*, Yogor *hgor*, Baoan *ɵkər*, *ɵxgər*, Santa *fugiə*, Mgr. *fugor/xgor*, Khal. *ᵾxer*, Hung. *ökör* TESz, see Ligeti 1959: 266, Mong. *üker*, *See also* hüker qarčā[i], ere hüker

hüker qarčā[i] 529. (*hu-ke-er ha-er-yi* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂, Chin. *ma-yan* 'a kind of swallow, martin, swift') 'Apus apus, a kind of hawk, falcon' Khal. *ᵾxer xaraacai*, *See also* hüker, qarčā[i]

hüker-či 226. (*hu-ke-er-chi* Chin. *fang-niu-de*) 'cowherd' SH *hükečin*, Hy *hüge[r]či*, Zyyy *hügeči*, AT *ükerčin*, Khal. *ᵾxerči(n)*, Mong. *ükerči(n)*

**hünesü* (*hu-nie-su*) *See* būrul hünesü morin

hünisü 368. (*hu-ni-su* Chin. *hui*) 'ash, dust' SH *hünesü*, MA *hünesün*, RH *hünesün*, Dag. *xuns*, Yogor *ɬesən/nesən*, Mgr. *funēsə*, Baoan *ɦɵmsu*, Santa *funiəsun*, Barin *ʉns*, Bur. *ünehen*, Khal. *üns(en)/ünes(en)*, Mong. *ünesü(n)*

hüsü 534. (PUL, *By hu-su* Chin. *fa* 髮 'hair', HAS, MYRY *la-su* read *hu* 忽 instead of *la* 剌 Chin. *gan* 肝 'liver') 'hair' SH *hüsü*, Yogor *hüsün*, MA *üsün*, AT *üsü*, RH *hüsün*, Dag. *xus*, Yogor *həsun*, Mgr. *sdzu*, Baoan *sʊŋ*, Santa *usun*, Khal. *üs(ün)*, Mong. *üsü(n)*

I

ide- (*yi-de*) 'to eat' SH *ide-*, AL *id-*, Hy *ide-*, MA *ide-*, AT *ide-*, TMEN № 64, Dag. *id-*, Yogor *ede-*, Mgr. *də-/idə-/udə-*, Baoan *nde-*, Santa *idʑiə-*, Barin *id-*, Khal. *id-*, Mong. *ide- See* budā ide-

idu'an 218. (*yi-du-an* Chin. HAS, PUL, *By shi-po* 'shamaness' MYRY *shi-po* 'elder lady', in MYRY read *po* 塻 instead of *po* 婆) 'female shaman' Hy *iduqan*, RH *iduġān*, Dag. *jadgən* 'male or female shaman', (Baoan *faʂl* <Chin. *fa-shi* 法師), Santa *idogo*, Khal. *udgan*, Mong. *iduγan/uduγan*

ildü 617. (*yi-er-du* Chin. *yao-dao* 'short sword, dagger' HAS *yao-li* read *dao* 刀 instead of *li* 力) 'sword' SH *üldü*, AL *üldü*, Hy *üldü*, Zyyy *üldü*, VdI/Ligeti *hüldü*, KdG/Ligeti *üldü*, AT *ildü*, RH *ildü*, Ramstedt 1935: *üld*^{ü}, TMEN № 69 (*ildüči*), (Dag. *səlmī* <Mong. *seleme*), Yogor *olde/uldə* 'tailor's knife', Mgr. *uldə*, (Baoan *dəɕə* <Tib., Santa *baodʑian* <Chin. *bao-jian* 寶劍), Barin *jild*, Bur. *yülde* (rare), Khal. *ild*, Mong. *ildü(n)*

**ilma* 316. (*yi-er-ma* Chin. *tiao-tu*) 'jerboa, alactaga' Manduqu: *ilma=alaγdaγa*

ima'an 296. (*yi-ma-an* Chin. *shan-yang*) 'goat' SH *ima'at* (plur.), AL *imān*, KdG/Ligeti *imān*, Hy *ima'an*, MA

ima'ān/imān, AT *imaγa(n)*, RH *imān*, Dag. *imā*, Yogor *mān/jimān*, Mgr. *imā*, Baoan *jimaŋ*, Santa *iman*, Barin *jamā*, Bur. *yamaa(n)*, Khal. *yamaa(n)*, Mong. *imaγa(n)*, *See also* imā-tu

imā-tu 102. (*i-ma-tu* HAS *ma-tu* Chin. *yang-shan* 'Goat mountain') 'Goat mountain', *See also* ima'an

ingen 274. (*yi-ni-gen* Chin. *mu-tou*) 'female camel' MA *ingen*, (Dag. *gəu təmə̄* <Mong. *gegüü temege*), Yogor *jeŋgə*, (Mgr. *āgu təmēn* <Chin. *a-gu* 阿姑, <Mong. *temegen*, Baoan *awutə ŋaməŋ* <Chin.-Tib., Santa *muloto* <Chin. *mu luo-tou* 母駱駝), Khal. *inge(n)*, Mong. *ingge(n)*

irge 292. (*yi-er-ge* Chin. *mian-shan-yang*) 'wether' SH *irge*, Zyyy *irge*, Yogor *erge*, Mgr *xerge/yerge*, Kalm. *irg*, Barin *irəg*, Bur. *er'ye*, Khal *ireg*, Hung. *ürü* TESz, Mong. *irge*

irgen 168. (*yi-er-gen* Chin. *bai-xing*) 'people' SH *irge(n)* and *irge(n) orqa*, AL *irgen*, KdG/Ligeti *irgen* 'territory', Hy *irgen*, Zyyy *irgen*, MA *irgen*, AT *irgen*, RH *irge*, Ramstedt 1935: *irgn̥*, TMEN № 16, Dag. *irγən*, Mog./Weiers *irg'ān*, Mgr. *xerge/rgan/rgэn*, Khal. *irgen*, Mong. *irgen*, *See also* or[γ]an

iseri 607. (*yi-se-chi* read *li* 里 instaed of *chi* 赤, Chin. *kang* 'brick-bed') 'stool, bench' SH *iseri*, Hy *iseri* 'bed', AT *iseri*, Khal. *iser*, Mong. *iseri*

ita'u 509. (*yi-ta-wu*, Chin. *tu-gu* 'scops-owl') 'a kind of owl' AL *itawun* 'partridge', AT *itayu*, Mong. *itaγun*

ǰ

ǰabān 426. (*zha-ban* Chin. *bo*) 'tasteless(ness)' Khal. *zavaan*, Mong. *ǰabaγan*, Manduqu: '*ǰaban=nimgen*, bo 薄 *ni* dan 淡 *(odoo sola, baγa gekü) gesen utγatai*' (improbable)

ǰaγam (*zha-han*) 'collar, brim' Khal. *žaam*, Mong. *ǰaγama* *See* ǰaγam dula'a[n]

ǰaγam dula'a[n] 460. (*zha-han du-la-a* read *dula'a[n] ǰaγam*, Chin. *tong-xiu zhe-lan*, HAS erroneous *lan*) 'warm collar, brim' *See* ǰaγam *See* dula'a[n]

ǰaγan 264. (*zha-han* Chin. *xiang*) 'elephant' Hy *ǰa'an*, Zyyy *ǰa'an*, 'Phags-pa *ǰa'an*, Juyongguan 'Phags-pa script *ǰān* (Ligeti 1978: 260), MA *ǰa'ān*, AT *ǰaγan*, (Dag *sawūn*<Manchu *sufan*,) Yogor *dʒān hgor* (Mong.= *üker*, cf. Tib. *glaṅ čhen*), (Mgr. *laŋʊutɕē* <Tib., Santa *ɕian* <Chin. *xiang* 象), Kalm. *zan/zān*, Ord. Barin *dʒān*, Bur. *zaan*, Khal. *zaan*, Mong. *ǰaγan*, Turk/Uighur *yagan/yanga* (Clauson 1972, Ščerbak 1961: 139-140, Chin. *xiang* 象)

ǰaγaq 383. (*yi-ha-ha* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂, Chin. *he-tao* character variant for *tao* normally written as 桃, cf. *qulū* 'walnuts') 'walnuts' Hy *ǰi'aq*, RH *jaġaq*, Baoan *dʑanɕax*, Kalm. *yaŋaq*, Hung. *dió* TESz, (Mong. *qosiγa*)

ǰalawu 171. (*zha-lao-wu* Chin. *nian-you By* read *you* 幼 instead of 幼) 'young' SH *ǰala'u* and *ǰala'us* (plur.), AL *ǰalawu*, MA *ǰala'ū*, AT *ǰalaγu*, RH *jalawu*, TMEN № 1797 (Turk *yaš*), Dag. *dʒalō*, Yogor *dʒalū*, Mgr. *dʑæliu*, Baoan *dzarə*, Santa *dʑalao*, Khal *zaluu*, Mong. *ǰalaγu*

ǰanggȧau 384. (*zhang-gao* HAS erroneous *gao*, Chin. *ling-jiao*) 'anchor, water chestnut (Tribulus terrestris)' Dag. *(noγui) dʐaŋgō*, Khal. *zanguu*, Mong. *ǰangguu*

ǰaqa (*zha-ha*) 'collar' SH *ǰaqa*, Hy *ǰaqa*, Zyyy *ǰaqa*, MA *ǰaqa/ǰiγa*, AT *ǰaqa*, RH *jaqa*, Ramstedt 1935: *zaχ*^{p}, TMEN № 1802, Chag. *yaqa*, Dag. *dʒaγ*, Yogor *dʒaɢa*, Mgr. *dʐiɢa*, Baoan *dʐaɢa/dʐiɢa*, Santa *dʐạγa*, Barin *dʒax*, Khal. *zax*, Mong. *ǰaqa See* de'el ǰaqa *See* ǰaqatu *See* ǰaqatu de'el

ǰa[q]a-tu (*zha-a-tu*) '(something having an) edge, collar' SH *ǰaqatu See* ǰa[q]atu de'el, *See also* ǰaqa

ǰa[q]a-tu de'el 456. (*zha-a-tu de-er* Chin. *yuan-ling* 'round collar') 'robe with collars', *See also* de'el ǰaqa, ǰa[q]atu, de'el, ǰaqa

ǰarā 317. (*zha-la* Chin. *ji-wei*) 'hedgehog, porcupine' AL *ǰarān*, MA *ǰari'ā*, Dag. *dʒerē*, Yogor *dʒārā*, Mgr. *dʐarā*, (Baoan *s ɭvi*, Santa *sɯwi* <Tib.), Barin *dʒərā*, Bur. *zarya*, Khal. *zaraa*, Mong. *ǰaraγa/ǰariya*

ǰaru-či 223. (*zha-lu-chi* Chin. *cha-lai-de*) 'messenger, herold, footman, servant' SH *ǰaru-* 'to serve', AT *ǰaruγči*, TMEN № 146, 147 (*ǰar-* 'to give order', *ǰarliγ* 'order', Turk *yar-/yarlïγ*), Uighur *ǰarči*, Dag. *dʒarkutʃi*, Yogor *dʒartʃi*, Santa *dʐạrusan kun*, Khal. *zarc/zarč*, Mong. *ǰaruča/ǰarči*, *See also* ǰaru[q]san

ǰaru-[q]san 224. (*zha-lu-san* Chin. *shi-huan-de* read *huan* 喚 instead of *huan* 換 'servant') 'the one receiving orders' AT *ǰaruγsan*, TMEN № 146, 147 (*ǰar-* 'to give order', *ǰarliγ* 'order', Turk *yar-/yarlïγ*) Dag. *dʒarə-*, Yogor

dʒar-, Mgr. *dʑarə-*, Baoan *dʑarə-*, Santa *dʐaru-*, Khal. *zar-*, Mong. *ǰaru-*, *See also* ǰaruči

**ǰausan* (*zhao-san*) the meaning of this word is unclear *See* ǰausan čeče[g]

**ǰausan čeče[g]* 374. (*zhao-san che-che* Chin. *m(o)u-dan-hua*) 'peony' (Mong. *müdan quvar* <Chin. *mu-dan hua* 牡丹花)

ǰawu-tu 163. (*zhao-wu-tu* Chin. *bai-hu*) 'head of a hundred soldiers, centurion, captain' SH *ǰa'un-u noyan*, Hy *ǰa'un-(n)u noyan*, Zyyy *ǰauči*, TMEN № 152 (*ǰa'utquri*), (Baoan *ndʑəŋ* 'hundred'), (Khal. *zuu(n)* 'hundred'), Mong. *ǰayutu*

**ǰayidur* 372. (*zha-yi-du-er* HAS *zha-du-er* read *zha-yi-du-er* Chin. *hua-gu-duo*) 'cluster of flowers, bud' Manduqu: *ǰaidur=čomorliy* 'bunch of flowers'

ǰe'erde morin 327. (*zhi-er-deng mo-lin* Chin. *chi ma*) 'red horse, chestnut horse', *See also* je'erde

ǰe'erde (*zhi-er-deng*) 'red horse, chestnut horse' Zyyy *ǰērde muri*, AT *ǰegerde*, RH *jerde*, RY *ǰerde*, Ramstedt 1935: *zērdᵊ*, TMEN № 158, Clauson 1972: 914, Wuti *hongma=ǰerde*, Dag. *dʒərd*, Barin *dʒərd*, Manchu *jerde*, Khal. *zeerd*, Mong. *ǰegerde/ǰerde See* je'erde morin

ǰē (*zhe*) 'sister's son; son-in-law' AT *ǰige*, Dag. *dʒə̄*, Yogor *dʒī*. Mgr. *dʑē*, Santa *dʐə*, Khal. *zee*, Mong. *ǰige köbegün See* ǰē köwü/köwǖ

ǰē köwü/köwǖ 216. (*zhe kou-wu* Chin. *wai-sheng*) 'sister's son; son-in-law', *See also* ǰē, köwü/köwǖ

ǰele 603. (*zhe-lou*, read *zhu* 著 instead of *zhe* 者, or alternatively read *ǰilū*, Chin. *zhe-lou* <Mong.) 'rope to which tethers for cattle are attached' Khal. *zel*, Mong. *ǰele*

*ǰelin/*ǰerim (*zhe-lin*) the meaning of this word is unclear *See* dolō *ǰelin/*ǰerim

ǰemis 375. (*zhe-ni-si* Chin. *guo*) 'fruit' Hy *ǰemiš*, MA *ǰimiš*, AT *ǰimis*, RH *jemiš*, Uighur of Ming *yämiš*, Ramstedt 1935:, *zemṣ*, TMEN № 1898 (Turk *yemiš*), (Dag. *tubiγ* <Manchu), (Yogor *alma*, Mgr. *aləma*, Baoan *alma*, Santa *alma* <Mong. *alima*), Barin *dʒims*, Khal. *žims*, Hung. *gyümölcs* TESz, Mong. *ǰimis*, *See also* čaqān ǰemis

ǰerim/ǰirim 594.; 465. (*zhe-lin-mu* 594. Chin. *che-dai-pi*; 465. Chin. *qun* 'skirt') 'leather straps of the saddle' Dag. *dʒylum/dʒilim*, Yogor *dʒərəm*, Santa *dʐɯʐən*, Barin *dʒirəm*, Bur. *žirem*, Khal. *žirem*, Mong. *ǰirim*

ǰes 244. (*zhe-si* Chin. *tong*) 'copper' Zyyy, Hy *ǰes*, Mgr. *dʐæs*, (Santa *xuntun* <Chin. *huang-tong* 黃銅), Kalm *zes*: Ölöt 'copper' Dörb. 'brass', Bur *zed*, Khal. *zes*, Ord., Barin *dʒis*, Poppe 1955b: 45, J̌alaid/Todaeva *ǰid*, Mong. *ǰes*, <Turk *yez* <Iran. cf. Clauson 1972: 982; Joki 1973: № 199 (Finnish *vaski*, Hung. *vas* etc.), (Hung. *arany*, Mordvin *sire*) TESz

ǰida 623. (*zhi-da* Chin. *qiang*) 'spear' Zyyy, Hy, VdI/Ligeti *ǰida*, AT *ǰida*, RH *jida*, Uighur of Ming *čida*, Poppe 1955b: 39, Dag. *gad* (<Manchu *gida* <ancient Mong.), Yogor *dʒəda*, Mgr. *dʐidā*, Santa *dʐuda*, Khal. *žad*, Hung. *dzsida* TESz, Mong. *ǰida*

ǰir(u)wan (*zhe-luo-an*) 'six' SH *ǰirqo'an/ǰirwa'an*, AL *ǰurγān*, Zyyy *ǰirwān*, Hy *ǰirwa'an*, VdI/Ligeti *ǰuryu'an*, AT *ǰiryuγan*, Poppe 1955b: 117, Dag. *dʒiryō*, Yogor *dʒirgūn*, Baoan *dʐirgəŋ*, Santa *dʐiγoŋ*, Mgr. *dʐirgūn*, Barin *dʒurgā*, Khal. *zurgaa(n)*, Mong. *ǰiryuγan* (cf.

Jurchen *nurxun/nixun* 'sixteen', Ligeti 1986: 428) *See* ǰir(u)wan sara

ǰir(u)wan sara 123. (*zhe-luo-an sa-la* chin. *liu yue*) 'sixth month (of the year)', *See also* ǰir(u)wan, sara

ǰiwü 259. (*zhou-wu* Chin. *zhen*) 'needle, pin' SH *ǰe'ü*, Zyyy *ǰiü*, Poppe 1955b: 116, Todaeva 1981: 161, Dag *dʒū*, Mgr. *dʑū*, Yogor *dʒȳn*, Baoan *dʑœŋ*, Santa *dʑun*, Barin *dʒū*, Khal. *zuu(n)*, Mong. *ǰegün* (cf. Turk. y*ignä* 'needle', y*igi* 'sewing')

ǰiwüd-le-be 569. (*zhou-wu-du-le-bo/bai*, HAS *zhou-wu-er-le-bo/bai* read *du* 度 instead of *er* 兒, Chin. *zuo meng*) '(to) dream' AT *ǰegüdüle-*, Dag. *dʒœudəl-*, Yogor *dʒȳdəlē-*, Mgr. *dʑūdəle-*, Baoan *dʑudəla-*, Santa *dʑaodʑiliə-*, Barin *dʒūdlə-*, Bur. *züüdle-*, Khal. *züüdle-*, Mong. *ǰegüdüle-*

ǰo'a[s] 241. (*zhu-a*, or alternatively read *zhi-a* 直阿 for *ǰiha*, thus a loaning from Jurchen/Manchu is presumable, Chin. *tong-qian* 'copper coin') '(copper) coin' RY *ǰiha*, Dag. *dʒigā* (<Manchu), Barin *dʒōs*, Khal. *zoos*, Manchu *ǰiha*, Mong. *ǰoɣus*

ǰočin 179. (*zhuo-chen* Chin. *ke-ren*) 'guest' SH *J̌oči*, Zyyy *ǰojin*, Hy, MA *ǰočin*, AT *J̌oči*, Ramstedt 1935: *zōtšį*, TMEN № 167 (*ǧōčīn*), Yogor *gētʃən*, Santa *dʑotʂən*, Naiman *ǰöčin*, Gorlos *ǰöšin* etc. Todaeva 1981: 157, Mong *ǰočin*

ǰoriya 344. (*zhuo-li-ya* Chin. *cuan/zhuan* 'to stir up to evil, to urge', *By*, PUL *cuan* written with 'wood' radical, HAS, MYRY with 'hand' radical) 'ambler' AL *ǰoriya*, Zyyy *ǰurā*, VdI/Ligeti *ǰoria*, RH *joriya*, Ramstedt 1935: *džorā*, TMEN № 1846, Poppe 1955b: 116, Todaeva 1981: 151,

Dag. *dʒirō*, Ord. *dʒirō/dʒorō*, Bur. *žoroo/yoroo* etc., Khal. *žoroo*, precl. Mong. Srn. *ǰoriya*, Mong. *ǰiruya*

ǰorqo (*zhe-er-huo*) 'arrow with a horn or bone head' AT *ǰoroya*, Mong. *ǰoruya See* yasu ǰorqo

ǰuǰa'an 488. (*zhu-zha-an* Chin. *hou*) 'thick' Dag. *dʒudʒān*, Yog. *dʒudʒān*, Mgr. *dʐudʐuan/dʐudʐān*, Baoan *dʑidʑaŋ*, Santa *dʐudʐan*, Barin *dʒudʒān*, Bur. *zuzaan*, Khal. *zuzaan*, Mong. *ǰuǰayan*

ǰumbura 280. (*zhun-bu-la* Chin. *huang-shu*) 'Suslik, ground squirrel' Manduqu: *ǰumbula=ǰuram-a* (wrong reading)

ǰür 290. (*zhun-er*, *By jia-er* read *zhun* 准 instead of *jia* 佳, HAS *huai-er* read *zhun* 准 instead of *huai* 淮, Chin. *pao-zi* 'small, potted deer') 'female deer, doe' AL *ǰiiren* (or *ǰēren?*), RY *ǰeri*, Ramstedt 1935: *zür*^{ü}, TMEN № 168, Khal. *zür*, Manchu *jeren*, Mong. *ǰür*

J̌ürči 183. (*By zhu-er-chi* not given in the other sources, Chin. *ru-zhi* 女直 read *zhen* 真 instead of *zhi* 直 'Jürchen') 'Jürchen, the founders of the Jin (金) Dinasty' SH, Hy *J̌ürčet*, SH *J̌ürčedei*, Zyyy *J̌üšidei*, AT *J̌ürčid*, Oir. *Zürči(d)*, Mong. *J̌ürči(d)*, *See also* J̌ürci (77.)

J̌ürči 77. (*zhu-er-chi* Chin. *hai-xi*) 'name of the Jürchen territory', *See also* J̌ürči 183.

ǰürgi 278. (*zhu-er-ji* Chin. *fei-shu* 'bat, flying squirell') 'squirell' Khal. *žirx*, Mong. *ǰirki*

ǰürken 576. (*zhu-er-ken* HAS *wang-er-ken* read *zhu* 主 instead of *wang* 王, Chin. *xin*) 'heart' SH *ǰürüge(n)*, AL *ǰürke*, *ǰirüge(n)*, Zyyy *ǰirkōn*, Hy *ǰürüken*, AT *J̌ürken*, *J̌ürüken* (proper name), AL/Poppe 1955b: 146, Chag. *yüräk*, RH *jirüke*, Dag. *dʒuryʷ*, Yogor *dʒyrgen*, Mgr. *dʑirgɜ*, Baoan

dʐirge, Santa *dʐuɣə*, Barin *dʒʉrəx*, Khal. *zʉrx*, Mong. *jirüken*

jüši'ün 425. (*zhu-shi-wen* Chin. *suan*) 'sour' RY *jusu* (cf. Kara 1991: 156 "read *jušu*"), Dag. *dʒusū* 'vinegar', Manchu *jušuhun*

jūlgen 451. (*wang-er-gen* in HAS, PUL, *By* read *zhu* 主 instead of *wang* 王, MNNY *zhu-er-gen* Chin. *ruan*) 'soft, weak' AT *jögelen*, Dag. *dʒəulān*, Yogor *dʒȳlen*, Mgr. *dʐōlon*, Baoan *dʐulaŋ*, Santa *dʐoliən*, Barin *dʒōlən*, Khal. *zóólṑn*, Mong. *jögelen*

K

keir-ün (*ke-yi-lun*) 'bay, chestnut horse with black mane and tail' SH *ke'er*, MA *kehēr*, Mostaert Dict. Ord. *kēre*, Poppe 1955b: 62, Alar Buryat *xeyer* 'bay', Dag. *kəir* (Chin. *zaohongma*), Yogor *kēr mɔ̄rə*, Khal. *xeer*, Mong. *keger* *See* keirün morin

keir-ün morin 329. (*ke-yi-lun mo-lin* Chin. *zao-liu-ma* read *zao liu* 棗騮 instead of *zao liu* 早留) 'bay, chestnut horse with black mane and tail' *See* keirün *See* morin

kejim 593. (*ke-zhi-mu* Chin. *tie-jia-zi*, HAS *tie-yi-zi* read *jia* 駕 instead of *jia* 價 and *yi* 以) 'caparison, saddle cloth' TMEN № 326, Khal. *xežim*, Mong. *kejim*

kele 546. (*ke-le* Chin. *she*) 'tongue' SH *kele(n)* and *kele-* 'to say, to speak', Hy *kelen*, MA *kele(n)* and *kele-* 'to say, to speak', AT *kele*, RH *kelen*, TMEN № 335 (*kelmeči*), Dag. *xəl*, Yogor *kelen*, Mgr. *kəle*, Baoan *kelaŋ*, Santa *kiəliən*, Khal. *xel*, Mong. *kele(n)*

kemke 393. (*ke-mu-ke* Chin. *gua* 'melon, gourd, cucumber') 'pumpkin, gourd, cucumber' Dag. *kəŋk*, Khal. *xemx* 'cucumber', Mong. *kemke*

kenggerge (*keng-ge-er-ge*) 'drum' SH *kö'ürge* and *ke'ürge*, Hy *kenggerge*, *körge*, AT *kenggerge*, TMEN № 339 (*kögerge*), Uighur *kängräk*, (Dag. *xuntur* 'shaman's drum', *tuŋk*^{w} <Manchu), Yogor *keŋgerkī*, Mgr. *kɔngɔrgɔ*, Baoan *keŋgərəg*, (Santa *gu* <Chin. *gu* 鼓), Khal. *xengereg*, Barin *xəŋrəg*, Mong. *kengerge/kögürge See* tenggeri kenggerge deledünem

kerem 92. (*ke-le-mu* Chin. *qiang*) 'wall, city wall' AT *kerem*, Ramstedt 1935: *kerm̥*, TMEN № 151=2096, Dag. *kərəm*, Yogor *kerem*, (Mgr. *walɢasə* <Mong. *balγasun*), (Santa *tʂəntɕian* <Chin. *cheng-qiang* 城牆), Russian *kreml'*, Khal. *xerem*, Mong. *kerem*

keremü 276. (*ke-le-mu* Chin. *qing-shu*) 'squirell' SH *keremün*, RH *keremün*, Dag. *kurēn*, Khal. *xerem/xermen*, Mong. *keremü(n)*

kerige 518. (*ke-li-ge* or alternatively read *e* 惡 or *ye* 葉 instead of *ge* 革 for *keri'e/keriye*, Chin. *lao-ya*) 'crow' SH *keri'e*, MA *keriē*, AT *keriye*, RH *kerie*, Ramstedt 1935: *kerē*, TMEN № 329, (Dag. *gāγ*^{w} <Manchu), Yogor *kərī*, Mgr. *kərē*, (Baoan *ləwa*, Santa *laowa*<Chin.*lao-ya* 老鴉), Khal. *xeree(n)*, Mong. *keriye*

kerisge 636. (*ke-jiu-si-ge* Chin. *zhe-pai*) 'shield' Manduqu: *kerisge=bambai* 'shield'

kers 268. (*ke-er-si* Chin. *xi-niu*) 'rhinoceros, unicorn' Hy *kers*, Uighur of Ming *kärs*, Khal. *xirs*, Mong. *kers/kiris*

kete 619. (*ke-te* Chin. *huo-lian By* other character instead of *lian*) 'steel for striking fire, flint(stone), lighter' SH *kete*, MA *kete*, AT *kete*, (Dag. *nəwū*), Yogor *kede*, Mgr. *kəde*,

(Baoan *tɕɵχɵr* <Mong. *čakiyur* 'flint', Santa *xolian* <Chin. *huo-lian* 火鐮), Barin *xət*, Khal. *xet*, Mong. *kete*

keyi 7. (*ke-yi* Chin. *feng*) 'wind' SH *kei*, Hy *kei*, VdI/Ligeti *kei*, Zyyy *kei*, MA *kei*, Poppe 1955b: 143, RH *kei*, Todaeva 1981: 233, Dag. *xəin*, Yogor *kī*, Mgr. *kī*, Baoan *kī*, Santa *kai/kəi*, Barin *xī*, Khal *xii*, Mong. *kei*

kib<i> 499. (*qi-bi* Chin. *sheng juan* 'cheap silk, raw silk') 'silk(en scarf)' Hy *kib*, AT *kib*, Khal. *xiv*, Mong. *kib/kiib*

kiduqu/kiduγu 618. (*By qi-du-hu* HAS, PUL *qi-du-shi* read *hu* 戶 instead of *shi* 尸 Chin. *dao-zi*) 'knife' SH *kituqa(i)*, Zyyy *kiduqa*, VdI/Ligeti *kiduqa*, RH *kituġa*, TMEN № 349, 362, Ligeti 1970: 303-304 (Tabgach), Poppe 1955b: 143, Todaeva 1981: 246, (Dag. *ontʃ*), Yogor *χudaʁa*, Mgr. *tɕidoɢo/tɕidoɢu*, Baoan *ʂdɵɢə*, Santa *qudoγo*, Khara. *xutag*, Khal. *xutga(n)*, Mong. *kituγa*

kiǰa'ar 91. (*qi-zha-a-er* HAS *qi-fan-a-er* read *zha* 扎 instead of *fan* 凡, Chin. *bian* 'side, boundary, frontier, limit') 'border, boundary' SH *kiǰa'ar*, Hy *kiǰa'ar* and *kiǰār*, MA *yiǰār*, AT *kiǰaγar*, RH *qijār*, Dag. *kidʒār*, Mgr. *gədʒār*, Khal. *xyazgaar*, Mong. *kiǰaγar*

kila[γa]su 571. (*qi-la-su* Chin. *wei-ba* character variant for *ba*, read *ba* 巴 instead of *ba* 八) 'tail' SH *kilqasun*, AT *kilγasu*, Ramstedt 1935: *kilγɒsŋ*, TMEN № 1607 (Turk *qil* 'horse hair'), Dag. *kilgās* and *xilās* 'rope', Santa *ɢɯγasun*, Barin *xɛlgəs*, Khal. *xyalgas(an)*, Mong. *kilγasu(n)*

kileng-tei 459. (*qi-lu-tai*, read *ling* 靈 instead of *lu* 魯, Chin. *mang-long* 'brocade, silk material interwoven with dragons') '(material interwoven with) velvet' (Uighur of

Ming *manglung*), Baoan *kelaŋ* 'wool, woollen cloth', Khal. *xilen*, Mong. *kileng/kiling*

kilin 261. (*qi-ling* Chin. *qi-lin*) 'fabulous, auspicious animal; a Kylin; a (Chinese) unicorn' Khal. *xilen*, Mong. *kiling* (<Chin. *qi-ling* 麒麟)

kir<a>[γ]a-či/kir<a>[γ]a-[γ]či 230. (*qi-la-a-chi* Chin. *ti-tou-de*) 'barber' Khal. *xyargagč*, Mong. *kirγaγči*

kira'u 12. (*qi-la-wu* Chin. *shuang*) 'hoar-frost, white frost' Hy *kira'u*, Uighur of Ming *qïraγu*, Ramstedt 1935: *kirū*, TMEN № 1600, Santa *qɯrəu*, Barin *xɛrū*, Bur. *xyaruu*, Khal. *xyaruu*, Mong. *kiraγu(n)/kiruγu(n)*

kirsa 285. (*qi-er-sha* HAS *qi-xiong-sha* read *er* 兒 instead of *xiong* 兄, Chin. *sha-hu-li*) 'steppe fox' Hy *kirsa*, AT *kirsa*, Khal. *xyars*, Mong. *kirsa*

Kita[t] 185. (*qi-ta* Chin. *han-ren*) 'Chinese people' (This ethnonym could also be reconstructed as *Kitai* or *Kitan*. However, as Chinese transcribers had convenient ways to transcribe these versions with two characters [writing *qi-tan* or *qi-tai*] the actual *qi-ta* form seems to be incomplete that leaves the only remaining 'Kitat' form to be the most likely. Thus, the original text might have been *qi-ta-tu*.) SH *Kitat/Kitad*, Hy *Kitat/Kitad*, AT *Kitad*, Uighur of Ming *qïtat*, Mgr. *tɕidar*, Baoan *ħdi*, Khal. *xyatad*, Mong. *Kitad*

köbči 629. (*ke-bu-chi* Chin. *xian*) 'string of bow' Hy *köbči*, Zyyy *kübči/köbči*, VdI/Ligeti *köbči*, MA *köbči(n)*, AT *köbčile-* 'to bend the string of a bow', RH *köbči*, Dag. *kurtʃ*, Khal. *xȯvč*, Mong. *köbči*

köbe'ün 212. (*ke-bo/bai-wen* Chin. *hai-er*) 'child' SH *kö'ün* and *kö'üt* (plur.), Hy *kö'ün* and *kö'üt*, Zyyy *keü*, VdI/Ligeti *keün* with 'Phags-pa *ke'ün*), MA *kü'ūn/kūn* and *kü'ūt* (plur.), AT *köbegün* and *köbegüd* (plur.), RH

köün, Dag. *kək*^{w}, Mog/Weiers *koun* and *kou*, Yogor *kȳn/kȳken*, Mgr. *kəū/kō*, Baoan *kuŋ*, Santa *kəwaŋ* (plur. *kəwas*), Kalm. *köwün* and *küükd*, Barin *xʉ̄*, Khal. *xúu* and *xúvúún*, Mong. *köbegün*, *keü-* (in *keüken*, *keüked*), *See also* köwü/köwū

kökö 501. (*ke-ke* Chin. *qing* 'green, blue') 'blue' SH *kökö*, KdG/Ligeti *köke*, Hy *kökö*, Zyyy *kökö* and *kükü*, MA *köke*, AT *köke*, RH *köke*, Uighur of Ming *kök*, Ramstedt 1935: *kök*^{ö}, TMEN № 1677, Poppe 1955b: 141, Hung. *kék* TESz, Dag. *kuk*^{w}, Mog./Weiers *kɔk'ɔ* 'blue' and *kɔk'ʌ* 'green', Yogor *hgø*, Mgr. *kugo*, Baoan *kugɵ/kukɵ*, Santa *kugiə*, Khal. *xóx*, Mong. *köke*, *See also* kö[kö] borčo[q], awula kökö bolba Distinguish *kökö* 557. 'breasts'

kökö 557. (*ke-ke* Chin. *nai-ru*) 'breasts' SH *köken* (plur. *kököt*), VdI/Ligeti *köke*, MA *köken/köke/kök*, AT *köke(n)*, Poppe 1955b: 142, RH *köke*, TMEN № 344, Mog./Weiers *kɔk'a/qɔq'ʌ*, Yogor *hgøn* and *hgø-*, Mgr. *kugo*, Baoan *kugɵ/kukɵ*, Santa *gogo* and *gogo-*, Khal. *xóx*, Mong. *köke(n)/kökö(n)* and *kökö-* Distinguish *kökö* 501. 'blue'

kö[kö] borčo[q] 447. (*ge bo-er-shuo* Chin. *lü-dou* 'green lentils, green peas' read *ke-ke* 可可 instead of *ge* 哥) 'green peas' Zyyy *kükü burčaq*, *See also* borčo[q], šira borčo[q]

köküge 520. (*ke-ku-ge*, HAS, PUL Chin. *ban-zhen* 班鴆 'kind of falcon, secretary falcon', MYRY *banjiu* 斑鳩 'pigeon') 'cuckoo' Ba hong yi shi *kökö'i (sara)* 'fourth month in the calendar' cf. Ligeti 1933: 45, KdG/Ligeti *köküčin/kökürčin* 'pigeon', Zyyy *kököge (sara)*, RH *kököe (sara)*, Witsen *kökük (sara)*, Yogor *gugūg*, Mgr. *gugu ɕū/ɕau*, Baoan *gugu* 'pigeon', Santa *gugu*, Kalm.

kökä, *kokg/kukg* (<Turk.), Bur. *xuxî*, Khal. *xóxóó*, Mong. *kököge*

köwü/köwū 208. (*kou-wu* Chin. *er-zi*) 'son, child' SH *kö'ün* and *kö'üt* (plur.), Hy *kö'ün* and *kö'üt* (plur.), Zyyy *keü*, VdI/Ligeti *keün* (with 'Phags-pa *ke'ün*), MA *kü'ūn/kūn* and *kü'ūt* (plur.), AT *köbegün*, RH *köün*, *keüket* (plur.), Dag. *kək*^{w}, Mog/Weiers *koun* and *kou*, Yogor *kȳn/kȳken*, Mgr. *kəū/kō*, Baoan *kuŋ*, Santa *kəwaŋ* (plur. *kəwas*), Kalm. *köwün* and *küükd*, Barin *xʉ̄*, Khal. *xuu* and *xuvuun*, Mong. *köbegün*, *keü-* (in *keüken/keüked*), *See also* köbe'ün, ǰē köwü/köwū

kügümei 506. (*ku-ku-mei* Chin. *feng-huang*) 'phoenix' RH *küčē* 'dove, pigeon', Khal. *xuurzgene* 'pigeon, dove', Mong. *kegürǰigene*, *kögüljirgene* 'pigeon, dove' Manduqu: *kükümei=ɣarudi*

küitün 140. (*kui-tun* Chin. *leng*) 'cold' Hy *köyiten*, MA *küiten*, AT *küyiten*, RH *küiten*, Dag. *kuitun*, Yogor *kȳten*, Mgr. *kuiden*, Baoan *kitaŋ*, Santa *kuitɕiən*, Barin *xȳtn*, Bur. *xüiten*, Khal. *xuiten*, Mong. *küiten*

küǰü'ün 552. (*ku-chu-wen* HAS *ku-yin-su* read *chu* 出 instead of *yin* 印 and *wen* 文 instead of *su* 速 Chin. *bo-zi* 'upper arm, shoulder') 'neck' SH *güǰü'ü(n)* and *güǰü'üt* (plur.), Hy *küǰü'ün*, MA *küǰü'ūn/küǰūn*, AT *küǰügün*, RH *küjün*, Dag. *xudʒū*, Mgr. *gudʑē*, Baoan *gudʑuŋ*, Santa *gudʑun*, Barin *xʉdʒʉ̄*, Bur. *xuzuu(n)*, Khal. *xuzuu(n)*, Mong. *küǰügüü/küǰügün*

kükür 251. (*ku-ku-zhi* read *er* 兒 instead of *zhi* 直, Chin. *tong-lü* 'verdigris') 'sulphur, indigo, tomtit' Witsen

kükür, Ramstedt 1935: *kükr̥*, Khal *xuxer*, Mong. *kükür* (<Turk. *kükürt* <Persian *gūgird*)

kül 561. (*ku-er* HAS *fang-jian* read *ku* 苦 instead of *fang* 芳 and *er* 兒 instead of *jian* 見 Chin. *jiao*) 'leg' SH *köl*, Hy *köl*, Zyyy *köl*, MA *köl*, AT *köl*, Poppe 1955b: 49, RH *köl*, Todaeva 1981: 239, Dag. *kuɻ*, Mog./Weiers *kol/kɔl/kul/kʊl*, Yogor *køl*, Mgr. *kol/kuor*, Baoan *kəl*, Santa *kon/kuan*, Khal. *xөl*, Mong. *köl*

**külǰirqa* 494. (*kun-zhi-er-ha* HAS *yin-zhi-er-ha* read *kun* 困 instead of *yin* 因, Chin. *guo-jiao* read *guo* 裹 instead of *guo* 果 *By* erroneous *guo*) 'leggings, gaiters, feet-binding'

kümüldü[r]ge 596. (*ku-mu-er-du-ge* Chin. *pan-xiong*) 'breast strap of the harness' SH *kömüldürge*, Zyyy *kümüldürge*, MA *kömüldürüg*, AT *kömöldürge*, (Dag. *xandrəγ* – Mong. *qantarva*), Yogor *köndörge*, Kalm., Oirad dialectal *kömldrg*, Khal *xөmөldrөg*, Mong. *kömüldürge* (old loanword from Turk, TMEN: *-m-/-ng-* change between the labials, cf. Turk. *köngül* 'heart', Ramstedt 1935: *kömr̥ldr̥ge*; cf. also Turk. *könläk/kömläk*, Clauson 1972: and Kalm. *kiilg*, KalmWb; Turk. *söngük* 'bone' and Mong. *čimügen*, Mong. *qudurγa* and Turk. *qudurγun<qudruγ*)

kündü 490. (*kun-du* Chin. *zhong*) 'heavy' SH *kündü*, Hy *kündü*, MA *kündü*, AT *kündü*, RH *kündü*, Dag. *xund*, Yogor *kundə*, Mgr. *kundun*, Baoan *kuntə*, Santa *gundu*, Barin *xʉnd*, Khal. *xүnd*, Mong. *kündü*

küngen 489. (*kun-gen* HAS *er-gen* read *kun* 昆 instead of *er* 兒 Chin. *qing*) 'light (not heavy)' SH *köngge-* 'to make something lighter', Hy *könggen*, AT *könggen*, RH

köngen, Dag. *xuŋgə̄n*, Yogor *køŋgøn*, Mgr. *kongon*, Baoan *kəŋkaŋ*, Santa *gongian*, Barin *xəŋŋən*, Khal *xө́ngө́n*, Mong. *könggen*

künǰile 491. (*kun-zhi-le* Chin. *bei*) 'coverlet, quilt, scarf' SH *könǰile*, Hy *könǰile*, MA *könǰile*, AT *könǰile(n)*, RH *könjile*, Santa *gondzᵲliə*, Barin *xəndʒil*, Khal. *xө́nžil*, Mong. *könǰile*

künǰi[r] 449. (*kun-zhi* Chin. *zhi-ma* 'sesame') 'hemp, Cannabis sativa' MA *künǰid*, Witsen *kentschir*, Uighur of Ming *kändir* 'hemp' and *künčit* 'sesame', Ramstedt 1935: *kentšᵲ*, TMEN № 1647, Yogor *kendʒer*, Baoan *kəntɕir*, Santa *kəntᵲɯ*, Hung. *kender* TESz, Mong. *kendir*, *See also* olos

kür-či-be/kör-či-be 137. (*ku-er-chi-bo/bai* Chin. *dong-le* HAS erroneous *dong* 'became freezy, has frozen') 'to freeze, to cool off' Hy *kör-*, Yogor *kør-*, (Baoan *kitər-* <Mong. *küitere-*) Khal. *xө́r-*, Mong. *körü-*

kürge (*ku-er-ge*) 'brown, purplish horse' Ramstedt 1935: *kürŋᵲ*, TMEN № 328, Dag. *xūrin*, Yogor *kureŋ*, Barin *xʉrəŋ*, Khal. *xʉ́ren*, Mong. *küreng/küregčin* *See* kürge morin

kürge morin 326. (*ku-er-ge mo-lin* Chin. *zi ma* 'purple horse') 'brown, purplish horse', *See also* kürge, morin

kürgen 213. (*ku-li-gen* Chin. *nü-xü* 'son-in-law') 'son-in-law' SH *güregen*, Hy *güregen*, Zyyy *kürgen*, VdI/Ligeti *kürgen*, MA *küreken*, AT *kürgen*, RH *kürgen*, Ramstedt 1935: *kürgŋ*, TMEN № 340, Dag. *xuryun*, Yogor *xuryen*, Mgr. *kurgēn*, Baoan *kurɑŋ*, Santa *quyoŋ*,

Khal. *xürgen*, Mong. *kürgen*, *See also* kürgen dewü/döwü, kürgen aqa<i>

kürgen aqa<i> 201. (*ku-li-gen a-hai* Chin. *jie-fu* 'elder sister's husband') 'elder sister's husband', *See also* kürgen, aqa<i>

kürgen dewü/döwü 202. (*ku-li-gen dou-wu* Chin *mei-fu* 'younger sister's husband') 'younger sister's husband', *See also* kürgen, dewü/döwü

kü'ün 172., 532. (*ku-wen* Chin. *ren*) 'man, person' SH *gü'ün*, Hy *gü'ün*, 'Phags-pa *kü'ün*, Zyyy *kün*, VdI/Ligeti *kümü*, MA *kü'ün/kün/küwün*, AT *kümün*, Ramstedt 1935: *kün*, *kümn̥*, TMEN № 1689, Dag. *xū*, Yogor *kūn*, Mgr. *kun*, Baoan *kuŋ* 'man, son', Santa *kun*, Oirad *kün/kümn*, Bur. dialectal *xuun*, Khorch. *xʉn*, Barin *xʉn*, Khal. *xün*, Mong. *kümün* (cf. Hung. *hím* TESz, proto-Uralian *koyama/keyama* in Décsy 1990: 101)

L

lausa 313. (*lao-sha* Chin. *luo-zi*) 'mule' SH *lausasut* (plur.), KdG/Ligeti *lausa*, Zyyy *lōso*, Hy *lausa*, AT *lausa*, RH *lausa*, RY *laosa* <Chin. (cf. Kara 1991: 151 "read *lausa*"), Dag. *l ʷə̄s*, Yogor *lūsa*, Mgr. *lausā*, Baoan *lusa*, Santa *lausa*, Kalm. Dörb. *lus*, Ölöt *lūs*, Ramstedt 1935: *lūs*"; Bur. *luus*, Khal. *luus*, Ord. *luāsa* Mostaert (relatively new loanword in Ord. <Chin. *luo-zi* 騾子), Barin *luəs*, Manchu *losa*<Chin., precl. Mong. *laus-a* (Srn IV 127c), Mong. *layusa*, *luusa* (<Chin. *luo-zi* 騾子)

lū 260. (*lu-gui* Chin. *long*) 'dragon' 'Phags-pa *lu*, Hy *lu*, AT *luu*, RH *lu*, Uighur of Ming *luu*, Ramstedt 1935: *lū*,

TMEN № 1731, Mgr. *liu*, Barin *lū*, Khal. *luu(n)*, Mong. *luu* <Uighur<Chin. *long* 龍, *See also* lū nidü

lū nidü 378. (*lu-gui ni-du* Chin. *long-yan* 'Longan') 'Longan (dragoneye)', *See also* lū, nidü

lūbi/laubi 400. (*lao-bi* or read *wang* 忘 instead of *bi* 必?, Chin. *luo-bo* 'radish' erroneous *luo*) 'radish, turnip, carrot' Dag. *loob*, Yogor *luəbə*, Santa *lobu*, Khal *luuvan*, Mong. *luubang*

lyenhua (*lian-hua*) 'lotus' Uighur of Ming *linquu-a*, Dag. *ɮanxʷā* (*ilγā*)/*ʃū* (*ilγā*), Yogor *lenχua*, Baoan *lianχua*, Santa *lianxua*, Barin *lɛŋxua*, Khal. *lyanxua*, Mong. *lingqua* <Chin. *lian-hua* 蓮花 *See* lyenhua čeče[g]

lyenhua čeče[g] 373. (*lian-hua che-che* HA *bi-che* read *che* 扯 instead of *bi* 比 Chin. *lian-hua* 'lotus') 'lotus', *See also* lyenhua, čeče[g]

M

mālanggu 443. (*ma-lang-gu* Chin. *su-zi* 'Perilla ocymoides') 'flax (plant), linen' Khal. *maalinga(n)*, Mong. *mayalingyu*

mana'ar 131. (*ma-na-a-er* Chin. *zao chen*) 'early morning' SH *manaqar*, Hy *manaqar erte*, VdI/Ligeti *manaqar*, Zyyy *manaqar*, MA *manayār/manaqār*, AT *manayar*, RH *manaqār*, Baoan *nəmɕuarte*, Khal. (obsolete) *managaar*, Mong. *manayar* 'tomorrow', *See also* manadur

manadur 151. (*ma-na-du-er* Chin. *ming ri*) 'tomorrow' SH *manaqarši üdür*, Zyyy *manā üdür*, MA *manayār/manaqār*, AT *mandur*, (Dag. *buŋudur*, *buŋdur*), Yogor *marɑ̄ʃda*, Mgr. *malaŋ*, Baoan *maxɕi*, Santa

mayaɕi, Khara. *magātar*, Barin *magātar*, Oir. *maŋdr*, Khal. *margaaš*, Mong. *manayar*, *manayarsi*, *maryasi*, *maryata*, *See also* mana'ar

mančū 605. (*man-shuo* Chin. *han-da-hai*) 'pestle, stick, cudgel' Khal. *mancuu*, Mong. *manču*

mangnai 535. (*mang-nai* Chin. *e-lü/lou*) 'forehead' SH *manglai*, Hy *manglai*, MA *manqlai/manqlay*, AT *manglai*, RH *manqlai*, Ramstedt 1935: *maŋnā*, TMEN № 369, Dag. *maŋgil*, Yog. *maŋlī*, Mgr. *maŋlī*, Santa *manləu*, Khal. *magnai*, Mong. *mangylai/mangynai*

mani(y)ar 13. (*ma-ni-ya-er* Chin. *wu-lu*) 'fog, mist, steam' Hy *moniyar*, (Khal. *manan* <Mong. *manan*) Mong. *maniyar*

maqala 474. (*ma-ha-la* Chin. *mao*) 'cap, hat' SH *maqalai*, Zyyy *maqala*, MA *maqalai* and *maqai*, AT *malaya*, RH *maqalai*, RY *mahila*, Poppe 1955b: 84, Kalm., Oir. *maxlā* (> Russ. *mahalai*), Dag. *mayəl*, Yogor *malayai*, Mgr. *malga/marga*, Baoan *malga*, Santa *mayala/malaya*, Mog./Weiers *mʌlʁ'ɛi*, Ord. *malaga*, Barin *malag*, Bur. *malagai*, Khal. *malgai*, Manchu *mahala*, Mong. *malaya(i)* *See* bürbügü/bümbügü maqala *See* ebertü maqala

mawu (*mao-wu*) 'wrong, improper, bad' SH *mawui* 'bad', *Mau-ündür* 'Mau mountain', Hy *mawu*, Zyyy *mū*, MA *mū/mu'ū* and *ma'ū*, AT *mayu* 'bad', *Mayu öndör* 'Mayu mountain', RH *mau*, *mawu*, TMEN № 361, Dag *mō*, Yogor *mū*, Mgr. *maū*, Baoan *muŋ*, Santa *mau*, Khal. *muu*, Mong *mayu(i)* *See* mawu awula

Mawu awula 79. (*mao-wu ao-la* Chin. *shan-zhai-zi* 'hill fortress, refuge') 'the Mau mountain' (place name) SH *Mau-ündür*, AT *Mayu öndör* 'Mau/Mayu mountain' (though the name of this mountain may not be related to

the word *mawu* 'bad', however, for the sake of completeness I have given the data on *mawu* at a separate entry), *See also* mawu, awula

mečin/möčin 5. (*mo-chen* Chin. *shen* 'the 21st zodiacal constellation, some of the stars in Orion') 'ape, monkey, the ninth year of the lunar calendar' Hy *bečin*, MA *bečin*, AT *mečin*, *mečid* (plur.), Uighur of Ming *bičin*, *mäčit* (plur.), Ramstedt 1935: *betšn̥/metšn̥/mitšn̥/mötšn̥*, TMEN № 821 (*bečin*), Ligeti 1962, 61 *pičin*, Mgr. *mutɕin*, Baoan *betɕaŋ*, Barin *mətʃid*, Khal. *mič(in)/meč(in)* and *mičid/mečid* 'galaxy, comet, the Pleiades' precl. Mong. *bečin* Mong. *bečin/mečin*, *bečid/mečid*, *See also* bečin/böčin

megürsü[n] (*meng-gu-lu-su*) 'cartilage, gristle' Mgr. *muŋgərdzə*, (Baoan *gəsgəs*), (Santa *suigu* <Chin.), Barin *mōrs*, Khal. *mȯgȯȯrs*, Mong. *mögeresün See* megürsü[n] qōlo[i]

megürsü[n] qōlo[i] 578. (*meng-gu-lu-su huo-luo* Chin. *qi-sang*) 'trachea, windpipe' Mong. *mögeresün qoγolai*, *See also* megürsün, qōlo[i]

meis(ü)/müsü 51. (*mei-su* read 母 *mu* instead of 每 *mei* or maybe Manchu influence cf. Dag., in which case read *meis*, Chin. *bing* 'ice') 'ice' SH *mölsün*, Hy *mölsün*, Zyyy *mölsü*, VdI/Ligeti *mölsün*, MA *mölsün*, RH *mölsün*, Uighur of Ming *muz*, Dag. *məis*, Yogor *mösən*, Mgr. *molsə/moɮə*, Baoan *melsəŋ*, Santa *məsuŋ/maŋsuŋ/mənsun*, Barin *məs*, Bur. *mülhen*, Khal. *mȯs(ȯn)*, Mong. *mö(l)sü(n)*

mierd/mör-tü (*mi-er-dou/du*) 'leopard' or read *mörtü* 'striped, lined, dotted, dotty' *See* mierd/mör-tü ba[r]s/bar

mierd/mör-tü ba[r]s/bar 271. (*mi-er-dou/du bu-wu* read *si* 四 or *er* 兒 instead of *wu* 兀 and *ba* 把 or *bo* 博 instead of *bu* 補?, Chin. *jin-xian-bao* 'leopard' read *qian* 錢 instead of *xian* 線, cf. Ligeti 1966: 281) 'leopard', Dag. *ŋard* 'leopard, panther' or read *mörtü ba[r]s/bar* 'tiger with stripes, dots' (cf. AT *mörtü buγu*, *mörtü qandaγai*) Manduqu: *mirdu bu'u=sir-a irbis* 'yellow panther', *See also* mierd/mörtü, ba[r]s/bar

mina[a] 595. (*mi-na* HAS *a-na* read *mi* 米 instead of *a* 阿 Chin. *bian-zi*) 'horse-whip' SH *mina'a*, Hy *mina'a*, Zyyy *minā*, MA minā, AT *minaqa*, Dag. *minā*, Yogor *muna*, Baoan *məla*, Santa *mina*, Mong. of Alashan *milā*, Oir. *malā*, Khal. *malia*, Mong. *minaγa/milaγa*, *maliy-a*

min[gγ]an (*min-an*) 'thousand' SH *minqa*, (*minqala-*), *minqan*, Hy *minġan*, VdI/Ligeti *minqan*, MA *minqan/mingan*, AT *mingγa(n)*, RH *minqan*, RY *mingga*, Ramstedt 1935: *miŋgɒn*, TMEN № 1749, Dag. *ŋaŋgə*, Yogor *məngan*, Mgr. *meŋxen*, (Baoan *tɕian* <Chin. *qian* 千 and *ʂdəŋ* <Tib, Santa *tɕiən* <Chin. *qian* 千), Barin *mɛŋŋ*, Khara. *mŋ*, Khal. *myanga(n)*, Manchu *minggan*, Mong. *mingγa(n)* *See* min[gγ]an čerbin *See* üčüken min[gγ]an *See* yeke min[gγ]an

min[gγ]an čerbin 159. (*min-an che-li-bin* Chin. *qian-zong*) 'lieutenant, head of a thousand soldiers, chyliarche, colonel' SH *mingqanu noyan*, Hy *minġatu*, *See also* min[gγ]an, čerbin, min[g]ġa<r>tu

min[g]ġa<r>-tu 162. (*min-ga-er-tu* Chin. *qian-hu* HAS *gan-hu* read *qian* 千 instead of *gan* 干) 'lieutenant, head of a thousand soldiers, chyliarche, colonel' SH *mingqanu noyan*, Hy *minġatu*, AT *Mingγatu* (proper name), TMEN

№ 1749, Wuti 386 Manchu *minggatu*, Mong. *mingɣatu*, *See also* min[gɣ]an čerbin, min[gɣ]an

miqa 411. (*mi-ha* Chin. *rou*) 'meat, flesh' SH *miqa(n)*, Hy *miqan*, Zyyy *miqa*, VdI/Ligeti *miqa*, MA *miqan*, AT *miqa(n)*, RH *miġan*, Dag. *mʒay*, Yogor *maχɢan*, Mgr. *maxa*, Baoan *maɢa*, Santa *miɣa*, Alashan *max*, Barin *max*, Bur. *myaxa(n)*, Khal. *max(an)*, Mong. *miqa(n)*, *See also* šine miqa

**miqas* 273. (*mi-ha-si* Chin. *gong-tuo*) 'male camel', AT *Miqas (ulus)* (place name), Manduqu: *miqas=buur-a* 'male camel', (Mong. *buɣura*)

modu 347. (*mo-duo* Chin. *mu-tou* 'wood, wooden') 'wood, wooden, tree' SH *modun/mudun* and *modud/modut/mudut* (plur.), Hy *modun*, Zyyy *mudun*, VdI/Ligeti *modun*, MA *modun*, AT *modun*, RH *modun*, Dag. *mōd*, Yogor *mūdən*, Mgr. *mōdə*, Baoan *mətəŋ*, *mədəŋ*, Santa *mutuŋ*, Ord. *mudu*, Barin *mɔd*, Khal. *mod(on)*, Mong. *modu(n)*, *See also* modu hodun, üisü modu, alima modu

modu hodun 25. (*mo-du huo-dun* Chin. *mu-xing* 'Jupiter') 'Jupiter', *See also* modu, hodun

Monggol 182. (*mang-guan-er* Chin. *da-da* 'Tartar') 'Mongol' SH *Mongqol*, Hy *Mongqol*, Zyyy *Mongɣul*, AT *Mongɣol*, Uighur of Ming *Mongɣol*, TMEN № 367 (*moŋɣoljin*), Dag. *moŋgul*, Yogor *moŋgul*, Mgr. *mɔŋɢʊl/moŋguor*, Mog./Weiers *moʀ'ol*, (Baoan *sux* <Tib.), Santa *mungu*, Ogn. *mugul*, Barin *mɔŋŋɔl*, J̌arut *mɔŋŋɔl*, Khara. *moŋgol*, Khal. *Mongol*, Mong. *Mongɣol*, *See also* Monggol [amu], *See also* Monggol ġudusu, Monggol ġaǰar<a>

Monggol [amu] 442. (*mang-wan-er*, HAS *mang-tou-er*, read *guan* instead of *wan*, probably a subsequent error lead from *guan* 官 to *wan* 頑 in PUL, MYRY, *By* via *tou* 頭 in HAS Chin. *mi-zi* 'rice-gruel') Manduqu: *moŋ'ol amu*, Dag. *maŋgələm* Chin. *mimi* 糜米 'rice gruel, congee' *See also* Monggol, *See also* amu

Monggol ġaǰar<a> 70. (*mang-guan-er ga-zha-la*, -a maybe locativus cf. *ġaǰar*, Chin. *yi di* 'foreign lands, northern barbarian land') 'Mongol territories', *See also* Monggol, ġaǰar

Monggol ġudusu 471. (*mang-guan-er gu-du-su* Chin. *da-da xue* 'Tartar boots' *By da-dan* read *da* 靼 instead of *dan* 旦) 'Mongol boots', *See also* Monggol, ġudusu

morin 304. (*mo-lin* Chin. *ma*) 'horse' SH *mori(n)* and *morid* (plur.), Hy *morin* and *morit* (plur.), VdI/Ligeti *morin*, Zyyy *muri*, MA *morin* and *morid/morit* (plur.), KdG/Ligeti *mori*, AT *mori(n)*, RH *mori*, RY *muri*, Ramstedt 1935: *mörn̥*, TMEN № 374, Dag. *moɾ*, Yogor *mɔ̄rə*, Mgr. *morə*, Baoan *mərə*, Santa *mori*, Barin *mœr*, Khal. *mor'/morin*, Manchu *morin*, Mong. *mori(n) See* buǰigi[r] morin *See* čalgi morin *See* čaqān quši'un morin *See* qongqur morin (335, 338). *See* tabu ner[e] morin *See* qalǰa[n] morin *See* soro morin *See* qula morin *See* keirün morin *See* būrul hünesü morin *See* ǰe'erde morin *See* kürge morin *See* qara morin *See* čaqān morin *See* qaliwun morin *See* šira'ur morin *See* širqa/širγa morin *See* būrul morin *See* čaγal/ǰaγal morin (318., 337.) *See* gewü morin

möči 6. (*mo-qi* Chin. *chen* 'period of time between 7-9 AM') 'quarter of an hour' Dag. *moidʒi*, Mgr. *mutɕir*, Khal. *möč*, Mong. *möče* (or alternatively read *möč* 'ape, a period of

time between 3-5 PM', Rudnev: Ar-Khorch. *meč*, *mȯč*, Mong. *möčin*)

mündür 18. (*men-du-er* Chin. *bao-zi*) 'hail, hailstone' Hy *mündür*, Zyyy *mündür*, RH *möndür*, Uighur of Ming *möndür*, Poppe 1955b: 165, Yogor *möndür*, Santa *mandəu*, Barin *mɵndər*, Khal. *mȯndȯr*, Mong. *möndür* (>*möndör*)

münggü 243. (*meng-gu* Chin. *yin-zi*) 'silver' SH *mönggü(n)*, Hy *mönggün*, Zyyy *mönggü*, VdI/Ligeti *menggu*, MA *mönggü(n)*, AT *mönggö(n)*, RH *möngü*, RY *menggu*, Ramstedt 1935: *möŋgn̥*, TMEN № 377, Dag. *məŋg*^{w}*/muŋg*^{w}, Yogor *mønga*, Mgr. *meŋgu*, Baoan *mengu*, Santa *miəŋgu*, Barin *mɵŋ/mɵŋg*, Khal. *mȯngȯ(n)* 'silver, money, cent', Manchu *menggun*, Mong. *mönggü(n)*

mür 64. (*mu-er* Chin. *lu*) 'way, road' SH *mör*, Hy *mör*, MA *mör/mörin*, AT *mör*, RH *mör*, Yogor *mør*, Mgr. *mōr*, Baoan *mɵr*, Khal. *mȯr*, Mong. *mör* Distinguish *mūr* 610. 'the outer rim of a cart wheel'

mürün 46. (*mu-lun* Chin. *he*) 'stream, river' SH *müren*, KdG/Ligeti *mören*, Zyyy *müren*, Hy *müren*, VdI/Ligeti *mören*, MA *mören*, RH *mören*, Uighur of Ming *mörän*, Ramstedt 1935: *mörn̥*, TMEN № 373, Dag. *mur*, Yogor *merēm*, Mgr. *murōn*, Baoan *mɵrɵŋ*, Santa *moran* (and *dʑian* <Chin. *jiang* 江), Barin *mɵrn*, Khal. *mȯrȯn*, Mong. *mören*, *See also* qara mürün

mūr 610. (*mu-er* Chin. *wang-zi*) 'the outer rim of a cart wheel' Distinguish *mür* 64. 'way, road' SH *mö'eren*, Hy *mö'er*, Dag. *m*^{w}*ər*, Barin *mɵ̄r*, Khal. *mȯȯr*, Mong. *möger*

N

nabči 359. (*na-ba-chi* HAS *na-fei-chi* read *ba* 把 instead of *fei* 肥, Chin. *ye* 'leaf') 'leaf' Hy *nabčin*, Zyyy *nabči*,VdI/Ligeti *način*, MA *nabčin*, RH *nabčin*, Dag. *lartʃ*, Yog. *ɬabdʒəg*, Mgr. *labdʑə*, Baoan *dawdʑi*, *labtɕaŋ*, Santa *latʂən*, Barin *lɛbtʃ/nɛbtʃ*, Khorch., J̌arut *lɛbʃ*, Kalm., Oir. *namč/nabč* (vs. colloquial Kalm. *xamtxsn/xamtxasn*), Bur. *nabša/namša*, Khal. *navč(in)*, Mong. *nabči(n)*

naiman (*nai-man*) 'eight' SH *naiman*, Zyyy *naiman*, Hy *naiman*, VdI/Ligeti *naiman*, MA *naiman*, AT *naiman*, RH *naiman*, Dag. *naim/naimən*, Yogor *nəiman/naiman*, Mgr. *naiman/nīman*, Baoan *nimaŋ*, Santa *nəim(an)*, Kalm. *nǣmn*, Eastern Mongol dialectal *nɛ̄m*, Barin *nɛ̄m(an)*, Khal. *naim(an)*, Mong. *naima(n)* *See* naiman sara

naiman sara 125. (*nai-man sa-la* Chin. *ba yue*) 'eighth month (of the year)', *See also* naiman, sara

naǰir 115. (*na-zhi-er* Chin. *xia*) 'summer' Dag. *nadʑir*, Bur. *nažar*, Mong. (*naǰir*)

namurun 116. (*na-mu-lun* Chin. *qiu*) 'autumn, fall' SH *namur*, Hy *namur*, Zyyy *namur*, MA *namur*, AT *namur*, RH *namur*, Dag. *namər*, Yog. *nāmər*, (Baoan, Santa *tɕiu*, Mgr. *tɕū* <Chin *qiu* 秋, and Baoan *ʂdun-ka* <Tib.), Khal. *namar*, Mong. *namur*

naqaču 215. (*na-ha-zhu* Chin. *jiu-jiu* 'maternal uncle') 'maternal uncle', SH *naqaču*, Hy *naqaču*, Zyyy *naqaču*, AT *nayaču*, RH *naqaču*, RY *nakaču*, Uighur of Ming *nayaču*, Ramstedt 1935: *nayᴰtsᴅ*, TMEN № 383, Dag.

nautʃõ, *nādʒil*, Yogor *naɢatʃə*, Mgr. *naɢa*, (Baoan *gudʐəu*, Santa *aʐiu* <Chin. *a-jiu* 阿舅), Barin *nagā*, *naxtʃ*, *dʒūdʒū*, Bur. *nagas*, Khal. *nagac*, Manchu *nakcu*, Mong. *naɣaču*

nara 2. (*na-la* Chin. *ri-tou*) 'sun' Hy *naran*, Zyyy *nara*, VdI/Ligeti *naran*, MA *naran/nar*, AT *naran*, RH *naran*, TMEN № 1787 (Turk *yaz*), Dag. *nar*, Mog/Weiers *nʌran/nʌron* 'day, Sun', Yogor *naran*, Mgr. *nara*, Baoan *nāraŋ*, Santa *naraŋ*, Barin *nar*, Khal. *nar(an)*, Mong. *naran*, *See also* nara čiki ġarġaba, *See also* nara šinggebe, nara urġuba

nara čiki ġar-ġa-ba 40. (*na-la chi-qi ga-er-ga-ba* HAS *jing-la...* read *na* 納 instead of *jing* 經 Chin. *ri you ri-er* 'Sun has ears') 'Sun has grown ears', *See also* nara, čiki, ġarġaba

nara šingge-be 37. (*na-la sheng-ge-ba* Chin. *ri-luo* 'sunset') 'the Sun has set' SH *naran šingge-*, Mgr. *nara ɕinge-* etc., *See also* nara, šinggebe

nara urġu-ba 36. (*na-la wo-er-gu-ba* Chin. *ri-chu* 'sunrise') 'the Sun has risen', *See also* nara, urġuba

narasu 348. (*na-la-su* Chin. *song*) 'pine, Pinus sylvestris' Hy *narasun*, Dag. *nars*, Yogor *naɢ*, (Mgr. *tangɜraɢ* <Tib., Santa *sunʂu* <Chin. *song-shu* 松樹), Barin *naras*, Bur. *narhan*, Khal. *nars(an)*, Mong. *narasu(n)*

narin (*na-lin*) 'official' Zyyy *naran*, VdI/Ligeti *narin*, Ramstedt 1935: *närŋ*, TMEN № 380, Dag. *narin*, Mog./Weiers *nɔr'in*, Yogor, Mgr. *narən*, Baoan *nāraŋ*, Santa *naruŋ*, Oir. *närn*, Eastern Mong. *ner(a)n*, Khal. *nariin* (*nariin bičgiin darga* 'secretary' in the modern

administration), Mong. *narin* Distinguish *narin* (362.) 'thin' *See* narin noyan/noyon

narin 362. (*na-lin* Chin. *xi* 'thin') 'thin, narrow' SH *narin*, AT *narin*, RH *narin*, Ramstedt 1935: *närn*, TMEN № 380, Dag. *narin*, Yogor, Mgr. *narən*, Baoan *nāraŋ*, Santa *naruŋ*, Oir. *närn*, Barin *nɛrīn*, Khal. *nariin*, Mong. *narin* Distinguish *narin* in *narin noyan/noyon* 156. 'official', *See also* narin, narin noyan/noyon

narin noyan/noyon 156. (*na-lin nu-yuan* Chin. *wen-zhi* 'civil appointments') 'official', *See also* narin, noyan/noyon

nawur 47. (*nao-wu-er* Chin. *hu*) 'lake' SH *na'ur*, Hy *na'ur*, Zyyy *naur*, VdI/Ligeti *naur*, AT *nayur*, RH *naur*, TMEN № 381, Dag. *naur*, Yogor *nūr*, Mgr. *nōr*, (Santa *xu* <Chin. *hu* 湖, Baoan *tɕintsi* <Tib.), Khal. *nuur*, Mong. *nayur*

nekei (*nie-ke*) 'fur coat' SH *nekei (de'el)*, Hy *nekei (de'el)*, MA *nekei (dēl)*, AT *nekei (degel)*, RH *neke* 'fur, pelt', (Dag. *xonī ars* <Mong. *qonin-u arasun*), Yogor *nəkī*, Mgr. *nəkī*, Khal. *nexii*, Mong. *nekei See* nekei de'el

nekei de'el 463. (*nie-ke de-er* HAS *nie-ke-de* [*er*] Chin. *mao-pi-ao* 'fur coat') 'fur coat', *See also* nekei, de'el

nemür-ke 485. (*nie-mo-er-ke* Chin. *zhan-shan* 'felt mantle') 'cloak, mantle, horse blanket' SH *nemürge(n)* and *nemürges* (plur.), RY *niemur'e* (cf. Kara 1991: 156 "read *nemurye or nemur'e*"), Mgr. *nembɜrgɜ*, Baoan *menbə-* 'to cover, open, spread', Khal. *nɵmrɵg*, Manchu *nemerhen/nemergen*, *nemerku*, Mong. *nömörge/nömürge*

ner[e] (*nie-er*) 'name' SH *nere*, AT *nere*, RH *nere*, Dag. *nər*, Yogor *nere*, Mgr. *nərɜ*, Baoan *nerə*, Santa *niərə*, Barin *nər*, Khal. *ner*, Mong. *nere See* tabu ner[e] morin

nidunu (*ni-du-nu*) SH *nidoni*, Hy *nidoni*, Zyyy *nidani*, RH *nidani (hon)*, precl. Mong. (1289) *nidoni* (Ligeti, MLMC and IVLM 2) Dag. *nidāŋ*, Mog./Weiers *nidɔn'i/nid'ɔ*,

Yogor *odonon/ɔdɔ̆nɔn*, Mgr. *ʂdanɔŋ*, Baoan *ndānəŋ/ndānə ħəŋ*, Santa *udani hon*, Kalm. *niidn*, *niidn(n)a*, *nidnnin*, Ord. *(n)idonoŋ*, Barin *nœdn*, Bur. *n'odnon*, Khal. *nodnin*, *nodlin*, Mong. *nidoni See* nidunu hon

nidunu hon 146. (*ni-du-nu huo-wen* Chin. *qu nian*) 'last year', *See also* nidunu, hon

nidü 542. (*ni-du*) 'eye' SH *nidün*, Zyyy *nidün*, Hy *nidün*, VdI/Ligeti *nidün*, MA *nidün(n)*, *nidün*, Poppe 1955b: 56, RH *nidün*, Dag. *nid*, Mog./Weiers *nud'un*, Yogor *nudun/nɔduŋ*, Mgr. *nudə*, Baoan *nədəŋ*, Santa *nudun/udun*, Oir. *nüdn/nidn*, Khal. *nud(en)*, Mong. *nidü(n)*, *See also* ġal nidü, lū nidü

niken (*ni-ken*) 'one' SH *niken*, Hy *niken*, VdI/Ligeti *niken*, Zyyy *nigen*, MA *niken/nigen*, AT *nige(n)*, RH *niken*, Dag. *nək/nəkən*, Mog./Weiers *nik'a/nik'ʌ(n)*, Yogor *nege/niye*, Mgr. *nigɜ/nəgə*, Baoan *nəge*, Santa *niə*, Barin *nəg*, Khal. *neg*, Mong. *nige(n)*, *See* harban niken sara

nilbu-su 565. (*ni-er-bu-su* Chin. *yan-lei*) 'tears' SH *nilbusu*, Hy *nilbusun*, MA *nilbusun*, AT *nilbusu(n)*, Dag. *ɲombus*, Yogor *nuləsən*, Mgr. *nəmpəsə*, Baoan *nimsəŋ*, Santa *nunbusun*, Barin *nœlməs*, Khal. *nulims/nulmas*, Mong. *nilbusun/nulmusun*

nimgen/ningen 487. (*ning-gen* Chin. *bo* 'thin') 'thin, slim, shallow' Hy *nimgen*, (Zyyy *simgen* 'band covering the belly' cf. Kara 1990: 312-313), MA *nimgen*, RH *nimgen*, Dag. *niŋgə̄n*, Yogor *neŋgøn*, Mgr. *nengen/meŋgɜn*, Baoan *niŋɢan*, Santa *ninkiən*, Khara. *miŋgən*, Khal. *nimgen*, Mong. *nimgen*

niru'u 559. (*mi-lu-wu* read *ni* 你 instead of *mi* 米 Chin. *yao-jie-gu* 'waistbone') 'back, spine, backbone' SH

niru'un, Hy *niri'un*, Zyyy *niru'un* 'mountain ridge', VdI/Ligeti *niryun*, MA *nirūn*, AT *niruγu(n)*, RH *nirġun* 'waist', Ramstedt 1935: *nuryɒn* TMEN № 390, Poppe 1955b: 42, Dag. *nirō/ɲirō*, Yogor *nurūn/nuryusən/ nuryusun*, Mgr. *nurə/nuru*, Santa *nurun*, Bur. *nyurgan*, Khal. *nurū(n)*, Mong. *niruγu(n)*, *See also* niru'un

niru'un 573. (*ni-lu-wen* Chin. *chun-gu*) 'back, spine, backbone', *See* niru'u

ni'u-mul (MYRY *nie-wu-mo-er*) 'hidden, concealed' Mong. *niγumal*, *See* ni'umul sara

ni'u-mul sara 130. (MYRY *nie-wu-mo-er sa-la*, *By nie-mo-wu-er sa-la* HAS, PUL *[nie]-mo-wu-er sa-la*, Chin. *run yue*) 'intercalary month' *See* ni'umul *See* sara

niwur 538. (*niu-wu-er* Chin. *lian*) 'face' SH *ni'ur*, KdG/Ligeti *niur*, Hy *ni'ur*, MA *ni'ūr*, AT *niγur*, RH *niġur*, Dag. *nedəm*, Yogor *nȳr*, Mgr. *niur*, Baoan *nər*, Santa *nu*, Khara. *nūr*, Barin *nūr*, Khal. *nuur*, Mong. *niγur*

niwürsü 366. (*niu-wu-er-su* Chin. *tan*) 'charcoal, coal' Hy *ne'üresün*, (Dag. *tʃolō jāγ* <Mong.-Manchu, Mgr., Baoan, Santa *tan* <Chin. *tan* 炭), Barin *nūrs*, Bur. *nuurhen*, Khal. *nuurs(en)*, Mong. *negüresü(n)*

noγō 392. (*nu-e* read *wu* 惡 instead of *e* 額 Chin. *cai* 'vegetable') 'vegetable' SH *noqo'an*, Hy *noqo'an*, Zyyy *nu'o* 'blue, indigo, dark green', MA/Poppe *nob noγōn* 'dark green', AT *noγoγan* 'green', Dag. *nuwā* 'vegetable' *nuwārs* 'grass', Yogor *nuɢōn* 'green' (and *χøgø (wesən)* 'grass, vegetable' <Mong. *köke ebesün*), Mgr. *nuɢūn*, Baoan *nɵɢuŋ* 'green' (and *kugɵ ebsɵŋ* 'grass,'), Santa *noγoŋ*, Poppe 1960: 38 and 1977: 126 (**ñuġuġan*), Mong.

noγoγan, *See also* *abu[γ]a noγō, čaqān noγō, tūküi noγō, qalgi noγō

noqta 600. (*nao-wu-da-er* read *nao-ke-ta* 惱克塔 instead of *nao-wu-da-er* 惱兀荅兒, Chin. *long-tou*) 'halter' RH *noqṭa*, Dag. *lont*, Yogor *noɢdo*, Mgr. *nɔɢdō*, Baoan *ləχta*, Santa *loto*, Barin *loxt*, Khal. *nogt*, Mong. *noγta/noγto*

noyan/noyon 155. (*nu-yuan* Chin. *guan-ren* 'official, mandarin') 'noble, official, functionary, commander, lord' SH *noyan*, Zyyy *noyan*, Hy *noyan* and *noyad/noyat* (plur.), VdI/Ligeti *noyan*, MA *noyan*, AT *noyan* and *noyad* (plur.), RH *noyin*, Ramstedt 1935: *nojn̥*, TMEN № 389, Dag. *nojin*, Yogor *nion/niyɔn*, Mgr. *nəyɔ̃n*, (Baoan *guan* <Chin. *guan* 官), Santa *noyan/noyən*, Khal. *noyon*, Mong. *noyan*, *See also* narin noyan/noyon

nudur[γ]a 563. (*nu-du-er-a* Chin. *quan-tou By* erroneous *quan*) 'fist' SH *nudurqa*, Hy *nudurqa*, Zyyy *nudurwan*, MA *nudurqa*, AT *nuduraγ*, Poppe 1955b: 34, 55, Poppe 1960: 39, Dag. *ŋodruy*^{w}, Yogor *nudurɢa*, Mgr. *nudurɢa*, Baoan *nədɢa*, Santa *nudərax*, Khal. *nudraga*, Mong. *nidurγa*

nuġusu 527. (*nu-gu-su* HAS *nu-ta-su* read *gu* 谷 instead of *ta* 塔, Chin. *ya* 'duck') 'duck' MA *nuγasun*, AT *nuγusu(n)*, RH *noqāsun*, Dag. *n*^{w}*ayəs* 'wild duck', Khal. *nugas(an)*, Mong. *nuγusu(n)/noγosu(n)*

numu 298. (*nu-mu* Chin. *fen-shu* 'rat, mole') 'mole' Distinguish *numu* (628) 'bow' KdG/Ligeti *numu*, Dag. (*soγur*) *mōmō*, Mgr. *nəmōn*, Khal. (*soxor*) *nomin/nomon/nomuun*, Mong. *nomin/nomun*

numu 628. (*nu-mu* HA *nu-shui* read *mu* 木 instead of *shui* 水 Chin. *gong*) 'bow' SH *numu(n)*, Hy *numun*, VdI/Ligeti *numun*, Zyyy *numu*, MA *numu(n)*, AT *numu(n)*, RH

numun, Dag. *nəm*, Yogor *nəmən*, Mgr. *numu/nəmu/lumu*, Baoan *mande-* 'to shoot', Santa *sumu* (!), Barin *nɔm* (Distinguish the homonyme for 'book'), Khal. *num(an)*, Mong. *numu(n)* Distinguish *numu* (298) 'mole', *See also* numu deli-

numu deli- 639. (*nu-mu de-li* Chin. *che-gong* 'to stretch a bow') 'to stretch a bow', *See also* numu, deli-

nuqai 286. (*nu-hai* Chin. *gou* 'dog') 'dog' SH *noqai*, Hy *noqai*, VdI/Ligeti *noqai*, Zyyy *nuqu*, KdG/Ligeti *noqay*, MA *noqai/noqay*, AT *noqai*, RH *noqai*, Ramstedt 1935: *noχā*, TMEN № 386, Dag. *noγ*, *noγ*^{w}, Mog./Weiers *nɔqaı*, Yogor *nɔgqoi/noχɢui*, Mgr. *nɔxʊi*, Baoan *nəɢəi*, Santa *noγəi/noγei*, Khara. *nœxœ̄*, Barin *noxō*, Khal. *noxoi*, Mong. *noqai*, *See also* ġurban nuqai

nu'un 210. (*nu-wen* Chin. *xiao-si* 'serving boy, son') 'boy, son' SH *nu'u(n)* and *nu'ut* (plur.), Hy *nu'un*, Zyyy *nu'u*, AT *nuγun*, Dag. *nōn/ɲōn*, precl. Mong. *nuγun/niγun*

nu'ur? 533. (only in HAS text *nu-du-er=nu'ur*? 'face' or an error in copy, cf. the same entry of MYRY, PUL, *By* texts *hei-qi=heki* 'head' Chin. *tou* 'head') 'face' *See* niwur

nü[g]či-[g]sen (*nu-chi-san*) 'to pass (time), to pass by, to die' SH *nökči-*, Hy *nökči-*, MA *nökči-*, AT *nökči-*, Dag. *nurʃ-*, Mgr. *nɔɢɕʤə-*, Baoan *fgətɕ-*, Santa *fugu-*, Khal. *nөgči-*, Mong. *nögči-* *See* nü[g]či[g]sen hon

nü[g]či-[g]sen hon 147. (*nu-chi-san huo-wen* Chin. *guo-qu-de nian* 'the year that passed') 'the year that passed' *See* nü[g]či[g]sen

nüken (*nu-ken*) 'hole, opening, orifice' SH *nükele-* 'to make a hole', MA *nüken*, AT *nüke(n)*, RH *nüken*, Dag. *nuγ*^{w}, Yogor *nøgøn*, Mgr. *noko*, Baoan *nөkuŋ*, Santa *nokiən*, Khal. *nʉx(en)*, Mong. *nüke(n)* *See* nüken qāl[γ]a

Nüken qāl[γ]a 106. (*nu-ken ha-er-a* HAS *nu-cuo ha-er-a*, read *ken* 掯 instead of *cuo* 措, Chin. *wei-jia-ling*) (place name), *See also* nüken, qālqa/qāl[γ]a

O

oi 50. (*wei-yi* Chin. *lin-zi* 'forest') 'forest' SH *hoi*, Hy *hoi*, AT *oi*, Ramstedt 1935: *ȫ*, TMEN № 400, Baoan *ħī*, Mgr. *fī*, Khal. *oi*, Mong. *oi*, *See also* oi burā

oi burā 360. (*wei-yi bu-la* Chin. *shu-lin*) 'dense grove of trees', *See also* oi, burā

olam/olang 590. (*wo-lan* Chin. *du-dai*) 'girth' AL *olan*, AT *olang*, Dag. *olum/olōn*, Yogor *oloŋ*, Mgr. *ulɔŋ*, Baoan *ɢolə/ɢolo*, Santa *olun*, Alashan *oloŋ*, Barin *oləŋ*, Bur. *olom*, Khal. *olon*, Mong. *olong*

olan (*wo-luan*) 'many, much, numerous' SH *olon*, Hy *olon*, Zyyy *olan*, MA *olan/olon*, AT *olan*, RH *olan*, Dag. *walən*, Yogor *ɔlɔn*, Mgr. *ulon*, Baoan *oloŋ*, Santa *oloŋ/olon*, Kalm. *oln*, Bur. *olon*, Khal. *olon*, Mong. *olan* *See* olan buqa

olan buqa? 100. (*wo-luan bu-ha* Chin. *lao-hu lin* 'Tiger forest') (place name, lit. 'many bulls' or read *ba* or *bo* 博 instead of *bu* 補? and *si* 四 or *er* 兒 instead of *ha* 哈: 'many tigers' cf. *ba[r]s/bar*)' *See* olan *See* buqa

olos 496. (*wo-luo-su* Chin. *ma*) 'hemp' Hy *olosun*, Dag. *ols*, Yogor *losən* (and *kendʒer*), Mgr. *losə*, (Baoan *kəntɕir*, Santa *kəntʂɯ*), Barin *ols*, Mong. *olosu*, *See also* künǰi[r]

Ongliu[t] 71. (*wang-liu* Chin. *tai-ning-wei* HAS, PUL character variant for *ning* 'One of the Uriangkhai territories at Šira müren') 'The Ongniγud tribe' Hy

Tai-ning, AT *Ongliγud*, *Tai-ning-ui*, Khal. *Ognuud*, Mong. *Ongniγud/Ongliγud*

[o]qčur 464. (*hei-chu-er*; the character *hei* 黑 is probably a diacritical sign representing a velar consonant (see 3.4), Chin. *ao* 'coat') 'Short-haired sheep pelt; linen shirt, short jacket' AL *oqčur*, Less., Khal. *ogcor*, Mong. *oγčur*

orai-tu-ba 32. (*wo-lai-tu-ba* Chin. *wan-le*) 'night has fallen' AT *oroi* 'evening, late', Dag. *orē*, Yog. *ørøi*, Mgr. *urī*, (Baoan *ɕilaŋ*), (Santa *udʑiəʂi* <Mong. *üdeši*), Barin *ærə̄*, Khal. *oroi* 'evening, late' and *oroito-* 'to get late', Mong. *oroi* 'evening, late' and *oroyitu-* 'to get late'

or[γ]an 166. (*wo-er-wan* Chin. *min*) 'people' SH *orqa*, Hy *orqon*, *See also* irgen

oro-nam (*wo-luo-nan*) 'to go, to enter' SH *oro-*, AL *or-*, Hy *oro-*, MA *oro-/or-*, AT *oro-*, Dag. *war-*, Yogor *orō-*, Mgr. *uro-*, Baoan *ør-*, Santa *oro-*, Barin *orə-*, Khal. *or-*, Mong. *oro-* *See* času oronam *See* qura oronam

otu-či 217. (*wo-du-chi* Chin. *tai-yi*) 'doctor, physician' Zyyy *otoči*, Hy *otoči*, MA *otači*, Dag. *otuʃ* 'female shaman', Ramstedt 1935: *otč*, Bur. *otošo* (rare), Ord./Mostaert *otoči=o.* *burxan=* Tib. *sman-bla* 'the goddess of medicine', Mong. *otači*

oyoro 90. (*wo-yue-luo* Chin. *jin* 'close') 'close' SH *oyira*, AL *oira*, Hy *oyira/oyiri*, MA *oira*, AT *oyira*, RH *oira*, Dag. *wair/oirōn*, Yog. *oiro*, (Mgr. *tāda*), (Baoan *tɕataŋ*), Santa *uira*, Khal. *oir*, Mong. *oyira*

Ö

Öǰō̄ [d] 72. (*wo-zhe* Chin. *fu-yu-wei* (place name in today's Heilongjiang province; after the sixteenth century became

a part of Khortshin territory) 'The Öǰiyed tribe' Manduqu: Wu Bei Zhi: *wo-zhu* 我著 Manduqu: *Öǰiyed*

ökin 211. (*ou-qin* Chin. *nü-er*) 'daughter' SH *ökin*, AL *ökin*, Hy *ökin*, Zyyy *ökin*, VdI/Ligeti *ökin*, MA *ökin*, AT *ökin*, RH *ökin*, TMEN № 48., Dag. *ugin/uɣin/ujin*, Yogor *hkon*, Mgr. *ʨdʐyn*, Baoan *ɵkuŋ*, Santa *otʨin*, Khara. *ihən*, Dörb./Rudnev *exin*, J̌arut *yihən/yəhin*, Gor./Rudnev *yexin/yəhin*, Khal. *oxin*, Mong. *ökin*, *See also* ökin dewü/döwü

ökin dewü/döwü 203. (*ou-qin dou-wu* Chin. *mei-zi* 'younger sister') 'younger sister', *See also* ökin, dewü/döwü

örmü[g] 483. (*wo-er-mu* Chin. *cai-liao*) 'coarse of fabric made of hair of camel or sheep's wool' SH *örmüge/örmege*, AT *örmege(n)*, Khal. *өrmөg*, Mong. *ermüge(n)/örmüge(n)* (or ormu[ɣ]? tuft of hair, wool or hempen thread)

ötüge 266. (*wo-tu-ge* Chin. *xiong*) 'bear' AL *ötege* and *ötge*, KdG/Ligeti *ötkü*, Hy *ötögö*, MA *ötege*, AT *ötege* and *öteges* (plur.), Dag. *ətə̄ɣ*^{w} 'old woman', Khal. *өtөg* (dialectal/taboo), Mong. *ötege/ötöge*

ötügü 170. (*wo-tu-gu* HAS *wo-tu-mou* read *gu* 故 instead of *mao(/shu)* 茂(/茂), Chin. *lao-le* 'old, grown old') AL *ötegü*, Hy *ötögü (gü'ün)*, MA *ötegü*, AT *ötegüs* (plur.), Mong. *ötegü*

öüde 608. (*ou-de* Chin. *men*) 'door, gate' SH *e'üden*, AL *eüden* and *ewüden*, Hy *e'üden*, MA *e'ūden*, AT *egüde(n)*, RH *eüden*, TMEN № 74 (*egüdeči*), Dag. *əud*, Yogor *yden/uden*, Mgr. *ude*, Baoan *ndaŋ*, Santa *uidʐian*, Alashan *ȳd*, Barin *ʉ̄d*, Khal. *uud*, Mong. *egüde(n)*

öükü 414. (*ao-ku* Chin. *zhi-rou* 'limbs, wings' read *zhi* 脂 'fat, grease' instead of *zhi* 肢 'limbs, wings') 'fat, grease'

Hy *e'ükün*, AT *ögekü*, RH *ökün*, Dag. *əug*^{w}, Yogor *ȳgon*, Mgr. *ōkə*, Baoan *ʂgum*, Santa *fugun*, Khal. *óóx*, Mong. *ögekü(n)*

Q

qā-lqa/qā-l[γ]a 69. (*ha-er-ha* vs. *ha-er-a* in *čaqān qāl[γ]a* and *Nüken qāl[γ]a*, Chin. *guan-kou*) 'gate, way, door' SH *qa'alqa*, Hy *qa'alqa*, Zyyy *qālqa*, AT *qaγalγa(n)*, RH *qahalqa*, TMEN № 313, Dag. *xāləγ*, Yogor *xālɢa*, Mgr. *xālɢa*, Baoan *χā-* 'to close' (and *ndaŋ* <Mong. *egüden*), Santa *qā-* 'to open', Kalm. *xaalγ* 'way, road', Barin *xālag*, Bur. *xaalga*, Khal. *xaalga*, Mong. *qaγalγa*, *See also* čaqān qāl[γ]a, Nüken qāl[γ]a

qa'an 153. (*ha-an* Chin. *huang-di* 'emperor') 'khan, emperor' SH *qan*, *qahan*, 'Phags-pa *qa'an* and *qan(u)*, AL *χān*, Hy *qān*, Zyyy *qan/qān*, VdI/Ligeti *qa'an*, AT *qaγan*, RH *qa'an*, RY *ha'an*, Uighur of Ming *qan* and *qaγan*, TMEN № 1161, Dag. *xān*, Yogor *χān*, Mgr. *xān*, Barin *xān*, Bur. *xaan*, Khal. *xaan*, Manchu *han*, Mong. *qan*, *qaγan*

qaban 270. (*ga-ba-nu* read *ha* 哈 instead of *ga* 噶? Chin. *ye-zhu*) 'wild boar' Hy *qaban*, Zyyy *qaban*, AT *qaban*, Dag. *xau*, Kalm. *xawn*, Khal. *xavan* (rare), Ščerbak 1961: 125; Mong. *qabang/qaban*

qabaq 405. (*ha-ba-ha* Chin. *hu-lu* 'bottle-gourd') 'gourd' Hy *qabaq*, Ramstedt 1935: *χawᴅɢ*, TMEN № 1419, Hung. *kobak* 'gourd, head' TESz

qabar 544. (*ha-ba-er* Chin. *bi*) 'nose' SH *qabar*, Hy *qabar*, Zyyy *qabar*, VdI/Ligeti *qabar*, MA *qabar*, AT *qabar*, RH

qabar, Dag. *xamər*, Mog./Weiers *qʌb'ʌr*, Yogor *xwār*, Mgr. *qavar/xavar*, Baoan *χawar*, Santa *qawa*, Kalm. *xamr*, Barin *xamər*, Ord. *xamar*, Bur. *xamar*, Khal. *xamar*, Mong. *qabar*

qabur 114. (*ha-bu-er* Chin. *chun*) 'spring' SH *qabur*, Hy *qabur*, Zyyy *qabur*, MA *qabur*, AT *qabur*, RH *qabur*, Dag. *xaur/qaur*, Yogor *χawər*, Mgr. *xawur* (and *tʂun* <Chin. *chun* 春), (Baoan *ɕitgə* <Tib., Santa *tʂuntɕian* <Chin. *chun-tian* 春天), Khalm. *xawr*, Barin *xabar*, Ord. *xawur*, Alashan *xabur*, Bur. *xabar*, Khal. *xavar*, Mong. *qabur*

qadār 598. (*ha-da-er By ha-da-wan* read *er* 兒 instead of *wan* 完, Chin. *pei-tou* 'reins, halter' HAS erroneous *pei*) 'bridle, reins, halter, bit (of a horse)' SH *qada'ar*, Hy *qada'ar*, Zyyy *qadār*, VdI/Ligeti *qadār*, MA *qadāl/qadār*, RH *qadār*, Dag. *xadāl*, Yogor *ɢadār*, Mgr. *ɢadar* (Distinguish *gadar* 'out, outside'), Baoan *ɢadər*, Santa *ɢada*, Barin *xɛdʒār*, Bur. *xazaar*, Khal. *xazaar*, Mong. *qaǰaγar*

qadara- 343. (*ha-da-la* Chin. *dian* 'to fall') 'to trot, a kind of gait (for a horse)' SH *qadara-*, Dag. *katrā-*, (Yogor *dʒorolo-* <Mong. *ǰiruγa*), Santa *quadala-*, Bur. *xatar-*, Khal. *xatira-*, Mong. *qatari-*

qaič(i) 613. (*hai-chi* Chin. *jian-zi*) 'scissors' Zyyy *qaiči*, Hy *qayyiči*, MA *qaiči*, RH *qaiči*, Ramstedt 1935: *χātšɪ*, TMEN № 318, Dag. *kaitʃ*, Yogor *χaitʃə*, Mgr. *xaidʑə/xaitɕəi*, Baoan *xītɕi*, Santa *qaitʂɯ*, Barin *xētʃ*, Khal. *xaič(in)*, Turk *qïftï/qïptu*, Clauson 1972: Mong. *qayiči*

qailasu 350. (*hai-la-su* Chin. *yu-shu*) 'elm tree' Hy *qailasun*, Zyyy *qailasun/qailāsun*, AT *qailasun*, RY *haila mo*, Dag. *kails*, Oir. *xāl̄āsn*, Bur. *xailaahan*, Ord. *xālasu*, Khal. *xailaas/xails*, Manchu *hailan*, Mong. *qayilasu(n)*

qaǰar 536. (*ha-zha-er* Chin. *sai* 'jaws') 'face, jaws, cheek' SH *qačar*, Hy *qačar*, MA *qačar/yačar*, AT *qačar*, RH *qajar (ködelem)*, Dag. *katʃir*, Mgr. *xadʑær*, Santa *qɯdʑa/qɯʈʂa*, Barin *xaʃir*, Bur. *xasar*, Khal. *xacar*, Mong. *qačar*

qalawu 144. (*ha-lao-wu* Chin. *re*) 'hot' SH *qala'un*, Hy *qala'un*, MA *qala'ūn* and *qalūn* (Distinguish MA *qalūn* 'Isabella horse'), AT *qalayu(n)*, RH *qalaun*, *qalawun*, RY *halu'u* (cf. Kara 1991: 151 "read *xalu'u* or *xalyu*?"), Dag. *halūn*, Yogor *χalūn*, Mgr. *xalɔŋ*, Baoan *xɵlɵŋ*, Santa *qalun*, Barin *xalūn*, Alashan *xalūn*, Bur. *xaluun*, Khal. *xaluun*, Mong. *qalayu(n)*

qalgi (*ha-er-ji By ha-xiong-ji* read read *er* 兒 instead of *xiong* 兄) 'nettle' RY *harhi*, Dag. *xalān kur*, Mgr. *xālɑ̃ai*, Khal. *xalgai*, Manchu *hargi*, Mong. *qalayai See* qalgi noγō

qalgi noγō 404. (*ha-er-ji nu-wu*, *By ha-xiong-ji nu-wu*, read *er* 兒 instead of *xiong* 兄, Chin. *jie-cai* 'mustard') 'nettle', *See also* qalgi, noγō

qaliwu 287. (*hai-liu-wu* Chin. *shui-ta*) 'otter' Hy *qali'un*, MA *qali'ūn*, AT *qaliyu(n)*, RH *qaliun* 'beaver', Ramstedt 1935: *χäl'ün̄*, TMEN № 260, Dag. *xalō*, Mgr. *xaliu*, (Baoan *ʂuita* <Chin. *shui-ta* 水獺 and *ʂam* <Tib., Santa *ʂuita* <Chin. *shui-ta* 水獺), Khara. *xɛlū*, Barin *xɛlū*, Khal. *xaliu*, Manchu *hailun* <Mong., Mong. *qaliyu(n)* Distinguish *qaliwun morin* 323. 'Isabella horse with dark mane and tail'

qaliwun (*hai-shi-wen* read *liu* 留 or *lao* 牢 instead of *shi* 失, *See also* 287. *qaliwu* for a comparison) 'Isabella horse with dark mane and tail' SH *qali'un*, MA *qalūn*, RH *qaliun*, Ramstedt 1935: *χäl'ün*, TMEN № 260, Dag. *(kan) kalōr* 'yellow charger', Yogor *χalū*, Mgr. *xailiu*, Baoan *χeliu*, Santa *xailiu*, Khara *xɛlūn*, Barin *xɛlūn*, Khal. *xaliun*, Mong. *qaliγun See* qaliwun morin Distinguish *qaliwu* 287. 'otter'

qaliwun morin 323. (*hai-shi-wen mo-lin* read *liu* 留 instead of *shi* 失, Chin. *hai-liu ma*, *See also* 287. *qaliwu* for a comparison) Less. 'Isabella horse with dark mane and tail', *See also* qaliwun, morin

qalǰa[n] (*ha-er-zha*) 'blaze on forehead of horse, bald-headed' SH *Möngkö qalǰa* (proper name), MA *qalǰan* 'bald' and *qalčaq* 'horse with white spot on the forehead', AT *kalǰin*, TMEN № 1495 (Turk *qašqa*, Mong. *qalǰan*), Wuti *xian-lian* 線臉 =*qalǰan*, Dag. *xaldʒin*, Yogor *ɢaldʒaŋɢar*, Khal *xalzan*, Mong. *qalǰan*, *See* qalǰa[n] morin

qalǰa[n] morin 332. (*ha-er-zha mo-lin* Chin. *po-lian ma*) 'blaze on forehead of horse, bald-headed' *See* qalǰa[n] morin

qanču 482. (*han-chu* Chin. *xiu-zi*) 'sleeve' SH *qanču* and *qančud/ qančut* (plur.), Zyyy *qančui/qančun* (cf. de Rachewiltz 2009b: 23), Hy *qančun*, MA *qanču(n)*, AT *qančun*, RH *qančun* (or *qančui*) Dag. *kantʃ*, Yogor *χandʒūn*, Mgr. *xantɕə*, Baoan *ħandʑu*, Santa *ɢandʑun*, Khal. *xancui*, Mong. *qančui/qančui*

qaniya- 566. (*ha-ni-ya* Chin. *ke-sou*) '(to) cough' RH *qaniadu* 'cough', Dag. *xanēd-*, Yogor *χanā-*, Mgr. *xanā-*, Baoan *χana-*, Santa *qana-*, Khal. *xania-*, Mong. *qaniya-*

qara 505. (*ha-la* Chin. *hei*) 'black' SH *qara*, Hy *qara*, Zyyy *qara*, MA *qara*, AT *qara*, RH *qara*, Ramstedt 1935: *χar*^{D}, Uighur of Ming *qara*, TMEN № 1440, Chag. *qara*, Poppe 1977: 119-122, Dag. *xar* and *karā* 'black, as for a horse's colour', Mog./Weiers *qʌr'ɔ/qɒr'ɒ*, Yogor *χara*, Mgr. *xara*, Baoan *χara*, Santa *qara*, Khal. *xar*, Mong. *qara*, *See also* qara [amu], *See also* qara morin, qara mürün

qara [amu] 448. (*ha-la* 哈剌, Chin. *gu-zi* 谷子 'millet') 'millet?' Witsen *xara tarā* (<Mong. *qara tariya*) 'rye', *See also* qara, amu

qara morin 325. (*ha-la mo-lin* Chin. *hei ma*) 'black horse', *See also* qara, morin

qara mürün 97. (*ha-la mu-lun* Chin. *hei-he*) 'the Amur River', *See also* qara, mürün

qara-'ul 93. (*ha-la-wu-er* Chin. *dun-tai* 'beacon-mound' HAS *huai-tai* read *dun* 墩 instead of *huai* 壞, *By* erroneous *tai*) 'earth foundation built for sentinels or guards to gather intelligence' SH *qara'ul* 'guard, patrol', MA *qara'ūl*, AT *qarayul*, Yogor *χarūl*, Barin *xarūl*, Khal. *xaruul*, Mong. *qarayul* 'watch, patrol' Manduqu: '*qala'ur=qarayul*, *siroi-yin dobǰiya*, *doši ǰegülde*'

qarbu- (*ha-er-bu*) 'to shoot (an arrow)' SH *qarbu*, Hy *qarbu*, MA *qarbu*, AT *qarbu-*, Dag. *xarəb-*, Yogor *χarwu-*, Mgr. *xarmu-*, Baoan *xabrə-*, Khal. *xarwa-*, Mong. *qarbu-* *See* sumu qarbu

qarčā[i] 528. (*ha-er-yi* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂, Chin. *yan-er* swallow, martin) 'swallow' Hy *qariyača*, Zyyy *qariyača*, AT *qariyačai*, RH *qariača*, TMEN № 1513 (Turk *qarlïγač*), (Dag. *dʒildʒmā*, Yogor *xara boldʒir*, Mgr. *xaratɕəgai/xarabtɕigai*, Santa *ʂaʂayəw/ʂaʂayi*), Kalm. *xarācā*, Bur. *xaraasgai*, Ord.

xarātʃā, Barin *xɛragtʃā*, Khal. *xaraacai*, precl. Mong. (Srn I 13c) *üker qariyača*, Mong. *qariyačai*, *See also* hüker qarčā[i]

qarčiqai 508. (*ha-er-chi-hai* Chin. *huang-ying*) 'falcon, hawk' SH *qarčiqai*, Hy *qarčiqai*, Zyyy *qarčaiqa*, MA *qarčiyai/qarčiyay*, AT *qarčaya(i)*, *qarčiya(i)*, RH *qarčaqai*, TMEN № 278 (*qarčayai*), Ligeti 1950-1951: 177/28, Khal. *xarcaga/xarcgai*, Mong. *qarčaya(i)*

qas 237. (*ha-si* Chin. *yu-shi*) 'jade' Hy *qaš*, Zyyy *qaš*, AT *qas*, Uighur of Ming *qaš (taš)*, (Dag. *yʃī* <Chin. *yu-shi* 玉石), Yogor *xaʃ*, Kalm. *xaš čolun*, Ord. *xaš*, Khal. *xaš*, Mong. *qaš*, *See also* qas büs[e]

qas büs[e] 461. (*ha-si bu-si* HAS *ha-a bu-si* read *si* 四 instead of *a* 阿, Chin. *yu-dai*) 'jade girdle', *See also* qas, büs[e]

**qatama* (*ha-ta-ma*) the meaning of this word is unclear *See* *Qatama dem

**Qatama dem* 109. (*By ha-ta-ma de-mu* HAS, PUL *ta-ha-ma* Chin. *da-hei-shan* 'Great black mountain') (place name), *See also* qatama, dem

qatasu/qatāsu (*ha-ta-su*) 'nail' SH *qada'asun*, Zyyy *qadasun/qadāsun*, MA *qadāsu* and *qatasun*, AT *qadayasun*, RH *qadasun*, Ramstedt 1935: *χadāsn̥*, TMEN № 1435, Yogor *ɢadəsən* (and *ɢada-* <Mong. *qada-*), Mgr. *ɢadasə* (and *diŋzə* <Chin. *ding-zi* 釘子), Baoan *ɢadsəŋ* and *ɢadasun* (=*qadayasun* and *yadasun*), Santa *ɢadasun*, Khara. *qadā/xadā*, Barin *gadəs*, Khal. *xadaas(an)*, Mong. *qadasun*, *qadayasun*, *See* Qatasu/Qatāsu dem, *See* altan qatasu/qatāsu

Qatasu/Qatāsu dem 107. (*ha-ta-su de-mu* Chin. *shuang-tai* 'Twin peaks') (place name), *See also* qatasu/qatāsu, dem

qatau 450. (*ha-tao* HAS erroneous *tao*, Chin. *ying*) 'hard, stiff' Hy *qatawu*, MA *qata'ū*, AT *qataγu*, RH *qataun*, Dag. *katū/katən*, Yogor *ɢadū*, Mgr. *xadɔŋ*, Baoan *ħdəŋ*, Santa *qɯdun/qɯtun*, Barin *xatū*, Khal. *xatuu*, Mong. *qataγu*

qatum (*ha-tun*) 'in-law relatives, mother/father in-law' Hy *qadun* (*ečige* and *q. eke*, Distinguish Hy *qadun* 'lady') Zyyy *qadum*, MA *qadum*, RH *qadum* (*ečige* and *q. eke*), Ramstedt 1935: *χadm̥*, TMEN № 1613, Dag. *xadən/xadəm*, *xadəmkə̄* (<*qadam eke*), Yogor *ɢadam/ɢadəm*, Mgr. *ɢadəm/ɢadən*, Baoan *ɢadem*, Santa *ɢadun*, Khal. *xadam*, Mong. *qadum/qadam* *See* qatum eke *See* qatum ečige

qatum ečige 192. (*ha-tun e-zhi-ge* Chin. *wai-fu*) 'father-in-law', *See also* qatum, ečige

qatum eke 193. (*ha-tun e-ke* Chin. *wai-mu*) 'mother-in-law', *See also* qatum, eke

qatun 206. (*ha-tun* Chin. *fu-ren* 'wife, woman') 'wife of a khan, lady, wife' SH *qatu(n)*, *qadun* and *qatut* (plur.), AL *χatun*, Hy *qadun* (Distinguish Hy *qadun* 'in-law relatives'), Zyyy *qadun*, AT *qatu(n)* and *qatud* (plur.), RH *qatun*, Uighur of Ming *qatun*, Ramstedt 1935: *χatn̥*, TMEN № 1159, VdI/Ligeti *qatuqtai*, Dag. *katun/katō* 'sister', Yogor *ɢaton/χatən*, Barin *xatən*, Khal. *xatan*, Mong. *qatun*

**qauqa* 512. (*hao-ha* Chin. *hong-hao*) 'a kind of bird' Manduqu: 'a kind of bird'

qodun 62. (*huo-dun* Chin. *cheng chi* 'moat of a city') 'city' SH *qoton* 'sheepfold', Hy *qoton*, AT *qoton*, Dag. *kotun*, Yogor *χoto*, (Mgr., Baoan *badzar*, Santa *badza*), Khal. *xot(on)*, Mong. *qotun* (Distinguish *hodun* 4. 'star')

qoli- 431. (*huo-li* Chin. *tiao-he*) 'to mix' SH *qoli-*, Hy *qoli-*, MA *qoli-*, AT *qoli-*, Yogor *χolə*, Mgr. *xʊlə-*, (Baoan *lēlə-* <Mong. *neyile-*), Santa *xuəji-* (and *lailiə-* <Mong. *neyile-*), Barin *xælə-*, Khal. *xoli-*, Mong. *qoli-*

qolo 89. (*ke-luo* Chin. *yuan*) 'far' SH *qolo*, Hy *qolo*, MA *qola*, RH *qola*, Dag. *xol*, Yogor χolo, Mgr. *xʊlo*, Baoan *xɵlɵ*, Santa *ɢolo*, Khal. *xol*, Mong. *qola*

qongqur (*huang-hu-er*) 'fallow, yellow-bay, chestnut horse, Isabella horse' SH *qongqor*, Zyyy *qongγur*, AT *qongγor*, RY *kunggori*, Ramstedt 1935: *χoŋgɒr*, TMEN № 1536, Dag. *koŋgōr*, Yogor *χɔŋɢur*, Mgr. *ɕoŋɢor*, Manchu *konggoro*, Khal. *xonxor*, Hung. *kongur* (cf. Baski: '*Kangur...*'), Mong. *qongγor*, *See* qongqur morin (335, 338)

qongqur morin 335., 338. (*huang-hu-er mo-lin* Chin. 335. *hu-pi-huang ma* 'Tiger-skin yellow horse', 338. *huang ma* 'yellow horse') 'fallow, yellow-bay, chestnut horse, Isabel horse', *See also* qongqur

qoni 291. (*huo-ni* Chin. *mian-yang*) 'sheep' SH *qoni(n)*, Hy *qonin*, Zyyy *quni*, VdI/Ligeti *qonin*, KdG/Ligeti *qoni*, MA *qonin*, AT *qoni(n)*, RH *qonin (hon)*, RY *honi*, Ramstedt 1935: *χ̄ōn*, TMEN № 312, 1590, Dag. *xoŋ*, Yogor *χōnə*, Mgr. *xʊnə*, Baoan *ɢəni*, Santa *ɢoni*, Chakh., Barin, Khara. *xœn*, Khorch. Bo-wang *xœn*, Todaeva 1981: 238, Alashan *xɸ̄*, Khal. *xon'*, Manchu *honin*, Mong. *qoni(n)*

qoni-či 228. (*huo-ni-chi* Chin. *fang-yang-de*) 'shepherd' SH *qoniči(n)*, Hy *qoninči*, Zyyy *quniči*, MA *qoniči*, AT *qoniči(n)*, TMEN № 1586, Baoan *ɢənitɕi*, Yogor *xōnəčə*,

Mgr. *xɔnətɕə*, Kalm. *xə̄čn*, Bur. *xonišo(n)*, Khal. *xon'č(in)*, Mong. *qoniči(n)*

qōlo[i] (*huo-luo*) 'throat, pharynx, tube, pipe' SH *qo'olai*, Hy *qo'olai*, MA *qōlai*, AT *qoɣolai*, RH *qōlai*, Dag. *xōɮ*, Yogor *χola*, Mgr. *xʊ̄la/xʊ̄lo/xʊ̄lon*, Santa *ɢoləi*, Khal. *xooloi*, Mong. *qoɣolai*, *See* megürsün qōlo[i]

qorqo 96. (*huan-er-de* read *kou* 扣 instead of *de* 得, Chin. *shan-jian* 'mountain torrent') SH *qoroqan*, Hy *qoroqan*, AT *qoroɣan*, Khal. *gorxi(n)*, Mong. *yoroqa(n)*

qoyor (*huo-yue-er*) 'two' SH *qoyar*, Hy *qoyar*, Zyyy *qoyor*, VdI/Ligeti *qoyar*, MA *qoyar*, AT *qoyar*, RH *qoyar*, Dag. *xoir*, Yogor *ɢūr*, Mgr. *ɢōr*, Baoan *ɢuar*, Santa *ɢua*, Barin *xojər*, Khal. *xoyor*, Mong. *qoyar See* harban qoyor sara *See* qoyor sara

qoyor sara 119. (*huo-yue-er sa-la* HAS *shui-yue-er* read *huo* 火 instead of *shui* 水, Chin. *er yue*) 'second month (of the year)', *See also* qoyor, sara

qub<i>času 454. (*hu-bi-yi-su* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 Chin. *yi-fu*) 'garments' SH *qubčasu(n)*, Hy *qubčasu*, AT *qubčasun*, *qubčisu(n)*, RH *qubčasun*, Ramstedt 1935: *χoptsɒ/χuptsɒ*, TMEN № 263, (Dag. *warkəl*), Yogor *χabtʃis*, (Mgr. *dēl* <Mong. *degel*, Baoan *məʂgu* <Mong. *emüs-*), Khal. *xuvcas(an)*, Mong. *qubčasu(n)*

qubi(-) (*hu-bi*) 'to deceive, part, share, fate, luck' SH *qubi-*, MA *qubi*, AT *qubi*, RH *qubi (sara)*, Ramstedt 1935: *χöwɨ*, TMEN № 294, Dag. *ob*, *xoɬ* and *xobē-* 'to divide' (<Mong. *qubiya-*), Yogor *χuwə* 'luck', Mgr. *xʊɢʊa-* (Mong. <*qubiya-*), Baoan *ɢua-* 'to divide' (Mong. <*qubiya-*), Khal. *xuvi-*, Mong *qubi See* qubi sara

qubi sara 118. (*hu-bi sa-la* Chin. *zheng yue* 'first month of the year') 'the first month of the year in the lunar calendar (dividing month)' cf. Ligeti 1933: 45, RH *qubi sara*, Yogor *χuwə sara*, Mong. *qubi sara*, *See also* qubi, sara

quča 294. (*hu-yi* read *cha* 叉 instead of *yi* 義, 乂, Chin. *di-yang*) 'ram, he-goat' Hy *quča*, Zyyy *quča*, VdI/Ligeti *quča*, MA *quča*, AT *quča*, RH *quča*, Ramstedt 1935: *χutsɒ*, TMEN № 1550, Dag. *kotʃ*, Yogor *qudʒa*, Mgr. *xudʑæ*, Santa *qudʑa*, Barin *xutʃ*, Khal. *xuc*, Hung. *kos* TESz, Mong. *quča*

qudu[q] 57. (*ku-du-si* read *hei* 黑 instead of *si* 四; the character *hei* 黑 when written as an extra diacritical sign usually represents a velar consonant (see 3.4), Chin. *jing*) 'well' SH *quduq*, plur. *qudu'ut*, Hy *qutuq*, Zyyy *quduq*, MA *quduγ/quduq*, AT *quduγ*, RH *quduq*, Uighur of Ming *quduγ*, TMEN № 272. (*qudūq*), Dag. *kodir*, (Yogor *ʁədəŋ*), (Mgr. *rdzən* <Tib.), (Baoan *dʑin* <Chin. *jing* 井), Santa *gudəu*, Khal. *xudag*, Hung. *kút* TESz?, Mong. *quduγ*, Chin. *hu-tong* 胡同 'lane, alley'

qudurγa 588. (*hu-du-er-a* Chin. *qiu* 'trace, crupper') 'crupper' SH *qudurqa*, Zyyy *qudurqa*, MA *qudurγa*, RH *qudurġa*, TMEN № 1494, Dag. *xodruγ*^{w}, Yogor *ɢudurɢa*, Mgr. *ɢudarɢa*, (Santa *tʂiu* <Chin. *qiu* 鞦), Khal. *xudraga*, Mong. *qudurγa*

qula 'Fawn, tawny, bay' AT *qula*, TMEN № 1524, Wuti *qula=heizong-huangma*, Uighur of Ming *qula*, Witsen *chula moerin*, Ramstedt 1935: *χul*^{u}, Dag. *k*^{w}*al*, Barin *xul*, Khal. *xul*, Mong. *qula* *See* qula morin

qula morin 330. (*hu-la mo-lin* Chin. *hu-la ma*) 'Fawn, tawny, bay horse' *See* qula *See* morin

qulγuna 281. (*hu-er-hu-na* Chin. *shu*) 'rat' SH *quluqana*, 'Phags-pa *quluqa(na)*, Hy *quluqana*, MA *qulγuna*, AT *quluγuna*, RH *quluqana (hon)*, TMEN № 308, Ramstedt 1935: *χulγ^{p}nɒ*, (Dag. *atʃiktʃān*), Yogor *χunaɢlaɢ*, Mgr. *xʊnaɢla*, (Baoan *lūʨi* <Chin. *lao-shu* 老鼠), Barin *xulgən*, Khal. *xulgana*, Mong. *quluγana*

qulimču 186. (*guo-lin-mu-chu* Chin. *gao-zu* 'great-great grandfather') Khal. *xulanc*, Mong. *qulunča*

qulusu 353., 365. (*hu-lu-su* 365. HAS erroneous *wei*, 353. Chin. *zhu-shu* 'bamboo', 365. Chin. *wei-zi* 'reeds') 'rush, reed, bamboo' Zyyy *qulusun*, VdI/Ligeti *qulusun*, MA *qulusun*, AT *qulusu(n)*, RH *qulusun*, Dag. *kols*, Yogor *χulusun*, Mgr. *xulusə*, Baoan *ɢəlsəŋ*, Santa *ɢulusun*, Dörb./Rudnev *kolto*, Dörb./Todaeva *xult(an)*, Barin *xuləs*, Khal. *xuls(an)*, Mong. *qulusu(n)*

qulū 376. (*hu-lu-wu* Chin. character variant for *tao* normally written as 桃, cf. *ǰaγaq*; 'apricot, peach') 'pumpkin' (Dag. *kot* <Manchu), Yogor *χulə*, Mgr. *xulu*, Baoan *χolo*, Santa *xulu*, Khal. *xul/xuluu*, Mong. *qulu* (<Chin. *hu-lu* 葫蘆)

qumaki 53. (*ku-ma-qi* Chin. *sha*) 'sand' 'Phags-pa *qumaqi*, Hy *qumaki*, MA *qumaq/qumaqi*, RH *qumaq*, Ramstedt 1935: *χum*, TMEN № 1525 (Turk *qum*), Chag. *qum*, Yogor *χumaɢ*, Mgr. *xʊmɔɢ*, Khara. *xomog*, Khal. *xumag*, Hung. *homok* TESz, precl. Mong. *qumaqi*, Mong. *qumaγ*

qumusu 562. (*qu-mu-su* Chin. *zhi-jia* read *zhi* 指 instead of *zhi* 脂, *By* character variant for *jia*) 'finger nail' AL *kimusun*, MA *kimusu(n)*, RH *qimsūn*, Dag. *kimtʃ*, Yogor *χəməsən*, Mgr. *tɕimusə*, Baoan *ɢəmsəŋ*, Santa *ɢʊmusun*, Khal. *xums*, Mong. *kimusu(n)*

qunāsu 467. (*hu-na-su* Chin. *zhe-er*) 'lined coat' Dag. *xonēs*, Mgr. *xʊnādzə*, Khal. *xunias(an)*, Mong. *quniyasu*

qura 10. (*hu-la* Chin. *yu*) 'rain' SH *qura*, Hy *qura*, Zyyy *qura*, MA *qura*, VdI/Ligeti *qura*, AT *qura*, Dag. *x^{w}ar*, Yogor *χura*, Mgr. *xʊrā*, Baoan *ɢura*, Santa *ɢura*, Barin *xur*, Khal. *xur*, Mong. *qura*, *See also* qura oronam

qura oro-nam 34. (*hu-la wo-luo-nan*, the character for *hu* is different from that in *qura* 10, Chin. *xia yu*) 'it's raining', *See also* qura, oronam

quriɣan 293. (*hu-liang-an* Chin. *mian-yang-gao*) 'lamb' SH *quriqan*, Hy *quriqan*, Zyyy *qurqan*, KdG/Ligeti *quryan*, MA *quraɣan*, AT *quraɣa*, RH *quriġān*, Ramstedt 1935: *χuryŋ*, TMEN № 304 *quraɣan*, Mog./Weiers *qurʀ'ʌn*, Yogor *χurɢan*, Mgr. *xurɢan*, Baoan *ɢurɢaŋ*, Santa *ɢuɣan*, J̌arut *xurag* and *xuraw*, Todaeva 1981: 238, Khal. *xurga(n)*, Mong. *quriɣan/quraɣa(n)*

qurim 406. (*hu-li-ni* Chin. *yan xi* read *xi* 席 instead of *xi* 蓆) 'feast, banquet' SH *qurim*, Hy *qurim*, MA *qurim/qurin*, AT *qurim*, RH *qurim*, Dag. *xorin*, Yogor *χurum*, Mgr. *xʊrən*, (Baoan *janɕi* <Chin. *yan-xi* 宴席), Santa *ɢurun*, Khal. *xurim*, Mong. *qurim*

qurumsā/qurums[aɣ]a 632. (*hu-lu-mu-si-a* Chin. *gong cha*) 'sack for the bow, quiver' Zyyy *qurumsā*, RH *qorumsaqa*, Ölöt/Ramstedt 1935: *χorm̥sχ^{D}*, TMEN № 212 (*sadaq*), Ogn./Rudnev *xor(o)msog* 'sack for the bow, apron', Kőhalmi 1962: 198, Khal. *xoromsogo*, Mong. *qorumsaɣa*

quši'un 572. (*hu-shi-wen* Chin. *zui* 'bill of a bird') 'nose, bill of a bird' SH *quši'ura-*, Hy *qoši'un*, AT *qosiɣu(n)*, RH *qošūn*, Ramstedt 1935: *χušū*, TMEN № 282, Dag. *kosō*,

Mgr. *xʊɕə/xʊdʑə*, Baoan *ɢəɕəŋ*, Khal. *xušū(n)*, Mong. *qusiγu(n)*, *See also* čaqān quši'un morin

quya[q] 627. (*hu-ya* Chin. *jia*) 'cuirasse, armour, shield' SH *quyaq*, Hy *quyaq*, Zyyy *quyaq*, AT *quyaγ*, RH *quyaq*, Dag. *k^{w}air*, Yogor *χujaɢ*, Mgr. *xojɔɢ*, Kalm. *xujg*, Ord. *xuyag*, Bur. *xuyag*, Khal. *xuyag*, Mong. *quyaγ*

R

rašān 101. (*ya-sha-mu* HAS *le-sha-mu* read *ya* 丫 instead of *le* 丁 Chin. *yang-chang he*) 'spring water' AT *rasiyan*, Dag. *arʃēn*, Barin *arʃān*, Bur. *aršaan*, Khal. *rašaan/aršaan*, Mong. *rasiyan*, *arasiyan* (Sanskrit *rasāyana*)

S

sāda[γ] 631. (*sa-da* Chin. *jian cha*) 'quiver' AT *saγadaγ*, Ramstedt 1935: *sādag*, TMEN № 212, Yogor *sādaɢ*, Barin *sādəg*, Bur. *haadag*, Khal. *saadag*, Mong. *saγadaγ*

saġa[γ] 446. (*sa-ha* Chin. *qiao-mai*) 'buckwheat' Khal. *sagadai*, Mong. *saγadai*

saiǰa 256. (*sai-zha* Chin. *zan-zi*) 'hairpin' Khal. *cais*, Mong. *čaisa/čayisa* (<Chin. *chai-zi* 釵子)

sāǰiγai 521. (*sa-zhi-ai* HAS *kun-zhi-ai* read *sa* 撒 instead of *kun* 困, Chin. *xi-que/qiao* 'Chinese magpie') 'magpie' Hy *sāǰiqai*, Zyyy *sa'ačaqai*, VdI/Ligeti *sāǰiγai*, MA *sāǰiγai*, AT *šaγaǰaγai*, RH *sājiġai*, Dag. *sādʒiγ*, Yogor *sadʒiɢai*,

Mgr. *sadʑagai/sadʑigai*, Baoan *sadʐuɤəi*, Santa *sadʑiɢi*, Khal. *šaazgai*, Mong. *siɣaǰaɣai*

salki 15. (*sa-qi-er* read *sa-er-qi* Chin. *you-feng*) 'wind' AT *salkin*, Ramstedt 1935: *sälkn̥*, TMEN № 214, Yogor *salɣən*, Mgr. *salkī*, Barin *sɛlxən*, Khal. *salxi(n)*, Mong. *salki(n)*, *See also* sara sa[l]ki tüle'e

samur 382. (*sa-mu-er By sa-mu-xiong* read *er* 兒 instead of *xiong* 兄, Chin. *song-zi*) 'pine-seed' RH *samur (modun)*, Uighur of Ming *samur*, Khal. *samar*, Mong. *samur*

sa[qa]l 551. (*sa-er* Chin. *xu*) 'beard' SH *saqal*, KdG/Ligeti *saqal*, Hy *saqal*, MA *saqal*, AT *saqal*, RH *saqal*, Dag. *saɣəl*, Yogor *saɢal*, Mgr. *sɢal*, Baoan *saχal*, Bur. *haxal*, Khal. *saxal*, Hung. *szakáll* TESz, Mong. *saqal*

sar 513. (*sa-er* Chin. *hua-bao* HAS erroneous *bao*) 'buzzard, bird of prey, falcon, eagle, hawk' Hy *sar*, Zyyy *sar*, AT *sar*, Yogor *sar*, Ord. *sar*, Kalm. *sar*, Khal. *sar*, Mong. *sar*

sara 3. (*sa-la* Chin. *yue*) 'moon, month' SH *sara*, KdG/Ligeti *sara*, Hy *sara*, Zyyy *sara*, VdI/Ligeti *sara*, 'Phags-pa *zara*, MA *sara*, AT *sara*, RH *sara*, Dag. *sar* 'month', Yogor *sara*, Mgr. *sara*, Baoan *sara*, Santa *sara*, Khal. *sar(an)*, Mong. *sara(n)* (for the different month names in old Mongol cf. Ligeti 1933: 44; Mostaert 1937: 131; Rybatzki 2002) *See* ni'u-mul sara *See* harban qoyor sara *See* harban niken sara *See* harban sara *See* yisü sara *See* naiman sara *See* dolō sara *See* ǰir(u)wan sara *See* tabu sara *See* dörben sara *See* ġurban sara *See* qoyor sara *See* qubi sara *See* sara šinggebe *See* sara urġuba, *See also* sara sa[l]ki tüle'e-

sara sa[l]ki tüle-'e- 41. (*sa-la sa-qi tu-lie-ya By* read *ya* 牙 instead of *cai* 才, Chin. *yue you feng-lan*) 'mist covers the Moon', *See also* sara, salki, tüle'e

sara šingge-be 39. (*sa-la sheng-ge-ba* Chin. *yue-luo*) 'Moon waxes', *See also* sara, šinggebe

sara urġu-ba 38. (*sa-la wo-er-gu-ba* Chin. *yue-chu*) 'Moon rises', *See also* sara, urġuba

sar[im]sa[γ] 397. (*sa-er-yi* read *sa* 撒 instead of *yi* 義, 乂 */cha* 叉, Chin. *suan*) 'garlic' Hy *sarimsaq*, Zyyy *sarimsaq*, MA *sarimsaq*, RH *sarimsaq*, TMEN № 1238 (Turk *sarmusaq*), Yogor *sarəmsaɢ*, Mgr. *surəmsɔɢ*, Baoan *samsəɢ*, Santa *samusa*, Kalm. *särm̥sɒɢ*, and *sermsg*, Khara. *sɛrəmsəg*, Khal. *sarims/sarimsag*, Manduqu: *sarčaq* (improbable), Mong. *sarimsaγ*

Sartawul 181. (*sa-er-tao-wu-er* Chin. *hui-hui* 'Muslim (land), Persian') 'Muslim land, Sartawul (for Khwarezm)' SH *Sarta'ul*, Hy *Sarta'ul*, MA *Sarta'ūl*, AT *Sartaγul*, RH *Sartaul*, Khal. *Sartuul* 'Khalkha Mongols living in Buryatia', Mong. *Sartaγul*

sau-wur 587. (*sao-wu-er* Chin. *zuo-er*) 'seat, base (of the saddle)' SH *sa'u-* 'to sit', Hy *sa'u-*, Zyyy *sauqur*, TMEN № 211 (*sa'urin* 'throne'), MA *sa'ū-*, AT *saγuri(n)*, RY *šaufu* (cf. Kara 1991: 153. *saufu*), VdI/Ligeti *sau-*, Dag. *sau-*, Yogor *sū-*, Mgr. *sau-*, Baoan *sū-*, Santa *sau-*, Khal. *suu-* 'to sit' and *suur'(n)* 'seat', Manchu *soforo*, Mong. *saγurin* 'base, place of residence' and *saγuγur*

seri-be 568. (*se-li-bo/bai* Chin. *xing le*) 'awoke' SH *seri-*, Hy *sere-be/seri-be* 'to sleep', MA *seri-*, AT *seri-*, Dag. *seɟ-*, Yogor *ser-*, Mgr. *serə-*, Baoan *ser-*, Barin *sərə-*, Khal. *ser-*, Mong. *sere-/seri-*

seri'ün 142. (*se-li-wen* Chin. *liang* read *liang* 涼 instead of *liang* 凉) 'cool' Hy *seri'ün*, AT *serigün*, Ny *serkun*, Dag. *sərūn*, Yogor *sørȳn*, Mgr. *sarən*, (Baoan *liaŋ*, Santa *lian* <Chin. *liang* 涼), Khal. *serüün*, Manchu *serguwen*, Mong. *serigün*

seüder/söüder 16. (*sou-de-er* Chin. *yin-liang*) 'shade, shady' SH *se'üder*, Hy *sewüder*, MA *se'ūder*, AT *següder*, RH *seüder*, Dag. *səudər*, Yogor *sūder*, Mgr. *sūdər*, Baoan *sītər*, Barin *sʉ̄dər*, Khal. *sүүder*, Mong. *següder*

Solongġa 184. (*suo-long-ge* Chin. *gao-li*) 'Korea' SH *Solongqas*, AT *Solongγas*, *Solongγaud*, *Solongγud* (plur.), RY *sulo'o* (cf. Kara 1991: 156 "read *soloγo*"), Dag. *solgui* (<Mong. *soluγai* 'left side'), Bur. *Solongos* (!), Khal. *Solongos*, Mong. *Solongγos* Distinguish solongġa 17. 'rainbow' and solongġa 279. 'weasel'

solongġa 17. (*suo-long-ge* Chin. 霫 'rainbow' (scribal error), maybe *ni* 霓 or *ba* 霸) 'rainbow' AT *solongγa*, Hy *solangqa*, Yogor *soloŋɢo*, Mgr. *slɔŋɢʊ/sulɔŋɢʊ*, Baoan *ləŋ*, Khal. *solongo*, Mong. *solongγa*, Distinguish Solongġa 184. 'Korea' and solongġa 279. 'weasel'

solongġa 279. (*suo-long-ge* Chin. *sao-shu*) 'weasel' SH *solongqa*, AT *solongγa*, RY *solohi*, Khal. *solongo*, Manchu *solohi*, Mong. *solongγa* Distinguish Solongġa 184. 'Korea' and solongġa 17. 'rainbow'

songgina 395. (*song-ji-na* Chin. *cong*) 'onion' Hy *songgina*, Zyyy *songgina*, VdI/Ligeti *songgina*, MA *sonqina/sonqinan*, RH *songqina*, (Dag. *sʷānnā* <Manchu *suwanda* and *el* <Manchu *elu*) Mgr. *suŋgunɔɢ*, Santa

suŋɢuna, Khara. *söŋɜn*, Ramstedt 1935: so*ŋgɪn*^{n}, (Turk. *soγan*, Ramstedt 1935:), Khal. *songino*, Mong. *songgina*

sormisu 548. (*suo-er-mi-su By suo-er-[ ]-mi* 3rd syllable *mi* 米 missing, read *su* 速 instead of *mi* 迷, Chin. *yan-zha-mao*) 'eyelashes' Hy *sormisun*, MA *sorbisun*, AT *sormusun*, Santa *somosun*, Barin *sormūs*, Khal *sormos/sormuus*, Mong. *sormusu/sormuusu*

soro (*suo-luo*) 'ash-grey' Zyyy *suru (muri)*, Turk. *sur* and *suru*, TMEN № 1282, Ligeti 1986: 507, Dag. *sōr* (<Manchu *suru*), Hung. *szürke* vs. TESz *See* soro morin

soro morin 331. (*suo-luo mo-lin* Chin. *suo-luo ma*) 'ash-grey horse', *See also* soro, morin

suburγa 94. (*su-bu-er-a* Chin. *ta-er* 'tower, stupa, pagoda') 'stupa' 'Phags-pa *supurγan* (Juyongguan; <Uighur), Hy *suburqan*, Zyyy *suburġa*, AT *suburγa(n)*, RY *subu'an/subu[r][h]an*, Dag. *sabəryān*, Kalm. *suwrγn*, Ord. *suwurga*, Khal. *suvraga/suvarga*, Manchu *subarhan*, Mong. *suburγa(n)*, *See also* Suburγa dem, čaqān suburγa

Suburγa dem 108. (*su-bu-er-a de-mu* Chin. *xiao-hei-shan* 'Little black mountain') (place name), *See also* suburγa, dem

subu[t] 236. (*su-bu* Chin. *zhen-zhu By* character variant for *zhen* 珍) 'pearl' SH *subut (tanas)*, Hy *subut*, Zyyy *subut*, MA *subut*, AT *subud*, RH *subut*, Dag. *sor tanə*, Yogor *səbəd*, Kalm. *suwsn*, Bur. *hubhan/hubad*, Ord. *suwud*, Alashan *subd*, Barin *sobəd*, Khal. *suvd*, Mong. *subud*, *subusun*

sudal 555. (*su-da-er* Chin. *mai/mo* 'pulse, veins, arteries') 'veins, arteries' Hy *sudasun*, MA *sudasun/sudusun/sudasu*, RH *sudasun*, Dag. *s*^{w}*adəl*, Yogor *ʃdasən*, Santa *sudan/sʉdasun*, Khal. *sudal*, Mong. *sudal*

sumu 630. (*su-mu* Chin. *jian*) 'arrow' SH *sumu*, KdG/Ligeti *sumu*, Hy *sumun*, Zyyy *sumu*, VdI/Ligeti *sumun*, MA *sumun*, AT *sumu(n)*, RH *sumun*, Dag. *som*, Yogor *səmən*, Mgr. *səmu/sumu*, Baoan *smɵ*, Santa *sumu*, Barin *som*, Mong. *sumu(n)*, *See also* sumu qarbu

sumu qarbu- 637. (*su-mu ha-er-bu* Chin. *shen/shi jian* read *she* 射 instead of *shen/shi* 什) 'to shoot an arrow, archery', *See also* sumu, qarbu-

sur 479., 592. (*su-er* HAS 592. *ha-er* read *su* 速 instead of *ha* 哈, Chin. *pi-tiao*) 'leathern thongs' Zyyy *sur*, VdI/Ligeti *sur*, AT *sur*, RH *sur*, Dag. *sōr*, Yogor *sur*, Khara. *sur*, Barin *sur*, Khal. *sur*, Mong. *sur*

surbuljï 635. (*su-er-bu-er-zhi* Chin. *jian-xin-er*) 'socket of an arrowhead' Khal. *survalž* 'base, origin, root', Mong. *surbuljï*

sübi-le- 614. (*su-bi-le* Chin. *ren-zhen*) 'to thread, as a needle or beads' MA *sübele-*, AT *sübe* 'eye of a needle', Khal. *sʉvle-* , Mong. *sübele-*

süike 255. (*shui-ke* Chin. *zhui-zi* 'pendant eardrops') 'ring, earring, bague' Zyyy *süige*, MA/Poppe *süike*=Chag. *ïsïrγa*, AT *Süyiketü čerbi* (proper name), RY *suihu*, Mgr. *sūgɜ*, Kalm. *sīk*, Bur. *hiixe*, Khal. *sʉix*, Ord./Mostaert *sʉike* 'head ornament of bride', Manchu *suihu* 'earrings worn by men', Mong. *süike*

süke 616. (*su-ke* Chin. *fu-zi* extra 金 radical in *fu* 斧) 'axe' SH *süke*, Hy *süke*, MA *süke*, AT *süke*, RH *süke*, Dag. *suγ*^{w}, Yogor *səge*, Mgr. *sugo*, Baoan *ʂge*, Santa *sugiə*, Barin *sɵx*, Khal. *sʉx*, Mong. *süke*

süni 133. (*su-ni* Chin. *ye*) 'night' SH *söni*, KdG/Ligeti *söni*, Hy *söni*, VdI/Ligeti *söni*, Zyyy *süni*, MA *söni/sönü*, AT

söni, RH *söni*, Dag. *suŋ*, Yogor *sȭnə*, Mgr. *sonə*, Baoan *sɵni*, Santa *ɕiəni*, Barin *sɔ́n*, Khal. *šɔ́nɔ́*, Mong. *söni*

süsü 577. (*shui-su* Chin. *dan*) 'gall(bladder)' SH *sölsü*, Hy *sölsün*, Zyyy *sölsün/sölesün*, AT *sölsü(ten)*, RH *sölüsün*, Dag. *tʃultʃ*, Yogor *sösən*, Kalm. *cösn*, Bur. *hülhen*, Alar *helehen*, Khal. *cɔ́s*, Ord. *jüsü*, Mong. *sösün/čösün*

sūl (*su-lu*) 'tail' SH *se'ül*, Hy *se'ül*, MA *se'ūl/sūl/sü'ūl*, AT *segül*, RH *seül*, Dag. *səuʃ*,Yogor *sȳl*, Mgr. *sūl*, Khal. *sʊ́ʊl*, Mong. *segül*, *See* al<a> sūl

Š

šabi 176. (*sha-bi* Chin. *tu-di*) 'disciple, apprentice' MA *šabi*, Uighur of Ming *šabï*, Dag. *ʃeɧ* (<Manchu), Barin *ʃɛb*, Khal. *šav'*, Mong. *šabi* (<Uighur <Chin. or Pers.)

šanšeng/šanšing 174. (*shang-sheng* Chin. *dao-shi*) '(Taoist priest)' 'Phags-pa *šenšhiŋud* (plur.), Dag. *ʃenʃing* 'physician' <Chin. *xian-sheng* 先生

šibar 55. (*shi-ba-er* Chin. *ni*) 'mud' SH *šibar*, Hy *šibar*, MA *šibar*, AT *sibar*, Yogor *ʃəbar*, Dag. *ʃaur*, Mgr. *ɕæʊar*, Santa *ʃuwa*, Khal. *šavar*, Hung. *sár* TESz, Mong. *sibar*

šibau 510. (*shi-bao* Chin. *ying* 'eagle, falcon, kite, hawk') 'bird' SH *šibawun*, Hy *šibawun*, MA *šiba'ūn* 'bird' and *šiba'wū* 'wild bird', AT *sibaγu(n)*, RH *šibaun*, Dag. *ʃoγō*, Yogor *ʃūn*, Mgr. *ɕau*, (Baoan *ɕaji* <Tib.), Barin *ʃubū*, Khal. *šuvuu(n)*, Mong. *sibaγun*

šibau-qan 515. (*shi-bao-han* Chin. *que-er* 'magpie, jackdaw') 'small bird' SH *šibawuqan*, MA *šiba'ūqan*, AT *sibaγuγan*, Khal. *šuvuuxai*, Mong. *sibaγuqai*

šibe'en 78. (*shi-bo/bai-yin* Chin. *jiang-shang* 'name of territory') 'mountains with sharp summits' SH *šibe'e* 'mound', Hy *šibe'e* 'fence', AT *sibege* 'fence', Dag *ʃiwə̄* 'bamboo fence, hedge', Khal. *šivee(n)* 'fence, mound, fortification', Mong. *sibege*

šibe-[g]či 222. (*shi-bo/bai-chi* Chin. *mei-xiang* 'slave girl') 'female servant' MA *šibekčin/šibekči*, AT *sibegčin*, RH *šibekčin*, Khal. *šivegčin*, Mong. *sibegčin*

ši[d] 381. (*shi* Chin. *zhen-zi*) 'hazel nut, filbert' Khal. *šid*, Mong. *sid*

šidü 550. (*shi-du* Chin. *ya*) 'tooth' SH *šidü*, KdG/Ligeti *sidün*, Hy *šidün*, Zyyy *südün*, VdI/Ligeti *sidün*, MA *šidün/šidü*, AT *sidü(n)*, RH *šidün*, Mog. *sud'u(n)*, Dag. *ʃid*, Yogor *ʃədən*, Mgr. *ʂdə(n)*, Baoan *ʂdəŋ*, Santa *ʂuɯdun*, Barin *ʃyd*, Khara. *šʉd*, Khal. *šud(en)*, Mong. *sidü(n)*

šiliüsü 282. (*shi-liu-su* Chin. *tu-bao*) 'lynx' Zyyy *sili'esün/sili'üsün*, Hy *šile'ülsün*, AT *silügüsü*, RY *šilu'u* 'leopard', Uighur of Ming *šiläsün*, TMEN № 1765, Uighur of Ming *šilāsün* (Ligeti 1966: 198), Dag. *ʃulūs*, Yogor *ʃəlesən*, Santa *ʂəliə*, Barin *ʃolobs*, Chuvash *śilevśem*, Räsänen 1969: 421; Berta 1989: 115, 161; Khal. *šilüüs(en)*, Mong *silegüsün/silügüsün*, Manchu *silun*, Chin. *sheli(sun)* and *shilisun* (<Mong.)

šine (*shi-nie*) 'new, fresh' SH *šini*, Hy *šini*, Zyyy *sini*, VdI/Ligeti *sin*^{i}, MA *šine/šini*, AT *sine*, RH *sini/šini*, Dag. *ʃinən/ʃiŋkən*, Yogor *ʃənə*, Mgr. *çinə*, Baoan *çinə*, Santa *ʂini*, J̌arut *šɯni*, Barin *ʃyn*, Khal. *šine*, Mong. *sine See* šine miqa

šine miqa 422. (*shi-nie mi-ha* Chin. *xin-xian rou*) 'fresh meat', *See also* šine, miqa

šingge-be (*sheng-ge-ba*) 'to melt, to transform, to set (as for the Sun)' SH *šingge-*, MA *šinge-*, AT *singge-*, Dag. *ʃiŋgə-*, Yogor *ʃeŋgē-*, Mgr. *ɕiŋgē-*, Baoan *çinger-*, Khal. *šinge-*, Mong. *singge- See* sara šinggebe *See* nara šinggebe

šingqu 249. (*sheng-hu* Chin. *yin-zhu*), and *šingqu<r>* in 250. (*an-er-tan sheng-hu-er*) 'red ink, vermilion, cinnabar' AT *singqu(tu)*, Dag. *ʃiŋkū* 'sticky, glutinous material' Khal. *šunx(an)*, Mong. *singqu*, *See also* altan šingqu<r> Distinguish *šingqur* 507. 'white gerfalcon'

šingqur 507. (*sheng-hu-er* Chin. *hai-qing* 'a kind of eagle') 'white gerfalcon' SH *šiŋqor*, *šiŋqot* (plur.), Zyyy *šinqur/sinqur*, Hy *šingqor*, AT *singqor*, RY *šimuko* (cf. Kara 1991: 152. "read *šimko*"), Uighur of Ming *šongqar*, Ramstedt 1935: *šoŋχ^{o}r*, TMEN № 237, 1273, Khal. *šonxor*, Mong. *singqor/šongqor*, Distinguish *šingqu* 249. 'red ink, vermilion, cinnabar' and *altan šingqu<r>* 250. 'cinnabar'

šira 503. (*shi-la* Chin. *huang*) 'yellow' SH *šira*, Hy *šira*, Zyyy *sira*, AT *sira*, RH *šira*, TMEN № 1207, Ramstedt 1935: *šar^{D}*, Dag. *ʃar*, Yogor *ʃra*, Mgr. *ɕira*, Baoan *çira*, Santa *ʂɯra*, Poppe 1977: 127-130, Hung. *sár*, *sárga* TESz, Mong. *sira*, *See also* šira borčo[q], šir[a] buda[γ], šira tosu, Šira tala, šira mürün, širqa/širγa

šira borčo[q] 445. (*shi-sa bo-er-shuo* read *la* 剌 instead of *sa* 撒 Chin. *xiao-dou*) 'yellow peas', *See also* šira, borčo[q], kö[kö] borčo[q]

šir[a] buda[γ] 252. (*shi-er bu-ha* read *da* 答 instead of *ha* 哈 Chin. *huang-dan* 'yellow lead') 'yellow paint', *See also* šira, buda[γ]

šira mürün 99. (*shi-la mu-lun* Chin. *huang-he*) 'Huangho, the Yellow River', *See also* šira, mürün

Šira tala 105. (*shi-la ta-la* Chin. *xi-he* 'Xi river') 'Yellow steppe' (place name), *See also* šira, tala

šira tosu 417. (*shi-la tou-su* Chin. *nai-su-you*) 'butter', *See also* šira, tosu

šira-'ur (*shi-la-wen*) 'yellowish' Mgr. *çiraxān*, Baoan *çiraχaŋ*, Khal. *šarvar*, Mong. *sirabur/sirabir See* šira'ur morin

šira-'ur morin 322. (*shi-la-wen mo-lin* Chin. *shi-la-wen ma*) 'yellow horse?', *See also* šira'ur, morin

širemü 247. (*shi-le-mu* Chin. *sheng-tie*) 'cast-iron' SH *širemün*, Hy *širemün*, Barin *ʃirəm*, Khal. *širmen*, *širem*, Mong. *siremün*

širi'ün 452. (*shi-li-ni*, read *wen* 溫 instead of *ni* 泥, Chin. *geng* 'bright', read *ren* 朷 'hard' or *ying* 硬 'hard' instead of *geng* 耿, HAS erroneous *geng*) 'hard, rough' MA *širūn*, AT *sirügün*, RH *širün*, Dag. *ʃurun*, Yogor *ʃurūn*, Mgr. *çirun*, Baoan *sɛroŋ*, Santa *çiərun*, Khal *širüün*, Mong. *sirügün*

širke 424. (*shi-er-ke* Chin. *cu*) 'vinegar' 'Phags-pa *širge*, Hy *širke*, Uighur of Ming *sirkä*, Poppe 1955a: 41 *širge*, TMEN № 1237, Ramstedt 1935: *širkə*, (Khal *cuu* <Chin. cu 醋), precl. Mong. *sirkä*

širqa/širγa (*shi-er-ha*) 'fallow' SH *širqa*, MA *širγa* (*morin*), AT *sirγa*, Ramstedt 1935: *šarγl*, TMEN № 1207 (*šira*), Dag. *ʃirgā* (<Manchu) *ʃarəy*, Yogor *ʃərɢa mōrə*, *ʃərɢalaɢ*, Khal. *šarga*, Mong. *sirγa* and *širqal/širγal*, Bur. *šargal*, Khal. *šargal*, Hung. *sár* TESz, *sárga*, Mong. *sirγul See* širqa/širγa morin, *See also* šira

širqa/širɣa morin 321. (*shi-er-ha mo-lin* Chin. *yin-he*) 'fallow horse', *See also* širqa/širɣa, morin

šišge 486. (*xi-shi-ge* Chin. *zhan-tiao*) 'felt' SH *isgei/sisgei*, VdI/Ligeti *sisege*, AT *esegei*, RH *siskei*, RY 986 (cf. Kara 1991: 156 "**sis[x]e*"), Poppe 1955b: 92, Mog./Ramstedt *sisgäi*, Mog./Weiers *sisk'ɛi*, Dag. *ʃidəɣ*, Yogor *skī*, Mgr. *sgī*, Kalm. *iškä*, Bur. *heyii*, Khal. *esgii/isgii*, Ord. *esegī*, Chakh. *əskī*, Mong. *isegei*, *esegei*

šiw-ür 371. (*shou-wu-er* Chin. *yu/zhou-zhu* 'broomhandle') 'broom (as a name for a scrog), Hedysarum mongolicum or Pentaphylloides parvifolia' MA *šiwur-* 'to sweep', *šiur*, AT *sigür* 'broom', Mgr. *śūr*, Khal. *šuur* 'broom', Mong. *sigür*

šoroqai 44. (*shuo-luo-hai* Chin. *tu*) 'earth, land, soil, ground, sand' SH *širo'ai*, Hy *šira'u* 'soil', Zyyy *širuwai*, MA *šira'ū*, *široi*, *širū*, AT *sirui*, Dag. *ʃirō* 'pebbles, coarse sand', Yogor *šɔrū/šorū*, Mgr. *çirū*, Baoan *çiru*, Santa *ʂəura*, Kalm. *šora*, Bur. *šoroi*, Khal. *šoroi/šoroo*, Ord. *ʃorō*, Mong. *siruɣai*, *siroi*, *See also* šoroqai hodun

šoroqai hodun 28. (*shuo-luo-hai huo-dun* Chin. *tu-xing*) 'Saturn', *See also* šoroqai, hodun

T

tabu (*ta-bu*) 'five' SH *tabun*, AL *tabun*, Hy *tabun*, Zyyy *tabun*, VdI/Ligeti *tabun*, MA *tabun*, AT *tabun*, RH *tabun*, Ramstedt 1935: *tawn̥*, TMEN № 121, Dag. *tāwu* 'five' and *tāwun* 'fifth', Yogor *tāwən*, Mgr. *tāɪun*, Baoan *tawəŋ*, Santa *tawuŋ*, Barin *tab*, Khal. *tav(an)*, Mong. *tabu(n) See* tabu ner[e] morin *See* tabu sara

tabu ner[e] morin 333. (*ta-bu nie-er mo-lin* Chin. *wu-ming ma*) 'five-name horse' (This irregular syntagmatic usage might have originated from a mishearing or misinterpretation. Standard usage would be 'tabun nere(tü) morin'.) *See also* tabu, nere, morin

tabu sara 122. (*ta-bu sa-la* Chin. *wu yue*) 'fifth month (of the year)', *See also* tabu, sara

taiši 157. (*tai-shi* Chin. *tai-shi* 'Grand tutor, Grand master') 'Chancellor, official' SH *taisi*, AT *tayisi*, Khal. *taiš*, Mong. *ta(y)isi* (SH *taizi*, 'Phags-pa *t'ayjhi*, TMEN № 249, Mong. *tayiǰi* are represented by different Chinese characters meaning 'prince')

takia 530. (*ta-qia* Chin. *ji*) 'chicken, fowl' 'Phags-pa *t'ak'iya*, SH *takiya ǰil* 'the year of the cock', AL *taqiya* and *taɣawut* (plur.), KdG/Ligeti *taqia*, Hy *takiya*, MA *taqi'ā*, AT *takiya*, RY *tiko*, Ligeti 1962, 66 *taɣaqu*, Ramstedt 1935: *takā(n)*, TMEN № 861, Dag. *dəyī*, Yogor *daqa/daχɕa*, Mgr. *təɕau*, Baoan *təχa*, Khal, *taxiyaa(n)*, Manchu *coko*, Hung. *tyúk* TESz, Mong. *takiya*

tala (*ta-la*) 'steppe, plain' MA *tala*, AT *tala*, Dag. *tal*, Yogor *tala*, Mgr. *taŋ*, *talā*, Barin *tal*, Khal. *tal*, Mong. *tala See* Šira tala

tama[ɣ]a 240. (*ta-ma-a* Chin. *yin-xin*) 'seal' Hy *tamqa*, 'Phags-pa *t'amqa* 'commercial tax', Zyyy *tamqa*, MA *tamɣa*, AT *tamaɣa*, Uighur of Ming *tamɣa* (cf. also Ligeti 1958: 223/21), Ramstedt 1935: *tamɣɒ*, TMEN № 933, (Dag. *təmyāt* <Manchu), Yogor *taŋɕwa*, Mgr. *tamaɕa*, (Baoan *tamka* <Tib.), (Santa *dʐandzɯ* <Chin. *zhang-zi* 章子), Barin *tamәg*, Khal. *tamga*, Mong. *tamaɣa*

tana 238. (*ta-na* Chin. *ma-nao* 'agate') 'mother-of-pearl, agate' SH *Tana(-qorqon)*, *tanas* (plur.), Hy *tana*, Uighur of Ming *tana*, Poppe 1955a: 41 *tana*, Dag. *tanə* (and *mānū*

<Chin. *ma-nao* 瑪瑙), Mgr. *tanā*, Khal. *tana(n)*, Mong. *tana* (<Turk *tana*, <Pers. *dāna*)

tangnai 539. (*tang-nai* Chin. *nao-hou* 'nape, back of the head') 'palate' MA *tanqlai*, AT *tanglai*, RH *tanġlai*, Dag. *tannə*, Yogor *taŋlī*, Mgr. *taŋlī*, Baoan *taŋli*, Santa *tanləi*, Barin *taŋnē*, Khal. *tagnai*, Mong. *tangnai*

tari-'a-či 225. (*ta-li-a-chi* Chin. *zhong-tian-de*) 'peasant, farmer' Hy *tariyači*, Zyyy *dariyači*, MA *tari'āči*, AT *tariyačin*, TMEN № 886 (Turk *tariyči*), Dag. *tarētʃin*, Mgr. *tarātɕə*, Kalm., Ölöt *taratʃn/tarantʃn*, Bur. *tar'aaša*, Ord., Barin, Khara. *tarātʃin*, Khal. *tariačin*, Mong. *tariyačin*

tari-'an 54. (*ta-li-an* Chin. *tian-he/huo* 'growing rice') 'grain, wheat, crop, cereals' SH *tariyat* (plur.), AL *tarān*, Hy *tariyan*, Zyyy *dariya*, MA *tari'ān*, AT *tariyan*, RH *taryasun*, TMEN № 119 (*tariyan*, *tari-* 'to plant'), 886, Dag. *tarē*, (Yogor *tarāldʒin* 'cereals, agriculture'), Mgr. *tarā* (and *tarə-*), Baoan *taraŋ* (and *tar-*), Santa *taraŋ* (*dzuandʑia* <Chin.) and *tari-*, Barin *tarā* (and *tɛra-*), Khara. *tarā*, Chakh., Khorch., J̌arut *tɛrē*, Hung. *tarló* 'stubble-field' and *dara* 'groats' TESz, Mong. *tariya(n)*, (CC *tari*, Chag./Vámbéry *tarig*)

tarki 549. (*ta-er-qi* Chin. *nao-zi*) 'brain' Mgr. *taraɢ*, Barin *tɛrəx*, Khal. *tarxi*, Mong. *tariki*

tarqun 420. (*ta-er-hong* Chin. *fei* 'fat, grease') 'fat, corpulent' SH *tarqun*, *tarqut* (plur.), AL *taryun*, Hy *taruqun*, Zyyy *tarqun*, VdI/Ligeti 67, MA *taryun*, RH *tarġun*, RY *taru'u* (cf. Kara 1991: 153 "read *tar[γ]u*"), Ramstedt 1935: *taryʊn*, TMEN № 126, Dag. *taryun*, Yogor *tarɢən*, Mgr. *tarɢʊn*, Baoan *tarɢəŋ*, Santa *tayun*, Khal. *targan*, Manchu *tarhun*, Mong. *taryun*

ta[ši-k]či 234. (*ta-zhi* Chin. *pai-shou-de* 'clapper' *By bai-shou-de* read *pai* 拍 instead of *bai* 栢) 'clapper, claqueur' Mgr. *tabɕə-* 'to clap', Baoan *taɕi-*, Khal. *taši-*, Mong. *tasi-*

taulai 315. (*tao-lai* Chin. *tu-zi*) 'hare' SH *taulai jïl* 'the year of the hare', AL *taulai*, Hy *taulai*, KdG/Ligeti *taulai*, MA *taŭlai/ta'ūlai*, AT *taulai*, RH *taulai*, Ramstedt 1935: *tūlā*, TMEN № 144, 966, Dag. *tauɻ*, Yogor *tūlī*, Mgr. *tōlī*, Baoan *təli*, Santa *taoləi*, Khal. *tuulai*, Mong. *taulai*, *See also* taulai būr

taulai būr 379. (*tao-lai bu-er* Chin. *li-zi* 'chestnuts') 'chestnuts' Khal. *tuulain bȯȯr*, *See also* taulai, būr

taulai-tu 112. (*tao-lai-tu* Chin. *ji-yu-ta* 'jujube-elm') (place name, lit. the place with hares)', *See also* taulai

tau-nan 312. (*tao-nan* Chin. *wu-sui*) 'five years old (stallion)' TMEN № 121 (*tabun*), cf. 310. *ġunan* (Mong. *γunan*) 'three years old (as of livestock)' and 311. *dönen*, (Mong. *dönen*) 'four years old (as of livestock)', *See also* tabu

temegen 267. (*te-mo-gen* Chin. *luo-tuo*) 'Bactrian camel' SH *teme'en*, AL *temeen*, KdG/Ligeti *temēn*, Hy *teme'en*, Zyyy *te(m)mē*, MA *temēn*, AT *temege(n)*, RH *temēn*, RY *temuge*, Ramstedt 1935: *temēn*, TMEN № 1015, Dag. *təmə̄*, Yogor *temēn*, Mgr. *təmēn*, (Baoan *ŋaməŋ* <Tib.; Santa *luətuə* <Chin. *luo-tuo* 駱駝), Barin *təmə̄*, Khal. *temee(n)*, Khal. *temee*, Turk. *deve*, Manchu *temen*, Hung. *teve* TESz, Mong. *temege(n)*

temür 246. (*te-mu-er* Chin. *tie*) 'iron' SH *temür*, AL *temür*, Hy *temür*, Zyyy *temür* 'iron, arrowhead', MA *temür*, AT *temür*, RH *temür*, Uighur of Ming *tämür*, Ramstedt 1935: *tömr̥*, TMEN № 1012, (Dag. *kasō/xasō*=Khitan *kašu*),

Yogor *temər*, Mgr. *təmur*, Baoan *temər* (and *ħdʑag* <Tib.), Santa *tɕiəmu*, Barin *təmər*, Khal. *tɵmɵr*, Ligeti 1950-1951: 166), Mong. *temür*

tenggeri 1. (*teng-ge-li* Chin. *tian*) 'sky, heaven' SH *tenggeri*, AL *tengri*, Hy *tenggiri*, Zyyy *tenggiri*, VdI/Ligeti *tengri*, KdG/Ligeti *tengri*, MA *tengri*, AT *tengri*, RH *tengri*, Uighur of Ming *tngri*, Ramstedt 1935: *teŋgɾ*, TMEN № 944, Dag. *təŋgər*, Yogor *teŋger*, Mgr. *təŋgerə/təŋgɜrɜ/tiŋgɜrɜ*, Baoan *teŋgərəg*, Khal. *tenger*, Mong. *tngri*, *tengri*, *See also* tenggeri kenggerge deledünem

tenggeri kenggerge deledü-nem 42. (*teng-ge-li keng-ge-er-ge de-le-du-nan* Chin. *tian gu-xiang*) 'thunder (lit. the heaven is playing drums)', *See also* tenggeri, kenggerge, deledünem, donggodu

tergen 609. (*te-er-gen* Chin. *che*) 'cart, coach, carriage, chariot' SH *terge(n)*, *telege*, Hy *tergen*, Zyyy *tergen*, MA *tergen*, AT *terge(n)*, Dag. *tərəɣ*, Yogor *tergen*, Mgr. *tərgɜ*, (Baoan *tʂedzɿ*, Santa *tʂədzɯ* <Chin. *che-zi* 車子), Kalm. *tergn*, Bur. *terge(n)*, Barin *tərəg*, Khal. *tereg*, Ord./Mostaert *terge* 'two-wheel cart', Mong. *terge(n)*, *See also* terge'ür

terge-'ür 65. (*te-er-ge-wu-er* Chin. *da lu* 'main road, route') 'road for chariots and carriages' SH *terge'ür*, Hy *terge'ür*, Dag. *tərɣul*, Khal. *tergüür*, Mong. *tergegür*, *See also* tergen

terlig 462. (*de-li-er* Chin. *zhe-?*, HAS *zhe-qi* 褶祈 read KangXi 1113.221 instead of *qi* 祈) 'cotton padded garment' Khal. *terleg*, Mong. *terlig* (or maybe *de'elī*, cf. 457.)

tesman 180. (*te-si-man* Chin. *man-la*) 'Muslim priest' cf. Zograf 1984: 39 *dašman* 'Muslim clergyman', Poppe 1955a: 39 *dašmad* 'Muhammadan clergy' (<Turk. <Pers. *danišmand*)

tobči 257. (*tuo-bi-chi* Chin. *niu-zi*) 'knob, button' MA *tobči*, AT *tobči-* 'to button up', RH *tobči*, Dag. *tortʃ*, Yogor *tobdʒə*, Mgr. *tebdʑə*, Baoan *dəbtɕi*, Santa *tɯdʑɯ*, Barin *tœbtʃ*, Bur. *tovš*, Khal. *tovč*, Mong. *tobči*

toli 258. (*tuo-li* Chin. *jing-zi*) 'mirror' Hy *toli*, Zyyy *toli*, VdI/Ligeti *toli*, MA *tolui*, AT *toli*, RH *toli*, Ramstedt 1935: *tolɨ*, TMEN № 143, Dag. *toʃ* 'bronze mirror of the shaman dress', Yogor *tōlə*, Bur. *toli* 'mirror, metal plate', Barin *tœl*, Khal *tol'*, Mong. *toli*, *See also* toli 612. 'metal plate of the plough'

toli 612. (*tuo-li* Chin. *li-er*) 'metal plate of the plough' *See* toli 258. 'mirror'

toloqai 541. (*tao-luo-hai* Chin. *nao-gai* 'top of the skull') 'head' AT *toloɣai*, Yogor *toloʁui*, Mgr. *tolɢui*, Khal. *tolgoi*, Mong. *toluɣai*

tōdu[ɣ] 516. (*tuo-du* Chin. *jiu* 'pigeon') 'bustard' MA *toɣdai*, Ramstedt 1935: *tōdɒɢ*, TMEN № 906 (Turk. *toɣdari*), Khal. *toodog*, Hung. *túzok* TESz, Mong. *toɣoday*

toqol 303. (*tuo-huo-er* Chin. *du-er* HAS erroneous *du*) 'calf' SH *tuqul*, Hy *tuqul*, Zyyy *tuqul*, MA *tuɣul*, RH *tuqul*, TMEN № 909 (Turk *toqlï* 'lamb'), Dag. *tokuʃ*, Mgr. *tuɢul*, *burū*, Baoan *təltɕəɢ*, Santa *tuɢun*, Khal. *tugal*, Hung. *toklyó* 'young lamb' Bárczi, TESz, Mong. *tuɣul*

toqo-m 586. (*tuo-ti* read *huo-mu* 火目 instead of *ti* 替, HAS erroneous *ti*, Chin. *ti*) 'tray, pad; saddle-cloth, saddle-pad' AL *toɣum*, Hy *toqu-* 'to put on (a saddle)', AT *toqom*, RH

ṭoqum, Dag. *tok*^{w}, Yogor *toɢom*, Mgr. *tuɢʊm*, Baoan *tɵχɵ-* 'to put on (a saddle)', Santa *toγun*, Barin *toxəm*, Khal. *toxom*, Mong. *toqom*

**toqu* 468. (*tuo-dou/du* read *ku* 苦 instead of *dou/du* 都, Chin. *tao-ku*) 'leggings drawn over the trousers' <Chin. *tao-ku* 套褲 (Manduqu: *todu*?=*γuyabči*, *tooku*)

torqo 269. (*tuo-er-huo* Chin. *huan-zi*) 'badger' Uighur of Ming *torqu*, Ramstedt 1935: *torχā/toryā*, Khal. *dorgo(n)*, Mong. *doroγo*, precl. Mong. *toryai*

tosu 413. (*tuo-su* Chin. *you*) 'oil, fat' AL *tosun*, Hy *tosun*, Zyyy *dusu*, MA *tosu/tosun* and *tosuči* 'oil-maker', AT *tosu(n)*, RH *ṭosun*, Dag. *tos*, Yogor *tūsən*, Mgr. *tōsə*, Baoan *tɵsɵŋ*, Santa *tosun/dosun* (and *tosunči*), Kalm. *tosn*, Bur. *toho(n)*, Khal. *tos(on)*, Ord. *dusu*, Mong. *tosu(n)*, *See also* šira tosu

toti 525. (*tuo-ti* HAS erroneous *ti* Chin. *ying-wu*) 'cockatoo, parrot' Hy *toti*, Uighur of Ming *totï*, Barin *tœd* (*ǰubū*), Khal. *tot'*, Mong. *toti* (<Uighur-Pers. *tōtī*)

toyin 173. (*tuo-yin* Chin. *he-shang*) '(Buddhist) priest, monk' 'Phags-pa *doyid* (plur.), AT *toyin*, Uighur of Ming *toyïn*, Poppe 1955a: 41 *toyin*, Ramstedt 1935: *tōn*, TMEN № 993, Uighur *tojyn*, Khal. *toin*, Mong. *toyin* (<Chin. *dao-ren* 道人)

tuqulγa/tuγulγa 245. (*tu-hu-er-a* Chin. *xi*) 'tin' Zyyy *tuqulqan*, Hy *tu'ulqan*, RH *tuqulġan*, Uighur of Ming *tuγluγa*, Dag. *tuγnā* 'plomb', (Yogor *xorɢoldʒin*, Kalm. *xorɢʊldʒn*), Bur. *tuulga(n)* 'plomb', Ord. *tūlga* 'plomb', Khal. *tugalga(n)*, Mong. *tuγulγan*

turġa 500. (*tu-er-ge* Chin. *jia/xia-zi* read *duan* 緞 instead of *jia/xia* 段 'damask, satin') 'silk' Zyyy *turġa*, MA *torqa*,

AT *torγa(n)*, TMEN № 884, Ligeti 1966: 267 (Uighur *torqu*), Dag. *torγ*^{w}, Yogor *tɔrɢɔ*, Mgr. *torɢʊ*, Turk *torqu/toryu*, Russian *torg*, Finnish *turku* 'market place', Khal. *torgo(n)*, Mong. *torγa(n)*

turqa 421. (*tu-er-ha* Chin. *shou* 'thin, lean' HAS read *shou* 瘦 instead of *sou* 搜) 'thin, lean' SH *turuqat* (plur.), AL *turγan*, Hy *turuqan*, Zyyy *duruqon/durqon/durqan*, MA *turqan/turγan*, RH *turuġan*, VdI/Ligeti *turuγan*, RY *turha*, Yogor *tur-* and *turaŋqui*, Mgr. *turɢan*, Santa *tuɢuaŋ*, Khal. *turxan*, Mong. *turuqan*

turū 584. (*tu-lu* HAS erroneous *tu* Chin. *ti-er*) 'hoof' Hy *turu'un*, MA *turū/turūn*, TMEN № 991 (Turk *tuyaq*), Dag. *torō*, Yogor *turūn*, Bur. *tuurai/turun*, Khal. *tuurai*, Mong. *tuγurai*

tutur[γ]an 439. (*tuo-tuo-er-an* Chin. *geng-mi* 'ordinary non-glutinous hard rice') 'glutinous rice' AL *tuturγan*, Hy *tuturqan*, Zyyy *tuturqan*, MA *tuturγan*, AT *turtγa*, RH *tuturqan*, Yogor *hturɢan*, Mgr. *tudorɢa*, Kalm. *tutrγ*, Ord. *duturga*, Barin *dȯgtarag*, Khal. *tutraga*, Mong. *tuturγa(n)*

tūla'a 625. (*tu-la-a* in HAS text read *tu* 土 instead of *shang* 上, Chin. *kui*) 'helmet' Hy *du'uluqa*, Zyyy *dūlqa*, AT *duγulγa(n)*, TMEN № 95=2040, Ligeti 1966: 269-270, Barin *dūləg*, Khal. *duulga*, Mong. *duγulγa(n)*

tūr'a? See *uqar

tüle-'e 363. (*tu-lie-ya* Chin. *chai*) 'brushwood, fuel' SH *tüle-* 'to set alight', AL *tülēn*, MA *tülē/tülēn*, RH *tülēn*, Dag. *tulē*, Yogor *tələn*, Baoan *telaŋ*, Santa *tulian*, Mong. *tülege*, *See also* sara sa[l]ki tüle'e

tüme-tü 161. (*tu-mo-tu* Chin. *zhi-hui* 'military leader, general') 'commander of ten thousand soldiers' SH *tümet*

'division'(plur.), Hy *tümen* and *tümed* 'division'(plur.), RH *tümen*, RY *tume*, Uighur of Ming *tümän*, Ramstedt 1935: *tümn̥*, TMEN № 983 (Turk *tümän* 'ten thousand'), Dag. *tum* 'ten thousand', Yogor *temen*, Mgr *tumun*, (Baoan *tʃl* <Tib., Santa *wan* <Chin. *wan* 萬), Khal. *tüm(en)* 'ten thousand', Manchu *tumen*, Hung. *tömény* 'dense, thick' TESz, Mong. *tümen*

**tüngšige* 221. (*tong-shi-ge* Chin. *nu-bi*) 'female slave' Manduqu: *tüngšige=boγol sibegčin*

tüšimül 154. (*tu-shi-mu-er By shang-shi-mu-er* read *tu* 土 instead of *shang* 上, Chin. *chen-zai* 'minister of state, official') 'official' SH *tüši-* 'to appoint an official', 'Phags-pa *t'üši-* 'to dispatch', Hy *tüšimel/tüšimet*, AT *tüsimel* and *tüsimed* (plur.), Uighur of Ming *tüšimäl*, Ramstedt 1935: *tüšɪ̣mn̥*, TMEN № 138, Khal. *tušmel*, Mong. *tüsimel*

tūküi (*tu-kui*) 'raw' MA *tūküi*, Dag. *tuiγun*, Mgr. *tūgu*, Baoan *tugu*, Mong. *tügükei See* tūküi noγō

tūküi noγō 402. (*tu-kui nu-wu* HAS erroneous *kui*, Chin. *sheng-cai*) 'raw vegetable'

U

uγuli 517. (*kui-ku-nu*, read *wu* 惡 or *wu* 齷 instead of *kui* 奎, read *gu* 古 instead of *ku* 苦, read *li* 力 or *li* 里 instead of *nu* 奴, Chin. *ye-mao-er*, HAS erroneous *ye*) 'owl' Khal. uul', Manduqu: *küikünü=uγuli* (improbable), Mong. *uγuli*

ula 45. (*wu-la* Chin. *jiang*) 'river' SH *Ula* 'the Ula river', RY *ula*, (Mong. *mören*) Manchu *ula* (<Jurchen/Manchu), Distinguish *ġudusu ula* 472. 'sole'

ula (*wu-la*) 'sole (of shoes)' Hy *ula*, RH ulā, Dag. *wal*, Yogor *ula*, Mgr. *ulā*, Baoan *(χei) la* (*χei* <Chin. *xie* 鞋), Santa *ula*, Barin *ul*, Khal. *ul*, Mong. *ula See* ġudusu ula Distinguish *ula* 45. 'river'

ulus 167. (*wu-lu-si* Chin. *bu-luo* read *bu-luo* 部落 instead of *bu-luo* 布洛 'tribe') 'people, nation, state' SH *ulus*, Hy *ulus*, MA *ulus*, AT *ulus*, RH *ulus*, Ramstedt 1935: *ul^{u}s*, TMEN № 54, Chag. *ulus*, Dag. *olur*, Yogor *ulus*, Mgr. *lus*, Bur. *ulyaahan*, Khal. *uls*, Mong. *ulus*, Turk. *ulus*

una[γ]a 308. (*wu-na-a* Chin. *ju-er*) 'colt, foal' SH *unuqan* and *unuqat* (plur.), AL *unaγan*, Hy *unuqan*, Zyyy *unuqon*, MA *unaγan*, AT *unaγa(n)* and *unaγad* (plur.), HR *unuqan*, Yogor *naɢan*, Mgr. *naɢa*, Kalm. *unγn*, Ord./Mostaert *unaga*, Barin *unag*, Bur. *unaga(n)*, Khal. *unaga(n)*, Mong. *unaγa(n)*

undās-ba/umdās-ba 437. (*wen-da-si-ba* Chin. *he-le* 'have drunk' read *ke* 渴 'thirsty' instead of *he* 喝) 'became thirsty' SH *umda'asu-*, AL *undās-*, MA *unda'ās-/undās-*, AT *umdaγas-*, Yogor *ndās-*, Mgr. *ndasə-*, Baoan *ndar-*, Santa *undasu-*, Barin *undās-*, Khal. *undaas-*, Mong. *umdaγas-/umdas-*

unggaril 357. (*nu-ga-lin* Chin. *shao* 'tip of a branch' erroneous *shao*) 'catkin' Khal. *ungaril*, Mong. *ungγaril*

unta-ba 567. (*wen-da-ba* PUL *wen-ta-ba*, Chin. *shui le*) 'fell asleep' SH *umta-*, Hy *unta-*, MA *unta-*, AT *unta-*, Dag. *want-*, Yogor *ntā-*, Mgr. *ntā-*, Baoan *tā-*, Santa *huntu-*, Khal. *unt-*, Mong. *unta-*

unu- 342. (*wu-nu* Chin. *qi*) 'to ride a horse' SH *unu-*, AL *unu-*, MA *unu-*, AT *unu-*, Dag. *onu-*, Yogor *ɸunə-*, Mgr. *funə-*, Baoan *ħənə-*, Santa *unu-*, Khal. *una-*, Mong. *unu-*

**uqar* 455. (HAS *wu-ha-er*, PUL *tu-ha-er* read *wu* instead of *tu*, *By tu-er-ha*, MYRY *tu-er-ha*, Chin. *ao-zi*) 'coat,

jacket' or *tūr'a*?=*tuγurγa*=pieces of felt covering the frame of a tent, Manduqu: *uqar=kürme* 'jacket'

uquna 295. (*wu-hu-na* Chin. *gu-yang*? MYRY *gu-li*? *By* 2nd character is different) 'ram, he-goat' SH *Uquna* (proper name), Hy *uġuna*, AT *uquna*, MA *uquna*, Dag. *wakən*, (Mgr *arāɯ* <Tib.) Khal. *uxna*, Mong. *uquna*

urči (*wu-li-chi*) 'previous' Mgr. *urdʑə*, Mong. *urǰi-* (only in compound words) *See* urči üdür *See* určihon

urči üdür 149. (*wu-li-chi wu-du-er* Chin. *qian ri*) 'day before yesterday' MA *uriǰu ödür*, AL *urǰi ödür*, RH *urji ödür*, Khal. *uržar*, Mong. *urǰidur<urǰi edür See also* urči, *See also* üdür

urči-hon 145. (*wu-li-chi huo-wen* Chin. *qian nian*) 'two years ago, the year before the last' RH *urji hon*, Dag. *ordʑwōn* 'previous year', Mgr. *urdʑɔŋ*, Baoan *ʃdʑəŋ* (*ħəŋ*) (<Mong. *urǰinon*), Khal. *uržnan*, Mong. *urǰinon*, *See also* urči, hon, urida hon

urġu-ba (*wo-er-gu-ba*) '(the Sun/Moon) has risen; to grow' SH (*naran*) *urqu-*, MA (*naran*) *uryu-*, AT *uryu-*, Dag. *oryʷ*, Barin *urga-*, Khal. *urga-*, Mong. *urya- See* sara urġuba *See* nara urġuba

Uriang[γ]an 73. (*wu-liang-an* Chin. *duo-yan-wei*) 'the Urianghai people' SH *Uriangqadai* (male)/*Uriangqaǰin* (female), Hy *Uriangqan*, AT *Uriyangqai*, Khal. *Urianxai*, Mong. *Uriyangqai*

urida (*wu-li-da*) 'previous, before' SH *urida*, *uridu*, Hy *urida*, *uridu*, MA *urida*, *uridu/uridun*, Zyyy *urida*, AT *urida*, Dag. *ward*, *ordōn*, Yogor *urda*, *urdaɢə*, *ordogo*, *ʃdʑudə* <Mong. *urǰidur*, Mgr. *urd-* in *urdʑɔŋ*, and *ʂda-* in *ʂdanɔŋ* 'previous year', (Mgr. *muʃə*, Baoan *eməla*, Santa *məiliə*, <Mong. *emüne*), Kalm. *urd*, Ord.

uridu, urida, urda, Barin *yrd*, Bur. *urda, ur'd*, Khal. *urd, ur'd*, Mong. *urdu* (<*uridu/urida*), *uridu, urida, urid See* urida hon

urida hon 148. (*wu-li-da huo-wen* Chin. *xian nian* 'former year') 'previous year, two years ago' Mong. *urida on, See also* urida, hon, určihon

usu 52. (*wu-su* Chin. *shui*) 'water' SH *usu(n)*, AL *usun*, KdG/Ligeti *usun*, Hy *usun*, Zyyy *usu*, VdI/Ligeti *usun*, MA *usu(n)*, AT *usu(n)*, RH *usun*, Ramstedt 1935: *usn̥*, TMEN № 47, Dag. *os*, Yogor *ɢusun*, Mgr. *sdzu*, Baoan *sə*, Santa *usu*, Barin *us*, Khal. *us(an)*, Mong. *usu(n)*, *See also* gilegen usu, usu hodun

usu hodun 26. (*wu-su huo-dun* Chin. *shui-xing*) 'Mercury', *See also* usu, hodun

ū- (*ou*) 'to drink' SH *u'u-*, AL *au-*, MA *u'ū-/ū-*, AT *uu-*, Dag. *ō-*, Yogor *ū-*, Mgr. *ū-*, Baoan *ū-*, Khal. *uu-*, Mong. *uuɣu-/uɣu-/aɣu- See* darasu ū-

Ü

übülün 117. (*wu-bu-lun* Chin. *dong*) 'winter' SH *übül*, AL *öwül*, Hy *übül*, Zyyy *ü'ül/üwül/ügül*, MA *öbül*, AT *ebül(ün)*, Dag. *uɣul/uwul/ūl*, Yogor *wəl*, (Mgr. *rgul* <Tib.), Baoan *ŋguŋ*, Santa *un*, Kalm. *öwl*, Khori Bur. *ügel*, Alar *ȯbȯl*, Khal. *ȯvȯl*, Poppe 1955b: 48, 100; Mong. *ebül(ün)*

üčü-ken (*wu-chu-zhi* read *ken* 揿 instead of *zhi* 指) 'small' SH *üčügen/üčü'ügen*, AL *üčken*, Hy *üčügen*, MA *öčō̄n*, *öčū̄ken*, *hüčū̄ken*, AT *öčügüken*, RH *üčkēn*, *üčügüken*, Dag. *uʃkən*, *utʃīkən*, Khal. *ȯcüüxen/ȯčüüxen/üčüüxen*,

Mong. *öčügüken/üčügüken, öčüken/üčüken See* üčüken min[gγ]an

üčü-ken min[gγ]an 75. (*wu-chu-zhi min-an* read *ken* 掯 instead of *zhi* 指, Chin. *xiao yi-qian*) 'the Little Mingans' (place name), *See also* üčüken, min[gγ]an, yeke min[gγ]an

üdeši 135. (*wu-de-shi* HAS *wu-de-xian* read *shi* 失 instead of *xian* 先, Chin. *wan* 'late, evening') 'evening' SH *üdeši*, AL *üdeši*, Hy *üdeši*, Zyyy *üde[si?]*, MA *üdeši*, AT *üdesi*, Dag. *udiʃ* 'yesterday', Yogor *ødøgʃə*, Mgr. *ʂlɔŋ/çilɔŋ/çylɔŋ*, Santa *udʑiəʂɯ*, Bur. *üdeš*, Khal. *üdeš*, Mong. *üdesi*

üdür 132. (*wu-du-er* Chin. *ri*) 'day' SH *üdür*, AL *ödür*, KdG/Ligeti *ödür*, Hy *üdür*, Zyyy *üdür*, MA *ödür*, AT *edür*, RH *ödür*, Dag. *udur*, Yogor *udur*, Mgr. *udur/udu/dur*, Baoan *udər*, Santa *udu*, Kalm. *ödr*, Bur. *üder*, Barin *ədər*, Khal., *ȯdȯr*, precl. Mong. *üdür*, Mong. *edür*, *See also* üdür düli, hüčiken[ü]dür, manadur, urči üdür

üdür düli 136. (*wu-du-er du-li* Chin. *xiang-wu* 餉午 read *shang/xiang* 晌, instead of *xiang* 餉) 'noon' SH *üdür düli*, MA *ödür düli/ödür düle/ödür dülü*, RH *ödür düli*, *See also* üdür, düli

üisü (*wei-ni* read *su* 泝 instead of *ni* 泥) 'birch, birch-bark' Khal. *üis(en)*, Mong. *üisü(n) See* üisü modu

üisü modu 355. (*wei-ni mo-duo* read *su* 泝 instead of *ni* 泥, Chin. *hua-mu* read *hua* 樺 instead of *hua* 花) 'birch, birch-bark' Mong. *üisün modu*, *See also* üisü, modu

üǰü[m] 386. (*wu-zhu* Chin. *pu-tao* both characters are written in variant forms 'grape') 'grape, raisin' Zyyy

üzüm, Hy *üzüm*, RH *üzüm*, Ramstedt 1935: *üzm̥*, TMEN № 473, Ligeti 1966: 277, (Dag. *pūtō*<Chin. *pu-tao* 葡萄), Yogor *ødʒøm* 'penis of a little child', (Mgr. *gundʑin* 'grape, raisin' <Tib.), Barin *udʒəm*, Khal. *üzem* 'raisin' vs. *usan üzem* 'grape', Mong. *üǰüm*

ülüs-be 436. (*wu-lu-si-ba* Chin. *e-le*) 'became hungry, starved' SH *ölös-*, AL *olüs-* (sic), Hy *öles-*, MA *öles-*, AT *ölös-*, Dag. *xuns-*, Mgr. *losə-*, (Baoan *ələr-* <Mong. *ölber-*), Santa *oliəsu-*, Khal. *ӧls-*, Mong. *ölüs-*

ündür 85. (*wen-du-er* Chin. *gao*) 'high, tall' SH *ündür* 'high, tall; mountain', Hy *ündür* 'mountain', MA *öndür*, AT *öndör*, RH *öndür*, TMEN № 57, Ramstedt 1935: *öndr̥*, Dag. *xundur*, Yogor *oŋdur*, Mgr. *undur*, Baoan *undər*, Santa *undu*, Khara. *ʉndʉ̄r*, Barin *ondər*, Khal. *ӧndӧr*, Mong. *ündür*

ündüsü 356. (*wen-du-su* Chin. *gen*) 'root' Hy *ündüs*, AT *ündüsün*, Dag. *undus*, Yogor *jeldes*, Santa *undusun*, Khal. *ӱndes*, Mong. *ündüsü(n)*

üneng 277. (*wu-neng* Chin. *yin-shu*) 'ermine' RY *unie* <Mong. (cf. Kara 1991: 151 "perhaps *une*"), Khal. *üen*, Mong. *üyeng*

ünigen 301. (*wu-ni-gen* Chin. *ru-niu* 'milking cow') 'cow' SH *üni'en*, KdG/Ligeti *ünēn*, Hy *üne'en*, MA *üneyēn*, AT *ünige*, RH *üniēn*, Dag. *uɲē*, Yogor *nīn*, Mgr. *unē*, Baoan *unaŋ*, Khal. *ünee*, Hung. ünő TESz, Mong *üniyen*

ürbi 514. (*wu-hu-bi* read *er* 兒 instead of *hu* 忽, Chin. MYRY *lao-guan* HAS, PUL, *By* unusual character variant 鵾 for *guan* 鸛 'stork') 'stork, heron' Khal. *ӧrӧv*, Mong. *örüb/örbi*

**ürdüm* 602. (*wu-er-du-mu*, Chin. *che-shou* 扯手) ' reins' Manduqu: *che-shou* 撦手 *ürdüm=ǰiluɣu* cf. 594.

ütmü[g] 410. (*wu-tu-mu* HAS *wu-tu-da* read *mu* 木 instead of *da* 大, Chin. *mo-mo* 'steamed loaf') 'dumpling, steamed loaf' Zyyy *üdmek*, Hy *ütmek*, VdI/Ligeti *ötüme* 'bread' (and Ligeti 1965: 278, Kirakos № 15 *ötmäk*), RH *ötmek*, Uighur of Ming *ötmäk*, Dag. *utum* 'snack, biscuit', Mgr. *ɕdəma*, Kalm. *ödmg* 'bread'

üyer 80. (*wu-ye-er* Chin. *fa-shui* read *hong* 洪 instead of *fa* 法) 'flood' RH *üyer*, Dag. *ujir*, Yogor *ȳr*, Barin *ʉjər*, Khal. *uer*, Mong. *üyer*

V

vayiduri 239. (*fa-yi-du-li* Chin. *liu-li* 'opaque') 'beryl' Khal. *vinder'yaa*, Mong. *binderiya/vaiduri/viduri*, Uighur *vaiduri* (<Tib.<Ind.)

Y

yabu- 341. (*ya-bu* Chin. *zou*) 'to go' SH *yabu-*, Hy *yabu-*, MA *yabu-*, AT *yabu-*, Dag. *jau-*, Yogor *yawə-*, Mgr. *jau-*, Baoan *jawu-/jū-*, Santa *jawu-*, Khara *jaba-*, Barin *jabə-*, Khal *yav-*, Mong. *yabu-*

yasu 553. (*ya-su* Chin. *gu-tou*) 'bone' SH *yasu*, Hy *yasun*, Zyyy *yasun*, VdI/Ligeti *yasun*, MA *yasun*, AT *yasu(n)*, RH *yasun*, TMEN № 405, Dag. *jas*, Mog./Weiers *jɔsud* (plur.), Yogor *jasən*, Mgr. *jæsə*, Baoan *jasəŋ*, Santa *jasuŋ*,

Khal. *yas(an)*, Mong. *yasu(n)*, *See also* dalu yasu, yasu ǰorqo, yasu yor

yasu ǰorqo 634. (*ya-su zhe-er-huo* Chin. *gu-tou jian*) 'arrow with a horn or bone head', *See also* yasu, ǰorqo

yasu yor 638. (*ya-su yao-er* Chin. *gu-tou bo-tou*) 'a kind of arrow with a bone blade', *See also* yasu, yor

yeke (*ye-ke*) 'great' SH *yeke*, KdG/Ligeti *ėke*, Hy *yeke*, Zyyy *yeke*, MA *yeke*, AT *yeke*, RH *yeke*, TMEN № 406, Dag. *xiy*, Yogor *ǰige*, Mgr. *ʂgɜ*, Baoan *ʂgɵ*, Santa *fugiə*, *ʂgɜ*, Khal. *ix*, Barin *yix*, Mong. *yeke See* yeke Mongġol *See* yeke min[gγ]an

yeke min[gγ]an 74. (*ye-ke min-an* Chin. *da yi-qian*) 'name of territory (the Great Mingans)', *See also* yeke, min[gγ]an, üčüken min[gγ]an

yeke Mongġol 76. (*ye-ke mang-guan-er* Chin. *By bei-lu* not given in the other sources 'northern slaves') 'the Great Mongol territory', *See also* yeke, Mongġol

yisü (*yi-su*) 'nine' SH *yisün*, Hy *yisün*, Zyyy *yisün*, VdI/Ligeti *yisün*, MA *yisün*, AT *yisün*, RH *yisun*, Dag. *is/jis*, Yogor *jisən*, Mgr. *sdzən/ʂdzən*, Baoan *jirsəŋ*, Santa *jəsun*, Barin *ys*, Khara., J̌arut *(y)is*, *isən*, Khal. *yės(ṅn)*, Mong. *yisü(n) See* yisü sara

yisü sara 126. (*yi-su sa-la* Chin. *jiu yue*) 'ninth month (of the year)'

yonqor 498. (*ruan-huo-luo* HAS *mu-huo-luo*, Chin. *sh(o)u-juan* read *shou* 手 instead of *sh(o)u* 熟) 'handkerchief, silken scarf', AT *yongqor*, Khal. *yonxor*, Mong. *yonγqur* 'floss silk'

yor (*yao-er*) 'the edge, blade of an arrow' SH *yor* 'arrow', Dag. *xir*, Yogor *hir*, Mgr. *ir*, Bur. *er'*, Khal. *ir*, Mong. *ir See* yasu yor

Z

**zaisang* 398. (*zai-sang* Chin. *xiao suan-cai*) 'small garlic' <Chin.?

6

LIST OF UNINTERPRETED AND PROBLEMATIC WORDS

29. zǎn-bǎi-xīng 攒擺星 (*By* character variant for *zǎn* 攢) 'an assemblage or group of of stars' (duǒ-luó zhě-lín 朵羅者林) *dolō *ǰelin/*ǰerim* (in this entry the first Mongol word may mean 'seven' as well as 'many')
221. nú-bì 奴婢 'female slave' (tōng-shǐ-gé 通使革) **tüngšige*
273. gōng-tuó 公駝 'male camel' (mǐ-hā-sì 米哈四) **miqas*
316. tiào-tù 跳兔 'jerboa' (yì-ér-má 亦兒麻) **ilma*
372. huā-gú-duǒ 花骨朵 'bunch of flowers' (zhā-yī-dǔ-ér 扎一堵兒, HAS zhā-dǔ-ér 扎堵兒, read zhā-yī-dǔ-ér 扎一堵兒) **ǰayidur*
374. m(o)ǔ-dān-huā 牡丹花'peony' (zhāo-sǎn chě-chě 招散扯扯) **ǰausan čeče[g]*
398. xiǎo suàn-cài 小蒜菜 'small garlic' (zǎi-sāng 宰桑) **zaisang*
401. bó-cài 薄菜 'spinach' (ā-bǔ-ā nú-wù 阿補阿奴惡) **abu'a/*abu[γ]a noγō*
409. bái-miàn 白麵 'flour' (bǎ-lá-tū 把剌禿) **baratu*, *See also* *baratu 434.
434. fěn-zi 粉子 'powder, rice-flour' (bǎ-lá-tū 把剌禿) **baratu*, *See also* *baratu 409.
455. ǎo-zi 襖子 'coat' (PUL tū-hā-ér 禿哈兒, HAS wù-hā-ér 兀哈兒, *By* tū-ér-hā 禿兒哈) **uqar* (Manduqu: wu-ha-er, uqar=kürme 'small coat') or *tūr'a?*=tuγurγa=pieces of felt covering the frame of a tent, Manduqu: uqar=kürme 'jacket'
468. tào-kù 套褲 'leggings drawn over the trousers' (tuō-dōu/dū 脫都, read kǔ 苦 instead of dōu/dū 都) **toqu*
512. hóng-háo 紅毫 'red hair?' (hǎo-hā 好哈) **qauqa*

582. bǎn-cháng 板腸 '?' (wěn-sù-bǔ 穩速補, *By*, MYRY wěn-bǔ-sù 穩補速) Manduqu: 'dialectal word'

597. ān-lóng 鞍 憃 'saddle-halter?' (é-mò-lún 額墨倫) **eme[']elür*

602. chě-shǒu 扯手 'reins' (wǔ-ér-dǔ-mù 五兒堵木) **ürdüm*

622. jiá-páo 袷袍 'a lined long gown having no collar, robe' (hā-bǔ-dǔ-ér-ā 哈補堵兒阿, HAS hā-bǔ-tǎ-ér-ā 哈補塔兒阿) **qabtarγa* Manduqu: qabudur'a=qabutaγ-a=qabtaγa 'bag, pouch, purse, pocket'

626. dùn-xiàng 頓項 'the back part of a helmet, that protects the neck' (yì-ér-jí 義兒吉, HAS yǐ-kè 義克; read chā 叉 instead of yì 乂 or yì 義) **čargi/*čalgi*

7

INDEX OF TRANSCRIPTIVE CHARACTERS

Pinyin	Character	Early Mandarin pronunciation[48]
ā/ē	阿	ɔ
ǎi	矮	jajˇ
ài	愛	ajˋ
ān	安	an
ǎn	俺	an**
àn	案	anˋ
ǎo	襖	awˇ
bā	八	paˇ
bā/pā	扒	ba*
bǎ	把	paˇ
bài	敗	pajˋ
bān	般	pɔn
bān	班	pan
bàn	半	pɔnˋ
bǎo	保	pɔwˇ
bǎo	寶	pɔwˇ
bèi	孛	pujˋ

[48] According to Pulleyblank 1991. The pronunciation represents the Early Mandarin of the *Yuan* epoch, which in some obvious cases has changed by the time of the compilation of the BLYY, yet it gives relatively relevant phonetic values for the chronologically not-so-distant lexicon. Words marked * are from Kane 1989: 123-128, ** are my reconstructions; note that these reconstructed forms are not written with IPA symbols.

bì	必	piˋ
bīn	賓	pin
bīng	兵	piŋ
bó/bǎi	伯	pajˇ
bó/báo	薄	paw´, pɔ´
bǔ	補	puˇ
chā	叉[49]	tʂʰa
chě	扯	če**
chén	臣	tʂʰin´
chǐ	尺	tʂʰiˇ
chì	赤	tʂʰiˇ
chū	出	tʂʰyˇ
chù	處	tʂʰyˋ
chūn	春	tʂʰyn
cōng	聰	tsʰuŋ
dá	荅	da*
dǎ	打	taˇ
dǎng	黨	taŋˇ
dào	倒	tawˋ
dé	得	təjˇ
dēng	登	təŋ
dí	迪	ti´
dōu/dū	都	tu
dòu	斗	təwˇ
dū	督	tuˇ
dǔ	堵	tuˇ

[49] *chā* 叉 is the correct reading for *yi4* 乂, 義.

dù	度	tuˋ
duān	端	tɔn
dūn	墩	tun
duǒ	朵	tɔˇ
é	額	jajˋ, njɛˋ
ér	兒	rɻˊ
ér	而	rɻˊ
ěr	耳	rɻˇ
fǎ	法	faˇ
fú	伏	fuˊ
gá	噶	ġa**
gǎn	敢	kamˇ
gàn	幹	kanˋ
gào	告	kawˋ
gé	革	kjajˇ
gè	箇	kɔˋ
gēn	根	kən
gǒu	狗	kəwˇ
gū	沽 (HAS)	ku
gǔ	古	kuˇ
gǔ	谷	kuˇ
gù	故	kuˋ
guān	官	kɔn
guǐ	鬼	kujˇ
guì	貴	kujˋ
gùn	棍	gun*
guǒ	果	kwɔˇ
guǒ	過	kwɔˋ

hā hāi	哈	ha, ka, ga*
hǎi	海	xajˇ
hài	害	xajˋ
hài	亥	xajˋ
hǎn	罕	xanˇ
hàn	漢	xanˋ
hàn	汗	xanˋ
hǎo	好	xawˇ
hēi	黑	xəjˇ
hóng	紅	xuŋˊ
hū	忽	xuˇ
hǔ	虎	xuˇ
hù	戶	xuˋ
huā	花	xwa
huài	懷	xwajˊ
huān	歡	xɔn
huáng	黃	xwaŋˊ
huó	活	xwɔˊ
huǒ	火	xwɔˇ
jí	吉	kiˇ
jīn	斤	kin
jiǔ	九	kiwˇ
kē	科	$k^hwɔ$
kě	可	$k^hɔˇ$
kè	克	$k^həjˇ$
kèn	掯	ken**
kēng	坑	$k^hiŋ$

kòu	扣	$k^həw^{\grave{}}$
kǔ	苦	$k^hu^{\check{}}$
kuī	虧	k^huj
kūn	昆	kun
kùn	困	$k^hun^{\grave{}}$
lá	剌	la*
lái	來	$laj^{\acute{}}$
lán	藍	$lam^{\acute{}}$
láng	郎	$laŋ^{\acute{}}$
lǎng	朗	$laŋ^{\check{}}$
láo	牢	$law^{\acute{}}$
lǎo	老	$law^{\check{}}$
lè	勒	$ləj^{\grave{}}$
lǐ	里	$li^{\check{}}$
lì	力	$li^{\grave{}}$
lì	利	$li^{\grave{}}$
lián	蓮	$ljɛn^{\acute{}}$
liǎng	兩	$ljaŋ^{\check{}}$
liè	列	$ljɛ^{\grave{}}$
lín	林	$lim^{\acute{}}$
lìng	令	$liŋ^{\grave{}}$
liú	留	liw
liú	畱	liw
liú	流	$liw^{\acute{}}$
liù	六	$liw^{\grave{}}$
lóng	瓏	long**
lǒng	隴	$ljuŋ^{\check{}}$
lǔ	魯	$lɔ^{\check{}}$

lù	路	luˋ
luán	欒	lɔnˊ
lún	倫	lynˊ
luó	羅	lɔˊ
luó	鑼	lɔˊ
má	麻	maˊ
mǎ	馬	maˇ
mán	蠻	manˊ
mǎng	莽	maŋˇ
máo	毛	mawˊ
měi	每？	mujˇ
mèi	妹	mujˋ
men	們	men*
měng	猛	muŋˇ
mǐ	米	miˇ
mín	民	minˊ
mò	莫	mawˋ
mò	墨	mujˋ
mǔ	母	muˇ
mù	木	muˋ
mù	目	muˋ
nà	那	nɔˋ, naˋ
nà	納	naˋ
nǎi	乃	najˇ
nài	柰	najˋ
nán	難	nanˊ
nǎo	惱	nawˇ

néng	能	nəŋˊ
ní	泥	niˊ
nǐ	你	niˇ
niē	捏	ne*
níng	寧	niŋˊ
niǔ	鈕	niwˇ
nòng	弄	luŋˋ
nú	奴	nuˊ
nǔ	努	nuˇ
ǒu	藕	əwˇ
qǐ	乞	kʰiˇ
qià	恰	kʰjaˇ
qín	琴	kʰimˊ
qǔ	取	tsʰyˇ
ruǎn	軟	rwɛnˇ
sā	撒	saˇ
sài	賽	sajˋ
sǎn	散	sanˇ
sāng	桑	saŋ
sǎo	掃	sawˇ
sè	塞	sɻˇ
sè	色	ʂajˇ
shā	殺	ʂaˇ
shà	廈	ʂaˋ
shǎng	賞	ʂaŋˇ
sháo/shuó	勺	ʂɛwˊ
shēng	生	ʂəŋ

shēng	昇	ʂiŋ
shī	失	ʂiˇ
shǐ	使	ʂɻˇ
shǒu	守	ʂiwˋ
shuǐ	水	ʂujˇ
shuǐ	說	ʂujˋ
sì	四	sɻˋ
sōng	松	sjuŋ
sōu	搜	səw
sù	速	suˇ
sūn	孫	sun
suǒ	鎖	sɔˇ
suǒ	瑣	sɔˇ
tā	他	tʰɔ
tǎ	塔	tʰaˇ
tài	太	tʰajˋ
tàn	炭	tʰanˋ
tāng	湯	tʰaŋ
tǎo	討	tʰawˇ
tè	忒	tʰəjˇ
téng	騰	tʰəŋ
tì	替	tʰiˋ
tōng	通	tʰuŋ
tū	禿	tʰuˇ
tǔ	土	tʰuˇ
tù	兔	tʰuˋ
tún	屯	tʰun´

tuō	脫	$t^{h}ɔ^{ˇ}$
wán	完	ɔn´
wǎng	往	waŋˇ
wěi	委	ujˇ
wén	文	ʊun´
wěn	穩	unˇ
wǒ	我	wɔˇ
wǔ	五	uˇ
wù	兀	ʊu´
wù	惡	u`
xī	希	xi
xí	習	si´
yā	丫	ja
yá	牙	ja
yán	言	jɛn´
yáo	姚	jɛw´
yě	野	jɛˇ
yè	葉	jɛ`
yī	一	ji`, jiˇ
yǐ	以	jiˇ
yì	亦	ji`
yì	乂, 義 see *chā* 叉	
yìn	印	jin`
yuán	原	ɥɛn
yuè	岳	jaw`
zǎi	宰	tsajˇ
zhā	扎	ǰa**
zhǎng	長	tʂaŋˇ

zhāo	招	tʂɛw
zhé	折	tʂɛˇ
zhě	者	tʂiaˇ
zhe	着	ǰo*
zhèn	鎮	tʂinˋ
zhī	只	tʂɻ̩
zhí	直	tʂi´
zhōu	周	tʂiw
zhòu	咒	tʂiwˋ
zhǔ	主	tʂyˇ
zhǔn	准	tʂynˇ

8

PHONETIC VALUE OF TRANSCRIPTIVE CHARACTERS

Phonetic value in BLYY	applied characters
a, ‘a, ā	阿
ai	矮, 愛
al	俺兒
am	俺
‘an/γan	案
an	俺, 安
au	襖
aw	襖
b	必, 把, 補
ba	八, 把, 扒
bai	伯, 敗
bān	半
ban	班
bau	保, 寶
be	八, 伯, 把
bel	班
ben	班
bi	必
bin	賓
bing	兵
bo	孛
bol	般兒

bō̄	孛
bu	薄
bu/bū	補
bū	孛
bü	補, 薄, 伯
bṻ	補
con	聰
ča	義, 勺
če	扯
či	乞, 赤, 尺, 直, 扯
čin	臣
čo	勺
ču	主, 出
čū	勺
čul	春
čü	出, 處
d	堵, 度
da(i)	大
da/dā	打, 荅
dang	黨
dau	倒
de	登, 荅
de, dē, de/dö	得
di	迪
do/dō	朶
don	端
dö	朶, 堵
döw/dew	斗
du	度, 堵, 督, 多
dun	墩
dü	堵, 都, 度
’e	額

e	阿
el	耳, 兒
‘en	印
eü/öü	藕
fu	伏
fü	伏
ge	革, 箇, 葉
gen	根, 汗
gew	狗
gi	吉
gil	斤
gü	故, 谷, 苦, 古 or 沽
güi	鬼
gün	棍
ġa	革, 噶, 哈
ġal	幹兒
ġan	汗, 敢
ġau	告
ġo	革
(g)ġo	果
ġol	官兒
ġu	古, 谷, 果, 火
ġū	過
γan	完, 漢
γo	我
γō	惡 or 額
γu	虎
ha	哈
hau	好
he	黑
hi	希
ho	火

hoi	懷
hö	吼
hu	忽
hü	火, 忽, 虎
i	一, 亦
ǰa	扎
ǰang	長
ǰau	招
ǰaw	招
ǰe	者
ǰe/ǰē	折
ǰen	鎮
ǰi	只, 着, 直
ǰiw	咒, 周
ǰo	着
ǰō	着
ǰu	主
ǰum	准
ǰü	主, 竹
ǰür	准兒
ke	克
ken	揹 (instead of 指)
keng	坑
key	克
ki	乞
kia	恰
kin	琴
kö	可
köw	扣
kü	苦
küi	虧

kün	困, 昆
l	兒, 路, 剌, 而, 弄
la/lā	剌
lai	來
lam/lang	藍
lan	欒
lan/lang	郎
lau, lau/lū	老
law	老, 牢
le	勒, 列, 婁
ler/rel	倫
li	里
lim	林
lin	令
ling	令
liu	流
liü	留, 留,
liw	留, 留
long	隴, 瓏
lo/lō	羅
lu	魯, 六
lü	魯
lyen	蓮
m	目, 母, 木, 泥
ma	蠻, 麻
ma/mā	馬
man	蠻
mang	莽
maw	毛
me/mö	墨
meg	猛
mei	妹

mi	泥, 米
min	民
mo	莫
mong	莽
mu	母, 墨, 目, 木
mü	母, 木, 目, 墨
mū	木
mün	們
müng	猛
n	目, 文, 奴, 你
na	納, 惱, 那, 捏
nai	乃, 柰
nam	難
nan	難
naw	惱
ne	捏
nen	難
neng	能
ni	你, 捏, 泥, 米
nim/nin	寧 or 寧
niw	鈕
no	奴
nu	努, 奴
nü	奴
o	我, 委
ong	往
ö	我, 藕
öü/eü	藕
öü	襖
q	哈, 克
qa	哈, 害, 海
qa/qā	哈

qai	亥, 害, 海
qam	汗
qan	汗, 罕
qo/qō	火
qo	科, 扣 (instead of 得), 活
qong	黃
qor	歡兒
qu	虎, 忽, 苦, 果, 取
qu/γu	尸
qun	紅
r	兒, 魯, 勒, 力, 里, 剌, 羅
ra	丫
ra/rā	剌
rai	來
re	勒
rē	勒
ri	力, 里, 利
riang	兩
riγ	兩
ril	林
rim	林
rin	林
ro	羅, 鑼
ru/rū	魯
ru, r(u)w	羅
run	倫
rün	倫
r(u)w	羅
s	塞, 四, 速
sa/sā	撒
sa	殺
sai	賽

san	散
sang	桑
sau	掃
se	塞, 色
seü	搜
so	瑣, 鎖
song	松
su	速
sun	孫
sü	速, 泝 (instead of 泥), 說
süi	水
š	使
ša/šā	廈
šan	賞
šeng/šing	生
ši	失, 使, 守, 習
šing	昇
šo	勻
t	禿
ta	塔, 他
tai	太
tan	炭
tang	湯
tau	討, 掏
taw	討,
te	忒
tei	太
teng	騰
ti	替
to/tō	脫
tu	禿, 土
tum	屯

tü/tū	土
tü	禿, 兔
tün	屯
tüng	通
u	五, 我, 無, 貴
un/um	穩
un	文, 溫
’u	兀
’ur	兒, 文
ū	藕
ü	五
‘ü	兀
üi	委
ün	穩
‘ün	文, 溫 (instead of 泥)
va	法
(y)a, ya	牙
yan/yon	原
ye	牙, 野, 葉
yen	言
yi	亦, 以, 一
yil	印兒
yin	印
yo	岳, 姚
yon	軟
zai	宰

9

INDEX OF SUFFIXES

-a Locative case suffix
-ba/-be Past tense
-bči denominal noun suffix (covers of objects)
-či/-[γ]či denominal noun suffix (occupations and vocations)
-en deverbal noun suffix (*gegēn*: *gege-* + *-en*)
-ġa- deverbal verb suffix (causative) (*ġar-ġa-ba*, *ges-ge-be*)
-'an deverbal noun suffix (*tari-'an*)
-'ana/-gene/-ġana) (*dör-gene*, *dolō-ġana*, *fula-'ana*) denominal noun suffix (plants and animals)
-γači/-geči Nomen Actoris (names of vocations)
-gen denominal noun suffix (kinship terms) (*beri-gen*)
-ke deverbal noun suffix (*nemür-ke*)
-l-, *-lā-*, *-le-* denominal verb suffix (*ari-l-ba*, *dau-lā-či/dau-la-[γ]či*, *jiwüd-le-be*)
-lqa/-lγa deverbal verb suffix (*qā-lqa/qā-l[γ]a*)
-m deverbal noun suffix (equipments) (*toqo-m*)
-mul/-mül deverbal noun suffix (*ni'u-mul*, *tüši-mül*)
-n unstable *-n* suffix
-nam/-nem Present tense (narrative)
-nan, *-nen* denominal noun suffix (age of animals) (*tau-nan*, *dö-nen*)
-qan denominal noun suffix (diminutive) (*šibau-qan*)
-[q]san, *-[g]-sen* Perfective Participle
-s plural (*erdini-s*)
-su denominal pronoun suffix (*ġudu-su*), deverbal noun suffix (*nilbu-su*)
-[t]/-[d] plural
-tai-tei denominal noun suffix (containment or possession) (*altan-tai*, *eüle-tei/öüle-tei*)
-tu, *-tü* denominal noun (containment or possession) (*imā-tu eber-tü*)
-u deverbal noun suffix (qualities resulting from an action) (*qata-u*)

-'ul deverbal noun suffix (occupations and tools) (*qara-'ul*)
-'un, -ün deverbal noun suffix (qualities or abstract ideas related to the action of the verb) (*ǰüši-'ün*, *ġaši-'un*, *seri-'ün*)
-'ur/-ur, *-ür,-'ür*, *-wur* deverbal noun (tools and instruments) (*alči'ur*, *sau-wur*, *šiw-ür*)
-'ur denominal noun (colours Mong. *-bur/-bir*) (*šira-'ur*)
-ün Genitive (*keir-ün*)
-'ür denominal noun (*terge-'ür*)

10

INDEX OF WRITTEN MONGOLIAN EQUIVALENTS[50]

Written Mongolian	BLYY
abaγa, abuγai, abaγai	*abu[γ]a*
ači (köbegün)	*ači*
aduγučin	*adū-či*
aγa	*aġa*
aγar	*awur*
aγta	*a[q]ta*
aγuški	*auš(i)ki*
aγula(n)	*awula*
aγuda	*awutu*
ajirγa	*ajar[γ]a*
al	*al<a>*
alčiγur	*arči-'ur*
alima	*alima*
altan	*altan*
aman	*ama*
am(a)sar	*ama<n>sar*
amsa-	*amsa-*
amtan	*amtan*
amtatai, amtatan	*amta-tai*
amu	*amu*
anda	*anda*
anisγa, anisqa	*hanisqa*
anǰisu(n)	*anǰasu*
aqa	*aqa<i>*
ariya-tan	*ara'a-tu*

[50] Where applicable

araki	*araki*
arasuči	*arasu-či*
arbai	*arbai*
arban	*harban*
arila-	*aril-ba*
arslan	*ar(a)salan*
ayil	*ayil*
ayiraγ	*aira[q]*
baγsi	*ba[q]ši*
baising	*baisang*
bal	*bal*
balγasun	*bal[γ]asun*
bars	*ba[r]s/bar*
bečin, mečin	*bečin/böčin, mečin/möčin*
beri	*beri*
bergen<berigen	*berigen*
beye(n)	*beyen*
bisilaγ	*biš(i)la[q]*
boγoni	*boγoni*
boγurul	*bowurul, būrul*
bol-	*bol-ba*
boroγa(n)	*buruqan*
bödöne	*bödene/bödöne*
böge	*bō̄*
bögere	*bū̄r*
bömbüger, bömbür	*bürbügü/bümbügü*
budaγa	*budā*
buduγ	*buda[γ]*
buγu	*bu[γ]u*
buγudai	*bu'uda[i]*
buǰigir	*buǰigi[r]*
bulaγa(n)	*bulaqa*
bulanggir	*bulinggir*
buqa	*buqa*
buraγa, buryа	*burā*
burčag, buurčaγ	*borčo[q]*

buryasu(n)	*bur[γ]asu*
büči(n)	*büči*
büdügün	*büdü'ün*
büǰigči(n)	*bu[ǰik]-či*
bül	*bül*
büliyen	*büligen*
büs	*büs*
büse	*büs[e]*
büsele-	*büse[-le-]*
čabidar	*čabidar*
čabaγu, čabu	*čabū*
čad-	*čad-ba*
čaγ	*ča[q]*
čaγa(γa)n	*čaqān*
čaisa, čayisa	*saiǰa*
čarasu(n)	*čarasu*
čargil	*čargi[-či]*
času(n)	*času*
čayi-	*čayi-ba*
čečeg	*čeče[g]*
čerig	*čeri[g]*
čibaγa(n), čibuγa	*čibuγa*
čiki(n)	*čiki*
čikir, sikir, siker	*čeker*
(činadu)	*čāǰid[ü]dür*
čilaγu(n)	*čilawun*
čino, činoa	*čino*
čirai	*čirai*
čisu(n)	*čisu*
čonduul	*condūl*
čoqo	*čo[q]*
čulbuγur	*čulbūr*
dabaγa(n)	*daba'a*
dabusu(n)	*dabusu*
daγaγa(n)	*dāγa*
daγara-	*dāra-nam*

daγuči(n)	*daulāči/daula[γ]či*
dalai	*dalai*
dalu	*dalu*
darasu(n)	*darasu*
darqan	*darqan*
debisger	*deb(ü)s<e>ker*
degel, debel	*de'el*
degelei	*de'elī*
degere	*dēre*
degüü	*dewü/döwü*
del	*del*
deled-	*deledü-nem*
deli-	*deli-*
deligü(n)	*deliü*
dere	*deren*
doloγa(n)	*dolō*
doluγana	*dologana*
dongγud-, dongγus-	*donggodu-*
doora	*dōro*
dönen	*dönen*
dörbe(n)	*dörben*
döröge	*dürē*
duγulγa	*tūla'a*
dulaγan	*dula'an*
düdü	*dudu*
düli	*düli*
eber	*eber-tü*
ebesü(n)	*ebesü*
ebügen	*ebügen*
ebül	*übülün*
ebür	*ebür*
ečige	*ečige*
egeči	*ekeči*
egüde(n)	*öüde*
egüle(n)	*eüle/öüle*
eǰen	*eǰen*

eke	*eke*
eki(n)	*heki*
elči(n)	*elčin*
elenčeg, elünče	*elimčü*
elige(n)	*helige*
eliye	*heli'e*
eljigen	*eljige*
eme	*eme*
emegel	*eme'el*
emegen	*emgen*
emüdü(n)	*emüdü*
erdeni	*erdinis*
ere	*ere*
ergi	*ergi*
erte	*erte*
gedesü(n)	*gedesü*
gege(n), gegege(n)	*gegēn*
gegüü	*gewü*
geǰige	*geǰige-bči*
ger	*gerün*
gerel	*gerel/geler*
ges-, geske-	*ges-ge-be*
gešigün	*geši'ün*
gilaɣan	*gilegen*
gilbelǰe-	*gilbelǰe'e(-)*
güiken, güyüken	*güyen*
güilesü(n)	*güilesü*
güǰege	*güǰe[e]*
gün	*gün*
ɣaǰar	*ġaǰar*
ɣal	*ġal*
ɣalaɣu(n)	*ġalawun*
ɣanǰuɣa(n)	*ġanǰuɣa*
ɣaqai	*ġaqai*
ɣar	*ġar*

γarγa-	*ġar-ġa-ba*
γasiγun	*ġaši'un*
γoγod, γoγosun	*ġoġo-su*
γoroqa(n)	*qorqo*
γuna(n)	*ġu-nan*
γurba(n)	*ġurban*
γuryuul	*ġurġūl*
γutul, γutusun, γodosun	*ġudusu*
ide-	*ide-*
idere	*hideri*
iduγan, uduγan	*idu'an*
ildü(n)	*ildü*
imaγa(n)	*ima'an*
ingge(n)	*ingen*
ir	*yor*
irge	*irge*
irgen	*irgen*
isegei, esegei	*šišge*
iseri	*iseri*
itaγun	*ita'u*
ǰabaγan	*ǰabān*
ǰaγal	*čaγal/ǰaγal*
ǰaγama	*ǰaγam*
ǰaγan	*ǰaγan*
ǰaγutu	*ǰawu-tu*
ǰalaγu	*ǰalawu*
ǰangguu	*ǰanggau*
ǰaqa	*ǰaqa*
ǰaraγa, ǰariya	*ǰarā*
ǰaru-	*ǰaru-[q]san*
ǰaruča, ǰarči	*ǰaru-či*
ǰegerde, ǰerde	*ǰe'erde*
ǰegüdüle-	*ǰiwüd-le-be*
ǰegün	*ǰiwü*
ǰele	*ǰele*

ǰes	*ǰes*
ǰida	*ǰida*
ǰige	*ǰē*
ǰimis	*ǰemis*
ǰirɣuɣan	*ǰir(u)wan*
ǰirim	*ǰerim/ǰirim*
ǰirk	*ǰürgi*
ǰiruɣa	*ǰoriya*
ǰirüken	*ǰürken*
ǰočin	*ǰočin*
ǰoɣus	*ǰo'a[s]*
ǰögelen	*ǰūlgen*
ǰuǰaɣan	*ǰuǰa'an*
ǰür	*ǰür*
J̌ürči(d)	*J̌ürči*
keger	*keir-ün*
kegürǰigene, kögülǰirgene	*kügümei*
kei	*keyi*
keǰim	*keǰim*
kele(n)	*kele*
kemke	*kemke*
kendir	*künǰi[r]*
kengerge, kögürge	*kenggerge*
kerem	*kerem*
keremü(n)	*keremü*
keriye	*kerige*
kers, kiris	*kers*
kete	*kete*
kib, kiib	*kib<i>*
kiǰaɣar	*kiǰa'ar*
kilɣasu(n)	*kila[ya]su*
kileng, kiling	*kileng-tei*
kiling	*kilin*
kimusu(n)	*qumusu*

kiraγu(n), kiruγu(n)	*kira'u*
kirγaγči	*kir<a>[γ]a-či/kir<a>[γ]a-[γ]či*
kirsa	*kirsa*
Kitad	*Kita[t]*
kituγa	*kiduqu/kiduγu*
köbči	*köbči*
köbegün	*köbe'ün, köwü/köwū*
köke	*kökö*
kökö	*kökö*
kököge	*köküge*
köl	*kül*
kömüldürge	*kümüldü[r]ge*
könggen	*küngen*
könǰile	*künǰile*
körü-	*kür-či-be/kör-či-be*
küiten	*küitün*
küǰügüü, küǰügün	*küǰü'ün*
kükümei	*kügümei*
kükür	*kükür*
kümün	*kü'ün*
kündü	*kündü*
küreng, küregčin	*kürge*
kürgen	*kürgen*
laγusa, luusa	*lausa*
lingqua	*lyenhua*
luu	*lū*
luubang	*lūbi/laubi*
maγalingγu	*mālangġu*
maγu(i)	*mawu*
malaγa(i)	*maqala*
manaγar	*mana'ar*
manaγar, manaγarsi, maryasi	*manadur*
manču	*mančū*
mangγlai, mangγnai	*mangnai*
maniyar	*mani(y)ar*
mečin, bečin	*bečin/böčin, mečin/möčin*

minaγa, milaγa, maliy-a	*mina[a]*
mingγa(n)	*min[gγ]an*
mingγatu	*min[g]ġa<r>-tu*
miqa(n)	*miqa*
modu(n)	*modu*
Mongγol	*Mongġol*
mori(n)	*morin*
möče	*möči*
möger	*mür*
mögeresün	*megürsü[n]*
möndür	*mündür*
mönggü(n)	*münggü*
mör	*mür*
mören	*mürün*
mö(l)sü(n)	*meis(ü)/müsü*
nabči(n)	*nabči*
naγaču	*naqaču*
naγur	*nawur*
naima(n)	*naiman*
(naǰir)	*naǰir*
namur	*namurun*
nara	*nara*
narasu(n)	*narasu*
narin	*narin*
negüresü(n)	*niwürsü*
nekei	*nekei*
nere	*ner[e]*
nidoni	*nidunu*
nidurγa	*nudur[γ]a*
nidü(n)	*nidü*
nigen	*niken*
niγumal	*ni'u-mul*
niγur	*niwur*
nilbusun, nulmusun	*nilbu-su*
nimgen	*nimgen/ningen*
niruγun	*niru'u*

noγoγan	*noγō*
noγta, noγto	*noqta*
nomin, nomun	*numu*
noqai	*nuqai*
noyan	*noyan/noyon*
nögči-	*nü[g]či-sen*
nömörge, nömürge	*nemür-ke*
nuγun, niγun	*nu'un*
nuγusun, noγosun	*nuġusu*
numu(n)	*numu*
nüken	*nüken*
odun	*hodun*
oγčur	*[o]qčur*
oi	*oi*
olan	*olan*
olosu	*olos*
olong	*olam/olang*
on	*hon*
Ongniγud, Ongliγud	*Ongliu[t]*
orgil	*horgil*
oro-	*oro-nam*
oroyitu-	*orai-tu-ba*
otači	*otu-či*
oyimasu(n)	*hoimusu*
oyira	*oyoro*
öčige(l)dür, öčökedür	*hüčiken[ü]dür*
öčügüken/üčügüken, öčüken/üčüken	*üčü-ken*
ögekü(n)	*öükü*
ökin	*ökin*
ölüs-	*ülüs-be*
örüb/örbi	*ürbi*
örmüge(n), ermüge(n)	*örmü[g]*
ötege, ötöge	*ötüge*
ötegü	*ötügü*
qabang, qaban	*qaban*
qabar	*qabar*

qabur	*qabur*
qačar	*qaǰar*
qadasun, qadaɣasun	*qatasu/qatāsu*
qadum, qadam	*qatum*
qaɣalɣa	*qā-lqa/qā-l[ɣ]a*
qaǰaɣar	*qadār*
qalaɣai	*qalgi*
qalaɣu(n)	*qalawu*
qaliɣu(n)	*qaliwu*
qaliɣun	*qaliwun*
qalǰan	*qalǰa[n]*
qan, qaɣan	*qa'an*
qanču, qančui	*qanču*
qaniya-	*qaniya-*
qara	*qara*
qaraɣul	*qara'ul*
qarbu-	*qarbu-*
qariyačai	*qarčā[i]*
qarčaɣa(i)	*qarčiqai*
qaš	*qas*
qataɣu	*qatau*
qatari-	*qadara-*
qatun	*qatun*
qayiči	*qaič(i)*
qayilasu(n)	*qailasu*
qoɣolai	*qōlo[i]*
qola	*qolo*
qoli-	*qoli-*
qongɣor	*qongqur*
qoni(n)	*qoni*
qoniči(n)	*qoni-či*
qorumsaɣa	*qurumsā/qurums[aɣ]a*
qotun	*qodun*
qoyar	*qoyor*
qubčasu(n)	*qub<i>času*
qubi	*qubi(-)*

quča	*quča*
quduγ	*qudu[q]*
qudurγa	*qudurγa*
qula	*qula*
qulunča	*qulimču*
qulu	*qulū*
qulusu(n)	*qulusu*
quluγana	*qulγuna*
qumaγ	*qumaki*
quniyasu	*qunāsu*
qura	*qura*
quriγan, quraγa(n)	*quriγan*
qurim	*qurim*
qusiγun	*quši'un*
quyaγ	*quya[q]*
rasiyan, arasiyan	*rašān*
saγadaγ	*sāda[γ]*
saγadai	*saġa[γ]*
saγuγur	*sau-wur*
salki(n)	*salki*
samur	*samur*
saqal	*sa[qa]l*
sar	*sar*
sara(n)	*sara*
sarimsaγ	*sar[im]sa[γ]*
Sartaγul	*Sartawul*
següder	*seüder/söüder*
segül	*sūl*
sere-/seri-	*seri-be*
serigün	*seri'ün*
sibaγun	*šibau*
sibaγuqai	*šibau-qan*
sibar	*šibar*
sibege	*šibe'en*
sibegčin	*šibe-[g]či*
sid	*ši[d]*

sidü(n)	*šidü*
siγaǰaγai	*sāǰiγai*
silegüsün, silügüsün	*šiliüsü*
sine	*šine*
singge-	*šingge-be*
singqor, šongqor	*šingqur*
singqu	*šingqu*
sira	*šira*
sirabur, sirabir	*šira-'ur*
siremün	*širemü*
siryul	*širqal/širγa*
siruγai, siroi	*šoroqai*
sirügün	*širi'ün*
solongγa	*solongġa*
Solongγos	*Solongġa*
songgina	*songgina*
sormusu, sormuusu	*sormisu*
söni	*süni*
sösün, čösün	*süsü*
subud, subusun	*subu[t]*
suburγa(n)	*suburγa*
sudal	*sudal*
sumu(n)	*sumu*
sur	*sur*
surbulǰi	*surbulǰi*
sübele-	*sübi-le-*
süike	*süike*
süke	*süke*
šabi	*šabi*
tabu(n)	*tabu*
ta(y)isi	*taiši*
takiya	*takia*
tala	*tala*
tamaγa	*tama[γ]a*
tana	*tana*
tangnai	*tangnai*

taryun	*tarqun*
tariki	*tarki*
tariyačin	*tari'a-či*
tariyan	*tari'an*
tasi-	*ta[ši-k]či*
taulai	*taulai*
temege(n)	*temegen*
temür	*temür*
terge	*tergen*
tergegür	*terge-'ür*
terlig	*terlig*
tngri, tengri	*tenggeri*
tobči	*tobči*
toyoday	*tōdu[γ]*
toli	*toli*
toluγai	*toloqai*
toqom	*toqo-m*
toryа(n)	*turġa*
toryai	*torqo*
tosu(n)	*tosu*
toti	*toti*
toyin	*toyin*
tuγul	*toqol*
tuγulγan	*tuqulγa/tuγulγa*
tuγurai	*turū*
turuqan	*turqa*
tuturγan	*tutur[γ]an*
tügükei	*tūküi*
tülege	*tüle-'e*
tümen	*tüme-tü*
tüsimel	*tüšimül*
uuγu-, uγu-, aγu-	*ū-*
uγuli	*uγuli*
ula	*ula, hula*
ulaγan	*fula'an*
ulaγana	*fula-'ana*

ulus	*ulus*
umdaγas-, umdas-	*undās-ba/umdās-ba*
unaγan	*una[γ]a*
ungγaril	*ungġaril*
unta-	*unta-ba*
unu-	*unu-*
uquna	*uquna*
Uriyangqai	*Uriang[γ]an*
urǰi-	*urči*
urǰinon	*urči-hon*
urdu, uridu, urida, urid	*urida*
uryа-	*urġu-ba*
usu(n)	*usu*
utasu(n)	*hutasu*
üdesi	*üdeši*
üdür	*üdür*
üisü(n)	*üisü*
üǰüm	*üǰü[m]*
üker	*hüker*
ükerči(n)	*hüker-či*
ündür	*ündür*
ündüsü(n)	*ündüsü*
ünege(n)	*fünege*
ünesü(n)	*hünisü*
üniyen	*ünigen*
üril	*höril/hölir*
üsü(n)	*hüsü*
üyeng	*üneng*
üyer	*üyer*
vaiduri, viduri, binderiya	*vayiduri*
yabu-	*yabu-*
yasu	*yasu*
yeke	*yeke*
yisü(n)	*yisü*
yonγqur	*yonqor*

11

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY SOURCES FOR RECONSTRUCTION:

Yiyu. HAS. Oriental Collection. Mong. № 44.
PUL. *Shanben tezang yuelanshi* 善本特藏閱覽室 [Collection of rare and special books] № 9060.

REFERENCES:

Apatóczky Ákos Bertalan 2002. 'Yiyu (Beilu yiyu). A Dengtan Bijiu középmongol szójegyzékének forrásai' [The sources of the Middle-Mongolian glossary of Dengtan Bijiu] in *Orientalista nap 2001*, Budapest: MTA-ELTE. pp. 18-24.

—— 2005. '*Yiyu (Beilu yiyu) 16 shijide Hua Meng cidian zhi fenxi* 譯語(北虜譯語)16世紀的華蒙詞典之分析' [A linguistic analysis of the Yiyu (Beilu yiyu), A Sino-Mongol glossary of the sixteenth century] in *4th International Junior Scholars' Conference on Sinology*, National Dong Hwa University-Harward University, Hualian, 2005 13.1-13.22

—— 2009. '*Dialectal traces in Beilu yiyu*' in Rybatzki (et al. ed.): The Early Mongols. Studies in honor of Igor de Rachewiltz on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Uralic and Altaic Series, vol. 173. Bloomington, Indiana University Publications. pp. 9-20

Bao, Zhaolu 保朝鲁 2002. *Mukadimate Mengguyu cidian* 穆卡迪玛特蒙古语词典 [The Muqaddimat Mongol dictionary] Kökeqota

Bárczi Géza 1941. *Magyar szófejtő szótár.* [Hungarian etymological dictionary] Budapest

Baski Imre, forthcoming. *Kangur. Egy nagykunsági családnév eredetéhez a Mándoky Kongur név kapcsán.* [To the origins of a cognomen of Nagykunság apropos of the Mándoky Kongur surname]

Benkő Loránd (ed.) 1967–1976. *A magyar nyelv történeti-etimológiai szótára.* [A historical-etymological dictionary of the Hungarian language]. Budapest, 3 vol.

Berta Árpád 1989. 'Lautgeschichte der tatarischen Dialekte' in *Studia Uralo-Altaica* 31, Szeged

Bosson, James Evert, Unensecen, B. 1962. 'Some notes on the dialect of the Khorchin Mongols' in Poppe, N. (ed) *American Studies in Altaic Linguistics* 13, pp. 23-44

Chen, Naixiong 陈乃雄 (et al. ed.) 1985. *Boo-an kelen-ü üges* [Vocabulary of the Baoan language], Kökeqota

Clark, Larry Vernon 1976. 'Two eighteenth century Buryat glossaries' in *Mongolian Studies* vol. 3, Bloomington

Clauson, Sir Gerard 1972. *An Etimological Dictionary of Pre-Thirteenth Century Turkish.* Oxford

Décsy Gyula 1990. *The Uralic Protolanguage: A Comprehensive Reconstruction.* Bibliotheca Nostratica, vol. 10, Bloomington

Doerfer, Gerhard 1963-1975. *Türkische und mongolische Elemente im Neupersischen* 1-4, Wiesbaden

Duanmu, San 端木三 2000. *The Phonology of Standard Chinese.* Oxford, Oxford University Press

Eckmann, János 1966. *Chagatay Manual.* Uralic and Altaic Series, vol. 60. Bloomington, Indiana University Publications

Ecsedy, Ildikó 1978. 'Archaic markets in ancient China' in *Oikumene* 2, pp. 69-78

—— 1993. 'Kínai méltóságnevek a türk birodalom területén' [Titles of Chinese origin in the territory of the Turk empire] in *Keletkutatás* 1993 Autumn, Budapest, pp. 69-75.

Engkebatu et al. 1984. *Dayur kelen-ü üges* [Vocabulary of the Dagur (Dagur) language]. Kökeqota

Franke, W. 1968. *An introduction to the sources of Ming history.* Kuala-Lumpur-Singapore

Gao, Xiuqian 高休乾 (et al. ed.) 1989. *Dengtan Bijiu: Beilu yiyu.* 登壇必究: 北虜譯語, Zhongguo bingshu jicheng 中国兵书集成 [*Dengtan Bijiu: Beilu yiyu*, Collection of Chinese Literature on

military issues] vol. 22 Jiefangjun Chubanshe 解放军出版社 [People's Liberation Army Publishing House]. pp. 3067-3092

Golden, Peter B. 2000. *The King's Dictionary. The Rasûlid Hexaglot: Fourteenth Century Vocabularies in Arabic, Persian, Turkic, Greek, Armenian and Mongol.* Brill, Leiden

Grønbech, Kaare 1942. *Komanisches Wörterbuch. Türkischer Wortindex zu Codex Cumanicus.* Monumenta Linguarum Asiæ Maioris. Subsidia, 1. Kopenhagen

Haenisch, Erich 1952. *Sino-Mongolische Dokumente vom ende des 14. Jahrhunderts.* Berlin

Hajnal, László 1994. 'Witsen's "Dagur" material' in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 47. pp. 279-326.

Han-i araha sunja hacin-i hergen kamciha manju gisun-i buleku bithe (*Yu zhi wu ti qing wen jian* 御製五體清文鑑) [The Pentaglot dictionary of the Qing dinasty] 1957. Beijing

Helimski, E. 1984. 'A distinctive feature which became a phoneme: The case of Monguor.' In *5th International Phonology Meeting: Abstracts.* Wien

Houtsma, Martijn Theodoor 1894. *Ein türkisch-arabisches Glossar. Nach der Leidener Handschrift.* Brill, Leiden

Hugejiletu-Sarula (eds.) 呼格吉勒图-萨如拉 2004. *Basibazi Menggu yu wenxian huibian* 八思巴字蒙古语文献汇编. [A collection of Mongol literature in 'Phags-pa script]. Huhehaote

Janhunen, Juha (ed.) 2003. *The Mongolic Languages*, London (The chapter on Middle Mongol by Rybatzki, V.)

Jia, Jingyan-Zhu, Feng (eds.) 贾敬颜 - 朱风 1990. *Menggu yiyu-Ruzhen yiyu* 蒙古译语 女真译语. [Mongol yiyu-Jurchen yiyu], Tianjin

Joki, Aulis J. 1973. 'Uralier und Indogermanen. Die älteren Berührungen zwischen den uralischen und indogermanischen Sprachen.' in *Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne* 151., Helsinki

Kane, Daniel 1989. *The Sino-Jurchen Vocabulary of the Bureau of Interpreters.* Uralic and Altaic Series vol. 153. Bloomington, Indiana University Publications

Kang Xi Zidian 康熙字典. [The Kang Xi Dictionary] 7th ed. Beijing, 1989

Kara György 1990. 'Zhiyuan Yiyu. Index alphabétique des mots mongols' in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 44. pp. 279-344.

—— 1991. 'Jurchin notes' in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 45. pp. 149-158.

—— 1998. *Mongol-magyar szótár.* [Mongolian-Hungarian Dictionary]. Budapest

—— 2000. *The Mongol and Manchu Manuscripts and Blockprints in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.* Bibliotheca Orientalis Hungarica XLVII, Budapest

Kiss Lajos 1983. *Földrajzi nevek etimológiai szótára.* [An etymological dictionary of toponyms]. Budapest

Kőhalmi Katalin 1962. 'Der abschnitt Waffenbehälter und des Waffengürtels in den Polyglotten Wörterbüchern der Ch'ing-Epoche' in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 15. pp. 195-206.

Kuribayashi, Hitoshi 2003. *Word- and Suffix-Index to Hua-yi Yi-yü based on the Romanized Transcription of L. Ligeti*, Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Tohoku University Monograph series No. 10, Sendai

Lessing, Ferdinand Dietrich 1960. *Mongolian-English Dictionary.* University of California Press, Berkeley-Los Angeles

Lévy-Strauss, Claude 1973. *Anthropologie structurale deux.* Paris

Lewicki, Marian 1949. *La langue mongole des transcriptions chinoises du XIVe siècle. Le Houa-yi yi-yu de 1389.* Travaux de la Société des Sciences et des lettres de Wroclaw, Seria A, Nr. 29. Wroclaw

Ligeti, Louis 1933. *Rapport préliminaire d'un voyage d'exploration fait en Mongolie chinoise 1928-1931*, Budapest

—— 1941. 'A kínai átírásos barbár nyelvi glosszák kérdése' [The question of barbarian language glosses in Chinese script] in *Nyelvtudományi Közlemények* 51. pp. 174-207.

—— 1950-1951. 'Mots de civilisation de Haute Asie en transcription chinoise' in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 1. p. 141-188.

—— 1954. 'Notes sur le colophon du "Yitikän sudur"' in *Asiatica*, Leipzig. pp. 397-404.

—— 1956. 'Le Po kia sing en écriture 'phags-pa' in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 6. pp. 1-52.

—— 1958. 'Deux tablettes de T'ai-tsong des Ts'ing' in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 8. pp. 201–239.

—— 1959. 'Les mots Solons dans un ouvrage chinoise des Ts'ing' in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 9. pp. 231-272.

—— 1960. 'Les anciens éléments mongols dans le mandchou.' in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 10. pp. 231-248

—— 1962. 'Un vocabulaire mongol d'Istanboul' in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 14. pp. 3-99.

—— 1965. 'Le lexique mongol de Kirakos de Gandzak' in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 18 pp. 241-297.

—— 1966. 'Un vocabulaire sino-ouigour des Ming. Le *Kao-Tch'ang-Kouan yi-chou* du bureau des traducteurs' in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 19. pp. 117-199 and 257-316.

—— (ed.) 1970. *Mongolian Studies*. Bibliotheca Orientalis Hungarica XIV. Budapest

—— 1971. *Histoire secrète des Mongols*. Monumenta Linguae Mongolicae Collecta 1. Budapest

—— 1972. *Monuments préclassiques 1.* (Monumenta Linguae Mongolicae Collecta 2 and Indices Verborum Linguae Mongolicae Monumentis Traditorum 2), Budapest

—— (ed.) 1973. *Subhāṣitaratnanidhi* in *Mongol Nyelvemléktár*, vol. 6, Budapest, 1965 and *Trésor des sentences. Subhāṣitaratnanidhi de Sa-skya pandita*. Trad. de Sonom Gara. (Indices Verborum Linguae Mongolicae Monumentis Traditorum 4.) Budapest

—— 1974. *Histoire secrète des Mongols. Texte en écriture ouigoure incorporé dans la cronique Altan tobči de Blo-bzaṅ bstan-'jin.* (Monumenta Linguae Mongolicae Collecta 6.), Budapest

—— (ed.) 1978. *Proceedings of the Csoma de Kőrös Memorial Symposium held at Mátrafüred, Hungary 24-30 September 1976.* Bibliotheca Orientalis Hungarica 23. Budapest

—— 1986. *A magyar nyelv török kapcsolatai a honfoglalás előtt és az Árpád-korban* [The Turkish connections of the Hungarian language before the Hungarian conquest and in the Árpád epoch]. Budapest

—— -Kara György 1990. 'Un vocabulaire sino-mongol des Yuan le Tche-yuan yi-yu' in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 44. pp. 259-277.

Manduqu, Ö. 1995. *Mongγol yi yu toli bičig (Menggu yiyu cidian* 蒙古译语词典*)* [Mongol yiyu Dictionary], Ündüsüten-ü keblel-ün qoriya [Publishing committee of Nationalities], Kökeqota

—— 1998. *Quva yi yi yu (Hua Yi yiyu* 华夷译语*)* [Hua Yi yiyu]. Hailar, Öbör Mongγol-un soyol-un keblel-ün qoriya [Cultural Publishing House of Inner Mongolia]

Mathews, Robert Henry 1943. *Chinese-English Dictionary.* Harvard University press

Mostaert, Antoine 1937. *Textes oraux Ordos*, Monumenta serica monograph series 1, The Catholic University, Pei-p'ing

—— 1941-42-44. *Dictionnaire Ordos* I-III. Monumenta serica monograph series 5, The Catholic University, Pei-p'ing, 3 vol.

—— 1977. *Le matériel mongol du Houa I I Iu* 華夷譯語 *de Houng-ou (1389).* Ed. by Rachewiltz, Igor de (–Schönbaum, Anthony.), Mélanges chinois et bouddhiques XVIII

Naikaku Bunko kanseki bunrui mokuroku, 内閣文庫漢藉分類目錄 [Tokyo cabinet library catalogue], Tōkyō, 1956

Norman, Jerry 1988. *Chinese.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

Pokorny, Julius 1959-1969. *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch.* 2 vol., Bern-München

Poppe, Nicholas 1927-1928. 'Das mongolische Sprachmaterial einer

Leidener Handschrift' in *Известия Академии Наук СССР*, Leningrad, 1927 pp. 1009-1040, 1251-1274; and analyzed ibidem 1928 pp. 55-80

—— 1955a 'Turkic loan words in Middle Mongolian' in *Central Asiatic Journal* I/1. pp. 36-42

—— 1955b. *Introduction to Mongolian comparative studies.* Helsinki, Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura

—— 1957. *The Mongolian documents in ḥP'ags-pa script.* ed. John R. Krueger, Wiesbaden

—— 1960. *Vergleichende Grammatik der altaischen Sprachen, I. Vergleichende Lautlehre.* Wiesbaden

—— 1965. *Introduction to Altaic Linguistics*, Ural-Altaische Bibliothek, Wiesbaden

—— 1977. 'The Use of Color Names in Mongolian' in *The Canada-Mongolia Review*, 3:2. pp. 118-134

Pulleyblank, Edwin, G. 1991. *Lexicon of Reconstructed Pronunciation in Early Middle Chinese, Late Middle Chinese, and Early Mandarin.* Vancouver, University of British Columbia

Qasbayatur (et al. ed.) 1985. *Mongγor kelen-ü üges*, Kökeqota [Vocabulary of the Monguor language]

Rachewiltz, Igor de 1972. *Index to the Secret History of the Mongols.* Bloomington, Indiana University

—— 2006a. *The Secret History of the Mongols. A Mongolian Epic Chronicle of the Thirteenth Century.* Leiden-Boston 2006

—— 2006b. 'Some remarks on the Chih-Yüan I-Yü 至元譯語 alias Meng-Ku I-Yü 蒙古譯語, the first known Sino-Mongol Glossary' in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 59/1. pp. 11-28.

Ramstedt, Gustav John 1935. *Kalmükisches Wörterbuch.* Helsinki, Suomalais-Ugrilaisen Seura

Räsänen, Martti 1969. *Versuch eines etymologischen Wörterbuchs der Türksprachen.* Helsinki

Rybatzki, Volker 2002. 'Names of the Months in Middle Mongol' in *Proceedings of the 45th Permanent International Altaistic Conference*, Budapest. pp. 256-290.

—— (et al. ed.) 2009. *The Early Mongols*. Studies in honor of Igor de Rachewiltz on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Uralic and Altaic Series vol. 173. Bloomington, Indiana University Publications

Saitō, Yoshio 2006. *The Mongolian words in* Kitâb Majmû' Tarjumân Turkî wa-'ajamî wa-Muğalî: *Text and index*. Kyōto

Serruys, Henry 1967. *Sino-Mongol Relations During the Ming, II.: The Tribute System and Diplomatic Missions*. Mélanges chinois et bouddhiques XIV. Brussels

Sinor, Denis 1981. 'The Origin of Turkish Baliq «Town»' in *Central Asiatic Journal*, XXV. pp. 95-102

de Smedt, Albrecht-Mostaert Antoine 1933. *Le dialecte Monguor parlé par le Mongols du Kansu occidental, IIIe partie, Dictionnaire monguor-français*. Pei-p'ing

Sun, Zhu 孫竹 (et al. ed.) 1990. *Menggu yuzu yuyan cidian* 蒙古语族语言词典 [Dictionary of the group of Mongol languages], Xining

Vámbéry, Hermann 1867. *Ćagataische Sprachstudien*. Leipzig

Vietze, Hans-Peter-LUBSANG, Gendeng 1992. *Altan Tobči. Eine mongolische Chronik des XVII. Jahrhunderts von Blo bza bstan 'jin. Text und Index*. Tokyo

Wade, Geoff 2004. 'The Zheng He voyages: a Reassessment.' in *Working Paper Series* № 31, Asia Research Institute, National Univ. of Singapore

Weiers, Michael 1971. *Die Sprache der Moghol der Provinz Herat in Afghanistan*. (Abhandlungen der Rheinisch-Westfälischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 49.), Göttingen

Wild, Norman 1943. 'Materials for the Study of the Ssu I Kuan (Bureau of translators)' in *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* XI. pp. 617-640

Wilkinson, Endymion 2000. *Chinese History*. (Harvard- Yenching Institute monograph series; 52.) Harvard University Asia Center, Cambridge (Massachusetts) and London

Гуамапал, Е. 2002. *Монголчуудын өмсгөл хувцасны уламжлалт нэрийн товч тайлбар толь.* [An explanatory dictionary of the traditional Mongol clothing] Ulaanbaatar

Зограф, Ирина Тиграновна 1984. *Монгольско-Китайская Интерференция.* [Mongol-Chinese interference] Moscow

Ивановский, Алексей Осипович 1894-1982. *Mandjurica I. Образцы солонского и дахурского языка.* [Samples of the Solon and Dagur languages] St. Petersburg, 1894 (and Budapest, 1982)

Поппе, Николай 1938. *Монгольский словарь Мукаддимат ал-Адаб.* [The Mongolian Dictionary Muqaddimat al-ādāb] Moscow

Руднев, Андрей Дмитриевич 1911. *Материалы по говорам Восточной Монголии.* [Materials to the languages of Eastern Mongolia] St. Peterburg

Суюнчев, Ханапий И. 1965. *Русско-карачаево-балкарский словарь.* [Russian-Kharachai-balkar dictionary] Moscow

Тодаева, Буляш Хойчиевна 1981. *Язык Монголов внутренней Монголии. Материалы и словарь.* [Language of the Mongols of Inner Mongolia. Materials and dictionary.] Moscow

—— 1985. *Язык Монголов внутренней Монголии. Очерк диалектов.* [Language of the Mongols of Inner Mongolia. Essay on dialects.] Moscow

Цолоо, Ж. 1988. *БНМАУ дахь Монгол хэлний нутгийн аялгууны толь бичиг.* [The dialects of Mongolian language in the MPR] Ulaanbaatar

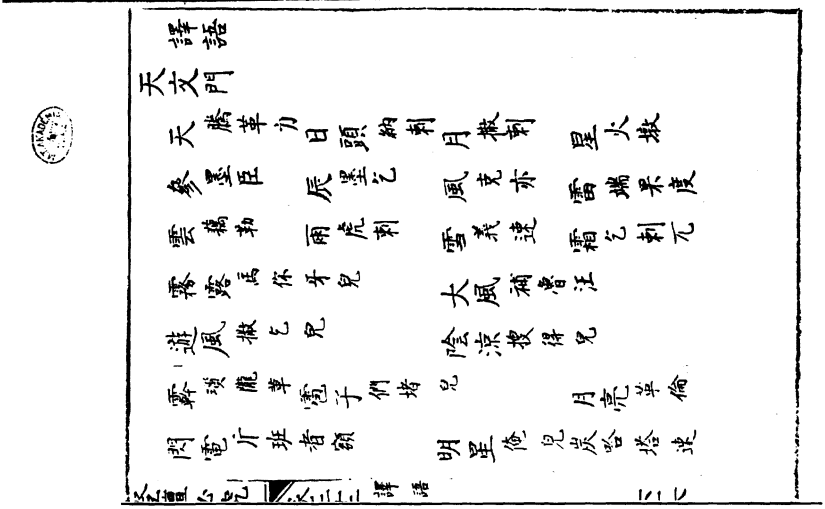
Цэвэл, Я. 1966. *Монгол хэлний товч тайлбар толь.* [A concise explanatory dictionary of the Mongolian language] Ulaanbaatar

Черемисов, Константин М. 1973. *Бурятско-Русский словарь.* [Buryat-Russian dictionary] Moscow

Щербак, Александр Михайлович 1961. 'Названия домашних и диких животных в тюркских языках' [Names for domestic and wild animals in Turkic languages] in *Историческое развитие лексики тюркских языков* [The historic development of Turkic lexics], Moscow. pp. 82-172

YIYU FACSIMILES

HAS manuscript commencing p.229
PUL block print commencing p.244


譯語
天文門
天 騰革力 日頭納剌 月根剌 星火撒
參星臣 辰星乞 風克木 雷撒果度
雲搠勒 雨虎剌 雪禾速 霜乞剌兀
露露馬你干兒
游風撒乞兒 大風禾魯汪
霧頭龍革禿子們塔兒 陰涼投得兒
閃電斤班者額 明星他兒 月亮革倫
炎哈塔速
譯語 二二

66v

三星 古魯班努亥　七星 朵羅火墩
金星 倦兒炭火墩　木星 莫堵火墩
水星 五速火墩　火星 幹兒火墩
土星 勺羅害火墩　攢擺星朵羅者林
陰了 藕勒太　晴了 阿林八
晚了 我來禿把　亮了 義亦把
下雨 忽剌我羅難　下雪 義速我羅難
日出 納剌我兒谷把　日落 納剌昇革八
月出 撒剌我兒谷把　月落 撒剌昇革把

日有日耳 經剌 赤乞噶兒噶把月有風嵐撒剌撒
乞土列牙天鼓響膳革力坑革兒革得勒堵難

地理門

地噶扎兒 土勺羅害江五剌　河母倫
湖搖兀兒海打來　山模兀剌林子委亦
冰每速　水五速　沙苦馬乞田禾塔力亲
泥失把兒寨子 阿印兒　井苦堵四
石頭 亦老文　嶺打把阿岸額兒吉
城墻把兒阿孫　城池火墩街市把扎兒

路木兒 大路 忒兒苹瓦兒 山口子 阿瑩撒兒
圓子伯桑堡得目 關口 哈兒哈
夷地 茶官兒曾扎剌 泰寧衛住流
福餘衛我着 朵顏衛五兩寨
大壹千野克民寨 小壹千五出指民寨
口口野克茶官兒 海西主兒赤
江上失伯印 山寨子毛瓦禩剌
法水五葉兒 深根 淺古言
清苹根 渾補令吉兒 高穩堵兒

低字我倫上得勒 下朶羅 遠什羅
近我岳羅邊乞凡阿兒 墻克勒目
壞臺哈剌瓦兒 塔兒速補兒阿
土堆子黨慍速 山澗歡兒得
黑河哈剌母倫 山青了禩剌苦苦
黃河失剌母倫 老虎林我樂補哈
羊腸河了厦目 羊山 麻禿
白土厥義汗哈兒阿 白塔峪義汗速補兒
細河失剌塔剌 魏家嶺奴措哈兒阿

雙臺哈塔速得目　小黑山速補兒阿得目
大黑山塔哈麻得目　高平驛果兵得目
紹背山扒忽　辣榆它討來禿

時令門

時義　春哈補兒夏納只兒秋納毋倫
冬五補倫正月忽必撒剌　二月水岳兒撒剌
三月古魯班撒剌　四月得勃班撒剌
五月塔補撒剌　六月着羅案撒剌
七月朶羅撒剌　八月乃蠻撒剌

九月以速撒剌　十月哈剌班撒剌
十一月哈剌班你措撒剌　十二月哈剌班火
岳兒撒剌閏月墨瓦兒撒剌　早辰馬納阿兒
日五堵兒夜速你　早額兒忒晚五得先
餉午五堵兒堵力　凍了苦兒尺伯
化了草塞草伯　寒打剌難目
冷虧屯　温補里根
凉塞里支晚堵剌案
熱哈牢瓦前年五里赤火文　去年你堵奴火文
過去的年奴赤散火文　先年五力荅火文

前日 五力赤五堵兒 昨日 火赤措堵兒
明日 焉那堵兒 後日 義只得堵兒

人物門

皇帝 哈寨臣宰士失目兒 官人 奴原
文職 那林奴原 太師 太失 都督 堵督
千總 民寨扯力賓 把總 扯力賓
指揮 禿墨兒 千戶 民嗜兒兒
百戶 招兀禿 頭目 打剌汗
軍扯力 民 我兒完 布洛 五魯四

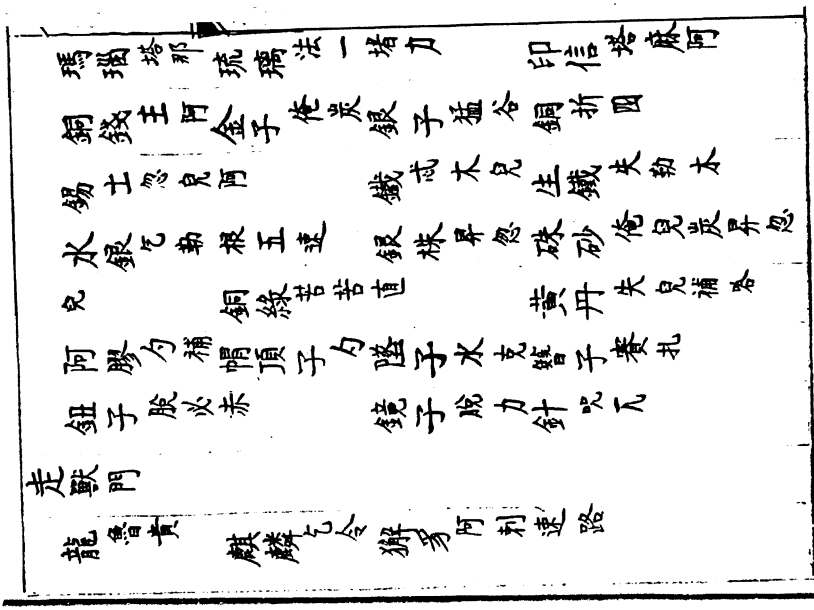
百姓 亦兒根 主人 額鎮 老了 我土戎
年幼 扎老兀 人 昔文 和尚 脫印
道士 實生 師父 把失 徒弟 厦必 朋友 俺荅
使臣 額兒臣 客人 着臣 滿剌 咸四蠻
回回 撒兒許兀兒 韃靼 莽官兒
口口 主兒赤 高麗 瓊瓏革
漢人 乞塔 高祖 果林母虎 曾祖 阿林目虎
祖 額補根 祖母 額目根 父 額直革
母 額克 外父 哈屯額直革 外母 哈屯額克

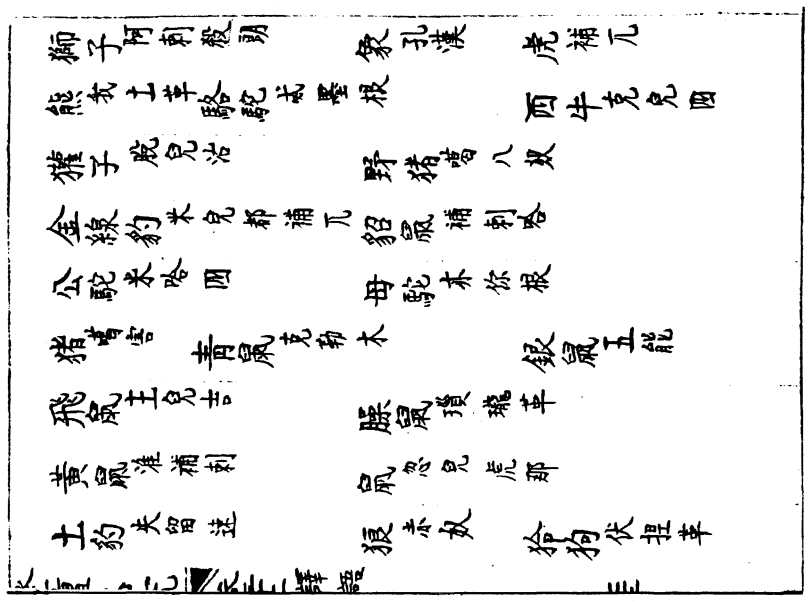
大爺阿寘 叔叔阿補阿 嬸子阿補阿伯里根 哥哥阿害 兄弟斗兀 嫂子伯里根
姐姐頷克直 姐夫苦里根阿害
妹夫苦里根斗兀 妹子藕琴斗兀
男子頷勒 老婆額墨 婦人哈屯 娘子阿喝
兒子扣兀 媳婦伯力小廝 奴才女兒藕琴
孩兒可伯夫 女婿苦里根
孫子阿赤 舅舅納哈主 外甥折扣兀
太醫哉堵赤 師婆朮堵察

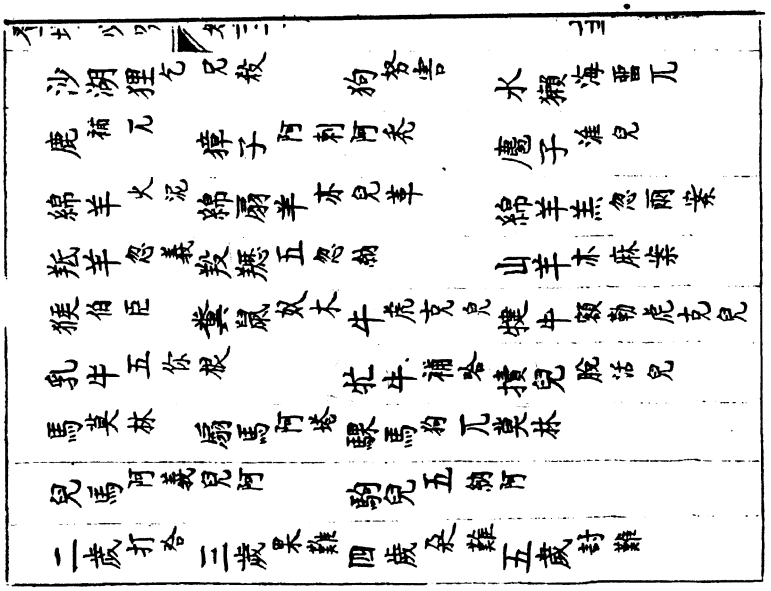
端公孛 家人薄兒 奴婢通使革
梅香失伯赤 差來的扎魯赤
使換的扎魯散 種田的塔力阿赤
放牛的忽克兒赤 放馬的阿堵赤
放羊的火你赤 皮匠阿剌速赤
剃頭的乞剌阿赤 唱的倒剌赤
拍板的義兒吉 舞的伯赤拍手的塔邑

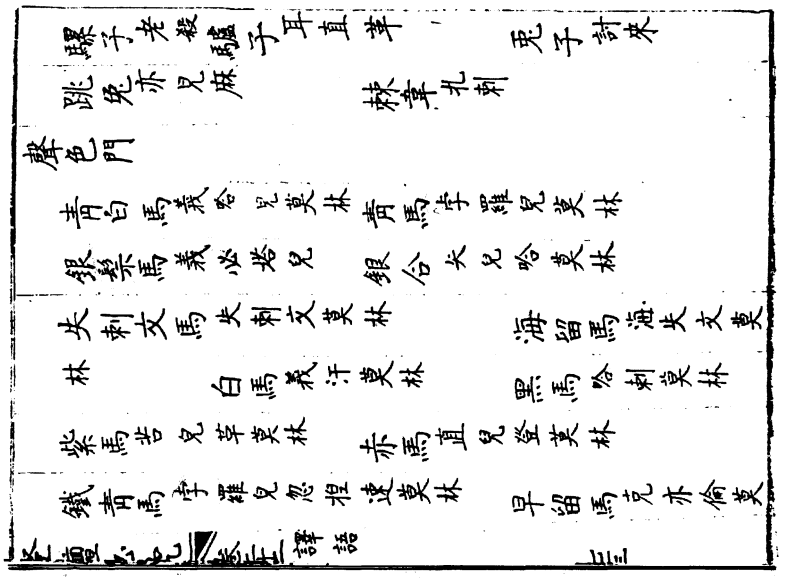
珍寶門

寶額兒迪你四 珍珠速補玉石哈四

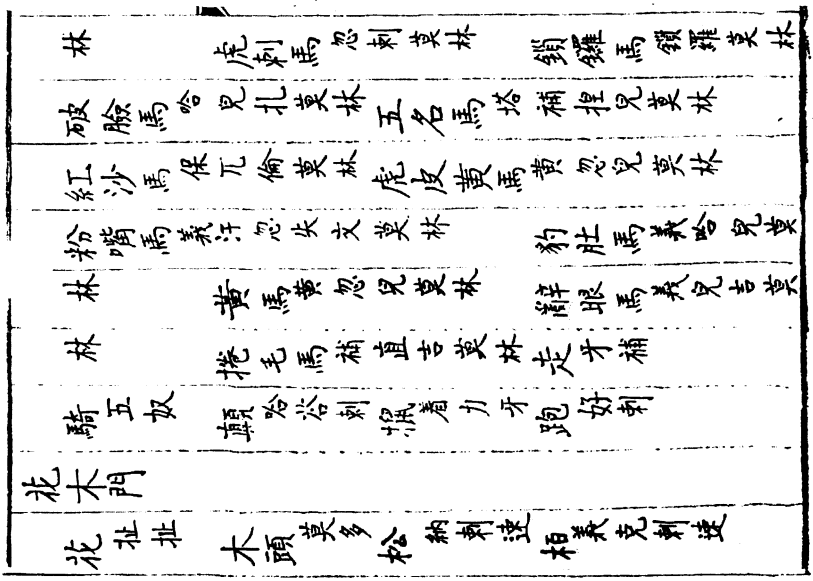


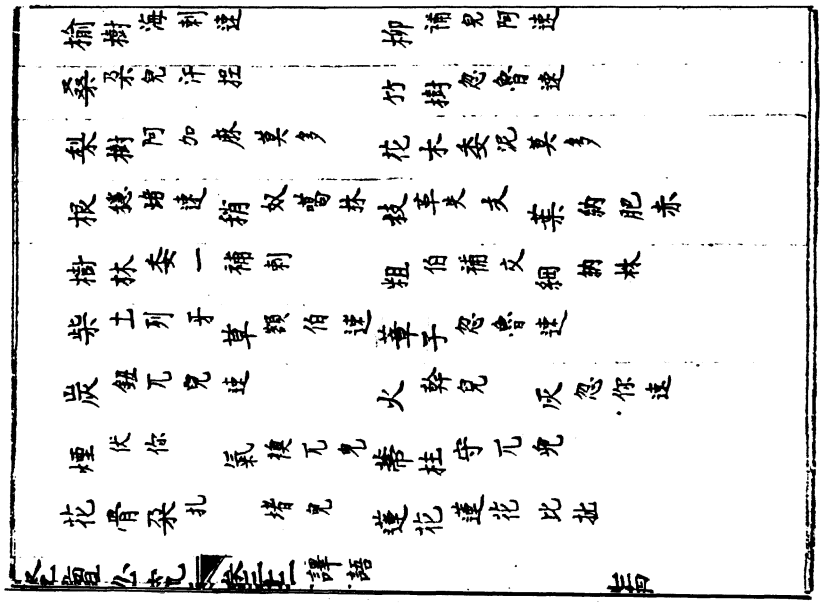


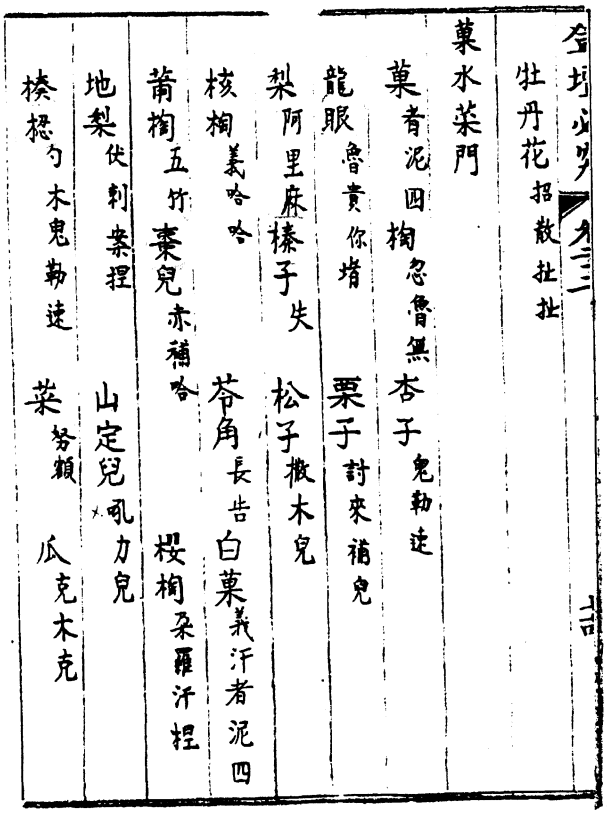




72r-73v







牡丹花 招散 扯扯

菓水菜門

菓者泥回 掏忽魯黑杏子 鬼勒速

龍眼 魯責你堵 栗子 討來補兒

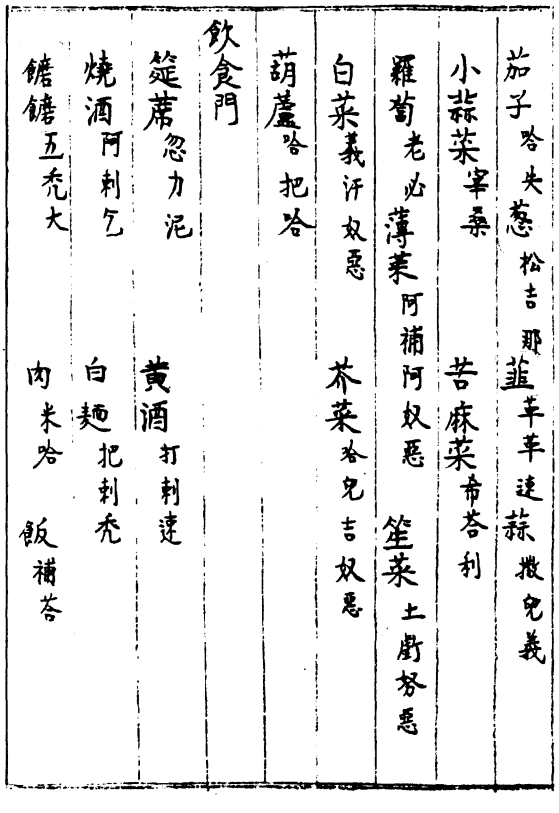
梨阿里麻 榛子失 松子撒木兒

核桃美哈哈 苓角長告 白菓義汗者泥四

葡掏五竹 棗兒赤補哈 櫻桃朵羅汗捏

地梨 伏剌柴捏 山定兒 乳力兒

揍拾勺木鬼勒速 菜 芽類 瓜克木克



茄子哈失 葱 松吉 那韭苹苹速蒜 撒兒義

小菘菜 掌桑 苦麻菜 希荅剌

羅蔔老必 薄菜 阿補阿奴惡 笙菜 土虧芽惡

白菜義汗奴惡 荞菜 荅兒吉奴惡

葫蘆哈把哈

飲食門

筵席忽力泥 黃酒 打剌速

燒酒阿剌乞 白麵把剌禿

饆饠五禿大 肉米哈 飯補荅

油 脫速　肢肉 褓苦　奶子 矮剌 乳餅咯失剌
奶速油失剌脫速　喫飯 補荅亦得
飲酒 打剌速藕　肥咯兒紅 搜禿兒咯
新鮮肉失担米咯　鹽打補速醋失兒克
酸主失文 薄扎牛　甜倭塔太苦醬失文
味阿目殺嚐阿目炭調和 火力烽密把兒
糖扯克兒粉子把剌禿　飽子義塔把
餓了五會四把　喝了 撓荅 四把
米阿目 粳米 脫脫兒案　麥子 薄我大

大麥阿兒敗　糜子 恭頭兒
蘇子 馬郎谷　豆 薄兒勻 小豆 失撒字兒勻
蕎麥 撒哈 綠豆哥孛兒勻　谷子 哈剌
芝麻 因直 硬咯掏　軟土兒根 耿失力泥

衣服門

衣得窟兒 衣服忽必義速　襖子 瓦哈兒
圓領扎阿禿得兒　倚撒得兒里兒
織金阿目炭太　莽龍乞魯太
通袖褶搠扎汗 堵剌阿　玉帶咯 阿補四

褶祈得力兒　毛皮襖捏克得
襖黑出兒裙者林目　褲嶺木督褶兒忽那速
套褲脫都靴古堵速襪懷木速韃靼靴葬官兒古
堵速　靴底古堵速五剌　鞋義魯
帽馬哈剌紗帽嶺俏兒禿馬哈　大帽補兒補故馬
哈剌　帶補四　絮腰補色　皮條速兒
衣領得兒扎哈　衣祈嶺補兒
袖子罕出財條我兒木　袋子補赤
苞衫捏墨兒克　毡條習使革

薄寧根　厚土扎安　輕兒根　重昆堵
被田只勃　褥子得補塞克兒　手帕阿兒赤兀兒
果脚田直兒哈　布補四　麻我羅速
枕頭得革勃目　熟絹敢活羅
生絹乞必段子土兒革　青可可
紅伏剌案黃失剌　白義漢　黑哈剌

飛禽門

鳳凰苦苦妹　海青昇忽兒
黃鷹哈兒赤害　鴿鵓亦塔兀

鷹失保 鴿鷹黑里額 紅毫好咎

花豹撒兒老鶻五忽必 鶻兒失黃汗

鴆脫處 夜猫兒奎苦奴 老鴉克里羊

山鷄赤補赤羊 班鴆克苦簡

喜鵲困直愛 鐸木官聰堵兒

叫天兒實堵兒 鵪鶉伯得捏

鶺鴒脫脊鴿喈老丈 鴨奴塔速燕兒咎兒義

麻燕虎克兒哈兒義 雞他恰 野雞火兒過兒

身體門

人苦夾 頭奴堵兒 肝剌速 額婁弄牟

腮咎扎兒 面目扯來 臉鈕兀兒 腦後湯牟

頭頂火兒吉兒 腦蓋討羅亥

眼你堵 耳赤乞 鼻咎把兒 口阿麻

舌克勤 眉毛咎泥四咎 眼扎毛 瞼兒米速

腦子塔兒乞 牙失堵 鬚撒兒

膊子苦印速 骨頭牙速 血赤速

脉速荅兒 身子伯印 奶乳可可 壓子骨打六牙速

腰節骨米魯兀 手曾兒 脚芳見

腊甲取目速　拳頭奴堵兒丙
眼珠子嘗兒你堵　眼淚你兒補速
咳嗽哈你牙　睡了温荅把
醒了色力伯　做夢周瓦兒勃伯
馬鞍鞦器械門
緊得弄　尾八乞剌速　蚩忽失交
春骨你魯文　肝黑里葉腩襖失乞
心王兒揹胆水速　氣膝盌谷魯速火羅
連鐵得留腰子補兒　腸子華得速

板腸穩速補　肚沽者　蹄兒杰魯
鞍子額墨兒　屁脫脊　座兒掃瓦兒
鞦忽堵兒阿　硝絕敦土阿
肚帶我藍　鐙堵勃　皮條哈兒　鞚以子克直木
扯帶皮者林目　鞭子阿納　攀肯苦木兒堵革
鞍鞴額墨倫　磐頭哈荅兒
褡膊革直革伯直　籠頭惱瓦荅兒
嚼子襖瓦赤　扯手五兒堵木
者棲者妻繩纏脊補兒　罕打亥蠻勺

房舍車輛門

房 革兒倫 炕 赤色 赤門 藕得 車 弋兒根

輞子 木兒 鏟子 安扎連 梨耳脫力

戲器門

剪子 海赤 認針 連必勒 線忽塔連

銼子 連克 腰力赤兒皮 刀子 乞堵尸

火鐮 克弋 火絨 虎剌 火石 赤牢文

袷袍 哈補塔兒阿 鎗 直荅

軍器什物門

軍 扎力 盔 上剌阿 頓項 義克

甲 虎牙 弓 奴木 絃 可補赤 箭 連木

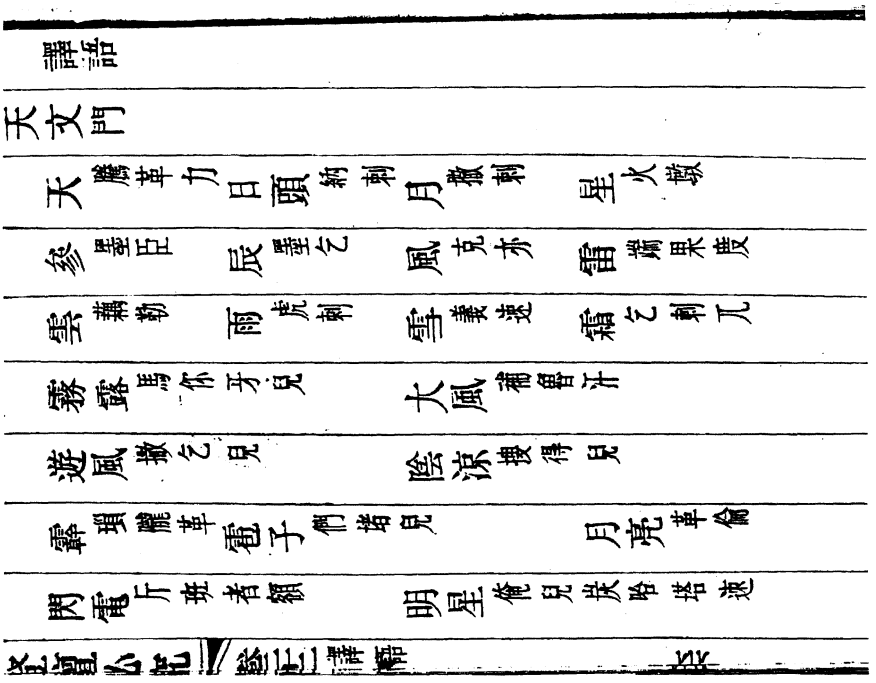
箭插撒荅亏 插忽魯木四阿 臂手 荅兒尺

骨頭箭 牙連着兒活 箭信兒 連兒補兒直

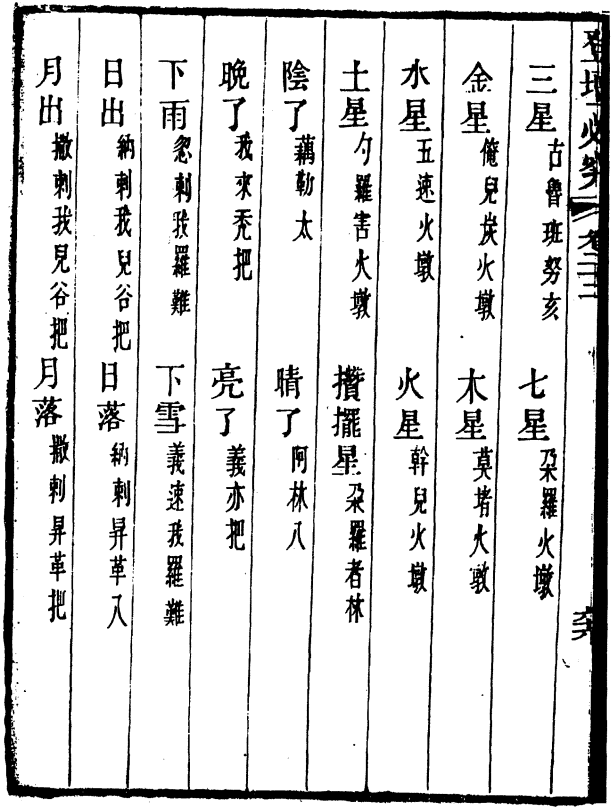
遮牌 克九四革 什箭 連木荅兒補

骨頭薄頭 牙連 姚兒 扯亏奴日得力

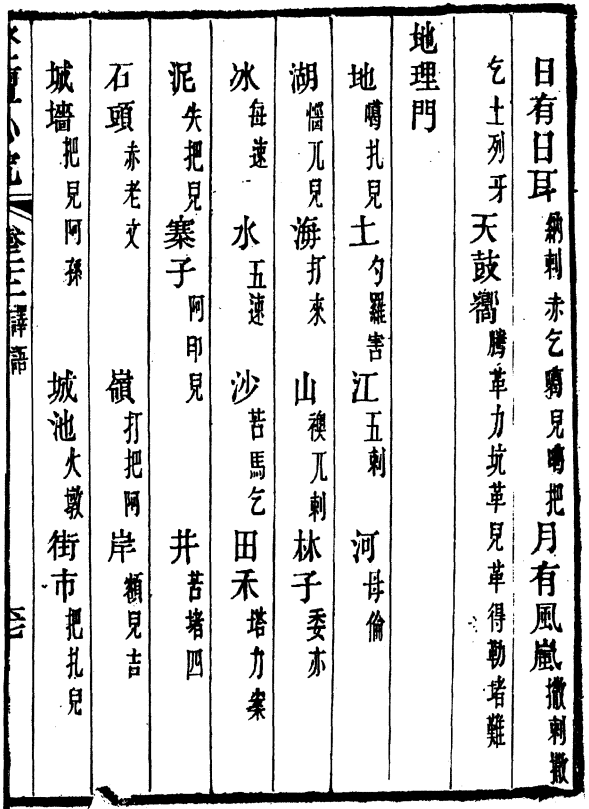
門生 廣陵 方元壯
貴陽 鉏伏武 仝校


譯語
天文門
天 ᡩᡝᠪᡝᡵᡳ ᡥᡝᡵᡤᡝᠨ ᡳ ᡥᡝᠯᡝᠨ
日頭 ᡧᡠᡵᡤᡝ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
月 ᡳᠰᡥᡠᠨᡩᡝ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
星 ᡤᡳᠰᡠᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
參 ᡤᡳᠰᡠᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
辰 ᡤᡳᠰᡠᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
風 ᡴᡝᡵᡤᡳᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
雷 ᡴᡝᡵᡤᡳᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
雲 ᡤᡳᠰᡠᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
雨 ᡤᡳᠰᡠᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
雪 ᡤᡳᠰᡠᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
霜 ᡤᡳᠰᡠᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
霧 ᡤᡳᠰᡠᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
露 ᡤᡳᠰᡠᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
大風 ᡤᡳᠰᡠᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
陰涼 ᡤᡳᠰᡠᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
月亮 ᡤᡳᠰᡠᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ
明星 ᡤᡳᠰᡠᠨ ᡳ ᡩᡠᡵᡤᡳᠨ

66v



三星 古魯班努亥 七星 朵羅火墩
金星 儉兒炭火墩 木星 莫堵火墩
水星 五速火墩 火星 幹兒火墩
土星 勺羅害火墩 攢擺星 朵羅者林
陰了 藕勒太 晴了 阿林八
晚了 我來禿把 亮了 義亦把
下雨忽剌 我羅難 下雪 義速我羅難
日出 納剌我兒谷把 日落 納剌昇革八
月出 撒剌我兒谷把 月落 撒剌昇革把



日有日耳 納剌赤乞禹兒噜把 月有風嵐 撒剌撒
乞土列牙 天鼓響 騰革力坑革兒革得勒堵難

地理門

地噜扎兒土 勺羅害 江五剌 河母倫
湖惱兀兒 海打來 山襖兀剌 林子委亦
冰每速 水五速 沙苔馬乞 田禾堵力寨
泥失把兒 寨子 阿印兒 井苔堵四
石頭 赤老丈 嶺打把阿岸 額兒吉
城墻把兒阿孫 城池火敦 街市 把扎兒

路木兒 大路忒兒革兀兒 山口子阿蠻撒兒
園子伯桑 堡得目 關口哈兒哈
夷地莽官兒噶扎剌 泰寧衛往流
福餘衛我着 朵顏衛五兩案
大壹千野克民案 小壹千五出指民案
□□野克莽官兒 海西主兒赤
江上失伯印 山寨子毛兀襖剌
法水五葉兒 深棍 淺古言
清革根 渾補令吉兒 高穩堵兒

低孛我你上得勒 下朶羅 遠孛羅
近我岳羅 邊乞扎阿兒 墻克勒目
墩臺哈剌兀兒 塔兒速補兒阿
土堆子黨惱速 山澗歡兒得
黑河哈剌母倫 山青了襖剌苦苦般兒把
黃河失剌母倫 老虎林我樂補哈
羊腸河丫厦目 羊山一麻禿
白土厥義汗哈兒阿 白塔峪義汗速補兒阿
細河失剌塔剌 魏家嶺奴揹哈兒阿

雙臺 哈 塔速得目 小黑山 速補兒阿得目
大黑山 塔哈麻得目 高平驛 果兵得目
紹背山 扒忽 棘榆它 討來禿

時令門

時義 春 哈補兒 夏 納只兒 秋 納母倫
冬 五補倫正月 忽必撒剌 二月 火岳兒撒剌
三月 古魯班撒剌 四月 得勒班撒剌
五月 塔補撒剌 六月 着羅案撒剌
七月 朶羅撒剌 八月 乃蠻撒剌
九月 以速撒剌 十月 哈剌班撒剌
十一月 哈剌班 你揩撒剌 十二月 哈剌班火
岳兒撒剌 閏月 畢兀兒撒剌 早辰 馬納阿兒
日 五塔兒夜 速你 早額兒忒晚 五得失
餉午 五塔兒塔力 凍了 苦兒尺伯
化了 革塞革伯 寒 打剌難日
冷 虧屯 温 補里根 涼 塞里文 暖 塔剌案
熱 哈牛兀 前年 五里赤火文 去年 沙塔奴火文
過去的年 奴赤散火文 先年 五力苔火文

前日 五力赤五堵兒 昨日 火赤揣堵兒

明日 馬那堵兒 後日 義只得堵兒

人物門

皇帝 哈案 臣宰土失目兒 官人 奴原

文職 那林奴原 太師 太失 都督 堵得

千總 民案扯力賓 把總 扯力賓

指揮 禿墨兎 千戶 民噶兒兎

百戶 招兀禿 頭目 打剌汗

軍扯力 民 我兒完 布洛 五魯四

百姓 亦兒根 主人 額鎖 老了 我土故

年幼 扎老兀 人 苦文 和尚 脫印

道士 賞生師父 扯失 徒弟 厦必朋友 倫荅

使臣 額兒臣 客人 着臣滿剌 忒四蠻

回回 撒兒討兀兒 韃靼 莽官兒

□□主兒赤 高麗 瑣瓏革

漢人 乞塔 高祖 果林母處 曾祖 阿林目處

祖 額補根 祖母 額目根 父 額直革

母 額克 外父 哈屯額直革 外母 哈屯額克

大爺阿實 叔叔阿補阿 嬸子阿補阿伯里根
哥哥阿害 兄弟斗兀嫂子伯里根
姐姐額克直 姐夫苦里根阿害
妹夫苦里根斗兀 妹子藕琴斗兀
男子額勒 老婆額墨婦人哈屯娘子阿喃
兒子扣兀媳婦伯力 小廝奴才女兒藕琴
孩兒可伯文 女婿苦里根
孫子阿赤舅舅納哈主 外甥折扣兀
太醫孩堵赤 師婆亦堵寨

端公孛 家人薄兒奴婢通使革
梅香失伯赤 差來的扎魯赤
使換的扎魯散 種田的塔力阿赤
放牛的忽克兒赤 放馬的阿堵赤
放羊的火你赤 皮匠阿剌速赤
剃頭的乞剌阿赤 唱的倒剌赤
拍板的義兒吉 舞的伯赤拍手的塔直

珍寶門

寶額兒迦你四 珍珠速補玉石哈四

瑪瑙塔那 琉璃法一堵力 印信塔麻阿

銅錢土阿 金子俺炭 銀子猛谷 銅拆四

錫土忽兒阿 鐵忒木兒 生鐵失勒木

水銀乞勒根五速 銀硃昇忽 硃砂俺兒炭昇忽

兒 銅綠苦苦直 黃丹失兒補哈

阿膠勺補 帽頂子勺墜子 水克簪子賽扎

鈕子脫必赤 鏡子脫力 針呪兀

走獸門

龍 兽貴 麒麟乞令 獬豸阿剌速路

獅子阿剌殺郎 象扎漢 虎補兀

熊我土革 駱駝忒墨根 西牛克兒四

獾子脫兒活 野猪嗚八奴

金線豹米兒都補兀 貂鼠補剌哈

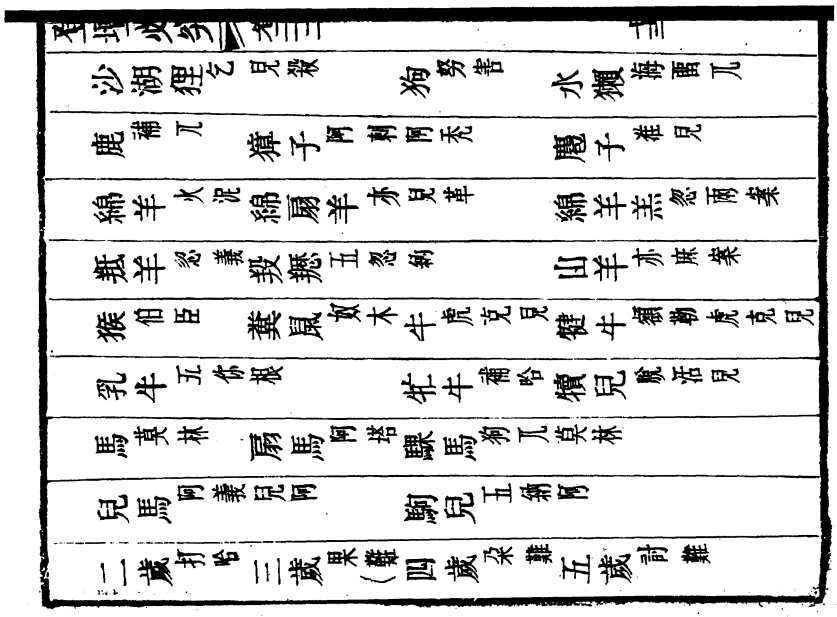
公駝米哈四 母駝亦你根

猪嗚害 青鼠克勒木 銀鼠五能

飛鼠土兒吉 膃肭鼠瑣羅革

黃鼠准補剌 鼠忽兒虎那

土豹失留速 狼赤奴 狗伏担革



72r-73v

林 虎刺馬 忽剌莫林 鎖鑼馬 鎖鑼莫林
破臉馬 哈兒扎莫林 五名馬 塔補捏兒莫林
紅沙馬 保兀倫莫林 虎皮黃馬 黃忽兒莫林
粉嘴馬 義汗忽失文莫林 豹肚馬 義哈兒莫
林 黃馬 黃忽兒莫林 辭哏馬 義兒吉莫
林 捲毛馬 補直吉莫林 走牙補
騎五奴 顛 哈荅剌 攔着力牙 跑 好剌

花木門

花 扯扯 木頭 莫多 松 納剌速 相 義克剌速

榆樹 海剌速 柳 補兒阿速
桑 朵兒汗 担 竹樹 忽魯速
梨樹 阿加麻莫多 花木 委泥莫多
根穩堵速 稍 奴噶林 枝草 失文 葉 納把赤
樹林 委一補剌 粗 伯補文 細 納林
柴 土列牙 草 額伯速 葦子 忽魯速
炭 鈕兀兒速 火 幹兒 灰 忽你速
煙 伏你 氣 穩兀兒 蒂柱 守兀兒
花骨朵 扎一堵兒 蓮花 蓮花 扯扯

牡丹花 招散扯扯

菓木菜門

菓 者泥 四 樹 忽魯 無 杏子 鬼勒速

龍眼 魯貴 竹者 栗子 討來補兒

梨 阿里麻 榛子 失 松子 撚木兒

核樹 義哈哈 苓角 長告 白菓 義汗者泥門

莆樹 五竹 棗兒 赤補哈 櫻樹 朵羅汗捏

地梨 伏剌菜捏 山定兒 吼力兒

榛榔 勺木鬼勒速 菜 努額 瓜 克木克

茄子 哈失 葱 松吉那 韮 苹草速 蒜 撒兒義

小蒜菜 宰桑 苦麻菜 希苔利

羅蔔 老勿 薄菜 阿補阿奴惡 筆菜 土虧努惡

白菜 義汗奴惡 芥菜 哈兒吉奴惡

葫蘆 哈把哈

飲食門

筵蓆 忽力泥 黃酒 打剌速

燒酒 阿剌乞 白麵 把剌禿

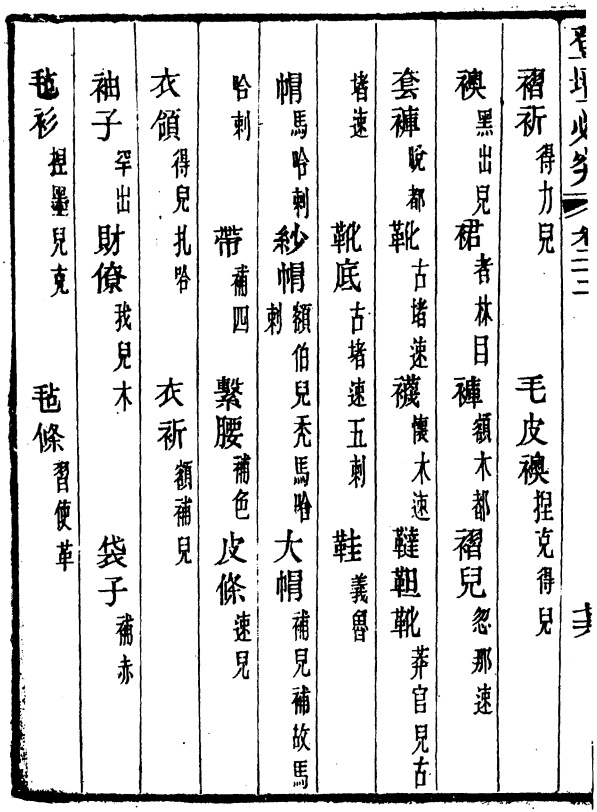
饆饠 五禿木 肉 米哈 飯 補荅

油 脫速 肢肉 襖苦 奶子 痿刺 乳餅 必失剌
奶速油 失剌脫速 喫飯 補荅亦得
飲酒 打剌速藕 肥 塔兒紅 瘦 禿兒哈
新鮮肉 失担米哈 鹽 打補速 醋 失兒克
酸主失文薄 扎牛 甜 俺塔太 苦 腦失文
味 阿目殺嚐 阿目炭 調和 火力烽密把兒
糖 扯克兒 粉子 把剌禿 飽子 義堵把
餓了 五魯四把 喝了 穩荅四把
米 阿目 粳米 脫脫兒案 麥子 薄拔大

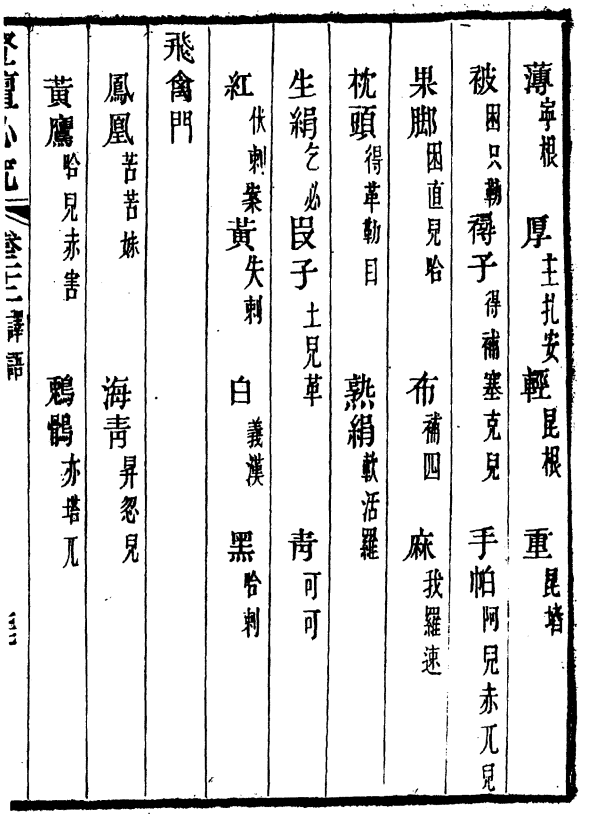
大麥 阿兒敢 糜子 莽頑兒
蘇子 馬郎谷 豆 蒲兒勺 小豆 失撒孛兒勺
蕎麥 撒哈 綠豆 哥孛兒勺 谷子 哈剌
芝麻 困直 硬 哈禡 軟 王兒根耿 失力泥

衣服門

衣 得額兒 衣服 忽必義速 襖子 禿哈兒
圓領 扎阿禿得兒 倚撒得兒里兒
織金 阿目炭太 莽龍 乞魯太
通袖襜攔 扎汗堵剌阿 玉帶 哈四補四



褶祈 得力兒　毛皮襖捏克得兒
襖 黑出兒裙 書林目褲 額木都褶兒 忽那速
套褲 脫都靴 古堵速 襪 懷木速 韃靼靴 莽官兒古堵速　靴底 古堵速五剌　鞋 義魯
帽馬哈剌紗帽 額伯兒禿馬哈大帽 補兒補故馬剌
哈剌　帶 補四　繫腰 補色　皮條 速兒
衣領 得兒扎哈　衣祈 額補兒
袖子 罕出　財僚 我兒木　袋子 補赤
毡衫 揑墨兒克　毡條 習使革



薄寧根　厚土扎安　輕昆根　重昆堵
被困只勒得子 得補塞克兒　手帕 阿兒赤兀兒
果脚困直兒哈　布 補四　麻 我羅速
枕頭 得革勒目　熟絹 歡活羅
生絹乞必良子 土兒革　青 可可
紅 伏剌察　黃失剌　白 義漢　黑哈剌

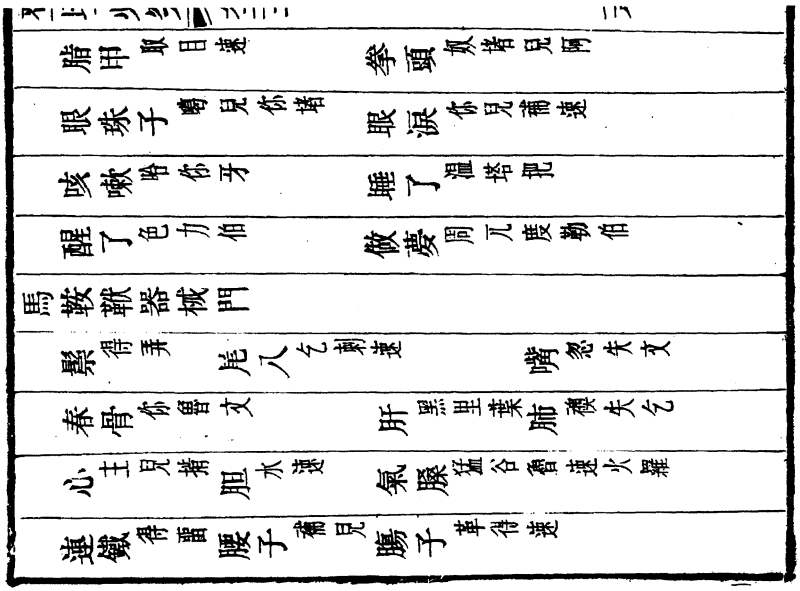
飛禽門

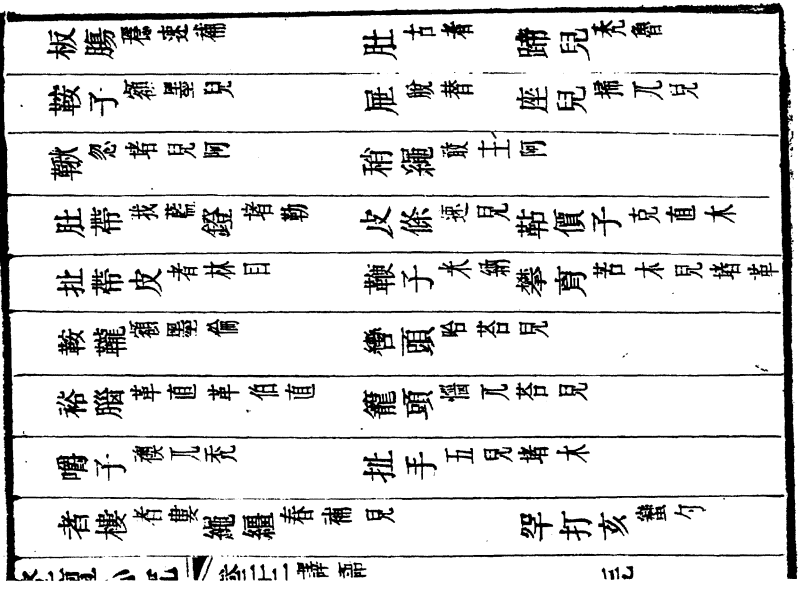
鳳凰 苦苦姊　海青 昇忽兒
黃鷹 哈兒赤害　鵝鵞 赤堵兀

鷹失保 鷂鷹黑里額 紅毫好哈
花豹撒兒 老鵰五忽必 鵲兒失寶汗
鳩脫度 夜猫兒奎苦奴 老鴉克里革
山鶴赤補赤革 班鳩克苦簡
喜鵲撒直愛 鐸木官聰堵兒
叫天兒賓堵兒 鵪鶉伯得捏

身體門

人苦文 頭黑乞 髮忽速 額婁拳忝
腮哈扎兒 面目扯來 臉鉢兀兒 腦後湯忝
頭頂火兒吉兒 腦蓋討羅亥
眼你堵 耳赤乞 鼻哈把兒 口阿麻
舌克勒 眉毛哈泥四哈 眼扎毛瑣兒米速
腦子塔兒乞 牙失堵 鬚撒兒
膊子苦出文 骨頭牙速 血赤速
脉速荅兒 身子伯印 奶乳可可 壓子骨打六牙速
腰節骨米魯兀 手噶兒 脚苦兒





房舍車輛門

房 革兒倫 炕 赤色 赤門 藕得 車 忒兒根

輞子 木兒 鏵子 安扎連 梨耳 脫力

鐵器門

剪子 海赤 認針 連必勒 線 忽塔連

鉸子 連克 腰刀 赤兒度 刀子 乞塔卜

火鐮 克忒 火絨 虎剌 火石 赤牢文

袷袍 哈補塔兒阿 錦 直荅

軍器什物門

軍 扯力 盔 土剌阿 頓項 裴兒吉

甲 虎牙 弓 奴木 絃 可補赤 箭 連木

箭插 撒荅弓插 忽魯木四阿 臂手 哈兒尺

骨頭箭牙 連着兒活 箭信兒 連兒補兒直

遮牌 克九四革 什箭 連木哈兒補

骨頭薄頭 牙連撒兒 扯弓 奴日得力

門生 廣陵方元壯 貴陽鍾伏武 仝校

79r-80v