

STANISŁAW STACHOWSKI

STUDIEN ÜBER DIE NEUPERSISCHEN LEHNWÖRTER
IM OSMANISCH-TÜRKISCHEN. VI.

548. *šād* (1680), *šāz* (1680), *šas* (1791) 'lustig, heiter, froh, fröhlich' = npers. *šād* 'ds.' (Räsänen VEWb. 439). — 1680: *šād*, *šāz* (*šād*, *šāz*) 'laetus, hilaris, exultans' (Men. 2743); 1790 *šaz* (*chaz*) 'joyeux' (Vig. 397); 1791: *šas* (*schas*) 'drole, gay, joyeux, plaisant' (Pr. 293, 346, 381, 474); 1838: *šad*, *šaz* (*chad*, *chaz*) 'plaisant; enjoué, joyeux, gai, agréable' (Hind. 282).

Abl.: 1680: *šādlik*, *šāzlik* (*šādlyk*, *šāzlyk*) 'laetitia, gaudium, jubilum' (Men. 2744); 1790: *šazlık* (*chazleq*) 'joie' (Vig. 396); 1791: *šadlık*, *šazlık* (*schadlik*, *schaslik*) 'joye' (Pr. 381); *šazlık* (*schaslik*) 'rejouissance, drolerie, gayete' (Pr. 293, 346, 507); 1838: *šadlık*, *šazlık* (*chadlek*, *chazlek*) 'joie, réjouissance' (Hind. 283). — 1791: *šazlu* (*schaslu*) 'gay' (Pr. 346).

Zus.: 1680: *šād etmek* (*šād e.*) 'laetum reddere, laetificare' (Men. 2743). — 1680: *šād olmak* (*šād ol.*) 'laetum esse, gaudere' (Men. 2743); 1791: *šaz olmak* (*schaz olmak*) 's'amuser' (Pr. 190).

549. *šādi* (1680) *šāzi* (1680) = *šādilik* (1680), *šāzilik* (1680) 'Lustigkeit, Heiterkeit, Fröhlichkeit, Freude' = npers. *šādī* 'ds.' (+ türk. Suffix *-lik*). — 1680: *šādi*, *šāzi* (*šādī*, *šāzī*) = *šādilik*, *šazilik* (*šādilyk*, *šāzilyk*) 'laetitia, gaudium, jubilum' (Men. 2745, 2744).

550. *šadurvan* (1641), *šādürevān* (1680), *šādirvan* (1680), *šādirbān* (1680), *šādreṽān* (1680), *šazerevan* (1641), *šadurvan* (1790) 'Brunnenanlage in einem Moscheehof, deren Wasser zur Gebetswaschung dient; Springbrunnen' = npers. *šādurvān* 'Vorhang, Schleier; gemusterter Teppich; Zelt des Schahs; Gründung, Grund; Springbrunnen'. — 1641: *šazerevan*, *šadurvan* (sc=asiereuan, sc=aduruan) 'fonte' (Mol. 151); 1680: *šādirvān*, *šādirbān*, *šādreṽān*,

şādürevân (*şādirwân*, *şādirbân*, *şādrewân*, *şādürewân*) 'euripus, Springbrunn' (Men. 2743); 1790: *şadırvan* (*chadervan*) 'lavoir rond en pierre, avec sa fontaine couverte' (Vig. 398); 1791: *şadırvan* (*schadırvan*) 'fontaine' (Pr. 335); 1838: *şadırvan* (*chadervan*) 'fontaine jaillissante, fontaine' (Hind. 283). — Dial.: bal. *şadırvan* ADM I 204.

551. *şādümân* (1680), *şadiman* (1838), *şadman* (1791) 'freudig, fröhlich, jubelnd' = npers. *şādmân* 'ds.'. — 1680: *şādümân* (*şādümân*) 'laetus, gaudens, hilaris, exhilaratus' (Men. 2744); 1791: *şadman* (*schadman*) 'drole, gay, plaisant' (Pr. 293, 346, 474); 1838: *şadiman* (*chadiman*) 'gai, joyeux' (Hind. 283).

Abl.: 1680: *şādümanlık* (*şādümanlyk*) 'laetitia, jubilatio, exhilaratio' (Men. 2745); 1863: *şadimanlık* (*chadimanleq*) 'joie, gaieté, allégresse' (Mall. I 637).

552. *şah* (1544), *şeh* (1680) 'König, Kaiser, Herrscher (in Persien), Fürst' = npers. *şāh* 'ds.' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1762; Räsänen VEWb. 440). — 1544—53: *şah sultan Smail* (*sahi sultan Zmail*, *Smail sahi sultan*) 'rex Persarum Ismahel' (Georg. 119); *şah sultan Suleyman* (*sahi tsultan Tsuleiman*) (Georg. 32, 119); 1570—90: *şah* (*sah*) 'Königin' (Bal. 60); 1591: *şah* (*schach*) 'rex' (Leuncl. 892); 1641: *şah* (sc=ah) 'rè persiano' (Mol. Index); 1680: *şāh*, *şeh* (*şāh*, *seh*) 'rex, imperator, monarcha, absolutè rex Persiae' (Men. 2757); 1790: *şah* (*chah*) 'empereur, roi' (Vig. 378, 430); 1791: *şeh*, *şah* (*seheh*, *schah*) 'roi' (Pr. 296). — Dial.: kay. *şah* ADM II 163; rhod. *şā* AOH X 226.

Abl.: 1630: *eyledi şahlık* (*eiledi chahlic*) 'regnauit' (Ryer 96); 1680: *şahlık* (*şāhlyk*) 'regnum, regia dignitas' (Men. 2762);

Zus.: 1591: *şah-kule* (*schach-cule*) 'famulus, aut minister, aut miles stipendiarius schachi, siue regis Persarum' (Leuncl. 892). — 1591: *şah-oglu* (*schach-ogli*) 'filius regis' (Leuncl. 892). — 1680: *şāh damar* (*şāh damar*) 'arteria aspera' (Men. 2759); 1791: *şah tamar* (*schah tamar*) 'artère' (Pr. 200); 1838: *şah-damar* (*chah-damar*) 'grosse artère' (Hind. 284).

553. *şāh* (1680) 'Zweig eines Baumes, Ast; Setzling; Horn' = npers. *şāχ* 'Zweig, Ast; Horn; Bruchstück' (Räsänen VEWb. 440). — 1680: *şāh* (*şāch*) 'ramus, virgula, surculus; & cornu' (Men. 2742) 1790: *şah* (*chah*) 'rejeton' (Vig. 426).

554. *şāhbuy* (1680), *şahboy* (1680), *şehbuy* (1791) 'graue

Ambra' = npers. *şāhbuy* 'ds.', eine Zusammensetzung aus *şāh* 'König, Herrscher' und *būy* 'Geruch, Duft'. — 1680: *şāh būy*, *şah boy* (*şāh būj*, *boj*) 'ambra, ambarum & muscus eorumque odor' (Men. 2760); 1791: *şehbuy* (*seheh bouy*) 'odeur roial' (Pr. 431).

555. *şāhāne* (1680), *şahana* (1591) 'königlich, prächtig, herrlich' = npers. *şāhāne* 'majestätisch, würdig, kaiserlich, herrlich'. — 1591: *şahana* (*schahana*) significatur aute *regius* hac *titulus* (Leuncl. 891); 1680: *şāhāne* (*şāhāne*) 'regius, splendidus' (Men. 2760).

556. *şahi* (1591) 'königlich, herrlich; Herrschaft; Königswürde; kleine Kanone; kleine persische Kupfermünze' = npers. *şāhī* 'ds.'. — 1591: *şahi* (*schachi*) 'nummus persicus, asprorum octo' (Leuncl. 892); 1668: *şahi* (*sahi*) 'parvulum tormentum' (Ill. 197); 1680: *şāhi* (*şāhī*) 'regius, & regnum, regia dignitas' (Men. 2763); 1790: *şahi* (*chahi*) 'impérial' (Vig. 392).

557. *şahin* (1603), *şāhan* (1603) 'der weisse Edelfalke' = npers. *şāhin* 'Königsfalke' [aus npers. *şāh* 'König', also wörtlich 'der königliche' sc. Vogel] (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1746; Räsänen VEWb. 440). — 1603: *şahin* (*schahin*) 'falco' (MThP I 519); *şahan* (*schahan*) 'aquilla anataria' (MThP I 111); 1641: *şahin* (sc=ahin) 'falcone (ucello); sparuiere (ucello)' (Mol. 140, 417); 1680: *şāhin* (*şāhīn*) 'falconis generosum genus, pec. album; hierifalco, aesalon; Falck, Geyerfalck' (Men. 2763); 1790: *şahin* (*chahin*) 'faucon' (Vig. 383); 1791: *şahin* (*schahin*) 'faucon' (Pr. 323); 1838: *şahin* (*chahin*) 'faucon; gerfaut' (Hind. 284). — Dial.: gaz. *şahan* GDT 306, GaA III 632; kay., yoz. *şahan* OAD 258; ayd. *şahan* ADM I 204; ohr. *şāhin* AOH XXVI 281.

Zus.: 1591: *şahin-gemem* (*schachin-gemem*) 'falconis petra, Falkenstein, κικλοπέτρων, κικλόλιθον' (Leuncl. 892).

558. *şāhinşāh* (1680) 'König der Könige (Titel der Herrscher Irans)' = npers. *şāhinşāh* 'ds.'. — 1680: *şāhinşāh* (*şāhinşāh*) 'princeps principum, rex regum i. e. imperator, monarcha, magnus rex, αὐτοκράτωρ' (Men. 2762).

Abl.: 1680: *şāhinşāhlık* (*şāhinşāhlyk*) 'regia, imperatoria dignitas, monarchia' (Men. 2762).

559. *şahzade* (1591), *şahzede* (1641), *şehzade* (1672) 'Königssohn, Prinz' = npers. *şāhzāde* 'ds.', eine Zusammensetzung aus *şāh* 'König, Herrscher' und *zāde* 'geboren; Nachkomme, Kind,

Sohn'. — 1591: *şahzade* (schach zade) 'regis suboles' idē quod *schachogli* (= *şahogli*, s.) 'filius regi' (Leuncl. 892); 1641: *şahzede* (sc=ah szede) 'figlio del re' (Mol. Ind.); 1672: *şehzade* (seh-zade) 'Prinz, Königssohn'; *şahzadeler* (sahzadeler) 'Prinzen; Königs-söhne' (NdH 254); 1680: *şāhzāde*, *şehzāde* (šāhzāde, šeh zāde) 'princeps, filius regis' (Men. 2762, 2888); 1790: *şehzade* (chēh-zadē) 'fils de roi' (Vig. 385); 1791: *şehzade* (scheh zade) 'fils de roi, prince roial' (Pr. 331, 490); 1838: *şahzade* (chahzadē) 'prince, fils de roi' (Hind. 284); 1863: *şehzade* (chēh-zadē) 'prince du sang (royal ou imperial)' (Mall. I 668). — Dial.: razgr. *şezzāde* TDT 13; rhod. *şezzāde* AOH X 226; ost.-rhod. *şezza'dū* LB XIV, 2: 68; war. *şezzādū*, *şejjāzū* KCsA III, 2: 169, 168; skop., šaš. *şezzāde* RO XXIII 87, 94.

560. *şakird* (1709), *şagirt* (1603), *şagird* (1641), *şayirt* (1455—56), *şayird* (1838), *şayird* (1790), *şagird* (1791), *sagird* (1641) 'Schüler' = npers. *şāgird* 'Schüler, Lehrling, Diener' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1758; Räsänen VEWb. 440). — 1455—56: *şayirt* (σαγίρτ) 'tanitvány (= Schüler)' (Gen. 243); 1603: *şagirt* (schagirt) 'discipulus' (MThP I 431); 1641: *şagird* (sc=agird) 'discepolo, scolare' (Mol. 121, 385); *sagird* (saghird) 'scuolare' (Mol. 389); 1680: *şāgird* (šāg'ird) 'discipulus; puer, servus, famulusve artificis, etiam equi, adolescens; a cancellis, copista in cancellaria, seu ut vocatur cancellista' (Men. 2752); 1709: *şakird* (shakird) 'a pupil' (VTGr. 91); 1790: *şayird* (chayerd) 'disciple, écolier, élève' (Vig. 375, 377, 378); 1791: *şagirt* (schaghirt) 'apprentif' (Pr. 195); *şagird*, *şagird* (tschaghird, schaghird) 'disciple' (Pr. 287); *sagird* (saghird) 'écolier' (Pr. 296); 1838: *şagird*, *şayird* (chagird, chayird) 'apprenti, écolier, disciple, garçon' (Hind. 283). — Dial.: ayd. *şayyrt*, *şyyyrt* KSz. I 307, 188; kar. *şegirt* DAT 277.

Abl.: 1791: *şagirtlik* (schagirtlik) 'apprentissage' (Pr. 195) 1881: *şayirdlik* (chayirdlik) 'condition d'écolier, d'apprenti ou de novice; durée de l'apprentissage; (au fig.) naïvete, ignorance' (BdM II 133); 1890: *şagirdlik* (chagirdlik) 'état d'élève, d'étudiant; apprentissage' (Youss. 82).

561. *şal* (1641) 'Umschlagetuch' = npers. *şāl* 'ds.', ursprünglich wohl ein Eigenname, denn Ibn Baṭṭūṭa spricht von einer Stadt Šālīāt in Indien, in der die Stoffe gemacht werden, die ihren Namen tragen (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1802; Räsänen VEWb. 441). —

1641: *şal* (sc=al) 'cilicio' (Men. Ind.); 1680: *şāl* (šāl) 'panni viliores, qui partim albi aut cineritii, partim nigri esse solent ex lana & pilis caprinis: hujusmodi pannum seu telam injiciunt humeris Dervisii, seu Religiosi Mahometani instar stolae aut pallii; tunica sine manicis, tapetum exiguum, cilicium album, dorsule' (Men. 2752); 1838: *şal* (chal) 'shaul; étamine' (Hind. 283); 1863: *şal* (chal) 'châle; étoffe d'un châle' (Mall. I 639).

562. *şalvar* (1680), *şelvar* (1680) 'eine weite Hose aus grobem Stoff' = npers. *şālvār* 'Hose, Pumphose, Beinkleid' = iran. **şara-vāra* = ind. *saravara* 'Beinkleid', wörtlich 'die Schenkel bedeckend' aus zend. *graona* 'Oberschenkel' und Wurzel *vr-* 'bedecken' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1849; Räsänen VEWb. 97). — 1680: *şelvār*, vulg. *şālvār* (şelwār, vulg. *şālvār*) 'subligaculum, femoralia interiora ad pedes dimissa, quibus tibialia juncta'; *Alias Turcis şalvar dicitur* 'superfemorale amplum ex vili panno, seu brachae laxiores, quibus viatores utuntur' (Men. 2853); 1709: *şalvar* (shalva [!]) 'a pair of trowsers' (VTGr. 91); 1730: *şalvar* (chalvar) 'culotes de drap plissées' (Hold. 97); 1790: *şalvar* (chalvar) 'culotte de drap non unie' (Vig. 372); 1791: *şalvar* (schalvar) 'culote' (Pr. 273); 1838: *şelvar*, *şalvar* (chélvār, chalvar) 'charavari' (Hind. 290). — Dial.: tok. *şavlar* STT 263; riz., gir. *şavlar* KDT 346; riz. *şovlar* KDT 346; kay. *şavlar* OAD 258; af. *şavlar* ADM I 204; kast. *şavlar* KTNyj. 46; gaz. *şavlar*, *şavral* GaA III 638; urf. *şarval* UA 134; esk. *şelvar* AAD 278; mieh. *şelvar* 'Beinkleider der Frauen' (ALH XI 383).

563. *şamdan* (1603), *şandan* (1615), *şamaden* (1641), *şamedam* (1668), *şamadan* (1680), *şemdan* (1838) 'Kerzenleuchter' = npers. *şam'dān* 'Leuchter' = ar. *şam* 'Kerze' (Räsänen VEWb. 442). — 1603: *şamdan* (schamdan) 'candelabrum, lychnuchus' (MThP I 208, 830); 1615: *şandan* (szándan) 'lichtarz (= Leuchter)' (Paszk. 134); 1641: *şamaden* (sc=amaden) 'candelieri' (Mol. 79); 1668: *şamedam* (samedam) 'candelabrum' (Ill. 197); 1677: *şamdan* (sciamdan) 'candelliero' (Masc. 24); 1680: *şamdān*, *şamadān* (šamdān, šamadān) 'candelabrum' (Men. 2862); 1730: *şamdan* (chamedan) 'chandelier' (Hold. 105); 1790: *şamdan* (chamdan) 'chandelier' (Vig. 366); 1791: *şamadan* (schamadan) 'chandélier, la machine à chandelle' (Pr. 235); 1838: *şemdan*, *şamdan* (chémdan, chamdan) 'chandelier' (Hind. 290). — Dial.: gaz. *şem'āden* GaA III 639.

Abl.: 1730: *şamdancı* (chamedandgi) 'marchand de chandeliers' (Hold. 112).

564. *şarabhane* (1730), *şerābhāne* (1680) 'Weinkeller' = npers. *şarābhāne* 'ds.', eine Zusammensetzung aus *şarāb* (= ar. *şarāb*) 'Wein' und *hāne* 'Ort, Haus'. — 1680: *şerābhāne* (*şerāb chāne*) 'cella vinaria, Keller' (Men. 2791); 1730: *şarabhane* (*charabqhanē*) 'la cave au vin' (Hold. 102); 1890: *şarabhane*, *şarabhane* (*charabqhanē*, *cherab-qhanē*) 'foudre, grand tonneau de vin' (Youss. 85, 88).

565. *şayed* (1603) 'falls, im Falle daß, vielleicht, vielleicht daß' = npers. *şāyād* 'möglich, wahrscheinlich, vielleicht'. — 1603: *şayed* (*schajed*) 'fortasse, fortassis, forte, forsan, forsitan' (MThP I 560); 1680: *şāyed* (*şājed*) 'fiat, fortè'; *şāyed ki* (*şājed ki*) 'fieri potest, ut..., fortè, fortassis' (Men. 2763).

566. *şebbūy* (1680), *şebbū* (1680), *şebboy* (1790) 'Gewürznelke' = npers. *şabbū*, *şabbūy* 'Levkoje Cheiranthus cheiri', eine Zusammensetzung aus *şab* 'Nacht' und *bū*, *būy* 'Geruch, Duft', wörtlich 'nachts riechend' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1743; Räsänen VEWB. 444). — 1680: *şebbūy*, *şebbu* (*şeb būj*, *şeb bū*) 'viola flava' (Men. 2766); 1790: *şebboy* (*chèbboy*) 'violier, girofflier' (Vig. 455); 1791: *şebbūy* (*schebboui*) 'violette jaune' (Pr. 580); 1838: *şebboy* (*chèbboy*) 'violier' (Hind. 284); 1863: *şebbūy* (*chèb-boui*) 'belle de nuit (fleur)' (Mall. I 642). — Dial.: ohr. *şebboy* 'giroflée' (AOH XXVI 281).

567. *şeftali* (1790), *şefteli* (1603), *şeftelü* (1680), *şeftalü* (1791), *şevtelü* (1641), *şeftel* (1677), *çeftali* (1611) 'Pfirsich; (übertr.) Kuß' = npers. *şāftālū* 'ds.', vgl. npers. *ālū* 'Pflaume' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1755; Räsänen VEWB. 439). — 1603: *şefteli* (*schefteli*) 'malum Persicum, Persicum, duracinum, nux Molusca, succio' (MThP II 17); 1611: *çeftali* (*cieftali*) 'bacio' (Ferr. 216); 1641: *şevtelü meyve* (sc = eutelu meıue) 'persico, frutto' (Mol. 301); *şevtalü* (sc = eutalu; Mol. Ind.); 1677: *şefteli* (*schefteli*) 'pesca, o persica'; *şeftel ağacı* (*scheftel aghagi*) 'pesco, albero'; *şeftel meyve* (*scheftel meıue*) 'pesco, frutto' (Masc. 125); 1680: *şeftelü* 'malum Persicum; (metaph.) osculum, basium, suavium amatori datum ac amasio' (Men. 2828); 1790: *şeftali* (*chèftali*) 'pêche' (Vig. 413); 1791: *şeftalü* (*scheftalu*) 'pêche' (Pr. 463); 1838: *şeftalü*, *şeftali* (*chèftalu*, *chèftali*) 'pêche; baiser' (Hind. 288). — Dial.: kast. *şefteli* AAT 256; erg. *şefteli* AAD 278; muğ. *şeftäle* ADM I 204; tok. *şefdelü* STT

263; gaz. *şefteli* GaA III 638; flor. *şefteli* LB XIII, 1: 126; skop., şaş. *şefteli* RO XXIII 85, 91; rhod. *şefteli* AOH X 226; kaz. *şefteli* AOH VIII 310; küst. *şefteli* ALH XI 383; razgr. *şefteli* TDT 8.

568. *şehadet-name* (1791), *şahadet-name* (1863) 'Bescheinigung, Beglaubigung, Zeugnis; Attest; Diplome; schriftliche Aussage' = npers. *şahādāt-nāme* 'ds.', eine Zusammensetzung aus *şahādāt* (= ar. *şahādā[t]*) 'Zeugnis, Aussage' und pers. *nāme* 'Brief, Urkunde'. — 1791: *şehadet-name* (*schehadet name*) 'attestation; témoignage, attestat, certificat; testimonial, lettres testimoniales' (Pr. 203, 553, 557); 1863: *şahadet-name* (*chahadèt-namè*) 'certificat, attestation écrite' (Mall. I 666); 1881: *şehadet-name* (*chehadet-namè*) 'attestation; certificat d'étude, diplôme' (BdM II 159); 1890: *şahadet-name*, *şehadet-name* (*chahadèt-namè*, *chèhadèt-namè*) 'attestation' (Youss. 83, 86).

569. *şehir* (1680), *şehar* (1544—48), *şeker* (1688), *şehr* (1680), *sehîr* (1641), *şer* (1603), *şar* (1533) 'Stadt' = npers. *şahr* 'ds.' (Räsänen VEWB. 440). — 1533: *şar* (*sciār*) 'città' (Arg. I 96r); 1544—48: *şehar* (*seher*) 'urbs' (Georg. 119); 1603: *şehar* (*scheher*), *şer* (*scher*), *şar* (*şar*) 'urbs' (MThP II 736); 1611: *şeherde* (*scieherdè*; Ferr. 215); 1612: *şehar* (*scheher*) 'urbs, civitas, oppidum' (Meg.); 1615: *şehar* (*szeher*) 'miasto (= Stadt)' (Paszk. 133); 1641: *sehîr* 'città' (Mol. 93); 1668: *şehar* (*seher*) 'oppidum'; *seherde* (*szeherde*), *şeherde* (*seherde*) 'in ciuitate' (Ill. 198); 1672: *şehar* (*seher*, *şehar*) 'Stadt' (NdH 254); 1680: *şehr* (*şehr*), *ferè şehîr*, *şehar* (*şehîr*, *şehar*) 'urbs' (Men. 2886); 1688: *şeker* (*scechër*) 'città' (Mis. 229); 1730: *şehîr* (*chèhîr*) 'ville' (Hold. 106); 1787—89: *şehîr* (*merúps*) 'городъ, urbs' (PVC 171); 1790: *şehr*, *şehîr* (*chèhr*, *chèhîr*) 'cité, ville' (Vig. 368, 455); 1791: *şehîr*, *şehar* (*schehîr*, *seher* [err.: *scheher*]) 'ville' (Pr. 579). — Dial.: ayd. *şehar* KSz. I 307; el. *şehar* GDT 307; esk., ter. *şehar* AAD 278; kast. *şër* AAT 256; gaz. mal. *şër* GDT 307; or. *şër* KDT 346; tok. *şër* STT 263; kaz. *şehîr* AOH VIII 310; flor. *şar* LB XIII, 1: 126.

Abl.: 1680: *şehercik* (*şehergik*) 'oppidulum' (Men. 2887). — 1791: *şehrlik* (*schehrlik*) 'humilité, politesse' (Pr. 364). — 1533: *şarli* (*sciari*) 'cittadino' (Arg. I 96r); 1603: *şeharli* (*scheherli*) 'civis' (MThP I 269); 1641: *sehîrli* 'cittadino' (Mol. 93); 1680: *şehîrlü*, *şeharlü* (*şehîrlü*, *şeharlü*) 'civis, ex ciuitate, urbis incola' (Men. 2887); 1785: *sehîrli* 'cittadino' (Herv. 149); 1790: *şehîrlü*

(chëhirli) 'citoyen d'une ville' (Vig. 368); 1791: *şehirlü adam* (schehirli adam) 'bourgeois' (Pr. 222); *şehrlü adam* (schehrlu adam) 'citoyen' (Pr. 247); 1838: *şehirli* (chëhirli) 'bourgeois' (Hind. 292).

Zus.: 1680: *şehr emini* (şehr emini) 'tribunus, teleneator' (Men. 2886). — 1680: *şehr oglan* || *oglanı* (şehr oglan, & oghlany) 'astutus, nequam' (Men. 2886). — 1791: *baş şehir* (basch shehir) 'ville capitale' (Pr. 229).

570. **şehri** (1544—48) 'zur Stadt gehörig; städtisch' = npers. *şāhri* 'ds.' = *şāhr* 'Stadt' + Suffix *-i*. — 1544—48: *şehri* (sehri) 'urbanus' (Georg. 21, 119); 1615: *şehri* (sehry) 'miejski (= städtisch)' (Pazsk. 133); 1680: *şehri* (şehri) 'civis'; *şehrü şehri* (şehrü şehri) 'civitas & cives' (Men. 2887); 1838: *şehri* (chëhri) 'bourgeois, civil' (Hind. 292).

Abl.: 1790: *şehrilik* (chëhrilik) 'urbanité' (Vig. 452).

571. **şehriyār** (1680) 'Monarch, Herrscher' = npers. *şāhriyār* 'ds.'. — 1680: *şehriyār* (şehrijār) 'magnus princeps, rex, imperator' (Men. 2887); 1838: *şehriyar* (chëhriyar) 'roi, prince' (Hind. 292); 1863: *şehriyar* (chehriyar) 'monarque; le Sultan' (Mall. I 668).

Abl.: 1680: *şehriyārlık* (şehrijārlyk) 'regia dignitas, regnum, imperium' (Men. 2887); 1838: *şehriyarlık* (chëhriyarlek) 'règne' (Hind. 292).

572. **şeker** (1553), **seçer** (1668), **şeyker** (1615), **şikar** (1709) 'Zucker' = npers. *şekār* = skr. *sarkarā* 'Sand- oder Körnerzucker' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1855; Räsänen VEWB. 444). — 1553: *şehar* (secher) 'saccarum' (Georg. 119); 1603: *şeker* (scheker) 'saccharum, sal Indus harundinaceum' (MThP II 446); 1615: *şeyker* (seiker) 'cukier (= Zucker)' (Pazsk. 135); 1641: *şeker* (sc=ekier) 'zuccaro' (Mol. 494); 1668: *seçer* (szecser) 'saccarum' (Ill. 194); 1680: *şeker* (šek'er) 'saccharum' (Men. 2840); 1709: *şikar* (shikar) 'sugar' (VTGr. 91); 1790: *şeker* (chëkèr) 'sucre' (Vig. 441); 1791: *şeker* (scheker) 'sucre' (Pr. 545). — Dial.: akč. *şeger* KDT 356; čan. *şeker bayramı* 'şevval ayı' (AAT 256).

Abl.: 1612: *şekerci* (schekergi) 'pharmacopola' (Meg.); 1680: *şekerci* (šek'ergi) 'sacchararius plastes, conditor, venditor sacchari' (Men. 2842); 1730: *şekerci* (chëkérdgi) 'confiturrier' (Hold. 113); 1790: *şekerci* (chëkèrdji) 'confiseur' (Vig. 369); 1791: *şekerci* (sche-

kerdschi) 'sucrier, confiturier' (Pr. 545). — 1890: *şekercilik* (chëkèrgilik) 'confiserie; métier du confiseur' (Youss. 87). — 1680: *şekerlü* (šek'erlü) 'ex saccharo confectus; saccharo conditus' (Men. 2843); 1790: *şekerli* (chëkèrli) 'sucré' (Vig. 441) — 1680: *şekerlik* (šek'erlik) 'pyxis pro saccharo' (Men. 2843). — 1680: *şekerlemek* (šek'erlemek) 'saccharo condire, aspergere' (Men. 2843); 1790: *şekerlemek* (chëkèrlèmèk) 'sucrer, en mélangant le sucre' (Vig. 441); 1791: *şekerlemek* (schekerlemek) 'sucrer' (Pr. 545). — 1680: *şekerleme* (šek'erleme) 'tragemata, bellaria, saccharo conditi fructus' (Men. 2843); 1730: *şekerleme* (chekerlamé) 'des confitures' (Hold. 75); 1790: *şekerleme* (chëkèrlèmè) 'confiture' (Vig. 369); 1791: *şekerleme* (schekerleme) 'bonbon; sucrerie, confiture; confiture de sucre; dessert' (Pr. 219, 256, 283, 545); 1890: *şekerleme* (chekerleme) 'fruits glacés' (Youss. 87). — 1790: *şekerlemeci* (chëkèrlèmèdji) 'confiseur' (Vig. 369). — 1890: *şekerlenmek* (chëkèrlènmèk) 'se couvrir d'une couche de sucre cristallisé (en parlant de confiture); (fig.) sommeiller après le repas' (Youss. 87).

573. **şekeristān** (1680) 'Zuckerrohrplantage' = npers. *şekāristān* 'ds.' = *şekār* 'Zucker' + *istān* 'Gebiet'. — 1680: *şekeristān* (šek'eristān) 'saccharetum, sacchararium cannetum, saccharearum arundinum locus' (Men. 2842); 1791: *şekeristan* (schekeristan) 'cane de sucre, cannamelle' (Pr. 545, 228).

574. **şerkil et-** (1680) 'aufwecken, anregen, (auf)reizen, anspornen, aufstacheln' = npers. *şarrgār* 'ungehörig, übel, böswillig; aufhetzend' + türk. *et-* 'machen' (Räsänen VEWB. 445). — 1680: *şerkil etmek* (scherk'il e.) 'excitare, concitare, instigare' (Men. 2804); 1791: *şerkil etmek* (scherkil etmek) 'inciter, instiguer' (Pr. 373, 377).

575. **şikār** (1641), **şikar** (1791) 'Jagd, Jagdbeute; Beute, Raub; Diebstahl' = npers. *şikār* 'Jagd, Fang, Wildbret, Beute' (vgl. Räsänen VEWB. 446). — 1641: *şikār* (sci=kiar) 'bottino, preda, presa, rapina, spoglie dell'inimico' (Mol. 73, 314, 316, 338, 423); 1680: *şikār* (şik'ār) 'venatus, venatio; raptus, praeda res vel fera capta aut capienda' (Men. 2837); 1790: *şikār* (chikiar) 'proie' (Vig. 421); 1791: *şikar* (schikar) 'pillage, rapine, spoliatio; vol, larcin' (Pr. 472, 502, 543, 584); 1863: *şikār*, *şikar* (chikiar, chikar) 'chasse; prise, butin' (Mall. I 655).

Abl.: 1641: *şikārca* (sc=ikiargi) 'scroccone' (Mol. 389); 1677:

şikârcı (seichiargi) 'rapitore, scroccone, che va scroccando a mangiare' (Masc. 150, 193); 1680: *şikârcı* (şikⁱârgi) 'venator' (Men. 2837). — 1641: *şikârlık* (sc=ikiarlık) 'rapimento' (Mol. 338); 1677: *şikârlık* (seikiar=lik) 'rapimento' (Masc. 150); 1680: *şikârlık* (şikⁱâryk) 'praedatio, praeda' (Men. 2837).

Zus.: 1641: *şikâr etmek* (sc=ikiar etmek) 'predare, rapinare' (Mol. 314); 1680: *şikâr etmek* (şikⁱâr e.) 'capere, rapere, venari, praedari' (Men. 2837); 1791: *şikâr etmek* (schikâr etmek) 'marauder, piller, saccager' (Pr. 405, 472, 522). — 1680: *şikâr olmak* (şikⁱâr ol.) 'capi, praedam fieri' (Men. 2837).

576. *şiken* (1680) 'zerbrechend, zerschlagend' = npers. *şikân* 'Biegung, Krümmung, Falte'. — 1680: *şiken* (şikⁱen) 'frangens, disruptens' (Men. 2847).

Abl.: 1680: *şikenlik* (şikⁱenlikⁱ) 'fractio, profligatio' (Men. 2848).

577. *şikeste* (1680) 'gebrochen, zerbrochen, zerschlagen; krank' = npers. *şikâste* 'zerbrochen, zerschlagen; altersschwach, hinfällig'. — 1680: *şikeste* (şikⁱeste) 'fractus, ruptus, comminutus, fusus; aegrotus' (Men. 2844); 1838: *şikeste* (chikésté) 'rimpu, cassé; malade' (Hind. 289); 1863: *şikeste* (chikeste) 'brisé, cassé, rompu' (Mall. I 658).

Abl.: 1680: *şikestelik* (şikⁱestelikⁱ) 'fractura, ruptura; profligatio exercitūs; infirmitas, aegritudo, afflictio' (Men. 2845); 1863: *şikestelik* (chikestelik) 'fracture, abattement, dérouté d'une armée' (Mall. I 658).

Zus.: 1680: *şikeste diller* (şikⁱeste diller) 'corde afflicti, animo fracti' (Men. 2844); 1838: *şikeste dil* (chikésté dil) 'affligé' (Hind. 289). — 1680: *dil şikesteliği* (dil şikⁱesteliği) 'afflictio, conturbatio animi, cordolium' (Men. 2844).

578. *şimşir* (1838), *şimşār* (1680), *çimşir* (1603), *çimşid* (1680), *şimşād* (1680) 'Buchsbaum, Buxus sempervirens' = npers. *şimşād* 'ds.' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1909; Räsänen VEWB. 447). — 1603: *çimşir* (tschimschir) 'buxus' (MThPI 188); 1641: *çimşir* (cimsc=ir) 'bosso (albero)' (Mol. 73); 1677: *çimşir* (cimsc=ir) 'bosso' (Masc. 22); 1680: *şimşād*, *şimşār*, vulg. *çimşid* (şimşād, şimşār, vulg. çimşid) 'buxus, Buchsbaum' (Men. 2860); 1790: *çimşir* (tehimchir) 'buis' (Vig. 364); 1791: *çimşir* (tschimschir) 'bouis, buis' (Pr. 221); 1838: *şimşir*, *çimşir* (chimchir, tjimchir) 'buis' (Hind. 290); 1863:

şimşir (chimchir) pour *çimşir* (tehimchir) 'buis (bois de)' (Mall. I 661); 1881: *şimşir* (chimchir) pour *çimşir* (tehimchir) 'buis, arbre de buis' (BdM II 156); 1890: *çimşir* (çimchir) ou *şimşir* (chimchir) 'buis; de buis, en buis' (Youss. 95). — Dial.: gaz. *çimşir* GaA III 165.

579. *şıra* (1641), *şire* (1641), *şıra* (1790) 'Fruchtsaft, Weinsaft, Reiswasser' = npers. *şirā*, *şire* 'Saft, süßer Sirup; Sauce, Tunke; 'Präparat aus Opiumresten' (Räsänen VEWB. 447). — 1641: *şıra*, *şire* (sc=ira, sc=ire) 'mosto, vino nouo' (Mol. 263, 482); 1677: *şıra* (seirā) 'mosto, overo musto, vino nuovo' (Masc. 100); 1680: *şıra* (şira) 'mustum, vinum' (Men. 2790, 2895); 1790: *şıra* (chera) 'mout, sirā' (Vig. 406, 437); 1791: *şıra* (schira) 'cidre, mout' (Pr. 245 430); 1838: *şıra*, *şıra* (chira, chera) 'moût' (Hind. 285, 292); 1863: *şıra* (chera) 'mout, suc' (Mall. I 670).

580. *şirin* (1641), *şirün* (1791) 'süs, lieblich, angenehm' = npers. *şirin* 'süß, angenehm, liebenswürdig, freundlich' (Räsänen VEWB. 448). — 1641: *şirin* (sc=irin) 'affabile, gratiose nel parlare, dolce, soave' (Mol. 22, 127, 408); 1680: *şirin* (şirīn) 'dulcis, suavis, blandus, lepidus; & dulciarium, ex melle vel saccharo confectum' (Men. 2897); 1790: *şirin* (chirin) 'doux; gracieux, agréable, charmant' (Vig. 376, 389); 1791: *şirin* (schirin) 'suave' (Pr. 544); *şirin sözlü* (schirin sözlü) 'fateur' (Pr. 332); *şirün sözlü* (schirun sözlü) 'parleur agréable' (Pr. 458); 1838: *şirin* (chirin) 'doux, agréable' (Hind. 292).

Abl.: 1641: *şirinlik* (sc=irinlik, s=cirinlik) 'adoleimento, soauità, dolcezza' (Mol. 19, 408); 1680: *şirinlik* (şirīnlyk) 'suavitas, dulcedo' (Men. 2898); 1790: *şirinlik* (chirinlik) 'douceur' (Vig. 376); 1791: *şirinlik* (schirinlik) 'suavité' (Pr. 544). — 1641: *şirinligile* (sc=irinlighilhe, s=inlighilhe [!]) 'affabilmente; soauemente, dolcemente' (Mol. 23, 408); 1680: *şirinligile* (şirīnlygyle) 'duleiter, suaviter, blandē' (Men. 2898).

Zus.: 1641: *şirin etmek, edmek* (sc=irin etmek, edmek) 'addolcire, cioè far dolce; addolcire con belle parole' (Mol. 17). — 1641: *şirin olmak* (sc=irin olmak) 'addolcisci' (Mol. 17).

581. *şişe* (1533) 'Glas, Flasche' = npers. *şişe* 'ds.' (Räsänen VEWB. 448). — 1533: *şisedé* (sciscédé), Loc. (Arg. 15; I 22^t); 1680: *şişe* (şişe) 'vitrum, lagena, ampulla, vel phiala vitrea; cucurbitula chirurgica' (Men. 2899—2900); 1730: *şişe* (chiché) 'une

bouteille' (Hold. 105); 1790: *şışe* (chichè) 'firole, flacon, verre' (Vig. 385, 454); *hacamat şışesi* (hadjamat chichèsi) 'ventouse de verre' (Vig. 453); 1791: *şışe* (schische) 'bouteille, ventouse' (Pr. 222, 575). — Dial.: urf. *şüşe* UA 134.

Abl.: 1641: *şışecük* (sc=isc=egiuk) 'impolla' (Men. 196); 1677: *şışecik* (sci=sciegich) 'impolla' (Masc. 65); 1680: *şışecik* (şışegikⁱ) 'lagenula, laguncula, ampulla' (Men. 2900); 1791: *şışecik* (schisched-schik) 'caraffe' (Pr. 229). — 1680: *şışeci* (şışegi) 'lagenarius, vitriarius' (Men. 2900); 1790: *şışeci* (chichèdji) 'verrier' (Vig. 454); 1863: *şışeci* (chichèdji) 'marchand de verres ou de bouteilles' (Mall. I 670).

Zus.: 1680: *şışe çekmek* (şışe cekⁱmekⁱ) 'cucurbitulis uti; Koepff setzen, schroepffen' (Men. 2900); 1790: *şışe çekmek* (chichè tchèk-mèk) 'ventouser, appliquer des ventouses' (Vig. 453); 1791: *şışe çekmek* (schische tschekmek) 'scarifier, appliquer les ventouses, ventouser' (Pr. 526, 575).

582. *şışehane* (1790) 'Glashütte, Glasfabrik; Glasverkäufers-laden' = npers. *şışexāne* 'Glashütte, Glasfabrik', eine Zusammensetzung aus *şışe* 'Glas, Flasche' (= türk. *şışe*, s.) und *xāne* 'Ort, Haus'. — 1790: *şışehane* (chichè-hanè) 'verrerie' (Vig. 454); 1881: *şışehane* (chichè-hanè) 'verrerie, boutique de verrier' (BdM II 165); 1890: *şışehane* (chichè-hanè) 'verrerie (usine)' (Youss. 90).

583. *şive* (1680) 'Manier, Art und Weise, Ausdrucksweise; Koketterie, Grazie' = npers. *şive* 'ds.'. — 1680: *şive* (şıwe) 'gesticulatio amorosa, blanditiae, dissimulatio, pec. per jocum facta' (Men. 2903); 1791: *şiveler* (schiveler) 'gestes, & gesticulations amoureuses' (Pr. 348); 1838: *şive* (chivé) 'caresse, mignardises; grace' (Hind. 293); 1890: *şive* (chivé) 'mignardise, grace, charmes, manière; air, ton' (Youss. 92).

Abl.: 1680: *şivelü* (şıwelü) 'gestibus amatoriis blandisque se movens, agensve' (Men. 2904); 1791: *şivelü* (schivelu) 'libertain; venerien' (Pr. 392, 574); *şivelü hastalık* (schivelu hastalik) 'maladie venerienne' (Pr. 574); 1863: *şiveli* (chivèli) 'qui fait des gestes gracieux ou amoureux; coquet, sémillant, mignard' (Mall. I 671—2); 1890: *şiveli* (chivèli) 'gracieux, coquet' (Youss. 92). — 1890: *şivelendirmek* (chivèlèndirmèk) 'rendre gracieux' (Youss. 92).

584. *şuh* (1680), *şoh* (1680) 'lustig, fröhlich, jovialisch, frech, kühn, tapfer' = npers. *şuħ* 'belebt, angeregt, lebhaft; fröhlich,

fidel; kühn, tapfer; frech, keck, dreist' (Räsänen VEWb. 449). — 1680: *şüh*, *şoh* (şüch, şöch) 'jovialis, alacer, hilaris, lascivus; petulantiae obnoxius' (Men. 2874); 1838: *şuh* (chouqh) 'saleté; joyeux, gai, gaillard, hardi; insolent' (Hind. 291).

Abl.: 1680: *şohluk* (şochlyk) 'jovialitas, petulantia, lascivia, impudentia' (Men. 2874); 1791: *şohluk* (schohluk) 'petulance' (Pr. 469); 1838: *şuhluk* (chouqhoulouk) 'saleté; gaillardise; insolence' (Hind. 291).

585. *tābihhāne* (1680), *tāvhhāne* (1680), *tavhana* (1790) 'Küche, Garküche; Krankenhaus' = npers. *tābiħħāne* = *tābħħāne* 'Küche' = *tābiħ* 'gekocht; gekochtes Essen', *tābħ* 'Speisebereitung, Kochen' + *xāne* 'Haus, Ort'. — 1680: *tābihhāne* (taebychāne), vulg. *tāvhhāne* (taewchāne) 'xenodochium, culina publica' (Men. 3084); 1790: *tavhana* (tav-hana) 'hopital pour les malades' (Vig. 391).

586. *taht* (1672), *takt* (1672), *tāht* (1680) 'Thron, Königsresidenz' = npers. *taħt* 'ds.' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1987; Räsänen VEWb. 454). — 1672: *taht* (takht), *takt* 'Thron' (NdH 260), 1680: *tāht* (taecht) 'thronus, solium, regalis sedes; sedes, seu urbs residentiae regiae' (Men. 1106); 1790: *taht* 'trone' (Vig. 450); 1791: *taht* 'trone' (Pr. 566); 1838: *taht* (taħt) 'trone, siege, résidence royale' (Hind. 149).

587. *tahta* (1603), *takta* (1525—30), *takde* (1641), *tāhtā* (1680) 'Brett; Bank, Schemel' = npers. *taħte* 'Brett; Schild; Furnier; Fach, Regal; Stück (Zählwort bei Aufzählung von Teppichen)' (Räsänen VEWb. 454). — 1525—30: *takta* (tacta) 'una assa' (OpT 4a; 244)¹; 1533: *takta* (tacta) 'asse' (Arg. I 73^r); 1603: *tahta* (tachta) 'asseres, asses, assamenta' (MThP I 135); 1641: *takde* (tachde) 'tauola' (Mol. Ind.); 1668: *tahta* 'scamnum' (Ill. 199); 1672: *takta* 'Brett' (NdH 260); 1680: *tāhtā* (taechtāe, vulg. taechtāe) 'asser, tabula, mensa' (Men. 1108); 1709: *tāhtā* 'a board, or plank' (VTGr. 83); 1790: *tahta* 'ais, lame, planche, tole, plaque de fer' (Vig. 357, 398, 416, 446); 1791: *tahta* 'lame, planche, plaque' (Pr. 387, 474, 475); *ya tahta, ya bahta* 'ou César, ou rien' (Pr. 263).

¹ OpT = *Opera chi se delettasse de saper domandar ciascheduna cosa in turchesco*. Con la geonologia di villani cosa noua (1525—1530), vgl. M. Adamović, *Ein italienisch-türkisches Sprachbuch aus den Jahren 1525—1530*, WZKM, 67. Band, Wien 1975, SS. 217—247.

Abl.: 1641: *taktacuk* (tachtagiuk) 'tauoletta' (Mol. 447); 1677: *tahtacik* (tahtagich) 'tauola piccola, tauoletta'; *elifbe tahtacik* (elifbe tahtagich) 'tauoletta di imparare' (Masc. 241); 1863: *tahtacik* (takhtadjeq) 'planchette' (Mall. I 292). — 1680: *tähtälu*, *tahtalu* (taechtaelu, tahtalu) 'plancatus, tabulatus, ex asseribus, plancisve constans' (Men. 1108); 1838: *tahtalr* (taqhtale) 'planché, de planches, d'ais' (Hind. 149).

Zus.: 1603: *tahtabiti* (tachta biti) 'cimex' (MThP I 261); 1641: *taktabiti* (takta biti) 'cimice (animaletto)' (Mol. 91); 1677: *tahta bit* 'cimice' (Masc. 28); 1680: *tähtä biti* (taechtae biti) 'cimex' (Men. 1108); 1730: *tahtabiti* (taqhta biti) 'punaise' (Hold. 82); 1790: *tahtabiti* (tahta biti) 'punaise' (Vig. 422); 1791: *tahtabiti* (tahta biti) 'punaise' (Pr. 496).

1680: *tahta gögercini* (tachta g'ög'erg'ini) 'livia columba' (Men. 1108); 1791: *tahta gögercin* (tahta göguerdschin) 'pigeon ramier' (Pr. 471); 1838: *tahta gövercini* (taqhta guévérjdjini) 'pigeon ramier, piset' (Hind. 149).

1672: *tahtakula*, *taktakula* (tachtakula, tactakula) 'Holzfessel' (NdH 277, 260); 1709: *tahtá kula* 'a pillory' (VTGr. 83).

1641: *takde perdesi* (tachdhe perdesi) 'tauolato, diuisa da tauola' (Mol. 447); 1838: *tahtaperde* (taqhtapérde) 'muraille de bois, cloison' (Hind. 149); 1863: *tahtaperde* (takhta-pèrdè) 'palissade' (Mall. I 292).

1680: *demir tahta* (demyr tachta) 'lamina, tabula ferrea' (Men. 1108); 1791: *demir tahta* 'plaque de fer' (Pr. 326); *demir tahtalar* 'plaques de fer' (Pr. 475).

1680: *akça tahtası* (akçia tahtası) 'abacus' (Men. 1108); 1863: *akçe tahtası* (aqchë takhtace) 'comptoir' (Mall. I 292).

1680: *cedvel tahtası* (gëdwel tahtası) 'regula, gnomen' (Men. 1108); 1863: *cedvel tahtası* (djëdwël takhtace) 'règle de bois' (Mall. I 292).

1668: *tahta sinegi* (tahta szinegi) 'cimex' (Ill. 199). — 1790: *tahta düşemesi* (tahta duchèmësi) 'plancher' (Vig. 416). — 1791: *yazma tahtası* (yazma tahtası) 'table à écrire' (Pr. 550). — 1838: *tahta-böceği* (taqhtabëudjéyi) 'artison' (Hind. 149). — 1863: *dama tahtası* (dama takhtace) 'damier' (Mall. I 292). — 1863: *tahtabölme* (tahta-beulmè) 'séparation, cloison en planches' (Mall. I 292). —

1863: *tahta kehlesi* (takhta kehleci) 'punaise' (Mall. I 292). — 1863: *tahta döşeli* (takhta deucheli) 'planchéié' (Mall. I 292). — 1863: *ufak tahta* (oufaq takhta) 'planchette' (Mall. I 292).

1641: *takdeyle bolmek* (tachdeilhe bolmek) 'tauolato, diuisa da tauola' (Mol. 447). — 1680: *tähtä kakmak* (taechtae kakmak) 'irridere, illudere' (Men. 1108).

588. *tahtapoş* (1680), *taktapoş* (1641), *tahtapoş* (1881) 'hölzerne Gallerie oder Terasse zum Trocknen der Wäsche' = npers. *taxtapūš* 'ds.' = *taxta* 'Brett' + *pūš*, Präsensstamm zu *pūšidān* 'anziehen, bedecken'. — 1641: *taktapoş* (taktapose) 'palco di legname' (Mol. 289); 1680: *tahtapoş* (tachta poş) 'prominens porticus' (Men. 1108); 1838: *tahtapoş* (taqhta poch) 'galerie, corridor' (Hind. 149); 1881: *tahtapoş* (takhta-pouch) 'sorte de plancher servant de corridor; terrasse en bois pour sécher le linge ou prendre l'air' (BdM I 447).

589. *tähtgâh* (1680), *tahtgah* (1791), *tahtigâh* (1881) 'Residenz, Herrenhaus, Palast; Hauptstadt' = npers. *taxtgâh* 'ds.' = *taxt* 'Thron' + *gâh* 'Zeit; Ort'. — 1680: *tähtgâh* (taechtg'âh) 'sedes, seu vulg. residentia regia' (Men. 1107); 1791: *tahtgah* 'ressidence' (Pr. 514); 1881: *tahtigâh* (takhte-guiah) 'résidence du souverain, capitale d'un royaume' (BdM I 447).

590. *tahtirevan* (1668), *tähtirevân* (1680), *tahterevan* (1677), *takterevan* (1641), *tahtrevan* (1791), *tahtirevan* (1863) 'Tragbahre, Sänfte' = npers. *taxträvân* 'ds.' = *taxt* 'Thron' + *rävân* 'gehend, gangbar, fließbed; leicht, geläufig'. — 1641: *takterevan* (taktereuan) 'lettica' (Mol. 232); 1668: *tahtirevan* 'lectica' (Ill. 199); 1677: *tahterevan* (tahtereuan) 'lettiga' (Masc. 81); 1680: *tähtirevân* (taechti rewân) 'sedes mobilis, lectica' (Men. 1107); 1791: *tahtrevan* (taht revan) 'chaise à porteurs' (Pr. 235); 1838: *tahtrevan* (taht-rëvan) 'palanquin' (Hind. 541); 1863: *tahtirevan* (takhte-rëvan) 'palanquin, sorte de litière en usage en Orient, en Perse, aux Indes, etc.' (Mall. I 291); 1881: *tahtirevan* (takhte-revan) 'litière, sorte de palanquin placé ordinairement entre deux mulets; véhicule à l'usage des femmes et des malades, en Perse et dans l'Anatolie' (BdM I 447).

Abl.: 1641: *takterevanci* (taktereuangi) 'lettighero' (Mol. 232); 1677: *tahterevanci* (tahtereuangi) 'lettighiero' (Masc. 81); 1791: *tahtrevanci* (taht revandschi) 'un portechaise' (Pr. 235, 479). —

1677: *tahterevancık* (tahtereuan-gich) 'lettighetta, cioè piccola (sc. lettiga)' (Masc. 81). — 1677: *tahterevancıgas* (tahtereuangigas) 'lettighina, cioè piu piccola (sc. lettiga)' (Masc. 81).

591. *taḥṣman* (1533), *taṣṣman* (um 1450), *danışmend* (1680) 'Gelehrter, Priester' = npers. *dānišmānd* 'Gelehrter; Weiser' (vgl. Räsänen VEWb. 458). — Um 1450: **taṣṣman* (tamsmā, tam-smāni) 'fort geschrittener Softa, eine Art muhammedanischer Referendar' (Mühlb. II 291); 1533: *taḥṣmān* (taliscimān) 'frate' (Arg. 51; I 140^r); 1546: Les dictes heures leur sont annücees par les *Talismās*, qui montēt es tours de leurs Meschites, et criēt a haultes voix les parolles cydessus escriptes (Geuff. 18^v); Oultre leurs prestres, qui sont Mesen, *Talismans*, ilz ont les Deruiz, Sophiz, Demscher, Serifz (Geuff. 20^r); 1548—1553: *taḥṣman*, *taḥṣmanlar* (talisman, talismanlar) 'sacerdos' (Georg. 120); 1615: *taḥṣmanlar* (tālismānlāry = tālismānlār + poln. Endung des Plurals -y) 'kapłani (= die Priester)' (Paszk. 132); 1620: institua un *Talisman* qui recitast iournellement l'Alcoran sur sa tombe (Baud. 321); les Muphti, *Talismans*, Deruis (ib. 403); 1680: *danışmend* (danışmend) 'dictor, doctus, literatus; literis, doctrināque imbutus, peritus, eruditione, scientiā praeditus, sapiens' (Men. 2013); 1709: *danışmend* (danishmend) 'a learned person' (VTGr. 88); 1791: Il y a encore nombre d'autres (sc. pretres), comme les Calendri, les mevlevi, les mouteveli, les Pektaschi, les *Talismans*, les alfaquis &c. &c. (Pr. 489).

592. *tālīmḥāne* (1680), *talimhane* (1790) 'Schule; Übungsplatz' = npers. *ta'limḥāne* 'ds.' = *ta'lim* (= ar. *ta'lim*) 'Unterricht, Ausbildung, Belehrung' + *ḥāne* 'Ort: Haus'; vgl. noch *ta'limgāh* 'Übungsplatz'. — 1680: *tālīmḥāne* (tae'lim chāne) 'schola, gymnasium, palaestra' (Men. 1258); 1790: *talimhane* (ta'lim-hanē) 'école' (Vig. 377); 1890: *talimhane* (ta'lim-hanē) 'lieu propre aux exercices militaires; champ de manoeuvres' (Youss. 543).

593 *tamahkār* (1641), *tamakār* (1672), *tāmākār* (1680), *tamakār* (1791) 'habgierig, gewinnsüchtig' = npers. *ṭama'kār* 'ds.' = *ṭama'* (= ar. *ṭama'*) 'Habgier, Gewinnsucht, Geiz, Begierde' + Suffix -*kār* — 1641: *tamahkār* (tamahkiar) 'auaro, ingordo' (Mol. 64, 212); *tamahkār adem* (tamahkiar adem) 'huomo ingordo' (Mol. 188); 1672: *tamakārdur* (tamakiardür) 'habgierig' (NdH 260); 1680: *tāmākār* (taemae'k'ār), vulg. *tamahkār* (tamahk'ār) 'avidus,

cupidus, concupiscens, appetens, avarus, gulosus' (Men. 2137); 1790: *tamahkār*, *tamakār* (tamahkiar, tama'kiar) 'avare' (Vig. 360); 1791: *tamakār* 'avare' (Pr. 204); 1838: *tamakār*, *tamahkār* (tamakiar, tamahkiar) 'avare, avaricieux, sordide, tenace' (Hind 314)

Abl.: 1641: *tamahkārlik* (tamahkiarlik) 'ingordigia' (Mol. 213); 1677: *tamahkārlik* (tamahkiarlik) 'ingordamente' (Masc. 70); 1680: *tāmākārlik* (taemae'k'ārlyk) 'aviditas, avaritia' (Men. 3127); 1790: *tamahkārlik*, *tamakārlik* (tamahkiarleq, tama'kiarleq) 'avarice' (Vig. 360); *ḡirkin tamahkārlik* (tehirkın tamahkiarleq) 'sordide avarice' (Vig. 438); 1838: *tamahkārlik* (tamahkiarlek) 'avarice, ténacité, sordidité' (Hind. 314). — 1641: *tamahkārlikile*, *tamahkārlikile* (tamahkiarlukilhe, tamahkiarlughilhe) 'ingordamente' (Mol. 213, Ind.); 1677: *tamahkārlikile* (tamahkiarlighile) 'ingordigiosamente' (Masc. 70).

594 *tāne* (1680), *dāne* (1680), *tené* (1533) 'Korn, Beere; Anlaß, Anreizung, Anbiß, Koder, Atze, Äst und Anlockung, Luder, Beize; Stuckkugel' = npers. *dāne* 'Korn, Beere' (Räsänen VEWb 132). — 1533: *tene* 'pezo' (Arg. I 212^r); 1680: *dāne*, vulg. *tāne* 'granum, acinus, bacca; illicium, esca, illecebra, seu grana sparsa ad alliciendam avem ad laqueum; globus tormenti' (Men. 2014); 1790: *bir tane* (bir tanē) 'unique' (Vig. 452); 1838: *dane*, *tane* (dané, tané) 'grain, graine, baie; pièce' (Hind. 218); 1863: *dane*, *tane* (danē, tanē) 'grain, un garin, une baie; pièce, tête (de bétail); balle (d'arme à feu); *tane tane* (tanē tanē) 'un à un' (Mall. I 497). — Dial.: ayd. *dene* 'Stück (als Numerativ)' (KSz. I 188, 301); urf. *tene* UA 136; gaz. *tene*, *dene* 'tahıl tohumlarından her biri, habbe, tane; sayı birimi, adet, tane' (GaA III 663); razg. *tene* TDT 8; var. *tenä* KCsA III, 2: 169; küst. *tene* ALH XI 384; vid. *tane*, *tāne*, *tene* 'Stück', *bir tane* 'eine Beere (Weintraube)' (TV 407); šaš. *tene* 'Korn, Stück' (RO XXIII 91); tet. (= Tetovo) *tene* 'morceau' (ZLT 29)¹.

Abl.: 1680: *dānelü* 'granosus' (Men. 2015); 1838: *daneli* (danéli) 'grenu; plein de grain' (Hind. 218); 1863: *taneli* (tanéli) 'qui a des grains, de la graine, grenu' (Mall. I 497). — 1680: *danelemek*

¹ T. Kowalski, *Zagadki ludowe tureckie* (= *Türkische Volksrätsel*), Kraków 1919 [Komisja Orientalistyczna Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności Nr 1].

(danelemek¹) 'resolvere in grana' (Men. 2015); 1838: *danelemek* (danélémék) 'égrener, égrapper, granuler, greneler; grener' (Hind. 218); 1881: *tanelemek* (tanèlémék) 'égrainer, mettre en grain, partager un fruit' (BdM I 728). — 1680: *danelenmek* (danelenmek¹) 'resolvi in grana' (Men. 2015); 1838: *danelenmek* (danélénmék) 'être égrené; se résoudre en graines; grener, se grener' (Hind. 218); 1881: *tanelenmek* (tanèlenmek) 'être riche en grain (se dit de l'épi)' (BdM I 728). — 1881: *tanecik* (tanedjik) 'petit grain; au fig. unique, précieux' (BdM I 728).

Zus.: 1680: *dāneye gelmek* (dāneje gielmek¹) 'grana afferre, semen proferre' (Men. 2014). — 1680: *dāne dōkmek* (dāne dōk¹mek¹) 'allicere, inescare, illecebris in laqueum inducere' (Men. 2014).

595. *tārāfdār* (1680), *tarafdar* (1790) 'parteilich, voreingenommen; Parteigänger, Anhänger' = npers. *ṭarafdār* 'ds.' = *ṭaraf* (= ar. *ṭaraf*) 'Seite, Partei' + Suffix -*dār* — 1680: *tārāfdār* (tae-raefdār) 'partes sequens, partialis, fautor, addictus' (Men. 3100); 1790: *tarafdar* 'partial' (Vig. 412); 1838: *tarafdar* 'partisan' (Hind. 312); 1863: *tarafdar* (tharafdar) 'partial, partisan, parti (ami, protecteur, qui prend le parti d'un autre)' (Mall. I 745); 1881: *çok tarafdarı var* (tehoq tarafdare var) 'il a beaucoup de partisans' (BdM II 284).

Abl.: 1790: *tarafdarlık* (tarafdarleq) 'partialité' (Vig. 412); 1863: *tarafdarlık* (tharafdarleq) 'partialité' (Mall. I 745).

596. *tarçın* (1603), *tarcın* (1603), *darçın* (1641) 'Zimt, Kaneel' = npers. *dārčīn* 'ds.'. — 1603: *tarçın*, *tarcın* (tartschin, targin) 'cinnamomum, vel cinnamum' (MThP I 262); 1641: *darçın* (darcin) 'cannella, cinnamomo' (Mol. 79, 91); 1668: *tarçın* (taresin) 'gingiber; cinnamomum' (Ill. 199); 1680: *darçın*, *tarçın* (darčīn, tarčīn) 'cinnamomum' (Men. 2001); 1790: *tarçın* (tartchen) 'cannelle' (Vig. 365); 1838: *tarçın* (tartjin) 'cannelle' (Hind. 308). — Dial.: gaz. *darçın* GaA III 191; mich. *darčīn* ALH XI 376.

597. *taze* (1641), *tezé* (1533) 'frisch, grün, neu, jung' = npers. *tāze* 'frisch, neu, blühend; soeben, neulich; Neuheit, Neuigkeit' (Räsänen VEWb. 467). — 1533: *teze* (tesé) 'fresco' (Arg. 52; I 141^r); 1641: *taze* (tase) 'fresco cioè nouamente fatto; garzone, regazzo; giouene, giouene frisco; tenero' (Mol. 155, 159, 164, 452); *taze adem* (tase adem) 'uomo giouane' (Mol. 184); *taze sakal* 'lanugine' (Mol. 227); *sakalsıs taze* (sakalsıs tase) 'giouanetto sbarbato' (Mol. 164);

taze turnak (tasetrnak) 'unghietta, unghia, tenera' (Mol. 485); *taze kabir* (tase chaber) 'fama, nuova di qualche cosa; noua, nouità' (Mol. 141, 273, 274); *taze dutacek kablar* (tase dutagiek kablar) 'rinfrescato' (Mol. 351); 1668: *taze saramsak* (taze[r]szaramszāk) 'porum' (Ill. 193); 1672: *taze* 'frisch, neu' (NdH 261); 1677: *taze* (tasè) 'fresco, cioè nouamente fatto; tenero, che facilmente si piega' (Masc. 53, 244); 1680: *tāze* 'recens, tener, novus, juvenis, vicens, vividus, vegetus, viridis'; *taze yumurtā* (taze jumurtae) 'ovum recens'; *taze cūvān dur* (taze giūwān [!] dūr) 'tenellus puer, aut adolescens est' (Men. 1038); 1688: *taze yumurta* (tase iumurta) 'voua fresche' (Mis. 235); 1790: *taze* (tazè) 'frais, jeune, peu âgé'; *taze yığit* (tazè yiyit) 'jeune homme'; *taze yığitlik* (tazè yiyitlik) 'jeunesse' (Vig. 396); 1791: *taze* (tase) 'tendre' (Pr. 555); 1838: *taze* (tazé) 'frais, jeune, tendre, verd, vif' (Hind. 142). — Dial.: urf. *teze* UA 137; gaz. *teze* GaA III 668.

Abl.: 1641: *tazecik* (tasegiuk) 'giouanetto; tenerello' (Mol. 164, 452); 1677: *tazecik* (tasegich) 'tenerello' (Masc. 244).

1570—90: *tazelüg* (tazelügh) 'Jugend' (Bal. 60); 1641: *tazelik* (taselik) 'adolescēza' (Mol. 19); 1680: *tāzelik* (tāzelik¹) 'viror, juvenus' (Men. 1039); *tazeligile* (taselighilhe) 'teneramente' (Mol. 452); 1790: *tazelik* (tazèlik) 'fraicheur; jeunesse' (Vig. 386, 396); 1838: *tazelik* (tazélik) 'fraicheur' (Hind. 142).

1641: *tazelemek* (taselemek) 'rifrescare, rinfrescare' (Mol. 348, 351); 1680: *tāzelemek* (tāzelemek¹) 'renovare' (Men. 1039); 1790: *yüreğini tazelemek* (yürèyini tazèlèmek) 'raffraichir' (Vig. 423); 1791: *tazelemek* 'raffraichir' (Pr. 501); 1838: *tazelemek* (tazélémék) 'renouveler, raffraichir' (Hind. 142).

1641: *tazelenmek* (taselenmek) 'infrescare, ingiouenirsi, reficiare, ringiouenire, ristorare' (Mol. 211, 212, 340, 351, 357); 1680: *tāzelenmek* (tāzelenmek¹) 'renovari, revirescere, juvenescere, repubescere' (Men. 1039); 1838: *tazelenmek* (tazélénmék) 'se renouveler, devenir frais, ou jeune' (Hind. 142).

1680: *tāzelendürmek* (tāzelendürmek¹) 'renovare, facere ut revirescat, &c.' (Men. 1039); 1838: *tazelandürmek* (tazéléndirmék) 'renouveler, raffraichir' (Hind. 142).

1890: *tazeleşmek* (tazèlèchmék) = *tazelenmek* (tazélénmék) 'se renouveler, être renouvelé, devenir frais, fraiche; être rajeuni' (Youss. 550).

1641: *tazelecek* (taselegiek) 'rinfrescamento' (Mol. 351). — 1790: *yürek tazelemesi* (yurék tazèlèmèsi) 'rafraichissement' (Vig. 423). — 1641: *tazelenmeklik* (taselenmeklik) 'infrescamento' (Mol. 211). — 1641: *tazelenmiş* (taselenmise) 'infrescato, rinfrescato, rinfrescato' (Mol. 211, 348, 351); 1677: *tazelanmış* (taselanmise) 'ringiouenito' (Masc. 158).

598. **teber** (1680) 'Axt, Beil' = npers. *täbär* 'ds.' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 1964). — 1680: *teber* 'bipennis, securis' (Men. 1055); 1838: *teber* (tébér) 'espèce de la cognée' (Hind. 144); 1863: *teber* (tèbèr) 'hache (arme de guerre)' (Mall. I 280); 1881: *teber* 'petite hache ou hallebarde plantée à l'extrémité de la pique' (BdM I 438); 1890: *teber* (tèbèr) 'hache en forme de demi-lune' (Youss. 553).

599. **tembel** (1641) 'langsam, träge, faul; Faulenzer' = npers. *tanbal* 'faul, träge; schwer von Begriff, dumm' (Räsänen VEWb. 473). — 1641: *tembel* 'accidioso, infingardo, poltrone' (Mol. 9, 209); *kehel ve tembel adem* 'uomo poltronaccio' (Mol. 187); 1672: *tembel* 'faul, träge' (NdH 261); 1680: *tembel* 'piger, tardus, segnis, ignavus, torpidus' (Men. 1412); 1790: *tembel* (tèmbèl) 'fainéant, paresseux' (Vig. 383, 412); 1791: *tembel* 'paresseux' (Pr. 457); 1838: *tembel* (tèmbél) 'paresseux, fainéant, nonchalant' (Hind. 167). — Dial.: šaš. *dembel* 'faul' (RO XXIII 92).

Abl.: 1641: *tembellik*, *tembellük* (tembelluk) 'accidia, poltronaria' (Mol. 9, Ind.); 1672: *tembelikün*, Gen. (NdH 261); 1680: *tembellik* (tembellikⁱ) 'pigritia, ignavia, torpor, desidia' (Men. 1412); 1789: *tenbelik* (тенбеликъ) 'лень, segnitie' (PVC 191); 1790: *tembellik* (tèmbèllik) 'paresse' (Vig. 412); 1791: *tembelik* 'paresse' (Pr. 457); 1838: *tembellik* (tèmbèllik) 'paresse, nonchalance' (Hind. 167); 1890: *tenbellik* (tènbellik) 'paresse, lenteur' (Youss. 566).

1680: *tembellenmek* (tembellenmekⁱ) 'desidia se dare' (Men. 1412); 1838: *tembellenmek* (tèmbèllénmék) 'fainéanter, cagnarder' (Hind. 167). — 1890: *tenbelleşmek* (tènbellèçhmèk) 'devenir paresseux, lent' (Youss. 566).

Zus.: 1680: *tembel etmek* (tembel e.) 'pigrum reddere' (Men. 1412). — 1863: *tembellik etmek* (tèmbèllik ètmèk) 'faire le paresseux' (Mall. I 341). — 1863: *tembel olmak* (tèmbèl olmaq) 'être paresseux' (Mall. I 341).

600. **ten** (1455—56) 'Körper, Leib; Person' = npers. *tän* 'Körper, Leib; Mensch (Zählwort bei der Aufzählung von Menschen)'

(Räsänen VEWb. 473). — 1455—56: *ten* (тен) 'test (= Körper)' (Gen. 244); 1570—90: *tenden* 'aus den Körper' (Bal. 60); 1603: *ten* 'corpus' (MThP I 356); 1615: *ten* 'cialo (= Körper)' (Paszk. 131); 1641: *ten* 'corpo, corpo dell'huomo' (Mol. 108, 184); 1668: *ten* s. *d'övda* (gyövda) s. *beden* 'corpus'; *bir tenden oturi* (bir tenden oturi) 'wegen einer Person' (Ill. 200); 1765: *ten* 'cialo (= Körper)' (Herb. 74); 1680: *ten* 'corpus, corporatura; persona, totus homo; res ipsa, ipse, hicce, haecce, hocce' (Men. 1405); 1790: *ten* (tèn) 'corps' (Vig. 370); 1791: *ten* 'corps' (Pr. 264).

Abl.: 1680: *tenlik* (tenlyk) 'corporatura; magnitudo corporis' (Men. 1437); 1791: *tenlik* 'corpulence' (Pr. 264). — 1680: *tenlü* 'corpus habens, corpore praeditus, corporeus; usit. corpulentus' (Men. 1437); 1790: *tenli* (tènli) 'corporel' (Vig. 370); 1791: *tenlü* (tenlu) 'corpulent' (Pr. 264); 1838: *tenli* (ténli) 'corpulent' (Hind. 168).

601. **tendürüst** (1680) 'gesund, rüstig' = npers. *tändurust* 'ds.', eine Zusammensetzung aus *tän* 'Körper, Leib' (= türk. *ten*, s.) und *durust* 'richtig, heil, ganz, von vollwertiger Prägung'. — 1680: *tendürüst* 'sanus, incolumis' (Men. 1418); 1838: *tendürüst* (tèndurust) 'sain et gaillard, en bon point, vigoureux' (Hind. 168); 1863: *tendürüst* (tèndurust) 'qui jouit d'une bonne santé, qui se porte bien, sain' (Mall. I 342); 1890: *tendürüst* (tèn-durust) 'robuste, fort, rigoureux' (Youss. 566).

Abl.: 1680: *tendürüstlik* (tendürüstlikⁱ) 'sanitas, incolumitas, vigor corporis, firma valetudo'; *tendürüstliktür* (tendürüstlikⁱtür) 'sanum est' (Men. 1419); 1838: *tendürüstlük* (tèndurustluk) 'bonne santé, vigueur, embonpoint' (Hind. 168); 1863: *tendürüstlük* (tèndurustluk) 'bonne santé, vigueur' (Mall. I 342).

Zus.: 1680: *tendürüst olmak* (tendürüst ol.) 'valere, vigere, sanum & incolumem esse, frui bonā & integrā valetudine' (Men. 1419).

602. **teneke** (1680) 'Blech; Blat von einem Metall; Blechgefäß' = npers. *tanke*, *tanake* '(Weiß) Blech, Platte, Scheibe, Blatt' (Räsänen VEWb. 473: = per. *tunak*). — 1680: *teneke* (tenek^e) 'bractea, lamina aut folium ex ferro albo aut aurichalco aliove metallo' (Men. 1436); 1790: *teneke* (tènèkè) 'fer blanc' (Vig. 384); 1791: *teneke* 'lame; planche, ou plaque de metal, plaque' (Pr. 387, 474, 475); 1838: *teneke*, *demir-teneke* (ténéké, démir-ténéké) 'ferblanc,

tôle'; *sarı teneke* (sare ténéké) 'plaque de laiton' (Hind. 168); 1881: *teneke* (tenekè) 'mince lame de métal; fer-blanc; ustensiles fabriqués en fer-blanc et fer-battu; homme de mœurs infâmes, souteneur' (BdM I 494).

Abl.: 1680: *tenekeli* (tenek¹eli) 'imbracteatus, ex bracteis confectus aut iis obductus' (Men. 1436); 1863: *tenekeli* (tènèkèli) 'de fer-blanc, en fer-blanc' (Mall. I 344). — 1863: *tenekeci* (tènèkèdji) 'ferblantier' (Mall. I 344).

603. **tenesir** (um 1450), **tenesur** (1641), **tenesür** (1680), **tenesür** (1677), **tenşür** (1881) 'Tisch, auf dem man die Todten wäscht' = npers. *tän(e)şü*, *tän(e)şüy* 'jener, der den Körper wäscht' = *tän*, *täne* 'Körper' + *şü*, *şüy*, Präsensstamm zu *şustân* 'waschen' (Meninski 1423: puto esse pro Pers. *tenşuy*). — Um 1450: *tenesir* (tenesthir) 'Brett, auf dem die Leichen gewaschen werden' (Mühlb. II 291); 1641: *tenesur* (tenesc=ur) 'cadaletto, ouero cadietto; cataletto, bara doue si portono li morti' (Mol. 75, 84); 1677: *tenesür* (tenesc=iur) 'cataletto' (Masc. 26); 1680: *tenesşür* (tenesşür) 'tabula seu mensa, supra quam eluitur aut lavatur corpus demortui antequam ad sepe liendum efferatur' (Men. 1423); 1791: *tenesür* (teneschur) 'bierre pour les morts, cercueil' (Pr. 216); 1838: *tenesşür*, *tenesir* (ténéchchur, ténéchir) 'espèce de table de bois ou de pierre, sur laquelle on lavent chez les Turcs les corps morts avant l'enterrement' (Hind. 168).

Zus.: 1881: *tenşüre gelmek* (tenchurè guelmek) 'mourir' (BdM I 493).

604. **tenha** (1680) 'einsam, allein, einzeln; nur' = npers. *tānhā* 'ds.'. — 1680: *tenhā* 'solus, unicus, solitarius; solūm, tantūm, solummodo, solitariē' (Men. 1441); *bir tenhāye vardukte* (bir tenhāye wardukte) 'postquam secesserunt in locum seorsivum'; *tenhāye varalum* (tenhāye waralum) 'secedamus'; *tenhāde kaldiler* (tenhāde kaldyler) 'soli vel secessu remanserunt' (Men. 1442); 1790: *tenha* (tènha) 'solitaire, seul' (Vig. 437); *tenha yer* (tènha yèr) 'cachette' (Vig. 364); 1838: *tenha* (ténha) 'seul, unique, solitaire, retiré, privé, particulier; seulement, à part' (Hind. 168—9). — Dial. kast. *tehne* 'egyedül, csak' (KTNYj. 34).

Abl.: 1680: *tenhāde* 'seorsim, solitariē, privatim, in privato aut secreto, secretè' (Men. 1442). — 1680: *tenhāce* (tenhāge) 'idem; blanditivè' (Men. 1442); 1863: *tenhaca* (tènhadja), adv. 'en parti-

culier, en secret' (Mall. I 345). — 1680: *tenhāsinde* 'in tali ejus conclavi, in absentia ejus, post illum' (Men. 1442). — 1680: *tenhālık* (tenhālyk) 'solitudo, secessus' (Men. 1442); 1790: *tenhālık* (tenhāleq) 'solitude' (Vig. 437); 1838: *tenhālık* (ténhālek) 'retraite, solitude' (Hind. 169). — 1881: *tenhālısmek* (tenhālechmek) 'devenir solitaire, être isolé' (BdM I 494); 1890: *tenhālaşmak* (tènhālachmak) 'être évacué par la foule' (Youss. 566).

Zus.: 1680: *tenhāye gitmek* (tenhāye g'itmek¹) 'secedere, in locum solitarium ire' (Men. 1442). — 1680: *tenhāsine geldi* (tenhāsine g'eldy) 'venit ad ejus seorsivum conclave' (Men. 1442). — 1680: *tenhāde buluşmak* (tenhāde buluşmak) = *tenhace buluşmak* (tenhāge buluşmak) 'privatim, & secretè, clām convenire aliquem, ut loquimur; privatam habere audientiam' (Men. 1442); 1791: *tenhace buluşmak* (tenhadsche boulouschmak) 'avoir un conventicule privé avec quelqu'un' (Pr. 262).

605. **tepsi** (1603), **depsi** (1603), **tepisi** (1641) 'Anrichteplatte, kleine Schüssel, Teller, Servierbrett' = npers. *tabsi* 'a dish with a rim made of gold, silver'. — 1603: *tepsi*, *depsi* 'patina, quadra' (MThP II 218, 373); 1615: *tepsi* (tepei) 'misá (= Schüssel)' (Paszk. 134); 1641: *tepisi* 'piatto' (Mol. 304); 1677: *tepsi* 'piatto doue si scodella' (Masc. 127); 1680: *tepsi* 'paropsis, orbis; piatto, patina' (Men. 1059, 2024); 1790: *tepsi* (tèpsi) 'plat, vaisselle oreuse' (Vig. 416); 1791: *tepsi* 'assiette' (Pr. 201).

Abl.: 1881: *tepsici* (tepsidji) 'officier chargé de la conservation et de l'entretien de la vaisselle impériale' (BdM I 440).

606. **terazi** (1641), **terezi** (1603), **teraze** (1672), **terazu** (1680) 'Wage (auch Sternbild)' = npers. *tärāzū* '(Hebel-)Wage (auch Sternbild)'. — 1603: *terezi* (teresi) 'statera, libra, bilanx' (MThP II 554); 1615: *terezi* 'wagá (= Wage)' (Paszk. 139); 1641: *terazi* (tèrazi) 'balancia da pesar denari, balancia' (Mol. 66, 72); 1672: *teraze* 'Waage' (NdH 261); 1680: *terāzū* 'libra, bilanx, trutina, statera; & signum Zodiaci libra' (Men. 1136); 1790: *terazi*, *terazu* (tèrazi, tèrazou) 'balance' (Vig. 361); *terazi* 'tèrazi' 'niveau' (Vig. 407); 1791: *terazu* 'la balance (zodiaque)' (Pr. 588); 1838: *terazu*, *terazi* (tèrazou, tèrazi) 'balance, trébuchet' (Hind. 151).

Zus.: 1680: *terāzū gözi* (terāzū g'özi) 'trutina, aequamentum' (Men. 1136). — 1790: *terazisinde olmak* (tèrazisindè olmaq) 'observer la symétrie, être symétrique' (Vig. 442).

607. *terzi* (1525—30), *terizi* (1603), *tersi* (1615), *derzi* (1680) 'Schneider' = npers. *darzi* 'ds.' (Räsänen VEWb. 136). — 1525—1530: *terzi* 'sarto' (OpT 244); 1574: *terzi* 'sartore' (VN 67)¹; 1603: *terizi*, *terzi* (terisi, berzi [!]) 'sartor, sarcinator' (MThP II 467); 1615: *tersilar* (tersilary = tersilar + polnische Pluralendung -y) 'kráwey (= die Schneider)' (Pasz. 138); 1668: *terzi*, *tersi* (terzi, terszi) 'sartor' (Ill. 200); 1672: *terzi* 'Schneider' (NdH 277); 1680: *derzi*, vulg. *terzi* 'sartor' (Men. 1149, 2055); 1730: *derzi* 'tailleur' (Hold. 110); 1790: *terzi* (tersi) 'tailleur d'habit' (Vig. 443); 1791: *derzi* 'tailleur' (Pr. 550); *terzi kibi* 'comme un tailleur' (Pr. 252).

Abl.: 1881: *terzilik* 'métier de tailleur, art de la couture' (BdM I 456).

Zus.: 1863: *terzi başı* (tèrzi bache) 'tailleur en chef, ou d'un grand personnage' (Mall. I 301).

608. *testere* (1603), *desdere* (1641), *destere* (1680) 'Säge, Handsäge' = npers. *dästarre* 'Handsäge', eine Zusammensetzung aus *däst* 'Hand' und *arre* 'Säge'. — 1603: *testere* 'serra' (MThP II 507); 1641: *desdere* 'sega, stromento da segare' (Mol. 392); 1677: *desdere* 'seca, sega' (Masc. 195); 1680: *destere* 'serra' (Men. 2077); 1790: *testere* (tèstèrè) 'scie à la main' (Vig. 434); *testere talaşı* (tèstèrè talache) 'sciure' (Vig. 434); 1791: *destere* 'scie' (Pr. 527); 1838: *destere*, *testere* (dèstèrè, tèstèrè) 'scie' (Hind. 224).

Abl.: 1641: *desdereci* (desderegi) 'segatore' (Mol. 392). — 1680: *desterelemek* (desterelemek¹) = *destere ile biçmek* (biçmek¹) 'secare serrā' (Men. 2077); 1790: *testerelemek* (tèstèrèlèmek) 'scier' (Vig. 434); 1791: *desterelemek* 'scier' (Pr. 527).

Zus.: 1680: *destere ile biçmek* (destere ile biçmek¹) = *desterelemek* (desterelemek¹) 'secare serrā' (Men. 2077). — 1790: *testereyle kesmek* (tèstèrèyè kèsmèk) 'scier' (Vig. 434); 1838: *destere* || *testere ile kesmek* (dèstèrè, tèstèrè ilé kèsmèk) 'scier' (Hind. 224).

609. *testi* (1603), *testu* (1544—48), *desti* (1641) '(Hand-)Krug' = npers. *dästu* 'ds.' = *däst* 'Hand', vgl. noch *dästi* 'Hand-'. — 1544—1548: *testu* 'anaphora' (Georg. 120); 1603: *testi* 'urceus, urna' (MThP II 736, 737); 1615: *testu* 'dzban (= Krug)' (Pasz. 134);

² VN = *Vocabulario nuovo*, In Venetia 1574; vgl. M. Adamović, *Vocabulario nuovo mit seinem türkischen Teil*, „Rocznik Orientalistyczny”, Bd. XXXVIII, Warszawa 1976, SS. 43—69.

1641: *desti* 'brocca, cioè vaso di terra' (Mol. 74); 1680: *desti* 'vas argillaceum patorium, lagena testacea' (Men. 2082); 1709: *desti* (destý) 'a jar with two handles' (VTGr. 87); 1730: *desti* 'la cruche' (Hold. 104); 1790: *testi* (tèsti) 'cruche à ventre médiocre' (Vig. 372); 1838: *desti*, *testi* (dèsti, tèsti) 'pot, cruche, broc de terre' (Hind. 224). — Dial.: kast. *destü* KTNyj. 40.

Abl.: 1863: *testicik* (tèstidjik) 'petite cruche' (Mall. I 508); 1881: *testicik* (testidjik) 'petite cruche, bardaque' (BdM I 741).

610. *teşne* (1680) 'durstig, dürstend, lechzend, gierig' = npers. *teşne* 'ds.' (Räsänen VEWb. 476). — 1680: *teşne* (teşne) 'sitiens, sitibundus, valde sitiens' (Men. 1200); 1838: *teşne* (téchné) 'qui a soif, altéré' (Hind. 156).

Abl.: 1680: *teşnelik* (teşnelik¹) 'sitis magna' (Men. 1200); 1790: *teşnelik* (tèchnèlik) 'soif' (Vig. 437); 1791: *teşnelik* (teschnelik) 'soif' (Pr. 536); 1838: *teşnelik* (téchnèlik) 'soif, altération' (Hind. 156).

Zus.: 1680: *teşne etmek* (teşne e.) 'irritare, accendere sitim' (Men. 1200). — 1680: *teşne ciger* (teşme gíg'er) 'corde sitiens, & hepate ardens' (Men. 1200).

611. *tez* (1668), *tes* (1635), *tiz* (1680) 'schnell, eilig, flink' = npers. *tiz*, älteres *tēz* 'scharf, beißend; luftig; schnell, hastig unverwandt, starr' (Räsänen VEWb. 477). — 1635: *tes* (thes) 'cito' (BD 12); 1641: *tes* 'ad un tratto; su, via, presto; tantosto' (Mol. 22, 438, 445); *tes*, *tes* 'presto, presto' (Mol. 318); *ziyade tes* (szijade tes) 'prestissimo' (Mol. 317); 1668: *tes* (tesz, teß), *tez* 'dito, breui' (Ill. 200); 1672: *tez* 'schnell, geschwind' (NdH 262); 1680: *tiz* (tīz), vulg. *tēz* 'promptus, citus, celer; citò, celeriter, properanter, promptè, subito, actutum, citatim, ocyus' (Men. 1504); 1688: *tes surme* 'spedizione, o dispaccio' (Mis. 263); 1709: *tez* 'quickly, presently' (VTGr. 84); 1789: *tez*, *tiz* (тез, тиз) 'кропо, cito' (PVC 223); 1790: *tez* (tèz) 'agile, rapide, vite' (Vig. 357, 424, 455); 1791: *tez* 'à la hâte' (Pr. 358); 1838: *tez* (téz) 'vite, prompt' (Hind. 154); *tiz* 'vite; vitemment, promptement' (Hind. 172). — Dial.: ayd. *tez* KSzT I 301; urf. *tēz* UA 137.

Abl.: 1680: *tizge* (tīzge) 'celerius, quantocyus, citius' (Men. 1504); 1791: *tezce* (tezdsche) 'à la hâte; vite' (Pr. 358, 582).

1641: *tezlik* (teslik) 'celerità, prestezza' (Mol. 86, 317); 1680: *tizlik*, *tezlik* (tīzlik¹, tezlik¹) 'celeritas, velocitas, promptitudo; ira-

cundia, facilitas ad iram concipiendam' (Men. 1504—5); 1791: *tezlik* 'célérité; vitesse' (Pr. 233, 582); 1838: *tezlik* (tézlik) 'vitesse, promptitude' (Hind. 172). — 1641: *tezligile* (teslighilhe) 'affrettare con ogni prestezza; infretta; prestamēte' (Mol. 25, 211, 317). — 1791: *tezlii* (tezlu) 'prompt, vite' (Pr. 492, 582).

1680: *tizlenmek*, *tezlenmek* (tīzlenmekⁱ, tezlenmekⁱ) 'promptum esse, celèrem esse, properare; citò irasci'; *tizlenmek* (tīzlenmekⁱ) 'festinare, indignari, excandescere; crepitum ventris orisve emit-tere' (Men. 1505); 1838: *tezlenmek* (tézlénmek) 'être ou devenir prompt' (Hind. 172).

Zus.: 1680: *tiz*, seu *tez olmak* (tīz seu tez ol.) 'citum, promptum esse, citò facere, aut expedire rem' (Men. 1504). — 1680: *tiz* seu *tez bāzār* 'raptim, cursim, promptè, festinanter, quod prae manibus, deproperanter' (Men. 1504). — 1790: *tez kirlenir* (tèz kirlènir) 'sâlissant, qui se sâlit' (Vig. 432). — 1790: *tez inanmak* (tèz inan-maq) 'se prévenir, avoir de la prévention' (Vig. 420); *tez inanır* (tèz inanır) 'crédule' (Vig. 371).

612. *tezgâh* (1680), *destgâh* (1680), *dezgâh* (1680), *tezgah* (1791) 'Arbeitsstätte, Werktisch, Werkgerät; Ladentisch' = npers. *dâst-gâh* 'ds.' = *dâst* 'Hand' + *gâh* 'Ort' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 499) — 1680: *destgâh* (destg'âh), vulg. *dezgâh* (dezg'âh) 'officina, textrina, fabrica seu locus omnis ubi manibus opus peragitur, quo manus pertingit facultas, potestas, vires; instrumentum, quo vel in quo opus fit' (Men. 2078); *dezgâh*, *tezgâh* (dezg'âh, tezg'âh) 'textrina, officina operaria' (Men. 2073); 1791: *tezgah* 'fabrique' (Pr. 321); 1838: *tezgâh* (tézguiah) 'atelier, ouvroir; boutique' (Hind. 224); 1863: *dezgâh* (dèzguiah), comm. *tezgâh* (tèzguiah) 'atelier, fabrique; outil, instrument' (Mall. I 507); 1890: *tezgâh* (tèzguiah) 'table d'artisan; métier; buffet' (Youss. 577). — Dial.: gaz. *dezgâh* GaA III 208; razg. *tezg'â* TDT 13; kaz. *tezg'â*, *tesk'â* 'métier à tisser' (AOH VIII 310); šaš. *tezg'a* RO XXIII 94.

Abl.: 1881: *tezgâhlamak* (tezg'iahlamaq) 'régler, arranger; établir une affaire' (BdM I 740); 1890: *tezgâhlamak* (tèzgiahlamak) 'préparer; faire le plan d'une chose' (Youss. 577).

513. *tıraş* (1838), *tirâş* (1680), *traş* (1641) 'Rasieren; rasiert' = npers. *tarâş* 'Rasieren, Behauung' (Räsänen VEwb. 478). — 1641: *traş* (trase) 'raso' (Mol. 335, Ind.); *traş* (tras [!]) 'giouanetto sbarbato' (Mol. 164); 1680: *tıraş* (tirâş), vulg. *traş* (traş) 'radens, scal-

pens, eradens; *sumitur pro rasura*' (Men. 1136, 1137); 1791: *senk tiraş* (senk tirasch) 'tailleur en pierre, tailleur de pierres' (Pr. 471, 551); 1838: *tıraş*, *tıraş* (tirach, terach) 'tonsure' (Hind. 151); 1890: *traş* (trach) 'action de raser; rasé' (Youss. 586).

Abl.: 1668: *deri trasıcı* (deri traszigi) 'coriarius' (Ill. 168).

Zus.: 1641: *traş etmek* (trase etmek) 'radere' (Mol. 335); 1680: *trâş etmek* (trâş e.) 'radere, scalpere' (Men. 1137); 1709: *traş itmek* (trash itmec) 'to shave' (VTGr. 84); 1790: *sakalına tiraş etmek* (saqualene terach ètmek) 'raser la barbe' (Vig. 424); 1791: *sakalı traş etmek* (sakalı trasch etmek) 'raser, faire la barbe' (Pr. 211). — 1838: *tıraş* || *tıraş olmak* (tirach, terach olmak) 'raser' (Hind. 151). — 1680: *kâlem tirâş* (kaelem tirâş), vulg. *kâlem trâş* (kaelem trâş) 'calamum scalpens; hoc est scalpellum scriptorium, cultellus pennarius' (Men. 1136—7); 1730: *kalem traşı* (kalem trache) 'canif' (Hold. 94); 1790: *kalem tiraş* (qalèm terach) 'canif' (Vig. 365); 1791: *kalem traş* (kalem trasch) 'canif' (Pr. 228). — 1791: *kalemi traş etmek* (kalemi trasch etmek) 'tailler la plume' (Pr. 550).

614. *timar* (1546), *timar* (1838) 'Pflege, Abwartung; (hist.) Lehen, Reiterlehen, Kriegslehen' = npers. *tīmār* 'Wartung, Pflege, Fürsorge; Kummer, Gram, Trauer; (hist.) Lehen'. — 1546: lautre s'appelle *Tymar*, qui est comme une assignation de terres, heritaiges possessions, ou du reuenu, dixnies, & prouffitz diceulx, en forme de pension (Geuff. 6v); Six mille ducatz de *Tymar* par an (Geuff. 8v); 1603: *timar* 'vectigal' (MThP II 676); 1672: *timar* 'Pflege; milit. Landbesitz' (NdH 262, 277); 1680: *tīmār* (tīmār) 'curatio medica & alia afflictis ac dolentis, cura, visitatio, nutritio, observatio, defensio; item *Turcis usitatum* pensio, vel stipendium vel redditus benemeritis militibus assignatus in praediis & possessionibus castrorum, oppidorum, pagorum, agrorum, vel in percipiendis decimis aliisve fructibus, cum praefectura illorum locorum; vulg. timarion, commenda, dynastia redditus 9000, asprorum & infra, qua enim majoris est redditus aut proventus dicitur *zy'-amet*' (Men. 1508); 1790: *timar* 'pansement' (Vig. 411); 1791: *timar* '(petite) com-manderie; un fief, qui importe moins, que deux mille aspers; soin' (Pr. 251, 329, 537); 1838: *timar* 'cure, traitement'; *timar*, *timar* (timar, temar) 'bénéfice militaire' (Hind. 172). — Dial.: gaz. *tumar* GaA III 684.

Abl.: 1680: *timarlık* (tīmārlyk) i. q. *tīmār* (Men. 1509). — 1573:

timarcular (timargilar; San. 71^v)¹; 1791: *timarcı* (timardschi; Pr. 329); 1863: *timarcı* (timardje) 'infirmier' (Mall. I 355); 1881: *timarcı* (timardje) 'infirmier, nommé vulgairement *gullabi*' (BdM I 508). — 1838: *timarlı* (timarle) 'timariot' (Hind. 172); 1890: *timarlı* (timarle) 'seigneur feudale' (Youss. 579). — 1881: *başine timarsız* (bachenè timarsez) 'fou abandonné' (BdM I 508).

Zus.: 1641: *timar etmek* 'acconciare, pulire' (Mol. 10); 1680: *timār etmek* (timār e.) 'curare, mederi, excolere, curam agere, habere, gerere'; *ati timār etmek* (ati timār e.) 'curare, strigilare equum' (Men. 1508); 1790: *timar etmek* (timar ètmek) 'cultiver, défricher, panser' (Vig. 372, 411); 1791: *timar etmek* 'garder le cheval; garder (un malade); préserver, soigner, surveiller; veiller un malade' (Pr. 242, 345, 487, 536, 548, 573); 1838: *timar etmek* (timar ètmek) 'curer, penser, avoir soin' (Hind. 172). — 1680: *timār sipāhisi* vel *timār sahıbi* (timār sāhybi) 'talìa possidens bona, commendator, vul. timariota' (Men. 1508); 1709: *timar spahi* (timar spahy) 'a trooper that holds as a timariot' (VTGr. 84); 1790: *timar sahıbi* 'timariot' (Vig. 445).

615. *timarhana* (1591), *timarkane* (1641), *timarhane* (1672) 'Krankenhaus; Irrenhaus, Irrenanstalt, psychiatrische Heilanstalt' = npers. *timārḫāne* 'ds.' = *timār* 'Pflege, Kummer, Fürsorge' + *ḫāne* 'Haus'. — 1591: *timar-hana* 'νοσοκομείον, locus ubi pascuntur & curantur aegri certis e reditibus, ad hāc piam causam aedificio collatis' (Leuncl. 895); 1641: *timarkane* (timar chane) 'spedale' (Mol. 419); 1668: *timarhana* 'hospitale' (Ill. 200); 1672: *timarhane* (NdH 262); 1677: *timarhane* (timar hanè) 'spedale' (Masc. 220); 1680: *timārḫāne* (timār chāne) 'nosocomium, ubi responuntur & aegroti & mente capti; Krancken= und Narrenspital' (Men. 1509); 1709: *timarhana* 'an hospital, or mad-house' (VTGr. 84); 1790: *timar-hane* (timar-hanè) 'hôpital pour les fous' (Vig. 391); 1791: *timarhane* 'hôpital' (Pr. 362); 1838: *timarhane* (timarqhanè) 'hôpital de fous, petites maisons' (Hind. 172). — Dial.: gaz. *tu-marhana* GaA III 684.

Abl.: 1641: *timarkaneci* (timarchanegi) 'spedaliere' (Mol. 419); 1677: *timarhaneci* (timar hanegi) 'spedaliere, cioè quello, che fa lo spedale' (Masc. 220); 1890: *timarhaneci* (timar-hanègi) 'direc-

¹ San. = Sansovino, *Historia universale dell'origine, et imperio de'turchi*, Venetia 1573.

teur de l'hospice des aliénés; employé de cet établissement chargé de dompter les fous' (Youss. 579).

616. *tohum* (1641), *tuhum* (1680), *tuhm* (1680), *tokm* (1794) 'Samenkorn' = npers. *tuxm* 'Same, (Frucht-)Korn, Korn, Saat, Ei' (Räsänen VEWb. 497). — 1641: *tohum* 'seme, semenza' (Mol. 395); 1672: *tohum* (tochum, tohum) 'Samenkorn' (NdH 262); 1680: *tuhm* (tuchm), seu *tuhum* (tuchum), vulg. *tohum* 'semen' (Men. 1115); 1790: *tohum* (tohoum) 'graine, semence' (Vig. 389, 435); *sinameki tohumu* (sinameki tohoumou) 'follicules de séné' (Vig. 385); 1791: *tohum* (tohoum) 'semence'; *erlik tohumı* (erlik tohoumi) 'la semence de l'homme' (Pr. 531); 1794: *tokm* (tochm) 'semenza' (Carb. 624); 1838: *tuhm*, *tohum* (toqhm, toqhoum) 'semence, graine; grain, sperme, germe' (Hind. 150).

Abl.: 1680: *tuhumlamak* (tuchumlamak) 'semificare in spicas, in semen ligari' (Men. 1116). — 1838: *tohumlanmak* (toqhoumlanmak) 'se mettre en semence, se former en épi' (Hind. 150).

617. *töbekâr* (1790), *tevbekâr* (1680) 'derjenige, der gelobt hat, etwas nicht wieder zu tun; derjenige, der etwas abgeschworen hat' = npers. (älter.) *täubekâr* (= *toubekâr*) 'bereuend, bedauernd' = *täube* (= *toube* = ar. *tauba*) 'Reue, Buße, Gelübde, Gelöbniß' + Suff. *-kâr*. — 1680: *tevbekâr* (tewbek'âr) 'poenitens, voto astrictus' (Men. 1450); 1790: *töbekâr* (teubekiar) 'pénitent' (Vig. 414); 1838: *töbekâr* (téubékiar) 'pénitent' (Hind. 169); 1863: *töbekâr* (teubekiar) 'qui se repent, qui s'est repenti de...' (Mall. I 347); 1890: *töbekâr* (teubè-kiar) 'pénitent, repentant' (Youss. 575).

618. *turşı* (1553), *turşu* (1791), *türşı* (1680), *türşü* (1680) 'in Essig oder Salz eingemachtes Gemüse; sauer' = npers. *turşı* 'Säure; Marinade; Sodbrenne' (Räsänen VEWb. 501: = pers. *turş* 'sauer, herb'). — 1553: *uvas passas quasdam ita medicantur, ut semper et visu et gustu recenter appareant, has vzumturssi* vocant (Georg. 120); 1603: *turşı* (turssi) 'vuae passae' (MThP II 744); 1680: *türşı*, vulg. *türşü* (türşi, vulg. türşü) 'salsus, acidus; acide conditus, salgama, acetaria'; *lāhana türşisi* (lahana türşisi) 'acida brassica'; *hıyār türşisi* (chyjār türşisi) 'aceto conditi cucumeres' (Men. 1151); 1791: *turşu*, *türşü* (tourschou, tursu) 'acide, salé' (Pr. 181, 524); 1838: *türşı*, *turşu* (turchi, tourchou) 'confit au vinaigre' (Hind. 152). — Dial.: kum. *turşı* NA 115; din. *turşı* TDB 193; flor, *turşı* 'picles' (LB XIII, 1: 126).

Abl.: 1890: *turşucu* (tourchougou) 'vendeur de tourchou' (Youss. 584). — 1791: *turşuluk* (tourschulik) 'acidité' (Pr. 181); 1881: *türşülük* (turchuluq) 'petits légumes tels, que concombre, aubergine, poivre-long confits dans le vinaigre' (BdM I 457); 1890: *turşuluk* (tourchoulouk) 'bon à être confits dans du vinaigre (fruits, légumes)' (Youss. 584). — 1791: *turşilamak* (tourschilamak) 'saler' (Pr. 524). — 1881: *türşümak* (turchumaq) 'devenir aigre, fermenter' (BdM I 457).

Zus.: 1881: *türşü olmak* (turchu olmaq) 'être mou; harassé de fatigue' (BdM I 457).

619. **tülbent** (1672), **tülbend** (1790), **tülban** (1620), **tulbent** (1544—48), **tulbant** (1591), **tulpant** (1591), **tulipant** (1591), **dülbend** (1680), **dulbent** (1533), **dulbend** (1641), **dulvend** (1533—55) 'Turban, Turbantuch, Musselin' = npers. *dulbänd* 'Turban' = *dil* 'Herz' + *bänd*, Präsensstamm zu *bästän* 'binden', also 'herzent-zückend' (Lokotsch EWb. Nr. 544; Räsänen VEWb. 142). — 1533: *yüzel dulbént sardı* (jusel dulbént sardi) 'e' si è auolto bene il turbante' (Arg. 21; I 11^t); 1544—48—53: *tulbent* 'diademata ex tela; pileus' (Georg. 120); 1553—55: *dulvend* (dwlwend; Dern. 41); 1591: *tulbant*, *tulpant* 'lineū capitis inuolucrum Turcicum'; *tulipant* 'fascia linea, qua Turci caput inuoluunt' (Leuncl. 895); 1603: *tulbent* 'pileus, Tuerckenhut' (MThP II 267); 1620: le *Tulban* & le *doliman*, ce dernier est la robe turque, & l'autre l'*habillement de teste* (Baud. 116); 1641: *dulbend* 'velo del capo delle donne' (Mol. 475); 1672: *tulbent*, *tülbent* 'Musselin; Turbantuch' (NdH 262, 277); 1677: *tulbent* (tulbent, tulbenti) 'uelo, uelo del capo delle donne'; *tulbentile urtulmuş* (tulbentile urtulmise) 'uelluto, coperto'; *tulbentile urtimek* (tulbentile urtimech) 'uelare, coprire' (Masc. 264); 1680: *dülbend* 'tela alba subtilissima ex gossipio; involucrum capitis; ein Hauptbind von sehr feiner Leinwand' (Men. 2120); 1709: *dulbend* 'muslin' (VTGr. 93); 1790: *tülbend*, *dülbend* (tulbënd, dulbënd) 'mousseline' (Vig. 406); *tülbend* (tulbënd) 'voile de femme' (Vig. 455); 1791: *dülbend* (dulbend) 'turban' (Pr. 568); 1838: *dülbend* (dulbënd) 'turban; toile fine' (Hind. 228); 1863: *dülbend*, *tülbent* (dulbënd, tulbënd) 'mousseline' (Mall. I 518); 1881: *dülbend*, *tülbend* (dulbënd, tulbënd) 'mousseline ordinairement blanche qui sert à faire des turbans' (BdM I 750); 1890: *tülbend* (tulbënd) 'tulle, gaze; mousseline' (Youss. 587).

Abl.: 1677: *tulbentci* (tulbent-gi) 'uelettaio' (Masc. 264). — 1641: *dulbendlemek* 'velare, coprire' (Mol. 475). — 1641: *dulbendlenmiş* (dulbendlenmise) 'velato, coperto' (Mol. 475).

620. **tülbentdar** (1672) 'Turbanträger' = npers. *dulbänddār* 'ds.' = *dulbänd* 'Turban' (= türk. *tülbent*, s.) + Suff. *-dār* 'be-sitzend'. — 1672: *tülbentdar* 'Turbanträger' (NdH 277).

621. **usta** (1591), **ustaz** (1591), **ustat** (1603), **ustad** (1863), **üstā** (1680), **üstād** (1680) 'Lehrer, Lehrermeister; Handwerker; Meister, Oberaufseher über die Arbeiter' = npers. *ustād* 'Meister eines Berufs, Lehrer' (Räsänen VEWb. 517). — 1591: *usta*, *ustaz* (usta, ustazi) 'medic', paruus medicus, medichino, doctorculus' (Leuncl. 897); 1603: *ustat* (vstat) 'magister' (MThP II 7); 1635: *ustat* (vstat) 'magister' (BD 194); 1641: *usta* (vsta) 'maestro, che insegna ad altri; precettore' (Mol. 239, 314); 1680: *üstād* 'magister, artifex, & praeclarus, eximius, excellens in aliqua arte' (Men. 174); *üsta* 'magister' (Men. 516); 1791: *usta* (ousta) 'magistre, professeur' (Pr. 397, 492); *keşiş*, *kesişter usta* (keschisch, kesisler ousta) 'prélat' (Pr. 486); 1838: *üstād*, *üsta*, *üstaz* (ustad, usta, ustaz), *usta* (ousta) 'maitre' (Hind. 28, 81); 1863: *usta*, *ustaz*, *ustād* (ousta, oustaz, oustād) 'maitre, habile' (Mall. I 144).

Abl.: 1680: *üstādlik*, *üstāzlık* (üstādlyk, üstāzlık) 'magisterium, artificium' (Men. 174); 1791: *ustalık* (oustalik) 'maitrise' (Pr. 401); *ustalık*, *bir ustalık* (oustalik, bir oustalik) 'chef-d'oeuvre, un chef d'oeuvre' (Pr. 240, 444); 1838: *ustalık*, *üstādlik* (oustalek, ustadlek) 'art, artifice, habileté, russe; l'état d'un maître, salaire d'un maître' (Hind. 28); 1863: *ustalık* (oustaleq) 'qualité, ou état de maître, habileté' (Mall. I 144); 1881: *ustalık* (oustaleq) 'qualité d'ousta; maîtrise; habileté dans un métier; droit payé au patron de la corporation' (BdM I 167). — 1881: *ustalıklu* (oustaleqlu) 'travaillé avec art, fait de main de maître, chef d'oeuvre' (BdM I 167). — 1680: *üstādsız* (üstādsyz) 'ineptus, grossus; ungeschickt' (Men. 174).

Zus.: 1591: *usta-oglı* (usta-ogli) 'filius medici'; *ustaz-oglı* (ustazi-ogli) 'filius parui medici, figliuol del medichin' (Leuncl. 897). — 1641: *usta kadun* (vsta kadun) 'abadessa' (Mol. 2); 1881: *usta kadın* (ousta qaden) 'femme qui fait le métier de proxénète' (BdM I 167). — 1790: *usta işi* (ousta ichi) 'chef-d'oeuvre' (Vig. 367); 1838: *usta işi* (ousta ichi) 'chef-d'oeuvre' (Hind. 28). — 1791:

usta çıkmak (ousta tschikmak) 'devenir maître' (Pr. 401); *usta çıktı* (ousta tschikdi) 'il est devenu maître' (Pr. 284). — 1881: *usta olmak* (ousta olmaq) 'devenir habile, fin, rusé; passer maître' (BdM I 167).

622. *ustura* (1641), *ustra* (1603), *üstüra* (1680), *üstürä* (1680), *üstüre* (1680), *istura* (1881) 'Rasiermesser' = npers. *usture* 'ds.' (Räsänen VEWb. 517). — 1603: *ustra* (vstra) 'novacula' (MThP II 128); 1641: *ustura* (vstura) 'rasoio da barbiero' (Mol. 338); 1677: *ustura* (vsturà) 'rasoio da barbiero' (Masc. 150); 1680: *üstüre*, vul. *ustura* 'novacula, Scheer=Messer' (Men. 187); *üstüra*, *üstürä* (*üstürae*) 'novacula' (Men. 186, 516); 1790: *ustura* (oustoura) 'rasoir' (Vig. 424); 1791: *üstüra*, *üstüre* (*ustura*, *ustüre*) 'rasoir' (Pr. 503); 1838: *üstüre*, *ustura*, *ustra* (*usturé*, *oustoura*, *oustra*) 'rasoir' (Hind. 30, 81); 1863: *ustura* (oustoura) 'rasoir' (Mall. I 144); 1881: *istura* (*estoura*), moins bien *ustura* (*oustoura*) 'instrument pour arser ou tondre; rasoir' (BdM I 52).

Abl.: 1863: *usturalık* (oustouraleq) 'étui, ou nécessaire à rasoir' (Mall. I 144).

623. *ümid* (1680), *ümüz* (1680), *ümmid* (1680), *umid* (1677), *umis* (1603), *umiz* (1677), *umud* (1838) 'Hoffnung' = npers. *umid* 'ds.' (Räsänen VEWb. 521). — 1603: *umis* (vmis) 'spes' (MThP II 544); 1641: *umis* (vmis) 'speranza' (Mol. 420); 1677: *umid*, *umis* (vmid, vmis) 'speranza' (Masc. 221); 1680: *ümid*, *ümüz*, *ümmid* (*ümîd*, *ümüz*, *ümmîd*) 'spes, expectatio, desiderium' (Men. 427); *umid*, *umiz* (*umîd*, *umîz*) 'spes' (Men. 550); 1790: *ümid* (*umid*) 'espérance' (Vig. 381); 1791: *umid*, *umis* (*oumid*, *oumis*) 'espérance'; *umidum var* (*oumidum var*) 'j'espère' (Pr. 313); 1838: *ümid*, *ümüz*, *umud* (*umid*, *umiz*, *oumoud*) 'espérance' (Hind. 67); 1881: *ümid* (*umîd*), vulg. *umud* (*oumoud*) 'espoir, espérance; prévision, prévoyance' (BdM I 119).

Abl.: 1677: *umidicik*, *umizcigas* (vmidigich, vmisgigas) 'speranzetta' (Masc. 221). — 1677: *umidci* (vmidgi) = *umid isteyen* (vmidisteien) 'speratore, cioè quello, che sta con la speranza' (Masc. 221). — 1680: *ümidisiz* (*ümidsyz*) 'spe destitutus' (Men. 428); 1791: *umidsiz* (*oumidsiz*) 'désespéré, sans espérance' (Pr. 282, 313); 1838: *umudsuz* (*oumoudsouz*) 'désespéré, sans espérance' (Hind. 67); 1863: *ümidisiz* (*umidsiz*) 'sans espoir, désespéré' (Mall. I 118); 1881: *umudsiz adam direksiz dam* (*oumoudsez âdam direksez*

dam) 'l'homme sans espérance est comme un toit sans appui' (BdM I 119). — 1680: *ümidisizlik* (*ümidsyzlik*) 'desperatio' (Men. 428); 1790: *ümidisizlik* (*umidsizlik*) 'désespoir' (Vig. 374); 1838: *umudsuzluk* (*oumoudsouzlouk*) 'désespoir' (Hind. 67); 1863: *umidsizlik* (*umidsizlik*) 'désespoir' (Mall. I 118). — 1838: *umudlu* (*oumoudlou*) 'plein d'espérance' (Hind. 67); 1863: *umidlü* (*umidlu*) 'plein d'espoir' (Mall. I 118). — 1641: *umizlamak* (vmislamak) 'sperare' (Mol. 420); 1677: *umidlamak* (vmidlamach) 'sperare' (Masc. 221); 1791: *umidlemek* (*oumidlemek*) 'espérer' (Pr. 313). — 1680: *ümidlenmek*, *ümüzlenmek* (*ümîdlenmek*¹, *ümüzlenmek*¹) 'spem concipere, sperare' (Men. 429). — 1680: *ümidlendürmek*, *ümüzlendürmek* (*ümîdlendürmek*¹, *ümüzlendürmek*¹) = *ümid virmek* (*ümîd virmek*¹) 'spe lactare, spem facere' (Men. 428, 429); 1791: *ümidlendürmek* (*oumidlendürmek*) 'faire espérer, flater, quelqu'un de l'espérance' (Pr. 313); 1838: *umudlandürmek* (*oumoudlandürmek*) 'faire espérer' (Hind. 67).

Zus.: 1603: *umis kesmek* (unnüs [!] *kesmek*) 'despero' (MThP I 415); 1680: *ümid kesmek* (*ümîd kîsmek*¹) = *ümidini kesmek* (*ümîdini kîsmek*¹) 'desperare, spem abjicere' (Men. 428); 1790: *ümid kesmek* (*umid kîsmek*) 'se désespérer' (Vig. 374); 1791: *umid kesmek* (*oumid kesmek*) 'désespérer' (Pr. 282); 1838: *ümid*, *umud kesmek* (*umid*, *oumoud kîsmek*) 'perdre l'espérance, désespérer' (Hind. 67); 1881: *umud kesmek* (*oumoud kesmek*) 'désespérer' (BdM I 119). — 1791: *umidum kesildi* (*oumidum kesildi*) 'j'ai perdu toute l'espérance' (Pr. 266). — 1790: *ümid kesilmesi* (*umid kîsilmesi*) 'désespoir' (Vig. 374). — 1709: *umid aylemek* (*aumid ailemec*) 'to hope' (VTGr. 80). — 1680: *ümid virmek* (*ümîd virmek*¹) 'spe lactare, spem facere' (Men. 428); 1838: *ümid*, *umud vermek* (*umid*, *oumoud vérmek*) 'faire espérer' (Hind. 67). — 1680: *ümid bağlamak* (*ümîd bağhlamak*) 'firmam spem concipere, sperare' (Men. 428); 1790: *ümid bağlamak* (*umid bağhlamaq*) 'espérer' (Vig. 381). — 1680: *ümid tutmak* (*ümîd tutmak*) = *ümidte olmak* (*ümîdte ol.*) 'sperare, esse in spe' (Men. 428); 1881: *umud tutmak* (*oumoud toutmaq*) 'espérer, garder de l'espoir' (BdM I 119). — 1838: *ümid*, *umud etmek* (*umid*, *oumoud étmek*) 'espérer' (Hind. 67).

624. *ümidvār* (1680) 'hoffend, hoffnungsvoll' = npers. *umîd-vār* 'ds.' = *umîd* 'Hoffnung' (= türk. *ümid*, s.) + Suffix '-vār

'wie, ähnlich, gleich'. — 1680: *ümidvār* (ümīdwār) 'spem habens, sperans, spe fultus' (Men. 429); 1838: *ümidvar* (umidvar) 'plein d'espérance' (Hind. 67); 1863: *ümidvar* (umidvar) 'qui espère' (Mall. I 118).

Zus.: 1680: *ümidvār etmek* (ümīdwār e.) 'spem facere' Men. 429). — 1680: *ümidvār olmak* (ümīdwār ol.) 'sperare, esse in spe' (Men. 428).

TOMASZ MARSZEWSKI

THE PROBLEM OF THE INTRODUCTION OF „PRIMITIVE” MAIZE INTO SOUTH-EAST ASIA

(Part II)

In the first part of that study (1975)¹ the present author having juxtaposed several botanical, linguistic and ethnogeographical data, advanced a tentative hypothesis aiming to throw some light on the very enigmatic and controversial question of the time, the place and the way of introduction into South-East Asia of some „primitive” forms of maize. He suggested namely:

1. that these forms could have been picked up in one or another sector of the pacific coast of the northern part of South America or southern part of Central America at an indefinite as yet time of the pre-Columbian era;

2. that it could have been done by some aboriginal sailors coming from the shores of the northern part of South Vietnam and belonging perhaps to the Cham or other akin people, who having succeeded on a difficult return voyage introduced these maizes into their homeland together with their appellations.

The author insisted also that all premises of that hypothesis must be subject to a rigorous verification through detailed and extended investigations.

In the present, second part of his study the author:

1. undertakes a more detailed confrontation of diverse categories of the botanical data concerning either „primitive” or some

¹ T. Marszewski, *The Problem of the Introduction of „Primitive” Maize into South-East Asia (Part I)*, „Folia Orientalia”, Vol. XVI, 1975, pp. 237—260.