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ADDENDA FROM PRE-MENINSKI TRANSCRIPTION TEXTS TO STANISŁAW STACHOWSKI'S "OSMANLI TÜRKÇESİNDE YENİ FARŞÇA ALINTILAR SÖZLÜĞÜ". PART IV

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Abstract

Stanisław Stachowski wrote a series of articles devoted to studies on the New Persian loanwords in Ottoman-Turkish, which were published in *Folia Orientalia* in the 1970s and later republished in 1998 as a single volume. Since then, however, a good number of editions of new Ottoman texts have appeared, especially transcription texts dating from before Meninski's *Thesaurus* (1680), which provide much new lexical material. Within this material there are many Persianisms – predictably enough where Ottoman-Turkish is concerned. This paper aims to supplement Stachowski's work with words of Persian origin taken from pre-Meninski transcription texts. It is divided into two parts, the first including data to be added to entries already recorded by Stachowski (eight articles), the second containing data that constitute new entries (three articles). A short historical-etymological note on the words dealt with also features at the end of each entry.

215. **ibrişim** (*ibirişin* 1603); **ibirişim** (1584), **ebrişin** (1611), **iperşim/ipirşim** (1611), **ebirşim/ebirşin** (1650) – **1533** *ibrişin* (jbriscín) 'seta' (ArgAd. 201, ArgR.126); **1574** *ibirişin* (hibirissin) 'seta' (VNAd. 64); **1584** *ibirişim* (hibirissim) 'soye' (PalPD. 526–527; [*hisbirissim (PalBern. 321)]); **1611** *ebrişin* (ebrischin) 'seta' (RJT-Majd. 198); **1611** *iperşim* (iperscím) 'seta' (FerrR. 99); **ca. 1630** *ibrişim* (ybrissim) 'sericū tortū ad suendum' (MontR. 110); **1650** *ebirşim* (ebirscim) 'seta' (CarrR. 137).
Der. – **1533** *ibrişinci* (jbriscingí) 'setaiuolo' (ArgAd. 201, ArgR.126).
Phr. – **1533** *ham ibrişin* (cham jbriscín) 'seta cruda' (ArgAd. 201, ArgR.114).

– **1587/88** *ibrişim geyisi** (ibrischim *geschie) ‘Seiden Kleidt’ (LubAd. 45) – **1650** *ebirşin kânar* (ebirscin chianar) ‘fettuccia, nastro di seta’ (CarrR. 137) – **1611** *ipirşim kumaşı* (ipirscim cumasci) ‘brocato di seta’ (FerrR. 112) – **1650** *ebirşin pervazi** (ebirscin *peruazli) ‘fettuccia, nastro di seta’ (CarrR. 137).

• < Pers. *abrişam/abrişum* ‘silk’. – N. 255 (XIV); P. 85 (XIV).

216. **işkembe** (1641); **skembe** (1533) – **1533** *skembe* (schiembé) ‘uentre’ (ArgAd. 269, ArgR. 219); **1611** *skembe* (schembé) ‘budella, interiora, entragna’ (FerrR. 101); **1650** *işkembe* (iscchiembéh) ‘ventre’ (CarrR. 192).

Der. – **1533** *skembecik* (schiembeggích) ‘uentricino’ (ArgAd. 269, ArgR. 219).

• < Pers. *işkamba* ‘the third stomach of ruminating beasts’, *şikamba* ‘belly, stomach, tripe’. – N. 276 (XV); P. (–).

217. **işkence** (*iskence* 1641); **skunce** (1496/1501) – **1496/1501** “męki [Turcy zowa] *skundzie*” (Constantine of Ostrovica: StachSHET. 521); **1533** *skence* (schiengié, schiengé) ‘colla, tormento; fattoio, strettoio’ (ArgAd. 269, ArgR. 220); **1603/1612** *skence* (skenge) ‘tormentum’ (MegThP. 2: 635; MegILT.); **1611** *skence* (schengié) ‘flagello, tormento’ (FerrR. 101); **ca. 1630** *skence* (skenge) ‘tormentun, persecutio’ (MontR. 175); **1650** *iskence* // *işkence* (ischengie) ‘tormento’ (CarrR. 192); **1677** *iskence* (ischengie) ‘supplicio, tormento’ (MascVoc. 238, 249).

Der. – **ca. 1630** *ikencle-* (?) (ichienglemek, ichienglerum) ‘*it.* confiscare, inchiodare, crucifiggere’ (MontR. 112).

Phr. – **1533** *skence et-* (schieng(i)e edérum) ‘affliggo, tormento’ (ArgAd. 269, ArgR. 220); **1611** *skence et-* (schengié edérum) ‘flagellare, tormentare’ (FerrR. 101); **1677** *iskence et-* (ischange etmech) ‘flagellare, frustare, tormentare, dar tormento’ (MascVoc. 51, 53) – **ca. 1630** *skence ver-* (skengie uermek) ‘bellum, tormentū inferre; persequi’ (MontR. 175); **1650** *iskence* // *işkence ver-* (ischengie verirum) ‘martoriare, tormentare’ (CarrR. 192); **1677** *iskence ver-* (ischange vermech) ‘tormentare, dare della corda’ (MascVoc. 249) – **1533** *skence vur-* (schieng(i)e uurúrum) ‘affliggo, tormento’, (schieng(i)é uurdurúrum) ‘fo affligere’ (ArgAd. 269, ArgR. 220).

• < Pers. *şikanğa* ‘pain, torture’. – N. 276 (XIV); P. 136 (1430).

220. **kâğat** (1544/48); **kâat** (ca. 1520), **gât** (1525/30), **kâhat** (1533), **kehat** (1533), **çagıt** (1603), **kehot** (?) (1611), **kât** (1611), **kâ(y)ıt** (1677), **gâgıt** (1677) – **ca. 1520** *kâat* (chiaat) ‘carta’ (LupisON. 3b); **1525/30** *gât* (giat) ‘carta’ (ITSprAd. 223); **1533** *kâgıt/kâhat/kehat* (chiaghét, chiachát) ‘foglio’, (chiechát) ‘charta; lectera’ (ArgAd. 215, ArgR. 133, 144); **1567** *kagıd* (kagedi [+ poss.]) ‘carta; lettera’ (LettBomb. 139–143); **1575** *kâhat* (kiahat) ‘epistre; epistola’ (PostelInstr.); **1584** *kâh[a/o]t** (*quiahal [PalBern.], *quiahol [PalPD.]) ‘papier’ (PalBern. 321, PalPD. 528–529); **1603/1612** *çagıt* (tschagıt) ‘papyrus, charta’ (MegThP. 2: 205; MegILT.); **1611** *kehat/kehot/kihat* (kahati, kehoti [+ poss.], kihati) ‘papier, carta’ (RJTMajd. 205, 206); **1611** *kât/kâat* (chiját, chiaat) ‘carta, carta da scriuere’ (FerrR. 104); **ca. 1630** *kâgıt/kâhat* (chiaghét, chiahat) ‘carta’ (MontR. 121); **1650** *kâgıd/kâgat* (chiaghéd, chiağat) ‘carta da scriuere, scartoccio’ (CarrR. 196); **1677** *kâ(y)ıt* (chiaet) ‘carta’ (MascVoc. 25).

Der. – **1677** *kâ(y)ıtcı* (chiaetgi) ‘cartaio’ (MascVoc. 26) – **1677** *gâgıtcuk* (ghiaghet-giuch) ‘letterina, viglietto, che si manda’ (MascVoc. 81).

Phr. – **1641** *deriden kâğid* (deriden kiaghid) ‘carta pecorina’ (MoldDitt. 82); **1650** *derinden kâğid* (derinden chiaghid) ‘carta pecorina’ (CarrR. 196) – **1650** *kazel kâğıdı* (qazel chiaghedi) ‘cartello infamatorio’ (CarrR. 196) – **1533** *oynama(y)a kehat* (oinamaá chiechát) ‘charte da giuoco’ (ArgAd. 215, ArgR.189); **1650** *oynanmak kâğid* (oinanmaq chiaghed) ‘carta da giocare’ (CarrR. 196) – **1641** *sultan kâğid* (sultan kiaghidi) ‘carta reale, o imperiale’ (MoldDitt. 82); **1677** *sultan kâ(y)ıt* (sultan chiaet) ‘carta reale’ (MascVoc. 26).

– **1650** *çağat/kâhat yüzi* (ciaghat/chiahat iuzi) ‘facciata di carta, pagina’ (CarrR. 196) – **1611** *(h)aman kât (i)ste-* (hamán chiát stérum) ‘domandar saluo condotto’ (FerrR. 55).

• < Pers. *kāğaz*, *kāğiz* ‘paper; letter’. – N. 289 (X); P. 138 (XIV).

221. **kâğıdhane** (*çagethana* 1668); **kihathane** (1672) – **1672** *kihathane* (kihathanei [+ acc.]) ‘locum Chartaricon dictum’ (HarsHaz. 92–93).

• < Pers. *kāğaz-xāna* ‘paper-mill’. – N. (-); P. (-).

223. **kahpezne** (1591); **ka(h)bezen** (1473), **kapezan** (1533) – **1473** “*Baycabezen* (= *vay ka(h)bezen*) o figliuolo di putana” (G. M. Angiolello: RamNav. 3: 380); **1533** *kapezan* (chappesán) ‘ualente homo’ [amelioration from ‘son of a bitch’ to ‘tough guy, brave fellow’ and the like] (ArgAd. 210–211 [with a different interpretation], ArgR. 137).

• < Pers. *qaḥba* (< Ar.) ‘whore, prostitute’ + *zan* (→ 655. *zen*). – N. (-); P. (-).

224. **kâhya** (*kekaya* 1546); **kahaya** (1525), **kaya** (1533), **keaya** (1548), **kâ(h)iy** (1622), **kâ(h)kâya** (1650), **kâya** (1677) = **kâthude** (1641); **ketoda** (ca. 1630), **kitudar** (1650), **ketuda** (1677) – **1525/1526/1532** “*cachaia/cecaia/chiechaia* zoè logotenente del bilarbei” (M. Sanudo: MancT. 98); **1539** “vno *Checaya*, ouero Protogero de Giannizzeri, che è come vicegerente” (RambLibT. 17v); **1545** “Hannoui vno che gouerna tutta la casa, il quale chiamano *Chechaia*” (BassR. 67); **1548** “[One of the kitchen supervisors in the Palace is called] *Cheaia*, il quale è deputato a vedere tutte le cose che entrano, & eschono delle cucchine, & accordare le differentie che venissero infra gli cuochi” (MenTratt. 132); **1560** “Le *Cahaia* ou contrerolleur” (PostelTPart. 16); **1587** “*Checaia*, voce Turchesca, da noi vicegerente, & agente” (MinHist. unnumbered page); **1584** “[The Janissaries’ Aga] a un Lieutenant soubz luy, appellé *Quecaiat*” (PalBern. 258); **1608** “*Kihaia* oder Hofmeister” (SchwSt. 238); **1622** *kâ(h)iy* (Chiaij) ‘Hofmeister’, (Chyaij) ‘Botschafter [? oder nur Titel]’ (WennStach. 601); **ca. 1630** *keaya/ketoda* (kieaia, cheaia, kietodda) ‘praefectus aulae, vicarius’ (MontR. 127); **1633** *kâhya* (kihaja) ‘sekretarz’ (S. Twardowski: StachSHET. 327); **1650** *kâhya/kâ(h)kâya* (chiahiah, chiachchiaia) ‘amministratore, soprastante’; *kitudar* (chitudar) ‘presidente’ (CarrR. 196, 216); **1677** *ketuda/kâya* (chietuda, chiaia) ‘maiordomo, maestro di casa’ (MascVoc. 86).

Phr. – **1594** “la favorita sua (= of the Sultan) *Caiacadum* (= *kâhya kadun*)” (M. Zane: RelAlb.III 412).

- **1533** *meret kaya* (merètt chaiá) ‘herede’ (ArgAd. 232, ArgR. 170) – **1668** “the *Serai Kiahaiasi*, Lord Steward of the household, who oversees the Chambers of the Pages” (RycautPSt. 36).
- **1553** “il *capigiler-chietcudasci* (recte *chietcudasi*), che vuol dir luogotenente de’ portinari” (B. Navagero: RelAlb.I 59); **1587** “*Capigilarchecaiasi*, voce Turchesca, Luocotenete, & Signore de portonari” (MinHist. unnumbered page).
- < Pers. *kat-xudā* ‘lord-lieutenant, viceroy, locum tenens, deputy’. – N. 289 (*kāhya* XV), 321 (*kethüda* XIV); P. 145 (*kethüda* 1430).
225. **kâkül** (1641).
- Phr. – **1641** *avret kâküli* (auret kiakiuli) ‘treccie delle donne’ (MolDitt. 466); **1677** *aviretler kâküli* (auretler chiachiuli/*chiachiulessi) ‘treccie delle donne, zazzera di donne’ (MascVoc. 255, 278).
- < Pers. *kākul* ‘lock of hair; forelock’. – N. 290 (XV); P. 138 (2/XV).
226. **kalbur** (*galbur* 1641) – **1533** *kalbur* (chalbúr) ‘staccio, uaglio’ (ArgAd. 209, ArgR. 134); **ca. 1630** *kalbur* (kalbur) ‘cribrum’ (MontR. 122); **1650** *kalbur* (chalbur) ‘vaglio’ (CarrR. 197).
- Der. – **1533** *kalburcı* (chalburgí) ‘stacciaio, uagliaio’ (ArgAd. 209, ArgR. 134). – **1533** *kalburcik* (chalburgích) ‘vagliuzo’ (ArgAd. 209, ArgR. 134).
- **1533** *kalburla-* (chalburlárum) ‘uaglio’, (chalburlatterúrurum) ‘fo uagliare’ (ArgAd. 209, ArgR. 134) – **1650** *galburlayıcı* (ghalburlaigi) ‘criuellatore’ (CarrR. 157).
- < Pers. *ğalbîr* ‘sieve’, prob. of Semitic origin, cf. Ar. *ğirbāl* ‘id.’ The Pers. form *qalbūr* was reborrowed from Turkish (TMEN 3: 493). – N. 291 (XIII); P. (–).
227. **kalpezan** (1672); **kalpızan** (1533) – **1533** *kalpızan* (chalpisán) ‘falsatore’ (ArgAd. 210, ArgR. 135).
- < Pers. *qalb-zan* ‘a coiner of false money’. – N. 293 (XV); P. (–).
231. **kâr** (1603) – **ca. 1630** *kâr* (kiar, chiar) ‘operator’ (MontR.124).
- < Pers. *kâr* ‘action, work; acting; agent operator’. – N. 300 (XIV); P. 139–140 (XIII/XIV).
234. **kârhane** (1641); **kerhana** (1533) – **1533** *kerhana* (chierkaná) ‘bordello’ (ArgAd. 216, ArgR. 145).
- < Pers. *kâr-xāna* ‘shop, workshop, manufactory, laboratory; any place where public works are carried on’. – N. 319 (XVI); P. (–).
235. **kâse** (1641) – **1677** *kâse* (chiassè) ‘tazza da bere’ (MascVoc. 242).
- Der. – **1677** *kâsecik* (chiassegich) ‘tazzetta’ (MascVoc. 242).
- Phr. – **1677** *cam kâse* (giam chiasse) ‘tazzone’ (MascVoc. 242) – **1677** *cevahirli kâse* (gieuahirli chiasse) ‘tazza tempestata di gemme’ (MascVoc. 242) – → 1005. *zernişan*.
- < Pers. *kāsa* ‘cup, goblet’. – N. 306 (XIV); P. 140 (2/XV).

238. **kebin** (ca. 1450); **käpim** (1538), **käbin** ([1553]; 1668), **kibin** (1594) – [The word was recorded also in Italianised forms, f. ex. 1473/80 “il Gran Turcho là e’ tiene per sue femine e *chibine*” (DeiCr. 156); 1533 “quando una donna rompe il *chibino*” (Arg-Ad. 217)] – 1538 “Et è in foro et libertà di un Turco, repudiar la moglie dummodo che li dia el *Capim*, che è la dote, et la controdote che li ha promesso” (SpandSath. 250); 1539 “Non possono sposare al modo loro, che chiamano fare il *Chebin*, più che vna moglie” (RambLibT. 29v); 1545 “se vna donna, & vn’huomo sono d’accordo, promessale dal marito la dote, la quale loro domandano *Chebin*, subito si mena senz’altro la donna a casa” (BassR. 67); 1548 “Il padre [of a girl asked in marriage] (...) gli [= to the suitor] domanda (...) vna certa quantità di danari, (...) i quali chiamano *Chebin*, cioè dote” (MenTratt. 35); 1553 “torre a **cadin* [recte *cabin*], cioè per moglie” (B. Navagero: RelAlb.I 102); 1560 “vn (...) mariage fait à plaisir ou conditionné, & ne s’appelle pas communement mariage, mais *kebin*” (PostelRepT. 8); 1573 “cotal cerimonia, che risponde allo spozalizio, si chiama *chebin*” (C. Garzoni: RelAlb.I 454); 1578 “si tien per fermo che’l [= the Sultan] sia contento della sola moglie, (...) se ben non le ha per ancora fatto *chebin*, che tanto vuol dire come indotata et sposata” (G. Correr: RelPedF. 229); 1584 “[The Sultan Selim] la fece sua moglie, havendole tagliato *chebin*, che al modo turchesco è come al nostro spozarla” (G. Soranzo: RelPedF. 252); 1594 “il loro Signore, (...) nato di schiava e non di matrimonio, usando il Signor Turco di rado toglier a *chibin* le sue donne” (M. Zane: RelAlb.III 407); ca. 1630 *kebin* (kebin) ‘concubinatus’ (MontR. 127); 1668 “There is also another sort of half marriage amongst them, which is called *Kabin*, when a man takes a wife for a month, or for a certain limited time” (RycautPSt. 154).

• < Pers. *kābin* ‘matrimony, or rather the ratification of it before the judge; marriage-portion or settlement which a husband is obliged to pay to his wife if he divorces her without sufficient cause’, *kabīn* ‘marriage-portion’. – N. (–); P. 138 (XIII/XIV).

239. **kehrübar** (1680); **kekerbar** (1533), **kehribar** (1650) – 1533 *kekerbar* (chiecchierbàr) ‘ambra gialla’ (ArgAd. 215 [*keherbar*], ArgR. 144); 1650 *kehribar* (chiehribar) ‘ambra gialla’ (CarrR. 209).

• < Pers. *kāh-rubā* ‘yellow amber’, *kah-rubā* ‘attracting straws, i.e. amber’. – N. 316 (XV); P. (–).

243. **kem** (1603) – 1533 *kem* (chiem) ‘chattiuo’ (ArgAd. 216, ArgR. 144); 1611 *kem* (chiém) ‘cattiuo, tristo’ (FerrR. 107); ca. 1630 *kem* (kem) ‘malus’ (MontR. 127); 1650 *kem* (chiem) ‘abuso, biasmo; nefando, scelerato; sdegno’ (CarrR. 209); 1672 *kem* (kem) ‘malum’ (HarsHaz. 46–47); 1677 *kem* (chiem) ‘empio; male, maluagio, rio, tristo, scellerato’ (MascVoc. 44 passim).

Der. – 1611 *kemlik* (chiemlic) ‘male’ (FerrR. 108); 1650 *kemlik* (chiemlich) ‘dissolution di vita, maluagità, empietà’, (chiemlich ileh) ‘corucciosamente, dissolutamente, empiamente’ (CarrR. 210); 1672 *kemlik* (kemlik) ‘mala’ (Hars-Haz. 132–133); 1677 *kemlik* (chiemlich) ‘malignità, cattiuità, maluagità, malizia, sventura, sciaura’ (MascVoc. 87, 236).

Phr. – **1650** *çok kem* (cioch chiem) ‘malissimo’ (CarrR. 209) – **1641** *dahi kem* (dahi kiem) ‘peggiore’ (MolDitt. 297); **1650** *dahi kem* (dahi chiem) ‘infimo, il peggio’ (CarrR. 209) – **1641** *hayati/ziyade kem* (chaiati, szijade kiem) ‘pessimo’ (MolDitt. 302).

– **1641** *kem adem* (kiem adem) ‘homo tristo; sclerato huomo’ (MolDitt. 380); **1650** *kem adam* (chiem adam) ‘homaccio’ (CarrR. 209) – **1641** *kem adet* (kiem adet) ‘abuso’ (MolDitt. 6); **1677** *kem adet* (chiem adet) ‘abuso’ (MascVoc. 3) – **1641** *kem amel* (kiem amel) ‘mala operatione’ (MolDitt. 241) – **1641** *kem deyiş* (kiem deisc) ‘mal detto’ (MolDitt. 241) – **1611** *kem haber* (khem chaber) ‘malas al(bricias)’ (RJT Majd. 40) – **1641** *kem have* (kiem haue) ‘aria cattiva’ (MolDitt. 59); **1650** *kem hava* (chiem hhaue) ‘aria pestifera’ (CarrR. 173) – **1611** *kem kuku* (chiem cuccusí [+ poss.]) ‘puzza, fetore’ (FerrR. 111); **1641** *kem koku/koku* (kiem koki/koku) ‘puzza, fetore, spuzza’ (MolDitt. 329, 426) – **1641** *kem melek* (kiem melek) ‘angelo cattivo’ (sic) (MolDitt. 48) – **1641** *kem taleh* (kiem taleh) ‘sventura, sciagura’ (MolDitt. 440); **1677** *kem talih* (chiemtalih) ‘malventura’ (MascVoc. 87) – **1641** *kem vakt* (kiem vakt) ‘tempo traugliato’ (MolDitt. 449).

– **1611** *kem adı çek-* (chiem adí cichérum) ‘infamare’ (FerrR. 70) – **1677** *kem adet et-* (chiem adet etmech) ‘abusare’ (MascVoc. 3) – **1650** *kem et-* (chiem ederum) ‘abusare, peggiorare, far peggio’ (CarrR. 209) – **1677** *kem edici* (chiem edigi) ‘malfattore’ (MascVoc. 87) – **1641** *kem ol-* (kem olmak) ‘peggiore’ (MolDitt. 297); **1650** *kem ol-* (chiem olurum) ‘corucciarsi’, (chiem olmisc) ‘abusato, corucciato’ (CarrR. 209) – **1650** *kem süyle-* (chiem suilerum) ‘biasimare, dir male’, (chiem suilemisc) ‘biasmato’ (CarrR. 209–210).

• < Pers. *kam* ‘few, little; deficient, defective; worse; poor, wretched; base’. – N. 317 (wrongly dated X as Old Turkic *kem* ‘illness’ is a different word [Clau-sonED 720]); P. 142 (1291–1312).

245. **kemance** (1680); **kemence** (1611), **kemençe** (1650), **çemençe** (1650) – **1611** *kemence* (chiemengié) ‘viola, instrumêto da sonare’ (FerrR. 107); **ca. 1630** *kemence* (kemenge) ‘lyra’ (MontR. 128); **1650** *kemençe/çemençe* (chiemence, ciemencieh) ‘lira da sonare, viola da sonare’ (CarrR. 104).

Phr. – **1677** *kemance çalcısı* (chiemangie cialgissi) ‘sonatore di violino’ (MascVoc. 212) – **1650** *kemençe okı* (chiemenceh ochi) ‘pleto, arco di lira’ (CarrR. 104).

• < Pers. *kamānča* ‘little, bow; lute, harp, species of violin’. – N. 317 (XV); P. (–).

247. **kemankes** (*kemenkeş* 1641) – **1677** *kemenkeş* (chiemenchiesc) ‘arciere’ (MascVoc. 16).

• < Pers. *kamān-kaš* ‘archer’. – N. (–); P. 142 (2/XV).

248. **kemend** (*kement* 1641).

Der. – **1650** *kementcik* (*chientgich = k̄mntğk) ‘lacciolo da vcelli’ (CarrR. 210).

Phr. – **1650** *kemend ko-* (chiemend qorum) ‘tender laccio’ (CarrR. 210).

• < Pers. *kamānd* ‘halter, noose, snare, lasso’. – N. 317 (XIV); P. 142 (1368).

249. **kemer** (1641); **çemer** (1533) – **1533** *çemer/kemer* (cemér, chiemér) ‘uolta di hedi-fitij’ (ArgAd. 216, ArgR. 69); **1587/88** *kemer* (kemer) ‘Gewelb’ (LubAd. 47); **1611** *kemer* (chiemér) ‘lamia di fabrica’ (FerrR. 108); **1650** *kemer* (chiemer) ‘arco di volta, pilastro, volta di muraglia’ (CarrR. 210); **1668** *çemer* (csemer) ‘fornix’ (IllNém. 164); **1677** *kemer* (chiemeri [+ poss.]) ‘arco’ (MascVoc. 16).

Phr. – **1641** *kemer alti* (kiemer alti) ‘portico’ (MolDitt. 312) – **1641** *kemer kibi* (kiemer kibi) ‘a fogia (sic) d’arco’ (MolDitt. 22) – **1650** *kemer tunanmı̄ş* (chiemer tunanmisc) ‘arco trionfale’ (CarrR. 210).

– **1650** *donanma kemer* (donanma chiemer) ‘*carro trionfale’ (CarrR. 128).

• < Pers. *kamar* ‘arch, cupola, dome’. – N. 317 (XIV); P. 143 (1430).

250. **kemha** (*kâmuka* [recte *kâmuha*] 1533); **kâma** (1611), **kâmoa** (ca. 1630) – [The attestations in Latin documents from Poland of 1395 (‘purpura dicta camcha’) and 1406 (‘de camcha puluinaria’), quoted by StachSHET. 290, may come directly from Persian] – [add.] **1533** *kâmuha* (chiamucchá) ‘dommasco’ (ArgAd. 210, ArgR. 136); **1557** ‘sztuk *kamchy* [Pol. gen.] i axamitu tureckiego’ (E. Otwinowski: StachSHET. 290); **1587/88** *kemha* (kiemha) ‘Damasket’ (LubAd. 47); **1611** *kâmha* (chiamkha) ‘damasco’ (RJTMajd. 202); **1611** *kâma* (chiamá) ‘taffità di seta’ (FerrR. 108); **1612** *kâmuha* (chiamuccha) ‘vestis Damascena, Damast’ (MegILT.); **ca. 1630** *kâmoa* (chiamoa) ‘damasco’ (MontR. 123).

• < Pers. *kamxā* ‘Damask silk of one colour’, *kimxā* ‘Damask silk of different colours’, of Chinese origin (TMEN 3: 602–606). – N. (–); P. 143 (1332).

251. **kenar** (1672); **kinar** (1611), **keran** (ca. 1630), **kiran** (ca. 1630), **kânar** (1641) – **1533** *kenar* (chienár) ‘cimoso di panno; sponda di lecto et simili’ (ArgAd. 216, ArgR. 145); **1611** *kinar* (kinar) ‘orilla’ (RJTMajd. 207); **ca. 1630** *kenar/keran/kiran* (chienar, kieran, kiran) ‘ripa’ (MontR. 128); **1641** *kânar* (chianar) ‘francia, ouero orlo, estremità della veste’ (MolDitt. 154, 284); **1650** *kânar/kenar* (chianar, chienari [+ poss.]) ‘cimozza di panno, scampolo; falda di veste; frangia; penarata’ (CarrR. 199).

Phr. – **1611** *çay kena[rı]* (ciái *chiená) ‘ripa, sponda del fiume’ (FerrR. 108); **1677** *çay kenari* (ciái chienari) ‘sponda del fiume’ (MascVoc. 225) – **1641** *döşek kânari* (dosc=ek kianari) ‘sponda del letto’ (MolDitt. 424) – → 215. *ibrişim*.

• < Pers. *kanār* ‘side, brink, coast, shore; edge; hem (of a garment)’. – N. 317 (XIV); P. 144 (XIV).

252. **kepçe** (1680); **kepe** (1650), **kepşe** (1650) – **1533** *kepçe* (chiepcé) ‘chucchiaio grande, romaiuolo’ (ArgAd. 216, ArgR. 145); **1611** *kepçe* (chiepcié) ‘cucchiario da minestrone’ (FerrR. 108); **1650** *kepe/kepşe* (chiepeh, chiepsce) ‘cazza, ramino, trulla, mestola da muratori’ (CarrR. 210).

• < Pers. *kabča/kapča/kafča* ‘ladle, spoon; skimmer’. – N. 318 (not dated); P. 141 (1514/1515).

253. **keresta** (1641) – **1533** *kereste* (chieresté) ‘uettouaglia’ (ArgAd. 216, ArgR. 145); **1677** *kereste* (chierestè) ‘materia, legname’ (MascVoc. 91).

• < Pers. *kārāsta* ‘planks, building materials’ (ErenTDES 233) rather than *karašta* ‘Abfall, Müll; Späne, Laub’ (Stachowski = JunkerAlaviW. 598). – N. 318 (XVII Meninski); P. (–).

254. **kervan** (*kârvan* 1641); **kerevan** (1677) – **1650** *karvan* (caruan) ‘carouana’ (CarrR. 203); **1653** “*Kiaruan* en turc (...) que nous appellons Karauane par corruption, est vn amas de marchands ou voyageurs qui se mettent en troupe crainte d’estre detrousez en chemin” (F. de la Boullaye: ArvAdd. 289); **1677** *kerevan* (chiereuan) ‘carauana’ (MascVoc. 25).

Phr. – **1533** *karovambaşı* (charovambascí), found in a sentence Argenti translates keeping this Turkish word also in the Italian version (ArgAd. 212, ArgR. 140); **1538** “Sonnovi anchora molti deputati al governo et custodia de ditti camelli, quelli hanno un capo adimandato **Saravanibassi* (recte *Caravanibassi*)” (SpandSat. 218); **1584** “allasmes loger en la maison de nostre *Caravan Bassi*, & conducteur” (PalBern. 311); **1618** *karvanbaşı** (karwanbassego [Pol. gen.]) [‘przewodnik karawany’] (StachSHET. 308); **1653** “ie l’ay tousiours veu *Kiaruan Bachi*” (F. de la Boullaye: ArvAdd. 290); **1675** “Le *Caravan-bachi* qui en (= of the caravane) est le Capitaine” (B. Tavernier: ArvAdd. 290).

• < Pers. *kārwān* ‘caravan’. – N. 319 (XIV); P. 140 (XIV).

255. **kervanseray** (*karavansari* 1553); **karvansera** (1455/57), **kevenseray** 1481, **karavarsera** (1518), **kârvasara** (1533), **karvosara/karvosera** (1545), **karvasera** (1568), **karabasara** (1579), **karabansaray** (1608), **karbasera** (1653), **kerevensaray** (1654) – [Several records that repeat forms of the word already attested earlier are not mentioned] – **1455/57** “ung petit *karvanssera*, qui sont maisons ainsy que les kans en Surye” (B. de la Broquière: ArvAdd. 290); **1481** *kevenseray** (**czeuuen-czerey*) [‘Herberge an Landstraßen’] (GUngSt. 53); **1518** *caravarsera* (M. Sanudo: MancT. 98); **1533** *kârvasara* (chiaruasará) ‘albergo’ (ArgAd. 213 [*karvansara*], ArgR. 141); **1538** “fanno fare molte hostarie, quale loro chiamano *charuaserra*, ne le qual hostarie li viandanti possano alloggiare senza pagamento alcuno” (SpandSat. 242); **1545** “hanno i *Caruossarà* (elsewhere *caruoserà*, *charuoserà*), cioè gli hospitali, doue capitano i forastieri” (BassR. 65); **1553** “vn grand edifice (...) que les Turcs de nom propre appellent un *Carbachara*” (P. Belon: ArvAdd. 290); **1568** “vn *Caruasseras*, qui est comme vne grange ou grande escuyrie en lieu d’hostellerie” (NicQLivr. 98); **1573** “i *caravanserai*” (C. Garzoni: RelAlb.I 401); **1579** “hosteleries qu’ils nomment *Carabassara*” (C. de Pinon: ArvAdd. 291); **1608** *Carabansarai* (SchwSt. 237); **1622** *Caravan Saraj/Caravan-Sarai* (WennStach. 602); **1653** “vn (...) *Karbasera*, ou *Kiaruansaray*, ou hostellerie si on veut pour les karavanes” (F. de la Boullaye: ArvAdd. 291); **1654** “Logemens publics dans les villes, & sur les grands chemins (...), qu’on appelle *Kerevan Serai*, c’est à dire la maison des Caravanes” (du Loir: ArvAdd. 291).

Der. – **1545** “v’è vn’ guardiano [of the *karavanseray*] che riscuote, & se cosa fusse robbata egli è obligato, a ritrouarla. Chiamanolo *Charuosaranzi* [= *kervanserayci*]” (BassR. 66).

- < Pers. *kārwānsarāy* 'a caravansera, a public building for the reception of caravans'. – N. (-); P. (-).
256. **kese** (1603) – **1533** *kese* (chiessé) 'borsa' (ArgAd. 216, ArgR. 145); **1611** *kese* (keshe) 'bolsa' (RJTMajd. 205); **1611** *kese* (chiesé) 'borza' (FerrR. 108); **1677** *kese* (chiessè) 'borsa, sacchetto di denari, o di moneta' (MascVoc. 22, 173).
Phr. – **1587/88** *kese sürme* (kesse surme) 'Rucken reiben' (LubAd. 47).
• < Pers. *kīsa* 'a purse either for money or for enclosing letters; kind of small sack made of goats' hair'. – N. 320 (XIV); P. 146 (1430).
257. **keşiş** (1603); **kesis** (ca. 1520) – **ca. 1520/1525/30** *kesis* (*kāšiš* Adamović) (chiesis) 'frati' (LupisON. 1a; ITSprAd. 241); **1533** *keşiş* (chiescisc) 'abate; frate; prete' (ArgAd. 217, ArgR. 146); **1611** *keşiş* (chiescisc) 'monaco' (FerrR. 108); **ca. 1630** *kesis* // *keşiş* (kesis) 'monachus' (MontR. 128); **1677** *keşiş* (chiescisc) 'monaco' (MascVoc. 98).
Der. – **1611** *keşişe* (keschischè) 'beguina, religiosa' (RJTMajd. 206) – **1611** *keşişlik* (chiescisclic) 'monasterio' (FerrR. 108).
Phr. – **1611** *keşişhane* (keschischhanè) 'abadia, monasterio' (RJTMajd. 206).
• < Pers. *kašiš* 'priest, presbyter'. – N. 320 (XIV); P. 144 (XIV).
258. **keşke** (1603); **keşk** (1611) – **1533** *keşke* (chiéscichie) 'Dio uoglia' (ArgAd. 217, ArgR. 146); **1611** *keşk* (keschk, kesk, kesch) [used as a mark for Turkish optative verbal forms] (RJTMajd. 206); **ca. 1630** *keşke* (keskie) 'secundū uoluntatem meā' (MontR. 128).
• < Pers. *kaš-kih* 'May it happen! God send! Would to heaven!'. – N. 320 (XIII); P. (-).
259. **kil** (1641) – **1533** *kil* (chil) 'terra che si mettono in capo le donne quando si lauono' (ArgAd. 217, ArgR. 150).
• < Pers. *gil* 'clay. mud'. – N. 326–327 (XIV); P. 101 (1482).
260. **kilim** (1680) – **1533** *kilim* (chilim) 'charpita' (ArgAd. 217, ArgR. 150).
• < Pers. *gilim* 'garment made of goats' hair or wool; carpet or rug to lie down upon; blanket'. The Beiforms *kilim*, *kilim* are probably reborrowed from Turkish (TMEN 4: 4–6). – N. 327 (XIII); P. 145 (1430).
261. **kin** (*çin* 1668) – **1533** *kin* (chin) 'uendetta' (ArgAd. 218, ArgR. 150).
Phr. – **1533** *kin et-* (chin edérum) 'uendico', (chin etterúrum) 'fo uendicare' (ArgAd. 218, ArgR. 151).
• < Pers. *kīn* 'hatred, enmity, rancour, malice; revenge'. – N. 328 (XII); P. 145 (1430).
266. **köşe** (1641); **köse** (1533) – **1533** *köse* (chiossé) 'chanto di strade o di tauole et simili' (ArgAd. 223, ArgR. 155); **1650** *köse* (chiosce) 'cantone di muraglia' (CarrR. 225); **1677** *köse* (chiosce) 'angolo, cantone' (MascVoc. 13, 24).

Phr. – **1650** *köşe dönder-* (chiosce donderum) ‘scantonare’, (chiosce dondermek) ‘scantonamento’, (chiosce dondermisc) ‘scantonato’ (CarrR. 225); **1677** *köşeden kaç-* (chiosceden caccimach) ‘scantonare, fuggire’, (chiosceden caccimisc) ‘scantonato, fuggito’ (MascVoc. 184).

– **1641** *altı köşeli* (alti kiosk=eli) ‘sestile, di sei angoli’ (MolDitt. 399) – **1641** *dört/dörd köşeli* (dort/dord chiosc=eli) ‘quadrato, quadrangolo’ (MolDitt. 330); **1672** *dort köşeli* (dort köseli) ‘quadratum; quadrangulatum’ (HarsHaz. 106–107, 184–85; Stachowski records Nagy de Harsány’s *köşeli* without giving its meaning) – **1587/88** *üç köşeli* (utschkioscheli) ‘Winckelmas’ (LubAd. 61); **1641** *üç köşâli* (vcz chiosc=ali) ‘triangolo’ (MolDitt. 467); **1677** *üç köşeli* (vc chiosceli) ‘triangolo’ (MascVoc. 255).

• < Pers. *gūša* ‘angle, corner, nook, closet’. – N. 347 (XIV); P. 147 (1332).

267. **köşk** (1680); **kösk** (1533), **köşik** (1587/88), **kişk** (ca. 1630), **güşek** (1650) – **1533** *kösk* (chiósch) ‘una capanna o uero padiglione di legno che fanno i turchi ne’ giardini et sopra le case et qui stanno a mangiare (et bere [ArgR.]/et simili [ArgAd.])’ (ArgAd. 223, ArgR. 155); **1587/88** *köşik* (koschick) ‘Lusthaus’ (LubAd. 47); **1614** “fanno anche ne’ giardini certe fabriche al piano del terreno, che essi chiamano *kiosck*” (DValCard. 87); **1625** “Some [rooms] also vpon the Sea side, which are called *Kiosks* [Engl. pl.], that is Roomes of faire prospect, or (as we terme them) banquetting Houses” (S. Purchas: COED 919); *ca.* **1630** *köşk/kişk* (chiosk, kisk) ‘palatium’ (MontR. 133); **1641** *kösk/köşk* (kiosk, kiosk=k) ‘belvedere’ (MolDitt. 70, Indice); **1650** *güşek* ‘verone, loggia’ (CarrR. 167); **1668** “the *Kiosch*, or banquetting-house” (RycautPSt. 11); **1677** *köşk* (chiosc=chi [+ poss.]) ‘belvedere’ (MascVoc. 21).

• < Pers. *kuşk* ‘upper chamber, gallery, or balcony on the top of a house; hall, parlour’, *küşk* ‘palace, villa’. – N. 348 (XIV); P. 147 (XIV).

272. **lâceverdi** (1680) – **1533** *laciverdi* (laggiuerdí) ‘azzurro oltramarino’ (ArgAd. 226, ArgR. 161).

• < Pers. *lâğawardî* ‘azure, cerulean; made or consisting of lapis lazuli’. – N. (-); P. 151 (2/XV).

273. **lâcivert** (1641) – **1533** *laciverdi* (laggiuerdí [+ poss.]) ‘lapislazarò’ (ArgAd. 226, ArgR. 161); **1650** *lacivert* (lagiuert) ‘smalto’ (CarrR. 232); **1677** *lacivert* (lagivert) ‘azzurro’ (MascVoc. 19).

Phr. – **1677** *divare lacivert et-* (diuare lagiuert etmech) ‘smaltare il muro’ (MascVoc. 207) – **1650** *lacivert ko-* (lagivert qorum) ‘smaltare’ (CarrR. 232).

• < Pers. *lâğaward* ‘lapis lazuli’. – N. 362 (XIV); P. (-).

274. **lâf** (1680) – **1533** *laf* (laf) ‘ciancia, frapperia’ (ArgAd. 226, ArgR. 161).

Der. – **1533** *lafçı* (lafcj, laffcj) ‘cicalone, cianciatore, frapptore, parabolano’ (ArgAd. 226, ArgR. 161).

• < Pers. *lâf* ‘praise; boasting, self-praise, bragging’. – N. 362 (XIII), P. 151 (XIII).

276. **lâla** (1591) – **ca. 1630 lala** (lala) ‘tutor’ (MontR. 137); **1668** “*Lala*, which signifies Tutor” (RycautPSt. 44).

• < Pers. *lâlâ* ‘the chief servant, intrusted with the education of his master’s son’. – N. 364 (not dated); P. (–).

278. **legen** (1603) – **1587/88 legen*** (*jegen) ‘Handtbecken’, (*lepen) ‘Gisbeck’ (LubAd. 14, 17); **1611 legen** (leghen) ‘bacin, bassin’ (RJT Majd. 209); **ca. 1630 legen** (leghen) ‘peluis’ (MontR. 137); **1650 legen/leğen** (leghien, leien) ‘bacino, bacile da lauarsi; conca, vaso, infrescoatoio, lauacro, rinfrescoatoio’ (CarrR. 233); **1677 legen** (leghen) ‘catinella, cioè doue si laua le mani; conca’ (MascVoc. 26, 31).

• < Pers. *lagan* ‘brazen or copper pan in which the hands are washed’. – N. 367 (XIII); P. 152 (2/XV).

279. **leke** (1641); **läke** (1650) – **1533 leke** (lecchié) ‘macchia di panni’ (ArgAd. 227, ArgR. 162); **1650 leke** (lechie) ‘lentigine, machia, bruttura’ (CarrR. 233); **1677 leke** (lechie) ‘macchia’ (MascVoc. 85).

Der. – **1533 lekeli** (lecchielj) ‘macchiato’ (ArgAd. 227, ArgR. 162); **1612 lekeli** (lekeli) ‘immundus’ (MegILLT.); **ca. 1630 lekeli** (lekeli) ‘immundus’ (MontR. 137).

– **1533 lekele-** (lecchielérum) ‘macchio’, (lecchieletterúrurum) ‘fo macchiare’ (ArgAd. 227, ArgR. 162); **1677 lekele-** (lechielenmech) ‘macchiare’, (lechieleien) ‘macchiatore, quello che macchia’, (lechielenmisc) ‘macchiato’ (MascVoc. 85) – **1650 lekeleci** (lechielegi) ‘machiatore’ (sic) (CarrR. 233).

Phr. – **1533 leke et-** (lecchié edérum) ‘macchio’ (ArgAd. 227, ArgR. 162) – **1650 läke çıkar-** (lachieh cicarirum) ‘purgare panni’ (CarrR. 233) – **1650 läke çıkarmak hane** (lachieh cicarmach chane) ‘purgo, bottega’ (CarrR. 233) – **1641 leke çıkararı sabun** (lekie cikaran *sabor/sabun) ‘sapone da leuar macchie’ (MolDitt. 372, Indice) – **1641 leke kaldur-** (lekie kalduran) ‘leua macchie’ (MolDitt. 233).

• < Pers. *laka/lakka* ‘spot, stain’. – N. 368 (XV); P. (–).

281. **leş** (1603); **eleş** (1650) – **1533 leş** (lésci) ‘morto, cioè corpo morto di homo et di animale, latino chadáuér’ (ArgAd. 227, ArgR. 162); **1611 leş** (lésc) ‘cadauero, morto’ (FerrR. 115); **1650 eleş** (elesc) ‘cadauero’ (CarrR. 142); **1672 leş** (*lesii [*recte* lesini (+ poss. acc.)]) ‘cadaver’ (HarsHaz. 183–183).

• < Pers. *lâš* ‘dead body, carcass’. – N. 368 (XIV); P. 153 (XIV).

282. **leşker** (1603); **lesker** (1533) – **1533 lesker** (leschiér) ‘campo di soldati; ciurma; exercito’ (ArgAd. 227, ArgR. 162); **ca. 1630 lesker** // **leşker** (lesker) ‘exercitus’ (MontR. 137).

Phr. – **1548** “In la Grecia c’è vn Capitano di grādissima potëtia (...) et sotto li duoi (?) ha quaranta millia huomini a cauallo *Uromeli lescheri* (= *Urumeli leskeri*)” (MenTratt. 186) – → 940. [*ser leşker*].

• < Pers. *laškar* ‘army, host, military force; camp, encampment’. – N. 368–369 (XIII); P. 153 (XIII/XIV).

Abbreviations

abl. = ablative	It. = Italian
acc. = accusative	Lat. = Latin
add. = see Introduction, 3)	loc. = locative
Ar. = Arabic	Mong. = Mongolian
Arm. = Armenian	Osm. = Osmanlı
cf. = compare	Pers. = Persian
com. = comitative	phr. = phrase(s)
dat. = dative	pl. = plural
der. = derivative(s)	Pol. = Polish
dial. = dialect(al)	poss. = possessive
Fr. = French	prob. = probably
Engl. = English	Sp. = Spanish
G. = German	stand. = standard
gen. = genitive	suff. = suffix
Gr. = Greek	T. = Turkish

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