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MARGINAL NOTES ON PASHTO  
ETYMOLOGY

BY  
G. J. RAMSTEDT

COMPILED, REVISED AND EDITED

BY  
PENTTI AALTO

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## Marginal Notes on Pashto Etymology

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### P r e f a c e o f t h e E d i t o r

During his Mongolian studies Ramstedt also became acquainted with the language of the Moghols, who are the Mongol tribe living in Afghanistan. Their ancestors came to that country in the beginning of the 13th century, whereafter their dialect has lived completely separated from the other Mongolian dialects. It has, naturally, borrowed much from the language of the natives of the land, Pashto, but has also given loan words to this. In autumn 1903 Ramstedt travelled to the fort Kushka in the Russian Turkestan and succeeded in finding two Moghols from Afghanistan, who were working in the fort. These men could give him some materials on the Moghol language, which he then published in JSFOu 23:4 (1906). While preparing this publication he had of course to acquaint himself with Pashto, which he was interested in even later. In his studies he used the grammars of Trumpp and Bellew as well as the dictionary of the latter. In the margins of his copy of this dictionary he has written Mongolian and Turkic etymologies for numerous Pashto words. Such etymologies are to be found here and there also in his own publications, e. g. in the Kalmückisches Wörterbuch and in the Studies in Korean Etymology.

Since these Pashto words (there are among them also several obvious Persian loanwords, which I have, however, taken along; cf. the preface of Bellew p. vii) have in general not been treated in the

etymological studies published by Geiger and Morgenstierne I think it would be useful to publish the etymologies of Ramstedt in a collection. There are of course among them many uncertain cases based perhaps only on a fortuitous resemblance, while many other words are to be considered as borrowed independently from the same source, e. g. from the other Iranian languages. It is likewise certain that more Mongolian and Turkic loanwords will be detected by more a thorough investigation of Pashto.<sup>1</sup>

Iranian loanwords must be much more numerous in the Turkic and Mongolian languages than we can at present identify with certainty (cf. also Pelliot p. 164 and Vladimircov passim). I would e. g. consider Mongolian *aoga* ~ *auga* (Kowal. I 9 'force, puissance, vigueur' = Tib. *mihu*, *nus*, *stobs*, MNT § 224 'Kraft, Stärke'), Kalm. *ūγv* (Ramstedt Kalm. Wb. p. 454, where he compares Tung. (Castrén) *abgara* 'gesund') as borrowed from Iranian, where we have in the Ancient Persian *aogar-* ~ *aogah-* (Bartholomae c. 38—39) 'Kraft, Stärke'. According to Bartholomae this word sometimes occurs combined with *χšadra-* 'Herrschergewalt' (ibid. c. 542), and perhaps we there have a parallel to the usual Mongolian hendiadyoin *auga küčün*. We have further in Mongolian a suffix *-dar* ~ *-der* used e. g. in proper names, as *Temüder* < *temür* 'iron' etc. Here, again, I would suggest the possibility of connecting this suffix with the Iranian *-dār*, cf. e. g. Pashto *duniā* 'wealth', *dunyādār* 'wealthy' (Lorimer p. 325) and Mongolian *bajan* 'reich, Eigentum, Vermögen' (= Turkic *bai*) > *Baidar* ~ *Bajandar* as a proper name (cf. Pelliot p. 194 fn. 1).

On the other hand it does not seem impossible that there are in Pashto also grammatical loans from Mongolian. If we e. g. con-

<sup>1</sup> We could perhaps connect e. g. *kašai* 'watch-man' (Morgenstierne p. 34 »etymology unknown») with mo. MNT *kešik* 'Abteilung, Wachzeit, Ablösung, Schicht', Pl. *keši'ut* 'Abteilungen, Wachen, Schichten', middle turk. (Brockelmann p. 106) *käšik* 'Wachtposten' (cf. Radl. II 1173 and Ramstedt SKE p. 114 s. v. *kit*), and *kəlai* 'village' (Morgenstierne p. 32 »uncertain») with chuvassian *kil* 'house', tung. *güle* > yak. *külä*, finn. *kylä* 'village'; cf. Pelliot p. 214.

sider such Pashto Nomina agentis as *qarāwal* ~ *harāwul*, *yasāwul*, *chandawal*, *chapāwul*, *sazāwal*, we see that the Mongolian suffix (written) *-gul* ~ *-ul* (in MNT and other old monuments) < \**-bu-l* has been borrowed as *-wul* (~ *-wal*) and probably used also after non-Mongolian stems. There is in Mongolian, however, even a factitive suffix (written) *-gul* ~ in MNT etc. *-ul*, which is a transitive in *-l-* from the old passive stem \**-wu-* < \**-bu-* (see Ramstedt *Mogholica* p. 57): perhaps these Mongolian formations have somehow influenced the Pashto Factitivum in *-wul*? Cf. e. g. Pashto *tārawul* 'to scatter, to disperse': Mongolian MNT *targa'ul-* id. < Mong. *targu* 'scattered, confused'. Factitives in *-wu-* are to be found also in the Manchu-Tungusian languages. In Mongolian we also have other factitive suffixes, cf. *žoba-* 'to suffer' > *žoba-ga-* ~ *žoba-l-ga-* ~ *žoba-gul-* 'to torment'.

In Pashto *jirgatū* 'a member of Jirga' we perhaps have the Mongolian possessive-comitative *-tu* ~ *-tai* as well as in *jār-chī* 'herold' the common suffix of Mongolian Nomina agentis *-(g)či*, which then seems to be found also in *jazā-el-chī* 'sharpshooter', *topakchī* 'rifleman' (Lorimer p. 366) and in *kochī* 'nomade' (< *koch-chi*?). In the Pashto words *soghālai* (Bellew p. 98) 'a hare's form' and *serlai* 'a yearling kid' (Bellew p. 100) we seem to have a similar suffix *-lai* as in some Mongolian words: *taulai* 'hare', *nogālai* (*nogā* 'green, grass') 'the brood of the hare in Spring', *devēlei* (*devēn* 'knoll') 'id. in Summer', *kirūlai* (*kirū* 'hoarfrost') 'id. in Autumn' (cf. Ramstedt VA p. 103). Also the suffix *-mal* of *yarghamal* 'hostage' and *kūchmāl* 'leader of a march, conductor of a caravan' (cf. Turk. *köč-* and *kochi* above) looks very like the Turkic and Mongolian *-mal* ~ *-mel* (Mong. Nomen exacti), e. g. Mong. *tüsi-mel*, Uig. *tüšü-mäl* 'functionary, minister' < *tüsi-* 'to trust in', etc.

We have further in all Altaic languages a suffix *-kai* ~ *-gai* with a diminutive meaning: e. g. Mong. *činuqai* 'Wölflein' (< *činua* 'Wolf'), *sibaguqai* 'Vögelchen' (< *sibagun* 'Vogel'), which may be compared with the Pashto diminutive suffix *-kai* (Bellew Gr. p. 108).

In the following Pashto words, given in a mechanical alphabetical order, I am observing the orthography used in the Dictionary of

Bellew, which has been the main source of Ramstedt. Whenever possible I will quote also the MNT, since this work represents just that period of the Mongolian language when the Moghols separated themselves from the main body of the Mongolian peoples. The other quotations have likewise been added by me.

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#### Signs:

> borrowed from.

<> »        » a common source.

: some etymological connection possible or probable.

\*

*akā* 'a paternal uncle' < mo. *aga* 'der ältere Bruder, Onkel', (MNT *aga* 'älterer (Bruder), Vorgesetzter'), turk. *aga* > *aya*, tung. *aka* id.

- anā* 'a grandmother, paternal or maternal' (Morgenstierne p. 10 »a children's word«): turk. *ana* 'mother, aunt' (Radl. I 226).
- aṛam* 'a buttress, prop, support', *aṛamai* id., *aṛāmkai* 'a shepherd's crook', (Morgenstierne p. 12 »ar 'hinderance, stoppage' borrowed from India«): mo. *aram* 'Harpune, Wurfspeer, Spiess'.
- bābā* 'Father! Sire!': mogh. *bōbō*, mo. *baba*, turk. (Radl. IV 1563) *baba* 'Vater, Vorfahr' (cf. SKE p. 3).
- bājah* 'wife's sister's husband, brother-in-law' < turk. kas. eastern turkic *baža* 'der Mann der Schwester der Frau' (Radl. IV 1522).
- balaw* ~ *belāw* 'a hone, razor-strop, whetstone': mo. *bile-gū*, čag. *bilāü*, osm. *bilāgi* 'whetstone'; mo. MNT *bile'üdegü* 'schleifen, wetzen'; kor. *pjeru* 'an inkstone' (SKE p. 198).
- baramta* 'reprisal, seizing the property or persons of an offending tribe or family in retaliation for injuries done and as pledges or hostages for restitution or settlement' < mo. *barimta* 'das Greifen, Festnehmen' > kir. *barynta* > russ. *барапта* 'Raubzug, Angriff' (suff. *-mta* = turk. *-ndy*, osm. *-ndy*); cf. mo. *barimtag* 'Griff' (SKE p. 281).
- bātūr* 'an eagle; brave, valiant' ~ *bahādūr* 'a champion, hero' < mo. *bagatur*, MNT *ba'atur* > turk. *bātur*, cf. Yen.-osty. *baha* 'hero' (VA p. 76 f.).
- ('arṣ-) *begī* 'an officer who presents petitions, letters etc.' < turk. *bäg* ~ *bei* 'Beg' (Radl. IV 1580).
- belak* 'a wedding-gift from the bridegroom to the bride' < mo. *beleg* 'Gabe, Geschenk', kas. *büläk*, yak. *bäläḫ*, ma. *belek* id.; cf. tung. *bele-* 'to help, to assist', kor. *paraḫi* 'aid, assistance' (SKE p. 190).
- bor* 'grey, brown, a grey horse' < mogh. *borō* 'dunkelgelb, gelbbraun', mo. MNT *boro* 'grau'.
- botai* 'a young camel': mo. *botugun*, *botugan*, MNT *botoqan*, čag. *botum* 'junges Kamel', čag. *bota* 'Kind', kir. *bota* 'Kameljunges'.
- but* 'an image, idol, figure, form, model', turk. kas. čag. sart. khiv. trkm. *but* 'der Götze' (Radl. IV 1856) obviously < *Buddha*; cf. sart. khiv. trkm. *butḫana* 'der Götzentempel, die orthodoxe Kirche', tar. *butḫāni* 'der Buddhatempel'.

- butskha* 'a clothes-bag, bundle of clothes' < mo. *bogča*, kir. *boqša*, čag. *boqča* 'Beutel, Sack', osm. *boğça* 'Paket', kkir. *boqčo* 'a wrapped or tied thing', kor. *mogä* 'a bundle' (SKE p. 150).
- chaghar* 'a wall-eyed horse' < mo. *čakir* 'weisslich, weissäugig', kir. *šayyr* 'graue Augen habend', ma. *čakiri* 'weissäugiges Pferd', 'mit weissen Flecken'; mo. *čekir* 'blau oder grauäugig', turk. *čaqyr* 'blue', kor. *čha* 'white' (SKE p. 45).
- chākar* 'servant, help, retainer' <> mo. *čaqar* 'die Hofdiener, Handwerker, Arbeiter', čag. osm. *čaqar*, kir. *šaqar* 'brav' (cf. Vladimircov p. 326 f.).
- chapāo* 'a foray, raid, surprise';
- chapāwul* 'an advance guard of cavalry': turk. *čapy* 'Ritt, Lauf, Galopp', čag. *čaparty* 'der Überfall', turk. čag. *čapaul* 'Angriff'; turk. *čap-* 'schnell reiten' (Radl. III 1917); osm. *çapan*, *çapar* 'one who gallops, courier' (Hony p. 57).
- čaqmaq* 'the flint lock of a gun' < turk. *čaqmaq* 'Feuerstahl, Schloss des Feuerstingewehres, Lunte der Kanone' (Radl. III 1841), middle turkic *čaqmaq* 'Feuerstein', 'Feuer schlagen', mo. ma. *čaki-ur* 'Feuerstein', *čaki-* 'Feuer schlagen' (SKE p. 45).
- čok* 'seated or squatted on all fours (as a camel etc.):' turk. *čök-*, mo. *čökle-* 'sich auf die Kniee niederlassen', 'das Knie beugen'; turk. *dāwä diz čökti* 'das Kamel lag mit eingezogenen Beinen am Boden'; *čök čök* 'auf die Kniee! (Zuruf an die Kamele, wenn man sie belasten will)' (Radl. III 2034); kor. *čhjuk* 'bowed down' (SKE p. 51).
- dāroghah* 'overseer, superintendent, manager' (Lorimer p. 323) < mo. MNT *daruga* 'Bewahrer, Hüter, Stathalter, Vogt', cf. aturk. *jarγan*; kor. *tariða* 'to soften etc.' (SKE p. 258). Cf. also Pellicot p. 73 fn.
- dārū* 'gunpowder' (Lorimer p. 323) <> mo. *dari*, kir. *däri* id.
- dzel* 'a line or string of buckets': mo. *žele* 'langer Strick', kkir. alt. *želä*, kir. *želi* id.
- el ~ il* 'domestic, tame': turk. (Radl. I 803) *äl* uig. čag. 'Friede, Eintracht', osm. krm. 'Geschlecht, Familie'; cf. Radl. I 805 *äl* id., 1471 *il* = *äl*.



*ghāchī* 'scissors' ~ *qainchī* id. < mogh. *qeiči* 'Schere' < mo. *qajiči* id. > turk. *qaičy*, yak. *kypty*, kor. *kawi* 'a pair of scissors' (see SKE p. 100).

*gham* 'anxiety, sorrow, grief' (Lorimer p. 328): mo. *gam* 'Achtsamkeit, Vorsicht': kir. kkir. *qam* 'Kummer'.

*ghol* 'party, crowd, gang, corps, troop': mo. MNT *gol* 'Hauptlager', *gol čerig* 'Kern, Zentrum der Kampfordnung'; mo. *gol* 'Mitte, mittlerer Teil, Flussbett', mogh. *gōl* 'Flussbett'; kor. *kōl* 'a valley' etc. (SKE p. 121).

*harāwul* 'advanced guard of army' ~ *qarāwal* 'advance guard of an army, picquet, sentinel' < mo. MNT *qara'ul* 'Späher, Patrouille', *qara'ulsun* id., mo. *qaragul* 'Grenzwache, Pikett' > turk. *qaraul* ~ *qarayul* 'Wache' > russ. *карауль* (Radl. II 146).

*ilāq* 'the summer quarters of the nomad tribes' < turk. *jajlaq* 'Sommeraufenthalt' (Radloff III 12; cf. Pelliot p. 73 ff.).

*jādū* 'magic; conjuring' (Lorimer p. 332): mo. MNT *žada* 'Regensturm, Regenzauber', *žadala-* 'Regenzauber machen'; mo. *žada*, *žadu* 'der Bezoar, der Regenstein, Regen'; turk. *jada* id.

*jār* 'announcement, proclamation, notice' < mo. *žar* 'Proklamation, Kundgebung' > alt. *jar* id.; cf. mo. MNT *žarlig*, turk. *jarlyq* 'Erlass, Befehl'.

*jārchī* 'a crier, herald' < mo. *žarči* > alt. tel. *jarčy* 'Verkünder, Ausrufer, Herold'; cf. mo. MNT *žarčim-tai* 'ordentlich, schicklich'.

*jirgah* 'an assembly, council, meeting, consultation' (Lorimer p. 333): mo *žargu* 'Gericht, Gerichtsort, Prozess'; čag. kom. *jarju* < *jar* 'beurteilen etc.'.

*jirgatū* 'Member of a Jirga': from the foregoing with the suffix *-tu* of the Mongolian possessive adjectives?

*juba* 'a frock, shirt': mo. *čuba* 'Überrock, grosser Pelz bzw. Regenrock' > urj. *šyba* 'Kaftan'.

*kākul* 'a curl, lock, ringlet' < mogh. *qoqul* 'Haarbüschel auf dem Hinterkopfe', tar. *qoqul*, kkir. *kōkül*, mo. MNT *keguli* 'Haarschopf', mo. kalm. *kōkül*; tung. *kekel*, kor. *kkil* 'the hair' (SKE p. 115); russ. *хохолю*.

*kāsh* 'pommel or bow of a saddle; a small holster or saddle bag' <

- turk. *qaš* 'der hervorstehende Holzbogen des Sattels' (Radl. II 387).
- kāz* 'a wild goose' < turk. *qaz* 'Gans' (Radl. II 360); gold. *gari*; kor. *kari*; jap. *kari* (SKE p. 97).
- kejam* 'a saddle cloth of felt' < mo. *kežim* > turk. osm. *kāžim*, sag. *kežim*, kir. *kežim*; old turk. *kedim* 'Kleidung'.
- khān* 'a lord, prince' < mo. MNT *qa'an*, *qagan*, old. turk. *qayan* (see SKE p. 102, VA p. 62).
- kor* 'a house, dwelling; habitation, wife, family' (Lorimer p. 336): mo. MNT *ger* 'Haus, Jurte': tib. *gur* 'tent'; cf. Morgenstierne p. 33 *kōr*.
- kotal* 'a pass over a mountain' < mo. *kötül* ~ *kötel* 'Hügel, Anhöhe, Bergübergang', cf. mo. MNT *ketül-* 'überschreiten', *ketüs* 'über, quer'; kor. *ketta* 'to gather up, etc.' (SKE p. 109).
- kotal* 'a led horse' < mo. MNT *kotal morin* 'Hand-Ersatzpferd', čag. *kütäl* 'Handpferd'; cf. mo. *kötel-* 'leiten, bei der Hand führen'.
- kūchmāl* 'the leader of a march, conductor of a caravan'; the foll. + mo. turk. *-mal*?
- kūch* ~ *koch* 'migration, a march' (Lorimer p. 337) < turk. *köč* 'Reise, Wanderung, Übersiedelung, Jurtenzug', *köč-* ~ *köčür-* 'nomadisieren' (Radl. II 1287).
- kochi* ~ *kochi* 'a nomade' < the foregoing + mo. *-či*?
- manā* 'a raised platform or stage for watching a field from' < mo. *mana* 'the watchkeeping', 'Nachtwache'; *managul* id.; kor. *man* 'guard, watch' (SKE p. 140).
- masha* 'the priming pan of a gun' <> mo. kalm. *mašy* 'Flintenschloss, Flintenhahn'; turk. tar. kkir. sart. id.; alt. *mažy* 'Flintenlunte'; tib. *ma-sa* 'trigger of a musket'.
- naqd* 'cash, ready money' <?> mo. kalm. *nagad* (KWb. p. 270), MNT *naqt* 'Golderz'; kom. *naqt* 'Geld'.
- nokar* 'a servant (*noker* Lorimer p. 350) < mo. *nöker* ~ *nökür*, MNT *nökör* 'Gefährte, Freund, Kamerad' (cf. Vladimircov No. 28).
- orbūsha* 'a barley corn' (*orbushè* Lorimer p. 351): mogh. *arfa* 'Gerste', mo. *arbai*, tü. *arpa* (Radl. I 333), ma. *arfa*; cf. Morgenstierne p. 11.

- patai* 'a field, patch of cultivated land' (Lorimer p. 353 *paṭé*): kor. *pat* 'a field, a plot of ground' (SKE p. 192 f.) and kor. *tta* 'the earth, the soil, the land' (SKE p. 246).
- gamchī* 'a horsewhip' < mogh. *gamčīn*, čag. *gamčīn* ~ *gamčī* id. (Radl. II 494 f., SKE p. 91).
- qanāt* 'walls of a tent': turk. *qanat* 'Wandgitter', cf. turk. *qanat* 'Flügel'; mo. *qana* 'Wandgitter'. (Radl. II 112).
- qāshogha* 'a ladle, spoon' < turk. *qaşyq* (Radl. II 392), mo. *qalbagā*, MNT *qalbuga* 'Löffel' (cf. SKE p. 89).
- qaul* 'word, saying; contract, promise; agreement, consent': mo. *qauli* 'alte Sitte, die als Gesetz gilt; Gesetz', MNT *qa'uli* 'Regel' < sino-kor. *kō-ri* 'old rules'? (SKE p. 126).
- qazqāq* (!) 'a cossack, robber' < mogh. *qazdōy*, *qazōy* 'Kosack, Soldat'; turk. *qazaq* (Radl. II 364 f.); cf. Pelliot p. 216.
- qishlāq* 'a hamlet, village, winter quarter of the nomade tribes of western and northern Afghanistan' < turk. *qyşlaq* 'Winterquartier' (Radl. II 837) < *qyş* 'Winter'; osm. (Hony p. 193) *kışlak* 'winter quarters for animals, nomads or army'.
- qurut* 'a kind of very hard cheese' < mogh. *qurut* 'Käse', 'Quark'; turk. *qurut* id. < *qurut-* 'trocknen lassen, austrocknen' (Radl. II 934); mo. kh. *χurut*, mo. *qurisun* id.
- sāgharī* 'the space between the tail and anus of a horse; shagreen leather' < mo. MNT *sa'ari* 'Steiss, Hinterer', mo. *sagari*; kir. *sauru*, čag. *sayry* > ma. *sarin* 'Kruppe, Spiegelhaut, die Haut an den Lenden des Pferdes, Chagrinleder'; cf. Vladimircov No. 30.
- sākht* 'a kind of leather, Morocco leather' <> turk. *saxtian* ~ *saxta-  
jan* ~ *saqtyjan* 'Saffianleder'.
- sān* 'muster, review of an army' < turk. *san* 'Zählung, Zahl, Rechnung' (Radl. IV 296); osm. (Hony p. 290) *san* 'military inspection' etc.; sino-kor. *sān* 'counting' (SKE p. 223).
- shār* 'idle, out of work' < mo. *sigar*, *šār* 'Überbleibsel, Bodensatz, untauglich'; kir. *šār* 'Kleie'; cf. mo. *šar-la-* 'die schlechtesten ausschliessen, kassieren'.
- sharghah* 'a horse with a white forehead, or with white eyes' < mo.

- MNT *širga* 'gesprenkelt, meliert', mo. *širga* 'gelblich, isabellfarbig, hellgelb' > turk. *saryγ* id.
- shikandza* 'a press, bookbinder's press; stocks for the legs, torture': mo. *šiga-mži* 'das Gepresstsein, Zwang', cf. mo. MNT *šiga* 'sich anlehnen, andrücken', 'pressen', turk. *syq*- id.
- širka* 'vinegar' <> mo. *širke*, turk. tob. tar. *širkä*, kas. *sərkä* id.
- sülāgha* 'a water bucket' < mo. *saulga*, ma. *solxa* 'Wassereimer' (< turk. *suw*- 'water'?), mo. MNT *sa'uluga* 'Ledereimer'.
- sūrland* 'a jackal': turk. *syrtlan* 'Hyäne' (see VA p. 103 and Ramstedt, Korean Grammar p. 182).
- surāgh* 'enquiry, search' < turk. *suraq* ~ *suray* ~ *suraj* 'Erkundigung, Frage' < *sura*- 'fragen, ausfragen' = mo. *sura*- 'fragen' (< *sur*- 'belehren, unterrichten') > mo. *surag* 'Gerücht, Nachricht'; kor. *salphida* 'to investigate' (SKE p. 222).
- tāba* ~ *tawā* 'a frying pan' <> mo. *tabai*, kas. kirg. osm. *taba*, čag. osm. *tava* id.
- taghma* 'a mark, weal, welt; a medal' < mo. *tamuga*, turk. *tamyā* ~ *tamqa* 'Eigentumszeichen, Stempel, Officium, Gerichtshaus' (Radl. III 1003) > tib. *tham-ga*; cf. mo. *temdeg* 'sign, mark', kor. *čjem* (SKE p. 29).
- takah* 'a species of ibex or mountain goat' < mo. *teke* 'Ziegenbock', turk. *tākä* 'Bock, Ziegenbock, Steinbock' (Radl. III 1016), ma. *texe* id.
- talkhān* 'meal of parched grain, made into a paste for food on a journey' < mo. *talqan* 'roasted barley flour eaten with butter, milk etc.' > tung., turk. (Radl. III 889), Yen.-osty., russ., finn.
- tanga* ~ *ṭanga* 'name of a copper coin' < mo. kalm. *tenge* 'kleine Silbermünze', čag. kas. *tāṅkū* 'Silbermünze' > russ. *денѣга*.
- taos* 'a peacock' <> mo. *tagus* ~ *togus*, turk. *taus* ~ *tawus* (Radl. III 774 and 987); gr. *ταός*.
- tapāq* 'esteem, regard, affection': old turk., uig. *tapyq* 'Verehrung, Dienst' (Radl. III 949).
- tārawul* 'to scatter, disperse': mo. MNT *targa'ul*- 'auflösen, auseinandergehen lassen' (cf. SKE p. 259).

- tarbūza* 'a water melon' <> mo. kalm. *tarwas*, eastern turk. *tarbuz*, russ. *арбуз*.
- tarkhān* 'free, exempted from taxation'; *tarkānr* 'a carpenter' < mo. MNT *darqan*, old turk. *tarqan*, uig. *tarχan* 'Privilegierter, Edelmann > Schmied, Handwerker' (VA p. 63 f., SKE p. 252 s. v. *tal*, Pelliot p. 232 fn. 1).
- tarsā* 'a heretic, infidel, idolator, pagan' <> mo. *ters* 'Heide, religiöser Widersacher, Ketzer' > kir. *teris* 'feindlich, widrig'; uig. *ters* 'faulty, heretic' (pehl. *tarsā* 'Christian'; Vladimircov No. 38).
- tasma* 'a thong, leather strap' < mo. *tasama* ~ *tasma* '(dünner) Riemen, (schmales) Band, Halsband, Kette', turk. ma. *tasma* id. > russ. *мечьма* (Radl. III 924).
- tobra* 'a nose bag (for a horse)': turk. *torba* 'Sack, Ranzen' (Radl. III 1189), mo. *torumdug* 'Maulkorb'.
- togh* 'a banner, ensign, standard' < mo. MNT *tug*, turk. *tuy* ~ *tū* (Radl. III 1429), gold. *tuŋ*, kor. *tuk* ~ *tok* (SKE p. 271), cf. tib. *tog* 'a top ornament'.
- togham* ~ *toghal* 'a saddle cloth of felt' < mo. *toqum* 'Schweisspolster', turk. alt. tel. *toqum* ~ *toqym* id., čag. *toqulya* 'Sattelunterlage' < mo. MNT *toqu-* 'to saddle'.
- top* 'a cannon, gun' (Lorimer p. 367 *top*) < turk. *top* 'Ball, Kugel, Kanone' (Radl. III 1220) mo. *tob* id.; kor. *top* 'knot' (SKE p. 273); cf. *topchī* 'artillery man' Lorimer p. 366 < turk. *topčī* 'Artillerist'; mo. *tobčī* 'button' > tib. *tob-čī* id.
- tsīhrā* 'face, countenance, visage', čag. *čihra* id.: mo. MNT *čirai* 'Farbe, Aussehen', turk. *čyrai* id.
- tuman* 'a crowd, troop, party; a score, twenty'; *toman* 'a sum equal to twenty rupees, a myriad, 10.000' <> mo. *tūmen* '10.000, a division of the army', turk. *tümän*, tung. *tuman* id. (Radl. III 1602 f.); kor. *čimjŋ* '1000' (SKE p. 38).
- turk* 'a turk; a soldier, robber', (poet.) 'a handsome youth' < turk. *türk*.
- ūdah* 'asleep, sleeping' (Lorimer p. 367 *ūdah*) 'to sleep', uig. *udy* 'schlafen' (Radl. I 1711), yak. *ū-* id. (onomatop.?); mo. *uda-* 'sich verspäten, langsam sein'; cf. Morgenstierne p. 9.

- ulja* 'booty, plunder' < mo. MNT *olža* 'Fund, Gewinn, Vorteil; Beute (im Krieg)' < *ol-* 'finden'; turk. *olja* ~ *oljo* 'Beute, Kriegsgefangenschaft' (Radl. I 1088; Pelliot p. 24).
- ulūs* 'a clan, people, tribe', (Lorimer p. 368 *ūlas*) < mogh. *ulus* 'Volk', mo. MNT *ulus* 'Volk, Leute, Reich', turk. *ulus* id.
- urdū* 'a camp, cantonment' < mogh. *ordō* 'Haus, Hof, Schloss', mo. *ordu* ~ *orda* 'Haus, Lager', MNT *ordo* 'Palast (jurte)'; turk. *orda* ~ *ordu* 'Palast, Schloss des Sultans, Zelt des Sultans, (Kriegs) Lager' (Radl. I 1072, Pelliot p. 30).
- wargah* 'biestings, the first milk after calving or kidding' (Lorimer p. 370 *wergūh*): mo. *ugurag*, turk. *uyus* ~ *uyuz* id.
- wraga* 'a flea': mo. *bürge*, turk. *bürkä*, *bürčä*, kor. *pjerok* id. (SKE p. 189); cf. Morgenstierne p. 91 s. v. *wraža*.
- yaghma* 'plunder, booty, spoil' < turk. *jayma* 'Raub, Plünderung', *jayma ätmäk* 'plündern' (Radl. III 54).
- yäl* 'the mane of a horse' < turk. *jäl*, *jälä*, yak. *siäl*, mo. MNT *del* id.
- yang* 'conduct, behaviour, manner, mode, way' < mo. *jan* 'höfliche Sitte, Etikette, Zeremonie', uig. *jan* 'Sitte, Gewohnheit' < chin. *yang*.
- yārāq* 'arms, weapons' < turk. osm *jaraq* ~ *jaray* 'arms, implements', kirg. sart. özb. čag. *jarak* 'Instrument, Waffe'; *jaraq-la-* 'mit dem Nötigen versehen, bewaffnen', *jaraqlyy* 'bewaffnet' (Radl. III 106 ff.); cf. old turk. uig. *jaryq* 'Panzer'.
- yarghah* 'ambling, an ambler, an ambling horse or mule' < turk. *jorya* 'Passgänger, Passgang' (Radl. III 425), mo. *žiruga* id.
- yasāwul* 'mounted attendant on a man of rank, equerry' < turk. *jasā-ul*, mo. MNT *žasa'ul* 'Ordner, Ausführer der Befehle, Unteroffizier' (Radl. III 215), osm. (Hony p. 377) *yasavul* 'formerly an official charged with the arrangements of state processions'; turk. > russ. *есаулъ* 'Kosackenkaptän'.