## THE KHWAREZMIAN GLOSSARY—V

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In memoriam A. Z. V. Togan (1890-1970)

The four preceding articles in this series <sup>1</sup> have been devoted to the chapter 'Verbs' of Das chwaresmische Sprachmaterial einer Handschrift der 'Muqaddimat al-adab' von Zamaxšarī, I, attention being focused chiefly on the doubtful or erroneous transliterations of the Xw. glosses provided by the editor, Johannes Benzing. In this final article we return to the incomplete chapter on 'Nouns' which begins the book. Many of the glosses in Muq., 1–72 (Benzing, 1–60) remain sadly obscure, being insufficiently pointed hapax legomena of the type CCByk, BC'Dyk. Even some of these entries show the inadequacy of Benzing's transliteration scheme, e.g. TBBc 22.1 to indicate 'BBBc with the points of t, probably for the first letter', RNB 25.4 for 'RBB with one point, probably for -n-', B'BBwk 40.3 which could well be B'mwk, kCYNyk 26.5 but BCBByk 44.4 for the identical sequence of undotted letters, šY'MY'Nyk 49.1 for what could as well be šſ''S'Byk, NTY 58.4 'owl' for what is undoubtedly, if surprisingly, nty. In every such case reference to the facsimile is absolutely essential, and occasionally profitable, as will be seen below.

- 1.2 **nb'snyk**: for  $nab\bar{i}ra$ ,  $nab\bar{i}sa$ ,  $nav\bar{a}sa$ , etc. 'grandson'. At this single occurrence only initial n- is pointed, so by Benzing's own scheme we should have nB'SNYk at most. Pers. \* $nap\bar{a}sa(ka)$  has been widely borrowed (v.EVP, 54, nwasai), but only one other language has a further consonantal suffix, viz. Sgd.  $npyy\bar{s}n$ , Yayn.  $nipay\bar{s}in$ . This suggests a Xw. \* $np'\bar{s}n^yk$ ; for the preservation of -p-, cf. nps-, my 84.1, 345.3.
- 1.4 **XN'dyk**: 'pusar-i japsānīda-šuda' exceeds reasonable bounds of arbitrariness. Where Wetzstein has *jupsānīda*, for *čaps*-, what is the point of half-correcting the error? More important, what 'gewisse Wahrscheinlichkeit' is there that an adoptive son would be called 'bought' in Khwarezmian? \* $xn'd^yk$  might be p. p. of 'xn- 'buy' (my 90.1), as  $r\gamma nd'd^yk$  here, for pusar- $x^v\bar{a}nda$  (so), is p. p. of ' $r\gamma nd$  'call'. This  $CB'd^yk$  could as, if not more, likely be \* $\check{c}p'd^yk$  from  $\check{c}p$ -, only attested in 449.3  $\check{c}pd'hyd'br$ 'y  $\check{c}ky\check{s}$ ' contrived the lie against him', y'  $\check{c}p'k$  'the fabrication'. Though the preservation of  $\check{c}$  is remarkable, this could be the base  $\check{c}ap$  '\*affix' underlying NP  $\check{c}aps$ -.
- 3.1 hm-f'nc: 'fellow-townsman', read hm-n'fc, from n'f 'town', 274.4, 297.5, etc. The function of -c is obscure, since neither fem. nor pl. is called for. Sgd. has n'f 'people, nation', n'fc 'a national', but the latter kind of adjective would be out of place in the Xw. compound.
- 3.3 b'rxRnyc: 'hireling'. p'rx has been met often, v. especially my 495.4. This might be \* $p'rxrn^yc$  < \* $p'rx-xrn^yk$  'wage-eater', again with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In BSOAS, xxxIII, 3, 1970, 540-59; xxxIV, 1, 1971, 74-90; 2, 1971, 314-30; 3, 1971, 521-37.

unexplained -c, but  $m\gamma kmnyk-xw'r^{\nu}k$   $6.6 = s\bar{\imath}l\bar{\imath}-x^{\nu}\bar{a}ra$ ,  $sknd-xw'r^{\nu}k$   $401.5 = saugand-x^{\nu}\bar{a}ra$  tell against such a form.

**XTRYw**: mard-i  $k\bar{a}r$   $n\bar{a}$ - $\bar{a}zm\bar{u}da$ , despite the odd pointing, can be no other than  $xyr^{y}w$ , as correctly at 119.6 f., fully pointed xyrw 326.2; cf. BSgd.  $\gamma yr'k$  (my SCE, 57).

- 3.4 ws fxyk brx:  $dayy\bar{u}\theta$  'contented cuckold', is first a  $w\delta$ - $\beta xyk$  'wife-sharer' (for  $-\beta xnk$ ?), then b- $rx = b\bar{e}$ -rašk, cf. 'rx 289.8 'jealousy'.
- 4.2 **jZYyk**, with the note: 'XRYBK?'. Ar.  $dar\bar{\imath}ba = qismat$ -i  $\check{s}ahr$ ,  $b\bar{a}z$  ki az  $\check{s}ahrist\bar{a}n$   $sit\bar{a}nand$  (Pishro), could not be confused with jizya 'poll-tax', which is Xw.  $tw\gamma$  4.4. The word, moreover, is clearly pointed xr- and one -y-. In  $xryBk/xrB^yk$  we probably have an adj. formed from the Xw. issue of  $x\check{s}a\theta ra$ -, viz. \*xr, but between the candidates for the third consonant there is no way of deciding: \* $xry^yk$ , - $n^yk$ , -ynk?
- 4.3  $p^{\gamma}\delta ryj$ :  $p\bar{a}y$ -muzd (not  $p\bar{a}y$ -i muzd) has a synonym  $p\bar{a}y$ -ranj, which is obviously paralleled by this  $p^{\gamma}\delta rnj$ .
  - 5.1 'pcpk'n'wyk: 'misfortune', read 'ncyk'n'wyk ('n- pointed), v. my 86.2.
- 5.2  $\Gamma Cy$  mcyk:  $basandag\bar{\imath}$  'sufficiency' could be either (') $mc^yk$  'a handful', as 95.2, or vbl. noun to 'mc- 'be contained', 'mcd 284.4 =  $bigunj\bar{\imath}d$ ; then perhaps \*[c'] $\gamma cy$  'from what has come, is present', with abl. of \*' $\gamma d(k)$ , cf. ' $\gamma dk'wk$ , H, Dict.
- 'c'n'wy:  $far\bar{a}x\bar{\imath}$ . Despite its odd appearance the final letter must be -k, as at 5.4 (where the word stands for  $\theta$ -c'n'wk, cf. 244.4 f.); v. H, Dict., s.v. 'cw'n'wk.
- 5.5 h@rYN:  $d\bar{a}dan\bar{i}$  'gift', added in another hand, is patently hfdNy, for the more common  $h\beta d^{y}n$ , v. my 79.1, 364.8.
- 5.6 **RBR'WRYR**: W's translation suppellex [sic] domus for huṭām rightly belongs to the following word, matā'. The normal meaning of huṭām is 'fragment, piece'. T, I, 91, has rīz-ba-rīz for this, suggesting the reading ryz'wryz for the Xw. gloss; cf. ryzn 'fragments' 200.4, 406.8, 456.6.

bydx'st k'lyk: kāla-yi bad, read bydx'št, as at 332.3 335.7.

- 5.8 bcrdyk, bcr $\delta$ yk: 'earnest money', read \* $pcrd^{y}k$  and v. my 502.7.
- 6.2 **xnkyk hwn'n**: kanīzak-i xunyāgar (not 'xīnāgar'!). NP xunyā, < Pahl. hu-niyāg, could scarcely appear in Xw. as xnk-. The gloss in T, I, 49, muğanniye cariye ki çengi cariye tâbir olunur, clearly shows that this is \*čngyk, < NP čanqī.
  - 7.3 sbht: 'worship', v. H, Dict., suppl., s.v. spxt.
  - 7.7 'kwnyc: 'punishment', v. H, Dict., suppl., s.v. 'kwbyc.
- 9.3 'y 'BBwDk: sitabrī-yi kitāb, or with T, I, 96, purī-yi k., so 'the bulk', could be the same as NP anbōh, Arm. ambox 'crowd', i.e. \*'nbw $\delta k < *hambauda-ka$ -, perhaps containing the baw- 'be complete, suffice' in Xw. ' $\beta$ -2 (H, Dict.), Sgd.  $\beta \bar{a}w$ -, etc.
- 9.5 **bw'r f.'ów x'šyk**: lit. 'separation between two lines', not  $miy\bar{a}n-i\ d\bar{o}$  suxan. y' x'šyk translates 'line' 174.1, 206.7, 'furrow' 201.6, and 'stripe' 48.1; suxan, on the other hand, is 'y  $h\beta'ryk$  61.7, 405.1, or y'  $h\beta'ryk$  344.5,

- 420.4, etc. The second part of the 'ambiposition' (pre- and postposition combined) seems to have been omitted; cf. 189.3 bw'r...f'\delta wsn f' m\delta'n.
- 10.8  $n\gamma w dnyk$ : 'lid' of an ink-pot, must be  $n\gamma w \delta n^y k$ , q.v. H, Dict., suppl., and cf. \* $tryn\gamma w \delta$ , my 94.5.
- **BD'Ryk**: 'writing tablet', already noticed by H, 'Lg.', 436, as pd'ryk 'slate', cognate with XSgd. pyd'r πινακίδιον (see now M. Schwartz, Studies in the texts of the Sogdian Christians, Ph.D. thesis, University of California, Berkeley, 1967, 113).
- 11.5 člyp'k: 'cross', assumes that the word is taken from NP čalīpā. Although the -p- is unexplained, however, this is probably the case, since an alternative source, XSgd. clyb' (BST,  $\pi$ , 62, C 2/10', 13), like the Syr. slyb' it reproduces, seems to imply a pronunciation - $\beta$ -.
- 12.4 'MS'BC: 'uqūba, which appears as Xw. 'y 'qwbt at 419.5. Here the glossator was thinking of 'requital', rather than 'punishment', and wrote 'm'nc, as at 113.7, 440.3, 443.2.
- 12.6 **RNyk**: 'plumb-line'. The -n- appears to be pointed, but this is much more likely to be  $*zy^yk$ , cf. NP  $z\bar{\imath}g$ ,  $z\bar{\imath}j = ri\check{s}ta-yi\ bann\bar{a}\bar{\imath}$ .
- 12.8 **NYM:**  $\Delta$ '**Nyk**: B. quotes the glosses to  $\hat{safiha}$ , una tabula januae, etc., from another chapter (lost in Xw.), out of context here. His guess 'Platte, Fliese (?)' may be nearer the mark, but does not suggest 'half-' of anything. Even if it did, cf. the words with nymD(')- for 'half-', 10.3, 35.3, 36.6. The interpretation seems hopeless.
  - 13.1 **FRBN**: 'awl', v. my 97.7 \* $\beta$ ryn.
- 13.5  $\check{e}$ 'bt'n: plainly the same as the  $\check{e}ab\bar{a}t\bar{a}n$  of Wetzstein's MS 5, is not 'Oberteil des Schuhs' but an overshoe worn over a soft leather sock. The NP word I can find in no dictionary, but it appears in T, I, 104, s.v.  $m\bar{u}q$ :  $sarm\bar{o}za$ ... farside capatan dahi derler.
  - 13.8 'b:y'r: 'water-carrier', certainly 'by'w, with H, Dict.
- 14.1  $\mathbf{x}'\check{\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{k}}$ - $\delta'\mathbf{n}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{k}$ :  $x\bar{a}\check{s}akd\bar{a}n$ . Though totally unpointed, C'm'k- at least is certain. \*- $\delta'n^yk$  also occurs in  $\check{c}k$ - $\delta'n^yk$  19.5 'spindle-holder',  $\check{f}r'$ -'- $\delta'n^yk$  17.3 =  $\check{f}ur'ad\bar{a}n$ , qlm- $\delta'n^yk$  10.4 'pen-box', but nowhere is it pointed.
- sunbūr: B'CBYk is not a 'lederner Wasserbeutel für Trinkwasser' but the 'pipe' fitted in its neck. This does not help, however, in choosing between the 1,080 possible readings of the Xw. word.
- 14.2 wabarī Pelzhāndler?:  $\S Z^*BkBYk$ . The Ar. word is vowelled but unpointed; in the context, therefore, the choice seems to lie between a dealer (?) in wabar 'camel hair, mohair, etc.' (not 'Pelz') or  $wi\theta r$  'skins of beasts of prey'.  $\S Z$  'wild beast' 51.8, 94.2 suggests that the glossator understood the latter. The rest of the word is obscure, however: \*-'nkn^vk would be \*'-sewer' (v. my 88.3), an improbable livelihood, while for '-skinner' only \*-(')kn^vk would be expected (v. H, Dict., 'k-2').
- pl's-dwz:  $p\bar{o}st\bar{v}n-d\bar{o}z$ . NP  $pal\bar{a}s$  is 'coarse woollen cloth', Xw. pr's 30.3, not 'sheepskin'. The '-s-' could be either -y or the odd -k noted at 5.2.
  - 14.5 'wfYr: baftarī-yi bāfanda 'warp-beam' (?). \*'wftr seems a more

likely derivative of \*wf- 'weave', in view of NP  $baftar\bar{\imath}$ . The verb only occurs as w'fd'h 'wove it' 78.6, 80.5, 132.8, 142.8, and wftk 'woven', but Oss. wafn, Sgd. w'f-, wft, Ya $\gamma$ n. wof-, etc., all point to pres. w'f-.

bt prwyk čxyr: čarx-i bat, seems to be a 'wheel for spreading (?) size (bt) on cloth'. The nearest one can get to a reading is \*bt-BRwNk. To this riddle, unfortunately, must be added B.'s PRwNyk 17.5 'bundle of laundry' and p@n-PRwnk 43.1 'broad-headed (arrow)'.

mattūθ?: **ΓΒΒΥk**. The Xw. remains a mystery, but we can at least approach the 'Arabic' word. Although it does not occur in any other edition of *Muq*. it must be a genuine weaver's term. It is recognizably the same as the *mtwt* listed by Redhouse as *metut*, *metit* 'a weaver's mete-wand' (with a nice sense of archaism?) but by the *Burhān-i qāṭi* as *matīt*... šāna-yi karpās 'a weaver's comb'. The former is correct: I have recorded the word in Zakho, among Kurdish-speaking Armenian weavers from Dihē (v. my KDS, II, Zx., § 772 and n. 673), as *matītik* 'warp-stick, for keeping the newly-woven cloth a regular width'; cf. also Arm. *matit* 'pencil'? The 'comb' is already present here as Xw. 'wf\*k.

14.6 'bt: 'size', read bt, as in NP. The 'alif' is the second vowel mark of Ar. najīr.

15.2  $\beta \gamma k$ -hnbnyk:  $b\bar{a}z\bar{i}gar$ . This 'player' plays with an ' $\beta \gamma^{\nu}k$ , not just any  $b\bar{a}z\bar{i}ca$  but (T, I, 110) a duxtarak-i  $b\bar{a}z\bar{i}gar$  'doll' (already H, 'Lg.', 435). Presumably he causes it to dance, cf. 182.1 raqasa = hnbd'd < hnb- and 397.5 raqqasat walada- $h\bar{a} = h'bydyd$ , for \*h'nbyd- < \*hnby-. Our 'puppeteer' is then a \* $\beta \gamma k$ -hnbynk.

Of the toys which follow, \*dryf 15.3 is a 'tip-cat',  $\gamma yr$  15.4 a 'top' (which, for all its humming, is not a 'turn-flute' in NP, B.'s 'gard:nāy', but  $gardan\bar{a}y$ ), RnD-w-d 15.5 a 'tin-whistle' (not a 'shawm'), and the 'wooden sword' 15.5  $skr\beta kynk$  (similarly  $skr\beta kync$  40.2,  $skr\beta cyh$  47.6 'its woods').

- 15.5 klylk 'sk  $\delta nyk$ : 'pellet-bow', surely for glylk-= NP  $gul\bar{u}la$  'pellet'. The second element of the compound \*glylk-'sk, evidently '-shooting', is especially interesting for providing the only non-finite form of the verb 'to throw, shoot' seen in  $ms^yd$  432.1, ms'r 451.3, etc., 'he, they shot'. Unlike 's-'come', imperf.  $m's^yd$ , and 's-'take',  $m's^yd$ , m'st, this must be /as(s)-/, <\* $a\check{c}ya$ -? If so, a connexion with the stem of Oss.  $\ddot{a}xsyn$ , Sgd.  $\beta r'\gamma\check{s}$  (v. my SCE, 50) suggests itself.
  - 15.6  $\check{S}X'R'C$ : 'chess', appears to be plainly mC'R'C.
- 16.3 **Bryc-mync** &ws: bōy-i afrōxta. 'Incense', for burning, is probably \*pznc-mync, as a **Bryck** š'm 22.2 šam'-i afrōxta is \*pznck. With \*pznc 'combustion', cf. pzn-'burn, kindle', p'zn<sup>y</sup>d 346.4, 465.2, my 494.3.
- 17.3 **č'k**  $\beta$ 'r:  $qar\bar{a}ba$ -yi pur az  $šar\bar{a}b$ . Wetzstein here has the same NP gloss for ka's (not  $k\bar{a}s$ ),  $t\bar{a}s$ , and  $dih\bar{a}q$ ; Pishro and T, I, 114, are both better with  $j\bar{a}m$ -i pur may, i.e. a 'full wine-glass', not 'flagon'. Practically the same combination, ka's  $dih\bar{a}q = j\bar{a}m$ -i pur, is plainly pointed  $\beta$ 'r c'k at 358.5 (B. misprints  $\delta$ 'k), the c- confirmed at 81.6.  $\delta$ 'k is both 'slit' 28.5, 206.7 (as in NP)

- and 'snap' of the fingers 512.4. The club with which the inmates of hell are trounced is C'k 12.3.
- **kl':jWk**:  $kal\bar{a}j\bar{u}$ , in *Pishro* and T  $kal\bar{a}j\bar{u}d$ . Whether a 'large cup' or 'salver', there is nothing to suggest that the word is compounded of Xw. kl'(n) 'big' and \*jw-.
- 17.8  $nRm\theta yk$ : 'a drill', is attractively analysed by Schwartz (review, ZDMG, cxx, 2, 1970, 295) as  $nzm\theta^y k < *ni\check{z}-ma\theta$ .
- 18.4 'wškyk: 'splint'. Nothing justifies more precision than 'wSkyk. y' 'wškk- 49.2 is 'hoof' (y'škk- 46.8, cf. my 73.6)  $< *ao\theta ra$ , (H, Hb., p. 119, n. 3). A splint is more likely to be a diminutive of 'wSyk 220.8' ladle, stirrer'.
  - 18.6 'nkwc: rawyan-rēz' funnel', read only 'BkRc.
- 19.3 **k'rcc**: 'shears, scissors', a misprint for krcc, as at 51.1, where ps- $\beta nk'nc$ ' of sheep-shearing' is to be read. krcc is pl. of \*krck, diminutive of krc' knife' 43.5, 366.4, etc.
- 20.3 mh'øwl: 'an opiate'. Both W and Pishro have NP mahābōl, against the Burhān-i qāṭi' with mahānōl, -nul. To make matters worse, the Xw. form looks like nothing so much as \*mh'twl.
  - 20.6 fržyk: tab-i garm, read  $\beta r z^y k$ , as at 341.4; v. H, Dict., s.v.  $\beta r z^z k$ .
- 20.7 **cf'r-mycyk**: 'quartan (fever)'. Read  $c\beta$ 'r, as at 35.3, 4, v. my 425.5. Similarly 31.5, 32.2, 4, 6, 33.5, 7, 34.6, 8, 35.6, 44.8, 45.5, 6.
- yzyk:  $y\bar{a}z\bar{\imath}dan$ , 'stretching (oneself)', not 'Schauder, Fieberschauer', is verbal noun of yz-,  $481.2 \ yz^yd$ ; v. H, Dict., suppl.
- $\mathbf{w}\mathbf{B}^{\prime}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{k}$ : 'yawn'. The form  $wy's^{y}k$  is proven by the verb 'wy's-, 483.3  $mwy's^{y}d$ ,  $<*wi-y\bar{a}dsa$ -?
- 21.1 'wHyc: bahak, Ar. bahaq. Whether the glossator understood dark 'liver-spots, chloasmata' or white patches on the skin, he wrote 'wBhBc; with this misreading of Bh- cf. my 44.1, 142.7, 363.1. The correct reading is easily reconcilable with the Pers. as \*'wbhyc, pl. of \*'wbhyk < \*upahaka-, perhaps originally meaning 'sequela', < hak- < \*seku-.
- 21.2 'wx: Ar.  $\theta u'l\bar{u}l$  (misprinted  $\theta u'l\bar{u}l$ ) 'wart', read 'zx, like the NP gloss  $\bar{a}zax$ , T, I, 120,  $\bar{a}zax$ ; cf. Taj., Ya $\gamma$ n.  $\bar{o}zax$ , P $\dot{x}$ t.  $z\partial xa$ .
- 21.3 **k'S**: Ar. sil'a, not here 'Balggeschwulst' (= 'cystis'), but 'scrofula', NP  $x\bar{u}k(ak)$ , Ar.  $xan\bar{a}z\bar{i}r$ , and Xw. k's; cf. k's 52.7 'pig', as in Sgd.
- 22.4 **BžyW?ND**: Ar. qaraz 'leaves of salam (Acacia arabica) tree, used in tanning' is glossed pzynd in T, I, 122, i.e. puzyand = buzyunj, also 'pistachio galls' (Burhān-i qāṭi'; Schlimmer, Terminologie). Only the initial of Bžywnd seems to remain in slight doubt, probably p-.
- zryZ: Ar. 'andam 'a yellow dye-stuff', appears to be RRBz, but can hardly be other than \*zryr, like the NP gloss  $zar\bar{\imath}r$ ; <\*zari-dru-, or \*zaridrā-like Skt. haridrā- 'turmeric'?
- 22.5 hn'Y: 'henna'. Such a spelling could be expected from Ar. hn', cf. the examples at my 384.1. But this is certainly hn'n, as the final letters of  $BBC\gamma wn$  22.7,  $w\check{s}n'n$  22.8 put beyond doubt.
  - 22.6 sbydyk: 'ceruse', read spyd- as at 50.5, 59.6 'white'. The same at

- 25.3, 51.5, 56.7 spydk, 23.7, 37.7 ff., 50.3 f. spyd-, 50.4 spyc f. pl.  $(p'\delta n')$  feet implied).
- 22.7 **pnc**: 'rouge, made from cotton pods'. Nothing justifies the reading \*pnc- for BBC- (180 possibilities): 'cotton' is \*pmc (my 77.7) and either a 'five-coloured' or 'leaf-coloured' cosmetic would be a little bizarre, even to-day (cf. pnc-ryc 396.6 'pentagonal'; pnc 371.1, 512.1 'leaves').
- prknY: 'aromatics for embalming', cf. 398.3 prknC d' mkd 'embalmed it' (actually -nx), suggesting a sg. \*prknk. NP has parga/ina 'a compound of aromatics, Indian argaja, Ar. δarīra' (Burhān-i qāṭi').
  - 23.1 bwsmy'd: 'hospitality', twice, read \*pws-, v. my 142.3.
- 23.4 **WR** : čarbū-yi pušt, farbihī-yi gōšt. It would be remarkable if this did not contain Ir. \*wazda-, Pšt. wāzda, Yidya wāzd, Sangl., Sariq. wāst 'fat'. The matter is complicated by \*'zd'gnd 25.5, \*'zdxynk 23.5,  $\theta$ -zd\*x 333.1 'fatty' (H, Hb., p. 115, n. 1, implies \*wazdaha-). Perhaps the simple noun \*/wuzd/was pronounced \*wuzidt in pause, which rarity was here written  $wz\overline{t}$ .
- $pCk \ xw'r$ : Ar.  $qad\bar{\imath}r$ , and  $5 \ pxk \ xw'r$ :  $qad\bar{\imath}d$ . The former, meat 'cooked (in a  $d\bar{e}g$ )', is pxk, cf. 249.8 'y  $BxBk = *px^yk$  'cooked', 388.6  $xw'r \ hzwr \ Bxyk = *px^yk$  'meat well-cooked' (both uncorrected by me  $in \ loco$ ). The latter, 'dried' meat, is distinguished by a  $ta\check{s}d\bar{\imath}d$  at 401.2  $p\bar{\imath}k$  (x unpointed), but is merely pxk at 407.3. Whether pxk 'cooked' and  $p\bar{\imath}k$  'dried' are really distinct remains uncertain.
- 23.7 f. sk:p'k, zyr:p'k, sbyd:p'k, šwr:p'k,  $\delta\gamma$ :p'k: NP  $sikb\bar{a}$ ,  $z\bar{\imath}rb\bar{a}$ ,  $sap\bar{e}db\bar{a}$ ,  $s\bar{o}rb\bar{a}$ ,  $d\bar{o}\gamma b\bar{a}$ . There is nothing to be said for preferring p over b for the -B'k of these compounds, rather the opposite.
  - 24.2 'dh'ryk: ārdhāla is certainly 'rh'ryk; v. H, Dict., suppl., s.v.
- 24.2 xwfc-mynk, -mync: 'milky', 6 xwfcyk: 'sweet', 8 f:xwfcy: 'in milk', 25.7 xwfcy: 'milk', 8 xwfc-p'r $\delta$ yk: 'milk-seller', 49.7  $\theta$ :xwfc: '(ewe) in milk', xwfc-xw'ryk: 'suckling (lamb)'. Read  $xw\beta c$  throughout, v. my 95.4.
- 24.5 **pžm'wrd**: Ar. *zummāward*, reads into the Xw. the NP form the most altered from original *bazmāwurd* (Pahl. *bzm'wlt*), which is at least as likely to have been the form borrowed.
  - **FXn**:  $n\bar{a}n$ - $x^vuri\dot{s}$  (without an izafe), v. my 110.3.
- 25.4 'Kk pknd: 'dry bread', with no doubt about either k; cf. fem. 'kc 286.3, etc., H, Dict., s.v.
- 25.7  $\check{cfk-p'r\delta Yk}$ :  $sirka-fur\bar{o}\check{s}$ . Of the many 'sellers' in Muq. this, though unpointed, is the one clearly written  $-p'r\delta k$ , showing the others to be pause-forms, e.g.  $xw\beta c-p'r\delta^{\nu}k$  25.8,  $*nj'd-p'r\delta^{\nu}k$  my 31.1.  $p'r\delta$  'sell' is  $<*pr'\delta$ -<\*parā-dăya-, as Sgd.  $pr'y\delta$ -, P\tilde{t}. prol-, cf. also Ya\u03c4n.  $pir\bar{o}nt/s$ -, Wax\u03c4 purind-, \u03c4 purind-, \u03c4, \u03c4, \u03c4, \u03c4 purind-, \u03c4, \u
  - 26.1 **RRyk**:  $sar-š\bar{i}r$ , v. my 450.2.
- $\delta \mathbf{m}' dy \mathbf{k}$ :  $m \bar{a} st$ - $i p \bar{a} l \bar{u} d$ . Since  $\delta m' d^y k$  25.2, 26.6, 246.6, 328.2 f. is 'coarse, thick, sitabr' the reading is presumably correct, for 'drained, coagulated' rather than 'durchgeseihte, strained' curds, despite the word's appearance of \* $RBm' d^y k$ .

- 26.2 **trī**: tarf, Pth. tfr, is 'dried whey', not plain 'Molken'; cf. Burhān-i qāṭi', 'tarf...kašk-i siyāh-rā gūyand va ān-rā ba 'arabī maṣl...xvānand, va kašk-i safīd va panīr-i xušk-rā nīz gūyand'.
- 27.1  $p\theta k$ -mync: tabaq- $p\bar{o}s$  'a bag in which a traveller carries his plate, dish'. Of the 36 possible readings of BBk-, why pick  $p\theta k$  'house' (my 364.2) or 'pedestrian, pawn' 15.6, 270.3, 361.2, 471.4? Far more likely is \*tbk-mync; cf. NP  $t'q \sim Xw$ . t'k 34.2 'single, odd'.
  - 27.6 krtYYk: 'button', is krtyk 202.8, 365.8, here \*krty\*k in pause.
- 28.1 'NX'Zyn: 'seam'. What 'gewisse Wahrscheinlichkeit' is involved? x'zyn is 'fight, battle' 224.3, etc., 'nx'r is 'cud, nišxvār' 48.5; 'nkn-'to sew', my 88.3 (where perhaps add Wazīrī Pxt. ngīnda 'seam') is no help here; we cannot do better than 'BC'Ryn. On šwy: 'stitch', v. my 480.1.
  - 28.3 δrycyk: 'lining', read \*drycyk; cf. dryc' interior' 192.1.
  - 28.4 knck' RB:  $qab\bar{a}'$ , v. my 480.1.
- $^{\prime}BDDyk$ : band-i qabā, looks like  $^{\prime}BDRyk$ . Perhaps  $^{*\prime}nd\check{z}^{y}k$ , diminutive of  $^{\prime}nd\check{z}$  47.5, 108.3 'fetters' (H, 'Lg.', 432); cf. my 179.2.
- yldž: yalma 'tunic'. The other NP gloss is not 'yayiltāq?' but bayaltāq in Pishro and T, 1, 132, a word in most Persian dictionaries, and Redhouse.
- 29.2  $sr^{\gamma}vwX$ : for NP  $sar\bar{a}\gamma\bar{o}j$ , a sort of 'snood'. Can the transcription of the other NP gloss 'sar: $\gamma\bar{o}s$ ' mean that B. has read an 'ear' (Xw.  $\gamma wx$  188.4, etc.) into what is obviously  $sr^{\gamma}\gamma wj$ , the same as the NP form?
  - CBR'R:  $abr\bar{u}$ -band, is actually pointed Cnz'R.
- 29.4 **xkbyk**:  $j\bar{a}mad\bar{a}n$ , with  $haq\bar{i}ba$  given as an Ar. synonym, is rather more likely to be \*hkybk, but in view of the Tk. loan hkbh > heybe, CKurd. hagba 'saddle-bag', Xw. \* $hkb^{\nu}k$  is also possible.
- 29.6  $\theta:\delta\check{s}k\ krym:$  'fringed rug', 31.4  $\delta\check{s}yk:$  'fringe'. The word is thrice pointed  $(\theta-)\delta s^yk$  361.1.
- 30.3 **DyW...**: palās-i sitabr, needs no extra letters, only to be read correctly as ryz, the -z pointed, to be recognized as 'kersey'; cf. Sgd. ryzy, Yayn, rayza (v. J. Hamilton, BSOAS, xxxi, 2, 1968, 331 ff.).
- 30.8  $jb\gamma wt$ , but 306.7  $cb\gamma wt$ : 'quilt', pointed j-492.4, but c-502.2. The  $Burh\bar{a}n$ -i  $q\bar{a}ti$ ' has both spellings, of course, and  $ja\gamma b\bar{u}t$  'wadding', all found already in different MSS of Asadī's  $Lu\gamma at$ -i furs. Tk.  $cap\gamma ut$  (Kāshgharī, facsimile, p. 227.5  $jab\gamma^u t = al$ - $has\bar{i}ya$ ) gives modern caput 'rag'.
- 31.1 **bsm'knd**: 'wadding', must be \*pšm'gnd, which occurs again at 48.6, with a redundant 'kč'nw (v. H, Dict., s.v. 'kc'nw).
- pC'D: 'old clothes, rags' is supported by pC'D- $p'r\delta y$ k' rag-seller' in the next line, but the pointing of the p- is so misplaced as to be suspect. Perhaps it was added in error, being intended for the  $-p'r\delta^y k$ . If so, BC'D is very likely the same as the Ar. word it glosses, n/d.
- 31.2 pcx's: also mispointed, the three points above -s probably being intended for the -c- of pcx's.
  - 31.7 hrons: 'thirteen'. This -N- should mean 'an unpointed -B-,

probably -n-', when in fact it is 'a pointed -n-, in error for -y-'. Read  $hr\delta^y s$ , cf. 33.2  $hr\delta s$  hz'r.

- 32.6 sy hz'r: '3,000', misprint for šy.
- 34.7, 40.7 'xyym: 'sixth', read 'xtym, v. my 90.4.
- 35.2 **rys zrny**: 'a grain, barley-corn of gold'. 'Barley' as fodder, never fully pointed (H, 'Lg.', 436, rsy, but offprints annotated 'probably to be read rysy'), is plural: 'y rBsy y' β'rcyc 48.5, xwrd'n (!) 'y rBsy y' β'rcyk 274.5. Despite Khot. rrusā- (Prolexis, 307), Xw. could as well be \*rbs or rps < \*(a)rpasyā-, like Pžt. orbəša, Yidγa yɛršio, etc. (IIFL, II, 273a).
- **tswy, cswy**: not 'Goldgewicht von  $\frac{1}{4}$  Dānak, = 3 Grän', but ' $\frac{1}{4}$  dāng, = 4 grains'; cf. Burhān-i qāṭi', 'tasū...vazn-i čahār jau bāšad'. All the following grain equivalents are therefore wrong: 1 dīnār or  $mi\theta q\bar{a}l = 6$  dāng = 24 tasū = 96 grains.
- 35.3  $\Delta$ 'B'pyn: however transliterated this is a mysterious form, in place of the expected  $*\delta' n^y k = d\bar{a}ng$ .
  - 35.5  $\gamma$ 'wyk č'k črm: 'a cowhideful', read c'k, v. my 17.3.
  - 37.5 'yByk: for Ar. jarūr 'restive (horse)', perhaps \*'ynyk' a goer'?
  - 37.6, 45.8 'wr'c: 'pregnant', read 'wz'c, v. my 269.8.
- 38.2 rxt-' $\beta$ \$, 3 s'w- $\beta$ \$: 'red-, black-maned', read -(')f\$; v. my 187.4, where it is perhaps not clearly enough stated that the word is nowhere pointed - $\beta$ -. At 187.4 itself only the - $\delta$  is pointed. Similarly 38.5 read 'y'f\$h, 7 'y'f\$'n.
  - 38.2 fy R'k prm:  $t\bar{a}$  ba  $r\bar{a}n$ , read z'k, as in ' $\delta rz'k$  441.6, v. H, Dict., s.vv.
- 38.4 blyk-rnk: palang-rang, obviously the same word, \*plyg-rng /palig-rang/; cf. 52.6 plyk for /palig/.
  - 38.6, 46.7 'y 'NB'Rh: 'its breast', read 'nb'z-h, v. my 258.7.
- 38.8 'y ywnc 'y . . . :  $m\bar{o}y$ -i  $dunb\bar{a}l$ , the missing word being just legible as  $\delta wm'n$ , cf. 54.1, 59.4 'y  $\delta wmh$  ' its tail'.
- 39.1 y' cf'r  $p'\delta$  y.'sp'n: yak  $p\bar{a}y-i$  asb, quoted to the exclusion of  $p\bar{a}yh\bar{a}-yi$  asb, dast u  $p\bar{a}y-i$  asb, is odd enough, but the Xw. gloss actually corresponds to the NP for the next Ar. word  $\delta awan = \delta ah\bar{a}r$   $p\bar{a}y-i$  asb. Its particular interest lies in its showing that a noun qualified by a cardinal number can not only be singular in form but also keep the sg. article, here feminine (pl. 'y  $p'\delta n$  387.3). The following genitive, therefore, also has the article y', so read y'  $c\beta'r$   $p'\delta$  y'sp'n.
- For pl. forms with higher numbers, cf. ' $str^yk$  35.6 'dirham', but 64.7 'wsc, 35.6  $c\beta$ 'rs, 35.5, 376.3 ( $\delta s$ ) hz'r ' $str^yc$  'twenty, forty, (ten) thousand dirhams';  $\delta y$  pr'd' 'three', but hz'r pr'cn 'thousand divorces' (H, Dict., suppl., s.v. pr'd).
- 39.2 y' sBD'h, 46.8 y' SBD'h: 'its hoof', the latter fully pointed! 39.2 y' sBcy (wenn schon, denn schon—SBCy) 'of the hoof' confirms -d, gen. s. f. -cy, since - $\delta$  would not change, cf. y' ' $\gamma\delta$  75.1 'the wound',  $y'\gamma\delta y$ - $\delta'r$  157.4. For (') $sbd < *sapat\bar{a}$ -, v. my SCE, 36 f.; cf. further NP sapal, suval 'camel's hoof' (Henning, AION, Sez. Ling., vi, 1965, p. 40, n. 2).
- 39.6 **bkčyk**: fully pointed  $bkc^{y}k$  at 48.3, if we assume that the glossator misunderstood the former,  $m\bar{e}x$ -i  $lig\bar{a}m = zab\bar{a}na$ -yi  $lig\bar{a}m$ , some projecting

- part of a bridle, to be the same as the latter,  $m\bar{e}x$ -i  $\bar{a}x^vur$  'hitching-peg'. The NP 'lugām' B. uses, only 39.4–6, is an error from the  $Burh\bar{a}n$ -i  $q\bar{a}ti$ '; elsewhere correctly  $lig\bar{a}m$ .
- 39.8  $\mathbf{zyn}$ - $\gamma \mathbf{wd}$ :  $b\bar{a}li\dot{s}$ - $i\,z\bar{\imath}n$ , surely  $-\gamma w\delta$ , cf. ' $\gamma w\delta$ ' cover '493.7, etc., H, Dict. 40.3 ' $\mathbf{DRm}$ : 'felt saddle-cloth' is the Turkish word, T, I, 153, " $\delta rm$  (v. H, Dict.).
- 41.5 'y khr 'y xr'x'n: gauhar-i šamšīr, is not the 'Materie?' but the 'damask of the sword', as is plain from the Ar. firand, borrowed from Pers. parand (v. H, TPS, 1945, 156). The Xw. \*ghr is as plainly borrowed from NP guhar.
- 42.7 'm'c-mynk p' $\theta$ : 'target arrow', contains NP  $\bar{a}m\bar{a}_{j}^{\gamma}$  or Tk. amaç 'target', no more likely to be changed to \*'m'c than  $t'_{j}^{\gamma}$ ' crown' 399.1, 411.4 or  $g\check{c}$ ' plaster' 407.6,  $kw\check{c}$ ' migration' 317.8. Read 'm'C-.

'ktw**BDYN**: v. H, Dict., s.v. 'kt-wy $\delta^y n$ .

- 43.1 bš p' $\theta$ : not 'mišqaṣ (?)', which appears unglossed 42.8, but an Ar. word found only in the edition T, I, 159,  $mi'r\bar{a}d = t\bar{\imath}r-i\ b\bar{e}-parr$ . The Xw. is thus  $bp\bar{n}\ p'\theta$ ; cf. the last gloss in the line,  $parr-i\ t\bar{\imath}r = 'y\ p\bar{n}^yh$ .
  - 43.8 krz: gurz 'mace, club', obviously borrowed as \*grz.
- 44.1 hnjw-tyy: 'iron-pointed staff'. Again (v. my 21.1) B. misreads  $Bh^{\circ}$ . Read  $\theta$ -hnčw 'having an iron tip', cf. hnčw 389.1, 461.7, and (showing it is any iron tip, not only a spear-head) 'y nkyck hnčw 42.4 'the iron shoe (of the spear)'. That hnčw is 'iron' and not just 'tip' is given some support by Kuchean eñcuwo, etc., v. Henning, AION, Sez. Ling., vi, 1965, p. 36, n. 1 (suggestion of M. Schwartz).
- 44.2 'y SBBh: 'whip-lash', must be NP  $\delta \bar{e}b$  borrowed, 'y  $\delta yb-h$ ; v. my 299.3.
- 44.4 'NBWmyk: 'short' is known as 'nbzmk 326.3, and fem. 'nbzmc 336.5, 369.6, etc.
- 44.6 **my'nyk**: 'girdle', read  $by'n^yk$ , v. my 402.1 (Schwartz, review, ZDMG, cxx, 2, 1970, 293). Similarly, **C'MCw**y is more likely C'BCwy 'comb-case'.
  - 45.1 'swr: sutūrān, is (')stwr everywhere else, 168.5, 216.3, 311.7, etc.
- 45.2 **znk** k**r**k: 'small herd' is as much *grk* as in the preceding gloss, *grk* 'š, assimilated from NP *galla*. Similarly 49.7, 51.6.
- 45.7 **byr'š**: gušn-i uštur, read \*yyr, and  $\beta$ rycyn: juft-i gušn, probably  $\beta$ rncyn; v. my 233.3.
- 47.2 'y  $brndw\gamma$ : 'nose-plug' of the camel. The '-n-' is pointed -t-. Just possibly, compounded of brt 'moustache' 383.3 and  $tw\gamma$  'stick', but v. my 475.2.
- $\gamma^a Rn'cyk$ : 'nose-ring of hair', read  $\gamma wn'c^yk$ , cf.  $\gamma wnc$  pl. 'hair' 100.3, n'c 'nose' 195.5, 310.7, etc. The superior a is in fact the kasra of Ar.  $xiz\bar{a}ma$  above.
- 47.7 hwy $\delta$ yn: misprint for  $hwy\delta$ yn. Better NP glosses in Pishro, gil $\bar{\imath}m$  ki bar  $k\bar{o}h\bar{a}n$  nihand, and T, I, 168,  $hwy\delta$ . The word seems to be Ir. by origin, NP  $hav\bar{\imath}\delta$ , borrowed by Ar. and Tk. (havut). The Xw. is hardly a plural, so has a further suffix -vn or -yn, and the initial influenced by the Ar.  $haw\bar{\imath}ya$ .

- 49.3  $\gamma$ 'w-skyn: 'cow-dung', read -SkBy, though this is certainly for  $\gamma$ 'wskny, cf. Yid $\gamma$ a  $\gamma$ uskn < \*gau-sakana- (IIFL, II, 213b), Waxī sgīn. The spelling -ny is probably no more than an optional way of writing - $\tilde{\imath}$ , the realization of final /-in/, cf.  $h\beta dny$  for  $h\beta d^{y}n$ , my 5.5,  $\gamma\delta kn$ , - $k^{y}n$ , -kny, my 352.2, and  $\delta$ 'mny 27.5 for / $\delta$ āmin/, NP dāman.
- 49.4 mhynk: 'ram', probably  $mhn^{y}k$ , from 'mh' ewe', as \*' $\beta zn^{y}k$  49.5 'he-goat' from ' $\beta z$ ' she-goat'; H, Dict., s.vv.
  - 49.5, 50.7 xc: 'ram', v. my 434.6, \*xč.
  - 49.6 'Cw: 'he-goat', v. my 116.2.
  - 50.3 y.'nDYR, 61.2 'Nryw: '(the) other', read 'bryw, v. H, Dict., s.v.
- 50.6 **krwyc**  $\gamma$ **wx**:  $g\bar{o}$ š-aš ba-pahnā šikāfta, but the glossator may have thought of the root meaning of Ar.  $j\delta m$  'to mangle, cut off, reduce to a stump' and so translated krwnc  $\gamma wx$  'a pared ear'; cf. 112.8 'y  $krwn^yc$  ' pared (nails)'. Here the p. p. of krwy- (v. my 153.1) would be fem., qualifying  $\gamma wx$ , and so not forming an adjectival compound like the surrounding words.
- sfd- $\gamma$ wx: 'having pierced ears', must be  $s\beta d$ -, p. p. of \*snb- 158.4, 163.1, cf. Sgd. swmb-,  $sw\beta t$  and v. my 279.5.
- 53.2 C'b'k: 'small dog', appears to be pointed, or rather 'hooked', h'b'k. T, I, 177, seems to confirm this with the gloss  $hbh-yi\ \check{s}ik\bar{a}r\bar{\imath}$ , a word which the editor justly laments he can find in no Persian dictionary.
  - 53.7 **zwž**: 'hedgehog', read \*zwz, v. my 314.5.
  - 53.8 sb'h: 'louse', read sp'h, v. my 271.3.
- 55.3 **BNwk-mynk krm**: B. even emends the Ar. to 'dūdu l-qar['i] *Eingeweidewurm*', though the  $ta\check{s}d\bar{\imath}d$  shows it to be  $d\bar{\imath}du$  l-qazz 'silk-worm'. Read \*pyrk-mynk' cocoon-(worm)', cf.  $pyr^yk$  14.8 < NP  $p\bar{\imath}la$ .
- $\delta \beta yc$ : 'wasp' is too barely pointed to allow any outside connexions; v. my SCE, 36. Within Xw. we may perhaps compare the Df 125.8 'buzzing' of a fly, if  $*\delta \beta$ .
  - 56.3-6 **b'X-ch**, etc.: 'hawk', read b'ch/h, v. my 457.1.
- 57.6 k'Bwk: 'dovecot';  $k\bar{a}b\bar{u}k$  is a NP word, appearing as a gloss in *Pishro*, T, I, 185.
  - 58.7 syyr: 'osprey', already H, 'Lg.', 435, reads  $sx^yr < *asti-xwara-$ .
  - 58.8  $\mathbf{k}$ 's: 'magpie', only k'S is justified.
- 59.2 y' jknk'h: 'its beak', lit. 'pecker', read y'cknk'h; v. note to 178.6, infra.
  - y' p'jyrk'h: 'its crop', is pointed p'č- 510.7.
- 60.5 n: $\beta$ nyk:  $b\bar{e}$ -niš $\bar{a}n$ , is wrongly pointed; cf. b- $\beta$ nk 361.7, the expected form, opposed to  $\theta$ - $\beta$ nk 195.6, 350.6 'marked', from y'  $\beta$ n $^{\nu}k$  ibid., cf. MSgd.  $\beta$ jn'h 'mark, sign'. In the next gloss also
- pcrw'k: 'reputation', the points of the first letter seem to have been added later, since they are inverted. The same 61.2 with pc. pcrw'k is verbal noun of \*pcrw-, of which only the caus. pcr'wy- 'remember' is attested, p'cr'wyd'h 350.3, 394.1, etc. (v. H, 'Lg.', 433).
  - 61.1 pckY\(\theta\): 'end', p- pointed later (as above), -c- certain, -k- really alif vol. xxxv. Part 1.

- and kasra from Ar.  $ma\gamma a/ibba$  above it,  $-Y\Theta$  possibly  $-p\theta$  (-by $\theta$ ?). Read  $pc'b^y\theta$ , v. my 161.6.
- 62.2 **y.**' $\delta$ [**Y?**]w:  $\bar{e}$ sān du mard, appears no less certainly  $y'\delta^{\nu}w$  than the  $h\beta y \ y'\delta^{\nu}w$  in the line immediately below it. In the facsimile a ghostly \*mr-follows the word, as if mrcy (as at 70.7), but elsewhere on this page only the fem. is distinguished, by Xw.  $\delta yn$ , etc.
  - 63.7 Two misprints:  $y.'\delta w'n:\delta r$  for  $-\delta'r$ ,  $y.'\delta y-\delta'r$  for y'  $\delta y-\delta'r$ .
- 64.4 kwr:k'm: 'wherever', read \*kwz-k'm, cf. 'kwz' 66.8 'where?' (certainly not 'kwn); v. H, Dict., suppl., s.v.
- 64.4, 5 'BDR0: 'there', M. Schwartz (review, ZDMG, cxx, 2, 1970, 295) has recognized as \*'ydr $\theta$  < \*aita $\theta$ ra-. One is only surprised to find aitaused as a remote demonstrative, in opposition to ima- (Xw.  $m\theta$ ,  $m'\theta$  'here', Sgd.  $m\delta y$ ).
- 64.5 **CAN**: qatt, not so much 'ever' as 'absolutely, at all', cf. 72.2 where it translates al-batta, here (following qatt) unglossed.
- 64.6 bš, 7 bšy xd'k: nazd-i vay, correctly pš- when it is unpointed here, but bšy again at 202.3. It is fully pointed at 367.1, only b- at 469.5.
- 66.2 nyn y'h ('??') 'wtk 'y 6'h: īnak-ī tu zan. The ('??') is 'y written in error before 'wtk and deleted with a stroke.
- 67.7 **p0ky'ndyr**:  $\bar{a}hista\ b\bar{a}\dot{s}$ .  $p\theta ky'n$  is adj.  $\bar{a}hista\ 228.1$ , but here probably adverbial with -d-br 'upon thee '.
- 68.2  $\beta \gamma' w y' cyw$ : with better NP gloss in *Pishro*, *biyafzāy suxan* 'add to what you have said'. This is one word, the imperative of (') $\beta \gamma' wy$  (H, *Dict*.) 'increase' + -cy-w 'something thereto'.
- 68.3 'BNrd: 'enough', with no doubt in the pointing 'bnrd (H, Dict.) for \*'nbrd, p. p. of 'nbrs- 'be satisfied'.
- 69.2 'šm'd: hubban wa karāmatan. See H, Dict., suppl., s.v. šm'd. In one MS of the Qunya this 'exclamation of agreement' is glossed  $hal\bar{a}$ , also used for ' $\gamma$ ' yes'. It seems, therefore, to be the imperative of šm'h-, approximately NP bifarmā!, i.e. šm'd < \*šm'h'-d, with the -d of speech (cf. H, 'Verb', p. 48, n. 1). Here, for 'Thank you', it seems something of a mistranslation.
- βzwmzcnk:  $d\bar{u}r\bar{i}$ , probably \*βžwmžcyk, v. my 304.4, and cf. the next word. 69.3 'nbf'cyk:  $s\bar{e}r\bar{a}b\bar{i}$ , certainly pointed 'bn-, as in 'bnrd above; v. H, Dict., suppl., s.v.
- 69.6 ša'naka: in no edition of Muq., has evidently been taken by the glossator as an imperative, 'do your business well!', since he translated ' $\beta$ 'd pr w'c, which (with pry w'c) represents 'alayka l-amra = bar  $k\bar{a}r$   $b\bar{a}s$ , bar tu  $b\bar{a}d$   $k\bar{a}r$  (Pishro) 67.7. On -d, v. my 71.5.
- 71.3 'y k'BYk:  $r\bar{o}$ - $b\bar{a}$ - $r\bar{o}y$  (not 'rō yā rō') 'face to face', certainly  $k'b^vk$  'facing, confrontation', cf. pckb 'facing' 410.5, 443.1, pck'b-, etc. (H, Dict., suppl., and M. Schwartz, STSC, 148 and revisions thereto, also JAOS, LXXXIX, 2, 1969, 445 f.).
- 71.5 c' FBD y't 'y mrcy: či dōstāna mard ast, read c'fy-d with c' 'what, how', as in 68.2, and 'fy 'dear' (H, Dict., where this example should be

added). The function of -d is less clear, here and at 69.6 above. Probably it is emphatic 'then', cf. d' šr  $\beta$ 'b'r 69.8 '(then) woe to thee!'.

72.2 'WCk: bidast, is confirmed at my 84.7.

pck: 'palm of the hand', is pointed b- at 379.2, our only evidence.

We have now come full circle, to our starting-point at the beginning of the Muq. chapter on 'Verbs'. Before gratefully leaving Benzing's edition of the material it is possible to add a few afterthoughts on glosses in that chapter.

92.5 **B'kwRydYN**: saxt giriftaš, is more like B'kRRydyn, the -dyn (for \*-d'-hy-n) making it clear that the gloss contains some verb of striking, rather than merely seizing, v. my 113.4. Ar. baṭaša bihi permits such an interpretation. The 'violent impact' involved is to be seen in the \*bkr $\delta k$  'blow, wound' underlying  $bkr\delta k$ -mync 'wc 74.7, 458.4 = zaxm-gāh (of a sword). The verb is therefore \*bkrzy- < \*upa(?)-kardaya-. If  $kr\delta$ - 'sink, subside',  $kr\delta d$  137.2, my 287.8, is the simple verb (cf. NP  $k\bar{a}l$  'ditch, valley'?), the basic meaning was perhaps 'make a dent in'.

134.2 m nd-šmnk: 'hopeless', read byd-, as in byd-šmnk'wk 69.2; v. my 255.2 below.

139.7, 146.4. In inventing here a compound verb \*mcy-xyz- I unwisely overlooked the fact that Henning, Dict., had included the gloss s.v. 'cxyz- 'arise and proceed, be stirred up'. My oversight was due to his letting the indisputable extra -B- between -C- and -X- pass without comment. But the causative 'cxyz(y)- suffers a similar exaggerated spelling at 373.8 mcxBBBzyd'h, lending support to H's tacit assumption. My \*mcy-xyz- should as quietly disappear. It is perhaps not entirely clear from H's entry 'cxyz(y)- that at 136.2, 'where  $h\bar{a}ja$  with intrans. meaning is also 'xd'k mcxyzyd', the same intrans. verb 'cxyz- is involved, with pause spelling,  $\sim x^vud$  angēxta šud.

170.3 **PCB'd xf[yd]**: axaδa hiδrahu, read BcB'D, must be compared with 254.7 **NČY' D' xf**: xuδ hiδraka, read BCb'D'. The latter form has nothing to do with 'nĕ- ' to fear ': both involve \*pcb'd ' caution ' < \*pati-pāta-, cf. Av. paiti.pā-, Sgd. pcp'y- ' be ready for ' (Henning, BSOAS, xi, 3, 1945, p. 475, n. 4). \*pcb'd' xf is for \*pcb'd d', cf. the imperatives with d' xf, 68.4 f.

178.6 mckYd'n. Instead of my proposed -č-, the verb 'peck' should surely be read (')ckn-, and 'beak' 59.2 cknk, and similarly all the Xw. words in Henning's Dict. beginning 'fo. Further again to my editorial note there, s.v. 'jknk, the full pointings -ck- in p'ckbd- 355.4, pckb 410.5, p'cknd- 444.8, p'ckrd 76.4, for the parallel \*patiko, show clearly that \*atiko developed to /-ck-/ or /-jg-/, which was not really 'replaced' by jk.

179.2 'ndrYnk: I must withdraw my reading \*'ndžynk 'hindrance', suggested in loco. In the previous line the glossator took hajaza bayna wrongly as 'made a separation between', viz. bw'r, =  $\int u d\bar{a}\bar{\imath}$  at 9.5, 425.5. Instead of the  $b\bar{a}z$ - $d\bar{a}r$ anda of W's glosses, therefore, this is probably the same word as translates  $barzax = \int u d\bar{a}\bar{\imath}$  at 61.7, after all. It is there actually pointed 'ndrbnk, but \*'ndrynk < \*antar-ayana-ka-,  $\sqrt{i}$ , does seem more likely.

208.6 c.'nd'ny hy p'ryt'y δst: not laxavit, but luxavit manum. B. has been misled by his copying error: read c'nd'my 'out of joint', as at 299.1, 457.3, i.e. /c-ā-ndāmiya/ from 'nd'm f.

209.8 **f:FB'DRc** hy pcyd: 'cooked it in the embers'. H, Dict., suggests f-fy'drc; presumably from \*' $\beta y'drk < *aby-\bar{a}tarak\bar{a}$ -.

210.1 'y Sk'S-WRD: the loaf of bread so cooked, has interesting synonyms in T, II, 129, sk'rw  $bu\gamma\check{c}a$  and  $angi\check{s}tb\bar{a}$ . The former 'bundle', in place of the simple  $suk\bar{a}r\bar{u}$ ,  $-v\bar{a}$  of dictionaries, is particularly apt if, as seems probable, the Xw. has the same meaning: \*(')sk' $\check{s}$  < \* $sk\bar{a}r$ -sa- or - $\theta a$ -, and \*wrd. This could be either a 'lump' < Av. warzta-, Pth. wrt (v. BSOAS, xxxIII, 2, 1970, 400), Kurd. bard, or a 'roll', verbal noun of the base wart-. But the latter occurs in Xw. in the required sense only in a group of words with ni-, viz. (y') nwrc 23.1 =  $nav\bar{a}la$ , 439.4 =  $n\bar{a}n$ - $x^vuri\check{s}$ , 511.7 = luqma (the -r- nowhere pointed), i.e. 'morsel' < \*niwarti-, the trans. verb nwrcy-, mnwrcyd'h 156.8, 207.4, 'roll, wrap up', p. p. 'nwrcy'dk 458.6 'rolled', < \*niwartaya-, as NP  $navard\bar{i}dan$ , pass.  $nw\check{s}y$ -,  $mnw\check{s}yd$ - 440.2, 441.5, 458.6, 468.7, 471.5 'be wrapped, involved', < \* $niw(a)r\theta ya$ -.

217.2  $\gamma yrd pr$  'llh: 'returned to God', read fy, as in the next line: 'llh always has the article 'y;  $\gamma yr$ - with f-, 'to return to', v. H, Dict., suppl., s.v.

219.8  $f:N\check{J}W'\gamma$ : 'with a burnisher'. My query in loco, regarding a connexion with 'njwy' wrinkle', seems to be answered negatively by the Burhān-i qāṭi', which has a \*bzd'\gamma\$ with the same meaning, miṣqala. The Xw. could well be \*n\vec{J}D'\gamma\$ and, assuming the Persian pointing has been corrupted by bi-zidāyand 'they polish', this might be an assimilation of a NP \*n\vec{z}d'\gamma < \*ni\vec{z}-d\vec{a}waka-, cf. NP zid\vec{a}y-, Khot. uysdav- 'polish' < \*uz-daw-, Lat. ex-polio. The Burh\vec{a}n's verb \*bizd\vec{a}y\vec{v}dan\$ may also be real, representing \*ni\vec{z}d\vec{a}y-.

250.8 p'cknd'n 'y BRkwt: qamiha s-sawīqa. BRkwt, also at 22.1, remains obscure (except that its end is similar to the Tk. equivalent, kavut, but spelled q'wt). It is possible, however, to define the verb rather more closely than by  $bix^vurd$  (pist- $r\bar{a}$ ). Indeed, at 282.1, 444.8 (fully pointed) it is  $dar\ dahan\ and\bar{a}xt$  and for all three Ar. verbs glossed T, II, 173, qmh, 211, saffa, 538, istaffa, has NP (v') pykydn, explained in the first instance as avucu ile  $alub\ agzina\ komak$  'put into the mouth from the palm' (the other translations,  $d\ddot{o}g\ddot{u}p$  \*yumusatmak, etc., follow the Ar.): cf. the v' pkydn in the Farhang- $i\ Su'\bar{u}r\bar{\imath}$ , the only Pers. dictionary recording such a word. But \*p(y)kydn could only imply an odd pres. stem \*p(y)k-. It is better to reconcile the verb with the Xw. by reading NP paikandan, like Man. MP phykn- 'fill, insert' and Xw. pckn-, < pati-kan-('throw'), whence the meaning 'store up' ( $Burh\bar{a}n$ - $i\ q\bar{a}ti$ ', from  $Jah\bar{a}ng\bar{i}r\bar{\imath}$ , from Rōdakī). With 'prayers' the same Xw. verb means 'to fulfil', p'cknd'h 149.6 =  $biguz\bar{a}rd$ ,  $qaz\bar{a}$   $kard\ nam\bar{a}z$ - $r\bar{a}$ , and in a Qunya sentence previously unpublished 'nm'cy m'c pck'n =  $nam\bar{a}zh\bar{a}$  az  $man\ qaz\bar{a}$   $kun\bar{i}d$ .

251.7, 434.7  $\theta \gamma d$ -'ktn: with  $mk^y d$ , mk'r resp. for  $bik\bar{o}\bar{s}id$ , -and 'strove'. All other  $\theta \gamma d$ - compounds are adjectival: -mt, my 87.1, 'hard to break',

-pcy'k 331.1, 336.4 '-faced', -zrz 233.8 '-hearted'; similarly w'sym-'kt'n 212.7 is 'of evil actions'. Here  $\theta \gamma d$  is an independent adverb '(acted) hard', as at 98.8, 287.3 (blew) 'hard', 307.2 (recited), 463.8 (sneezed), 494.2 (laughed) 'loudly'. 'ktn pl. is omitted by H, Dict., s.v. 'kt² 'action'.

253.5 xmyr  $\beta$ '  $\Delta YCk \delta$ 'ry'myn:  $d\vec{\imath}da$   $d\vec{a}$ ram tur $\vec{a}$   $m\vec{\imath}r\vec{e}$ . The  $\delta yck$  is mostly confirmed by 421.4 wyny'h 'šk'rk wyc: 'I saw him plainly', a misreading of Dyc, i.e. \* $\delta yc$  'view, sight' < \* $d\vec{\imath}ta$ -. On participial adjectives in -ck, v. 256.4 below.

254.3 **xṭbk** knBYNk: xuṭba-yi  $n\bar{a}$ -tamām, must be compared with 77.9 knbYk z'dk k'cyd:  $b\bar{c}$ -vaqt afkand bačča-rā. In  $knBB^yk$ , the common form, there probably lies \* $knby^yk$  'incomplete', like MSgd. kmbyy, < comparative \*kambiyah- 'less'. It cannot be an -nk participle as the only similar verb is knbw- 'decrease',  $k'nbw^yd$  182.1, etc. At 350.1 knbk hy mkd y' tr'zyk, different from knb p'rwzd 225.3, 457.2, also appears to have been altered to read knb Yk. Accepting this has the virtue of reducing the number of adjectival forms to two.

254.4  $\beta$ w $\delta$ -S', -S'nw: ganda-dahan, 255.4  $\beta$ w $\delta$ - $\Delta$ RB'k: ganda-ba $\gamma$ al. The former have been recognized by M. Schwartz (review, ZDMG, cxx, 2, 1970, 295) as pwd- $\delta$ '(nw)  $< *p\bar{u}ta$ - $+ fr\bar{a}na$ - 'having putrid breath'. 'Arm-pit' in the latter probably begins  $\delta r$ -< adara/i (cf. ' $\delta rz'k$ , H, Dict.), so read \*pwd- $\delta rB'k$ . [See further Schwartz, review, p. 295, n. 20.]

255.2 **BBD** mkyd:  $ziy\bar{a}n\ kard$ , 3 'y BBD-knyk:  $ziy\bar{a}n-k\bar{a}r$ , -kunanda 'loser' (not 'Schädiger'). This must be related to the adj. byd in compounds:  $bydn'm\ 416.7$  'defamed, of ill repute', i.e. 'of lost name';  $byd-\bar{s}mnk'wk\ 69.2$  =  $n\bar{a}$ - $umm\bar{e}d\bar{i}$ , i.e. 'lost-hope-ness';  $bydkwzy'd\ 169.6$ , 437.6, etc., 'seeking (scil. the lost)'. It is simply byd < \*apa-ita- 'gone away, lost', - $it\bar{a}$ - 'loss'; cf. 'yd f. 'going' 419.6, etc., and 'ydk p. p., XJ, 112. The same adj. probably in  $bydx'\bar{s}t$  'low, mean' 332.3, 335.7, etc.

256.4 y.'\(\beta\)y\(\chi\)y\(\chi\) diltang (T, II, 180), I analysed in loco as 'p. p. \*'\(\beta\)y\(\delta\)d + \*-cyk, perhaps pause-form for -ck'. This could have been better expressed. There are two kinds of word ending in -cyk and related to p. pp. in -t/dk. One kind comprises fem. abstract nouns, presumably < \*-t\(\bar{t}k\)a-, since the -y- is not a pause spelling: e.g. y'rh'cyk 431.7, 467.2 'escape, safety' to 'rh'd\(\delta\)k 273.1 'safe, rasta'; \(\delta\)ncyk 491.8 'error, gumr\(\bar{a}h\)\(\bar{t}\) 'to \(\delta\)nt\(\delta\)k 157.3 gumr\(\bar{a}h\) (v. my 367.8); on (')sk\(\beta\)cyk 'fault', v. my 367.8 (where also the analysis is to be revised). The other kind represents pause-forms of participial adjectives in -ck, e.g. b\(\delta\beta\)cyc\(\delta\)k 116.4 'scattered', to b\(\delta\beta\)ss-, my 440.6; cf. \(\beta\)ryck 82.1 'roasted', H, \(Dict.\), suppl., s.v., and \(\delta\)yck, 253.5 above. Ambiguity can arise: y'rycyk 470.6 for 'ulqa, glossed both \(\bar{a}\)vizi\(\delta\), \(\delta\)tag\)\(\delta\) (W) and \(\delta\)vizta (T, II, 605), could be 'rycyk f. 'attachment' or 'ryc\(\delta\)k p. p. m. (to 'rxs-' depend'). But, if the glossator understood \(\delta\)a'\(\delta\)ir correctly as 'grieved' '\(\beta\)y\(\geta\)con only be from the p. p. \*'\(\beta\)y\(\geta\)d- and, since no other explanation of the -c- offers itself, is probably formed with an adjectival suffix \(-c^\delta k\).

266.8 y' ' $\beta YNc$ :  $j\bar{a}n-i$  az tan  $b\bar{e}r\bar{u}n$  šavanda (T, 11, 194,  $b\bar{e}r\bar{u}n$  šuda, but  $\varsigma ikan$ ). H, Dict., '' $\beta nyc$ ? Illegible '. The badly preserved word seems,

nevertheless, to have an extra stroke 'south-east' of  $\beta$ - making it possible to read \*' $\beta mync$ . This could be pres. part. fem. (for y'  $\gamma ryw$ ?—not j'n m. 69.7) of an \*' $\beta my$ - 'be about to die' <\*abi-mrya-.

268.8 'y  $\delta rwk'wyk$ : 'the illness', is less certain than this writing suggests. For one thing it is y', while  $\delta rwk'w^yk$  445.4 is certainly masc. Although badly written, this could be the same \*-'B^yk form seen in 'y ck'm- $\delta rwk'B^yk$  261.3 'the man of many illnesses, payvasta- $b\bar{e}m\bar{a}r$ '.  $\delta rwk'yk$  at 450.4, however, is also masc., so we are robbed of certainty.

271.3 **sbyn XFyd**: 'became lousy' has been noticed *in loco*. The verb, perhaps altered, looks nothing like  $xf^{\nu}d$  'took'. There is a close parallel in *škyn mkd* 245.5 'became nitty' and this is probably likewise  $spyn \ mk^{\nu}d$ .

274.8 f., 405.1 **9fěn**:  $b\bar{a}$ -ni'mat. The pointing of - $\check{c}$ - appears to be sec. manu in both cases and this is confirmed by the lucky chance of an error by the glossator. At 289.6, for Ar.  $\gamma ayida$  and  $a\gamma yad$ , he evidently had the NP glosses, not  $n\bar{a}zuk$ - $p\bar{o}st$ , narm- $and\bar{a}m$  but, as in T, II, 219,  $b\bar{a}$ -na' $\bar{u}mat$ , which he misunderstood as  $b\bar{a}$ -ni'mat. This he translated and wrote clearly as  $\theta fcn$ . But what is \*(')fcn = ni'mat? Perhaps \*fcn < \*fratarana-, Skt. pratarana-' furthering, promotion' (cf. cn' moist' < \*tar.na- in cn-'ngbyn 20.4): quite distinct from \*'fcn, my 110.3.

283.8 **bzk p'rwzd 'y** my $\theta$  'wd yrmnd: all for wamida l-yawmu, which contains no sense of 'badness', to account for \*bzk. The word looks like FRk, i.e.  $\beta zk$  'long', as at 505.3, perhaps explainable by some confusion in the glossator's mind, or eye, with \*madda l-yawm.

293.4 f. p'cr'hd:  $s\bar{u}da$   $\check{s}ud$ . In my second article I proposed to read B'Cw'hd for this, but second thoughts commend \*b'xr'hd, i.e.  $*bxr'h-<*apaxr\bar{a}\check{s}a$ -; cf. the treatment of  $-\check{s}-$  in a similar 'guttural' context in  $\gamma wx$  'ear'  $< gau\check{s}a$ -.  $*xr\bar{a}\check{s}a$ - could be the intrans. 'be abraded' of which Sgd.  $\gamma ry\check{s}-$  is the causative. In NP  $xar\bar{a}\check{s}-$  the caus. has usurped the place of the simple verb.

299.2 **pByk**: nasiya, a 'delay granted to a debtor' was more likely not indefinite but an 'agreed, fixed' time, a 'compact'. Like Pahl. pšt(k) 'bond, pact', Pth. pštg 'fettered', read here \* $pt^vk < *paštak\bar{a}$ -' pactus, -a'. In form, gender, and meaning, cf. ' $\gamma d$  f. 'appointed time' (H, Dict.).

301.2 b'ywndyd'h: the -y- is imaginary; v. my 144.5.

315.2  $\delta$ 'nbyd'h f:kBBBk: 'whipped (the top)', probably f-kšk, i.e. 'struck it with the strap' or 'plaited thong', as at 47.3,  $132.8 = nav\bar{a}r$ .

321.8 **bzk p'rwzd**: bad šud, is clearly bzk'(...), probably \*bzk'r; cf.  $bzk'r^yk$  3.5.

322.1 'y bzk: bad, equally clearly not 'y. Probably \*'myw-bzk 'permanently bad', to express the corruption and malignancy of  $rad\bar{\imath}$ ; cf. 'mywcy 64.6, 402.6 'always'.

346.8 **BRnynyk**:  $fary\bar{a}d$  rasanda, in T, II, 310,  $fary\bar{a}d$ -ras, is not 'der Schreiende?' but 'rescuer, who answers a call for aid'. Read  $y\bar{z}nyn^yk$ , pres. part. of  $y\bar{z}ny$ ,  $y'\bar{z}nyd'h$ , my 374.1, 495.2, 504.4.

370.4 škr hy mBB'xyd 'y 'llh: farā dādaš xudāy šukr-rā (T, 11, 373) and

410.5 **twfyq hy ms'cyd f:t't**:  $tawfiq d\bar{a}das xud\bar{a}y dar t\bar{a}'at$ . Despite B.'s 'certain' writing of ms'cyd and 'doubtful' mBB'xyd, both these verbs are unmistakably pointed mny'xyd. The verb (')ny'xy- so rescued is thus 'to give, bestow upon', particularly of God. The only formally similar verb is 'm'xy- 'cause to move'  $< *\bar{a}$ - $m\bar{a}ux\bar{s}aya$ -, base \*maug (v. BSOAS, xxxIII, 1, 1970, 124): we may then posit \*ham-, or more likely \*ni-( $y)\bar{a}(u)x\bar{s}aya$ - here, in turn suggesting a base \* $aux\bar{s}$ -, as in Lat. auxilium, by-form of  $wax\bar{s}$ -, so 'cause to increase upon'.

395.3 p'nc hy pepk h' $\beta$ ryd:  $x\bar{a}k$  zad dar  $r\bar{o}ya\check{s}$ , which I suggested reading  $c'\beta ryd$ , is lent more credence by 443.1 fnywny pckb h'fsd = barham zadand mawj if (as M. Schwartz kindly indicates to me) this contains  $hfs - \langle *frabrsa - \rangle$ , i.e. an inchoative to  $h\beta r - \langle *give' \rangle$  (with a different development from ' $nb\check{s} - \langle *sk' \rangle$ , v. H, Dict., suppl.).

406.5 f. s[b]b: 'cause'. There is no need to improve on Xw. sb, however un-Arabic it may be. At its only other occurrence it is the same,  $sb \gamma \check{s}yk 21.3$  = dard- $i gul\bar{o}$  'croup, quinsy'. Having assimilated sabab, the Khwarezmians evidently used it also for 'disease, complaint', on the analogy of the equally ambiguous 'lt 20.5 ( $\theta$ 'lt 283.3, 452.1). The variance between adjectival  $\gamma \check{s}(y)k$  'of the throat' and  $y' \gamma rsk 401.1$ , 509.3, etc., is puzzling.  $\gamma \check{s}^y k$  agrees with Khot. garsa- 'throat' (<\*gartsa-, Prolexis, 64 f.), but  $\gamma rsk$  requires some variation of the medial group; perhaps <\*garta- $stuk\bar{a}$ -, cf. Yid $\gamma a stu\gamma a$  'throat', Kurd. stu,  $ast\bar{o}$  'neck'.

412.8 **xsy** k'bw $\beta$ yk: 'something hollow'. In view of NP  $k\bar{a}v\bar{a}k$ , Tk. qavuq 'hollow' it is probably better to read what is written,  $k'bwq^yk$ . A word from the same base is k'bwk 'bird's nest', my 57.6.

419.3 wr'myd [,?] hy $\theta$  ny $\theta$ yd:  $r\bar{a}qabahu$ . It is unlikely that two separate glosses are involved, since  $hy\theta$  must be enclitic and cannot begin a clause. It is possible that first w(r)'myd 'he waited' was written, as at 478.4. Then somebody, noticing the absence of the object, took this for the pres. part. \*wr'mynd and added  $hy\theta$   $ny\theta$ 'd to make 'sat waiting for him'.

In this connexion, cf.  $\gamma \check{s}ynd$  'rejoicing, happy' often, but written  $\gamma \check{s}yd$  349.5. The whole question of unwritten nasals, especially before stops, needs further investigation. It is, however, only one aspect of the major task which still lies ahead, that of preparing a reliable dictionary of the Khwarezmian material from the Muqaddimatu'l-adab and the Qunyatu'l-munya.

## INDEX

Words are quoted in lexical and not necessarily actual form. References are to the page and line under which they are discussed; they do not necessarily occur there in Muq.

'BC'Ryn 28.1	*'\$mync 266.8	'cxyz- 139.7
'BkRc 18.6	*' $\beta y' drk \ 209.8$	'δrm 40.3
bnf'cyk 69.3	$^{\prime}eta y \gamma c^{y} k$ 256.4	$\delta^{\nu}w$ 62.2
'bnrd 68.3	'βz 49.4	'fš 38.2
'bryw 50.3	*' $\beta z n^{\nu} k$ 49.4	fy 71.5
'by'w 13.8	(')ckn- 178.6	*' $\gamma d(k)$ 5.2
$(')\beta\gamma'wy-68.2$	(')cknk 59.2	kk 5.4
$\beta \gamma^{\nu} k 15.2$	c(w)'n'wk 5.2	kt(n) 251.7

'kt-wyδ"n 42.7	BRkwt 250.8	*ghr 41.5
'kwbyc 7.7	brt, *brtdwy 47.2	*glylk-'sk 15.5
'kwž 64.4	brx 3.4	grk 45.2
'm'C-mynk 42.7	bt 14.6	*grz 43.8
'm'nc 12.4	*bt-BRwNk 14.5	γ'wskny 49.3
'm'xy- 370.4	*bxr'h- 293.4	$\Gamma BBYk$ 14.5
'mc- 5.2	$by'n^{\nu}k$ 44.6	γrsk 406.5
'mh 49.4	byd 255.2	$\gamma \check{s}^{\nu} k$ 406.5
*'myw-bzk, 'mywcy 322.1	byd-kwzy'd, -n'm 255.2	γšynd 419.3
'nb'z 38.6	byd-šmnk 134.2, 255.2	$\gamma wn'c^{\nu}k$ 47.2
'nbf'cyk 69.3	bydx'št 5.6, 255.2	γwnc 47.2
*'nbrd, 'nbrs- 68.3	*bzk'r 321.8	$\gamma wx 50.6$
*'nbw8k 9.3	*bzm'wrd 24.5	$\gamma yr$ 15.2
'nbzmk 44.4	$\beta$ 'r 17.3	h'b'k 53.2
'ncyk'n'w <sup>1</sup> k 5.1	* $\beta \gamma k$ -hnbynk 15.2	$h\beta'r^{\nu}k$ , $-y'k$ 9.5
'nd'm 208.6	$\beta n^{y}k$ 60.5	* $h\beta dny 5.5$
*'ndrynk 179.2	βryck 256.4	hfs- 395.3
'ndž, *-½ 28.4	$\beta rncyn$ 45.7	* $hk(y)bk$ 29.4
'nkn- 28.1	*βryn 13.1	hm-n'fc 3.1
'nwrcy'dk 210.1	$\beta r \tilde{z}^y k \ 20.6$	hn'n 22.5
'nx'r 28.1	βžk 283.8	hnb-, *hnby- 15.2
*(')ny'xy- 370.4	*βžwmžcyk 69.2	hnčw 44.1
'rycyk 256.4	c' 71.3	$hr\delta^{\nu}s$ 31.7
'rynd- 1.4	C'BCwy 44.6	$hwy\delta(y)n$ 47.7
'rh'cyk, 'rh'd*k 256.4	c'k 17.3, 35.5	hz'r 39.1
'rh'rvk 24.2 'rx 3.4	$C'm'k-\delta'n^{\nu}k$ 14.1	f'n 266.8
's- 15.5	$c\beta'r 20.7, 39.1$	k'bvk 71.3
*'sk'š 210.1	$c\beta'rmycyk$ 20.7	k'bwk 57.6, 412.8
	cβ'rs 39.1	$k'bwq^{y}k$ 412.8
(') $skβcyk$ 256.4 ' $str^{ν}k$ , -c 39.1	CβN 64.5	k's 21.3 k'S 58.8
	cn-'ngbyn 274.8 Cnz'R 29.2	*kl'jwk 17.3
(')stwr 45.1 (')šm'd 69.2	cswy 35.2	knbw- 254.3
*'wbh*c 21.1	č'bt'n 13.5	*knby*k 254.3
'wck 72.2	č'k 17.3	krc, -cc 19.3
*'wftr 14.5	čbywt 30.8	$kr\delta$ - 92.5
'wsc 39.1	$\check{c}fk-p\hat{r}\delta k$ 25.7	*krty*k 27.6
${}^{\prime}wS^{\nu}k$ , ${}^{\prime}k^{\nu}k$ 18.4	člyp'k 11.5	$krwn^{y}c$ 50.6
'wškk 18.4	*čngyk 6.2	krwy- 50.6
'wy's- 20.7	čp- 1.4	kšk 315.2
'wz'c 37.6	$*\check{c}p'd^{\nu}k$ 1.4	kwč 42.7
'xt'um 34.7	čp'k 1.4	*kwž-k'm 64.4
'yd, -k 255.2	-d, d' 69.6, 71.5	m'θ 64.4
*'ydrθ 64.4	dryc, -vk 28.3	mC'R'C 15.6
*'yn*k 37.5	*dryf 15.2	$mc^{\nu}k$ 5.2
'zx 21.2	δ'mny 49.3	$m_{\gamma}kmnyk-xw'r^{\nu}k$ 3.3
'qwbt 12.4	*-δ'n <sup>ν</sup> k 14.1	mh'Bwl 20.3
B'CBYk 14.1	*δβ, *δβyc 53.3	*mhn*k 49.4
b'c $h/h$ 56.3	$\delta_{\gamma}b^{\gamma}k$ 23.7	$m\theta$ 64.4
BBCywn 22.7	$\delta m' d^{\nu} k$ 26.1	n'c 47.2
$b\beta nk$ 60.5	* $\delta r B' k$ 254.4	$n'f \ 3.1$
bck 72.2	$\delta rwk'w^{\nu}k$ , -'B\(^{\nu}k\) 268.8	$n_{\gamma}w\delta n^{\nu}k$ 10.8
$b\delta\beta\gamma c^{\nu}k$ 256.4	δε 39.1	* $n$ )'d, - $p$ ' $r\delta^{\nu}k$ 31.1
bkc*k 39.6	$\delta s^{y}k$ 29.6	* $n / d' \gamma 219.8$
$bkr\delta k$ -mync 92.5	δwm 38.8	nkyck 44.1
*bkrzy- 92.5	$\delta yc(k)$ 253.5	* $np$ 'š $n^{\nu}k$ 1.2
Bl'Y/K- $dwz$ 14.2	*fcn 274.8	nwrc, nwrcy- 210.1
bpñ 43.1	gč 42.7	$nw\check{s}y$ - $210.1$

NYMD'Nvk 12.8	pzn-, *pznc-mync 16.3	trf 26.2
* $nzm\theta^{\nu}k$ 17.8	*pžywnd 22.4	tswy 35.2
p'čyrk 59.2	$rBs(y) \ 35.2$	$^1tw\gamma$ 4.2
p'8 39.1	$r\gamma nd'd^{\nu}k$ 1.4	²twy 47.2
$p'\delta rn$ 4.3	$r\gamma z 30.3$	$\theta \beta nk$ 60.5
$p'r\delta$ - 25.7	RnD-w'd 15.2	$\theta \delta s^{\nu} k \ 29.6$
*p'rxrn <sup>y</sup> c 3.3	rxt-'f š 38.2	* $\theta fcn$ 274.8
$p$ , $\theta$ 43.1	ryz'wryz, ryzn 5.6	$\theta_{\gamma}d$ 251.7
$pc'b^{\nu}\theta$ 61.1	s'w-f š 38.2	$\theta hn\check{c}w$ 44.1
*pcb'd 170.3	sb 406.5	$\theta xw\beta c$ 24.2
pck'b-, pckb 71.3	$*sbd\ 39.2$	w'f-, wftk 14.5
pckn- 250.8	$s\beta d$ - $\gamma wx~50.6$	$w\delta$ - $\beta xyk$ 3.4
pcr'wy- 60.5	*sk'š-wrd 210.1	wr'my-, *-nd 419.3
pcrdvk 5.8	skb'k 23.7	*wrd 210.1
pcrw'k 60.5	$sknd$ - $xw$ ' $r^{y}k$ 3.3	wy'svk 20.7
pcx's 31.2	$skr\beta kynk$ 15.2	*wzł 23.4
$pd'r^{\nu}k$ 10.8	*snb- 50.6	x'švk 9.5
plñg, -rng 38.4	sp'h, $spyn 53.8$ , $271.3$	x'zyn 28.1
*pmc 22.7	*spxt 7.3	*xč 49.5
$p\bar{n}$ 43.1	spyd, -k 22.6	$xryBk/xrB^{\nu}k$ 4.2
pnc, -ryc 22.7	spydb'k 23.7	$xw\beta c - mynk$ , $-p'r\delta^{\nu}k$ 25.7,
pr'd, -cn 39.1	$sr'\gamma w $ 29.2	$-xw'r^{y}k \ 24.2$
*PRwNyk 14.5	$sx^yr$ 58.7	$xw\beta cy 24.2$
ps-βnk'nc 19.3	$\delta k'h$ , $\delta kyn$ 271.3	$xyr^yw$ 3.3
pš 64.6	$\delta m'h$ - 69.2	$*y_{\gamma r}$ 45.7
*pšm'gnd 31.1	šncyk, šntvk 256.4	yldz 28.4
*pt*k 299.2	<i>šwrb</i> 'k 23.7	$yz$ -, $yz^{y}k$ 20.7
$p\theta ky$ 'n 67.7	šy 32.6	yzny-, $-nvk$ 346.8
$p\theta n$ - $BRwnk$ 14.5	šyb 44.2	z'k 38.2
*pwd-\delta B'k, -\delta'(nw) 254.4	šž'BkBYk 14.2	*zryr 22.4
pwsmy'd 23.1	t'	*zwz 53.7
$px^{\nu}k$ , $p\bar{x}k$ 23.4	t'k 27.1	$*zy^{v}k$ 12.6
pyrvk, -mynk 55.3	*tbk-mync 27.1	zyrb'k 23.7

[Corrigenda. With a last chance of eating my own hastier words I find these needing it:

I. 177.3 š'wtyc' y  $h\beta$ 'ryk is probably 'the speech was heard from (his mouth)', from a stem \*šwh- (-t- < \*-hid-) representing Av. sruya- (not čyawa-, v. my 517.1): cf. 'šw' message' 71.6, 171.5, 393.3 < srawah-.

II. 286.6 ' $stm'd^yk$ ' valuable' is for 'stw-m'dk; cf. fem. 'stwm'c bdw 4.5  $m\bar{a}l$ -i  $gir\bar{a}nm\bar{a}ya$  and 'stw 239.5, 384.7, 507.3  $gir\bar{a}n$ .]