

Uighur Word Materials in a Manuscript of *Huá-yí-yì-yǔ* (華夷譯語) in the Library of Seoul National University (VII):

yī-fú-mén ‘the Category of Clothing’*

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[ABSTRACT]

The *Huá-yí-yì-yǔ* (華夷譯語) is a general name for the various word-books between the Chinese language and its neighboring languages compiled from the beginning of the Ming (明) dynasty (1368~1644). It broadly has four different classes. In the wordbooks of the third class, the words of each foreign language were transliterated only into Chinese characters and the script of the language in question was not used. To this third class belongs the manuscript in the collection of the library of Seoul National University. Its seventh volume is for the Uighur

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language. It contains 19 categories. Its tenth category is 衣服門 *yī-fu-mén* ‘the category of clothing’ with 22 entries. In this paper, the tenth category, 衣服門 *yī-fu-mén*, will be examined.

1. Introduction

The *Huá-yí-yì-yǔ* (華夷譯語) is a general name for the various word-books between the Chinese language and its neighboring languages compiled from the beginning of the Ming (明) dynasty (1368~1644). It has broadly 4 different classes. In the wordbooks of the third class the words of each foreign language were transliterated only in Chinese characters and the script of the language in question was not used.

To this third class belongs the manuscript in the collection of the library of Seoul National University.¹⁾ Its seventh volume is for the Uighur language. It contains 19 categories. Its tenth category is 衣服門 *yī-fu-mén* ‘the category of clothing’ with 22 entries.

In this paper, this tenth category will be treated. The word materials are arranged as follows: 1) Chinese entry in 拼音 *pīn-yīn* transcription; 2) Uighur²⁾ word in 拼音 *pīn-yīn* transcription before ㄩ, the transcription in

1) This manuscript is at present in the Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies at Seoul National University.

2) In connection with the Uighur language in question, Shōgaito (1984: 53) writes as follows:

“「高昌館訳語(～書)」の人物門では「高昌」に対して *wyqwr* 畏兀兒が当てられているように、「高昌」と「畏兀兒」は同一地域(or 民族)を指すといつてよい。「高昌館訳語」のチュルク語は「来文」が示す通り、土魯番、哈密を中心としたウイグリスタンで使われていた言語である。従って「畏兀兒館訳語」のものも同一地域のチュルク語であったと考えてよい。前者を「明代ウイグル文語」、後者を「明代

“Early Mandarin”³⁾ after ㄌ, and in parenthesis the usual transcription in Turkology. In addition, the forms from another manuscript in National Library of China (= BT), the readings by Shōgaito (1984),⁴⁾ the Uighur forms in the articles of Ligeti (= KY),⁵⁾ the Uighur forms in 五體清文鑑

ウイグル口語と呼んで差し支えあるまい。

それ故、上の1.1に現われた「第二段階」で対照するチュノレク語も現在の新疆で用いられている新ウイグル語を中心とした東方チュルク諸語を採用した。又、「高昌館訳語」と、やはりトゥルファン・ハミ辺りの言語で書かれた「五体清文鑑」のチュルク語は、「畏兀兒館」と同じ地方の言語であり且つ時代的にも近い関係にあることからここでは重要な比較の資料となりうる。” [“In 人物門 *rén-wù-mén* ‘the category of persons’ of 高昌館訳語 *Gāo-chāng-guǎn-yì-yǔ* (~書 *shū* ‘book’), *wyqwr* 畏兀兒 *Wèi-wū-ér* seems to be applied to 高昌 *Gāo-chāng*. (So) it can be said that 高昌 *Gāo-chāng* and 畏兀兒 *Wèi-wū-ér* refer to the same area (or ethnic group). As indicated by 来文 *lái-wén* ‘received or sent documents’, the Turkic language of 高昌館訳語 *Gāo-chāng-guǎn-yì-yǔ* is the language which was used in Uighuristan centering on 土魯番 *Tǔ-lǔ-fān* ‘Turfan’ and 哈密 *Hāmì* ‘Hami’. Therefore, it can be considered that the thing of 畏兀兒館訳語 *Wèi-wū-ér-guǎn-yì-yǔ* was also the Turkic language in the same area. There is no problem in calling the former ‘Uighur Written Language in the Ming Dynasty’ and the latter ‘Uighur Spoken Language in the Ming Dynasty’.

Therefore, also as the Turkic language(s) for comparison in ‘the second stage’ in 1.1 above, we adopted the East Turkic languages centering on the current New Uighur language used in Xinjiang. Moreover, 高昌館訳語 *Gāo-chāng-guǎn-yì-yǔ* and the Turkic language of 五体清文鑑 *Wǔ-tǐ-qīng-wén-jiàn* written also in the language around Turfan · Hami can be an important comparative material here, since it is the same local language as 畏兀兒館[訳語] *Wèi-wū-ér-guǎn[-yì-yǔ]* and is also close in time.”].

- 3) “... Early Mandarin represents the speech of the Yuan capital, Dadu (present Beijing), around the year 1300, ...” (Edwin G. Pulleyblank (1991), *Lexicon of Reconstructed Pronunciation in Early Middle Chinese, Late Middle Chinese, and Early Mandarin*, Vancouver: UBC Press, p. i). *j* and *y* in “Early Mandarin” represent *y* and *ü* respectively. This paper follows the system of Pulleyblank (1991).
- 4) Before the author he was the only scholar who researched the Uighur materials of this third class. He used various manuscripts which the author was unable to access.
- 5) Ligeti (1966, 1969) and Kemal (1997 = Yunusoğlu (2012)) researched the Uighur

Wǔ-tǐ-qīng-wén-jiàn from the end of the 18th century (= WT), the information in the etymological dictionary of Sir Gerard Clauson (= ED), and the modern Uighur forms are also given.

2. 衣服門 *yī-fú-mén* ‘the category of clothing’

2.1. 絹 *juàn* ‘silk’

脱兒噶 *tuō-ér-gá* | tʰɔ̃-rɾ'-[kɔ̃] (?) (*torqa*)

BT 絹 脱兒噶 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 絹 silk 脱兒噶 /torqa/ (p. 139)

KY *torqu* (t'ou-eul-hou [土兒呼 *tǔ-ér-hū*]⁶⁾ ‘soie’ (Ligeti 1966: 267)

WT *torqa* *buymačuq* (No. 17235⁷⁾)

torqa čege (No. 12016,⁸) No. 15014⁹⁾)

torqa tawar (No. 11883¹⁰⁾)

torqa güil (No. 18007¹¹⁾); *güil* < Per.¹²⁾)

word materials of the wordbooks of the second class. In the wordbooks of this class the words of each foreign language were not only transliterated in Chinese characters but written also in the script native to the language in question.

- 6) The Chinese characters are not in the original.
- 7) As a counterpart of Manchu *ceceri šošontu* ‘an ancient crown-shaped head covering’.
- 8) As a counterpart of Manchu *yehe* ‘white hemp that has been treated in lime water’.
- 9) As a counterpart of Manchu *olo* ‘flax’.
- 10) As a counterpart of Manchu *butu sabirgi noho suje* ‘satin woven without golden threads’.
- 11) As a counterpart of Manchu *heceri ilha* ‘an exotic yellow flower that blooms in spring’.
- 12) Cf. Per. گۈل *gul* ‘a rose; a flower; embers; a red colour; ...’ (CPED 1092a).

ED **torku**: (?**torko**): ‘silk fabric’; one of many words with this general meaning, perhaps a l.-w. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *torġa(n)* (or *torka(n)*; Haenisch 152)¹³), also in Pe. and other foreign languages, see *Doerfer* II 884. S.i.s.m.l. w. phonetic changes (**-k/-ġ-**; **-a/-ı/-o/-u**). (p. 539a)

This word is not found in modern Uighur. The modern Uighur counterpart of 絹 *juàn* is given as *šayi* in XUL 440b.¹⁴

2.2. 布 *bù* ‘cloth’

孛子 *bó-zǐ* || pǒ'-tsz̄' (*böz*)

BT 布 孛子 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 布 cloth 孛子 /böz/ (p. 139)

KY *bqz* (*pou-sseu* [卜思 *bǔ-sī*]) ‘toile’ (Ligeti 1966: 145)

bqz ‘toile’ (Ligeti 1969: 19)

WT *böz* ‘cloth’ (No. 11975)

ED **bōz**: ‘cotton cloth’. A l.-w. ultimately derived fr. Greek *βύσσος* (*bussos*) ‘linen’, but the route by which it reached Turkish is obscure, see W. Bang, *Vom Köktürkischen zum Osmanischen* IV (A.P.A.W. 1921), p. 14, note 2. S.i.a.m.l.g., in nearly all languages with **-ö-**, but in one or two pronounced **bez** and in Tkm. **bi:z**. These forms may be due to the late Greek pronunciation of the word, *visso*, or the form which it took in Arabic *bazz* (*bezz*).¹⁵ (p. 389a)

This word is found in modern Uighur as follows¹⁶:

13) Cf. Mong. *torġa(n)*, *torġu(n)* ‘silk’ (MED 826a, 826b).

14) It is a Persian loan word according to URS 545b and ETED 283.

15) Cf. Ar. بَز *bazz* ‘linen; cloth, dry goods’ (DMWA 57a).

16) Cf. Mong. *bös* [ultimately fr. Gr. byssos. See Laufer, *Sino-Iranica*, p. 574] material

böz ‘coarse calico’ (URS 208b), ‘coarse cloth’ (UXL 73a), ‘coarse cotton-stuff’ (ETED 59)

See 2.20 青紅布疋.

2.3. 靴 *xuē* ‘boot’

月禿 *yuè-tū* || *ɥe`-tʰu`* (*ötük*)

BT 靴 月禿 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 靴 boots 月禿 /*ötük*/ (p. 139)

KY *etük* (*ngo-tou* [額都 *é-dū*] = *etük*¹⁷) ‘bottes’ (Ligeti 1966: 136)

WT *ötük* ‘boot’ (No. 12366)

ED **etük** (**edük**) normally a professionally made ‘boot’ (cf. **çaruk**); the meanings ‘slipper’ seems to be pec. to SW. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW Osm., Tkm. **edik**. (p. 50b)

This word is found in modern Uighur as follows:

ötük ‘boot’ (XUL 962b; URS 91a), ‘leather boots’ (UXL 754b),

‘(*Hami dial.*) footwear’ (UJXN 173b)

ötek ‘(*dial.*) boot’ (URS 87c), ‘boot, shoe’ (ETED 220)

ütek ‘(*dial.*) boot’ (URS 116c)

2.4. 襪 *wà* ‘socks’

烏克 *wū-kè* || *u-[kʰəʃ]* (*uq*)¹⁸

BT 襪 烏克 (p. 601)

for making clothes, textile, cotton, linen’ (MED 128a).

17) *ätük* and *etük* in the original. *ä*, *e* and *é* are used instead of *æ*, *ā* and *e* in this paper.

18) Cf. KY *učuq* (*wou-cho* [兀擩 *wù-shuō*]) ‘bas de feutre’ (Ligeti 1966: 273).

Shōgaito 襪 socks 烏克 /uq/ (p. 139)

This word is not found in modern Uighur.¹⁹⁾ The modern Uighur counterpart of 襪 *wà* is given as *paypaq* in XUL 850b.²⁰⁾

2.5. 針 *zhēn* ‘needle’

影納 *yǐng-nà* || *jin̄-na* (*yijne*)

BT 針 影納 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 針 needle 影納 /*yijne*/ (p. 139)

KY *yijne* (*yǐng-na* [影那 *yǐng-nà*]) ‘aiguille’ (Ligeti 1966: 285)

ED **igne**: ‘needle’. S.i.a.m.l.g. with a good many variant forms, but initial **i-** everywhere except in SE Türki **yigne/yijne**, which proves that the **y-** in some languages is secondary (cf. **iğ̡a:ç**), as is also the **-ŋ-** for **-g-** which occurs in a few languages (cf. **eg-**). (p. 110a)

yigne: See **igne**: (p. 913a)

19) This word is found in modern Turkic languages of Siberia as follows:

uq: Alt. ‘(felt) stockings’ (ORS 166b)

Tuv. ‘stockings; socks’ (TvRS 437b)

Tof. ‘woollen socks (*knitted personally*)’ (TfRS 76b), ‘socks’ (TfRS 191b), ‘stockings’ (TfRS 277a)

ux: Xak. ‘stockings; socks’ (XRS 739b)

ūq: Čul. ‘stockings’ (LČTJ 67)

Cf. *ōyiq*: Tat. ‘stockings’ (TfRS 408a)

ōyōq: Bšk. ‘stockings’ (BRS 469b)

uyiq: Kzk. ‘woollen socks (stockings)’ (KzRS 895a)

Nog. ‘socks, stockings’ (NRS 381b)

uyuq: Kmk. ‘felt boot’ (KmRS 335b)

Krč.-Blk. ‘felt boot’ (KBRS 692b)

20) The Uighur counterpart of 襪 *wà* is also given as *paypaq* (No. 12377) in WT. *pay* is a loanword from Persian **پای** *pāy* ‘the foot; a footing; ...’ (CPED 234a).

This word is found in modern Uighur as follows:

- igne* ‘needle’ (URS 174c)
- yigne* ‘needle’ (URS 802c²¹); ETED 157)
- yijna*²²) ‘(Hami dial.) needle’ (UJXN 156a)
- yijne* ‘needle’ (XUL 1087a; UXL 600b; URS 802c; ETED 157)
- yijni* ‘(Hami dial.) needle’ (UJXN 156a)
- žijne* ‘needle’ (URS 491b)

2.6. 線 *xiàn* ‘thread’

亦批 *yì-pī* || [ji̯]-[pʰi] (?) (*yip*)

BT 線 亦批 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 線 thread 亦批 /yip/ (p. 139)

WT *yip* ‘thread’ (No. 12010)

ED **yip** ‘cord, thread, string’, and the like, a thinner article than that described by **uruk**, **ba:ǰ**, etc. The vowel was originally **-i-** but became **-i-** fairly early (in late Uyğ., see **yipke:**) and is **-i-** now everywhere. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes; SC Uzb.: SW Az., Osm. **ip**; Tkm. **yüp**. (p. 870b)

ip See **yip**. (p. 4a)

This word is found in modern Uighur as follows:

- yip* ‘thread’ (XUL 912ab; URS 801c; UXL 600b; ETED 156),
- ‘(Hami dial.) thread’ (UJXN 156a)
- yib* ‘thread’ (ETED 156)
- žip* ‘thread’ (URS 487b)

21) It is given as a dialectal form.

22) *yijna* (jiǰna) seems to be an editorial error for *yijne* (jiǰnä).

šip ‘(dial.) thread’ (URS 554a)

2.7. 裙 *qùn* ‘skirt’

克帖 (*sic* ⇒ 哀帖) *āi-tiě/tiē/tiè* || *aj-tʰjɛ̃* (*etek*)

BT 裙 額²³帖 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 裙 skirt 克帖 *khɛ thiɛ* (p. 139)

ED **etek** originally ‘the skirt’ (of a garment); hence ‘the edge’ (of a skirt) and metaph. ‘the edge’ (e.g. of a plain, the shore, etc.). S.i.a.m.l.g. (p. 50a)

This word is found in modern Uighur as follows:

etek ‘foot (of a mountain)’ (XUL 403a), ‘skirt; hem (of a skirt); edge; apron; foot (of a mountain)’ (URS 141b), ‘skirt (of a shirt or a coat)’ (ETED 100)

2.8. 褲 *kù* ‘trousers’

以雜兒 *yǐ-zá-ér* || *jĩ-tsa'-rr'* (*izar*)

BT 褲 以雜兒 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 褲 trousers 以雜兒 /*izar*/ (p. 140)

Ar. *izar* ‘loincloth; wrap, shawl; wrapper, covering, cover’ (DMWA 14b)

Per. *izar* ‘a veil of fine linen or muslin, covering the body to the middle of the leg; trousers, breeches, drawers; the skirts of a tent; a woman’ (CPED 42b-43a; < Ar.)

This Persian (< Arabic) loan word is not found in modern Uighur. The modern Uighur counterpart of 褲 *kù* is given as *ištan*, *tambal*, *šim* in XUL

23) *é* || *jaj'nje'* (?).

469b.24)

2.9. 被 *bèi* ‘quilt’

咬兒刊 *yǎo-ér-kān* | jaw[~]-rɾ'-k^han (*yorqan*)

BT 被 咬兒刊 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 被 quilt 咬兒刊 /yootqan/ (p. 140)

WT *yurtqan* ‘quilt’ (No. 12546)

ED **yoğurka:n** ‘blanket’; first vowel uncertain, but prob. -o-; there is no semantic connection w. **yuğur-** and **-ka:n** is a Den., not a Dev., Suff.; perhaps connected etymologically w. **yoğun.** (p. 907a)

Shōgaito’s reading of *yootqan* must be corrected as *yorqan*.²⁵⁾ This word is found in modern Uighur as follows:

yortqan ‘(Hami dial.) quilt’ (UJXN 156b)

yotqan ‘quilt; bedclothes’ (XUL 30a, 30b), ‘quilt’ (URS 787b; UXL 606b), ‘counterpane’ (ETED 159)

yotyān ‘counterpane’ (ETED 159)

2.10. 褥 *rù* ‘bedding’

土舍 *tǔ-shè* | t^hu[~]-ʃɛ` (*tüšek*)

BT 褥 土舍 (*sic* ⇒ 土舍) (p. 601)

24) Cf. ED **içton** compound of **iç** ‘inner’ and **to:n** ‘garments’, used specifically for ‘drawers’, hence more generally ‘trousers’. S.i.m.m.l.g., an early loan-word in Russian as *shtany*. The form in some modern NE, SE, and NC languages, **ıstan**, suggests that some of these may be reborrows from Russian but SW Osm. **içdon** is a direct survival. (p. 21a)

Per. تبنل *tumbān* ‘short breeches; drawers; wrestlers’ leathern breeches’ (CPED 327a)

25) *yootqan* may be an editorial error for *yortqan*.

Shōgaito 褥 mattress 土舍 /tüšek/ (p. 140)

KY *töšek* (*t'ou-chō* [土设 *tü-shè*]) 'literie, matelas' (Ligeti 1966: 269)

WT *tüšek* 'cushion, pad used for sitting' (No. 12552)

ED **töše:k** (**d-**) Conc. N. fr. **töše:-**; 'mattress, bedding', and the like. S.i.m.m.l. as **töše:-**; l.-w. in Pe. and other languages, see *Doerfer* II 967. (p. 563b)

This word is found in modern Uighur as follows:

čüşek 'bedding' (XUL 702a), 'bed; bedding; mattress' (URS 398a),

'mattress' (UXL 389a)

tüšek (*Hami dial.*) quilt' (UJXN 188a)

2.11. 段子 *duàn-zi* 'satin'

討襪兒 *tǎo-wà-ér* | *tʰaw̃-va`-rr'* (*tawar*)

BT 段子 討襪兒 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 段子 satin 討襪兒 /*tawwar*/ (p. 140)

KY *tavar* (*t'a²⁶*)-*wa-eul* [搭凹兒 *dā-wā-ér*] 'satin' (Ligeti 1966: 261)

tavar 'satin, soie' (Ligeti 1969: 197)

WT *tawar* 'silk, silk material' (No. 11856)

ED **tavar** (**d-**) originally 'livestock', a meaning which comes out clearly in the phr. **ed tavar** 'inanimate and animate property' (see **ed**), and from an early date, since livestock was the commonest form of property in Turkish society, 'property' in general and even specifically 'merchandise, trade goods'. As Ar. *māl* is equally ambiguous, the exact meaning in some medieval texts is obscure. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *tabar* (*Haenisch*

26) Ligeti seems to have confused 搭 *dā* with 塔 *tǎ*.

143)²⁷⁾ and Russian as *tovar*, both in the second sense. The first was prob. reborrowed in NE Alt., Leb., Tel. *tabar* R III 966 and the second in several modern languages in the Soviet Union; but the word seems to survive genuinely in SE Türki **tavar** ‘silk goods, trade goods (generally)’; SC Uzb. **tovar** (perhaps the origin of the Russian word); NW Kk. **tawar** ‘goods’ and SW Osm. **davar** ‘livestock’. (p. 442b)

This word is found in modern Uighur as follows:

tawar ‘satin’ (XUL 193b, 194a), ‘satin; goods’ (UXL 460a),
 ‘goods; silk cloth of Chinese manufacture; many-colored silk’
 (URS 286a)

tavar ~ *tav'ar* ~ *tavār* ~ *tava* ~ *tava* • ~ *tav'a* ‘silk-stuff, cloth,
 goods’ (ETED 297)

tawa ‘silk cloth of Chinese manufacture’ (URS 285c)

tagar (< *tawar*) ‘(*Hami dial.*) Chinese silk material’ (UJXN 181a)

2.12. 衣裳 *yī-shang* ‘clothes’

脱安 *tuō-ān* || tʰɔ̃-an (*tōn*)

BT 衣裳 脱安 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 衣裳 clothing 脱安 /toon/ (p. 140)

KY *ton* (*t'ouen* [香 *tūn*]) ‘vêtement, habit’ (Ligeti 1966: 267)

ton, dans *ton fiu* ‘habit, robe’ (Ligeti 1969: 202)

WT *ton* ‘a long gown’ (No. 12240)

ED **to:n** (**d-**) ‘garment, clothing’. S.i.a.m.l.g., in most modern languages for ‘outer garment, overcoat’; in SW Az., Osm. **don**; Tkm. **do:n**. It has

27) Cf. Mong. *tawar*, *tabar* ‘merchandise, goods; property, chattels’ (MED 788b, 760b).

been usual for some years to describe this as a l.-w. fr. Saka *tauna* ‘clothing’, but it is unlikely that the Turks would have had no native word for ‘clothing’, and there are difficulties about the initial sound; the resemblance is therefore prob. due to coincidence. (p. 512b)

This word is found in modern Uighur as follows:

ton ‘overcoat’ (XUL 853a), ‘outer clothing’ (XUL 853b), ‘clothes; oriental robe’ (URS 324a), ‘man’s traditional (Uighur) long gown’ (UXL 485b), ‘outer garment, overcoat, coat, clothes, dress’ (ETED 311), ‘(*Hami dial.*) clothes; fur coat; long outer garment’ (UJXN 185b)

2.13. 圓領 *yuàn-lǐng* ‘round neck’

與抹呀噶 (*sic* ⇒ 與抹刺呀噶) *yǔ-mā-là-yā-gá* | *yʻ-ma`-[la`]-[ja]*
(?)-[kəʃ] (?) (*yumalaq yaqa*)

BT 圓領 與抹呀噶 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 圓領 round neck 與抹呀噶 /yuma yaqa/ (p. 140)

WT *yumalaq* ‘round’ (No. 13408²⁸), ‘a wooden cap placed over the point of an arrow’ (No. 4200), ‘ring, earring’ (No. 12223)
yaqa ‘collar’ (No. 12282), ‘border of a quilt’ (No. 12547)

ED **yaka**: basically ‘the edge, or border’ of something, but from an early period usually more specifically ‘the collar’ of a garment; perhaps Dev. N. fr. 2 **yak-** in the sense of ‘a part of something which is adjacent to something else’. A Second Period l.-w. in Mong. as *caka* ‘edge, frontier, collar’²⁹, and the like (*Haenisch* 84, *Kow.* 2244); s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual

28) The pronunciation of this word is given as *yumlak* in Manchu script.

29) Cf. Mong. *jaqa* ‘brim, rim, border, frontier; side, flank; collar; bazaar, market; used

phonetic changes and the same range of meanings. (p. 898a)

This word is found in modern Uighur as follows³⁰):

yumalaq ‘(Hami dial.) round’ (UJXN 157a)

yumalaq ~ *yumulaq* ~ *ǰumalaq* ‘round’ (ETED 160)

yumbalaq ‘(Hami dial.) something round’ (UJXN 157a)

yumbulaq ‘(dial.) round, ball-shaped’ (URS 794c)

yumilaq ‘round’ (XUL 1048b)

yumulaq ‘circular’ (XUL 1049a), ‘round, circular’ (UXL 609a),
‘round, ball-shaped’ (URS 795a), ‘(Hami dial.) round’ (UJXN
157a)

ǰumulaq ‘round, ball-shaped’ (URS 486b)

yaqa ‘edge’ (XUL 39a, 39b, 976a), ‘collar’ (XUL 519a, 519b,
520a), ‘collar; edge’ (UXL 592ab), ‘edge, bank; collar’ (URS
775b), ‘(Hami dial.) collar; bank, edge’ (UJXN 153b)

as a “classifier” for counting garments’ (MED 1041a).

30) Cf. ED **yumur** basically ‘something round, globular, coiled’; hence ‘the bowels’, esp. of an animal. (937ab)

yumurla- Den. V. fr. **yumur**; Hap. leg., but *kattala* ‘to knead (dough) into a ball’

yumurlat- is noted as Kıp. XIII in *Hou.* 43, 11. (938a)

Uig. *yumila-* ‘to roll’ (XUL 297b)

yumula- ‘to roll, to roll about’ (UXL 609b), ‘to roll, to roll down’ (URS 795a)

ǰumula- ‘to roll, to roll down’ (URS 486c)

yumulan- ‘to roll, to roll about’ (UXL 609a), ‘to roll down, to roll’ (ETED 160)

yumulat- ‘the causative voice of *yumula-*’ (UXL 609a; URS 795a), ‘to roll’
(ETED 160)

ǰumulat- ‘the causative voice of *yumula-*’ (URS 486b)

2.14. 補子 *bǔ-zǐ* ‘Mandarin square’

闊哭子 *kuò-kū-zǐ* (*sic* ⇒ 闊哭子六克 *kuò-kū-zǐ-liù-kè* or 闊哭子律 *kuò-kū-zǐ-lǜ*) | *kʰwɔ̃-kʰũ-tsz̃-liw̃-[kʰəj̃]* or *kʰwɔ̃-kʰũ-tsz̃-lỹ* (*köküzlük*)

BT 補子 闊哭子 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 補子 闊哭子 *khuo khu tsɿ* (p. 140)

KY [胸背 *xiōng-bèi*] *kögüz-luq* (*k'ou-k'ou-sseu-lou* [苦庫思祿 *kǔ-kù-sī-lù*] = *köküzlük*) ‘espèce de gilet, une pièce de vêtement couvrant la poitrine’ (Ligeti 1966: 174)

kögüz-luq ‘espèce de gilet, une pièce de vêtement couvrant la poitrine’ (Ligeti 1969: 37)

WT *köksi* (No. 4890³¹); < *köküs* + *-i* ‘the third person possessive suffix’)

ED **kögüz** (**gögöz**) ‘chest, breast’; a neutral word used both for men and women. A very old word which survives in Çuv. as **kākār**, *Ash. VII* 107, and also in NE most languages **kögüs** *R II* 1233; Khak. **kögis**; SE Türki **köküs**; SW Az. **köks**; Osm. **gögüs**; Tkm. **gövüs**. Other languages mostly use **tö:ş** or **kökrek** (q.v.). The word came to have also a metaph. Meaning ‘mind, or thought’ fairly early. The final was certainly originally **-z** but forms with **-s** occur fairly early. (p. 714ab)

… (XIV *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* **kögüzlük** ‘breastplate³²)’ *Ligeti* 174; *R II* 1234) : … (p. 714b)

Considering 苦庫思祿 *kǔ-kù-sī-lù* (*köküzlük*) as a counterpart of Chin. 胸背 *xiōng-bèi* which is another word for ‘Mandarin square’, the Uighur word in question should be 闊哭子六克 *kuò-kū-zǐ-liù-kè* or 闊哭子律 *kuò-kū-zǐ-lǜ*, since 闊哭子 *kuò-kū-zǐ* (*köküz*) means ‘chest, breast’.³³)

31) As a counterpart of Manchu *cejen* ‘the upper part of the chest’.

32) The exact translation is ‘Mandarin square’, not ‘breastplate’.

Therefore, it seems that the compiler did not have mastered the Uighur language. He was perhaps a Mongol with good Chinese knowledge or a Chinese with some Uighur/Mongolian knowledge. In other words, the compiler was seemingly not a native Uighur speaker.

Köküzlük is not found in modern Uighur, whereas *köküz* is identified as follows:

köks ‘chest’ (XUL 950b; UXL 207a)

kökse ‘breast, bosom’ (URS 652c; < *köksi* < *köküs* + *-i* ‘the third person possessive suffix’)

köksüm ‘(Hami dial.) collar; bank, edge’ (UJXN 165b; < *köküs* + *-üm* ‘the first person singular possessive suffix’)

2.15. 披肩 *pī–jiān* ‘cap with ear–flaps’

若刺卜赤 (*sic* ⇒ 苦刺卜赤) *kü-là-bü-chi* || k^hụ-[lạ]-pụ-tʂ^hị (qulaqčï)

BT 披肩 苦刺卜赤 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 披肩 cape 苦刺卜赤 *khu la pu tʂl* (p. 140)

WT *qulaqčï* (No. 17241³⁴)

Shōgaito could not identify this Uighur word. As seen above, 卜 *bü* refers to the syllablefinal *q* before the initial *č* of the following syllable. By the way, the meaning of 披肩 is given as ‘a kind of cape worn at Court’ in Giles 1912: 1103. However, 披肩 is an archaic word for 耳掩 (이엄, *i-eom* [i:əm]; *ěr-yǎn* in pinyin) ‘a fur cold weather gear worn under 紗帽

33) Cf. 翁六克 *wēng-liù-kè* (*öylük* < *öylüg*) ‘color’ [correctly, ‘colored’] and 土兒律 *tǔ-ér-lǜ* (*türlüg*) ‘sort, kind’ in 聲色門 *shēng-sè-mén* ‘the category of color’.

34) As a counterpart of Manchu *šangka* ‘silk gauze flaps on both sides on an ancient-style hat’.

(紗帽 *samo*; *shā-mào* in pinyin³⁵) by an official with his official attire in old times to cover the ears’ in Korean. Therefore, the meaning of 披肩 *pī-jiān* must be ‘cap with ear-flaps’, not ‘cape’.

This word is found in modern Uighur as follows:

qulaqça ‘cap with ear-flaps’ (URS 616c), ‘leather hat’ (UXL 716a)

2.16. 氈衫 *zhān-shān* ‘felt shirt’

怒脉兒干 *nù-mài-ér-gān* || nu`-maj`-rr’-kan (*nümergen*)

BT 氈衫 怒麦³⁶兒干 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 毡衫 felt shirt 怒脉兒干 /*nümergen*/ (p. 140)

Mong. *nemürge(n)*, *nömürge(n)* ‘cloak, mantle; blanket, cover; horse blanket; shelter’ (MED 574b)

This Mongolian loan word is not found in modern Uighur. The modern Uighur counterparts of 毡 *zhān* and 衫 *shān* are given as *kigiz* (p. 1071b) and *köynek* (p. 717b) respectively in XUL.³⁷ Therefore, the modern Uighur word for 毡衫 *zhān-shān* would be *kigiz köynek*.

35) a black gauze cap worn by an official in old times.

36) *mài* || *maj`*.

37) Cf. ED **kidiz** ‘felt’. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW (where the Oğuz word **1 keçe**; q.v., is used) in a wide variety of forms ranging fr. NE Tuv. **kidis** to NW Kk. **ki:z** with **kiyiz**. (p. 707a)

köñlek (g-) Dev. N. fr. **köñle-**; but the semantic connection is directly with **köñül** in its physical sense; ‘shirt’, i.e. the garment over the heart. S.i.a.m.l.g. in a wide range of forms including NE Khak. **kögenek**; Tuv. **xöyleŋ**; SE Türki **köñlek**; NC Kır. **köynök**; Kzx. **köylek**; SC Uzb. **küylak/küynak**; NW Kk., Nog. **köylek**; Kumyk **gölek**; SW Az., Tkm. **köynek**; Osm. **gömlek**. Cf. **kömlüdürik**. See *Doerfer* III 1652. (p. 732a)

2.17. 枕頭 *zhěn-tou* ‘pillow’

呀速秃 *yā-sù-tū* | [ja] (?) -su[˘]-t^hu[˘] (*yastuq*)

BT 枕頭 呀速秃 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 枕頭 pillow 呀速秃 /*yastuq*/ (p. 140)

ED **yastuk** Pass. Dev. N. fr. **yasta-**; lit. ‘something propped up’; ‘pillow’ and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the usual phonetic changes, and the same and some extended meanings. (p. 974a)

This word is found in modern Uighur as follows:

yastuq ‘pillow’ (XUL 1090a; URS 773c; UXL 588a), ‘(*Hami dial.*) pillow’ (UJXN 154b), ‘cushion’ (ETED 150)

yastiq ‘(*Hami dial.*) pillow’ (UJXN 154b)

yassuq ‘(*dial.*) pillow’ (URS 773c)

2.18. 番夏布 *fān-xià-bù* ‘foreign grass cloth’

馬夫秃 *mǎ-fū-tū* | ma[˘]-fu-t^hu[˘] (*mafut*)

BT 番夏布 馬夫秃 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 番夏布 Turkish grass cloth 馬夫秃 /*mafut*/ (p. 140)

Per. ماهوت *māhūt* ‘cloth, broadcloth’ (CPED 1146b)

This Persian loan word is found in modern Uighur as follows:

mahut ‘broadcloth’ (ETED 185)

mowut ‘cloth, broadcloth’ (URS 713a), ‘woollen cloth’ (XUL 591b; UXL 252a)

moyut ‘cloth, broadcloth’ (URS 713a)

2.19. 生絹 *shēng-juàn* ‘raw silk’

永科兒 *yǒng-kē-ér* | ʏŋʲ/juŋʲ-kʰwɔ-rrʲ (ʏŋqor)

BT 生絹 永科兒 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 生絹 raw silk 永科兒 yuŋ khuo ar (p. 140)

Mong. *yoŋqur* ‘floss silk. [Mo.] pure silk’ (MED 435b)

tügikeyi yoŋqur ‘raw silk’ (MED 435b)

Shōgaito could not identify this Mongolian loan word which is not found in modern Uighur.³⁸⁾ The development of $x < q$ in Mongolian is not yet observed in this word.³⁹⁾

The modern Uighur counterparts of 生 *shēng* ‘raw’ and 絹 *juàn* are given as *xam* (p. 738b) and *šayi* (p. 440b) respectively in XUL.⁴⁰⁾ Therefore, the modern Uighur word for 生絹 *shēng-juàn* would be *xam šayi*.

2.20. 青紅布疋 *qīng-hóng-bù-pǐ* ‘blue and red cloth’

闊克革即兒孛子 *kuò-kè-gé-jí-ér-bó-zǐ* | kʰwɔʲ-[kʰəjʲ]-kjaǰʲ-[tsiʲ]-rrʲ-poʲ-tszʲ
(*kök qizil böz*)

BT 青紅布匹 闊克格⁴¹⁾祭⁴²⁾兒孛子 (p. 601)

38) The Uighur counterpart of Manchu *eshun ceceri* ‘raw silk of one color’ (and Chin. 生絹 *shēng-juàn*) is given as *xam darayi* (No. 12930) in WT. *Xam* is from Ar. *خام* *hām* ‘raw, unworked, unprocessed; untanned; linen; calico; ...’ (DMWA 224a) and *darayi* from Per. *داری* *dārā* ‘belonging to Darius; sovereignty; a red silken stuff (when waved, *khārā*); ...’ (CPED 496ab).

39) Cf. 昇鶻兒 *shēng-huò/huō-ér* | šɨŋ-[xwɔʲ]-rrʲ (*šɨŋxor*) as a counterpart of Chin. 海青 *hǎi-qīng* ‘gyrfalcon’ in [鳥獸門] *niǎo-shòu-mén* ‘the category of birds and beasts’ (< Mong. *šɨŋqur*, *šəŋqur* ‘falcon, gerfalcon’ (MED 712b, 756a)).

40) *Šayi* is a Persian loan word according to URS 545b and ETED 283.

41) *gé* | *kjaǰʲ*.

Shōgaito 青紅布疋 闊克革即兕孛子 /kök γīzil böz / (p. 140)

KY [赤 *chì*]⁴³ *qizil* (*k'i-sin* [起新 *qǐ-xīn*]) ‘rouge’ (Ligeti 1966: 167)
qizil ‘rouge’ (Ligeti 1969: 32)

[青 *qīng*] *kök* (*k'o* [渴 *kě*]) ‘bleu’, ‘vert, ciel’ (Ligeti 1966: 174)
kök ‘bleu’ (Ligeti 1969: 37)

WT *qizil* ‘丙 *bǐng* (the 3rd of the 10 Heavenly Stems)’ (No. 293), ‘red’
 (No. 12048⁴⁴)

[藍 *lán*] *kök* ‘azure; blue’ (No. 12088)

ED **kö:k** (**g-**) basically ‘the sky’; hence ‘sky-coloured, blue, blue-gray’, etc.; for a similar range of colours cf. **yaşil**.⁴⁵ S.i.a.m.l.g. in both meanings except NE, where it has only the second (various Sec. f.s of *teñri*: reborrowed fr. Mong. being used in the first); ... (p. 708b)

kuzil Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. **kız-**; ‘red’. S.i.a.m.l.g.; l-w. in Pe., etc., *Doerfer* III 1481. (p. 683b)

These words are found in modern Uighur as follows:

kök ‘sky’ (XUL 817a, 818b), ‘bluish green, blue’ (XUL 36a), ‘azure, blue’ (XUL 482b), ‘blue’ (XUL 666a), ‘azure, blue; blue sky, sky; (black and) blue bruise’ (UXL 206a), ‘dark blue; blue, azure; grey; green; bruise; sky; greens, leafy tops of root vegetables’ (URS 652a), ‘sky, heaven; blue, green, roan (of horses and donkeys), bay (of sheep), ‘green’ i.e. young’ (ETED 176), ‘(*Hami dial.*) sky-blue, blue, green’ (UJXN 165b)

42) *jì* | *tsi*’.

43) Cf. *al* (*ngan* [俺 *ǎn*]) ‘rouge foncé (*hong* [紅 *hóng*])’ (Ligeti 1966: 128).
al ‘rouge foncé (*hong* [紅 *hóng*])’ (Ligeti 1969: 6).

44) As a counterpart of 紅 *hóng*.

45) An editorial error for **yaşil**.

qizil ‘red, beautiful’ (ETED 249), ‘(*Hami dial.*) red’ (UJXN 162b)
qizil ‘red’ (XUL 149a, 325a, 833b), ‘vermilion’ (XUL 99a, 1120a),
‘measles’ (XUL 541a), ‘red, vermilion; measles’ (UXL 701ab),
‘red, rosy; coll. measles, German measles’ (URS 626b), ‘(*Hami
dial.*) red’ (UJXN 160a)

See 2.2 布.

2.21. 綿花 *mián-huā* ‘cotton’

把黑塔 *bǎ-hēi-tǎ* | *paʰ-xəjʰ-tʰaʰ* (*baxta*)

BT 綿花 把黑塔 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 綿花 cotton 把黑塔 /*baxta*/ (p. 140)

WT *paxta* ‘cotton’ (No. 12013)

Per. پخته *paxta* ‘cotton’ (CPED 237b)

This Persian loan word is found in modern Uighur as follows:

paxta ‘cotton’ (XUL 560b, 561a; UXL 318a), ‘cotton; cotton
wool’ (URS 239c-240a)

paxta ~ *paxtä* ~ *paxte* ‘cotton’ (ETED 222)

paqta ‘(*Hami dial.*) cotton’ (UJXN 174a)

2.22. 顏色表裏 *yán-sé-biǎo-lǐ*

‘color and outside and inside’⁴⁶⁾

翁六克亦赤塔赤 *wēng-liù-kè-yì-chì-tǎ-chì* | *uŋ-liwʰ-[kʰəjʰ]-jiʰ-tʂʰiʰ-tʰaʰ*
-*tʂʰiʰ* (*ōŋlük ič tač* [⇒ *taš*])

46) The Uighur counterpart of 顏色 is given as *raŋ* (No. 12034) in WT. It is a loanword from Persian.

BT 顏色表裡 公(*sic* ⇒ 翁)六克亦赤塔赤 (p. 601)

Shōgaito 顏色表裏 翁六克亦赤塔赤 /öŋlük ič tač/ (p. 140)

KY *öŋlük* (*wong-lou* [翁祿 *wēng-lù*]) ‘couleur’ (Ligeti 1966: 190)

öŋlük ‘couleur’ (Ligeti 1969: 46)

ič ‘intérieur, partie intérieure’: *ičin*, dans *ičin tašin* ‘à l’intérieur at à l’extérieur’ < *ič taš* ‘intérieur et extérieur’, calque fait sur le chin. 表裏 *piao-li* ‘vêtement et doublure’ (Ligeti 1969: 25)

taš ‘extérieur’: *tašin*, dans *ičin tašin* ‘à l’intérieur at à l’extérieur’ (Ligeti 1969: 197)

taš ‘extérieur’: *tašin*, dans *ičin tašin* (Ligeti 1969: 197)

WT *ič* ‘inside, inner, the inner part’ (No. 7394)

taš ‘outside’ (No. 7386)

ED **öŋlüg** P.N./A. fr. 2 **öŋj**; ‘coloured’; normally with a preceding word indicating the colour. S.i.s.m.l. w. phonetic changes. (p. 185b)

öŋj ‘colour’, of anything. (p. 167b)

ič ‘the interior, or inside (of something)’; originally, and often still, in a concrete sense. ... With the 3rd Pers. Suffix in the *Dat.*, *Abl.*, and *Loc.* it serves as a Postposition meaning ‘into, from within, within’. In a few phr., the older of which are listed as main entries, it has been fused with another word to form a compound word. S.i.a.m.l.g., with some variations in final consonant. (p. 17ab)

taš (? **d-**) normally an Adj. or Adv. ‘outside’, sometimes a N., ‘the exterior, or outside (of something); something which is outside, courtyard, foreign country’, and the like; the exact antithesis of **ič**. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NE Tuv. **daš**; SW Tkm. **daš**; Osm. until about XVI **daš/taš** more recently **diš**. (p. 556b)

The appropriate Uighur counterpart of 顏色 *yán-sè* is not *öñlük* but *öñ*, since *öñlük* (< *öñlüg*) is an adjective with the suffix *-lük*. The development of *-k* < *-g* is seen in this word. 塔失 *tǎ-shī* | tʰaʃ-ʃiʰ (*taš*) is expected here instead of 塔赤 *tǎ-chì* (*tač*). The compiler was seemingly not a native Uighur speaker.

These words are found in modern Uighur as follows:

öñ ‘right side, front; color; complexion’ (URS 106c), ‘color; complexion, facial features; smooth surface’ (UXL 749a), ‘(Turfan Dial.) surface’ (TDU 461a)

öñlük ‘complexional, complexioned’ (URS 108b; UXL 749b)

ünlük: *buyday ünlük kiši* ‘swarthy person’ (URS 132b; “person with a wheat complexion”)

ün (< *en*⁴⁷), *öñ*): *ün бүтүнüz* ‘(Hami dial.) your face’ (UJXN 189b)

ič ‘inside’ (XUL 588a), ‘inside; mind’ (UXL 149b), ‘inside, interior; heart, interior; cavity’ (URS 159ab), ‘(Hami dial.) interior; inside’ (UJXN 153a)

ič ~ *iš* ‘in, inside, interior, inner, heart’ (ETED 137)

iči ‘inside’ (XUL 497a; < *ič* + *-i* ‘third person possessive suffix’)

taš ‘outside’ (XUL 43a, 851a; URS 276a; UXL 461b), ‘out, outside’ (ETED 296), ‘(Hami dial.) exterior’ (UJXN 183a)

The modern Uighur counterpart of 顏色 *yán-sè* is given as *reñ* in XUL 973b (< Per.⁴⁸).

47) This word should be removed.

48) Cf. Per. رنگ *rang* (S. *raṅga*) ‘colour, hue; complexion; paint, stain, dye; ...’ (CPED 588b). This Persian loan word is found in modern Uighur as follows:

reñ ‘color, coloring; color (of a horse)’ (URS 463bc), ‘color, color and luster, luster; complexion; stratagem’ (UXL 396b)

reñ ~ *reng* ~ *rañ* ~ *yeñ* ‘colour, paint, kind’ (ETED 260).

3. Conclusion

As a result of this study, it was possible to find the following points:

1. Several words are, in fact, either from Mongolian or from Persian/Arabic:

(1) Mongolian:

怒脉兒干 *nù-mài-ér-gān* (*nümergen*) ‘felt shirt’

永科兒 *yǒng-kē-ér* (*yoŋqor*) ‘raw silk’

(2) Persian/Arabic:

以雜兒 *yǐ-zá-ér* (*izar*) ‘trousers’

馬夫禿 *mǎ-fū-tū* (*mafut*) ‘foreign grass cloth’

把黑塔 *bǎ-hēi-tǎ* (*baxta*) ‘cotton’

2. The following things suggest that the compiler was not a native Uighur speaker or did not have a good knowledge of Chinese:

(1) using a wrong Chinese character:

克帖 (*sic* ⇒ 哀帖) *āi-tiě/tiē/tiè* (*etek*) ‘skirt’

(2) insufficient literal translation of a Chinese expression:

闊哭子 *kuò-kū-zǐ* (*sic* ⇒ 闊哭子六克 *kuò-kū-zǐ-liù-kè* or 闊哭子律 *kuò-kū-zǐ-lǜ*) (*köküzlük*) ‘Mandarin square’

(3) inexact translation of a Chinese word:

翁六克 *wēng-liù-kè* (*öŋlük*) ‘color’ (correctly ‘colored, having the color of’) in 翁六克亦赤塔赤 *wēng-liù-kè-yì-chì-tǎ-chì* (*öŋlük iç tač* [P *taʃ*]) as a counterpart of Chin. 顏色表裏 *yán-sè-biǎo-lǐ* ‘color and outside and inside’

(4) inexact rendering of a Uighur consonant:

塔赤 *tǎ-chì* (*tač* [⇒ *taʃ*]) in 翁六克亦赤塔赤 *wēng-liù-kè-yì-chì-tǎ-chì* (*öñlük iç tač* [⇒ *taʃ*]) as a counterpart of Chin. 顏色表裏 *yán-sè-biǎo-lǐ* ‘color and outside and inside’

(5) omission of a syllable in a Uighur word:

與抹呀嚙 (*sic* ⇒ 與抹刺呀嚙) *yǔ-mā-là-yā-gá* (*yumalaq yaqa*) ‘round neck’

3. There is a scribal error as follows:

若刺卜赤 (*sic* ⇒ 苦刺卜赤) *kǔ-là-bǔ-chì* (*qulaqčï*) ‘cap with ear-flaps’

4. Shōgaito misread or could not read some words:

被 quilt 咬兒刊 /*yootqan*/

⇒ 咬兒刊 *yǎo-ér-kān* (*yorqan*)⁴⁹⁾

圓領 round neck 與抹呀嚙 /*yuma yaqa*/

⇒ 與抹呀嚙 (*sic* ⇒ 與抹刺呀嚙) *yǔ-mā-là-yā-gá* (*yumalaq yaqa*)

裙 skirt 克帖 *khe* *thie*

⇒ 克帖 (*sic* ⇒ 哀帖) *āi-tiě/tiē/tiè* (*etek*)

補子 闊哭子 *khuo* *khu* *tsɿ*

⇒ 生 闊哭子 *kuò-kū-zǐ* (*sic* ⇒ 闊哭子六克 *kuò-kū-zǐ-liù-kè* or 闊哭子律 *kuò-kū-zǐ-lǜ*) (*köküzlik*) ‘Mandarin square’

披肩 cape 苦刺卜赤 *khu* *la* *pu* *tsɿ*

⇒ 苦刺卜赤 *kǔ-là-bǔ-chì* (*qulaqčï*) ‘cap with ear-flaps’

生絹 raw silk 永科兒 *yun* *khuo* *ɛr*

⇒ 永科兒 *yǒng-kē-ér* (*yoŋqor*)

49) *yootqan* may be an editorial error for *yortqan*.

5. The final consonant *r* of a syllable is shown with the character 兒 (兒) *ér*:

脫兒噶 *tuō-ér-gá* (*torqa*) ‘silk’
 以雜兒 *yǐ-zá-ér* (*izar*) ‘trousers’
 咬兒刊 *yǎo-ér-kān* (*yorqan*) ‘quilt’
 討襪兒 *tǎo-wà-ér* (*tawar*) ‘satin’
 怒脉兒干 *nù-mài-ér-gān* (*nümergen*) ‘felt shirt’
 永科兒 *yǒng-kē-ér* (*yoŋqor*) ‘raw silk’

This character is used to show *l* in the following example:

闊克革即兒孛子 *kuò-kè-gé-jí-ér-bó-zǐ* (*kök qizil böz*) ‘blue and red cloth’

6. The final consonant *z* of a syllable is shown with the character 子 *zǐ*:

孛子 *bó-zǐ* (*böz*) ‘cloth’
 闊哭子 *kuò-kū-zǐ* (*sic* ⇒ 闊哭子六克 *kuò-kū-zǐ-liù-kè* or 闊哭子律 *kuò-kū-zǐ-lǜ*) (*köküzlik*) ‘Mandarin square’
 闊克革即兒孛子 *kuò-kè-gé-jí-ér-bó-zǐ* (*kök qizil böz*) ‘blue and red cloth’

7. The final consonant *k/q* of a syllable is shown in the following words:

烏克 *wū-kè* (*uq*) ‘socks’
 若刺卜赤 (*sic* ⇒ 苦刺卜赤) *kǔ-là-bǔ-chì* (*qulaqčï*) ‘cap with ear-flaps’
 闊克革即兒孛子 *kuò-kè-gé-jí-ér-bó-zǐ* (*kök qizil böz*) ‘blue and red cloth’
 翁六克亦赤塔赤 *wēng-liù-kè-yì-chì-tǎ-chì* (*öŋlük iç tač* [⇒ *taš*]) ‘color and outside and inside’

These consonants are not shown in the following words:

月秃 *yuè-tū* (*ötük*) ‘boot’

克帖 (*sic* ⇒ 哀帖) *āi-tiě/tiē/tiè* (*etek*) ‘skirt’

土舍 *tǔ-shè* (*tüşek*) ‘bedding’

與抹呀噶 (*sic* ⇒ 與抹刺呀噶) *yǔ-mā-là-yā-gá* (*yumalaq yaqa*)
‘round neck’

呀速秃 *yā-sù-tū* (*yastuq*) ‘pillow’

8. The development of *-q/-k* < *-ɣ/-g* is seen in the following word:

翁六克 *wēng-liù-kè* (*öñlük*) ‘color’ (correctly ‘colored, having the color of’) in 翁六克亦赤塔赤 *wēng-liù-kè-yì-chì-tǎ-chì* (*öñlük iç tač* [= *taš*]) as a counterpart of Chin. 顏色表裏 *yán-sè-biǎo-lǐ* ‘color and outside and inside’

9. The development of *x* < *q* is not seen in the following Mongolian loan word:

永科兒 *yǒng-kē-ér* (*yoŋqor*) ‘raw silk’

10. Some words are different from the forms in modern Standard Uighur:

咬兒刊 *yorqan* ‘quilt’

土舍 *tüşek* ‘bedding’

若刺卜赤 (*sic* ⇒ 苦刺卜赤) *qulaqčī* ‘cap with ear-flaps’

馬夫秃 *mafut* ‘foreign grass cloth’

把黑塔 *baxta* ‘cotton’

11. Some words are not found in modern Uighur:

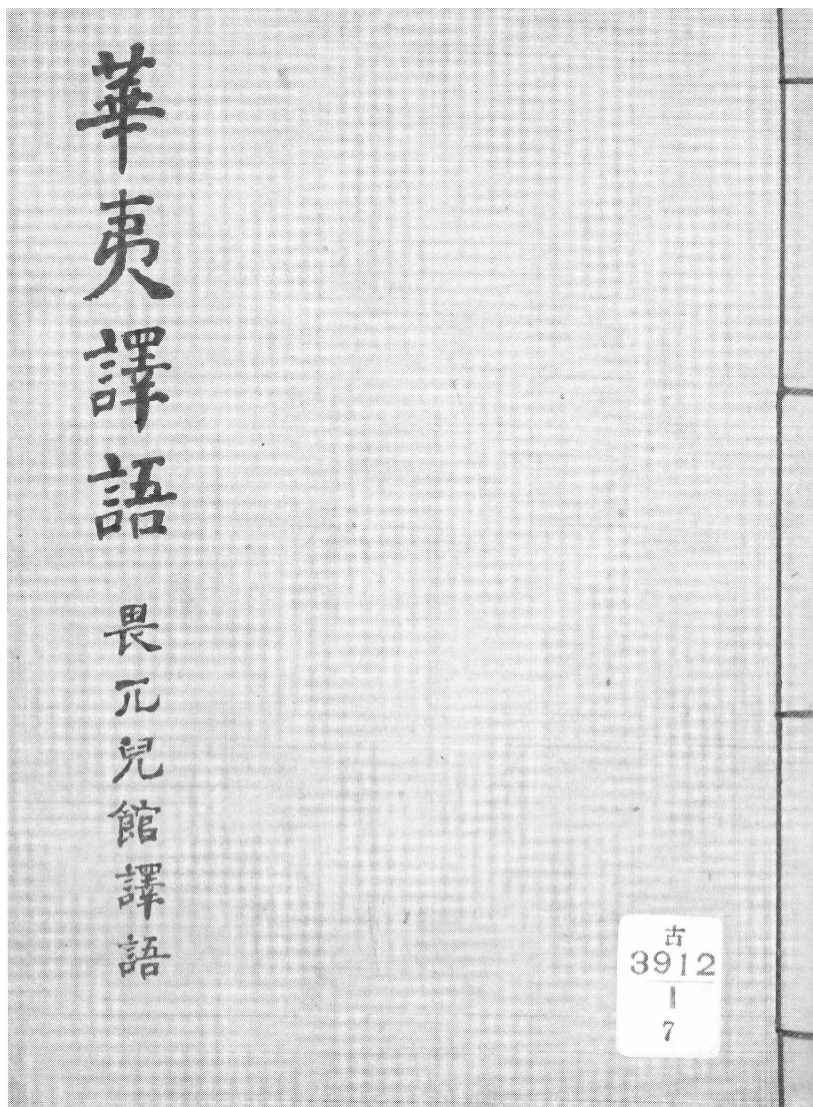
脱兒噶 *torqa* ‘silk’

烏克 *uq* ‘socks’

以雜兒 *izar* ‘trousers’

怒脉兒干 *nümergen* ‘felt shirt’

永科兒 *yoŋqor* ‘raw silk’



[Figure 1] The Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies at Seoul National University, p. 485.

象院題語·華夷譯語 影印本

襦被褲裙線針襪靴布絹 性命
衣服門

土舍 啖兒 刊
以雜兒
克帖
亦批
影納
烏克
月禿
孛子
脫兒 鳴
扎安

[Figure 2] The Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies at Seoul National University, p. 532.

華夷譯語 第七冊

顏色表裏	綿花	青紅布疋	生絹	番夏布	枕頭	色衫	披肩	補子	圓領	衣裳	段子
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翁六克亦赤塔赤	把黑塔	闊克革即兒字子	永科兒	馬夫充	呀速充	怒脉兒干	若刺卜赤	闊哭子	與抹呀噶	脫安	討襪兒
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[Figure 3] The Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies at Seoul National University, p. 533.

Bibliography

Alt.	Altay	Mong.	Mongolian
Ar.	Arabic	Nog.	Nogay
Bšk.	Bashkir	Per.	Persian
Chin.	Chinese	Tat.	Tatar
Čul.	Chulym Turkic	Tof.	Tofa
Kmk.	Kumyk	Tuv.	Tuvan
Krč.-Blk.	Karachay-Balkar	Uig.	Modern Uighur
Kzk.	Kazakh	Xak.	Khakas

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초 록

서울대학교 도서관에 소장되어 있는 화이역어(華夷譯語)
사본에 있는 위구르어 어휘 자료(VII)
— 의복문(衣服門)

이 용 성*

화이역어(華夷譯語)는 명(明) 왕조(1368~1644) 초기부터 편찬되어 온 한어(漢語)와 주변 언어들 사이의 다양한 어휘집에 대한 총칭이다. 크게 갑종본, 을종본, 병종본, 정종본의 4종류가 있다. 병종본(丙種本)의 어휘 집들에서는 각각의 외국어 낱말들이 한자(漢字)로만 옮겨져 있고 해당 언어의 글자들은 사용되지 않았다.

서울대학교 도서관에 소장되어 있는 사본은 병종본에 속한다. 이것의 제7권이 위구르어에 관한 것이고 19개의 문(門, 즉 범주)이 있다. 제10문은 의복문으로서 22개의 항목이 있다.

이 논문에서는 제10문인 의복문을 다룬다.

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