

STANISŁAW STACHOWSKI

STUDIEN ÜBER DIE NEUPERSISCHEN LEHNWÖRTER
IM OSMANISCH-TÜRKISCHEN. V

452. **raf** (1680) 'Wandbrette, Regal' = npers. *raf* 'Vertiefung in der Wand (zur Aufbewahrung des Hausgerätes); Fach, Regal, Bank (am Hauseingang)' (Räsänen VEWb. 388). — 1680: *raf* 'pluteus, corona, tabulae parietis affixae, quibus aliquid impioni potest' (Men. 2261); 1730: *raf* 'la corniche' (Hold. 103); 1790: *raf* 'corniche, tablette' (Vig. 370, 442); 1838: *raf* 'moulure; chambranle' (Hind. 244). — Dial.: gaz. *vraf* GDT 291, GaA III 421; kay. *vraf* ADM I 161.

453. **raht** (1790), **räht** (1680) 'Geschirr (eines Zugtieres); Hausgerät' = npers. *räxt* 'Hausgerät; Reisegepäck; Pferdegeschirr' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1689). — 1680: *räht* (raecht) 'frenum pretiosus & cum loris argento vel auro obductis; apparatus, ornatus, operimenta domus, aulaea, strata, &c.' (Men. 2295); 1790: *raht* 'harnois' (Vig. 390); 1838: *raht* (raqht) 'bride d'argent; garnitures' (Hind. 246); 1863: *raht* (rakht) 'appareil, mobilier, hardes, harnais, bride garnie d'or et d'argent' (Mall. I 554).

Abl.: 1680: *rähtlu* (raechtlu) 'freno argenteo instructus & ornatus' (Men. 2296); 1863: *rahtli* (rakhtle) 'bridé, sellé et harnaché Mall. I 554).

1680: *rähtlamak* (raechtlamak) = *räht urmak* (raecht urmak) 'equum freno stratoque induere' (Men. 2296); 1838: *rahtlamak* (raqhtlamak) 'mettre la bride et autre harnois au cheval' (Hind. 246); 1890: *rahtlamak* (rahtlamak) = *raht vurmak* (raht vourmak) 'brider, seller; harnacher' (Youss. 478).

454. **rāst** (1680) 'gerade, richtig, wahr' = npers. *rāst* 'ds.' (Räsänen VEWb. 388). — 1680: *rāst* 'rectus, verus, sincerus, justus, dexter; dextra pars, dextera' (Men. 2255); 1838: *rast* 'droit, vrai; vraiment, droite' (Hind. 243). — Dial.: bol., van., ter. *ras* AAD 273; mar., mal. *vas* GDT 291; um. *ras* GDT 303.

Abl.: 1680: *rāstlık* (rāstlyk) 'rectitudo, veritas' (Men. 2257); 1838: *rastlık* (rastlek) 'droiture; verité' (Hind. 243).

1680: *rāstlamak* 'offendere' (Men. 2257); 1838: *rastlamak* 'égaler avec la lime; (*peu usité*) rencontrer' (Hind. 243). — Dial.: kil. *vrastlamak* GDT 291; um. *raslamak* GDT 303.

1680: *rāstlaşmak*, *sözde rāstlaşmak* (rāstlaşmak, sözde rāstlaşmak) 'convenire loquendo, seu idem dicere' (Men. 2257).

Zus.: 1672: *ras ol-* (raß ol-; NdH 76, pag. 82).

1680: *rāst getürmek* (rāst g'etürmekⁱ) 'rectè adferre vel adducere, seu usit. rectificare, rectum facere, secundare, prosperare' (Men. 2255); 1863: *rast getirmek* (rast guetirmek) 'mener à bonne fin, faire réussir' (Mall. I 548).

1641: *rast gelmek* (rast ghielmek) 'imbattersi, cioè incontrarsi' (Mol. 191); 1672: *ras gel-*, *raz gel-* (raß gyl-, raz gyl-) 'begegnen, treffen' (NdH 253); 1680: *rāst gelmek* (rāst g'ielmekⁱ) 'obvium habere, offendere, occurrere, incidere recta in...; rectè venire, feliciter ac ex sententia succedere rem' (Men. 2255); 1790: *rast gelmek* (rast guièlmèk) 'rencontrer, réussir' (Vig. 429); dial.: ayd. *vrast gel-* (yrast gel-) 'begegnen' (KSz. I 193). — 1680: *rāst gelmeklik* (rāst g'ielmekⁱlikⁱ) 'successus felix, seu ex voto; occursus' (Men. 2256). — 1790: *rast gelme* (rast guièlmè) 'rencontre; succes' (Vig. 427, 440). — 1881: *rast gele* (rast guele) 'par rencontre, fortuitement; inopinément; sans le vouloir' (BdM II 9).

1680: *rāst sōyleyici* (rāst sōjleīgi) 'veridicus; qui convenienter ad rem loquitur' (Men. 2255); 1790: *rast sōyleyici* (rast seuylēyidji) 'véridique' (Vig. 454). — 1680: *rāst sōylersin* (rāst sōjlersyn) = *rāst dirsın* (rāst dirsın) 'verum dicis' (Men. 2255). — 1791: *rast demek* 'dire la verité' (Pr. 576).

455. *rastık* (1680), *rastık taşı* (1680) 'Augenbrauensminke, Spiessglanz, Schwefelantimon' = npers. *rāsux(t)* 'rotes Antimon' (Räsänen VEWB. 388). — 1680: *rāstık* (rāstyk) 'stibium, & platyophthalmum, pulvis niger, aut unguentum, quo cilia tingunt'; *rāstık taşı* (rāstyk taşı) 'stibium, vulgò antimonium' (Men. 2257); 1730: *rastık taşı* (rastyk tachi) 'l'antimoine' (Hold. 108); 1790: *rastık taşı* (rasteq tache) 'antimoine' (Vig. 358); 1838: *rastık*, *rastık taşı* (rastek, rastek tache) 'antimoine' (Hind. 243).

456. *rāvent* (1672), *rāvend* (1680), *rivend* (1680), *revent* (1641) 'Rhabarber Rheum palmatum' = npers. *ravānd* 'ds.' (Lokotsch

EWB. Nr. 1711; Räsänen VEWB. 388). — 1641: *revent* (reuent) 'riobarbaro' (Mol. 352); 1672: *rāvent* (ravent) 'Rhabarber' (NdH 253); 1677: *revent* (reuent) 'riobarbero'; *gokı revent* (ciocchi reuent) 'riopontico' (Masc. 159); 1680: *rāvend*, *rāvendi ğini*, *rivend* (rāvend, rāvendi ğini, riwend) 'rhabarbarum' (Men. 2266, 2389); 1790: *rāvend* (ravend) 'rhubarbe' (Vig. 430).

457. *rençper* (1603), *irençper* (1544—48), *ireçper* (1641), *rencber* (1680), *reçber* (1890) 'Werkstätiger, Tagelöhner, Arbeiter' = npers. *rāngbār* 'Werkstätiger, Arbeiter', eine Zusammensetzung aus *rānğ* 'Mühe; Last, Qual, Sorge' und *bār*, ein Präsensstamm zu *bor-dān* '(weg)tragen, fortschaffen; gewinnen'. — 1544—48: *irençper* (irentsper) 'operarius' (Georg. 21); 1603: *rençper* (rentsper) 'calo' (MThP I 202); 1615: *irençper* (irentsper) 'robotnik (= Arbeiter)' (Paszk. 133); *rençperleri* (renciperlery) 'przekupnie (= die 'Wiederverkäufer')' (Paszk. 138); 1641: *ireçper* (ireciper) 'laborio' (Mil. 225); 1668: *rençper* (rencsper) 'vinitor (= Tagelöhner, Bauer)' (TSU 192); 1680: *rencber* (rengber) seu *rençper* (rençper) 'operarius, qui operi aut lucro faciendo laborem impendit, pec. mercator, labore ac industriā panem lucrans'; *rençper gemisi* (rengper giemisi) 'navis mercatorum' (Men. 2365); 1790: *rencber* (rèndjbèr), *rençper* (rèndj-pèr) 'artisan, manouvrier, journalier, ouvrier' (Vig. 360, 401, 411); 1838: *rencber* (rèndjbér) 'journalier; mercier, marchand' (Hind. 250); 1890: *rencber* (rèngbèr), vulg. *reçber* (rèçbèr) 'ouvrier, laboureur, cultivateur, journalier, manoeuvre' (Youss. 481). — Dial.: din. *leşper* TDB 192; kum. *leşper* NA 117; alb.-türk. *renžber* 'ploughman' (AOH XIII 23).

Abl.: 1680: *rencberlik* (rengberlikⁱ) 'lucratiō panis proprio labore, mercatura' (Men. 2365); 1890: *rencberlik* (rèng-bèrlik), vulg. *reçberlik* (rèçbèrlik) 'condition, état et vie de cultivateur, de laboureur, de journalier' (Youss. 481).

458. *rende* (1641) 'Hobel; Hobelspän; Reibeisen' = npers. *rāndā* 'ds.' (Lokotsch EWB. Nr. 1699). — 1641: *rende* 'pianature' (Mol. Index); 1680: *rende* 'runcina; quod runcinā abraditur; item tyrocnestis radula' (Men. 2366); 1730: *rende* (rendé) 'la ratissoire' (Hold. 104); 1790: *rende* (rèndè) 'rabot, rape (ustensile), varlope' (Vig. 423, 424, 453); 1838: *rende* (réndé) 'rabot, doloire, grattoir, grateau; ratissoire' (Hind. 250).

Abl.: 1641: *rendelemek* 'pianare' (Mol. 304); 1680: *rendelemek*

(rendelemekⁱ) 'runcinā complanare, laevigare, dolare; scalpare' (Men. 2367); 1790: *rendelemek* (rèndèlèmek) 'raboter, raper' (Vig. 423, 424). — 1677: *rendelenmiş* (rendelenmîse) 'pianato' (Masc. 126).

459. **renk** (1603), **reng** (1641), **renç** (1668), **renç** (1668), **irenk** (1641), **ireng** (1641) 'Farbe; Färbung; Stoff, Material; Betrug, List' = npers. *rāng* 'Farbe; Grellheit, Lebhaftigkeit, Farbenpracht; (übertr.) Betrug, List; Nutzen, Gewinn' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1700; Räsänen VEWb. 389). — 1603: *renk*, *rengi* (renghi) 'color' (MThP I 289); 1641: *ireng*, *irenk* (ireng, irengk) 'colore; gabbamento' (Mol. 95, 158); *boz reng* (bos reng) 'colore limido' (Mol. 96); *boz ireng* (bosireng) 'scolorito' (Mol. 385); 1668: *renç* (rencs) 'materia; color'; *ne renç'i* (ne renchi) 'cuius coloris?'; *eyi renç* (ei renchi) 'pulchra materia'; *turlu turlu renç'leri* ~ *renkleri* (turlu turlu renchleri, renkleri) 'aliquam bonam materiam pro uestibus' (TSU 192); 1672: *reng* (reng, reng) 'Farbe' (NdH 253); 1677: *irenk* (irengchi) 'colore; gabbamento' (Masc. 30, 54); 1680: *renk* (renkⁱ) 'color; usit. fraus, impostura, dolus' (Men. 2367); *rengi yok* (rengⁱ yok) 'decolor' (Men. 2368); *renk karışturıcı* (renkⁱ karyşturîgi) 'mixtor colorum, pictor, ornator' (Men. 2368); 1730: *reng* (rengue) 'couleur'; *kızıl çubuk rengi* (kyzyl tchioubouk rengui) 'fauve' (Hold 109); *ateş rengi* (ateche rengui) 'couleur de feu' (Hold. 110); 1790: *renk* (rènk) 'couleur' (Vig. 370); *yüz rengi* (yuz rèngui) 'teint, coloris du visage' (Vig. 444); 1791: *renk* 'tour, finesse; tricherie, tromperie' (Pr. 561, 565, 566).

Abl.: 1677: *irenkici* (irengchi) 'gabbatore' (Masc. 54). — 1680: *renkli* (renkⁱlî) 'coloratus, colore praeditus', ut *samam renkli* (samam renkⁱlî) 'coloris aceris praeditus, helvus, bleichroth' (Men. 2369); 1838: *renkli* (rènkli) 'coloré' (Hind. 250). — 1641: *irenksus* (irenksus, irenghsus) 'discolorato, scolorato' (Mol. 121, 385, Index); *irenkis* 'pallido, scolorito' (Mol. 290); 1890: *renksiz* (rènkisiz) 'décoloré, incolore' (Youss. 481).

1641: *irenglemek* (irenghlemek) 'colorare, dare il colore; gabbare, ingannare' (Mol. 95, 158); 1677: *irenklemek* (irengchlemek) 'gabbare' (Masc. 54); 1680: *renklemek* (renkⁱlemekⁱ) 'colorare, colorem dare' (Men. 2369). — 1677: *irenkilenmek* (irengchilenmek) 'colorare' (Masc. 30). — 1641: *irenglenmiş* (irenghlenmîse) 'colorato' (Mol. 95); 1677: *irenk(i)lenmiş* (irengchilenmîse, irengchlenmîse) 'colorato, gabbato' (Masc. 30, 54).

Zus.: 1641: *irengi aldurmak* (irengchi aldurmak) 'scolararsi' (Mol. 385). — 1680: *reng çekmek* (reng^e çekⁱmekⁱ) 'tingere' (Men. 2367). — 1680: *bir reng ile tutmak* (bir rengⁱ ile tutmak) 'astu, dolo, stratagemate capere' (Men. 2368).

1641: *ireng etmek* (irengch etmek) 'gabbare, ingannare' (Mol. 158); 1790: *renk etmek* (rènk ètmek) 'causer de l'illusion' (Vig. 392); 1838: *renk*, *reng etmek* (rènk, réng etmek) 'tromper, duper' (Hind. 250). — 1641: *irenk edici* (irengchk edigi) 'gabbatore' (Mol. 158).

1641: *irengi bozmak* (irengchi bosmak) 'scolarare' (Mol. 285); 1790: *rengi bozmak* (rèngui bozmaq) 'décolorer' (Vig. 373).

1641: *irengi vermek* (irengchi vermek) 'colorare, dare il colore' (Mol. 95); 1677: *irengi vermek* (irengchi vermez) 'colorare' (Masc. 30); 1680: *renk vermek* (renkⁱ vermekⁱ) 'colorare, tingere' (Men. 2368); 1790: *lepiska renk vermek* (lèpisqa rènk vèrmek) 'roussir' (Vig. 431).

460. **revâne** (1680) 'gehend, wandelnd' = npers. *rāvāne* 'gehend; geschickt; reisend'. — 1680: *revâne* (rewāne) 'iens, transiens, incedens, means, progrediens, viam ingrediens, tendens' (Men. 2374); 1838: *revane* (révané) 'qui va ou court' (Hind. 250).

Zus.: 1680: *revâne etmek* (rewāne e.) 'mittere, expedire' (Men. 2374). — 1680: *revâne olmak* (rewāne ol.) 'ire, abire, proficisci' (Men. 2374); 1790: *revane olmak* (rèvanè olmaq) 'se mettre en route' (Vig. 431).

461. **rezene** (1603), **rāziyâne** (1680), **razyane** (1838) 'Fenchel; (bot.) Foeniculum' = npers. *rāziyāne* 'Fenchel; Kümmel'. — 1603: *rezene* (resene) 'foeniculum' (MThP I 554); 1680: *rāziyâne* (rāzi-jāne) 'foeniculum, marathrum' (Men. 2254); 1730: *rezene* (rézénè) 'fenouil' (Hold. 90); 1790: *rezene* (rèzènè) 'fenouil' (Vig. 384); 1791: *razyane* (rasiyane) 'fénuil' (Pr. 325); 1838: *razyane* (razyané) 'fenouil'; *deniz* ~ *si* 'bacile' (Hind. 243).

462. **rig** (1680), **rig** (1790), **rig** (1790), **rik** (1890), **rih** (1890) 'Streusand (zum Trocknen der Tinte)' = npers. *rīg* 'Kies, Schotter; kleine Steinchen, Sand' (Räsänen VEWb. 389). — 1680: *rig* (rigⁱ) 'arena, sabulum; pulvis, qui scripturae inspergitur, ut pec. materia quaedam metallica aurum referens' (Men. 2409); 1730: *rig* (rygh) 'poudre' (Hold. 94); 1790: *rig*, *rig* (righ, regh) 'poussière pour l'écriture' (Vig. 418); 1838: *rig* (rig, righ) 'sable, poudre' (Hind.

253); 1890: *rik* (rik) 'sable'; *rih* (rih) 'poudre qu'on sème sur l'écriture pour la sécher' (Youss. 483).

463. **rigdan** (1680), **rigdan** (1730), **rikdan** (1890), **rihdan** (1890) 'Streusandbüchse, Sandfaß' = npers. *riḡdān* 'ds.' = *riḡ* 'Kies, Schotter; kleine Steinchen, Sand' + Suff. nom. loci *-dān*. — 1680: *riḡdān* (riḡdān) 'theca arenaria' (Men. 2409); 1730: *riḡdan* (ryghdan) 'poudrier' (Hold. 94); 1838: *riḡdan* (riḡhdan) 'poudrier' (Hind. 253); 1890: *rikdan*, *rihdan* (rikdan ou rihdan) 'poudrière, sablier' (Youss. 483).

464. **rikābdār** (1680), **rikabdar** (1672) 'Steigbügelhalter (höftl. Titel)' = npers. *rikābdār* 'Steigbügelhalter, Knecht; Schenk, Mundschenck', eine Zusammensetzung aus *rikāb* 'Steigbügel; Trittbrett' und *dār*, ein Präsensstamm zu *dāštān* 'besitzen, haben'. — 1672: *rikabdar* 'Steigbügelhalter (höftl. Titel)' (NdH 253, 276); 1680: *rikābdār* (rikābdār) 'qui stapedem tenet, cum princeps vel rex equum conscendit' (Men. 2353).

465. **rind** (1680) 'sich um Vorurteile (besonders in bezug auf Alkoholgenuß) nicht kümmernd, Lebenshumor besitzend' = npers. *rind* 'leichtfertig, lose; liederlich, lasterhaft, ausschweifend'. — 1680: *rind* 'vir astutus, sagax; nebulo, vini potor, potator, regiones permeans' (Men. 2366); 1790: *rind* 'rusé, fin' (Vig. 431); 1838: *rind* (peu usité) 'fin, rusé; débauché; buveur' (Hind. 250).

Abl.: 1790: *rindlik* 'ruse, tromperie' (Vig. 431).

466. **rūḡān** (1680), **ruḡen** (1790), **rugan** (1890) 'Fett, Öl; Naphta, Petroleum; Kack' = npers. *roujan* 'Öl, Butter, Fett; Salbe; Schmiere; Lack' (Räsänen VEWb. 390: = npers. *raujan*). — 1680: *rūḡān* (rughaen) 'omnis pinguedo, adeps, butyrum, oleum' (Men. 2386); 1790: *ruḡen* (roughèn) 'vernis' (Vig. 454); 1838: *ruḡen* (roughén) 'graisse, beurre, huile' (Hind. 251); 1890: *rugan* (roughan) 'vernis' (Youss. 485).

Abl.: 1790: *ruḡenlemek* (roughènlèmèk) 'vernir, vernisser' (Vig. 454); 1890: *ruganlamak* (roughanlamak) 'vernir, vernisser' (Youss. 485). — 1863: *ruganlı* (roughanle) 'gras, vernissé' (Mall. I 567).

Zus.: 1790: *ruḡen sürmek* (roughèn surmèk) = *ruḡen ile parlatmak* (roughèn ilè parlatmaq) 'vernir, vernisser' (Vig. 454).

467. **rūṣen** (1680) 'klar, hell, leuchtend, einleuchtend' = npers. *roušān* 'hell, licht, leuchtend, klar, strahlend; sichtbar, klar verständlich' (Räsänen VEWb. 390: = npers. *raušan*). — 1680: *rūṣen*

(rūṣen) 'luminosus, lucidus, illustris, clarus, serenus, nitens, splendens, splendidus, apertus, conspicuus, manifestus, evidens' (Men. 2385); 1790: *ruṣen* (rouchèn) 'clair, luisant, éclatant' (Vig. 368, 377); *ruṣen yūzlū* (rouchèn yuzlu) 'serein (visage, air)' (Vig. 435); 1838: *ruṣen* (rouchén) 'lumineux, clair' (Hind. 251).

Abl.: 1680: *rūṣenlik* (rūṣenlykⁱ) 'claritas, lumen' (Men. 2385); 1790: *ruṣenlik* (rouchenlik) 'clarté, splendeur' (Vig. 368, 439); 1838: *ruṣenlik* (rouchénlik) 'clarté, lumière' (Hind. 251).

Zus.: 1680: *rūṣen olmak* (rūṣen ol.) 'illucescere, lucidum, clarum, evidentem, manifestum esse, patere, liquere' (Men. 2385).

468. **ruz** (1672) 'Tag' = npers. *rūz* 'Tag; (Tages-)Licht; Zeit, Epoche; Zustand, Lage'. — 1672: *ruz* 'Tag' (NdH 276); 1680: *rūz* 'dies, diuturnum tempus' (Men. 2379); 1838: *ruz* (rouz) 'jour' (Hind. 251); 1890: *ruz* (rouz) 'jour' (Youss. 486).

469. **ruzname** (1668), **rūzname** (1790) 'Tagesordnung, Tageszeitung; ein Heft, in das die täglichen Ausgaben eingetragen werden, Tagebuch, Register' = npers. *rūznāme* 'Tagebuch; Zeitung', eine Zusammensetzung aus *rūz* 'Tag' und *nāme* 'Buch'. — 1668: *ruzname* 'Kalendarium' (TSU 192); 1672: *ruzname* 'Tagebuch; Register' (NdH 254, 276); 1680: *rūznāme* 'tabula mensium & dierum, fasti, ephemeris, calendarium, pec. perpetuum; diarium, tabulae expensarum diurnarum' (Men. 2381); 1790: *rūzname* (ruz namè) 'calendrier perpétuel' (Vig. 365); 1838: *rūzname* (ruznamé) 'calendrier, journal' (Hind. 251); 1890: *ruzname* (rouzname) 'calendrier, almanach; livre des comptes; journal' (Youss. 486).

Abl.: 1672: *ruznameci* (ruznamegsi; NdH 254, 276); 1680: *rūznāmeçi* (rūznāmegi) 'diariorum scriptor, chronographus; rationum aut rationalium magister' (Men. 2382); 1838: *rūznāmeçi* (ruznamédji) 'maitre de compes' (Hind. 251); 1890: *ruznameçi* (rouznamégi) 'employé de la comptabilité qui tient le journal' (Youss. 486).

470. **rūsvāy** (1680), **risvay** (1838) 'geschändet, entehrt, beschimpft' = npers. *rusvā'y* 'Schimpf, Schmach, Schande'; vgl. noch *rosvā* 'entehrt, geschändet; bloßgestellt'. — 1680: *rūsvāy* (rūsvāj) 'dedecorare affectus, approbrio, infamiae, ignominiae expositus, infamiā notatus' (Men. 2313); 1790: *rūsvay* (rusvay) 'fable, risée, opprobre' (Vig. 383); 1838: *risvay* (resvay) 'déshonoré, diffamé, infame' (Hind. 247).

Abl.: 1791: *rüsvaylu* (rusvaylu) 'infame' (Pr. 375). — 1672: *rusfaylık* (rußfailik; NdH 253—4); 1680: *rüsvâylik* (rüswājlik¹) 'dedecus, infamia, ignominia, opprobrium'; *rüsvâyligile* (rüswājligi ile) 'ignominiosè, cum dedecore' (Men. 2314); 1790: *rüsvaylık*, *rüzvaylık* (rusvayleq, ruzvayleq) 'infamie, opprobre, turpitude' (Vig. 394, 410, 451); 1791: *rüsvaylık*, *resvaylık* (rusvaylik, resvaylik) 'infamie, ignominie' (Pr. 375, 370); 1838: *risvaylık* (resvaylek) 'deshonneur, ignominie, infamie, affront' (Hind. 247).

Zus.: 1680: *rüsvây etmek* (rüswāj e.) 'dedecorare, ignominiae exponere' (Men. 2313); 1790: *rüsvay etmek* (rusvay ètmek) 'deshonorer; couvrir d'opprobre; prostituer' (Vig. 375, 410, 421); 1838: *risvay etmek* (resvay ètmek) 'deshonorer, rendre infame; ruiner de réputation' (Hind. 247). — 1790: *rüsvay etme* (rusvay ètmè) 'prostitution' (Vig. 421).

1680: *rüsvây olmak* (rüswāj ol.) 'dedecore affici, ignominiae exponi, venire in opprobrium' (Men. 2313); 1838: *risvay olmak* (resvay ol.) 'etre, devenir deshonoré' (Hind. 247).

1680: *rüsvâyligie düşmek* (rüswājligie düşmek¹) 'turpitudinis maculam subire, ignominiam, opprobrium incurrere' (Men. 2314).

471. *rüzgâr* (1790), *rüzigâr* (1890), *ruzigâr* (1680), *ruzgâr* (1641), *ruzgar* (1603, 1709), *rusid'ar* (1668), *ruzikâr* (1677), *rozikâr* (1677), *ruzkâr* (1787—89), *ruzkar* (1791) 'Wind, Sturm; Welt; Schicksal' = npers. *rüzgâr* 'Zeit, Epoche; Leben; Welt; Schicksal; Gelegenheit' (Räsänen VEWB. 390). — 1603: *ruzgar* (tusgar [!]) 'ventus' (MThP II 684); 1641: *ruzgâr* (rusghiar) 'vento' (Mol. 476); 1668: *rusid'are* (rußigyare) 'dem Wind' (TSU 192); 1677: *ruzikâr* (rusichiar) 'vento'; *karşılı ruzikârı* (carscili rusichiari) 'uento contrario'; *yeyin ruzikârı* (iein rusichiari) 'uento gagliardo'; *meşrik ruzikârı* (mescrich rusichiari) 'uento di leuante'; *bati ruzikârı* (batti rusichiari) = *magirib ruzikârı* (maghirib rusichiari) 'uento di poñete'; *yıldız ruzikârı* (isdis [!]) rusichiari 'uento tramontano'; *keşişleme ruzikârı* (chiescicleme [!]) rusichiari 'uento garbino'; *poyras ruzikârı* (poiras rusichiari) 'uento scirocco'; *lodos ruzikârı* (lodos rusichiari) 'uento greco'; *yavaş ruzikârı* (iauasc rusichiari) 'uento piaceuole'; *karayel rozikârı* (cara iel rosichiari) 'uento maestrale' (Masc. 266); 1680: *rüzigâr* (rüzig'âr) 'ventus, aër; mundus, tempus, seculum, fortuna; vanitas'; *rüzigâr ile* (rüzig'âr ile) 'cum tempore' (Men. 2380); *pek rüzigâr* (pek¹ rüzig'âr) 'vehemens ventus' (Men. 2381); 1709: *ruzgar*

'the wind, a gale' (VTGr. 88); 1787—89: *ruzkâr* (рузкаръ) 'ветръ, ventus' (PVC 79); 1790: *rüzgâr*, *ruzigâr* (ruzguiar, ruziguiar) 'vent' (Vig. 357, 431, 453); *muhaliif rüzgâr* (mouhalif ruzguiar) 'traversier (vent)' (Vig. 449); *yıldız rüzgârı* (yeldez ruzguiare) 'tramontane, vent du nord' (Vig. 448); 1791: *ruzkar* (rouzkar) 'vent' (Pr. 574); 1838: *rüzgâr* (ruzguiar) 'vent' (Hind. 251); 1890: *ruzigâr*, vulg. *rüzigâr*, *rüzgâr* (rouzigiar, vulg. ruzigiar, ruzgiar) 'vent' (Youss. 486, 487). — Dial.: akç. *ruzger* KDT 343; çan. *ürüzgâr* AAT 262; mal. *ürüzger*, *örüzgâr* GDT 300, 311; um. *ürüzgâr* OAD 261; ayd. *ürüzgâr* KSz. I 193; ah. *üzürgar* AAD 283; erdž. *üzülgar* AAD 283; çor. *ülüzgâr* AAT 262; siv. *ülüzgâr* STT 266; ayd. *üzgar* ADM I 210; bol. *örüzgâr*, *örüzger*, *öyüsger* AAD 269; kay., niğ. *örüzgâr* OAD 254; el. *özger* GDT 300; or. *özker* KDT 337.

Abl.: 1680: *ruzigârcık* (ruzig'ârgik) 'ventulus, exilis ventus, aura' (Men. 2381).

1641: *ruzgârlı* (rusghiarli) 'ventoso' (Mol. 476); 1677: *ruzikârlı* (rusichiarli) 'uentoso' (Masc. 266); 1791: *ruzkarlı dur* (rouzkarlı dur) 'il fait du vent' (Pr. 574); 1890: *ruzigârlı* (rouzigiarle) 'venteux' (Youss. 486).

Zus.: 1641: *ruzgâr etmek* (rusghiar etmek) 'ventar, far vēto' (Mol. 476); 1677: *ruzikâr etmek* (rusichiar etmech) 'uentarre, far uento, uentolare' (Masc. 266).

1680: *rüzigâr esmek* (rüzig'âr esmek¹) 'flare ventum' (Men. 2381); 1790: *rüzgâr esmek* (ruzguiar èsmek) 'venter' (Vig. 453); 1791: *ruzkar eser* (rouzkar eser) 'il fait du vent' (Pr. 574).

1680: *rüzigâr geçürmek* (rüzig'âr g'ëçürmek¹) 'tempus traducere, vitam agere, ducere, vivere' (Men. 2380).

1680: *rüzigâr görmüş* (rüzig'âr g'örmiş) 'qui mundum vidit, orbem peragravit, versatus in rebus, rerum peritus, prudens' (Men. 2381).

472. *sade* (1641) 'einfach, schlicht, ungeschmückt' = npers. *sâde* 'einfach, schlicht; rein, unvermischt; bartlos' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1749; Räsänen VEWB. 392). — 1641: *sade* 'inornato' (Mol. 215); 1672: *sade* (ßade) 'einfach' (NdH 256); 1680: *sâde* 'purus, merus, non commixtus, glaber, aequalis, simplex, rarus, per se, unde vestis alba aestiva' (Men. 2510); 1790: *sade* (sadè) 'simple' (Vig. 436); 1838: *sade* (sadé) 'pur, net, simple' (Hind. 261).

Abl.: 1641: *sadece* (sadegie) 'inornatamente' (Mol. 215); 1677:

sadice (sadigie) 'inornatamente' (Masc. 71). — 1790: *sadelik* (sadelik) 'simplicité' (Vig. 436).

Zus.: 1680: *sāde yağ* (sāde jagh), vulg. *say yağ*, *sarı yağ* (saj jagh, sari jagh) 'butyrum, Schmaltz' (Men. 2511); 1838: *sade yag* (sadé yagh) 'graisse fondue' (Hind. 261). — 1790: *sade su* (sadé sou) 'urine' (Vig. 452). — 1790: *sade etmek* (sadé ètmèk) 'simplifier' (Vig. 436).

473. *sahtiyan* (1603), *sakdiyan* (1641), *sähtiyan* (1680), *sihtiyan* (1680) 'Saffian' = npers. *sāxtiyan* (= ar. *sahtiyan*, *sihtiyan*) 'Ziegenleder, Saffian' = *sāxt* 'hart, fest' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1769; Räsänen VEWB. 394). — 1603: *sahtiyan* (sachtian) 'corium caprinum' (MThP I 353); 1641: *sakdiyan* (sakdyan) 'cordoano' (Mol. 107); 1677: *sahtiyan* (sahtian) 'cordouano' (Masc. 34); 1680: *sähtiyan*, *sihtiyan* (saechtijān, sychtijān) 'corium ex pelle caprina, cordubense' (Men. 2566); 1790: *sahtiyan* (saqhtiyān) 'marroquin' (Vig. 402).

Abl.: 1680: *sähtiyançı* (saechtijāngi) 'alutarius, corii caprini parator aut venditor' (Men. 2566).

474. *salhane* (1730), *salahana* (1838) 'Schlachthaus' = npers. *sālḫāne* = *sālāḫāne*, *sällāḫāne* 'Abdeckerei, Schinderei, Schlachthaus', eine Zusammensetzung aus *sālḫ* (= ar. *sālḫ*) 'Abziehen von Fellen, Abhäutung' oder *sällāḫ* (= ar. *sällāḫ*) 'Schlächter' und *ḫāne* 'Ort, Haus' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1807; Räsänen VEWB. 398). — 1730: *salhane* (salqhané) 'la boucherie' (Hold. 106); 1790: *salhane* (salqhanè, sal-hanè) 'boucherie' (Vig. 363); 1791: *salhane* 'boucherie' (Pr. 221); 1838: *salhane* (salqhané), *salahana* 'boucherie' (Hind. 295).

475. *samur* (1603), *sammur* (1790), *zamor* (1791), *semmür* (1730), *semmur* (1838) 'Zobel' = npers. *sam(m)ūr* 'ds.' (Räsänen VEWB. 400). — 1603: *samur* 'viuerra Scythica, Zobel' (MThP II 721); 1641: *samur* 'zibellino (animaletto)' (Mol. 492); 1709: *samur* 'a sable (fur)' (VTGr. 92)¹; 1790: *samur* (samour) 'zibeline' (Vig. 456); 1838: *semmur*, *samur* (sémmour, samour) 'zibeline' (Hind. 275).

Zus.: 1730: *su semmüri* (sou semmuri) 'une loutre' (Hold. 82);

¹) VTGr. = Th. Vaughan, *A Grammar of the Turkish Language*, London 1709.

1790: *su sam(m)uru* (sou samourou, sammourou) 'loutre' (Vig. 400); 1791: *su samuri* (sou samouri) 'loutre' (Pr. 396); 1838: *su semmuru*, *samuru* (sou sémmourou, samourou) 'loutre, vison' (Hind. 275).

1615: *samur kurki* (sámur kurki) 'sobole futro (= Zobelpelz)' (Paszk. 134); 1791: *samur küregi* (samour kureghi) 'fourrure de zibeline' (Pr. 337); *zamor kürki* (zamour kurki) 'pelisse de zibeline' (Pr. 465, 588).

476. *saraçhane* (1672), *serrāc-hane* (1680), *sarracı-hane* (1791) 'Sattlerei, Sattlerbasar, Sattlerwerkstatt', = npers. *sarrağḫāne* 'Sattlerwerkstatt', eine Zusammensetzung aus *sarrağ* 'Sattler' und *ḫāne* 'Ort, Haus'. — 1672: *saraçhane* (szaracshane) 'Sattlerei' (NdH 257); 1680: *serrāc-hāne* (serrāg chāne) 'forum ephippiariorum' (Men. 2577); 1791: La place appelée *sarracı hane* (sarradschi hane), la sellerie, est un grand endroit de la ville entouré de murailles, ou il y a plus de cinq mille ouvriers, qui font des harnois (Pr. 407).

477. *saraptar* (1546), *serabdar* (1591) 'türkischer Mundschenk' = npers. *sārābdār* 'Mundschenk' = *sārāb* (= *sār* 'Anfang, Beginn' + *āb* 'Wasser') 'erster Aufguß (Tee u. a.)' + Suffix *-dār*. — 1546: le quatriesme *Saraptar*, porte le pot ou vaisseau pour boire (Geuff. 6r); 1591: *saraptar* 'qui principi a poculis est' (Leuncl. 892); *serabdar* 'pocillator' (Leuncl. 893); 1612: *saraptar* 'pocillator Turcae' (Meg.).

478. *saray* (1546), *seray* (1591) 'Schloß, Palast' = npers. *sārāy* = *sārā* 'großes Haus, Wohnung; Hof; Palast, Schloß; Herberge; (überdachte) Markthalle' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1842; Räsänen VEWB. 402—3). — 1546: sa (sc. royale) maison appelée le *Saray*; Audiet *Saray*, qui est le palais & maison royale (Geuff. 5v); 1553: *saray* (tsarai, sarai) 'Palast' (Georg. 117); 1591: *seray*, *saray* (serai, sarai) 'palatium, edificium splendidum' (Leuncl. 892, 893); 1603: *saray*, *seray* (saraji, seray) 'palatium' (MThP II 193); 1615: *saray* (sáray) 'szkoła niewolników (= eine Schule der Sklaven)'; *saraylar* (sáráyláry = sáráylár + polnische Pluralendung -y) 'kamienice (= gemauerte Wohnhäuser)' (Paszk. 134); 1668: *saray* (szarai) 'curia' (TSU 193); *padişah saray* (padişah szarai) 'aula regia' (TSU 190); 1672: *saray* (şarai, szarai, Barai, Baraj) 'Schloß, Palast' (NdH 254, 257); 1680: *serāy* (serāj) 'palatium, regum & magnatum aedes, domus magna, aula' (Men. 2580); 1709: *seray* 'a palace, or seraglio' (VTGr. 89); 1730: *saray* (sarai) 'un palais'

(Hold. 106); 1790: *saray* 'chateau de seigneur, sérail' (Vig. 366, 435); *saray, seray* (sèray) 'palais de seigneur' (Vig. 411); 1791: *seray* 'cour, palais' (Pr. 266, 453); *buyuk seray* (bouyouk seray) 'le palais du grand Seigneur' (Pr. 453); 1838: *seray* (sèray) 'palais; cour' (Hind. 266). — Dial.: esk. *seray* AAD 275; gaz. *seray, serey* GDT 304; kast. *saray* 'hükümet makamı' (AAT 252); kay. *seray* ADM II 163; mal. *seyar* GDT 305; mar. *serey* GDT 304; siv. *seray* STT 261.

Abl.: 1603: *saraylı* (saraylı) 'aulicus' (MThP I 151); 1672: *saraylı* (Baraili; NdH 257); 1680: *serâyılı* (serâjlü) 'palatinus, incola palatii, habens palatinum, & aulicus' (Men. 2581); 1791: *seraylı* 'homme de cour, courtisan' (Pr. 266, 267).

Zus.: 1612: *saray-başa* (sarai bassa) 'palatii praefectus' (Meg.). — 1680: *serây kethudâsi* (serâj k'etchudâsi) 'architriclinus, seu potius castellanus, palatii custos' (Men. 2581); 1709: *seray kâhyası* (şerai kaihyasy) 'lord steward of the household' (VTGr. 89); 1791: *seray kethudasi* (seray kethoudasi) 'le gouverneur du sérail' (Pr. 453).

479. **saraydarbaşı** (1546) 'Hauptaufseher des Palast während der Abwesenheit des Sultans' = npers. *sārāydār* 'Aufseher eines Gebäudes, Wirt' + türk. *baş* 'Kopf; (in Zusammensetzungen) Haupt-, Chef'. — 1546: Ung *Saraydarbaşı* außi monouc capitaine du Saray en l'absence du grant Turc (Geuff. 6v).

480. **sarhoş** (1603, 1612), **saravoş** (1611), **serhoş** (1641), **şarhoş** (1641), **şerhoş** (1641) 'betrunken, berauscht; Trunkenbold, Säufer' = npers. *sārxoš* 'angetrunken, angeheitert; nicht zu rechnungsfähig' = *sār* 'Kopf' + *xoš* 'gemütlich' (Räsänen VEWb. 403). — 1603: *sarhoş* (sarhost [!]) 'potor, potator' (MThP II 303); 1611: *saravoş* (sarauose) 'briaco' (Ferr. 214); 1612: *sarhoş* (sarhosch) 'potator' (Meg.); 1641: *serhoş* (serhosc) 'imbriaco' (Mol. 192); *şarhoş* (sc=arhosc) 'embriaco, ubriaco' (Mol. 132, 474, Index); *şerhoş* (sc=erhosc) 'ebrio' (Mol. 130); 1672: *sarhoş* (Barhos) 'betrunken' (NdH 257); 1677: *serhoş* (serhosc) 'ubriaco' (Masc. 263); 1680: *serhoş*, vulg. *sarhoş* (serchoş, vulg. sarhhoş) 'ebrius' (Men. 2589); 1709: *serhoş* (ser'khosh) 'drunk' (VTGr. 89); 1790: *sarhoş* (sarhoch) 'enyvré, ivre' (Vig. 380, 396); 1791: *sarhoş* (sarhosch) 'crapuleux, yvre, ivre, yvrogne, soul' (Pr. 269, 383, 541, 587); 1838: *serhoş* (sérqhoch, sérhoch) 'ivre, enivré' (Hind. 267). — Dial.:

Dial.: ams. *serōş* AAT 253; div. *serhuş* STT 261; edir. *sarfoş* AStAL XIII 65; esk., saf. *zerhoş* AAD 288; gir. *serfuş* KDT 344; kay. *zevrüş* OAD 264; kum. *sarfoş* NA 117; mar. *zerhoş* GDT 315; rad. *sarfoş* 'Trunkelbold' (WZKM XXXIII 228).

Abl.: 1641: *şarhoşluk* (sc=arhosc=lik), *şarhoşluk* (sc=arhosc=luk) 'embriachezza' (Mol. 132, Index); *sarhoşluk* (sarhosc=lik [!]) 'imbriachezza' (Mol. 192); 1668: *sarhoşluk* (szárhosluk) 'ebrietas' (TSU 168); 1672: *sarhoşlıktan* (Barhoslıktan; NdH 257); 1677: *sarhoşluk* (sarhoschlich) 'embriachezza, imbriachezza' (Masc. 44, 62); 1680: *serhoşluk* (serchoşlyk) 'ebrietas' (Men. 2589); 1790: *sarhoşluk* (sarhochlouq) 'ivresse' (Vig. 396); 1791: *sarhoşluk* (sarhoschlik) 'crapule, ébriété, ivresse' (Pr. 269, 295, 383); 1838: *serhoşluk* (sérqhochlouk) 'ivrognerie, enivrement' (Hind. 267).

1791: *sarhoşlu* (sarhoschlu) 'crapuleux' (Pr. 269). — 1790: *sarhoşlanmak* (sarhochlanmaq) 's'enyvrer' (Vig. 380); 1886: *serhoşlanmak* (serkhochlanmaq) 's'enivrer; faire l'ivrogne' (BdM II 76).

Zus.: 1641: *sarhoş olmak* (sarhosc olmak) 'imbriacare' (Mol. 192); *şarhoş olmak* (sc=arhosc olamk) 'embriacare' (Mol. 133); 1677: *sarhoş olmak* (sarhosc olmach) 'embriacare, imbriacare' (Masc. 44, 62); 1680: *serhoş olmak* (serchoş ol.) 'inebriari' (Men. 2589); 1790: *sarhoş olmak* (sarhoch olmaq) 's'enyvrer' (Vig. 380); 1791: *sarhoş olmak* (sarhosch olmak) 'être crapuleux; s'enivrer, se souiller' (Pr. 269, 310, 540).

1641: *şarhoş etmek* (sc=arhosc etmek) 'inebriare' (Mol. 207); 1677: *sarhoş etmek* (sarhosc etmech) 'inebbriare' (Masc. 68); 1680: *serhoş etmek* (serchoş e.) 'inebriare' (Men. 2589); 1791: *sarhoş etmek* (sarhosch etmek) 'enivrer' (Pr. 310); *kimseyi sarhoş etmek* (kimseyi[i] sarhosch etmek) 'griser quelqu'un; souiller, enivrer quelqu'un' (Pr. 355, 541).

481. **sāye** (1680) 'Schatten; Schutz' = npers. *sāyā* 'Schatten; Schutz' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1779). — 1680: *sāye* (sāje) 'umbrā' (Men. 2530); 1790: *saye* (sayè) 'ombre' (Vig. 409); 1791: *saye* 'ombre' (Pr. 445); 1838: *saye* (sayé) 'protection; ombre' (Hind. 263).

Zus.: 1680: *sāye salmak* (sāje salmak) 'umbram facere, obumbrare' (Men. 2530).

482. **sāyedār** (1680) 'schattig' = npers. *sāyedār* 'ds.', eine Zusammensetzung aus *sāye* 'Schatten; Schutz' und *dār*, Präsens-

stamm zu *dāštān* 'haben, besitzen; empfangen; (er-)halten, bewahren; behüten'. — 1680: *sāyedār* (sājedār) 'umbrosus, umbram faciens' (Men. 2530); 1791: *sayedar* 'ombreux' (Pr. 446)

483. *sāyvān* (1680), *sāyevān* (1680), **sevvan* (um 1450), *sāyebān* (1680), *sāybān* (1680) 'schattendach; Sommerschirm; Regenschirm' = npers. *sāy(e)bān* 'Schattendach, Baldachin; Zelt; Sonnenschirm' (Räsänen VEWb. 395). — Um 1450: **sevvan* (czeūuā) 'Schattendach (gesagt von dem Schattendach, das der Prophet am jüngsten Tage über die Seinen hält)' (Mühlb. II 291); 1680: *sāyebān*, *sāyevān* (sājebān, sājewān), vulg. *sāyvan*, *sāyban* (sājwan, sājban) 'umbrella, conopeum, umbraculum, tabernaculum, & quicquid facit ad umbram parandam, unde & tectum prominens instar umbellae' (Men. 2528); 1790: *sayeban* (sayèban) 'parapluie, parasol' (Vig. 412); 1838: *sayeban* (sayéban), *sayvan* 'qui fait ombre; parasol, parapluie' (Hind. 262). — Dial.: kast. *sayvan* 'asma' (AAT 252).

484. *saz* (1672), *sas* (1641) 'ein Musikinstrument; Stimme' = npers. *sāz* 'Musikinstrument' (Räsänen VEWb. 406). — 1641: *sas* 'voce' (Mol. Index); 1672: *sazları* (Bazları) 'Streich- und Zupfinstrument' (NdH 257); 1680: *sāz* 'instrumentum, pec. quodvis musicum, arma, organum, apparatus quivis, ut convivalis, nuptialis, bellicus; concordantia vocum aliorumque, harmonia, & lucrum, utilitas' (Men. 2513); 1790: *saz* 'instrument de musique' (Vig. 395); 1838: *saz* 'instrument de musique; harmonie; musique, concert' (Hind. 261).

485. *sazende* (1641) 'Musiker; der Spieler eines Musikinstrumentes (meist eines Saiteninstrumentes)' = npers. *sāzānde* 'ds.'. — 1641: *sazende* (sasendhe) 'mosico' (Mol. Index); 1680: *sāzende* 'musicus, organorum musicorum pulsator, vel concordator, & qui res quasvis componit, apparatque, & opus aliquod instituens, agens, perficiensque' (Men. 2515); 1791: *sazende* 'musicien' (Pr. 431); 1838: *sazende* (sazéndé) 'musicien' (Hind. 261).

486. *sebük* (1680) 'leicht' = npers. *sābuk* 'ds.; schnell; schwach'. — 1680: *sebük* (sebük¹) 'levis' (Men. 2542); 1838: *sebük* (sébuk) 'léger' (Hind. 264).

Abl.: 1680: *sebükçe* (sebük¹çe) 'leviusculus, paulo levior' (Men. 2542).

487. *sebükbār* (1680) 'leichtbeladen, wenig belastet' = npers.

sābukbār 'leichtbeladen; beweglich, leicht; sorglos, ledig'. — 1680: *sebükbār* (sebük¹bār) 'onere levis, onere non gravatus' (Men. 2542); 1838: *sebükbar* (sébukbar) 'léger' (Hind. 264).

Abl.: 1680: *sebükbārlik* (sebük¹bārlyk) 'levitas, levem esse, oneribus & impedimentis expeditum esse' (Men. 2542).

488. *sebze* (1680) 'Gemüse' = npers. *sābzī* 'Gemüse, Grünkram; eine Art Gewürzpflanze' (Räsänen VEWb. 407: = npers. *sabza*, was 'Rosinensorte (ohne Kerne); grünes Gras; kleines Wiese' bedeutet). — 1680: *sebze* 'herba quaevis virens, viror, viretum' (Men. 2539); 1838: *sebze* (sébzé) 'verdure' (Hind. 263). — Dial.: af. *zābzā* ADM I 215.

489. *sebzevāt* (1680), *zevzevat* (1790), *zavzavat* (1838), *zarzavat* (1863), *zerzevat* (1886) 'Gemüse' = npers. *sābzīvāt* 'ds.', ar. weibl. Plural von *sābzī*, *sābzā*. — 1680: *sebzevāt* (sebzewāt) 'olera, herbae, Krauter, Kohlkrauter' (Men. 2539); 1790: *sebzevat*, *zevzevat* (sébzèvat, zèyzèvat) 'légume' (Vig. 398); 1838: *sebzevat* (sébzévat), *zavzavat* 'herbage, bonnes herbes à manger' (Hind. 263); 1863: *sebzevat* (sebzévat), vulg. *zarzavat* 'herbes potagères, légumes, herbages, végétaux' (Mall. I 592); 1886: *sebzevat*, vulg. *zerzevat*, *zarzavat* 'herbes potagères, légumes' (BdM II 64–65).

Abl.: 1863: *zarzavatçı* (zarzavatchi) 'marchand d'herbes potagères' (Mall. I 592); 1886: *sebzevatçı*, *zerzevatçı* (sebzévatçı, zerzevatçı) 'marchand de légumes, fruitier' (BdM II 65); 1890: *sebzevatçı* (sébzèvatçı), vulg. *zarzavatçı* (zarzavatçı) 'marchand de légumes' (Youss. 505). — 1890: *sebzevatlı* (sébzèvatlı), vulg. *zarzavatlı* (zarzavatlı) 'a légume (mets)' (Youss. 505).

490. *segbān* (1680), *seğmen* (1591), *seğban* (1838), *segan* (1672), *seman* (1672) 'Hundewärter; Janitschar; ehemaliger Soldat oder Amtsdienner, der mit Polizeidienst betraut war' = npers. *sāgbān* 'Hundewärter, Hundewächter' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1758; Räsänen VEWb. 407: = npers. *sag*). — 1591: *seğmen* (seimen) vide *segvan başa* (seguan bassa) (Leuncl. 892); 1641: *seğmen* (seimen) 'fante, soldato' (Mol. 142); 1672: *segan*, *seman* (segan, seman, se-man) 'Hundewärter; Janitschar' (NdH 254, 255, 257); 1680: *segbān* (seğ¹bān), vulg. *seğmen* (seimen) 'canum custos & ductor; miles ex cohorte Janissariorum primariis proxima; item ex satellitio Principum' (Men. 2639); 1838: *seğban*, *seğmen* (séyban, séymén) 'garde, soldat à pied' (Hind. 272). — Dial.: čor. *seğmen* 'gelin

ana baba evinden, nişanlısının evine getirmişe giden heyeti' (AAT 252).

Zus.: 1546: II a außi venerie & faulconnerie ung *Sechmēbaşi* (= *sehmenbaşı*), qui est comme *grant veneur* (Geuff. 9v); 1591: *segran başa* (seguan bassa), *seğmen başa* (seimen bassa) 'praefectus est maximus omnium Sultani iumentorum, quae a ferendis oneribus sagmataria dicuntur; & hominum praeterea plurimorum caput, qui curam illorum gerunt, & agere in itineribus ea solent; *seğmen* (seimen) vulgo enuntiatur' (Leuncl. 892); 'tribunus aut praefectus sagmatariorum, id est eorum, qui mulos, equos, camelos, animalia sagmataria, curant' (Leuncl. 893).

491. *selv* (1680), *selvi* (1641), *self* (1603), *serv* (1680), *serbi* (1603), *servi* (1730) 'Zypresse' = npers. *sārv* 'ds.' (Räsänen VEWb. 413). — 1603: *serbi*, *self* (selfi) 'cupressus' (MThP I 380); 1641: *selvi ağacı* (selui aghagi) 'cipresso (albero)' (Mol. 92); 1677: *selvi* (selui) 'cipresso' (Masc. 29); 1680: *selv* (selw) vulg. pro *serv* (serw) 'cyparissus, cupressus' (Men. 2604, 2662); 1730: *servi ağacı* (servia [!] aghadgi) 'cypres' (Hold. 85); 1790: *selvi* (sēlvi) 'cypres' (Vig. 372); 1791: *salv* (!), *serv* 'cypres' (Pr. 273); 1794: *selvi* 'cipresso' (Carb. 22); 1838: *serv*, *selv*, *servi*, *selvi* (sērv, sēlv, sērvī, sēlvi) 'cypres' (Hind. 268, 274). — Dial.: af. *sālmi* ADM I 201; ay. *selb* 'selvi ağacı' (DAT 275); edr. *zālvi* 'selvi ağacı' (ADM I 215); kaz. *sēlvi* AOH VIII 309; mal. *sevlü* GDT 304; siv. *sevlī*, *sevlī*, *sevlü* STT 261; ter. *selmi* DAT 275, STT 260; tm. *sevlü* DAT 275; urf. *sevlī* UA 132; vak. *sēlfi* KDT 344; yoz. *sevlī* OAD 257.

Abl.: 1641: *selvilik* 'cipressetto, loco piantato di cipressi' (Mol. 92); 1794: *selvilik* (selvilikⁱ) 'bosco di cipressi' (Carb. 22).

492. *semender* (1680), *semendel* (1680) 'Salamander' = npers. *sāmāndār* 'ds.' (Räsänen VEWb. 409). — 1680: *semender*, *semendel* 'salamandra' (Men. 2675); 1730: *semender* 'salamandre' (Hold. 82); 1790: *semender* (sēmēndēr) 'salamandre' (Vig. 432); 1791: *semender* 'salamandre' (Pr. 524); 1838: *semender* (séméndér) 'salamandre' (Hind. 275).

493. *sene* (1680), *senet* (1680) 'Jahr' = npers. *sāne* 'ds.'. — 1680: *senet*, usit. *sene* 'annus' (Men. 2682); 1790: *sene* (sēnē) 'an, année' (Vig. 358). — Dial.: krepč. *sene* 'Jahr' (LB V, 2: 80).

494. *sepet* (1668), *seped* (1641) 'Korb' = npers. *sābād* 'ds.' (Räsänen VEWb. 410—11: = npers. *sapād*). — 1641: *seped san-*

duğı (seped sandughi) 'fortiero cassa' (Mol. 153); 1668: *sepete* (szepete) 'in cistam'; *bu sepete* (bu B[?]epete) 'in hac cista' (TSU 194); 1680: *sepet* 'corbis' (Men. 2536); *seped* 'cista plexa viminea' (Men. 2537); *araba sepeti* (!) 'curruī imposita in longum cista viminea'; *balık sepedi* (balyk sepedi) 'nassa, Fischer=Reusse'; *degirmen sepedi* (degirmen sepedi) 'infundibulum, Trichter'; *incir sepedi* (ingir sepedi) 'cophinus, canistrum ficubus impletum' (Men. 2537); 1709: *sepet* 'a wicker, like a hamper, lined, and cover'd with leather' (VTGr. 89); 1790: *seped* (sèpèd) 'panier, mannequin' (Vig. 411); *balık sepedi* (baleq sèpèdi) 'nasse' (Vig. 407); *degirmen sepedi* (dèyirmèn sèpèdi) 'trémie' (Vig. 449); 1791: *seped* 'corbeille; tremie de moulin; panier' (Pr. 263, 429, 455); *balık sepedi* (balik sepedi) 'nasse' (Pr. 433); *sepedi ile balık avlamak* (sepedi ile balik avlamak) 'prendre des poissons au filet, à la nasse' (Pr. 477); 1838: *sepet* (sépét) 'panier, corbeille, manne; mannequin; bahul' (Hind. 263); *meteris sepeti* (météris sèpéti) 'gabion' (Hind. 263). — Dial.: rhod. *sebet* 'corbeille' (AOH X 226).

Abl.: 1886: *sepedci* (sepeddji) 'vannier, fabricant d'objets en osier' (BdM II 66); 1890: *sepetçi* (sepetçi) 'vannier' (Youss. 512). — 1677: *sepetçik* (sepet-gich) 'canestrella, a anicola' (Masc. 24); 1680: *sepetçik* (sepedčikⁱ) 'canistellum, cophinus, qualus' (Men. 2537); 1863: *sebetçik* (sebetdjik) 'petit panier' (Mall. I 593); 1886: *sepedcik* (sepeddjik) 'petit panier' (BdM II 66). — 1641: *sepetli şişe* (sepetli sc=isc=e) 'fiasco da tener vino'; *sepetli şişecik* (sepetli sc=isc=egik) 'fiaschetto' (Mol. 146); 1677: *sepetli şişe* (sepetli scisce) 'fiasco' (Masc. 49); 1886: *karın sepetliyi* (qaren sepetliye) 'nombril' (BdM II 66). — 1886: *sepetlemek* (sepetlèmek) 'tresser des paniers; (au fig.) biaiser, prendre un chemin de traverse' (BdM II 67).

495. *ser* (1641) 'Kopf; Haupt; Anführer; Chef (in Verbindungen)' = npers. *sār* 'Kopf, Haupt; Anfang, Beginn; Ende; Wunsch; Leben' (Räsänen VEWb. 411). — 1641: *ser* 'capo, testa' (Mol. 80, 454); 1680: *ser* 'caput, extremitas, muero, cacumen, vertex, fastigium, principium; & principalis, supremus' (Men. 2575); 1790: *ser* (sēr) 'tête' (Vig. 445); 1791: *ser* 'tête' (Pr. 557); 1838: *ser* (sēr) 'tête; chef' (Hind. 266).

Zus.: 1680: *serden geçti* (serden giečty) vel *serden geçmiş* (serden giečmiş) 'caput non curans, exponens, voluntarius' (Men.

2575); 1791: *serden geçti* (serden guetschdi) 'un audacieux, qui s'expose à tout danger; temeraire; homme, qui s'expose volontairement au danger' (Pr. 204, 553, 557); 1838: *serden geçti* (sérdén guétjdi) 'volontier, enfant perdu' (Hind. 266).

496. *serāhor* (1680), *selahor* (1838), *salahor* (1838), *salahhor* (1886) 'Oberstallknecht' = npers. *sārāxur*, *sārāxor* 'ds.' = *sār* 'Kopf' + *āxur*, *āxor* 'Stall' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1841) — 1680: *serāhor* (serāchor) 'equiso, praefectus stabuli, domator equorum' (Men. 2578); 1791: *serahor* (ser ahor) 'écuyer' (Pr. 297); 1838: *serahor*, *salahor* (séraqhor, salaqhor) 'écuyer' (Hind. 266); *selahor* (sélaqhor) 'grand écuyer' (Hind. 273); 1886: *serahor* (serakhor), vulg. *salahhor* (salahkhor) 'écuyer du sultan' (Bdm II 72).

497. *serāpa* (1680), *sertāpā* (1680), *sertāpāy* (1680), *surapa* (1838) 'von Kopf zu Fuß; ganz und gar' = npers. *sārāpā*, *sārtāpā(y)* 'von Kopf biß Fuß; ganz, gänzlich, völlig', hieraus 'Ehrendgewand, langer Schleier' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1845) = *sār* 'Kopf' + *ā* || *tā* + *pā(y)* 'Fuß'. — 1680: *serāpā*, *sertāpā*, *sertāpāy* (sertāpāj) 'a capite ad calcem, totaliter' (Men. 2575, 2577, 2585); 1838: *serapa* (sérapa), *surapa* (serapa) 'totalement' (Hind. 266).

498. *seraser* (1641), *sertāser* (1680), *serteser* (1680) 'Kopf an Kopf, nacheinander; eine Art Brokat, Goldenstück' = npers. *sārāsār*, *sārtāsār* 'von Anfang bis Ende; über und über' = *sār* 'Kopf' + *ā* || *tā* + *sār*. — 1641: *seraser kantan* (seraser kantan) 'imbrocato, veste di broccato' (Mol. 192); 1672: *seraser* (ßeraser) 'nacheinander' (NdH 258); 1680: *serāser* 'a principio, ordine consequenti ad finem; item usit. attalicus, aureus pannus; Guldenstück, Goldstock' (Men. 2578); *sertāser* 'ab extremo ad extremum' (Men. 2585); *serteser* 'a capite ad calcem, totaliter' (Men. 2575); 1791: *seraser* 'drap d'or' (Pr. 292); 1838: *seraser* (séraser) 'drap d'or, brocart, brocatelle' (Hind. 266); 1886: *seraser* 'grand manteau sans manche et fort long' (BdM II 73). — Dial.: ter. *sereser* AAD 275.

499. *serasker* (1591), *seresker* (1641), *serāsker* (1680), *seriāsker* (1680), *serasç'er* (1668) 'hoher türkischer Militärbeamter, Oberbefehlshaber, Generalissimus der osmanischen Streitmacht; Kriegsminister' = npers. *sār-āskār* (eigentlich mit npers. Genitivverbindung -i: *sār-i-āskār*) 'Haupt des Heeres', eine Zusammen-
setzung aus npers. *sār* 'Kopf' und ar. *āskār* 'Heer; Soldat' (Lo-

kotsch EWb. Nr. 1847; Räsänen VEWb. 411). — 1591: *ser-asker* 'dux supremus in castris, quē generalem campi nunc vulgo dicimus' (Leuncl. 893); 1641: *seresker* (sereskier) 'capitano della retroguardia' (Mol. 80); 1668: *serasç'er* (szerascher) 'generalis' (TSU 194); 1677: *serasker* (ser aschier) 'generale' (Masc. 55); 1680: *seri-āsker*, *serāsker* (seri vel ser 'aeski'er) 'caput, dux exercitus' (Men. 2575); 1709: *serasker* 'a general' (VTGr. 89); 1790: *serasker* (sèr-'askèr) 'général d'armée, sérasquier' (Vig. 388, 435); 1791: *serasker* 'maréchal, général d'armée, le chef de l'armée, maréchal de l'armée, tete de l'armée' (Pr. 198, 240, 408, 557); 1838: *serasker* (sér askér) 'général' (Hind. 268).

Abl.: 1838: *seraskerlik* (sér askérlik) 'généralat' (Hind. 268).

500. *serbaz* (1680), *serbazi* (1791) 'mutig, kühn' = npers. *sārbāz* 'Soldat; tollkühn', *sārbāzi* 'Heeresdienst; Risiko' (Räsänen VEWb. 411) = *sār* 'Kopf' + *bāz*, Präsensstamm zu *bāxtān* 'spielen, wagen, riskieren' (+ Suffix -i). — 1680: *serbāz* 'bellicosus, strenuus, paratus ad periculum' (Men. 2582); 1791: *serbazi* (ser basi) 'vaillant' (Pr. 557); 1838: *serbaz* (sérbaz) 'brave, valeureux' (Hind. 266).

Abl.: 1680: *serbāzlik* (serbāzlyk [rarius]) 'strenuitas, animositas, audentia, paratus ad periculum animus' (Men. 2582); 1791: *serbāzlik* (serbazlik) 'bravour, valeur, fortitude' (Pr. 223, 572).

501. *serbest* (1641) 'frei, unabhängig' = npers. *sārbāst* 'frei; schwierig, unklar' (Räsänen VEWb. 411). — 1641: *serbest* 'huomo risoluto' (Mol. Index); 1680: *serbest* 'liber, sui juris, exemptus, libertus' (Men. 2583); *serbest yer* (serbest jer) 'locus ab alieno jure exemptus' (Men. 2584); 1791: *serbest* 'exempt (p. e. de contribution)' (Pr. 319); 1838: *serbest* (sérbest) 'franc, exempt, libre' (Hind. 266). — Dial.: edir. *serbes* AStAL XIII 66; esk. *selbest* AAD 275; gir. *selbest* KDT 344; kast. *selbest* AAT 253; niğ. *serbez* AAT 253; rhod. *zerbes* AOH X 228; saf. *selbes* AAD 275; van. *serbes* AAD 275.

Abl.: 1680: *serbestlik* (serbestlyk¹) 'exemptio' (Men. 2584); 1791: *serbestlik* 'exemption, franchise d'impôts' (Pr. 319, 338); 1838: *serbestlik* (sérbestlik) 'liberté, licence; franchise, immunité, exemption, privilege' (Hind. 266); 1863: *serbestlik*, *serbeslik* (sèrbèstlik, sèrbèslik) 'liberté, franchise, exemption, indépendance' (Mall. I 599). — Dial.: bar. *selbastluk* AAD 275; edir. *serbezlik* 'freedom' (AStAL XIII 66).

1863: *serbestçe* (sèrbèsttchè) 'avec liberté, librement, franchise' (Mall. I 599).

502. **serd** (1680) 'kalt; Kälte' = npers. *särd* 'kalt; kaltblütig; gefühllos, traurig'. — 1680: *serd* 'frigidus; frigus' (Men. 2590).

Abl.: 1680: *serdlik* (serdlik¹) 'frigiditas' (Men. 2591).

503. **serdar** (1591), **serder** (1791), (?) **derdar** (1591) 'Oberhaupt, Kommandant, General' = npers. *särdār* 'Oberkommandierender, Feldherr, Heerführer' = *sār* 'Kopf' + *dār*, Präsensstamm zu *dāstān* 'haben, besitzen' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1851; Räsänen VEWB. 412). — 1591: *serdar* (ser-dar) 'supremus dux, magnus dux' (Leuncl. 893); *derdar* 'præfectus exercituum; (apud Aegyptios) militiae præfectus' (Leuncl. 880); 1641: *serdar*, *esker serdari* (eskier serdari) 'capitano dell'essercito' (Mol. 80); *serdar* 'generale dell'esercito' (Mol. 160); 1672: *serdar* (ßerdar, szerdar) 'Befehlshaber' (NdH 258); 1680: *serdār* 'caput, præfectus, dux exercitus, strategus' (Men. 2590); 1709: *serdar* 'the chief, or colonel of the janisaries in his district' (VTGr. 89); 1790: *serdar* (sèrdar) 'président' (Vig. 419); 1791: *serdar* 'maréchal, général d'armée' (Pr. 198); *serder* 'maréchal de l'armée' (Pr. 408). — Dial.: mar. *serder* 'reis, kumandan' (GDT 304).

Abl.: 1680: *serdārlik* (serdārlyk) 'praefectura, generalatus' (Men.); 1838: *serdarlık* (sèrdarlek) 'généralat' (Hind. 267).

504. **serefrāz** (1680), **serfirāz** (1680) 'stolz das Haupt erhebend; in hohen Ehren' = npers. *sārāfrāz* = *sārfārāz* 'erhaben, hervorragend; beglückt, stolz, geehrt' = *sār* 'Kopf' + *āfrāz*, Präsensstamm zu *āfrāxtān*, *āfrāstān* 'erhöhen, erheben, aufheben; hissen'. — 1680: *serefrāz*, *serfirāz* 'eminens, exaltatus, &c.' (Men. 2595); 'caput extendens, extollens, eminens, praestans, magnus, gloriosus, dux exercitūs; capistrum' (Men. 2579); 1791: *serfirāz* 'éminent, excellent' (Pr. 301); 1838: *serfirāz* (sérfirāz) 'éminent' (Hind. 268).

Abl.: 1838: *serfirāzlık* (sérfirāzlek) 'éminence' (Hind. 268).

Zus.: 1680: *serefrāz olmak* (serefrāz ol.) 'eminere, excellere, praestare' (Men. 2579).

505. **serencām** (1680) 'Erlebnis; Abenteuer; die Folge eines Abenteuers' = npers. *sārānġām* 'Ende, Vollendung' = *sār* 'Kopf; Beginn; Ende' + *ānġām* 'Ende; Ausgang'. — 1680: *serencām* (serenġām) 'finis, postremum rei, accidens, &c.' (Men. 2603); 'operis

extremum & finis' (Men. 2580); 1790: *serencām* (sèrendjam) 'aventure' (Vig. 360); 1838: *serencām* (séréndjam) 'accident, aventure' (Hind. 269).

506. **serfirāzi** (1680), **serprazi** (1791) 'das Hervorragende, Berühmtheit, Ehre' = npers. *sārāfrāzi* = **sārfārāzi* 'Auszeichnung; hohe Stellung, Würde; Stolz'. — 1680: *serfirāzi* 'eminentia, exaltatio, gloria' (Men. 2595); 1791: *serprazi* 'éminence' (Pr. 301).

507. **sergerdān** (1680) 'betäubt, bestürzt; bewunderungswürdig; erstaunt; umherirrend; niedrig, schwindelig' = npers. *sārgārdān* 'wandernd, umherirrend; verzweifelt, verdreht; schwindelig'. — 1680: *sergerdān* (serġerdān) 'attonitus, admirabundus, stupens; viae anceps, erro, vagabundus; depressus, percussus' (Men. 2597); 1838: *sergerdan* (sérguérdan) 'surpris, étourdi, étonné; errant, vagabond; méprisable; dédaigneux' (Hind. 268).

Abl.: 1680: *sergerdānlik* (serġerdānlyk) 'stupor, admiratio; vagatio' (Men. 2598); 1791: *sergerdanlık* (sergherdanlik) 'extase' (Pr. 321).

508. **sergüzešt** (1680), **sergüdešt** (1680), **sevgüdeš** (1838) 'Erlebnis; Abenteuer' = npers. *sārguzāšt* 'Abenteuer, Ereignis, Vorfall; Erzählung' = *sār* 'Kopf' + *guzāšt* 'Kompromiß, Nachsucht, Vergebung; Großmut; Freigebigkeit; Durchgang; Zugang'. — 1680: *sergüzešt* (serġüzešt), *sergüdešt* (serġüdešt) 'accidentia, casus, emergentia' (Men. 2597); 1838: *sergüzešt* (sérguzécht), *sevgüdeš* (sévgudéč) 'accident, cas, aventure' (Hind. 268).

509. **serkâr** (1680), **serkar** (1791) 'Aufseher, Inspektor' = npers. *sārkār* 'Herr; Aufseher; Inspektor; Befehlshaber' = *sār* 'Kopf' + *kar* 'Arbeit, Beschäftigung'. — 1680: *serkâr* (serk¹ār) 'praefectus operi & operariis' (Men. 2596); 1791: *serkar* 'surveillant' (Pr. 548); 1838: *serkâr* (sérkiar) 'surintendant' (Hind. 268).

Abl.: 1680: *serkârlik* (serk¹arlyk) 'praefectura, soprintendenza di lavoro' (Men. 2597); 1838: *serkârlik* (sérkiarlek) 'surintendance' (Hind. 268).

510. **serkeš** (1680) 'ungehorsam, kühn, eigenwillig; widerspenstig, halsstarrig' = npers. *sārkāš*, *sārkeš* 'ungehorsam, widerspenstig; hochmütig, stolz; mächtig' (Räsänen VEWB. 412) = *sār* 'Kopf' + *kāš*, *keš*, Präsensstamm zu *kāšidān* 'ziehen'. — 1680: *serkeš* (serk¹eš) 'refractarius, immorigerus, contumax, inobediens, inobsequens, qui ex arbitrio suo vivit, jumentum indoctum, fugax'

(Men. 2598); 1791: *serkeş* (serkesch) 'obstiné' (Pr. 442); *serkeş at* (serkesch at) 'cheval refractaire' (Pr. 241); 1838: *serkeş* (sérkéch) 'désobéissant, obstiné, rebelle' (Hind. 268).

Abl.: 1680: *serkeşlik* (serk'ēšlik¹) 'contumacia, perversitas, inobsequentia, inobedientia; durities cervicis' (Men. 2598); 1791: *serkeşlik* (serkeschlik) 'obstination, pertinacité' (Pr. 442, 468).

Zus.: 1791: *serkeş olmak* (serkesch olmak) 'obstiner' (Pr. 442); *ol kadar serkeş olma* (ol kadar serkesch olma) 'ne sois pas si obstiné' (Pr. 442); *okadar serkeş olma* (okadar serkesch olma) 'mettez votre pertinacité' (Pr. 468).

511. *sermaye* (1677), *sermaya* (1641), *sarmaya* (1641), *sarmaye* (1641) 'Kapital, Kapitalsanlage' = npers. *sārmāye* 'Kapital; Hauptquelle' (Räsänen VEWb. 412) = *sār* 'Kopf' + *māye* 'Hefe; Ursache; Quelle'. — 1641: *sermaya* (sermaia) 'capitale della mercēzia' (Mol. 80); *sarmaya* (sarmaia) 'capitale' (Mol. Index); 1677: *sermaye* (sermaie) 'capitale' (Masc. 24); 1672: *sermaya* (Bermaia) 'Kapital' (NdH 258); 1680: *sermāye* (sermāje) 'opum fundus aut caput, summa capitalis, sors, quam quis in lucro exponit adhibetque; quo quis vitam tolerat' (Men. 2600); 1790: *sermaye* (sèrmayé) 'capital, fonds' (Vig. 365); 1791: *sermaye* 'capital, somme capitale' (Pr. 229, 538); 1838: *sermaye* (sèrmayé) 'capital; fournissement' (Hind. 268). — Dial.: čan. *sermiye* AAT 252; el., mal., mar. *sermiye* GDT 304.

Abl.: 1790: *sermayıcı* (sèrmayedje) 'subrécargue' (Vig. 440). — 1886: *sermayesız sanaat dilincilik* (sermayèsez čana'at dilindjilik) 'métier sans capital, c'est la mendicité' (BdM II 79).

Zus.: 1641: *sarmaye kulanmak*, *sarmaya kulanmak* (sarmaie kulanmak, carmaia [!] kulanmak) 'traffico, maneggio' (Mol. Index); *sermayayı bozmak* (sermaiai bosmak) 'inuestire il denaro' (Mol. 221). — 1680: *sermāye eksilmek* (sermāje ek'silmek¹) = *sermāye-den yavukılmak* (sermājeden jawukylmak) 'caput opum deficere, aut dominui; ex capitali, ut loquimur, decedere' (Men. 2600, 2601).

512. *sermest* (1680) 'trunken' = npers. *sārmāst* 'berauscht, betrunken' = *sār* 'Kopf' + *māst* 'betrunken'. — 1680: *sermest* 'ebrius, valde inebriatus, vinolentus, crapulentus' (Men. 2601); 1838: *sermest* (sèrmést) 'ivre, enivré' (Hind. 268).

513. *sermesti* (1680) 'Trunkenheit' = npers. *sārmāsti* 'Rausch,

Schwips' = *sār* 'Kopf' + *māsti* 'Trunkenheit'. — 1680: *sermesti* 'inebriatio, crapula' (Men. 2601); 1838: *sermesti* (sèrmést) 'ivrognerie' (Hind. 268).

514. *serpoş* (1680), *tarpoş* (1791), *tarpus* (1709) 'die weibliche Kopfbedeckung' = npers. *sārpuş* 'Deckel, Haube' = *sār* 'Kopf' + *puş* 'Deckel, Überzug, Hülle'. — 1680: *serpoş* (serpoş) 'mitra virginum supernè lata' (Men. 2585); 1709: *tarpus* (tarpush) 'a woman's head-dress' (VTGr. 83); 1791: *serpoş*, *tarpoş* (serposch, tarpos [!]) 'coiffe' (Pr. 249); *serpoş* (serposch) 'voile de femmes' (Pr. 583); 1838: *serpoş*, *tarpoş* (sèrpoch, tarpoch) 'espèce de bonnet des femmes' (Hind. 267).

Abl.: 1680: *serpoş endāz olmak* (serpoş endāz ol.) 'abjicere, projicere pileum, patientiam amittere' (Men. 2585).

515. *sersām* (1680), *sersem* (1680) 'betäubt; erstaunt, erstarrt' = npers. *sārsām* 'Fieberwahn, Delirium; Gehirnhautentzündung' (Räsänen VEWb. 412). = *sār* 'Kopf' + *sām* 'Entzündung'. — 1680: *sersām*, vulg. *sersem* 'stupefactus' (Men. 2592); 1790: *sersem* (sèrsèm) 'troublé, étourdi' (Vig. 450); 1838: *sersam*, *sersem* (sèrsam, sèrsém) 'étonné, étourdi, stupide'.

Abl.: 1680: *sersāmlık*, *sersemlik* (sersamlyk, sersemlik¹) 'stupiditas' (Men. 2593); 1790: *sersemlik* (sèrsèmlik) 'trouble, étourdissement' (Vig. 450). — 1680: *sersamlamak* 'stupefacere' (Men. 2593). — 1790: *sersemlendirmek* (sèrsèmlèndirmèk) 'troubler, étourdir' (Vig. 450).

Zus.: 1790: *sersem etmek* (sèrsèm ètmèk) 'troubler, étourdir' (Vig. 450).

516. *server* (1680) 'Chef, Führer, Oberhaupt; hervorragende Persönlichkeit' = npers. *sārvār* 'ds.'. — 1680: *server* (serwer) 'caput, summus, magnus, dux, princeps, praefectus, coryphaeus, bellicosus' (Men. 2605); 1790: *server* (sèrvèr) 'président' (Vig. 419); 1838: *server* (sèrvér) 'chef' (Hind. 269).

517. *sevdāger* (1680), *sevdakâr* (1641) 'Händler, Kaufmann' = npers. **seudāgār*, **seudākār* (= *soudāgar*) 'ds.' = **seudā* (= *soudā*) 'Tauschgeschäft, Handel, Kauf' + Suffix *-gār* || *-kār*. — 1641: *sevdakâr* (seudakiar) 'mercante' (Mol. 252); 1680: *sevdāger* (sewdāg'er) 'mercator' (Men. 2701).

518. *sevdāger* (1680) 'melancholisch; wißbegierig, neugierig' = npers. **seudāgār* = **seudā* (= *soudā* = ar. *sāudā* 'schwarze

Galle; Melancholie, Schwermut, Trübsinn') + Suffix -gär. — 1680: *sevdäger* (sewdägi'er) 'melancholicus; curiosus' (Men. 2701); 1838: *sevdager* (sévdaguér) 'ambitionné; mélancolique' (Hind. 277).

Abl.: 1680: *sevdägerlik* (sewdägi'erlik) 'curiositas' (Men. 2701).

519. *seyrân* (1680) 'Spazierengehen, Spaziergang; Ausflug' = npers. *seyrân* 'Lauf, Bewegung, Gang; Durchmarsch; Prozeß; Vorgang' = *seyr* (= ar. *säyr* 'ds.') + pleonastisches Suffix -ân. — 1680: *seyrân* (sejrân) 'deambulatio, recreatio' (Men. 2731); 1838: *seyran* (séyran) 'promenade' (Hind. 281). — Dial.: siv. *seryan* STT 261.

Zus.: 1680: *seyrân etmek* (sejrân e.) 'lustrare spectare' (Men. 2731); *seyrâne varmak, çukmak* (sejrâne varmak, cikmak) 'ire deambulatum' (Men. 2731).

520. *seyrangâh* (1680), *seyrangah* (1791) 'Spazierweg, Promenade; Ausflugsort' = npers. *seyrângâh* 'ds.' = *seyrân* (= türk. *seyrân*, s.) + *gâh* 'Zeit, Ort, Thron'. — 1680: *seyrângâh* (sejrângâh) 'locus recreationis & spectaculi, theatrum, amphitheatrum' (Men. 2731); 1791: *seyrangah* 'promenade publique' (Pr. 492); 1838: *seyrangâh* (séyranguiah) 'lieu de passetemps' (Hind. 281).

521. *seysana* (1668), *seyskane* (1641), *sāishāne* (1680), *seyishane* (1886), *seyisana* (1890) 'Packpferd' = npers. *sā'isxāne* 'Packpferd, auf welches der Pferde knecht steigt' = ar. *sā'is* 'Reitknecht, Pferdewäter' + npers. *xāne* 'Ort; Haus' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1777). — 1641: *seyskane* (seischane) 'cauallo, che porta le bagaglie' (Mol. 83); 1668: *seysana* (szeiszana) 'equus scarinariū' (TSU 194); 1680: *sāishāne* (sāischāne), vulg. 'jumentum, equus onerarius, elitellatus' (Men. 2529); 1730: *seyshane* (séisqhané) 'cheval de charge' (Hold. 81); 1838: *saishane*, *seysana* (saisqhané, séysana) 'cheval de somme' (Hind. 262); 1886: *seyishane* (seyishane) 'effets d'écurie, harnachements; (et par dérivation) bagages, matériel de voyage' (BdM II 64); 1890: *sayishane* (sayis-hanè), vulg. *seyisana* (sèyissana) 'cheval de charge d'un voyageur' (Youss. 504).

522. *sezāvār* (1680) 'würdig, verdienstvoll' = npers. *sāzāvār* 'ds.'. — 1680: *sezāvār* (sezāvār) 'dignus, condignus, condecens, congruus &c.' (Men. 2610):

Abl.: 1680: *sezāvarlık* (sezāwarlyk) 'dignitas, aptitudo, conve-

nientia' (Men. 2611); 1791: *sazavarlık* (sazavarlik) 'merite' (Pr. 415).

523. *sihribāz* (1680), *seyrbas* (1641), *sihrbas* (1791), *seyrbaz* (1791), *sehribaz* (1838) 'Magier Zauberer' = npers. *sihrbāz*, *sehrbāz* 'ds.' = *sihr*, *sehr* (= ar. *sihr*) 'Zauberei, Magie' + *bāz*, Präsensstamm zu *baxtān* 'spielen; verspielen'. — 1641: *seyrbas* (seirbas) 'mago, incantatore, nigromante' (Mol. 200, 240, 270); 1680: *sihribāz* (syhyrbāz) 'fascinator, incantator, praestigiator, veneficus, -a, strix' (Men. 2562); 1791: *seyrbaz* 'magicien' (Pr. 397); *sihrbas*, *seyrbas* 'sorcier' (Pr. 539); 1838: *sehribaz* (séhirbaz) 'enchanteur, charmeur, sorcier' (Hind. 265).

Abl.: 1641: *seyrbazlık* (seirbaslik) 'fattura, stregaria, iancantamento, nigromantia' (Mol. 143, 200, 270); *seyribazlık* (seiribaslik) 'incato, incatesimo' (Mol. 201); *seribazlık* (seribaslik) 'veneficio, incantesimo' (Mol. 476); 1680: *sihribazlık* (syhyrbāzlyk) 'fascinatoria ars aut exercitium ejus' (Men. 2562); 1791: *sihrbazlık*, *seyrbazlık* (sihrbazlik, seyrbazlik) 'magie' (Pr. 397); 1838: *sehribazlık* (séhirbazlek) 'enchantement, magie' (Hind. 265).

524. *sikkedār* (1680), *sikedar* (1791) 'ein unabhängiger Herrscher, der Recht hat, Münzen zu prägen' = npers. *sikkedār* 'ds.' = *sikke* (= ar. *sikka*) 'die geprägte Münze' + *dār*, Präsensstamm zu *dāštān* 'haben, besitzen'. — 1680: *sikkedār* (sik'kedār) 'monetae cudendae jus habens, princeps absolutus' (Men. 2646); 1791: *zarb sikedar* 'qui a le droit de mannoier' (Pr. 425).

525. *silāhşur* (1680), *silāhşor* (1680), *silehşor* (1838) 'im Fechten und allgemeinen Waffengebrauch geübter Kämpfer, Streiter, Ritter; Oberstallknecht' = npers. *silāhşūr* 'ds.' = *silāh* (= ar. *silāh*) 'Waffe' + *şūr*, Präsensstamm zu *şūridān* 'sich empören, aufahren; zornig werden; verwirren; vermengen'. — 1680: *silāhşur*, *silāhşor* (sylāh şūr, vel şor) 'politor armorum, digladiator, & equorum domitor' (Men. 2648); 1838: *silāhşor*, *silehşor* (silahchor, siléhchor) 'grand écuyer' (Hind. 273).

Abl.: 1680: *silāhşorlık* (silāhşorlyk) 'digladiatio' (Men. 2648); 1886: *silāhşurluk* (silahchourleq) 'exercices militaires à cheval, comme le djerid et le tomaq' (BdM II 91); 1890: *silāhşorluk* (silahchorlouluk) 'escrime, manège, art de dresser les chevaux; état de mousquetaire' (Youss. 521).

526. *silāhtār* (1680), *silāhtār* (1680), *silihtar* (1546), *siliktar*

(1672), *sulihhtar* (1553), *seliktar* (1709), *silāhdar* (1791), *selikdar* (1791), (?) *silihtan* (1668) 'Waffenträger, Schwertträger (milit. Titel); Oberhofmarschall; Hofleute, Gefolgsleute' = npers. *sulāhdār* 'Waffenträger, Knappe; (hist.) Verwalter einer Rüstkammer (höfischer Dienstgrad)' = *silāh* (= ar. *silāh*) 'Waffe' + *dār*, Präsensstamm zu *dāštān* 'haben, besitzen'. — 1546: le troysiesme *Silichtar*, porte larc & les fleches (Geuff. 6^r); apres deuennent Janissaires, & de Janissaires *Solachler*, *Silichtarler*, & en autres offices (Geuff. 14^r); 1553: *sulihhtarlar* 'stipatores (= Gefolgsleute)' (Georg. 119); 1591: *silihtar* (silichtar) 'armiger, qui & arcum, & sagittas, & arma cetera sultani gestat. Unus est e tribus illis iuuenibus, qui principis intimi sunt cubicularii' (Leuncl. 893); 1615: *sulihhtarlar* (sulichtarlary = sulichtār + polnische Pluralendung -y) 'dworzenie (= Hofleute)' (Pasz. 137); 1640: *silihtar* (silikhtar; du Loir 252); 1668: *silihtan* (szilithan) 'praegestato' (TSU 195); 1672: *siliktar* (sziliktar) 'Waffenträger (milit. Titel)' (NdH 258); 1680: *silāhtār* (silāhtār) 'ensifer, Schwerdttraeger, Hoffmarschalck' (Men. 2648); *silāhtar* (silahtar), vulg. *silihtar* (silyhtar) 'armiger' (Men. 2654); 1709: *seliktar* (selictar) 'a sword-bearer' (VGTGr. 90); 1791: *silāhdar* (silahdar), *selikdar* 'maréchal de la cour, qui porte dans les cérémonies le sabre devant le Prince' (Pr. 408); 1838: *silāhdar* (silahdar), *silihtar* 'marechal de cour' (Hind. 273).

Zus.: 1709: *seliktar aga* (selictar aga) 'the grand Signore's sword-bearer' (VTGr. 90).

527. *sine* (1680) 'Brust, Busen' = npers. *sinā* 'Brust; Abhang; Schelte' (Räsänen VEWb. 422). — 1680: *sine* (sine) 'pectus' (Men. 2738); 1791: *sine* 'pique, poitrine' (Pr. 472, 478); 1838: *sine* (siné) 'poitrine' (Hind. 284). — Dial.: gaz. *sina* GDT 305; tm. *sina* 'gögüs' (DAT 276); yoz. *sina* OAD 257.

528. *sinebend* (1641), *sinebent* (1612) 'Brustrieme' = npers. *sinābānd* 'Gurt, Gürtel; Büstenhalter; Brustrieme' = *sinā* 'Brust' + *bānd*, Präsensstamm zu *bāstān* '(ver)binden, vereinigen; (ver)sperren; schließen'. — 1612: *sinebent* (sinelbent [!]) 'pectorale, fuerbieg' (Men.); 1641: *sinebend* 'pettorale del caualllo' (Mol. 303); 1680: *sinebend* (sinebend) 'antilena, Brustrieme' (Men. 2738); 1838: *sinebend* (sinébénd) 'poitrail' (Hind. 284).

529. *sipāh* (1680), *sipeh* (1680), *ispah* (1790) 'Heer, Armee' = npers. *sipāh* 'ds.' (wohl mit npers. *āsp* 'Pferd' verwandt, daher

zunächst 'Reiterei'; Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1914). — 1680: *sipāh* 'militia, exercitus, milites, pec. equites' (Men. 2534); *sipeh* 'militia, exercitus, pec. equestres copiae' (Men. 2544); 1790: *sipah*, *ispah* 'cavalier' (Vig. 365); 1791: *sipah*, *sipahi*, *ispahi* 'cavalier militaire' (Pr. 232); 1838: *sipah* 'militaire' (Hind. 263).

530. *sipāhi* (1680), *spahi* (1546), *spahalar* (1552—58), *spaheyi* (1615), *sipaha* (1790), *ispai* (1553), *ispahiler* (1591), *ispaha* (1790) 'der berittene Soldat (des alten türk. Heeres); Reitersoldat' = npers. *sipāhi* 'zur Reiterei gehörig; Reitersoldat' = *sipāh* + Suffix -i (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1914; Räsänen VEWb. 423). — 15 6: Soubz lesquelz Sangiacz y a trente mille *Spachi*, qui seruent avec troys ou quatre cheuaulx chascun (Geuff. 16^r); 1552—58: *spahalar* (Georg. 118); 1553: *spahalar*, *spahi* (tspahalar, tspahi), *ispai* 'levis armaturae milites equestres' (Georg. 118); 1591: *ispahileri*, *spahileri*, *spahi* 'equites praetoriani' (Leuncl. 885, 894); 1615: *spaheyi* (spahey) 'szlachta (= Edelleute)' (Pasz. 137); 1668: *spahi* (szpahi) 'provincialis' (TSU 196); 1672: *spahi* (spahi, szpahi), *spahilar* 'berittener Soldat; Reiter' (NdH 255, 259); 1677: *ispahi* 'soldato a caualllo' (Masc. 209); 1680: *sipāhi* (sipāhi) 'eques, & dominus, possessor bonorum regionum' (Men. 2534); 1790: *sipahi*, *ispahi*, *sipaha*, *ispaha* 'spahi' (Vig. 439); 1791: *sipahi* 'dragon' (Pr. 292); *sipah*, *sipahi*, *ispahi* 'cavalier militaire' (Pr. 232); 1838: *sipahi*, *ispahi* 'cavalier; seigneur' (Hind. 263).

Abl.: 1790: *sipahilik*, *ispahilik* 'cavalerie' (Vig. 365).

Zus.: 1546: Alors les fait *Spachoglan* ou *Silichtar* (Geuff. 7^r); En la garde du dict grant Turc ya troys mille *Spachoglan* (Geuff. 9^r). — 1591: *spahoglan aga* 'tribunus equitum' (Leuncl. 894). — 1591: *ispahi meydan* (ispahi meidan) 'locus spatiosus Ispahilarorū, vel equitiū area, ludieris scilicet exercitiis eorum equestribus destinata' (Leuncl. 885) — 1680: *timar sipahisi* (timār sipāhisi) 'dominus seu praefectus bonorum regalium' (Men. 2534). — 1680: *sipāh agaleri* (sipāh aghaleri), *sipahiler agasi* (sipāhiler aghasi) 'magister equitum, generale di caualleria' (Men. 2534).

531. *sipāriş* (1680), *sifāriş* (1680), *sipariş* (1838), *sipariş* (1838) 'Auftrag, Bestellung, Order' = npers. *sipāriş* = *sifāriş* 'Auftrag, Empfehlung, Instruktion; Bestellung' (Räsänen VEWb. 423). — 1680: *sipāriş*, *sifāriş* (sipāriş, sifāriş) 'demandatio, commendatio, commissio' (Men. 2532); 1790: *sipariş* (siparich) 'commission,

recommandation' (Vig. 368, 425); 1838: *sipariş*, *sipariş* (siparech, separech) 'commission, rendez-vous' (Hind. 263). — Dial.: trab. *supariş* KDT 345.

Zus.: 1680: *sipāriş etmek* (sipāriş e.) 'committere, commendare, demandare, assignare, injungere, imperare' (Men. 2532); 1790: *sipariş etmek* (siparich ètmèk) 'recommander, enjoindre' (Vig. 425); 1838: *sipariş* ~ *sipariş etmek* (siparech, separech étmék) 'donner commission ou rendez-vous à q.; donner à q. le soin, l'inspection de qc.' (Hind. 263). — 1680: *sipāriş olunmak* (sipāriş olunmak) 'committi, demandari' (Men. 2532).

532. *sipehdār* (1680) 'Befehlshaber' = npers. *sipāhdār* 'Feldherr, Heerführer' = *sipāh* 'Heer, Armee' + *dār*, Präsensstamm zu *dāštān* 'haben, besitzen'. — 1680: *sipehdār* 'imperator, caput, dominus, princeps, ut vocamus, generalis exercitus' (Men. 2544); 1838: *sipehdar* (sipéhdar) 'général; chef' (Hind. 264).

Abl.: 1680: *sipehdārlik* (sipehdārlyk) 'officium ducis exercitūs, regimen supremum ejus' (Men. 2544).

533. *siper* (1680) 'Schutz; Schild, Schirm, Hutmrempe; Brustwehr' = npers. *sipār* 'Schild, Schutz, Hutmrempe' (Räsänen VEWb. 423). — 1680: *siper* 'scutum, clypeus' (Men. 2537); 1791: *siper* 'bouclier, écu' (Pr. 221); 1838: *siper* (sipér) 'bouclier, écu; asil, refuge; retraite' (Hind. 263). — Dial.: ank., niğ. *süper* OAD 258; gir. *süper* KDT 346; kay. *sipar* OAD 257; ter. *sipar* DAT 275, STT 261.

534. *sirke* (1553), *sirki* (1615), *sirç'e* (1668) 'Essig' = npers. *sirke* 'ds.'. — 1533: *sirké* (sirchié; Arg. I 15^r); 1603: *sirke* (sirke, sirche) 'acetum' (MThP I 26); 1615: *sirki* (syrki) 'ocet (= Essig)' (Paszk. 135); 1668: *sirç'eden* (szirchieden) 'del aceto' (TSU 195); 1680: *sirke* (sirk'e) 'acetum' (Men. 2599); 1688: *sirke* (sirchie) 'aceto' (Mis. 237); 1709: *sirké* ('sirché) 'vinegar' (VTGr. 91); 1730: *sirké* 'du vinaigre' (Hold. 77); 1790: *sirke* (sirkè) 'vinaigre' (Vig. 455); 1791: *sirke* 'vinaigre' (Pr. 580). — Dial.: razgr. *siyke* TDT 11.

Abl.: 1730: *sirkeci* (sirkedgi) 'marchand de vinaigre' (Hold. 111). — 1680: *sirkelü*, *sirkeli* (sirk'elü vel sirk'eli) 'aceto conditus' (Men. 2599). — 1680: *sirkelüce* (sirk'elüce) 'subacidus, modico aceto conditus' (Men. 2599). — 1790: *sirkelemek* (sirkèlèmek) 'vinaigrer' (Vig. 455); 1791: *sirkelemek* 'vinaigrer' (Pr. 580).

Zus.: 1790: *sirke katmak* (sirkè qatmaq) 'vinaigrer' (Vig. 455).

535. *sirrdaş* (1680), *sirrdaş* (1838) 'intimer Freund' = npers. *sirrdāş* 'Busenfreund, intimer Freund' = ar. *sirr* 'Geheimnis; Herz, Inneres; Heimlichkeit' + npers. *dāş* (= Kurzwort von *dādāş*) 'Bruder'. — 1680: *sirrdāş* (sirrdāş) 'arcanorum conscius & particeps, intimus socius, fidus amicus' (Men. 2591); 1838: *sirrdas* (serrdach) 'confident, -te; ami affidé, ou intime' (Hind. 267).

Abl.: 1838: *sirrdaslık* (serrdachlek) 'confidence' (Hind. 267).

536. *sitāre* (1680), *sitara* (1533), *sutara* (1553) 'Stern (poet.), Glück' = npers. *sitare* 'Stern; Fahne, Banner'. — 1533: *sitarā* 'felicità' (Arg. I 88^t); 1553: *sutara* (ctsutara) 'fortuna' (Georg. 119); 1603: *sutara* 'fortuna' (MThP I 561); 1611: *sutarā* (suttarā) 'fortuna' (Ferr. 220); 1615: *sutarā* (tsutarā) 'fortuna' (Paszk. 132); 1680: *sitāre* 'stella, pec. assurgens, astrum, horoscopus, fortuna, felicitas, scintilla velum, umbraculum, pec. cortina aut picta, vel coloribus ornata, fimbriisve' (Men. 2547—8); 1838: *sitare* (sitaré) 'étoile' (Hind. 264).

537. *sitem* (1680) 'Unterdrückung, Gewalt; Vorwurf; Vorhaltung (in freundschaftlicher Weise)' = npers. *sitām* 'Unterdrückung, Gewalt; Joch'. — 1680: *sitem* 'injuria, injustitia, oppressio, tyrannus, afflictio, angaria, vexatio' (Men. 2551); 1790: *sitem* (sitēm) 'injure, insulte, affront, offense' (Vig. 394, 409); 1838: *sitem* (sitēm) 'réprimande, répréhension; chatiment, punition, insulte, correction' (Hind. 264). — Dial.: kar. *sitam* DAT 276.

Zus.: 1680: *sitem etmek* (sitem e.) 'vexare, injuriā afficere, vim inferre, tyrannidem exercere, durum, iniquum esse' (Men. 2551); 1838: *sitem etmek* (sitēm étmék) 'reprocher, censurer, reprendre, réprimandre; outrager' (Hind. 264).

538. *sitemkār* (1680), *sitemker* (1680), *sitemger* (1680) 'Unterdrücker, Tyrann' = npers. *sitāmkār* = *sitāmgār* 'ds.' = *sitām* 'Unterdrückung, Gewalt' + Suffix *-kār* || *-gār*. — 1680: *sitemkār*, *sitemker*, *sitemger* (sitemk'ār, sitemk'ier, sitemg'ier) 'injurius, trux, qui vim infert, molestat, divexat, affligit alios, vexator, infestator, iniquus, tyrannus' (Men. 2551); 1791: *sitemker* 'tyran' (Pr. 570); 1838: *sitemkār* (sitēmkiār) 'qui outrage' (Hind. 264). — Dial.: ter. *sitemgār* AAD 276.

539. *siyah* (1641), *siyeh* (1680) 'schwarz' = npers. *siyāh* = *siyāh* 'schwarz, dunkel; unglücklich; schlecht' (Räsänen VEWb. 421). — 1641: *siyah* (sijah, szciah [!], siiah) 'negro, nero' (Mol. 269;

Index); *siyah ireng* (syah ireng, siiah ireng) 'colore nero' (Mol. 96, Index); *siyah kum* (syah kum, siiah kum) 'arena nera' (Mol. 58, Index); 1680: *siyāh*, *siyeh* (sijāh, sijeh) 'niger, ater'; *siyāh boya* (sijāh boja) 'melanthium nigrum, & odorosum, nigella'; *gök siyāh* (g'ökⁱ sijāh) 'anthracinus color' (Men. 2726); 1730: *siyah* (siiah) 'noir' (Hold. 109); 1790: *siyah* 'noir' (Vig. 408); 1791: *siyah* 'noir' (Pr. 437). — Dial.: flor. *siyā* LB XII: 1, 126; kaz. *siyā* AOH VIII 309; küst., mich. *siyā* ALH 383; rhodop. *siyā* AOH X 226; rad. *siiade* WZKM XXXIII 214.

Abl.: 1641: *siyahlik* (sijahlik, siiahlik) 'nerezza' (Mol. 269, Index); 1680: *siyāhlik* (sijāhlyk) 'nigredo' (Men. 2727); 1790: *siyahlik* (siyahleq) 'noirceur' (Vig. 408); 1791: *siyahlik* (siyahlik) 'le noir' (Pr. 437). — 1680: *siyāhلامak* (sijāhلامak) 'denigrare, nigrum reddere' (Men. 2727); 1838: *siyahلامak* 'noircir' (Hind. 281). — 1680: *siyāhlatmak* (sijāhlatmak) 'denigrare, nigrum reddere' (Men. 2727); 1790: *siyahlatmak* (siyahlatmaq) 'noircir' (Vig. 408); 1838: *siyahlatmak* 'noircir' (Hind. 281).

Zus.: 1790: *siyah kurbaga* (siyah quorbagha) 'crapaud' (Vig. 371). — 1680: *siyāh boya* (sijāh boja) 'melanthium nigrum, & odorosum, nigella' (Men. 2726). — 1791: *siyah geymek*, *tutmak* (siyah gheymek, toutmak) 'porter le deuil' (Pr. 284—5).

540. *sohta* (1603), *sokta* (1641), *softa* (1672), *sohte* (1838) 'Student an einer Medresse (= Seminar für islamische Theologie)' = npers. *sūxtā* 'ds.' (Räsänen VEWB. 425). — 1603: *sohta* (sochta) 'scholasticus, discipulus' (MThP II 477); 1641: *sokta* (sokta, sokda) 'scolare, scuolare' (Mol. 385, 389); 1672: *softalar* (szoftalar) 'Medrestudenten' (NdH 258); 1791: *sohta* 'écolier, étudiant' (Pr. 296, 317); 1838: *sohte* (soqhté), *softa* 'étudiant' (Hind. 277). — Dial.: bur. *soxta* ADM I 203; kaz. *sohta* 'élève du collège musulman' (AOH VIII 309); zypr. *softa* 'prêtre' (AOH XI 109: 14).

541. *sūgvār* (1680), *sūgiuvār* (1680) 'traurig, seufzend, stöhnend' = npers. *sūkvār* 'traurig, betrübt'. — 1680: *sūgvār*, *sūgiuvār* (sūg'wār, sūg'üwār) 'pullatus, lugens, gemebundus' (Men. 2714).

Abl.: 1680: *sūgiuvārlik* (sūg'üwārlyk) 'luctus, planctus' (Men. 2714).

542. *surh* (1680) 'rot; Rötel; die rote Farbe, Tinte' = npers. *surx* 'rot'. — 1680: *surh* (surch) 'ruber; rubrica, rubra tinctura, rubrum atramentum' (Men. 2587).

Abl.: 1680: *surhlik* (surchlyk) 'rubor' (Men. 2589).

543. *surnapa* (1641), *surnaba* (1612), **surnofa* (1. Hälfte des 15. Jhs.), **surnopa* (1530), *zurnapa* (1554), *sürnāpā* (1680) 'Giraffe, Camelopardalis giraffa' = npers. *surnāpā*, *zurnāpā* 'ds.' (sicherlich selbst ein Fremdwort und wie das Tier aus Zentralafrika stammend, s. Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 2234). — 1/XV. Jh.: ... auch thier die heissen *Surnofa* (anstatt: *Surnofa*) das ist einem Hirsch gleich. Den es ist ein hoch thier (Schiltberger)¹; 1530: ein schönes hochfüssiges Thier gewotet *Surnoya* (Druckfehler: *Sur-nopa*?) gestanden (nach Hammer GOR III 105); 1554: qu'ilz nomment vulgairement *Zurnapa* (du Mans 118)²; 1612: *surnaba* 'camelopardalis, Gyraff' (Meg.); 1641: *surnapa*, *zurnapa* (surnapa, szurnapa) 'giraffa (animale)' (Mol. 164, Index); 1677: *zurnapa* 'giraffa' (Masc. 56); 1680: *sürnāpā*, vulg. *zurnapa* 'camelopardalis, Rennthier, giraffa' (Men. 2602); 1791: *zurnapa* (zurnapa) 'rene (l'animal)' (Pr. 511); 1838: *sürnapa* (surnapa), *zurnapa* (zournapa) 'girafe' (Hind. 269).

544. *sürāhi* (1680), *surahi* (1641) 'Karaffe' = npers. *surāxī* 'ds.' = *surāx* 'Loch, Öffnung; Schlupfloch' + Suffix -ī. — 1641: *surahi kabak* 'zucca da pergola' (Mol. 494); 1672: *surahi* (surahi) 'Karaffe' (NdH 259); 1677: *surahi kabagi* (surahi cabbaghi) 'zucca di pergola' (Masc. 280); 1680: *sürāhi* (sürāchy) 'fidelia, lagena longo praedita collo' (Men. 2578); 1838: *sürāhi* (suraqhi, surahi) 'bouteille à long cou' (Hind. 266).

545. *süst* (1680) 'schlaff, locker, weich, schwach' = npers. *sust* 'ds.'. — 1680: *süst* 'laxus, mollis, debilis' (Men. 2612); *süst peymānlik* (süst pejmānyk) 'inconstantia, perfidia' (Men. 2613); 1791: *süst* (sust) 'languissant' (Pr. 387); 1838: *süst* (sust) 'lent, las, faible'; *süst endam* (sust éndam) 'perclus, impuissant' (Hind. 269).

Abl.: 1680: *süstlik* (süstlyk¹) 'debilitas, impotentia' (Men. 2613); 1791: *süstlik* (sustlik) 'languer' (Pr. 387); 1838: *süstlük* (sustluk) 'impuissance' (Hind. 269).

546. *süvār* (1680) 'Reiter, Kavallerist, Ritter' = npers. *suvar* 'ds.'. — 1680: *süvār* (süwār) 'eques, pec. dux Persicus, sagitta-

¹ J. Schiltberg, *Ein wunderbarliche und kurtzweilige History.*

² P. Belon du Mans, *Les observations de plusieurs singularités et choses memorables ... en Grece, Asie, Iudée, Egypte, Arabie*, Paris 1554, S. 118.

riae & equestris artis bene gnarus' (Men. 2696); 1838: *süvar* (suvar) 'cavalier; chevalier' (Hind. 277).

Abl.: 1680: *süvärlik* (süwärlük) 'hippeutrica aut peritia ejus; equitatio' (Men. 2697); 1838: *süvarlık* (suvarlek) 'façon ou manière d'être à cheval' (Hind. 277).

Zus.: 1680: *süvär olmak* (süwār ol.) 'equitare, inequicare, con-scendere equum' (Men. 2696); 1838: *süvar olmak* (suvar olmak) 'monter, aller à cheval' (Hind. 277).

547. *süväri* (1680), *sivari* (1890) 'Reiter; Kavallerie, Reiterei; Schiffskapitän' = npers. *suwāre* 'Reiter' + *suwāri* 'Reiten; Ritterschaft' (Räsänen VEWb. 434: *suwāri*). — 1680: *süväri* (süwāri) 'hippeutrica, aut peritia ejus; equitatio' (Men. 2697); 1838: *süvari* (suvari) 'façon ou manière d'être à cheval' (Hind. 277); 1863: *süvari* (suvari) 'cavalier, soldat de cavalerie; cavalerie; capitaine d'un navire (de guerre ou marchand)' (Mall. I 622); 1890: *süvari* (suvari; on prononce aussi *sivari*) 'cavalier; capitaine d'un vaisseau de guerre' (Youss. 535). — Dial.: ams. *sivari* AAT 254; bal. *sivari* ADM I 202; kast. *sivari* AAT 253; or. *sivari* KDT 345; tok. *süvari* STT 262.

GROVER HUDSON

LANGUAGE CLASSIFICATION AND THE SEMITIC PREHISTORY OF ETHIOPIA

1. INTRODUCTION

This article reviews the principal works relating to the classification of the Semitic languages of Ethiopia, in order to make available a broad overview for the information of those interested in Ethiopian prehistory, especially the period just before the written record begins. For an historical reconstruction of this and earlier periods, language classification is of great importance¹. In the course of the present review, certain aspects of the prevalent theory concerning the classification of Ethiopian Semitic languages come into question, and revisions in the theory which are indicated by recent scholarship are examined for their ability to make more understandable recent findings of archeologists and other non-linguists, which are otherwise much less satisfactorily explained.

Following this brief introduction, section 2 consists of a discussion of linguistic work through 1967, and work continuing in that tradition. Section 3 considers the classification of Ethiopian Semitic languages indicated by that work, from the point of view of widely accepted knowledge about the prehistory of the region. Then, in section 4, some recent work on language classification

¹ Cf. the conclusion of Wyatt MacGaffey (1970: 111) that *certain modes of thought, as applied to the racial history of northeast Africa, govern the methods of investigation and, very largely, the results. The approach... attributes priority to data elements in the order: culture, race, language. This order should be reversed. Only in language do we have at the moment both the information and the method which permit classifications in which we can have some degree of confidence and from which relationships can be traced.*