

TURKISH LOAN-WORDS IN THE MACEDONIAN HERMENEIAS

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Abstract: Hermeneias are iconography and painting manuals for the Eastern Christianity. They consist of three parts: 1) technology of the sacral painting; 2) scenes of the Old Testament and 3) the New Testament. Some hermeneias include painting patterns, speeches from the zographs – transcribers, etc.

The Macedonian cultural-language heritage from the XIX is quite rich in terms of the hermeneias - manuals for zographs. Namely, it consists of 15 manuscripts with about 4000 pages. The oldest hermeneia dates back to the year 1818, and the most recent to the year 1900.

Although, they are specialized manuals (which refer to the sacral art), in the Macedonian hermenias we come across many Turkish loan-words (3.3% of the sentence elements. There is a total of 9% percent of non-Slavic elements). This confirms the strong influence of the Turkish language on the lexis of the Balkan languages, and of course, the Macedonian language.

Keywords: hermeneia, Macedonian hermeneias, lexis, Turkish loan-words

In the XIX century, the scientific world in Europe was introduced to the code of the sacral science of the Eastern Christianity, which generally may be called *Book (code) of the Zograph craft*. Namely, *the Hermeneia of iconography and painting* by Dionysius the Areopagita of Fourni in this century was translated in French, German, English and Russian. In the XX century, this hermeneia was translated in Serbian (from Russian) and into Bulgarian from Macedonian when Asen Vasilev translated the hermeneia of the famous Macedonian painter Dico Zograf.

The hermeneias (specific texts in terms of character and content), do not contain only iconography (presentation of the Bible in images) but also techniques of mural and iconography. They elaborate the preparation of the colors, materials, polishing, gliding with gold foil, as well as the conservation of the damaged icons and their setting on the church premises. Words from different semantic areas and nomina sakra terms are used in the

hermeneias in order to elaborate these content.

The transcripts of the hermeneias belonged exceptionally to the Athos zographs. They have a tradition that goes way back to the Middle Age.

All these things make the hermeneias interesting for language analysis, especially from lexicological and lexigographical angle.

15 hermeneias with about 4500 pages from the XIX century are discovered in Macedonia. The oldest hermeneia dates back to the year 1918, and the most recent to the year 1900. It is considered that the hermeneia of the monk - zograph Ilarion is a model of the Macedonian hermeneias from this century, who at the end of the XVIII or at the beginning of the XIX century translated the hermeneia of Dionysius in Slavic.

As a result of their content and volume, these manuscripts have become the subject of our scientific research. They complete the mosaic of the contemporary Macedonian language, when the popular language became literary language. Namely, in the first decades of the XIX century the Old Church Slavonic was replaced by the popular Macedonian language.

The Macedonian zographs, who were also transcribers of the hermeneias, were not very educated. When they were doing the transcription, they could intervene in the language field, for practical reasons – distinctness of the painting manual. There are hermeneias, in which the speech of the transcriber constitutes the base of the language. These manuals, more or less, renewed the traditional written language, thus introducing the popular Macedonian language in written use.

In the XIX century, Macedonia did not have its own country, and thus it did not have its own coded language. It existed in the frames of the Ottoman Empire, in which Turkish was the official language, and Greek was used in religious service and in some of the schools. In this century, the popular Macedonian language was also introduced as a language in the contemporary public Macedonian schools.

The painting manuals through their content offer rich lexis, and it refers to different semantic areas. The lexis as the most open language sub-system and material of the language reveals important data, such as the origin of the words. These marks of the lexis are important for the Macedonian hermeneias, as well.

In this case, we are concerned with *the Turkish loan-words*. They are very striking in the hermeneias.

The great number of synonyms is characteristic for the Macedonian literacy in the XIX century. *The terms (ideographic)* are the most frequent synonyms, and they primarily occur as

a need of the purely communicative act, such as their use in the hermeneias.

The synonyms are most often a result of the translation of the word from another language in spoken Macedonian or Old Church Slavonic, but there are also cases in which the transcribers of the hermeneias used synonyms in another language. For example, the use of Turkish loan-words for explanation or translation of Greek lexemes, is a proof that the students – zographs were very familiar with the Turkish loan-words. The mark of *belonging* of the lexis is relevant in the hermeneias (thus we distinct *Slavic vs. non-Slavic* lexis (for example: *translation from Greek and vice versa*.

αὐτῶ[янце] (E1, 33v; E4, 31v.; E11, 14), агни [унста] (E1, 17v), анигмата с. отвореніа (E3, 1): *translation of Greek lexemes with Turkish lexemes and vice versa*: кѣботъ [сяндѣкъ] (E7, 156v), кѣкѣды с. шинкаы (E1, 29v), манданемъ сѣстъсною шамію (E3, 23v), пантти (керпун) (E3, 21), пшманд с. юстѣбѣуъ (E2, 37; E3, 17) // мѣрекепниці с. каламаре (E7, 204), сарисабѣръ с. алон (E1, 22; E8, 61), тенекия (кѣтѣ) (E4, 33v.), ызмсакас с. трементаина (E10, 37v): *Turkish with Turkish*: mazji s- [ikli] (E11, 13).

The lexis in the hermeneias in terms of the etymological origin

In the Macedonian science of language, as far as the development of our language, we can distinguish three phases. The first indicates the dominance and borrowing from the Greek language. In the second one, the Turkish language becomes prestigious, but withdrew as a result of the efforts of the Macedonian writers to limit the use of the Turkish loan-words in the XIX century. The third stage is characterized by the modern condition of development of the dictionary and it corresponds to the development of the Macedonian written language in the previous century. This stage is characterized by the returning to the Slavic heritage of word formation, as well as the adoption of the international lexis (Koneski B. (1986)¹ 209-210). The lexis of the Macedonian hermeneias refers to the third stage of this development. Two basic groups form the lexis of the Macedonian language – **Slavonic and non-Slavonic lexis**.

Non-Slavonic lexis

The *non-Slavonic* lexis in the Macedonian language includes words primarily borrowed from Greek and Turkish, as well as words classified as **Balkanisms**. The presence of lexemes of Aromanian origin is insignificant.

The Turkish loan-words cover 3.3 % of the language material of the hermeneias. They are part of the non-Slavonic lexis, which overall covers 9% of the material. It is well known that the Turkish language strongly influenced the lexis of the Balkan languages, including the Macedonian lexis. There are about 3000 Turkish loan-words in the Macedonian language. Some of them are of Arabic and Persian origin, which entered the Macedonian language through the Turkish language. Another well-known fact is that in the XIX century, the people of the Macedonian Bazaar were the ones who had the greatest knowledge of the Turkish language. The idea to remove the non-Slavonic words was born in this century as well. Hence, the use of the Turkish loan-words was limited, although at first they were used to interpret the unfamiliar and forgotten Slavonic words (Koneski, B. (1986)1: 219). We can find many Turkish loan-words with this function in the hermeneias as well (for example:

ДЕМТЕВЕКЪН was translated with *χαλατη*; *γορεαшиѡта* was translated with *бѡгатиотъ*), although some of them are used neutrally, i.e. they belong to the neutral lexis and have been adapted in the basic lexic fund of the Macedonian language (see *куанимъ*, *кониакъ*, *софра*, *тѣла*, *тепѣна*, *тѣткалъ*, etc). Not only everyday words were adopted but official words, as well (see *башка* in our manuscripts).

THESSARUS OF TURKISH LOAN-WORDS IN THE MACEDONIAN HERMENEIAS FROM THE XIX CENTURY

alosanQ adj. 'red, ruddy, reddish' < tur. al 'same' (E13, 7).

a\i3 m. 'plaster' < tur. alçı 'same' (E13, 2v).

amailJa f. 'record, charm; A talisman is an object which is believed to contain certain magical or sacramental properties which would provide good luck for the possessor or possibly offer protection from evil or harm' < tur. hamail 'same' (E10, 2).

anteri3 f. 'a part of the clothing that is worn above the shirt' < tur. entari 'same' (E13, 12).

ardj\Q m. bot. 'juniper - *Juniperus communis*' < tur. ardiç, ardic 'same' (E9, 43); *ardn\Q* (E9, 43).

arсланQ m. 1. 'lion' 2. astrology. 'the Lion, a zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Cancer, containing the bright star *Iva sire\ arslanQ*; the fifth sign of the zodiac: the fixed fire sign.' < tur. arslan 'same' (E10, 270).

arслан\e n. diminutive form of 'lion' (E13, 27).

ah\j3 m. 'cook' < tur. ahçi 'same' (E8, 8).

a\ikQ adj. 'open, clear' < tur. acyk 'same' (E13, 5 - *poa\ikQ*).

bairQ m. 'hill, moor' < tur. bayr 'the side or slope of a hill'. (E9, 2v).

bar3kQ m. 'flag' < tur. bayrak (E3, 51v); *bairakQ* (E3, 34).

basamakq m. 'stair, step' < tur. basama 'foot' (E7, 310).

basmo n. 'a thin cotton cloth with printed ornaments' < tur. basma < verb. basmak 'to press, to print' (E3, 10v).

bah\A f. 'vegetable garden' < tur. bahçe < persian bag 'vineyard' (E7, 267).

ba[alok m. (E9, 29); *ba[lak* (E9, 29); v. *bah\A*

- ba[ka* adv. 'separate, aside' < tur. *baska* 'another, different' (E8, 95).
- ba3ldjsa* pf. 'exhaust, faint' < tur. *bayilmak* 'to faint, to swoon' (E8, 22v).
- bezirQ* m. 'means for making and connecting the colors; varnish, bezir, beris yagi 'linseed oil for making colors' < ar. *bazr* 'seed' (E3, 1).
- bini[* m. 'felt robe (most commonly red), with long sleeves' < tur. *binis* 'same' ('a red robe') (E13, 7).
- bo3* f. 'paint' < tur. *boya* 'same' (E3, 1v).
- borj3* f. 'trumpet' < tur. *boru, bori* 'same' (E9, 31).
- bUkagii* pl. 'the combination of straps, bands, and other parts forming the working gear of a draft animal. 'tur. *bukagi* 'same' (E10, 33v).
- bUIUkQ* m. 'herd' < tur. *bölük* 'unit, military unit' (E9, 30v).
- bUnarQ* m. 'well' < tur. *bunar* 'same' (E7, 303).
- varakQ* m. 'a very thin foil of gold or silver used in frescos for decoration; foil' < tur. *varak* < ar. *wereg* 'paper' (E8, 89); compare gk. *barzki*.
- varkli3* adj. 'having the color of a gold leaf, gold-plated, silver-plated' < tur. *varak* + tur. suffix *-li* 'same' (E13, 11).
- vernikQ* m. 'varnish, polish'; *vernike neftjiskomQ* 'oil polish, turpentine polish; *vernkQ otQ bezira* 'varnish polish; < tur. *vernik* or gk. *bern-ki*. *vernix* 'taking the old name of the North African city Benghazi)' (E3, 9v).
- vernikosa* pf. 'to polish, cover with varnish' (E3, 9v).
- vernikosan* adj. 'polished, covered with varnish' (E3, 1v).
- vernikosUva* ipf. 'to polish, cover with varnish' (E3, 9v).
- gemi3* f. 'sailing ship' < tur. *gemi* 'same' (E3, 10, 22v); *Üemixj* (E7, 249v).
- gemjxj@* m. 'sailor, a person working on a ship' (E7, 250).
- darpna* f. 'square, triangular, or oblong piece of wool or other material worn, especially by women, about the shoulders, or the head and shoulders, in place of a coat or hat, outdoors and indoors as protection against chill or dampness, shawl' < tur. *darp* 'thin cover; fence, fish trap, fishing enclosure' (E3, 29).
- direkQ* m. 'pillar' < tur. *direk* 'wooden post' (E9, 26).
- dUvar* m. 'wall, wall of a house' < tur. *duvar* < *persian* *diwar* 'wall' (E7, 323).
- dumenQ* m. 'steering wheel' < tur. *dumen* 'same' (E7, 236).
- dU[eme* n. 'a floor made of boards' < tur. *döseme* 'same' (E9, 28v).
- ÜakonQ* m. 'a spiritual person with rank lower than a priest' < Old Slavic. *di`konQ* < *di2konoV* 'a servant, a helper' (E8, 97).
- ÜefJrJe* n. 'a shroud' < tur. *vul. kefin* (kjefin), *lit. kefen* < *arap. kāfān* 'a white shroud, chiffon, used by the Muslims for wrapping up the body of a dead person, dead person clothes' (E9, 26).
- Üo[eli3* adj. 'angular' < tur. *köseli* (E10, 2v).
- evza* f. 1. 'a part of something' (E8, 89); 2. 'a capsule for a fire weapon' < tur. *ecza* < ar. *ägza* (pl. from *ğuz*) 'a part'.
- elpeze* n. 'a fan' < tur. *yel* 'wind' and pers. *paze*; *elpaze* (E10, 30v).
- iva* f. *chemistry* 'liquid metal with gray color, chemical symbol Hg' < tur. *civa* 'same' < pers. *žiwā* (E9, 43v); *ivakQ* (E3, 11).

- zamkQ* m. 'glue' < tur. zamk 'same' (E7, 25v).
- zembilQ* m. 'a knitted bag, made of bulrush, reed or cloth, used for carrying products' < tur. zembil < pers. zenbil 'same' (E3, 47); *zimbil* (E7, 103).
- zerde[anQ* m. 'yellow color' < pers. zerd 'yellow, with fair hair; pale, with the color of chiffon' (E9, 43v).
- zivtQ* m. 'a kind of very black resin, like tar' < tur. zift 'resin, tar; bitter' < ar. zift (E10, 36v).
- zil* m. 'a percussion musical instrument, round metal bars which make sound upon impact' < tur. zil < pers. zil 'same' (E9, 22v).
- z3nQ* m. 'damage, loss' < tur. zijan 'same' (E3, 3).
- ibrikQ* m. 'a bowl made of clay, copper or other material, used for pouring water when washing' < tur. ibrik < ar. ibrig 'pour' (E3, 5v - *ibrjkomQ stakl3nomQ*).
- ibri\le* n. diminutive form 'a small ibrik' (E3, 14).
- ibri[im* m. 'thin thread made of cotton or silk' < tur. ibrisim < pers. ebrišum 'silk' (E3, 2).
- izme[arQ* m. 'a male servant' < tur. hizmet 'same' and tur. -k'ar (E8, 3).
- izme[arka* f. 'a female servant' (E8, 4).
- insanQ* pl. 'a nation, a nationality, ' < tur. insan 'a man' (E9, 2v).
- istUbe\Q* m. 'leaden whitener' < tur. istibeç 'same' (E3, 1v).
- kazanQ* m. 1. 'big copper bowl for cooking, washing' (E9, 35v); 2. 'a bowl for making moonshine' < tur. kazan < pers. hažgan 'same'.
- kalaisanQ* adj. 'covered by tin' < tur. kalay 'white metal used for covering copper bowls' (E3, 11v).
- kalakantQ* m. 'sesame oil' < tur. şyrlagan 'same' (E7, 30v).
- kalap* m. 'a model, a pattern, a form' < tur. kalip, vulgar kalup 'same' (E13, 15).
- kale* n. 'a fortress, a castle' < tur. kale < ar. galca 'a fortress, a castle' (E3, 21);
- kaqe* (E2, 63);
- kala* (E3, 95).
- kalemQ* m. 1. 'a pen' (E10, 37v); 2. 'a reel on which thread is placed'; 3. 'a tree for reeling' < tur. kalem 'a tool for writing made of reed, feather'.
- kalpakQ* m. 'a big leather hat with a sharp top' < tur. kalpaki (E3, 24).
- kara* adj. 'the first part of the compound words of the turkish loan-words' < tur. kara 'black, dark (for color); angry, scary, coarse' (E10, 23).
- karaula* f. 'watching tower, watch-house' < tur. karavul, karaul 'armed defense' (E8, 100).
- kafez* m. 'an object used for keeping birds and animals' < tur. kafes 'a cell, a grid on a window' (E3, 42).
- kebrina* adv. 1. 'an illness, a wound, especially internal'; 2. 'with worry, suffering, sadness, pain' < tur. kederi 'sick' (E10, 34v).
- kemer* m. 1. 'a belt, a special belt for carrying gold coins' < tur. kemer < pers. kemer (E9, 26); 2. 'dome'.
- kerpi* n. 'unburned tool' < tur. kerpiç (E3, 21).
- kese* n. 'a wallet' < tur. kese < pers. kise (E9, 19).
- kibritQ* m. 1. 'a box with matches for starting a fire'.
- kilermenQ* m. 'a type of red clay' < tur. kilermeni 'Armenian mud, Greek kilermeni 'same'; *kilermo* (E3, 4v), *kirilme* (E8, 6v), *kirimle* (E9, 43v), *kJrlmenQ* (E9, 43v).
- kilibar* m. 'fossil bitumen' < tur. kehlibar < pers. kehruba 'the person who draws straws, a straw'

(E13, 1v).

kilim m. 'artistically woven bedding' < tur. kilim 'a carpet, a rag' < pers. kilim (E3, 5v).

k5v5rxikQ adj. 'curly, rolled up, bent, having curls' < tur. kivircik 'same' (E7, 217).

konakQ m. 'a place for spending the night and for rest' < tur. konak 'big, beautiful home' (E7, 239v).

kor adj. 'blind' < tur. kör < pers. kūr 'blind on both eyes' (E9, 31v) .

ko[k m. 'corner' < tur. köse < pers. qoša (E10, 32).

krmasQ m. 'red color with the tone, nuance of coagulated blood, made from the tiny insect with the same name (a warm); the crimson comes from Middle Asia' < tur. kirmiz 'same' (E8, 64);
krmazx3 (E3, 11v); *krmezj3* (E2, 26).

kUbe n. 'dome' < tur. kubbe < ar. qubbā 'same' (E3, 124).

kUbelenQ adj. 'referring to dome' < tur. kubeli (E3, 124); *kUbeliin* (E3, 131v).

kUbre adv. 'rude, brutal' < tur. kobat 'rude' (E10, 36v).

kUla f. 'a high and narrow building rising above the whole building' < tur. kule < ar. qullā 'same' (E3, 21).

kUrbanQ m. 'a sacrifice, to sacrifice' < tur. kurban 'a scapegoat' < ar. qurban; *kUlbanQ* (E9, 2).

kUrk m. 'upper body clothes covered by leather, a fur' < tur. kurk 'skin from an animal together with the hair' < pers. gurg 'a wolf' (E9, 16).

kUrtUljsa pf. 'save, to release oneself from something' < tur. kurtul 'I rescue myself, I redeem myself' (E9, 35).

kUr[UmQ m. 1. 'a bullet'; 2. 'lead' < tur. kursum 'lead' (E10, 33v).

kUti3 f. 'a wooden or tin bowl with a cover' < tur. kuti < gk. kout - 'same' (E3, 14).

kUtiin adj. 'referring to the box' (E3, 14).

lalQ adj. 'reddish' < tur. lâl 'reddish, with color of a rubin' < pers. lāl (E10, 37v).

mavia adj. 'blue, blue color, sky-like color' < tur. mavi 'the colour of water; gk. mabiz (E7, 29).

madem m. 'mineral, metal' < tur. maden 'same' (E13, 30v).

mazj3 n. 'a cone from a cypress' < tur. mazi (E11, 13).

mastraf m. 'a glass; a glass with decorated glass' < tur. maşraba, maşrapa < ar.. mişrābā 'object used for drinking' (E9, 24 - *kov\e;e*).

mahrama f. 'cover for the head, cover for the face' < tur. mahrama 'same' (E3, 144).

ma[a f. 'iron bars used for grabbing coal or something hot' < tur. masa < tur. maše 'pliers' (E9, 19v).

ma[ela f. see *ma[a* (E8, 3) .

mermerQ m. 'a kind of quality rock' < tur. mermer 'marble' (E3, 3).

< ar. märmär < gk. m2rmaroV .

mJski adj. 'scented' < tur. misk < ar. misk < pers. mišk 'scented oil' (E10, 32).

mQzdrak m. 'spear' < tur. mizrak < ar. mizrag 'same' (E3, 53);

morQ adj. 'blue, purple; this color is obtained by mixing red iron ore = "murtesangi" + black and white, or by mixing blue and red; the old masters used these shades for painting draperies, mountins and architecture in the background of the composition' < tur. mor 'same' (E9, 29v).

oka f. 'old measure for weight (1282 grams)' < tur. okka 'same' (E3, 3v).

para f. 'coin' < tur. para < pers. pare 'same' (E13, 34).

- parmak* m. 'stake from the fence of stairs, balcony, oriel' < tur. *parmak* 'same' (E8, 97).
- penxere* n. 'a window' < tur. *pençere* 'same' (E7, 241).
- pervaz* m. 'frame, fence, a board on the window' < tur. *pervaz* 'same' (E13, 5v) .
- pergelQ* m. 'wooden calliper' < tur. *pergel* < pers. *pergal*, *pergār* 'same' (E3, 16).
- perde* n. 'curtain' < tur. *perde* < pers. *perde* 'same' (E10, 24).
- per\jk* m. 'tassel, braided hair from the skullpan' < tur. *perçen* < pers. *perçem* 'same' (E9, 2v).
- raki3* f. 'well-known alcohol drink' < tur. *raki* and *arak* < pers. *aräg* 'sweat, liquid that comes through evaporation' (E3, 4v).
- rakiin* adj. 'made from moonshine' (E3, 10) .
- rakiica* f. 'diminutive form of *raki3*' (E13, 31) .
- ren* m. 1. 'color, ink' ; 2. 'shade' < tur. *reng* 'same' (E13, 5v).
- sa3tQ* m. 'watch' < tur. *saat* (E10, 33).
- sakasq* m. 'mastic, resin from mastic that is put inside the Greek wines' < tur. *sakyz* 'resin' (E8, 89).
- sandak* m. 'a wooden casket' < tur. *sandik* < ar. *sandug* 'same' (E3, 51); *sandUkQ* (E3, 28).
- santra\Q* m. 1. 'a grill, a type of grill' ; 2. 'fence, frame' < tur. *santraç* and *satraç* < ar. *šitrāṅg* < pers. *šetreng* (E9, 15).
- sarisabUrQ* m. *bot.* 'the plant aloe' < tur. *sari sabir* 'aloe'; *saribUrQ* (E3, 9v).
- satorQ* m. 'cleaver, a type of axe' < tur. *satir* < ar. *satur* (E7, 281).
- satornikQ* m. 'the person working with, using a cleaver' .
- sahanQ* m. 'copper plate' < tur. *sahan* (E3, 22).
- sedefQ* f. 'white shiny mass which covers the inside of some shells, snails, etc.' < tur. *sedef* < ar. *šadāf* (E3, 5v); *sedevQ* (E3, 7v).
- selvja* f. *bot.* 'cypress; Cupressus' < tur. *selvi*, *srervi* < pers. *serw* 'cypress' (E9, 30).
- serkme* n. ' , special fishing net for catching smaller fish, used only by a single fisherman' < tur. *serkme* (E9, 25v).
- sefte* adj. 1. 'the beginning of work; the first money received by a merchant in a day by a buyer' ; 2. 'first time, at the beginning' < tur. *seftan* 'first time' (E13, 11).
- sinxirQ* m. 'chain' < tur. *zincir* < pers. *zenğir* (E3, 2v); *sin;jrQ* (E9, 2v).
- sofra* f. 'dining room' < tur. *sofra* < ar. *sufra* (E7, 176).
- sUlemenQ* m. 'whitener with mercury, mercury sublimate' < tur. *sulementa* 'whittener'; gk. *soulig...ni* 'same' (E3, 11); *sUlegenQ* m. (E3, 16v); *sUligenQ* (E4, 36).
- sultanQ* m. 'king, ruler' < tur. *sultan* < ar. *sultān* 'same' (E8, 101).
- sUnÚerQ* m. 1. 'a sea animal, *Spongia officinale*'; 2. 'the preserved skeleton of a sponge used for wiping' (E7, 307); 3. 'synthetically obtained material for wiping' < tur. *sunger* < gk. *sjougg2ri* 'sponge' < old gk. *sjÁggoV*; *sUngerQ* (E5, 212) ; *sfUngar* (E3, 5v).
- sUrla* f. 1. 'the mouth of an elephant, pig' ; 2. 'trumpet' < tur. *sur* 'trumpet'.
- tava* f. 'pan, cooking pan' < tur. *tava* < tur. *tābe* 'same' (E9, 43).
- tebe[irQ* m. 'chalk' < tur. *tebeşir* < pers. *tebāšir* 'same' (E8, 100).
- tenekien* adj. 'made from sheet metal, tin' .
- tenekJ®* f. 'bin made from tin' < tur. *teneke* < pers. *teneke* 'tin' (E3, 14).
- ten;ere* n. 'deep copper bowl that has no side holds' < tur. *tencere* 'same' (E10, 37v).
- tepe* n. 'shore, peak, hill' < tur. *tepe*, *depe* 'shore, peak, hill' (E9, 2v) .

- tepsi3* f. 'round copper or enameled bowl' < tur. tepsi 'same' (E3, 8); *tepci3* (E8, 60).
- terezj3* f. 1. 'hand scale, a device for measuring with two bowls'; 2. 'name of the seventh horoscope sign and the corresponding star constellation' (E3, 123);
- terezJi* (E9, 30) < tur. terazi < pers. terāzu.
- to@ga* f. 'thick rod' < tur. toyağa 'same' (E7, 186).
- tomrUkQ* m. 1. 'wood for burning'; 2. 'in the old times, a type of chains for the convicted' < tur. tomruk (E7, 255v).
- tUla* f. 'brick, clay fragment' (tur. tugla 'same'; gk. toŌb(ou)lon 'same' < lat. tubulus 'small pipe' (E3, 90v); *tUgla* (E7, 229); *tUhla* (E7, 38).
- tUtkaIQ* m. 'glue' < tur. tutkal 'same' (E3, 2v).
- tU\Q* m. 'bronze' < tur. tuç, tunç 'same' (E3, 17).
- /ebre* n. 'pain, sadness, grief' < tur. éder 'same' (E8, 7).
- /esj@* f. 1. 'bag'; 2. 'patch' (E7, 249) < tur. kese.
- /o\ek* m. 'belly dancing; a kind of dancing'; 2. 'a professional male or female dancer doing the dance (by moving the belly)' < tur. köçek 'same' (E10, 10).
- /o[e* n. 'corner' < tur. köse < pers. kuşe, guşe 'same' (E7, 316).
- /o[elj3* adj. 'angular' < tur. köşeli 'angular' (E9, 1v).
- /o[kQ* m. 'tower' < tur. köşk 'tower, villa, spacious room on the floor with a view on all sides' < pers. kuşk 'agol' (E9, 28v).
- /urk* m. 'long upper body clothes braided with fur; fur coat' < tur. kurk 'fur, coat with fur, fur coat' (E3, 29v).
- ougobzisQ* adj. 'unhappy' < tur. uğur 'fortune, good, blessing' + tur. postpositive -suz, -siz 'bez'; ugursuz, gursuz 'unhappy, fatal'.
- Urda* f. 1. 'the intestines of a slaughtered animal, the trifle'; 2. 'tiny, low-fat cheese' < tur. hurda 'same' (E13, 4).
- fener* m. 'hand-made lantern with glass, in which a candle is burning or a petroleum lamp' < tur. feneri < gk. fan2ri, Old gk. fan2rion (E3, 50v); *fanar* (E7, 112).
- fil* m. zoology 'elephant; Elaphas' < tur. fil < ar. fil < pers. fil (E10, 2).
- fiṭilq* m. 'cotton fuse for detonating mines'; 2. 'a thread in candles or icon lamps' < tur. fiṭil < ar. fāṭil (E3, 11v).
- fodUl* m. 'proud, vain' < tur. foduli < ar. fuduliyy 'too much goodness' (E7, 34).
- havanQ* m. 'a copper bowl in which various articles are grinded' < tur. havan < pers. hāven 'same' (E3, 9).
- halat* m. 'a tool, equipment, an instrument' < tur. alât < ar. pl. ālāt (E3, 21).
- hand;ahana* f. 'noise and disorder because of a holy object' < tur. hengâme < pers. hengâme 'a quarrel, noise, dispute';
- hen/ama, han/ama, en/ama, an/ama* (E8, 7).
- hapsaana* f. 'prison, a building in which the prison is located' < tur. hapisane (E10, 31v).
- harami3* m. 'a robber, robber, bandit, bushranger' < tur. harami (E9, 33).
- \adorQ* m. 1. 'a device with smaller dimensions used for protection from the rain and the sun'; 2. 'a tent, a dwelling house made of canvas' < tur. çadır < pers. čāder, čatr 'same' (E3, 25).
- \airufi@* f. 'a person making and offiring tea; tea-maker' < tur. çay < pers. čāy < kin. ča '~aj' +

- rufetlija 'craftsman' (E8, 100).
- \alj3 f. 'a type of briar' < tur. çali 'bush, briars' (E9, 28).
- \alma f. 'clothing wrapped up around the fez or any similar cap' < tur. çalma < çalmak 'wrap up' (E3, 24).
- \alpar m. 'castanets, an instrument with four bars that are percussed with the fingers' < tur. çalpara < pers. çarpāre 'same' (E9, 22v).
- \amsakas m. 'pine resin' < tur. çam 'pine' + sakiz 'resin' (E10, 37v).
- \anakQ m. 'earthen plate' < tur. çanak 'earthen bowl' (E7, 238).
- \eki\Q m. 'a tool for percussion' < tur. çekiç (E9, 22v).
- \erek m. 'one quarter, a quarter' < tur. çerek < pers. çāryek 'one quarter' (E10, 33).
- \er\ev m. 'tambour, a wooden device, a frame on which a piece of embroidery is stretched,
- \ivJ3 f. 'wooden or iron nail' < tur. çivi 'nail'.
- \ivitQ m. 'blue, a color, indigo' < tur. çivit (E8, 100).
- \inj3 f. 'a bowl made of porcelain, porcelain' < tur. çini < pers. čini 'Chinese, because they are made in China' (E9, 3).
- \ifUt m. 1. 'a Jew'; 2. 'a miser' < tur. Çifit, Çifut < ar. Yāhud (E9, 31).
- \orba[j3 adj. 1. 'the person preparing the stew, stew cook'; 2. 'military chieftain'; 3. 'a rich man, a merchant, a Christian in the Turkish Empire' (E9, 28v) < tur. çorba-ci 'stew-maker'.
- \Uga f. bot. 1. 'name of a plant; Saponaria officinalis'; 2. 'red-yellowish color used in the picturesque painting' (E3, 11v) < tur. çögan, çöğen; gr. tzoug8n; \Ugenq (E9, 43v).
- xanxifra f. 1. 'color that is obtained from the plant Zingiber officinale Rosc' (E13, 3v); 2. 'the spice Amomum zingiber' < tur. zencefil < ar. zangabil < pers. zengebil from the old pers. form šenkebil; xinxifra (E13, 6v).
- xelatQ m. 'executioner, a person delivering the death penalty' < tur. cellât, sellâd < ar. ġallād 'same' (E7, 260).
- xUbe n. 'long male clothing without sleeves' < tur. düppe 'same' (E13, 29v).
- [adrvan m. 'a fountain' < tur. sadırvan 'same' (E11, 347).
- [amj3 f. 'cover for the head' < tur. same < pers. šāme 'same' (E3, 23v); [amja f. (E2, 54).
- [ator m. 'a device with special form made of impregnated material, used for living in the open' < tur. çadır < pers. čāder 'same' (E3, 34); [aterQ (E3, 34).
- [afran m. 1. bot. 'a plant from whose violet flower, when dried and grinded, a dill or medicine is produced, and it is also used for coloring; Crocus sativus'; 2. 'a color in painting' (E3, 6) < tur. safran < ar. zāfrān 'same'.
- [ega f. 'a joke' < tur. şaka '{ala' < ar. šāgā 'misfortune' (E10, 13).
- [ei m. 'an object, merchandise' < tur. şey < ar. šāy 'an object' (E10, 24).
- [ikla f. 'gold leaf, pure gold, tinfoil' < tur. şik < fr. shique, shic (E10, 23v).
- [iritQ m. 'a cord, a decorative thread sown onto clothes' (E13, 12v).
- [and[q m. 1. 'an iron skewer'; 2. 'a type of old-fashioned weapon: spiked iron pole with three spikes for piercing armors' (E10, 11) < tur. şandş 'same'.
- [and[e n. 'glass bowl, round and with narrow upper part' < tur. şandşe < pers. šandše (E9, 43).
- 2zba[j® m. 'a captain, commander of a group, detachment (most commonly of one hundred soldiers)' < tur. yuzbaşand (E7, 263v).

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