

NON-RUSSIAN ELEMENTS IN THE
DICTIONARIOLUM RUSSICO-ANGLICUM
OF 1618-1619

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Hermann Rempel
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis is to investigate the non-Russian elements in the "Dictionariolum Russico-Anglicum of 1618-1619".

The "Dictionariolum" is valuable for the following reasons:

a) The date and place of its entries (1618-1619, Northern Russia) as well as its author (Richard James), are well known, and b) its material falls into a period of Russian linguistic history that has not been satisfactorily documented and investigated.

The non-Russian elements are divided into two categories: foreign words, including loan translations, and Russian words with non-Russian phonological and morphological characteristics. For foreign words, a brief description is given according to the following plan: a) an English translation, b) the date of first attestation in Russian, c) the form of the word in the original language, and d) the form in the mediating language or languages. The foreign words are divided, according to the degree of certainty of their etymologies, into the following three groups: a) words with certain etymologies, b) words with etymologies that are not clear in all details, and c) words with obscure etymologies. The non-Russian words were found to be of Turko-Tataric, Finno-Ugrian, West Slavic, Germanic, Ukrainian, and Greek provenance. Besides the non-Russian words that constitute about one-fifth of the vocabulary in the "Dictionariolum" a relatively large number of originally Russian words showed various influences of the Finno-Ugric substratum.

A semantic classification of the vocabulary was undertaken on the basis of "Der deutsch Wortschatz nach Sachgruppen" by F. Dornseiff. This classification showed that the different semantic groups are very unevenly represented in the "Dictionariolum". Most numerous are the entries related to the material world, whereas those referring to abstract concepts are relatively few. The number of attested foreign words for each semantic group is shown in a table, divided into three historical periods, along with an indication of the donor languages.

Since the publication of the "Dictionariolum" as an appendix to "Russko-Anglijskij Slovar6 - Dnevnik Ričarda Džemsa" by B. A. Larin, articles on various aspects of the material have been published; however, none of them are of the scope or extent presented in this thesis.

TABLE I

ALPHABETICAL ORDER USED IN THIS THESIS

A a	B b	C c	Č č	D d	E e	Ě ě	Ě ě	F f	G g	H h
I i	J j	K k	L l	M m	N n	O o	P p	Q q	R r	S s
Š š	T t	U u	V v	W w	X x	Z z	Ž ž	Ǿ	Y y	ǿ

TABLE II

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM OF RUSSIAN ALPHABET

The following transliteration system will be used in this thesis for transliterating the Cyrillic alphabet.

А а	- a	І і	- i (Ukr.)	У у	- u
Б б	- b	Ї ї	- ji (Ukr.)	Ф ф	- f
В в	- v	Й й	- j	Х х	- x
Г г	- g (Ukr.)	К к	- k	Ц ц	- c
Г г	- h (Ukr.)	Л л	- l	Ч ч	- č
	g (Ru.)	М м	- m	Ш ш	- š
Д д	- d	Н н	- n	Щ щ	- šč
Е е	- e	О о	- o	Ǿ	- Ǿ
Ё ё	- ě	П п	- p	Ы ы	- y
Є є	- je (Ukr.)	Р р	- r	ѐ	- ě
Ж ж	- ž	С с	- s	Ю ю	- ju
З з	- z	Т т	- t	Я я	- ja
И и	- y (Ukr.)				
	i (Ru.)				

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. Languages and Dialects

Ar.	- Arabic	MIran.	- Middle Iranian
Avest.	- Avestan	MPers.	- Middle Persian
Bu.	- Bulgarian	MLat.	- Middle Latin
Car.	- Carelian	ModHG.	- Modern High German
CS	- Church Slavic	ModPers.	- Modern Persian
Cz.	- Czech	Mordv.	- Mordvinian
ES	- East Slavic	Norw.	- Norwegian
Eston.	- Estonian	OCS	- Old Church Slavic
Fin.	- Finnish	OCz.	- Old Czech
Finno-Ugr.	- Finno-Ugric	OFr.	- Old French
Fr.	- French	OHG.	- Old High German
G.	- German	OIn.	- Old Indian
Germ.	- Germanic	ONorse	- Old Norse
Gk.	- Greek	OSw.	- Old Swedish
Goth.	- Gothic	OTk.	- Old Turkic
HG.	- High German	Pers.	- Persian
Hung.	- Hungarian	PGerm.	- Proto-Germanic
Ir.	- Iranian	Po.	- Polish
It.	- Italian	PS.	- Proto-Slavic
Lat.	- Latin	Rm.	- Rumanian
Latv.	- Latvian	Ru.	- Russian
Lith.	- Lithuanian	Sp.	- Spanish
LowG.	- Low German	Swed.	- Swedish
MDu.	- Middle Dutch	Tk.	- Turkic
MG.	- Middle German	Tk.-Tt.	- Turko-Tataric
MGk.	- Middle Greek	Ukr.	- Ukrainian
MHG	- Middle High German		

2. Other Abbreviations

cf. - compare

- Comm. - Commentary, pp. 201-266 in "Russko-anglijskij slovar6-dnevnik Ricarda Džemsa (1618-1619)" by B. A. Larin. vi
- Dict. - Dictionary, pp. 59-200, same source as under "Comm."
- f/e - folk etymological
- ms.-fs. - manuscript-facsimile, pp. 349-421, same source as under "Comm."
- P/N - personal name
- RJ - Richard James
- ts the same (meaning)
- * - reconstructed

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

RICHARD JAMES: A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF HIS LIFE AND STAY IN RUSSIA

Richard James, the author of the "Dictionariolum Russico-Anglicum", was born at Newport on the Isle of Wight in 1592. After graduation from the Corpus Christi College at Oxford in 1614, he took holy orders and set out on a series of journeys to Wales, Scotland, Shetland, Greenland, and eventually to Russia. To the lastnamed country he went as chaplain to Sir Dudley Digges' embassy in 1618¹. Since his account of his stay in Russia has been lost, very little is known about his life in Russia. It is not even quite certain what places in Russia he visited. However, most of his two-year stay in Russia he spent at Xolmogory². Here he met mostly ordinary townspeople, farmers, fishermen, and hunters, from whom he recorded the words and phrases in the "Dictionariolum". Having acquired some knowledge of Russian before coming to Russia, he made his entries without an interpreter³. In his later life R. James enjoyed a great reputation as a scholar and poet. He died in December 1638 in Westminster, England.

1. Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee (ed.), The Dictionary of National Biography (Oxford University Press, 1921-1922), X, 655.

2. Larin, 32

3. Larin, 313

HISTORY OF THE "DICTIONARIOLUM RUSSICO-ANGLICUM"

Richard James' manuscript of the "Dictionariolum Russico-Anglicum" has been kept at the Bodleian Library at Oxford, England, since 1676. Before that it was in the possession of Thomas Greaves who had taken over James' papers at the time of his friend's death in 1638.

In the 1850's the "Dictionariolum" aroused some interest among Russian scholars chiefly because of its second part, eight pages stitched to the main manuscript, containing six Russian songs⁴. Only toward the end of the century did Russian scholars show interest in the study of the "Dictionariolum" itself. In 1897 P.K.Simoni, a member of the Russian "Imperial Academy of Sciences", asked Professor W.R.Morfill of Oxford, England to have a handwritten copy prepared and sent to him. This copy was received by Simoni not later than February 1898⁵. That it aroused considerable interest among members of the Imperial Academy of Sciences can be seen from a letter written by A.A.Saxmatov.

"We had many discussions about R. James' dictionary or rather collection of Russian words that has arrived from England. It is very interesting. We will probably publish it in its entirety." ⁶

The reasons why it was published only in 1959, sixty-one years later, are not always clear. The main difficulty seems to have

4. According to Larin, 311, they were published in 1907.

5. Larin, 329, letter no. 7.

6. Larin, 331, letter no. 10.

been that the copy of the "Dictionariolum" was inadequate. According to B.A. Larin, who checked it in the 1930's, it had "hundreds of errors."⁷ The publication of the "Dictionariolum" was given up in 1904 "until a reliable handwritten or photographic copy is available."⁸ Thirty years later, shortly before his death, P.K. Simoni handed over, to B.A. Larin, all preserved materials connected with the ill-fated publication of the "Dictionariolum". In 1935, Prof. Bojanus and Prof. L. Armstrong, both of London, sent him a complete photographic copy of the "Dictionariolum". However, only fourteen years later, in 1959, was it finally published, together with an analysis and commentary under the title "Russko-Anglijskij Slovar6-Dnevnik Ričarda Džemsa (1618-1619)".

CRITICAL SURVEY OF THE PERTAINING RESEARCH
OF THE "DICTIONARIOLUM" TO DATE

By far the most important work on the "Dictionariolum" so far undertaken is that by B.A. Larin in "Russko-Anglijskij Slovar6-Dnevnik Ričarda Džemsa (1618-1619)". In it Larin laid the foundation for the understanding of R. James' entries with respect to its semasiological and phonological aspects. In his commentaries and in his phonological analysis he has collected pertinent material from various sources that facilitate further studies. The shortcomings concern his system of transliteration and numerous technical errors in some parts of his work. These

7. Larin, 317.

8. Larin, 333, letter no. 15.

two aspects will be dealt with in the next two sections of this chapter. With respect to non-Russian elements, his study of the phonological effects of foreign languages on the dialect of Xolmogory is broad in scope. However, his lists of words are frequently incomplete. His references to foreign words in the first part of his book as well as in his commentaries are very brief and sometimes require revision.

After the publication of Larin's work three articles dealing with foreign words in the "Dictionariolum" have appeared. The most important one is "Cards and Card-Playing in Muscovite Russia" by B.O. Unbegaun, in which he deals extensively with all of the relatively numerous non-Russian terms related to cards and card-playing. The ultimate source as well as the route of penetration into Russian is traced. The second article is "Ukrainian Borrowing in Seventeenth-Century Northern Russia", also by B.O. Unbegaun. It shows that some of the terms regarded by Larin as Ukrainianisms are either of Russian or unknown provenance. In the third article, "Russian in 16th-Century English Sources", H. Leeming compares different forms of a word with respect to meaning and phonology. One of the sources considered is the "Dictionariolum". However, Leeming does not make a distinction between genuine Russian words and loanwords. An extensive study of all the non-Russian elements in the "Dictionariolum" has apparently not been undertaken and the present study is the first of its kind with respect to scope, object and method of investigation.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

All foreign words and calques found in the manuscript-facsimile were translaterated and their etymologies investigated. Chapter III contains a brief description of each of these words according to the following plan: a) English translation, b) date of first attestation in Russian, c) forms of the word in the original and mediating languages. The entries are shown in three groups according to the degree of certainty of the etymologies. The semantic classification of all words in the "Dictionariolum" was undertaken on the basis of "Der deutsche Wortschatz nach Sachgruppen" by F. Dornseiff. The inclusion of the Russian vocabulary in the semantic classification makes it possible to determine, qualitatively as well as quantitatively, the nature of the entire vocabulary and then to assess the importance of the foreign words and calques. Some of the results are tabulated in chapters V and VI.

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLITERATION

In this study transliteration was carried out in such a way as to make the transliterated form as close as practicable to that actually recorded by R. James. Transliteration was deemed necessary because James made use of a number of different symbols for the same sound. Thus "ch" stands for "x" in goroch (4:40), "č" in chado (62:1), and "k" in palcha (6:38); "e" stands for "i" in prebuīt (61:28), "y" in rīze (25:26), and it is mute

in colepak. From these examples which can be extended to great length it is obvious that transliteration is necessary. The method used was basically the same as that elaborated in Larin, 9-30, with the exception of two points involving a larger number of words. They are Larin's introduction of sibilants and substitution of "o" for James' "U".

Larin indicates in the "Dictionary" a number of transliterated words with s", z" where s and \check{s} , z and \check{z} fuse. While the existence of these sounds is not doubted, the introduction of s" and z" was not always clear. Thus Larin transliterates "shamga" as "semga" ($\sim \check{s}$ "emga) (14:26, Dict., 84), "baesh" as "bes"⁹ (6:12, Dict., 66), and "pérUska" as "perus"ko" (41:27, Dict., 143). From these examples it appears that Larin is either not certain how to read the words involving s $\sim\check{s}$ or s" is introduced when James' form deviates from the one in modern Russian. A similar situation exists for z, \check{z} and z". Because of this uncertainty the sibilants are not indicated in the transliterated forms used in this study.

The other case where Larin's transliterated form deviates from that in the manuscript-facsimile concerns his substitution of "o" for James' "U". The reason given in Larin, 39 is that in certain cases English corresponded to Russian "u". However, this is not certain since Larin himself states⁹ that James' speech was probably dialectically tainted and an analysis of the English commentaries in the "Dictionariolum" has apparently not been undertaken. Larin usually transliterates "u" for James' "o" only if

9. See Larin, 14.

standard Russian has a "u". For instance, "robaska" is transliterated as "rubas"ka" (7:14, Dict., 69), "collits" as "kulic" (60:18, Dict., 178), while the "o" in "noga" remains unchanged. Larin is not so sure when it comes to unusual forms containing "U" if standard Russian has an "o". "BrUsaj" he transliterates as "brusaj" (17:5, Dict., 90), "drUbin" as "drubina" (drobina?) (26:7, Dict., 107), "bUba" as "boba" (buba) (4:41, Dict., 6), and "mUrska" as "morska" (31:7, Dict., 119). To avoid difficulties of such a nature "U" will be transliterated as "u" and "o" as "o".

Another reason for giving a new transliteration which is as close as possible to James' form is that a number of inconsistencies occur in Larin's transliteration. Thus he transliterates "dareunah" as "djareunja" (5:5, Dict., 64), but "darevanne" as "derevjanno" (13:16, Dict., 82); "xosna" as "kozna" (45:12, Dict., 151), but "xozaine" as "xozain" (15:26, Dict., 87); "snait" as "znait" (znait⁶?) (61:22, Dict., 180), but "snege" as "sneg" (5:27, Dict., 65). The number of inconsistencies is so large that a mere list of changes would appear unsatisfactory.

Larin's aim in transliterating James' Russian words in the dictionary was to reproduce the word in such a way as it "might have been pronounced in Xolmogory and Arxangel'sk in the first quarter of the 17th century" ("rekonstruktija slova...v tom vide, kak ono moglo byt⁶ proizneseno...¹⁰). Larin took into consider-

10. Larin, 56

ation the difference between the English and Russian sound system as well as the study of the manuscript as a whole with all repetitions of the same word in different forms as well as analogous, similar spellings of different words. In addition to James' manuscript Larin, in transliteration, made use of publications on the speech of Xolmogory as well as first-hand information gathered by him on journeys to the Xolmogory and Arxangel6sk areas in 1946. The third basis for transliteration was the written sources of the 15th - 17th centuries.¹¹

The approach in this thesis is different from Larin's in so far as it makes use only of James' manuscript and thus, hopefully, comes closer to what James actually recorded, not what he might have heard. This approach produces some results, that are important for answering some pertinent questions of this thesis. For instance, James' "ingbire" Larin reconstructed as "inbir" (12:52, Dict., 81), but in this study it is "ingbir". The latter form shows its derivation from MHG "ingwer" more clearly than Larin's.

A NOTE ON THE FORMAL ASPECTS OF LARIN'S PRESENTATION OF THE "DICTIONARIOLUM"

Whereas Larin's analysis of the "Dictionariolum" was found to be thorough and broad in scope, it has certain inadequacies. Three parts of his work contain errors, mostly of a technical nature.

11. Larin, 56-7.

These are the printed reproduction of the manuscript (Larin, 59-200), the index of words (Larin, 268-303), and the lists of accented words (Larin, 340-348). In the Russian part of the "Dictionary" most of the errors involve a confusion of "i" and "i" and a misplacement of the stress signs, in the English part various substitutions of letters. The corrections for both the Russian and English parts are shown in Appendix I. In the index there are two kinds of errors: confusion of word numbers and omission of words that are found in the manuscript and also in its printed reproduction. Appendix II shows both types of errors. The errors found in the lists of stressed words are listed in Appendix III.

CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS OF INADEQUATE TRANSLATIONS

BY R. JAMES IN THE "DICTIONARIOLUM"

t. e	Word number	Ru. word (RJ)	Eng. word (RJ)	Correct Eng. word or commentary
	3:16	nosic	a knife	Correct: "a small knife" RJ did not understand the meaning of the ending "-ik".
	3:39	zīmoi	winter	Correct: "in winter"
	3:50	zagrojena tīna	a fence of a garden	Correct: "enclosed by a fence"
	4:5	brove	(the) a forehead	Correct: "eye-brow" RJ struck out the Eng. word, possibly because he had become aware of his error.
	4:22	gUbah	the mouth	"Lip" would be expected.
	4:30	ososoc	a pigge	Correct: "sucking pig" Dal6 2,620 under "ososoc"= young animal...especially sucking pig."
	4:34	coniah	a geldinge	RJ assumed the general term for horse "kon6" to be the one for "castrated horse". He recorded the genitive form for nominative.
	4:54	promeshgla	sUer milke	"Promeshgla" ¹ is not a noun, but an adjective meaning "decayed, rotten".
	6:15	bagnè	bathstove	Correct: "bath-house", cf. Sreznevskij 1,40-41, Dal6 1,45.
	8:43	ß rade	the market	RJ took "ß rade" out of context (Comm. 209). "ß rjady" "in(to) a row, line" RJ understood to mean "market".

1. Comm. 204, 4:54 is not exact. Dal6 3,496 has "promozglyj" in the meaning "to decay, rot" not "somewhat sour" as indicated in Comm. 204.

	9:7	badgko	a father	"Badgko" is not the general term. It is used only in a personal address to a clergyman, one's own father or an older man. Dict. 226, 25:21-23.
3	9:24	Bade	hell	Should be "to hell." RJ mistook the preposition and noun as one noun.
'8	11:28	zautrakat	a breakfast	Correct: "to have breakfast." Here, as in the next five entries RJ mistook the infinitives for nouns.
'8	11:29	aubedet	dinner	Correct: "to have dinner."
'8	11:33	Ujenat	a supper	Correct: "to have supper."
'8	11:34	poUjenat	collation	Correct: "to have supper." RJ did not understand that "poUjenat6" is just the perfective aspect of "Ujenat6."
'8	11:35	polodinat	id. collation	Since this word was added later and written between the two columns of the sheet, it is possible that "id" refers to "obedat6." If this is not the case RJ did not understand the word "poludinat6" which must refer to the meal in midday, "nolden6."
8	11:45	maetka clebe	niew bread	RJ mistook 'soft bread' for 'new bread.'
9	12:7	sozena	a firre	Should be 'pine(-tree), (Canadian) spruce.' Comm. 213.
9	12:17	mirna	peace	Correct: "peaceful, peacefully."
	16:15	dorodnoi	handsomme	Should be "obese, corpulent, burly, stout." Larin, Comm. 219 sees in RJ's record either a rapidly changing concept of beauty or the personal preference of RJ's informer. However, it could just as well be that RJ misunderstood the person from whom he heard the phrase.
	16:47	ozébla	could	Correct: "I am cold" (fem. form).
	11:07	up	since e	

- 93 18:27 Uja skroeme I will presently Correct: "Don't worry, we
cut out your will cut [it] out."
cloaths
- 94 18:32 Uchi to learne Correct: "Teach!" (imperative
to teach form). RJ may not have be-
come aware of the ending
"-s6" making the Ru. word
uchis6 'learn.'
- 98 21:5 remméne a string "Leather band," cf.
Sreznevsky 3, 114.
- 102 24:12 shápUska the blacke Correct: "small cap", not
under cap necessarily black or
undercap.
- 104 24:21 tonka smale Correct: "thin"
The object whose quality
is indicated was probably
both thin and small and RJ
did not notice which was
referred to.
- 107 26:17 sīt a sivve, RJ did not distinguish
al<iter> probably in fast speech,
satisfied between syt 'satisfied' and
sito 'sieve.'
- 109 27:10 póloki the shrUdinge Both the word form and its
of the heavens meaning are wrong. RJ would
be expected to have "spólochi,"
with the meaning "northern
light." Comm. 227-8.
- 116 29:8 xómmUt fox tailles in Correct: "collar" (for horses).
bundle upon the RJ accidentally associated
sled horse the bundle with the collar.
Comm. 228.
- 116 29:4 teálnoa bred fish RJ is probably wrong. The
ending of "teálnoa" indi-
cates an adjective, not a
noun as RJ indicates.
According to Comm. 228 the
meaning of "tel6noja" is
unknown.
- 117 30:12 ponomar6 clerke Correct: Not any clerk, but
only of the church, Sreznevsky
2, 875.
- 118 30:18 rovno fitte Correct: "even, flat, level."
Probably an object with one
of the indicated character-
istics was considered fit for
something, and RJ did not
notice the correct meaning
of "rovno."
- 120 31:8 lUge a plaine Correct: "meadow, grass-
covered plain."

- 120 31:11 cheres-gorod over land According to Comm. 229, 31;11, RJ probably misheard "cerez gory" 'behind the mountains' and recorded "cerez gorod" 'across town.' Correct: 'bag, sack, wallet' not necessarily of leather, Dal6 3, 360.
- 123 33:2 sunki leathern wallets Correct: 'leather made of a hide of raindeer and other animals.' Comm. 231, Dal6 4, 98.
- 124 33:22 rovdoga a waste band Dal6 2, 102-3 states that kvas is either the drink or the thick precipitate consisting of flour that settles while preparing the drink. One should not conclude that "kvas" was a synonym of "testo". Correct: "lynx"
- 124 33:31 quasse allso dowe The error probably goes back to RJ's informer, Comm. 232. According to Dal6 1, 42 it is any light outer clothing of a working man. Thus it is not necessarily white or that of a porter. Correct: "the paint"
- 126 34:4 rise lizzarde Third-person, singular forms treated like infinitives, Comm. 234.
- 127 43:13 balaxan a porters white linnen froc Correct: kind of jelly made of calve's feet. Comm. 235.
- 130 36:6 xraska painetinge According to Dal6 3, 546 it should be 'hulled grain' or 'hulled and crushed grain' but not rice. RJ added later "soročhinska chonna" which was the old term for rice.
- 132 37:3-5 molótet to thresh
pashet to sowe the grounde
Arhoet to plowe
- 134 37:19 quasnin neats feete Correct: "white quartz," Comm. 235.
- 135 38:11 chonna rice Correct: "It can not be lifted."
- 139 40:2 orlets Alabaster Correct: "side" in general, not just that of a wall.
- 139 40:6 ni moshna I can not lift it
podimait
- 142 41:14 storon a side of a wall

- 142 41:16 brŪsanoi a house made of
sward timber "brusjanoj" is an adjective.
Should be "brusjanoj dom."
- 143 41:18 knīgka a table book
nemėtska The original meaning is
probably "foreign book",
books that were not pro-
duced in Russia.
- 143 41:19 camena a table book
cnīga It is unlikely to be right,
"stone book(?)" It probably
should be "karmana kniga"
'pocket book,' Comm. 237.
- 143 41:20 tresshīt saja the swoote
falls Correct: "soot [embers?]
crackles".
- 143 41:30 platoke id. [i.e. an
ould clout] Correct: "cloth;" it need
not be "old."
- 144 42:20 yémune tako he dos not
nosīt ware it so Correct: "he should not
wear it so" [that way].
- 145 42:23 shīval tis not sowed Correct: "he hasn't sewn it."
- 145 42:27 róderrīt to teare The infinitive should be
"razodrat6", Comm. 239.
- 145 42:36 porcha poison RJ's explanation is right
only in so far as "poison"
indicates "damage, spoiling,"
cf. Comm. 239 and Dal6 3, 322.
- 147 43:23 zemna drogīt an earthquake Correct: "the earth is shaking."
- 151 45:14 kopteat to be besmoakt Correct: "they are smoking,"
Comm. 241.
- 151 45:18-19 messhīn bastard saffian RJ took "messhīn" out of
context. He should have
"messhīn saffian," Comm. 241.
- 153 46:3 ghostīntsa to go to guesse
idet The Ru. entry is probably a
contamination of "gostit6
idēt, gostinca nesēt," cf.
Comm. 241.
- 153 47:2 kŪlake the back of
the hande Correct: "fist"
- 154 48:6 ouxa porridge Dal6 4, 523-4: "Ucha, for-
merly any hot meat or fish
broth or soup." RJ's explan-
ation is therefore not precise.

- 158 50:8 jit sméronni live honestly Dal6 4, 235 states that "smirnyj" means "quiet, humble, calm, even-tempered." RJ didn't understand the exact meaning.
- 158 50:15 sheika handskoope Correct: "a small bucket," Dal6 4, 618, Comm. 243.
- 162 52:5 Daiti mena give me time, odóchnUte rest Correct: "Let me rest."
- 164 53:4 portīsh a dousen Correct: accessories for sewing an article of clothing. RJ probably mistook one part of the accessories, a dozen buttons, for all, Comm. 245.
- 164 53:5 oBnŪxa some kindred, cousen or etc. Correct: "nephew"
- 165 53:15 dUrac the Emperors nachestno fool Either of the terms was used for any fool (clown), not only for that of the Emperor, Comm. 246.
- 167 53:15 nagóloma an open place to wind and wether Correct: "a place in the sea or lake which is not protected against the wind." RJ mistook the prepositional phrase for a noun. The noun is "golomja", "golomen6", Comm. 247.
- 168 55:2 zalējal I have left it behind Correct: "I have deposited." According to Comm. 247, it is not certain whether the entry should be read "zalisil" or "zalozil". However, it would appear the RJ recorded "zalozil" since his "j" usually stands for "z" (see Larin 275, words beginning with z) and his "sh" for s (see Larin 302-3, words beginning with s). B. D. Unbegaun also assumes that the reading "zalozil" is possible, Unbegaun Ukr. borrow., 81.
- 168 55:4 Ūbolāxīt to put on Correct: "he (she) puts on" RJ recorded the form of the third person singular instead of the infinitive, Comm. 247.

- 168 55:5 Úsla he is gone Correct: "she is gone"
- 168 55:11 ostávit is left Correct: "to leave"
- 170 56:17 tBorósená sower milke RJ mistook the adjective 'caseous' for a noun.
- 171 56:33 lechína cotton Correct: "Mask". Larin (Comm. 249) states that he can not explain the apparent discrepancy between "mask" and "cotton". The problem can be solved if one takes into consideration the different meanings of "cotton". Besides "soft white fibers", cotton also means "cloth made of cotton yarn". It could well be that the mask was made of cotton cloth or fibres, and RJ recorded the name of the material, not that of the object.
- 176 59:9 xUte the web Correct: "they weave". RJ mistook the third person plural for the material, Comm. 252.
- 176 59:14 jal I am sorry The Ru. phrase should be "mne jal6".
- 176 59:17 yálova a barren ewe "Yalova" is an adjective referring to any female animal. RJ mistook the adjective for a noun.
- 176 59:20 verbní Easter bowes "Verbní" is an adjective referring to "willow". Again RJ mistook the adjective for a noun. He speaks of "Easter bowes" since they were brought to church before Easter, ("verbnaja subbota").
- 176 59:25 zagibait to turn in Correct: "to turn (in, down, back)"
- 176 59:26 zagnUt to clinch a nail Correct: "to turn (in, down, back)". "zagnut" is the perfective aspect while zagibait is the imperfective.
- 177 59:27 cUssótkha a bit of bread Correct: "a piece" of anything, not only bread. RJ has recorded the genetive form.

- 177 60:3 zacala solod malte overdried It is not certain what RJ has recorded. It perhaps should be "zakal-solod" or RJ has incorrectly recorded "s zakalom solod, zakal v solode", Comm., 253.
- 177 60:4 pocoinic he is deceased RJ left out "on", "on pocoinic". Whether he understood the grammatical category of "pocoinik" cannot be determined since there is no other English phrase to translate it.
- 177 60:9 pozore tis a shame RJ has translated "eto pozor". It is not known whether he understood the grammatical meaning.
- 177 60:10 drasnit he provokes me RJ has translated "on draznit menja".
- 177 60:11 cerdilsa he is quickly angry Correct: "he quickly got angry".
- 177 60:12 proshlana god the yeere paste RJ must have heard "proshlovo goda u?". The correct English translation would be "(in) last year".
- 177 60:13 U Bas ladU niet you have no reason to It is doubtful that "lad" was used for "reason". The correct translation would be "you have no concord, no harmony".
- 178 Borout a hooremaster RJ probably meant "voruet", third person singular of "vorovat6" 'to whore', while "hooremaster" (modern English "whoremaster") means "lecher, pander".
- 179 60:30 niet otetskije ditah he is a bastard The Ru. phrase should be "ne otecke dite". RJ did not differentiate between "ne" and "niet".

- 179 61:3 podelna sweet beere RJ mistook the adjective for a noun. The Ru. phrase should be "podelnoe pivo", which means "beer" assigned for "pominki" 'remembrance feast', Comm., 254.
- 179 61:7 pirogam a farthing RJ probably recorded the instrumental case instead of the nominative "piroga", Comm., 254-55.
- 179 61:9 kak ti
Bladixa
socranate dos God keep
you in health The literal translation is "How is God keeping you?" According to Comm. 255 it meant "How are you?"
- 180 61:21 nelzai
popast
tUdi I cannot come
thether Correct: "One cannot get there".
- 180 61:31 UsnUl he sleeps Correct: "He has fallen asleep".
- 181 62:3 poroge a path Correct: "threshold, rapids"
- 181 62:4 zaporoveski one that dwells
over the waye Correct: "One that dwells over (across) the rapids, Comm., 256.
- 183 63:11 ezixi Name applied to
Persian near
Ashachan6 Correct: "merchants of Central Asia, Tadzihs", Comm. 257, Leeming 2, p. 32.
- 184 64:5 otevalitsa the ground falls
away The verb could refer to other materials than earth.
- 185 64:19 xobedni
otpele praiers is ended Correct: "church service is ended". RJ wrote the preposition and noun as one word.
- 186 64:21 cluit the fish dos bite RJ has recorded only the third person singular form of "klevat6", 'to bite' (with reference to fish). The verb refers to birds as well, Dal6 2, 115.
- 186 64:22 Uda a hooke "Uda" is the hook of a fishing line, not a "hook" in general, Dal6 4, 470-71.

- 187 65:14 lushti rope yarne Remains unclear, Comm., 259.
- 190 67:5 cluse a crump snoble Correct: "hawse, hawse-hole",
Comm., 260.
- 192 68:13 zdUt to tarrie, stay Instead of the infinitive, RJ
recorded the third person
plural.
- 192 68:14 rozdaviĭ chockt If "chockt" means modern
"choked" RJ is wrong.
"Rozdaviĭ" means "(he) crushed,
smashed".
- 192 69:3 collienĭ wallnuts RJ mistook the adjective
"kalēnye" 'red-hot, roasted'
for a noun.
- 194 70:4 stanoke a carriage for ordinance "stanok" has other meanings
as well: bench, frame, machine.
- 194 70:5 swechi boghomenitsa buy holly candles RJ probably recorded ... "sveci,
bogu molitsa" (Dict., 194),
meaning 'candles, to pray to
God'. The phrase is taken
out of context.
- 194 70:9 rozobili beate in peeces Correct: (They) "have
beeten (it) in pieces", or in
modern English "they have
smashed it to pieces". RJ
mistook the past, third person
plural for an imperative.
- 195 70:15 istoialsa the beere is dead The verb could apply to other
liquids as well.
- 196 71:4 cheron the handle of a knife or sword Larin, Comm., 263, is inclined
to regard "cheron" as RJ's
error since it can be found
in other sources.
- 196 71:6 porte a kind of sharpe shavinge knife of which somme are verie longe Larin, Comm., 263, does not
have any other explanation
besides regarding "porte" as
RJ's error (for "kort, kord").
- 196 71:10 zachest I like it RJ regarded the preposition
"za" and the noun "chesto" as
one word. The Ry. phrase
probably was "poctu za cesto",
'I regard it an honour',
Larin, 26.

- 197 71:23 predealna a workehUse "Prjadil6na" means some kind of weaving (textile) plant, not "workhouse" in its usual meanings.
- 197 71:25 casakhi the men that rove on the loddies RJ definition is too narrow. "kazaki" was the term for all hired labourers, Comm., 263.
- 198 72:8 studin neates feet Correct: Cold dish containing meat from the feet of cattle.
- 198 72:10 bogh najele god give you It is difficult to find a satisfactory reading for the verb. None of Larin's proposed readings (Dict., 198) are satisfactory.
- 198 72:13 zadne he that cleeres the rope behinde "zadnij" is an adjective meaning "back, rear".
- 199 73:2 golobna smuttie corne "Golovna" means "smut" itself, not as recorded by RJ.
- 199 73:15 snake a ship boate RJ's definition is doubtful, Comm., 264.
- 199 73:16 za Boratinsa behinde the turning Correct: "Let's turn back". RJ seems to consider "za" as a preposition, not prefix.

CHAPTER III
ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

GROUP A WORDS WHOSE ETYMOLOGY IS CERTAIN

ad 'hell'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 3; from Gk. "ha' [i]des" 'nether world, hell', Vasmer¹ 1,5, Rudnyc'kyj, 10, Sanskij 1, 44, Sadnik Vergl. Wb., No. 13.

alabejda 'both'; it actually means "alle beide" in HG¹ and cannot be regarded a loan-word. According to Larin (Comm., 258) it is part of the colloquial speech of Cholmogory - Archangelosk. However, RJ might have heard it from a foreigner just as well. At any rate, it was not in wide use in Ru. or its dialects.

almaz 'diamond'; first attested in 1466-72, Sreznevskij 1, 17; from Tk. "almaz" 'ts' through Ar. mediation, Vasmer¹ 1,13, Rudnyc'kyj, 17.

*altabas 'Persian brocade'; first attested in 1586, Hüttl, 56; from Tk. "altynbäz" 'material interwoven with gold', Vasmer¹ 1,13, Dal6 1, 12.

altyn 'monetary unit'; first attested in 1375, Sreznevskij 1, 18; from Tk. - Tt. "altyn" 'gold', Vasmer¹ 1,14, Winter-Wirz, 95, Sanskij 1, 81.

1. Since RJ gave the German equivalents for about a dozen words, he must have had some knowledge of German. Yet he did not realize that these are actually two words.

ambar 'granary, storehouse'; first attested in 1544, Šanskij 1, 89-90; from Tk. - Tt. "ambar" 'ts', which derives from Pers. "anbār" by mediation of Ar., Vasmer¹, 16.

amca 'meat'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Nenets "amza" 'ts', Larin, 37, Dict., 173.

*ancifer 'Antichrist, devil'; first attested as "antixr6st6" in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 5; from Gk. "antixristos" 'Antichrist', Vasmer¹, 19, Rudnuc'kyj, 27; the deformation of "Antichrist" is due either to deficient assimilation of the Gk. name or to fear of mentioning the Antichrist's name, Comm., p. 253.²

araki, 'arack, strong alcoholic beverage'; first attested in mid-14th century, Vasmer¹, 21; from Tk. - Tt. "araky" 'ts', which derives from Ar. "araq" 'ts' Dict., 183, Vasmer¹, 21, Rudnyc'kyj, 30, Šanskij 1, 175.

*arbuz 'watermelon'; first attested in 1585-89, Šanskij 1, 136; from Tk. - Tt. "xarbuz" 'ts', which derives from Pers. "xarbūza" 'melon', Vasmer¹, 22, Rudnyc'kyj, 569, Dmitriev, 16, Šanskij 1, 136, Leeming 2, 15.

argamak 'breed of horses'; first attested in 1483, Sreznevskij 1, 27; from ^{Tk.-Tt.} "argamak" 'purebread horse', Vasmer¹, 22-3, Sadnik Vergl. Wb., No. 65, Šanskij 1, 136.

2. Since RJ's variant "anciferus" is not recorded in the major dictionaries, it probably deviated from that in use in RJ's time.

arnjaga 'cloth made of wool or camel hair'; first attested in 1572, Šanskij 1, 145; from Tk. - Tt. "ärmäk, örmäk," 'ts', Vasmer¹1,25, Šanskij 1, 145.

aršin 'arshin, 1 1/4 yard'; first attested in mid-16th century, Sreznevskij 1, 31; from Tk. - Tt. "aršyn" 'ts', Vasmer¹1,29, Rudnyc'kyj, 36, Dmitriev, 17, Sadnik Vergl. Wb., No. 76.

artel 'association for common work, company'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. "artil" 'people in the rear, reserve', Vasmer²1, 89, Dmitriev, 43, Šanskij 1, 147, Sadnik Vergl. Wb., No. 77.

*artos 'consecrated bread'; first attested in the 12th century, Sreznevskij 1, 28; from Gk. "artos" 'ts', Vasmer¹1,27.

Arxangel [6sk] 'city in northern Russia'; founded about 1584, Vasmer¹1,27; it is a Ru. derivative of "arxangel" 'archangel' which derives from Gk. "arxa~~ll~~elos" 'archangel', Vasmer¹1,27, Rudnyc'kyj, 34, Šanskij 1, 152, 196.

Astraxan 'Caspian port on the Volga delta',

astran [ka, -skoe] 'kind of yellow grain'; astraxan [-ka, -skoe] is first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is named after the city; "Astraxan" derives from Tk. 'Hadžitarxan' and this in turn from Altaic "As-tarxan" 'commander of the As or Alan division, Vasmer²1, 94, Rudnyc'kyj, 37.

atlas 'smooth silk'; first attested in 1453, Šanskij 1, 171; from MHG "atlas" 'ts', which derives from Ar. "atlas" 'smooth', Vasmer¹, 31, Šanskij 1, 215, Hüttl, 60, Gardiner, 52-53, Kluge, 35.

Axa 'sea duck'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Carelian "haahka" 'ts', Comm., 259 (65:17).

*Azov 'city on the Don estuary'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. - Tt. "Azaw, Azak" 'ts', which derives from Turkic "Azak" 'low, low-lying place', Vasmer¹, 7.

babajka 'great oar'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. - Tt. "baba" 'small post, pillar', Preobrazhensky 1, 10, Vasmer¹, 35, Rudnyc'kyj, 46.

bani 'bath-house'; first attested in the 11th century, Sreznevskij 3, Add., 7; it is an early Slavic borrowing from M Lat. "banea, *balnia", Vasmer¹, 52, Rudnyc'kyj 74-75, Šanskij 1, 36.

bard[ə] 'distillery refuse, spent grains'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tt. burda 'turbid beverage', Vasmer¹, 55, Rudnyc'kyj, 79-80.

barxat[ə] 'velvet'; first attested in 1392, Sreznevskij 1, 43; from MHG. "barchat" 'fustian', which derives from Ar. "barracan" 'fustian', Vasmer¹, 57, Rudnyc'kyj 84, Šanskij 1, 49, Gardiner, 59-60, Sadnik Vergl. Wb., No. 202.

*barys^vnik 'trader'; "barys^vnik" is attested by RJ in 1618-19, however the P/N "Barys^vev" in 1495, Šanskij 1, 50; from Tk "barys^v" 'peace, profit in trading', Vasmer¹1,58, Rudnyc'kyj, 81, Dmitriev, 19, Šanskij 1, 50, Sadnik Vergl. Wb., No. 208; "barys^vnik" is a Ru. derivative from "barys^v".

Baskir, 'a Tk. - Tt. people in the southern Ural'; first attested in the 16th century, Slov. sovr., 301-2; from Tt. "baskurt" 'ts', Vasmer¹1,65.

*bas^vmak 'shoe'; first attested in 1580, Šanskij, 63; from Tk. - Tt. "bas^vmak" 'ts', Vasmer¹1,65, Rudnyc'kyj, 92, Dmitriev, 20, Šanskij 1, 63, Sadnik Vergl. Wb., No. 213.

*bas^vnja 'tower'; first attested in 1552, Šanskij 1, 64; from It. "bastia" 'ts', through mediation of Po. "baszta" 'ts', Vasmer¹1, 66, Rudnyc'kyj, 92, Šanskij 1, 64, Sadnik Vergl. Wb., No. 211, Larin, 36, Unbegaun Ukr. borrow., 83.

baxmat 'pony, war-horse, pack-horse'; first attested in 1608, Sreznevskij 1, 46; from Tt. "baxmat" 'ts', Comm., p. 172, Vasmer¹1, 63, Rudnyc'kyj, 89.

bazar 'market'; first attested in 1499, Sreznevskij 1, 39; from Tk. - Tt. dial. "bazar" 'ts', which derives from Pers. "bazar" 'ts', Vasmer¹1,39, Rudnyc'kyj, 52, Winter-Wirz, 108, Šanskij, 243-44.

*Beloozero 'lake east of Novgorod'; first attested in 1618-19; from Finno - Ugr. "Vauktar" 'ts', which derives from Finno - Ugr. "vauged" 'white', Dict., 131-32, 36:15, Vasmer¹, 73.

*berdys^v 'halberd'; first attested as "berdys6nik6" 'man armed with a berdys' in 1468, Sreznevskij 3, Add.11; from MLat. "barducium" 'pole-axe' through mediation of Po. "berdysz" 'ts', Brückner, 21, Vasmer¹, 76, Rudnyc'kyj 107, Šanskij 1, 93.

besčesti^v[t6] 'to dishonour'; first attested as "besč6stviže" 'dishonour' in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 8; it is a calque on Gk. "atimasein" 'ts', Šanskij 1, 110.

*bezzakonie 'iniquity'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 9; it is a calque on Gk. "anomia" 'ts', Šanskij 1, 76.

bi[j], zabi[j] (imper. form) 'beat, kill'; according to RJ these are Po. terms; he probably recorded the imperative form of Po. "bic" 'to beat' and "zabic" 'to kill', Dict., 175, Comm., 252.

birjuza 'turquoise'; first attested as "berjuska" 'dimin. of birjuza' in 1509, Sreznevskij 3, Add., 14; from Tk. "piruzä" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 87, Rudnyc'kyj, 138, Dmitriev, 38, Šanskij 1, 128, Kluge, 797 (under "Türkis").

*biser 'pearls'; first attested as "bis6r6", Sadnik Handw., 10; from Tk. - Tt. "büsrä" 'imitation pearl', which derives from Ar. "busra" 'imitation pearl', Vasmer¹, 88, Rudnyc'kyj, 139, Filin, 170, Šanskij, 124.

*bjaz6 'cotton material'; first attested in 1589, Sreznevskij 1,224; from Tk. "bäzz" 'ts', which is from Ar. "bezz" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1,160, Rudnyc'kyj, 283-84, Šanskij 1,248.

blago 'much' (RJ); first attested as "blago" 'good' in OCS Sadnik Handw., 10; from OCS "blago" 'good', Vasmer¹ 1,89, Rudnyc'kyj, 141, Šanskij 1,128; cf. the following "blažit6".

*blažit6 'to talk idly' (RJ); first attested as 'to praise' in OCS, Sreznevskij 1,111; from OCS "blažiti" 'to praise', Comm., 255 (61:18) Šanskij 1,135; cf. preceding "blago".

*bljudo 'dish, charger'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 12; it is a PS. loan-word from Goth. "biups" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1,95, Rudnyc'kyj, 150, Šanskij 1,145.

bóhatyr6 'hero, vigorous man, valiant knight'; first attested in 1001, Sreznevskij 1,127; from Otk. "baxatur", cf. Bu. "bagatur" 'brave, courageous, military commander', Vasmer¹ 1,99, Šanskij 1,149; the "h" in RJ's "bogatyr" indicates Ukr. influence; cf. RJ's "hospod6" instead of "gospod6".

*bojare (plur.) 'boyars, old-Russian noblemen';

*bojarskij (adj.) 'boyar'; first attested in the 12th century, Sreznevskij 1,160; from Tk. "bojlar-r" 'magnate, distinguished man', Vasmer¹ 1,114-15, Dmitriev, 39, Rudnyc'kyj, 187-88, Šanskij 1,181-82, Leeming 1,8.

bolvan 'block for a cap'; first attested as 'pillar, post' in 1073, Sreznevskij 1, 197; from Pers. "pahlavan, pahlivan" 'hero, fighter, athlete' through mediation of a Turkic language, Vasmer¹, 101-02, Dmitriev, 21, Rudnyc'kyj 156, Šanskij 1, 154.

braga 'home-made peasant's beer',
 *bražnik 'drunkard'; "bražnik" is first attested in 1428 (Sreznevskij 1, 164), "braga" in 1466-72, Sreznevskij 1, 163; from Tk. - Tt. "pəraga" 'draff, brewer's grain' or a related word, Vasmer¹, 116, Rudnyc'kyj, 189-90, Šanskij 1, 185; bražnik is a Ru. derivative from "braga".

braniť 'to scold, chide'; first attested as "bran6" 'reproach' in 1496-1504, Sreznevskij 3, Add. 25; from OCS "bran6" 'battle', Šanskij 1, 188-89.

bubna 'ace of diamonds in card-playing'; it is first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Czech "buben" 'ts', where it is a calque on ModHG. "Schellen" 'bells', Unbegaun Card pl., 27; cf Rudnyc'kyj, 229, Šanskij 1, 208.

buda 'booth, shed'; first attested in 1527, Sreznevskij I, c.189; from MHG. "buode", ModHG. "Bude" 'ts', Berneker, 46-47, Vasmer¹, 134, Rudnyc'kyj, 234, Šanskij 1, 211-12.

bumbazeja 'bombasine fustian, dimity'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Gk. "bombyx" 'ts' or IT. "bombagino" 'ts', through mediation of Fr. "bombasin" 'ts', and Du. "bombazijn" 'ts', Vasmer² 1, 241, Rudnyc'kyj, 254, Šanskij 1, 226, Slov. sovr. 1, 689.

burávcik 'gimlet'; first attested in 1551, Sreznevskij 3, Add. 27; from Tt. "burau" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1, 145, Rudnyc'kyj, 257, Dmitriev, 22, Šanskij 1, 228-29.

busa 'kind of boat'; first attested in 1568, Gardiner, 71-72; from ONor. "bussa, buza" 'ts', its ultimate source being MLat. "buza, bucia", Sreznevskij I, 194, Preobrazhenskij 1, 55, Vasmer¹ 1, 152, Rudnyc'kyj 269.

buz 'millet'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. - Tt. "buza, bozo, buz" 'millet, millet beverage', the ultimate source being Pers. "buzā" 'millet', Vasmer¹ 1, 137, Dmitriev, 21, Rudnyc'kyj, 241, Šanskij 1, 214; cf. "buzum" in sec. 2.

*buzdogan 'sceptre, staff of power'; it is first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. "bozdogan" 'club', Berneker 1, 105, Vasmer¹ 1, 137, Rudnyc'kyj, 241.

Caró 'tsar';

*carskij (adj.) 'tsarist'

Carógorod 'the city of Visantium';

*Caricyn (now) 'Volgograd';

"Car6" is first attested in 866, Sreznevskij 3, 1433; from Lat.

"Caesar" 'name of the emperor' through mediation of Goth.

"kaisar" 'emperor', Vasmer¹3, 283, Leeming I, 17-18; the adj.

"carskij" derives from "car6". "Car6gorod" is an OCS calque

on Gk. "Basilis Polis" 'ts', Vasmer¹3, 283; "Caricyn" (now)

'Volgograd', attested in 1589 (Vasmer¹3, 283), derives from

"carizyn", adj. referring to "carica" 'empress', the adj.

"caricyn" is first attested in 1267, Sreznevskij 3, 1433,

Vasmer¹3, 283.

*cerkov6 'church';

*cerkovnoe (adj.) 'church'; first attested in OCS, Sreznevskij 3, 1444; from Gk. "kyrikon" 'ts', through mediation of Goth.

"kiriko" 'ts', Vasmer¹3, 290, Filin, 106, Kluge, 370.

^vcad[õ] 'child'; first attested in OCS, Sreznevskij 3, 1467; from OCS "^vcado" 'ts', Vasmer¹3, 298-99, Comm. 256.

^vcekan 'military ax'; first attested in the 12th century, Sreznevskij 3, 1487; from Tk. - Tt. "^vcakan" 'ts', Vasmer¹3, 310, Dmitriev, 34-35, Hüttl, 118.

*^vcemodan 'small trunk, suitcase'; first attested in 1589, Sreznevskij 3, 1498; from Tk. - Tt. "^vcamadan" 'ts', which derives from Pers. "^vzamādan" 'container for clothes', Vasmer¹3, 315-16, Hüttl, 118.

cerdak 'garret, attic'; first attested in 1582, Hüttl, 118, from Tk. - Tt. "cardak" 'ts', which is from Pers. "cartak" 'four pillars', Vasmer¹ 3, 319, Dmitriev, 35.

ceremis 'Tcheremis, member of a Finno-Ugrian people'; first attested in the 13th century, Vasmer¹ 3, 321; from Tk. - Tt. "sarmis, sarmis" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3, 321.

*cernilo 'ink';

*cernil6nica 'ink well'; "cernilo" is first attested in the 11th century, Sreznevskij 3, 1560, "cernil6nica" by RJ in 1618-19; "cernilo" is a calque on Gk. "melan (grafikon)" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3, 326; "cernil6nica" is a Ru. derivative from "cernilo".

cerv6na 'hearts in card-playing'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is a calque on MHG "rot" 'ts', through mediation of either Po. "czerwien'" or Cz. "cervene" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3, 317-18, Unbegaun Card pl., 26-27.

cinga, *cynga 'scurvey'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19, from Po. "dziegna" 'thrush', Vasmer¹ 3, 295.

*cuga 'kind of coat'; first attested in 1589, Sreznevskij 3, 1546; from Tk. - Tt. "coka, cuka" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3, 351.

*culan 'larder, store-room'; first attested in the mid-16th century, Vasmer¹ 3, 353, from Tk. - Tt. "culan" 'enclosure, fence, store-room', Vasmer¹ 3, 353, Dmitriev, 36.

*culki (plur.) 'stockings'; first attested in 1558, Vasmer¹₃, 354; from Tk. - Tt. "tš^v lga, tšulga" 'ts', Vasmer¹₃, 354, Dmitriev, 43.

*den6ga, plur. *den6gi 'money, copper coin'; first attested in 1361, Sreznevskij 1, 652; from Tt. "täнкä" 'silver coin', which derives from MPers. "dang", ModPers. "dang" 'coin', Vasmer¹₁, 339-40.

dest[6] 'quire of paper'; first attested in 1551, Sreznevskij 1, 656; probably from Tk. - Tt. "dästä" 'handful, pack', which derives from Pers. "dest" 'hand', Vasmer¹₁, 346.

domra 'kind of lute'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. - Tt. "dumbra, dambura" 'ts', Vasmer¹₁, 362.

dóroga 'Persian taffeta'; first attested in 1584-85, Sreznevskij 1, 707; from Tk. - Tt. "darai" 'fine cloth', Vasmer¹₁, 328.

*dumnyj 'adjective related to council'; first attested in 1558 Leeming 1, 10, from Goth. "doms" 'judgement', Vasmer¹₁, 380.

dvorecki[j], dvorjanin 'steward'; "dvoreckij" is attested in 1241, "dvorjanin" in 1214, Sreznevskij 1, 645-46; the two variants are calques on MHG "Hövesch", ModHG "höfisch" 'courtly', which, in turn, is a calque on Fr. "courtois" 'courtly', Brückner 105, Vasmer¹₁, 332; RJ records both as synonyms; the differentiation in meaning developed later.

d6jakon 'deacon',

d6jak 'secretary'; both first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 19; "d6jakon" derives from Gk. "diakonos" 'servant', "d6jak" from MGk "diakos: diakon" 'servant'; the differentiation of meaning developed in Ru., Vasmer¹, 386.

d6jav6 'devil'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik, Handw., 19; from OCS "dijavol6" 'ts', which derives from Gk. "diabolos" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 386.

*efimok 'kind of coin'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from ModHG "Joachimsthaler" 'ts', through mediation of MLat.

Joachimicus, Po. "joachymik" 'ts'; "Joachimsthaler" is named after Joachimsthal in Bohemia, now Cz. Jachymov, where the coin was minted, Vasmer¹, 406, Comm., 262, Hüttl, 72, Kluge, 768.

*ferez6 'kind of outer garment'; first attested in 1583-84, Sreznevskij 3, 1354, from MGk "foresia" 'jacket, dress' through mediation of Tk. "feredže" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 3, 205, Leeming 2, 14; see the following entry.

*ferz6 'queen in chess'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. "färz, färzi" 'ts', which derives from Pers. "ferz" 'military commander', Vasmer¹, 3, 205; see the previous entry.

finift6 'enamel'; first attested as "finipt6" in 1175, as "finift6" in 1509, Sreznevskij 3, 1356; from MGk. "xymeuton" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 3, 209.

*fitil⁶ 'match'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk.

"fitil" 'wick', which derives from Ar. "fatil" 'wick', Vasmer¹₃, 211.

*fonar⁶ 'lantern'; first attested in 1319, Sreznevskij 3, 1357;

from MGk. "fanari(o)n" 'light, lantern, torch', Vasmer¹₃, 214.

*funt 'pound'; first attested in 1388, Sreznevskij 3, 1358; from

MHG. "phunt" 'ts' (OHG "phunt" from Lat. "pondo" 'weight'),

Vasmer¹₃, 221, Gardiner, 223, Kluge, 548.

gajtan 'string to hang a cross on'; first attested in 1503,

Sreznevskij 1, 508; from Rm. "gaitan" 'ts', the ultimate source

being Tk. gajtan, Vasmer¹₁, 252, Rudnyc'kyj 533.

*gorazdo 'apt'; first attested in 987, Sreznevskij 1, 552-53;

it is a PS loan-word from Gothic "*garazds" 'speaking

intelligently', from "ga -" and "razda" language, Vasmer¹₁,

293-94.

gorjulka 'vodka, brandy'; first attested in 1562, Unbegaun Ukr.

borrow. p. 85; from Ukr. "horilka" 'ts', which is an adoption

of Po. "gorzatka"; the Po. term is a partial calque on ModHG.

"Branntwein", Unbegaun Ukr. borr., p. 85.

grečjuga^v, 'buckwheat, polygonum fagopyrum'; first attested by RJ

in 1618-19; it is derived from "grek" 'Greek' with the meaning

'Gk. plant' because buckwheat was introduced in the Ukraine

through Gk. mediation; the Ru. word is from Ukr., Vasmer¹₁,

309-10, Rudnyc'kyj 726-27.

groš^v 'coin'; first attested in 1351, Sreznevskij 1, 598; from Po. "grosz" 'ts', which derives from OCz. "groš^v" 'ts', the ultimate source being Lat. "grossus⁺(denarius)" 'ts', Vasmer¹1, 311, Rudnyc'kyj 1, 737, Gardiner, 95-96.

*gvozdika 'clove'; first attested in 1466-72, Sreznevskij 1, 512; from Po. "gwozdzik" 'ts', which is a calque on MLG. "negelkin,-ken" 'ts', Brückner, 166, Kluge, 507, Leeming, Po. and Po.-Lat., 106.

ičigi^v 'soft boots over which shoes were worn'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tt. "ič^v" 'inner' and "itik" 'boot', Dal6 2, 67, Comm., p. 207, Slov. sovr. 5, 600. RJ has also recorded "itičigi" 'ts'.

*ikonnik 'painter of icons' R.J.; first attested in the 15th century, Sreznevskij 1, 1088; it is a derivative of Ru. "ikona" 'icon', whose source is MGk. "eikona", Vasmer¹1, 476.

indi^vjsk^vij ~~petux~~ 'turkey'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Lat. "(pavo) indicus" through mediation of Po. "indyk" 'ts', Vasmer¹1, 482, Kluge 795, 342.

izba 'shack'; first attested in 1095, Sreznevskij 1, 1030; from Germ. "stuba", cf. OHG. "stuba" 'bathing room with stove', Vasmer¹1, 473, Kluge, 759.

izjum 'raisins'; first attested in the mid-16th century, Vasmer¹1, 476; from Tk. - Tt. "üzüm" 'grape', Vasmer¹1, 476, Dmitriev 24.

*izumrud 'emerald'; first attested in 1462, Vasmer¹₁, 475; from Ps. - Ar. "zumurrud" 'ts', which derives from Gk. "smaragdos" 'ts', Vasmer¹₁, 475-76.

*izvest6 'lime'; first attested in 1038, Sreznevskij 1, 1038; from Gk. "asbestos" 'quick lime', Vasmer¹₁, 474.

*jakor6 'anchor'; first attested in 907, Sreznevskij 3, 1656; from Gk. "ankyra" 'ts', through mediation of Lat. "ankari" 'ts', ONorse "akkeri" 'ts', Vasmer¹₃, 487, Kluge, 23.

*jamšcik^V 'coachman, postillion'; first attested in 1356, Sreznevskij 3, 1659; from Tk. - Tt. "jamcy" 'ts', Vasmer¹₃, 490, Dmitriev, 37, Leeming 2, 28.

jandova 'kind of beaker with spout'; first attested in 1551, Sreznevskij 3, 1660; from Lith. "indauja" 'ts', Vasmer¹₃, 399³.

*japanca^V 'kind of cloak'; first attested as "japončica" 'diminutive of japončica' in 1187, Sreznevskij 3, 1659; from Tk. "japandža" 'ts', Vasmer¹₃, 492.

jar 'high steep place', prijar 'steep breaking of a road', a derivative, "jaruga", is first attested in 1187 (Sreznevskij 3, 1663), "prijar" by RJ in 1618-19; jar derives from Tk. - Tt. "jar" 'steel bank, slope, gorge'; "prijar" is a Ru. derivative of "jar", Vasmer¹₃, 492, Dmitriev, 37.

3. Ukr. "jendola, jandyla, jandola" 'large container' derives from the related source in Lith., Nepokupnyj, 35-36.

jarmanka 'fair'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from MHG.

"jarmarkt" 'ts', by mediation of Po. "jarmarek" 'ts', Vasmer¹₃, 493, Gardiner, 256-57.

*jašcik^v 'box, drawer'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from ONorse "askr" 'wooden container' or ONorse "eski" 'basket, bowl', Vasmer¹₃, 503, Sadnik Vergl. Wb. 1, No. 83.

*jáxont 'gem, jewel'; first attested in 1486, Gardiner, 257; from Po. "jachant" 'ts', which derives from MHG "jachant", the ultimate source being MLat. "hyacinthus" 'ts', Vasmer¹₃, 500, Gardiner, 257.

jordan 'place on the ice with a hole in it, used for ceremonial purposes'; the river Jordan is first attested in OCS (Sadnik Handw., 37), the ceremonial place by RJ in 1618; the place was named after the river, Dict., 152-53, Dal6 2, 68.

Jurt 'area near Astraxan6' (RJ);

*Jurtovskij 'adj. referring to a Tatar tribe'; first attested in 1551, Sreznevskij 3, 1629; from Tk. - Tt. "jurt" 'land, area, people', Vasmer¹₃, 473, Comm., 232-33.

kabal[a] 'an obligation' R.J.; first attested in the 15th century, Sreznevskij 1, 1169; from Tk. "kabal" 'assignment, ordered work, day's work, rent contract', Vasmer¹₁, 494, Slov. sovr. 5, 615.

*kabluk 'heel'; first attested in 1509, Sreznevskij 1, 1170; from Tk. "kab, qap" 'cover, envelope, case' and "ajak" 'foot', i.e. 'case for the foot'; a later form is "kablyk" 'belonging to footwear, part of footwear', Vasmer¹ 1, 496, Dmitriev, 40.

kadica 'barrel'; first attested as "kad6ka" in 1161, Sreznevskij 1, 1172; from Gk. "kadion, kados" 'jug, pail', Vasmer¹ 1, 501.

kaftan 'kind of long coat',

polukaftan 'kind of short coat'; "kaftan" is first attested in 1466-72, Vasmer¹ 1, 542, "polukaftan" by RJ in 1618-19; "kaftan" is from Tk. - Tt. "kaftan" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1, 542, Leeming 2, 12; "polukaftan" is formed in Ru. from "pol" 'half' and "kaftan" 'ts'.

kajuk 'kind of boat'; first attested by RJ in 1518-19; from Tk. - Tt. "kajyk" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1, 545.

kalígi (plur.) 'kind of shoes'; first attested in 1280, Sreznevskij 1, 1181-82; from MGk. "kaligi(o)n, Kaliga" 'ts', which derives from Lat. "caliga" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1, 509, Smelev, 195.

*kalíki 'rogue'; first attested in the 15th century as 'traveler', Sreznevskij 1, 1182; from Tk. - Tt. "kalyk" 'people', Vasmer¹ 1, 509, Vasmer² 2, 167, Comm., 242.

kambála 'flounder'; first attested by RJ. in 1618-19; from Finn. "kampala, kampela, kampelo" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1, 513, Smelev, 192, 193.

kamka 'damask'; first attested in 1466-1472, Winter-Wirz, 110; from Tt. "kamka" 'silk material', Vasmer¹, 514, Winter-Wirz, 110, Dal6 2, 82, Slov. sovr. 5, 186.

kamušnik^v 'hunter'; attested only by RJ in 1618-19, Comm., 218; its base word is Lapp "kamas", 'fur stripped off reindeer feet (under the skis or over the shoes)', Vasmer¹, 513 (under "kamas"), Dal6 2, 83.

kanat 'rope'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from MGk. "kannata" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 516.

kanun 'eve before religious festivals, ritual drink offering'; first attested as 'eve before religious holidays' in 1158, (Sreznevskij 1, 1190), as 'ritual drink offering' by RJ in 1618; the word with the first meaning derives from Gk. "kanon" 'straight staff, guideline, rule', Vasmer¹, 519, Kluge, 347; "kanun" assumed the second meaning in Ru. because the drink was prepared for the holidays, Dal6 2, 85.

karaul^vščik 'watchman'; "karaul" 'guard' is first attested in 1356 (Sreznevskij 1, 1186), its Ru. derivative "karaul^vščik" 'ts' by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. - Tt. "karaul" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 529.

karbas 'kind of boat'; first attested in 1584, Vasmer¹, 529; from Finno-Ugr. "karbaz, karvas" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 529, Šmelev, 194.

karlo 'a dwarf'; first attested in 1526, Vasmer² 2, 200; from MG. "karl" 'small fellow' by way of Po. "karle" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1, 533, Leeming 2, 33.

*kazak 'workman, hired man'; first attested in 1395, Sreznevskij 1, 1173; from Tk. "kazak" 'free man, adventurer, tramp', Vasmer¹ 1, 502, Dmitriev, 24, Leeming 2, 29.

Kazan⁶ 'city on the Volga'; first attested in the 14th century, Dmitriev, 25; from Tt. "kazan" 'kettle', Vasmer¹ 1, 502-03, Dmitriev, 25.

*kazna 'treasure vault',

kazënka 'cabin of a boat'; "kazna" is first attested in 1389, Sreznevskij 1, 1176, "kazna" by RJ in 1618-19; "kazna" derives from Tt. "xozna" 'ts'; "kazënka" is a Ru. derivative of "kazna", Vasmer¹ 1, 503, 504, Dmitriev, 25.

ken⁶gi 'kind of warm shoes'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Finno-Ugr. "kenka", kengä 'shoe', Vasmer¹ 1, 550.

*kibas 'sinkers of a net'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Finnish "kives" 'stone sinkers' under the influence of Finno-Ugr. "kubas, kubas^v" 'kind of buoy on nets', Vasmer¹ 1, 553.

kin^vzal 'dagger'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. - Tt. "xanzär^v" 'crooked knife', Vasmer¹ 1, 558, Dmitriev, 9, 26.

kipa 'bundle, package'; first attested in 1575-1610, Vasmer¹ 1, 558; from MDu. "kip" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 558.

kipari[s] 'cypress'; first attested in 1095, Vasmer¹ 1, 559; from OCS "kyparis6" which derives from Gk. "kyparisso" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 559.

kirpic^v 'a brick'; first attested in the 14th century; Sreznevskij 1, 1209-10; from Tk. - Tt. "kirpic^v" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 561.

kise[ja] 'a thin transparent material'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. "käsi" 'cut material', Vasmer¹, 561.

*kit 'a whale'; first attested in the 14th century, Sreznevskij 1, 1210-11; from Gk. "ketos" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 562.

*klobuk 'friar's cowl'; first attested in the 14th century, Sreznevskij 1, 1223; from a dialectal form of Tk. - Tt. "kalpak" 'cap', Vasmer¹, 571.

*knjaz6 'duke'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik, Handw. 49; from PGerm. *kuningaz or Goth. *kuniggs, a derivative of "kuni" 'family, kin', Vasmer² 2, 266, Ekblom, 2.

knut 'a whip'; first attested in the 13th century, Vasmer¹, 580-81; from ONorse "knuotr", Vasmer¹, 580-81, Comm., 226.

*kolčan^V 'quiver'; first attested in 1589, Sreznevskij 1, 1259; from Tt. "kolčan" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1, 605.

kolódec 'a well'; first attested in 997, Sreznevskij 1, 1256; from ONorse "kaldr" 'cold' and suffix, Vasmer¹, 601, Ekblom, 6-7.

kolpak 'a felt cap'; first attested in the 15th century, Sreznevskij 1, 1258; from Tk. - Tt. "kalpak" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 1, 604, Leeming 2, 12.

*kolymaga 'a coach'; attested in the 14th century in ^{the} meaning 'tent' [on a wagon], Sreznevskij 1, 1252; from OTk. "külüngü" 'vehicle', Vasmer¹, 599-600, Leeming 2, 34.

*kolčuga^V 'coat of mail'; first attested in 1589, Sreznevskij 1, 1262; from Po. "kolczuga" 'ts', Vasmer² 2, 299.

konoplja 'hemp'; first attested in the 15th century, Sreznevskij 1, 1270; from MLat. "canapis", "canapus", Vasmer¹, 615.

kon6 'knight in chess'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is a calque on Pers., Ar. "faras" 'horse', Kluge, 732.

*korabl6 'ship',

korabel6^{VV}ščik 'master of a ship'; "korabl6" is first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 46, "korabel6^{VV}ščik" by RJ in 1618-19; "korabl6" derives from Gk. "korabion" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 1, 621-22; "korabel6^{VV}ščik" is a Ru. derivative of "korabl6".

korel6ski[j] 'adjective referring to Korela, a Finno-Ugrian tribe in eastern Finland and in Sovjet Karelija, also name of the whole coast of the White Sea up to the Cola peninsula'; attested since the 14th century, Vasmer¹, 624; from Finn. "Karjala" 'Corelia', Vasmer¹, 624.

*korex 'small smelt'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Finno - Ugr. "kuoreh, koreh, kuore" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 625, Šmelev, 192.

*korol6 'king'; first attested in 1152, Sreznevskij 1, 1290; from PN, OHG "Karal, Karl" 'Charlemagne', Vasmer¹, 631; RJ's "xaróla" (genetive case) indicates Po. stress on the penultimate syllable; see following entry.

*korol6 'king in chess';

korolevič^v (now) 'queen in chess'; both first attested by RJ in 1618-19; "korol6" is a calque on Mod.HG "König" 'ts', which, in turn, is a calque on Pers. "sah"^v 'ts', Kluge, 629; "korolevič"^v is a Ru. derivative of "korol6" 'king in chess'; see preceding entry.

korol6, korol6ka 'king and queen in card-playing'; both first attested by RJ. in 1618-19; both are adaptations of Czech "kral" and "korol6ka", which are calques on ModHG. "König" 'king' and 'Königin' 'queen', Unbegaun, Card pl., 26, 28-29; see preceding entry.

kort 'sword'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from MPers.

"kard" 'knife', Vasmer¹, 624, Comm. 204, 263.

*kosulja 'kind of fur clothing'; first attested in the 11th century, Sreznevskij 1, 1306; from MLat. "casula" 'coat with hood', Brückner, 260, Vasmer¹, 652, Comm. 227.

kótělj 'a kettle'; first attested in the 14th century, Sreznevskij 1, 1304; from Gothic *katils or *katilus, which derives from Lat. "catillus" 'bowl, dish', Brückner, 242, Vasmer¹, 644, Kluge, 365.

köver 'a carpet'; first attested in 977, Sreznevskij 1, 1244; from Tk. - Tt. "kigiz" 'felt blanket', Vasmer¹, 584-85.

*kovs 'kind of wooden cups'; first attested in 1357-59; Sreznevskij 1, 1243; from Lith. "kausas" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 586.

kózora 'trump in card-playing'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Po. "kozora" 'ts', Unbegaun Card pl. 29; RJ's form agrees with the Po. form in all but the stress.

*kresti 'clubs in card-playing'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; the ultimate source is Fr. "trevle" 'ts'. The Germans interpreted this not as 'trefoil, shamrock', which is the Fr. literal meaning, but as a 'cross', (Mod.HG. "Kreuz"). The Czechs, in turn, literally translated the Mod. HG. term as 'krize' which gave the Ru. adaptation 'kresti', Unbegaun Card pl., 28, Comm. 239.

*krest6jane 'peasants'; first attested in 1453, Sreznevskij 1, 1344-45; from Lat. "christianus" 'Christian', Brückner 185-86, Vasmer¹₁, 662, Leeming 1, 12-13.

krjuk 'hook of door (RJ.)

'hook as a criminal's tool' (RJ.)

'poker' (RJ.); attested in the meaning of 'hook' since 1328, Vasmer¹₁, 674, from ONorse "krokr" 'hook', Vasmer¹₁, 674.

*kružka^v 'mug, jub'; first attested in the 15th century, Vasmer¹₁, 670; from Gk. "krossos" 'ts', through mediation of MHG. "kruse" or MLG. "krus" and "kružek"^v 'ts', Vasmer¹₁, 670, Gardiner, 137-38, Kluge, 408.

kukly 'beloved, dear things'; first attested as 'doll' in the 15th century, (Sreznevskij 1, 1360), as 'beloved, dear things' by RJ in 1618-19; from Lat. "cuculla" 'doll' through mediation of MGk., ModGk. "kukla" 'doll', Vasmer¹₁, 684, Comm., 222.

kulak 'fist', *kulačnyj^v (adj.) 'fist'; "kulak" is attested in 1216 (Sreznevskij 1, 1361), "kulačnyj"^v by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. - Tt. "kulak" 'fist', Vasmer¹₁, 687.

*kulgan 'flagon'; first attested in the 16th century, Vasmer¹₁, 692; from Tt. "kumgan" 'jug, pitcher', Vasmer¹₁, 692, Comm. 208-09.

*kulič^v 'special kind of cake'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from MGk. "kullikai(on)" which is from OGk. "kollie" 'round or oval bread', Vasmer¹₁, 689.

*kumys 'fermented mare's milk'; first attested in 1185, Comm., 235-36; from Tt. "kumyz" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 693, Dmitriev, 27.

kupa16nicā] 'festival of St. John, St. John's Day in the Russian - orthodox church'; first attested as "kupa16ja" in 1262, Sreznevskij 1, 1368; it derives from "Ivan Kupala" 'John the Baptist' under CS influence, Vasmer¹, 695.

kupit6 'to buy',

kupčaja] [gramota] 'kind of sales statement'; "kupit6" is first attested in OCS (Sreznevskij 1, 1369), "kupčaja" in 1395, Sreznevskij 1, 1375; "kupit6" derives from Lat. "coupo" 'shop-keeper, inn-keeper' through mediation of Gothic "kaupon" 'to carry on trade'; "kupčaja" is a Ru. derivative of "kupit6", Vasmer¹, 696.

*kusak 'a Persian girdle' (RJ.); first attested in 1582-83, Sreznevskij 1, 1384; from Tk. - Tt. "kusak" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 709, Dmitriev, 28.

*kut6ja 'consecrated dish'; first attested in 1103, Sreznevskij 1, 1382; from MGk. "kukki(on)", plur. "kukkia" 'beans', Vasmer¹, 707.⁴

4. In view of its early attestation, Larin's (p. 36) assumption of Ukr. mediation is not convincing. Also see Unbegaun Ukr. *b*orr., 84.

ladan 'frankincense, incense'; first attested in 1136; Sreznevskij 2, 3; from Gk. "ladanon" 'ts', which derives from Ar. "ladan", Vasmer¹ 2, 5.

Ladoga 'lake in northwestern Russia'; first attested in the 14th century, Vasmer¹ 2, 5; from Fin. "aalkokas, aallokas" 'undulating, moving', derived from Fin. "aalto" 'wave', Vasmer¹ 2, 5.

*ladunica 'cartridge'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from ModHG. "Ladung" 'charge' by mediation of Po. "ladunek" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 2, 82, Gardiner 145-46; cf. RJ's "ljadunka" 'cartridge pouch'.

lapsa^v 'kind of noodles'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tt. "lakca"^v 'ts', Vasmer¹ 2, 15, Dmitriev, 42.

latys^v (an indefinite term) 'Lett, pagan, person unable to speak'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Latv. "latvieši"^v (plur.) 'Latvians', Vasmer² 2, 466, Comm. 244-45.

*lazorevyj 'sky-blue'; first attested in 1584-85, Sreznevskij 2, 4; from Po. "lazar" 'blue stone', which derives from MHG. "lazar, lasur" 'blue stone'. The G. word is loaned from Ar. "lazavard" by way of MLat. "lazurium, lasurium", 'blue stone', Vasmer¹ 2, 7.

*lekar6 'physician'; Sreznevskij 2, 71 attests "l^vekarstvo" 'medicine' for 964, "l^vekovanie" 'cure' for the 11th century, and "l^vekovati" 'to cure' in 1073, but not "l6kar6"; it derives from Goth. "lekinon" 'to cure' or a related word, Vasmer¹_{2,27}.

lev 'lion'; first attested in 1073, Sreznevskij 2, 64; from OHG. "l^wo" 'ts', which derives from Lat. "leo" 'ts', Vasmer¹_{2,23}.

levasi 'kind of Russian marmelade'; first attested as "levašnik6" 'kind of food' in the mid-16th century, Vasmer¹_{2,23}; from Tk. "lavaš" 'kind of bread', Vasmer¹_{2,23}.

*levkas 'white lead, kind of putty'; first attested as "levakije" 'ts', in the 14th - 15th century, cf Sreznevskij 3, Add. 152; from Gk. "leukoion" 'ts', Vasmer¹_{2,24}, Hüttl, 82.

lira 'lyre'; first attested in the 13th century, Sreznevskij 1, 100; from Gk. "lyra" 'ts', Vasmer¹_{2,44}, Hüttl, 83, Unbegaun Ukr. borrow., 84.

liše 'but'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 51, from OCS "liše" 'ts', Vasmer¹_{2,49}, Comm., 256.

litavra 'kettle drum'; first attested in 1589, Sreznevskij 2, 24; from MGk. "polutaurea" 'ts', Vasmer¹_{2,45}.

ljadunka 'cartridge pouch'; first attested in 1608, Gardiner, 145-46; from MHG. "ladunc" 'action of loading, load, cartridge' through mediation of Fo. "tadunek" 'ts'. In Ru. the meaning has changed from "cartridge" to "cartridge box", Vasmer¹ 2, 82, Gardiner 145-46. Also see RJ's "ladunica" 'cartridge'.

lopári 'Lapps'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Finnish "Lappi" 'ts', by mediation of Swed. plur. "lappar" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 2, 58.

lopaty 'spades in card-playing'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is a calque on Fr. "pique" via the calques in ModHG. "Spaten" 'ts', and Czech "lopaty" 'ts', Unbegaun, Card pl., 27.

*losad^v6 'horse'; first attested in 1111, Sreznevskij 2, 48; from Tk. - Tt. "la^vsa" 'horse', Vasmer¹ 2, 64, Dmitriev, 28.

majdan 'square', 'bench in a tavern'; first attested in both meanings by RJ in 1618-19; from Tt. "maidan" 'plain, open grounds', Vasmer¹ 2, 88; the second meaning has developed from the first.

*majmant 'mammoth'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tungus "amendi" 'bear', Vasmer² 2, 566.

maks[a] 'fish liver'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Finnish "maksa" 'liver', Vasmer¹ 2, 90, Smelev, 194.

mal6xan 'ointment'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Gk.

"malagma" 'ts', through mediation of Tk. "Mälhäm" 'ts',
Vasmer¹₂, 92.

manat6ja 'monk's coat'; first attested in the 14th century,

Vasmer¹₂, 94, from MGk. "mansion, mantion" 'coat' which is from
Lat. "mantum" 'coat', Vasmer¹₂, 94.

*Mangazeja 'commercial city in the Yenisej area'. The city
was founded in 1601, Vasmer¹₂, 94; from Samojed "Monkansi", 'a
Samojed tribe', Vasmer¹₂, 94.

martyška 'monkey'; first attested in 1599, Vasmer¹₂, 100; from

MLG. "Marten" 'PN' 'ts', or MDu. "Martijn" 'PN', which is
derived from the PN corresponding to Lat. "Martinus", Vasmer¹₂, 100.

master 'master',

*masterica 'skilled workwoman'; "master" is first attested in
1390, Gardiner, 150, "masterica" by RJ in 1618-19; "master"
possibly a contamination between LG. "mester" 'ts' and Po.
"majster" 'ts', the latter being from ModHG. "Meister" 'ts';
the G. word is from Lat. "ma(g)istro" 'ts'; "masterica" is a
Ru. derivative of "master", Vasmer¹₂, 102, Hüttl, 86, Gardiner,
150-51, Kluge, 473.

matka 'compass'; first attested in 1599, Vasmer²₂, 582; it is

a calque on MLat. "mater" 'box, part of astrolabe', which
derives from Ar. "itt" 'mother', Vasmer²₂, 582.

merin 'gelding'; first attested in 1500, Vasmer¹₂, 121; from Mongol "mörin, morin" 'horse', Vasmer¹₂, 121.

*mesat^v6 'to shuffle the cards'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Po. "mieszac" 'ts', Unbegaun, Card pl., 29.

*Mikolaj, *Mikula 'personal names'; both variants are first attested by RJ in 1618; they are formed by contaminations of a form of Gk. "Nikolaos" 'PN' and "Mixail" 'PN', and p. 69 "Nikola" 'PN' in OCS.

mimf 'to pass by in card playing'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is a Ru. adaptation of Po. "mijac, mijam" 'ts', Vasmer¹₂, 135, Unbegaun Card pl., p. 29.

*mogoryc^v 'wages'; first attested as "mogor6c6" 'ts' in 1496-1504, Sreznevskij 2, 160; from Ar. "maharij" 'expenses, costs' through mediation of Tk. - Tt. Vasmer¹₂, 144.

*moloko 'milk',

molos^vna (trava) 'euphorbia, spurge',

*moloki 'soft roe'; "moloko" and "mološ^vna" are first attested in 1249-50 (Sreznevskij 2, 170), "moloki" by RJ in 1618-19; "moloko" derives from Germ. "meluk" 'ts'; "mološ^vna" and "moloki" (as milk of fish) are Ru. derivatives of "moloko", Vasmer²₂, 645-46.

*morz^V 'walrus'; first attested in 1526, Vasmer² 2, 655; from Lapp "morsa, morssa"^{VV} 'ts', Vasmer¹ 2, 154, Leeming 1, 26.

mui 'kind of fish'; first attested as "mojvy" 'ts', in 1500, Smelev, 193; from Finnish "maima" 'small fish, bait', Vasmer¹ 2, 147, Comm., 202.

murmanka 'high black fox cap' (RJ); first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is named after "Murman" 'part of the coast of the Arctic Ocean and also its inhabitants'; "Murman" is derived from ONorse "nordmaadr, nordman" 'Norseman', Vasmer¹ 2, 176.

*muro 'consecrated oil'; first attested in 1056-57, Sreznevskij 2, 145; from Gk. "muron" 'consecrated oil', Vasmer¹ 2, 137.

Murza 'Tatar prince'; first attested in 1519, Sreznevskij 2, 195; from Tk. - Tt. "marza" 'lord, master', which derives from Ar. - Pers. "emirzadä" 'son of a prince', Vasmer¹ 2, 175.

musat 'strickle'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. "masad" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 2, 177, Comm. p. 223.

*muskat 'nutmet'; first attested as "muskat" in 1586, Hüttl, 91; from MLat. "muscatum" 'ts' by way of mediation of MHG. "muscat" 'ts' and Po. "muszkat" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 2, 181, Winter-Wirz, 111, Leeming Po. and Po. - Lat., 105-06, Gardiner, p. 158, Kluge, 496.

*muxojar 'kind of material'; first attested in 1582-83, Sreznevskij 2, 197-98; from Tk. - Ar. "muhajjar" 'material made of goathair', Vasmer¹₂, 180.

nabat 'drum'; first attested in 1553, Sreznevskij 2, 265; from Ar. "naubat" 'ts', by way of Tk. - Tt. mediation, Vasmer¹₂, 191.

*Nagai 'Tk. - Tt. tribe'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Mongol "naqai" 'dog, name of a prince', Vasmer¹₂, 224.

napar6ja 'auger'; first attested in 1551, Sreznevskij 2, 305; from ModHG. dialect "naper, nepper" 'ts', Vasmer¹₂, 197.

navaga 'navaga, kind of fish'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Lapp "navag" 'ts', Vasmer¹₂, 191, L'Hermitte Les Noms., 78.

nedelja 'week'; first attested as holiday and week in OCS, Sadnik, Handw., 64; it is a calque on Lat. "feria, dies feriata" 'holiday', Vasmer¹₂, 208; cf. RJ's "ponedel6nik".

nemošć^v 'disease'; first attested about 1100, Sreznevskij 2, 397; it is OCS form of Ru. [ne]mošć^v, Vasmer¹₂, 167, Leeming Po. and Po. - Lat., 107.

*nerpa 'seal'; first attested in 1588, Šmelev, 194; from Finnish "norppa" 'ts', Vasmer¹₂, 214, Šmelev, 194.

ne*vol6no 'one may not'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19.

According to Du Feu, Ukr., 93, it is a Ukrainianism. However, the time of its recording by RJ., before the seizure of the Ukraine, and the "o" in "vol6no", instead of "vil6no", point to Po. provenance.

num 'heaven, God'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Nenets "num" 'divinity', Dict., 190, Larin, 37.

oblez6jana 'ape'; first attested as "obezijana" 'ts' in 1466-72, Sreznevskij 2, 500; from Tk. - Pers. "abuzine" 'ts' under the f/e influence of "oblizate" 'to lick', Vasmer^I 2, 238, Comm., 211.

*ocag^v 'hearth'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. - Tt. "ocag" 'ts', Vasmer^I 2, 295, Dmitriev, 29.

*ogurec 'cucumber'; first attested in the mid-16th century, Vasmer^I 2, 253; from MGk. "agouros" 'ts', Vasmer^I 2, 253-54.

*olad6ja 'kind of flat fried cake'; first attested as PN "Oladja" in 1470 and in the above meaning only in the mid-16th century, Vasmer^I 2, 263; from Gk. "cladion" 'oil cake', Vasmer^I 2, 263.

Orda 'country in the east',

ordynski[j] 'adj. ref. to orda'; the noun is first attested as 'Tatar khanate' in 1242 (Sreznevskij 2, 705), the adj. in 1362-89, Vasmer^I₂, 275; from Tk. - Tt. "orda" 'military camp, horde'; "ordynskij" is a Ru. derivative of "orda", Vasmer^I₂, 275, Dmitriev, 28, Winter-Wirz, 94-95.

oru^vzie 'weapon'; first attested in OCS, Sreznevskij 2, 709; from OCS "oru^vzie" 'ts', Vasmer^I₂, 278-79.

*palac^v 'executioner'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. "pala" 'sword, dagger', Vasmer^I₂, 305, Leeming 1, 13, Dmitriev, 45; cf. the following "palaš^v".

palaš^v 'broadsword'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Hungarian "pallos" 'ts', which derives from Tk. "pala" 'ts', Vasmer^I₂, 305, Dmitriev, 42; cf. the preceding "palac^v".

*paltus 'halibut'; first attested in 1584, Smelev, 193; from Finnish "pallas" 'ts', Vasmer^I₂, 306-07.

pansk0j 'Polish'; first attested as "panō" in 1349, Sreznevskij 2, 876; from Po. "pan" 'gentleman', Vasmer^I₂, 308, Hüttl, 94.

pápagaj 'parrot'; first attested in 1589, Sreznevskij 2, 1198; its ultimate source is Ar. "babagha" 'ts'; it entered Ru. by way of Sp. "papagayo" 'ts', OFr. "papegai" 'ts', MLG. "papagoie" 'ts', Vasmer^I₂, 406, Kluge, 530.

parus 'sail'; first attested in 907, Sreznevskij 2, 882; from Gk. "faros" 'ts', Vasmer^I₂, 318.

pasternak 'parsnip'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Lat. "pastinaca" 'ts', through mediation of ModHG. "Pasternak" 'ts' and Po. "pasternak" 'ts', Vasmer^I₂, 321, Leeming Po. and Po. - Lat., 106.

peč^ven6 'liver'; first attested in the 15th century, Sreznevskij 2, 927; it is a calque on Gk. "sukoton elar" '(goose)liver filled with figs', Vasmer^I₂, 352.

pen6ka 'hemp'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from the word group of OIn. "bhangas" 'ts' through mediation of Tk. - Tt. "beng" 'ts', Vasmer^I₂, 335.

perec 'pepper'; first attested as "p6p6r6" in 1193, Sreznevskij 2, 1760-61, and as "perec6" in 1388, Sreznevskij 2, 920; from Lat. "piper" 'ts', which derives by way of Gk. "peperi" 'ts' from OIn. "pippali" 'ts', Vasmer^I₂, 341-42, Kluge, 542.

peščera^{VV} 'cave'; first attested in the 11th century, Sreznevskij 2, 929; from OCS "peštera" 'ts', Vasmer¹₂, 352.

* petrosel6 'parsley'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Lat. "petroselinum" 'ts', through mediation of MHG "petersilje" 'ts', and Po. "pietruszka" 'ts', Kluge, 539, Brückner, 412, Vasmer¹₂, 350, Leeming Po. and Po. - Lat., 106.

pimy 'long boots'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Samoed "pimie, pime" 'trousers', Vasmer¹₂, 357, Dict., 144.

* pisčal6^{VV} 'kind of pistol'; first attested in 1471, Sreznevskij 2, 946; its ultimate source, Cz. "pist'al" meant 'pipe' and, after the invention of firearms, 'small arms'. This weapon was first mentioned in German historical documents in 1421-29; and "pischol" 'pipe' and similar forms are attested in MHG. (East MG) in the 15th century; "Pischol", or a similar form, entered Ru. as "pisčal6"^{VV}, Vasmer¹₂, 363, Kluge, 552.

* Pleskov 'city in northwestern Russia'; first attested as "Pl6skov6" in the 13th - 14th century, as "P6skov6" in 1389, Vasmer¹₂, 457; the original Ru. form was forgotten by RJ's time; however, it was retained by Po., Germ., and MLat.; thus "Pleskov" is a Po. name for RJ., Brückner, 421, Vasmer¹₂, 457, Comm., 230.

* plug 'plough'; first attested in 1280, Sreznevskij 2, 971; from OHG. "pfluog" 'ts', Vasmer¹₂, 376, Kluge, 545.

počivat^v6 'sleep, to rest'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 88, from OCS "počivati" 'ts', Vasmer¹2, 420.

*podubrus6e 'kind of hairnet or little hat for women'; first attested as "ubrus⁶" 'kerchief', Sreznevskij 3, 1117; from CS "br⁶snoti, brysati" 'rub' and the prefix, Vasmer¹3, 170.

*pod6jaci^vj 'Russian scribe'; first attested in 1391, Sreznevskij 2, 1075; from OCS "pad6jak⁶" which is a calque on Gk. "ulodiakonos" 'ts', Vasmer¹2, 387.

*poganyj 'bad, stinking'; first attested as 'heathen' in the 11th century, as 'unclean' about 1280, Sreznevskij 2, 1011, 1012; from Lat. "paganus" 'rural, heathen'; the meaning 'unclean' developed in ES.

poj 'stone'; attested only by RJ in 1618-19; from Cor. "poi" 'ts', Dict., 191, Larin, 37.

pokresti^t6 'to tone down'; first attested in this meaning by RJ in 1618-19; it is a verbal derivative of OCS "kr⁶st⁶" 'Christ, (later) cross', which derives from OHG. "Krist, Christ" 'Christ', Vasmer¹2, 661-62. The meaning 'to tone down' developed in Ru.

*pomoš^{vv}6 'help'; first attested in the 11th century, Sreznevskij 2, 1165; from OCS "pomost^v6" 'ts', Vasmer¹2, 403.

*ponedel6nik 'Monday'; first attested in 1056-57, Sreznevskij 2, 1179; from OCS which is probably a calque on Mlat. "feria secunda" 'day after the holiday'; Vasmer^I 2, 404; cf. RJ's "nedelja".

ponomar6 'sexton'; first attested in the 12th century, Sreznevskij 2, 875; from MGk. "paramonari(o)s" 'ts', Vasmer^I 2, 404.

*pop 'Russian priest'; first attested in 898, Sreznevskij 2, 1200; from OHG. "pfaffo" 'priest', which derives from Gk. "papas" 'priest', Vasmer^I 2, 405, Leeming 1, 22, Kluge, 540; cf. the following "popad6ja".

popad6ja 'Ru. priest's wife'; first attested in the 13th century, Sreznevskij 2, 1188; from Gk. "papadia" 'ts', Vasmer^I 2, 406; cf. the preceding "pop".

post 'Lent'; first attested in 1074, Sreznevskij 2, 1270; from OHG. "fasto" 'ts', Vasmer^I 2, 415-16.

*poxmел6e 'drunken headache'; first attested in the 15th century, Sreznevskij 2, 1316; it is a Ru. derivative of "xmел6"; see the following "xmел6".

*prazdnik 'holiday'; first attested in the 11th century, Sreznevskij 2, 1364; CS. formation because of - ra - instead of - oro -, Vasmer^I 2, 424.

protodiákon 'archdeacon'; first attested in 1451,
Sreznevskij 2, 1597; from Gk. "protodiakonos" 'ts', Vasmer^I₂, 447.

protópop 'archpriest'; first attested in the 13th - 14th
century, Sreznevskij 2, 1597; from Gk. "protopapas" 'ts',
Vasmer^I₂, 447.

púl6ki 'bullets'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from MHG.
"kule" 'ts' through mediation of Po. "kula, kulka" 'ts',
Vasmer^P₂, 463-64, Gardiner, 175-76.

puška 'cannon',

*puškari (plur.) 'gunners'; "puška" is first attested in 1382,
*"puškari" in 1428, Sreznevskij 2, 1742; "puška" derives from
OHG. "buhsa" 'rifle from box-tree wood' through mediation of
Po. "puszka" 'rifle'; the OHG. word derives from MLat. "buxis"
'rifle from box-tree wood', Vasmer^P₂, 471, Kluge, 107; "puškari"
is a derivative of "puška".

rainy 'sail-yard'; first attested as "raja" in 1204,
Sreznevskij 3, 113; from ONorse "ra" 'pole, sail-yard',
Vasmer^P₂, 498.

raj 'paradise'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 111;
from OIran, cf. Avest. "ray-" 'wealth, fortune', Vasmer^I₂, 486.

raka 'first distillation of brandy'; first attested by RJ in
1618-19; from Tk. "raky" 'brandy', which is from Ar. "araq"
'brandy made from dates', Vasmer^P₂, 488.

razdroblenie 'breaking, crumbling'; the noun "razdroblenie" is first attested by RJ in 1618-19, the verb "razdrobiti" in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 113; the prefix "raz-" CS. for genuine Ru. "roz-, poc-", Vasmer^I₂, 484.

razum 'wisdom'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 114; from OCS "razum6" 'ts', Vasmer^I₂, 486.

red6ka 'radish'; first attested in the 16th century, Sreznevskij 3, 216, a similar form "red6kov6" 'ts' in 1296, Vasmer^I₂, 504; from MLG. "redik" 'ts', which derives from Lat. "radix" 'ts', Vasmer^I₂, 504.

*repa 'turnip'; first attested in 1073, Sreznevskij 3, 222; PS. loanword from Lat. "rapa" 'beet', Vasmer^I₂, 512-13, Leeming Po. and Po. - Lat., 92, Kluge, 610.

reven6 'rhubarb'; first attested in 1489, Vasmer^I₂, 500; from Tk. "rävänd" 'ts', which derives from Pers. "ravend" 'ts', Vasmer^I₂, 500, Kluge, 598.

*romaneja 'general Ru. term for foreign wines'; first attested in 1565, Gardiner, 183-84; from MLat. "romania" 'kind of drink', through mediation of Fr. "romanee" and MHG. "romanie", Vasmer^I₂, 534, Gardiner, 183-84.

*romannik 'tansy'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from MLat.

"romana" 'adj. to Rome', Vasmer¹₂, 534.

rospopa 'unfrocked priest'; first attested in 1588, Leeming 1, 23; the prefix "ros-" instead of Church Slavonic "ras-" is unusual in religious terminology and attests its popular origin. For the second part of the word see the preceding "pop", Leeming 1, 23.

róvdoga 'leather made of hides of reindeer or other animals'; first attested in 1586, Sreznevskij 3, 127; from Lapp.

"roavggo" 'sleigh cover made of hides', Vasmer¹₂, 526.

*rozdeljat6 'to deal, in card-playing'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Po. "rozdzielac" 'ts', Unbegaun Card. pl. 29.

*ruskij 'Russian'; first attested as "rus6ska" in 911, Vasmer¹₂, 551; from ONorse "Ro smenn" or "Ro skarlar" 'rowers, seefarer', Vasmer¹₂, 551.

sablja 'sabre, sword',

sabljanica 'kind of coin'; "sablja" is first attested in 968 (Sreznevskij 3, 238), "sabljanica" by RJ in 1618-19; "sablja" derives from Hung. "szablya" 'ts', Vasmer¹₂, 565, Kluge 617-18; the coin is named after "sablja", whose image it carried.

sadak 'bag for bow, together with quiver and arrows'; first attested in 1466-72, Dmitriev, Tjurk. el., 29; from Tk. - Tt. "sadak" 'ts', Vasmer¹₂, 565, Dmitriev 29, Hüttl, 103, Winter-Wirz, 94.

saf6jan 'saffian'; first attested about 1558, Leeming 2, 14; from Tk. - Tt. "saxtijan" 'ts', which derives from Pers. "sextijan" 'ts', Vasmer¹₂, 584, Kluge, 619, Leeming 2, 14.

*sarafan 'sarafan'; first attested in 1376, Sreznevskij 3, 262-63; from Pers. "serapa" 'robe of honour' through mediation of Tk. - Tt. "särapa(i)" 'robe of honour', Vasmer¹₂, 579-80.

sāraj 'shed'; first attested in 1570, Hüttl, 104; from Tk. - Tt. "sarai" 'palace, house, stable, shed', which is from Pers. "sarai, sara" 'palace', Vasmer¹₂, 579, Hüttl, 104, Winter-Wirz, 111.

*sarančā 'locust'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. - Tt. "sarynčā" 'ts', Vasmer¹₂, 579, Hüttl, 104.

*saxar 'sugar'; first attested in the 14th century, Sreznevskij 3, 264; from Gk. "sakcharon" 'ts', which derives from OInd. "sarkara" 'granulated sugar' through mediation of Pers. "säkä", Vasmer¹₂, 584, Kluge 618, 890.

sel6di (plur.) 'herring'; first attested in 1497, Sreznevskij 3, 329; from ONorse "sild, sild" 'ts', Vasmer¹₂, 606-07.

séreda 'Wednesday'; first attested in 1161, Sreznevskij 3, 338; it is a calque on OHG. "mittawëcha" 'ts', which, in turn, is a loan-translation of MLat. "media hebdomas" 'ts', Vasmer¹₂, 614, Kluge, 483.

ser6gi (plur.) 'earrings'; first attested in the mid-14th century, Sreznevskij 3, 340; from Tk. - Tt. "syrya" 'ts', Vasmer¹₂, 617, Leeming 2, 14.

*sevrjuga 'kind of sturgeon'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tt. "söwrük" 'pointed', cf. Tt. "söirök" 'pointed', Vasmer¹₂, 600-01, Dmitriev, 42, L'Hermitte Les Noms, 76, Leeming 1, 28.

skam6ja 'bench, form'; first attested in 1230, Sreznevskij 3, 365; from MGk. "skamni(on)" plur. "skamnia" 'ts', which derives from Lat. "scamnum" 'ts', Vasmer¹₂, 632.

*skljjanica 'drinking glass'; first attested in 1117, Sreznevskij 3, 585; its source is "st6klo" a PS derivative from Gothic "stikls" 'beaker', Vasmer¹₂, 639 and 3, 9.

*skuf6ja 'Ru. priest's cap'; first attested in 1347, Sreznevskij 3, 399; from It. "scuffia" 'cap', probably by mediation of MGk.

"skovfia" 'cap', Vasmer¹₂, 655.

*sladkij 'sweet'; first attested in 1073, Sreznevskij 3, 409; it is a CS loan-word for Ru. "solodkij", Vasmer^I2, 657.

slon 'bishop in chess'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is a calque on Ar. "al fil" 'ts', which derives from Pers. by way of Tk. - Tt. mediation; see the following entry "slon" (animal).

snek 'kind of boat'; first attested as "sneka" 'ts' in 1142, (Sreznevskij 3, 1598) as "sneka" 'ts' in 1455, Sreznevskij 3, 453; from ONorse "snekkja" 'ts', Vasmer^I3, 417, Kluge, 661.

snurok 'little string'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from MLG. "snor" 'string', Vasmer^I2, 683, Gardiner, 193-94, Kluge, 673.

*sobaka 'dog'; first attested in 1135, Sreznevskij 3, 455; from Miran "sabaka", cf. Avest. "spaka" (adj.) 'dog', Vasmer^I2, 684.

*sobornyj (adj.) 'cathedral'; first attested as "sbornyj" in 945, Sreznevskij 3, 650; the noun is an OCS calque on Gk. "synagoge" 'council of clergy at a cathedral', Vasmer^I2, 685.

*sockij 'captain of a troop of hundred soldiers, title of certain administrative officials'; first attested as "s6c6skyj" 'captain of a troop of hundred soldiers' in 996 (Sreznevskij 2, 380, under entry "nedélja"), as "sotnik6" 'title of certain administrative officials' in 1257, Sreznevskij 3, 853; both "sockij" and "sotnik" derive from "sto" 'hundred'; RJ's "sockij" probably has the second meaning; it is a calque on Gk. "ekatontarxes" 'centurion', Vasmer^L2, 703.

soima 'kind of boat'; first attested in 1576, Šmelev, 195; from Finno - Ugr. "saimu" 'ts', Vasmer^L2, 688.

*solgat6 'to tell a lie'; first attested in 1076, Sreznevskij 2, 60; the prefix "so -" indicates CS influence, Entwistle, 258.

sopec 'rudder'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Eston. "saps, Gen. sapsu" 'ts', Vasmer^L2, 696.

soroga 'roach'; first attested in 1609, Šmelev, 193⁵; from Finnish "säarki" 'ts' or a related form, Vasmer^L2, 697-98, L'Hermitte Les Noms, p. 78.

*soxranit6 'to conserve, keep'; first attested in OCS, Sreznevskij 3, 863; from OCS "soxraniti" 'ts', Vasmer^L3, 270.

5. Larin claimed in Comm. p. 214 that he had not been able to find an attestation of "soroga" before RJ's.

*Spasov (adj.) 'Redeemer's, Jesus' '; first attested as "s6pasov6" 'ts' in OCS, Sadnik, Handw., 130; it is an OCS calque on Gk. "soter", Vasmer^I₂, 705.

spin[a] 'back'; first attested as 'spinal part of a fish body'¹ in 1563, Sreznevskij 3, Add. 247; from Po. "spina" 'backbone' which is from Lat. "spina" 'ts', Vasmer^I₂, 708, Leeming Po. and Po. - Lat. 101-02^b.

spolat6 *tebe 'facetious greeting formula'; first attested as 'to hail' in 1423, Sreznevskij 3, c. 472; from Gk. "eis polla ete" 'for many years', Vasmer^I₁, 489, Deny Le toast, p. 47, Comm., p. 227.

*stakan 'cup'; first attested in the first half of the 14th century, Vasmer^I₃, 2; from Tk. - Tt. "tostakan" 'small wooden bowl', Vasmer^I₃, 2, Deny Le Toast, 43-46, Dmitriev, 46.

*steklo (material) 'glass', 'drinking glass'; first attested in 1073, Sreznevskij 3, 585; from Goth. "stikls" 'mug, chalice' in PS; the meaning 'glass, the material' evolved from 'drinking glass'; RJ probably meant 'glass, the material', Vasmer^I₃, 9.

^b. RJ (Dict., 62 No. 4:9) has "spine - the backe". Unfortunately he has not indicated the stress. He recorded either the plural "spiny[]]" or, not perceiving the ending, "spin[a]".

*stol 'table'; first attested in 1230, Sreznevskij 3, 517;
from ONorse "stoll" 'ts', Vasmer^I3, 18, Gardiner, 202-03.

*subbota 'Saturday'; first attested in 1073, Sreznevskij 3,
592; from MGk. "sambaton" 'ts', Vasmer^I3, 37.

sukman 'kind of outer clothes'; first attested by RJ in
1618-19⁷; from Tk. - Tt. "s kman, saxman" 'ts', Vasmer^I3, 42.

sumki (plur.) 'bag, sack, wallet'; first attested as "sum6ka"
in 1551, Sreznevskij 3, 619; from OHG., MHG. "soum" 'load of
a beast of burden' through mediation of Po. "sumka" 'saddle-
bag'; the G. word derives from MLat. "sauma, sagma" 'pack-
saddle', from Gk. "sagma" 'ts', Vasmer^I3, 44-45.

*sunduk 'trunk'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. - Tt.
"sunduq" 'box', Vasmer^I3, 46, Dmitriev, 31, Hüttl, 108.

*suslo 'wort'; first attested in 1419, Vasmer^I3, 51; from Finno -
Ugr. "suslak", 'verbal noun of "s la" 'to draw, to scoop',
Vasmer^I3, 51.

svékla 'beetroot'; first attested in 1073, Sreznevskij 3, 343;
from Gk. "sevklon" 'ts', Vasmer^I2, 588.

7. Sreznevskij 3, 614-15 has "sukman6c6" 'ts', but no date.

*sxima 'monastic habit in the Russian orthodox church';

*sximnik 'certain kind of monk'; both first attested in 1390, Sreznevskij 3,373-74; from MGk. "sxema" 'monastic habit', Vasmer¹ 3,55.

*sajka^v 'scoop, bucket'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. "saika"^v 'boat', Vasmer¹ 3,365, Kluge, 648 (under "Schiff").

sandal^v 'candlestick'; first attested in 1509, Sreznevskij 3,1581; from Tk.-Tt. "sandan, sandal"^v 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3,372.

sapka^v 'cap';

*sapuska^v 'dimin. of cap'; first attested as "sapka"^v in 1328, Sreznevskij 3,1581; from MHG. "schapel" 'ts' through mediation of Po. "czapka" 'ts'; the G. term derives from OFr. "chapel, chape", the ultimate source being Lat. "cappa" 'ts'; "sapuska"^v is the Ru. diminutive of "sapka"^v; Dmitriev, 36, Kluge, 350 (under "Kappe").

saska^v 'sabre, sword'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Circassian "sesxo, sešxo"^v 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3,381.

*saxmaty^v 'chess'; first attested in 1280, Sreznevskij 3,1584; from a MHG. "schoch mat" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3,381, Kluge, 629, Beneke 2,61.

*^{VV}scëgla 'mast'; first attested in 1204, Sreznevskij 3,1602; from ONorse "sigla" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3,419.

*^Vsēlk 'silk'; first attested in 1327-28, Sreznevskij 3,1586; from ONorse "silki" 'ts', which derives from Lat. "sericus" 'silk' (adj.), the ultimate source being Gk. "seres" 'China, Chinese'; Vasmer¹ 3,387, Schuppisser, 28, Kluge, 698-99.

^Vsisak 'helmet, morion'; first attested in 1466-72, Vasmer¹ 3,403; from Hung. "sisak" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3,404.

*^Vsljapa 'hat'; first attested in 1576, Gardiner, 245-46; from ModHG. "Schlapppe" 'cap', Vasmer¹ 3,412-13, Leeming 2,15.

*^Vsompol 'gun-stick'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from ModHG. "Stempel, Stempel" 'ts' through mediation of Po. "sztepel" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3,420, Gardiner, 246-47, Kluge, 745.

*^Vspaga 'sword'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from It. "spada" 'ts', MLat. "spatha" 'ts' through mediation of Po. "szpada, szpadga" 'ts'. The It. and Mlat. terms derive from Gk. "slade" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3,422.

^Vsrap 'screw'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from late MHG. "schrube" 'ts', Kluge, 678-80.

*suba 'fur coat'; first attested in 1382, Sreznevskij 3,1598; it derives from MHG. "schube, schoube" 'long and wide outer garment'; the G. word derives from Ar. "jubba" 'outer garment with long sleeves' through mediation of It. "giubba" 'outer garment with long sleeves', Vasmer¹ 3,433, Leeming, 2,15.

*tamožnja 'custom-house'; first attested as "tamga" 'kind of taxes' in 1257, as "tamožnik⁶" 'collector of special taxes', in 1267, Sreznevskij 3,923-24; it is a Ru. derivative from Tk.-Tt. "tamga" 'owner's sign, seal, tax, duty', Vasmer¹ 3, 74-75, Dmitriev, 31.

tárankan 'cockroach'; first attested as "torokan⁶" in the mid-16th century, Vasmer¹ 3,77; from Tk.-Tt. "tarakan" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3,77.

*tarelka 'trencher (RJ), plate'; first attested as "tare^vl" 'ts', in 1509, Sreznevskij 3,925; from MHG. "talier" 'ts', which derives from It. "tagliere" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3,79, Gardiner 207-09.

*tasovat⁶ 'shuffle' (the cards); first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Po. "tasowac" 'ts', the ultimate source being Fr. "tasser" 'pile up', Vasmer¹ 3,81, Unbegaun Card pl. 29.

*taz 'basin'; first attested in 1533, Sreznevskij 3, c.911; from Tk.-Tt. "tas" 'bowl, cup, basin', which is from Ar., Vasmer¹ 3,68, Dmitriev, 31, Kluge 771.

*telega 'cart'; first attested in 1187, Sreznevskij 3, 946; from Tk. - Tt. "tägaläk" 'circle, ring, role', Vasmer^I3, 90, Leeming 2, 28.

*teraz 'now, at present'; it is a Po. word accidentally heard by RJ from a Polish-speaking person, Dict., 175, Comm., 252; cf. the following "zaraz".

terbug 'rasp, kind of file'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. - Tt. "törpü", türpü " 'ts', Vasmer^I3, 99.

*Teziki (plur.) 'merchants of Central Asia, Tadžiks^V'; first attested in 1466-72, Winter-Wirz, 112; from Tk. "tadžik^V" 'Iranian inhabitant of Turkestan', which is from MPers. "tačik^V" 'Arab, Mohamedan, Persian', Vasmer^I3, 68, Winter-Wirz, 112, Leeming 2, 32.

*tjuček^{V..} 'bale, package'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Du. "tuig" 'material, cloth', Vasmer^I3, 163; the diminutive form has developed in Ru.

*tjučjak 'leather quilt'; first attested in 1382, Sreznevskij 3, 1096; from Tk. - Tt. "tüsäk, täsäk^{V..}" 'ts', Vasmer^I3, 165, Dmitriev, 33, Hüttl, 113.

tolmac^V 'interpreter'; first attested in 1261, Sreznevskij 3, 1046; from Tk. - Tt. "tolmac^V", Vasmer^I3, 115, Leeming 2, 36, Kluge, 137.

tovar 'material of which things are made'; first attested as 'property, goods' in 1229, before that as 'camp and train of carts' in 992, Sreznevskij 3, 969; the meaning 'material of which things are made' is not recorded by Sreznevskij, Dal6, Slov, sovr. or Vasmer, because its use was limited to tradesmen and merchants, Comm. p. 245; from Tk. - Tt. "tavar" 'property, goods', Vasmer^I 3, 112, Dmitriev, p. 31; cf. the following "tovarišc"^{VV}.

*tovarišc^{VV} 'fellow, companion'; first attested in 1395, Sreznevskij 3, 969; it is a derivative of "tovar", cf. the preceding "tovarišc"^{VV}.

trapeza 'central part of the church'; first attested in 1076, Sreznevskij 3, 985; from Gk. "trapesa" 'table', Vasmer^I 3, 132. See the following entry.

trapezar6 'janitor in a church'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is a derivative from "trapeza"; see the previous entry.

Troic[a] 'name of the monastery in Zagorsk';

Troicyn den6 'Whitsunday'; first attested as "trojica"

"trinity" in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 139; both are derived from

"troica" 'trinity, Whitsuntide', which is a calque on Gk.

"Trias" 'trinity', Vasmer^I 3, 140, Leeming 1, p. 23.

*trubency (plur.) 'trumpeters'; first attested as "truba" in 941, as "trubónikŏ" in 1466-72, Sreznevskij 3, 1004, 1005, from OHG. "trumba" 'trumpet' or MLat. "trumba" 'trumpet', Vasmer^I 3, 142, Kluge 792; "trubnik" derives in Ru. from "truba".

*tues 'bucket made of bark'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Finno - Ugr. "tujes, tujis" 'ts', Vasmer^I 3, 148.

*tulumbas 'drum'; first attested in 1589, Sreznevskij 3, 1036; from Tk. "tulumbas" 'ts', which derives from Tk. "tulum" 'kettle-drum', and Pers. "baz" 'playing', Vasmer^I 3, 151, Dmitriev, p. 45.

*tulup 'sheepskin coat'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. - Tt. "tulup" 'leather bag without seams from a hide', Vasmer^I 3, 151, Dmitriev, 33.

tuman 'fog'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. - Tt. "tuman" 'fog, darkness', which derives from Avestian "dunman -" 'fog', "dvanman -" 'cloud', Vasmer^I 3, 152, Dmitriev, 33.

tuz 'ace in card-playing'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from MHG. "tus, dus" 'ts' through mediation of Po. "tuz" 'ts'; the G. term derives from South Fr. "daus, Fr. deux", which is from MLat. "duos", Vasmer^I 3, 148, Unbegaun Cardl. pl., 28.

*tyn 'fence'; first attested in 1114, Sreznevskij 3,1073;
from PGerm. cf. ONorse "tun" 'farmstead, yard, garden',
Anglo-Saxon "tun" 'fence', Vasmer¹ 3,161.

t6ma tysic 'million'; first attested as "t6ma" in OCS,
Vasmer¹ 3,162; it is a calque on Tk.-Tt. "tuman" 'ten thousand,
fog', which derives from Tocharian "tumane, tuman"
'ten thousand', Vasmer¹ 3,162. See the previous entry "tuman".

ucugi (plur.) 'fish trap, place where fish are kept'; first
attested in 1575, Sreznevskij 3,1342; from Tk.-Tt. "ucu" 'ts',
Vasmer¹ 3,198, Dmitriev, p.34.

uksus 'vinegar'; first attested in 1136, Sreznevskij 3,1193;
from Gk. "oksos" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3,180.

utjug 'flat-iron'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from
Tk.-Tt. "ütü", cf. Tk. "ütü" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3,195, Dmitriev, 34.

vataga] 'fisherman's co-operative' (RJ); it is first attested
as 'encampment of nomads', in 1184; Sreznevskij 1,231; from
Tt. "wataha" 'ts' Vasmer¹ 1,172-73, Rudnyc'kyj, 324;
the meaning 'fisherman's co-operative' developed in Ru.

verbljud 'camel'; first attested as "verbljud" in 1392, Sreznevskij 1, 243; however, as "vel6bod6" in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 149; it is a PS. f/e deformation of Goth. "ulbandus" 'camel', the ultimate source being Gk. "elefas, -antos", 'elephant', Vasmer¹, 184, Rudnyc'kyj, 348, Kluge, 343.

vina 'spade in card-playing'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Po. "wino" 'wine, vine, grapes', which is a calque on ModHG. "Laub" 'leaves', Vasmer¹, 202, Unbegaun, Card pl., 27.

vino 'wine',

vinokura 'distiller'; "vino" is first attested in 1296 (Sreznevskij 1, 259), "vinokura" by RJ in 1618; "wino" is a PS. borrowing from Goth. "wein" 'ts', the ultimate source being Lat. "vinum" 'ts'; "vinokura" consists of "vino" and a derivative of "kurit6" 'to smoke'.

vintoval 'rifle'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Po. "gwint" 'groove of a barrel', which derives from East ModHG. "gwinde" 'thread of a screw', Vasmer¹, 202, Rudnyc'kyj, 433, Gardiner, pp. 77-78.

*vladyka 'Lord'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 152; from OCS "vladyka" 'ts', which is a calque on MGk. "despotes" 'ruler', Vasmer¹, 209, Rudnyc'kyj, 450-51.

vojlok 'thick felt cloth under the saddle'; it is first attested in 1589, Sreznevskij 1, 285, from Tk. - Tt. "ojlyk" 'cover', Vasmer¹, 215, Rudnyc'kyj, 463.

*vorvan6 'whale-oil, seal-oil, blubber'; first attested in the 15th century, Vasmer¹, 227; from OSw. "narhval" 'whale', Vasmer¹, 227.

*voskresen6e 'Sunday'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 157, it is an OCS loan-word, originally meaning 'day of resurrection', Vasmer¹, 231; cf. the following "voskresnut6".

*voskres 'has risen from the dead'; it is first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 157; from OCS "v6skr6noti" 'ts', Rudnyc'kyj, 484; cf. the preceding "voskresen6e".

vostok 'the east'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 158; from OCS "v6stok6" 'ts', where it is a calque on Gk. "anatole" 'east', Vasmer¹, 232, Rudnyc'kyj, 485.

vrag 'enemy'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 153; from OCS "vrag6" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 234.

vremja 'time'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 154; from OCS "vr6me" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 235.

xleb 'bread'; first attested in OCS, Sreznevskij 3, 1371-72; from Goth. "hlaiifs" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 245, Kluge, 419.

*xmel6 'hops'; first attested in 985, Sreznevskij 3, 1377; from Germ., cf. ONorse "humli", Anglo-Saxon "humel" 'ts', Vasmer¹3, 251, Kluge 316.

xorcist (obscure meaning) 'great eater, very rich man, gun that can withstand a great charge'; first attested as "xarc^v6" 'provisions' in 1466-72, Sreznevskij 3, 1363; from Tk., Ar. "xardž^v" 'income, domestic expense', Vasmer¹3, 232, Comm., 263.

xoz [j]ain 'master of the house';

*xozjajka 'feminine form of xozjain'; first attested as "xozja" 'lord, master', Sreznevskij 3, 1383; from Tk. - Tt. "xoza, xodža^v" 'host, houseowner', Vasmer¹3, 254-55; the feminine form developed in Ru. from the masculine.

xram 'church'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik, Hanw., 33; from OCS "xram6" 'ts', Vasmer¹3, 270.

xramlet6 'to be lame'; first attested as "xrom6" in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 33, as "xramati" in 1073, Sreznevskij 3, 1396; "xramati" is the Ru. CS form for genuine Ru. "xromati", Vasmer¹3, 272-73.

X [rist]os 'Christ'; first attested in OCS, Sreznevskij 3, 1406; from Gk. "Xristos" 'anointed', Vasmer¹3, 272.

Xvalymsko more 'Caspian Sea'; first attested as "Xvalisóskoje more" in 1377, Vasmer¹₃, 235; from MPers. "Xvarezm" 'ts', Vasmer¹₃, 235.

zaraz 'immediately, directly'; it is a Po. word accidentally used by a Polish-speaking person in RJ's presence, Dict., 175, Comm., 252, cf. the previous "teraz".

zendenó 'kind of silk material'; first attested in 1582-83, Sreznevskij 1, 977; from "Zandana, Zendene", a place in the area of Bukhara, Vasmer¹₁, 453.

zepó 'pocket, bag'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk. - Tt. "džeb" 'ts', which is of Ar. provenance, Vasmer¹₁, 454.

*zufró 'cotton material'; first attested as "zufó" in 1584-85, Sreznevskij 1, 999; from Ar. "suf" 'ts' through Tk. mediation, Vasmer¹₁, 464.

*zencug, 'pearl'; first attested as "žencjugó" in 1161, Sreznevskij 1, 855; from OTk. "jäncü" 'ts', Vasmer¹₁, 418, Winter-Wirz, 95.

žestó 'tin'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19 from Tk. - Tt. "žez" 'brass, tin', Vasmer¹₁, 422.

GROUP B WORDS WITH ETYMOLOGIES

THAT ARE NOT CLEAR IN ALL DETAILS

árondys 'to worship'; attested by RJ in 1618-19; according to RJ it is from Samoed; since it is not contained in the major dictionaries, it was probably not in wide use in Ru.

*baran 'ram, sheep';

*baraški (plur.) 'buds'; "baran" is first attested in 1392, Sreznevskij 1,41-42; probably from an old word in the Alps, cf. It. dial. "bera, bar" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1,53-54, Rudnyc'kyj, 77, Dmitriev, 18, Filin, 211, Šanskij 1,39-40, Sadnik Vergl. Wörterb., No. 195; "baraški" 'buds' probably 'willow buds' derives from "baran" because of the similar appearances of the outer covers; "baraški" 'buds' is first attested by RJ in 1618-19.

*belila 'white paint'; first attested in the 14th century, Sreznevskij 1,217; it is probably a calque on MHG. "bliwiz" 'ts', Šanskij 1,85-86, Kluge, 84.

*Belo more 'name of sea in northern Russia'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is probably a loan translation from Finno-Ugr., cf. "Beloozero", Vasmer¹ 1,73.

bezmen 'Roman balance'; first attested in 1396, Sreznevskij 1,60, probably a f/e deformation of Tk.-Tt. "bazman, batman" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1,69-70, Rudnyc'kyj, 98.

*bumaga 'paper',

*bumažka 'sheet of paper'; "bumaga" is first attested in 1414 (Sreznevskij 3, Add., 27), "bumažka" in 1441, Sreznevskij 1, 193; probably from It. "bambagia" 'paper, cotton', Brückner, 49, Vasmer¹ 1,144, Rudnyc'kyj, 253-54, Šanskij 1,226.

buzum 'whitest salt'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; probably from Tk.-Tt. "buza, bozo, buz" 'millet, millet beverage', Vasmer¹ 1,138, Rudnyc'kyj, 242; cf. "buz" in sec. 1.

*cirok 'lamprey'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Finno-Ugr. "t'sir" 'kind of salmon', Vasmer¹ 3,341.

*čud6 'Finnish tribe that formerly lived in Xolmogory'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; probably from Goth. "þiuda" 'people', Vasmer¹ 3,352.

*fanty (plur.) 'tricks'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from ModHG. "Pfand" 'pawn', Vasmer¹ 3,201; Larin (Comm. p. 224-25) regards RJ's meaning 'tricks' as a link between the two meanings recorded by Dal6 4,532; "pawn" and "coat-tails, fold, crease". However, it is more convincing to assume that RJ recorded either the actions, often amusing, required to ~~redeem~~ pawns, or mistook the actions themselves for "pawns".

hospodī 'Lord, God'; first attested as "gospod6" in OCS, Sadnik Handw.,30; although its etymology is not certain, the "h" instead of "g" is due to Ukr. influence, Vasmer¹ 1,299, Rudnyc'kyj, 708-09, Leeming, Ru. words 1,19.

ingbir6 'ginger'; first attested in the mid-16th century, Vasmer¹ 1,479; from ModHG. "Imber, Ingwer" 'ts' either directly or through mediation of Po. "ingbier, imbier" 'ts'; the G. word is from India through mediation of Gk. "zingiberis" 'ts' and OFr. "gingebre" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1,479-80, Kluge, 327, Gardiner, 107-08.

*kabak 'tavern'; first attested in 1563, Sreznevskij 1,1169; it derives from a word related to Balkarian, Karacian "kabak" 'village, settlement', Vasmer¹ 1,494, Gardiner, p. 111-13, Leeming 2,33.

kanura 'interlinear sign'; first attested as "komara" 'arch, vault, cove' before 1093 (Sreznevskij 1,1263), as "kanura" 'interlinear sign' by RJ in 1618-19^{1,2}; "komara" derives from Gk. "kamara" 'arched roof', Vasmer¹ 1,607; the sign was probably named after the 'arch, vault' because of its similar appearance.

*karavan 'flotilla of sailing boats' (RJ); first attested in this meaning by RJ in 1618-19; Vasmer is inclined to the view that it derives from Pers. "karvan" 'camel herd', which is related to OIndian "karabhas" 'Kamel'. However, he is unable to explain the appearance of ORu. "karavan6" 'group of merchants or pilgrims', Vasmer¹ 1,525, Kluge 352, Weekley, 250. Dal6 2, 89-90 has it in the two meanings indicated above.

3. Sreznevskij 1,1187 attests "kamora" 'interlinear sign' for the 17th century.

2. In the index, Larin (p. 278) lists "k" and refers to "kanura".

*kindjak 'kind of cloth'; first attested as "kandak⁶" in 1466-72, Sreznevskij 1,1208; probably from Tamil "kindan" 'kind of cotton cloth' or Taranchi "köjnäk" 'shirt', Vasmer¹ 1,558, Dmitriev, 26.

kljuz 'hawse, hawse-hole'¹⁰; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Du. "kluis" 'ts', LowG. "klūs" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1,575.

kniga 'book',

knizka 'small book'; "kniga" is first attested in OCS (Sadnik Handw.) 49, "knizka" by RJ in 1618-19; "kniga" is probably from Otk. "küining" 'scroll', which is from Chinese "k'üen" 'scroll', Vasmer¹ 1,579.

*kovdrik 'wrist flaps of a kaftan'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from It. "coltre" through mediation of Po. "kołdra" 'ts'; a Ukr. link between Po. and Ru. is also possible, Comm., 241, Unbegaun Ukr. borrow., 84, Bilec⁶kyj-Nosenko, 187.

kryž 'hilt of a sword'; first attested in this meaning by RJ in 1618-19; from OHG. "krūzi, chrūzi" 'cross', the G. term derives from Lat. "cruce", probably by mediation of Lat. dial. "croge", Vasmer¹ 1,672.

10. See "kljuz" 67:5 in "Words and phrases not clearly understood by RJ."

*med6 'copper',

*medjanoj (adj.) 'copper'; "med6" and "m^veden6" are first attested in OCS, Sadnik, Handw., 55; probably from Ir. "Mada" 'country in Arabia' through mediation of Gk. "Media" 'country in Arabia', Vasmer² 2,591; the OCS words referred to 'ore, metal', possibly also to brass and copper; in most Slavic languages they later designated 'copper'.

miloserdi[e] 'compassion'; first attested in the 11th century, Sreznevskij 2,138; it is a calque either on Lat. "misericordia" 'ts' or OHG. "armiherzida" 'ts'; the G. word is a calque on Lat., Vasmer¹ 2,134.

*moroska 'cloudberry'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from a Finno-Ugr. word related to "morax" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 2,658.

*Novgorod 'city in northwestern Russia';

*novgorodskij (adj.); Novgorod was already an important city in the 9th century, Vasmer¹ 2,223; RJ has both "Novogorod" 'ts' and "Novogrod" 'ts'; the last form probably occurs with the phonology of Po. "grad" 'city'; according to Leeming 2,20, it was frequently met in RJ's time; the ONorse name of "Novogrod, Novgorod" was "Holmgardr", Vasmer¹ 2,223, cf. the following "Xolmogory".

oltar⁶ 'altar'; first attested as 'eastern part of a church'; in 988, Sreznevskij 2,663; from Lat. "altare" 'ts', perhaps through mediation of OHG. "altari" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1,14, Šanskij 1,80.

*perevodčik 'translator'; first attested as 'to translate' in the mid 14th century, Sreznevskij 3, Add. 212; "perevoditi" is a calque on Lat. "traducere" 'ts', perhaps through mediation of G., cf. ModHG. "übersetzen" 'ts'¹¹; the noun was derived from the verb in Ru.

pétlja 'loop'; first attested in 1589, Sreznevskij 2, c. 921, probably from Germ. fetil- cf. ONorse fetill, OHG. fezzil 'fetter', Vasmer¹ 2,349-50.

pila 'saw'; first attested in 1047, Sreznevskij 2,931; probably from OHG. "fihala" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 2,356, Kluge, 190.

*polati 'raised platform in a Ru. hut'; first attested as 'upper part of a house, roofing' in the 12th century, Sreznevskij 2,1123; probably from MGk. "palation" 'palace', which derives from Lat. 'palace', originally Palatine Hill in Rome, Vasmer¹ 2,391, Kluge, 528.

11. In view of the early attestation in Ru., Vasmer's (2,338) assumption of Fr. influence is not convincing.

rizy 'sacerdotal vestment'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik, Handw., 115; from OCS "riza" 'garment, dress', which may be a loan-translation of a Gk. word, Vasmer¹ 2,521.

rjaska 'cassock, frock'; it is a diminutive of "rjasa", which is first attested in 1456, Sreznevskij 3,237; "rjasa" probably derives from MGk. "rason" 'monk's frock', Vasmer¹ 2,563.

samued 'Uralic people in north-eastern Russia and in northern Siberia'; first attested in 1096, Vasmer¹ 2,574; probably from Lapp Norw. "Sāme-Aenà", gen. "Sāme-Aednàma", Vasmer¹ 2,574-75, Leeming 2,30-31.

sary 'sailor'; first attested since the end of the 16th century, Comm., 261; probably from Du. "sjouwer", Frisian "sjauer" 'ts', Unbegaun, Altr. Bez., p. 104-114, Comm., 261.

saserka 'sauce-boat'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from G., cf. MLG. "salser" 'ts' and Luther's "saltzsirichen" 'ts', the ultimate source being OFr. "salse" '(salted) broth', Kluge, 622 (under Salsierchen) and p. 626 (under Sauce).

*sēmga 'salmon'; first attested as "semžyny" 'meat of sēmga' in 1563, Sreznevskij 3,332; probably from Finn. "tonka", gen. "tongon" 'small kind of salmon', Vasmer¹ 2,607, Šmelev, 194, L'Hermitte Les Noms, 78.

sigi (plur.) 'kind of fish, *Coregonus lavaretus*',
sigova (adj.); first attested as "sigovina" 'meat of sig'
 in 1563, Sreznevskij 3,344, as "sigova" by RJ in 1618-19;
 probably from Finno-Ugr. "süga, sig" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 2,621,
 Šmelev, 193.

slon 'elephant'; first attested in 1263, Sreznevskij 3,423;
 probably from Tk.-Tt. "arslan, aslan" 'lion', Vasmer¹ 2,663;
 see the preceding entry "slon" (in chess).

sorok 'forty, batch of something',
 *soročinsko (*pšeno) 'rice'; first attested as 'forty' in
 1248, as 'batch of something (usually numbering forty)' in
 1397, Sreznevskij 3,465, probably an imitation of ONorse
 "serkr" 'shirt, 200 hides = 5 timbr, where one timbr = 40 hides',
 Vasmer¹ 2,698-99. The adj. "soročinskoje" (pšeno) is first
 attested in 1193, Sreznevskij 3,467; it is a derivative of
 forty, Dict., 135.

*stopa 'cup'; first attested as 'cup' by RJ in 1618-19, as
 "stupa" 'container for pounding' in the 14th century,
 Sreznevskij 3,577; "stopa" 'cup' probably derives from
 "stupa" 'container for pounding', which was borrowed, in PS
 from Old Germ., cf. MLowG. "stampe" 'mortar', Vasmer¹ 3,34-35,
 Kluge, 737.

sis^v 'rogue of the woods'; first attested in 1611-12, Vasmer¹ 3,403; probably from Eston. "siss" 'robber, plunderer', Vasmer¹ 3,403.

*spyn6^v 'jesting rogue'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is probably a transformation of "spil6^v" 'minstrel, juggler', which derives from ModHG. "Spielmann" 'minstrel, juggler', Vasmer¹ 3,426 and 428; "spil6^v" is first attested in the 12th century, Sreznevskij 3,1598.

*tabor 'camp'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from Tk.-Tt. "tabur" 'barricade of wagons', Vasmer¹ 3,66, Dmitriev, 43.

tjurma 'prison'; first attested in 1059, Sreznevskij 3,1096; probably from Otk. "türmä" 'ts' by way of Ukr. and BRu. mediation, Vasmer¹ 3,164-65, Gardiner, 215-16.

voknut6 'to stick in'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; the OCS prefix "vo-" instead of Ru. "v-" indicates CS influence, Entwistle, 258; "tknut6", "tykat6" could be a genuine Ru. word, Vasmer¹ 1,160.

Xolmogory 'city in northern Russia'; first attested in 1417, Vasmer¹ 3,256; from Finnish "kalma" 'death, grave' and "kari" 'cliff', by way of f/e adaptation, Vasmer¹ 3,256; RJ recorded six times "-grod", once "drad(!)"; "grod" indicates Po. influence, the usual form in Ru. being OCS "-grad"; cf. the preceding "Novgorod".

xolop 'knave in card-playing'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is probably an adaptation of Cz. "chlap, chlapec" 'ts'; Cz. influence is assumed because Po. doesn't seem to know this term and Ru. "cholop" has always meant exclusively 'slave', Vasmer¹ 3,257, Unbegaun Card pl., 29.

*zipun 'short coat'; first attested in the mid-16th century; Vasmer¹ 1,456; from Venician "zipon" 'ts', either directly or through mediation of ModGk. "sipuni" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 1,456.

zludi 'club of playing-cards'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is a Slavonic calque on ModHG. "Eicheln" 'acorn' possibly through Po. or Cz. mediation, Unbegaun Card pl., 27.



GROUP C WORDS OF OBSCURE ETYMOLOGY

báľaxan 'sacklike outer garment'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is probably a Tk.-Tt. loan-word, but its exact source is obscure, Vasmer¹ 1,46, Rudnyc'kyj, 63.

boršċ^v 'Heracleum sphondylium', RJ, 'red beet soup' (?RJ); in the first meaning it seems to be a common East Slavic expression, in the second it is a Ukrainianism. However, RJ probably did not record the term as meaning Ukrainian "boršċ", Dict., 191, Vasmer¹ 1,111-12, Unbegaun Ukr. borrow. 82.

*bulava 'mace, staff of power, truncheon';

*bulavka 'pin'; both first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is not clear whether it is of Tk. or PS origin; cf. Miklosich 417, TE. 1,268, Gorjaev 38, Vasmer¹ 1,141, Rudnyc'kyj 253, Šanskij 1,221; "bulavka" is a Ru. derivative of "bulava".

čárka^v 'kind of Russian bowl, goblet'; first attested in 1509, Sreznevskij 3,1474; perhaps from Tk.-Tt. "čara" 'large bowl', Vasmer¹ 3,303.

*čeres^v 'kind of purse'; first attested in 1603, Unbegaun Ukr. borrow., p. 83; perhaps from Ukr. "čeres" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3,323, Dict., 114, Comm., 238-39, Unbegaun Ukr. borrow., 83.

^včermjag[a] 'caftan, kind of coat'; first attested in 1425, Sreznevskij 3, 340; perhaps from Mordv. "sirmaga" 'ts', Vasmer¹2,615, Comm., p. 207.

drog 'tackle for raising sails'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; perhaps from Du. "dregtouw", Vasmer¹1,371.

dyxat6 'to sigh'; first attested as "vōzdyxat6" in the 11th century, Sreznevskij 1, 355; it might be from Ukr. "dyxaty" 'to breath, to sigh', Larin, 36, Unbegaun, Ukr. borrow., 82.

golúpsi 'great earrings'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19. It is probably of Finno - Ugr. origin. According to Dal6 1, 371, "golubcy" is used in the region of Nižnij Novgorod and it means 'Mordvinian earrings'.

grus^v[a] 'pear'; first attested in 1193, Sreznevskij 3, 1408; it is probably an old borrowing but its source is obscure, Vasmer¹1,314, Rudnyc'kyj 747-48.

*jary (plur.) 'short fur boots'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; from a Finno - Ugr. language, Dict. 144, Comm., 238; since neither Sreznevskij nor Dal6 indicate this term, and RJ refers to them as Lappian, its use was limited to a small area.

*kot 'tom-cat';

*koška^V 'cat, she-cat'; "kot" is first attested in 1096 (Sreznevskij 1, 1303), "koška" in 1230, Sreznevskij 1, 1307; perhaps from NLat. "cattus" 'wild cat', Brückner, 261-62, Vasmer¹, 643-44, Kluge, 358; "koška" derives from "kot".

*kupat [6sja] 'to bathe'; first attested in 1350, Sreznevskij 1, 1369; its etymology is not clear; it is perhaps connected with "konoplja" 'hemp', Vasmer¹, 1, 695 and 615.

*laty 'armour'; first attested in 1589, Sreznevskij 2, 12; perhaps from Ru. "latun6" 'brass', which derives from ModHG. "latun" 'brass plate'; the origin of the G. word is not clear, Preobrazhensky 1, 438, Vasmer¹, 2, 17-18, Weekly, 827, Corominas, 348.

lën 'flax'; first attested in the 13th century, Sreznevskij 2, 66, both foreign influence as well as genuine Ru. development are possible, Vasmer², 30, Kluge, 201.

ljamcik^V 'device for pulling used by haulers of a barge'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; perhaps from Finno - Ugr. "lämsä" 'towing rope', "lamca" 'rein, bridle', Vasmer¹, 2, 83.

mec^V 'sword'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 55; perhaps from Goth. "mekeis" 'ts', Vasmer¹, 2, 212-13.

mogil[a] 'grave'; first attested in 882, Sreznevskij 2, 161-62; possibly from Tk. - Tt. "mogol, mugol'o" 'stack of hay', Vasmer¹ 2,143-44, Vasmer² 1t., 634-35.

moras 'morass'; attested only by RJ in 1618-19; RJ perhaps erred in assuming this term to be a Ru. word; it was probably used only by an Englishman or some bilingual person, Comm., 204.

morox 'kind of fish'; it is recorded only by RJ in 1618-19, Comm., 239; the name is of unknown provenance.

*Moskva 'city of Moscow',

moskovski[j] (adj.) 'Moscow'; first attested as "na Moskvi" 'on the Moscow (river)' in 1175, Vasmer¹ 2,161-62; it is perhaps of Finno - Ugr. provenance, Vasmer² 2,161-62, Černyx nek. nazv., 97.

most 'bridge'; first attested in 1100, Sreznevskij 2, 177; it may derive from an unknown Germ. source, Vasmer² 2,163.

nelóma 'kind of fish'; first attested in the mid-16th century, Vasmer² 2, 211; its etymology is obscure; however, it is probably not a genuine Ru. word because it denotes a fish in northern waters and no Ru. derivatives have been found, Vasmer² 2, 211.

Ob6 'river in Siberia'; it is perhaps of Finno - Ugr. origin, Vasmer¹ 2,247-48.

Onagra 'lake near Kolmogory' (RJ); first attested by RJ in 1618-19; the name is of obscure provenance.

pajus 'fish bladder',

*pajusnaja 'adj. derives from pajus'; both attested by RJ in 1618-19; perhaps from Finnish "painaa" 'to press', Vasmer² 2,329.

penjat6 'to find fault'; first attested as "penja" 'a fine' in 1392, Vasmer² 2,335; perhaps from Gk. "poine" 'a fine' through mediation of Lat. "poena" 'a fine' and Po. "pena" 'a fine', Vasmer¹ 2,335-36.

*pirog 'kind of coin'; first attested in 1584, Comm., 254-55; since it is not in the major dictionaries, its use was limited; it is of unknown provenance.

*prikazal 'he gave an order'; first attested in 1395, Sreznevskij 2, 1408-09; perhaps from Ukr. "prykazaty" 'to give an order', Vasmer¹ 1, 503, Larin, 36, Unbegaun, Ukr. borrow., 82.

*sapo^vznik 'shoemaker'; "sapo^vznik" is first attested in the 14th century; but its basic form "sapog" 'boot' in 1056-57, Sreznevskij 3, 261-62; its etymology is not clear; "sapog" might be derived from Proto - Bu. or Ancient Turkic *sapay-, *sapuy, cf. Turkic verb "ba -, ba -" 'to tie together, bind', Vasmer² 2,578, F. Cinas, 319, Sanskij Et. issled, 71-86, Leeming 2, 14; "sapo^vznik" derived from "sapog" in Ru.

skater [t6] 'table cloth'; first attested in 1150, Sreznevskij 3, 367; perhaps from MHG. "schëter, schëtter" 'fine linen, cloth', Vasmer¹ 2, 634.

spen6ki 'buckles'; first attested in 1589, Sreznevskij 3, 811; perhaps from Po. "spien, spionek" 'thorne', Vasmer³ 3, 424.

svit [a] 'kind of shirt'; first attested in 1076, Sreznevskij 3, 275; its origin is obscure, Vasmer² 2,595.

san6gi 'kind of pancake'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is of unknown origin, Vasmer¹ 3, 373, Slov. sovr. 17, 1266.

sar 'ball'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; it is of unknown provenance.

*selonnik 'southwest wind'; first attested by RJ in 1618-19; named after the river "Selon6", which flows into Lake Ilmen Vasmer¹ 3, 388; the name of the river is of unknown origin.

topor 'hatchet'; first attested in 1397, Sreznevskij 3, 980-81; perhaps from OIr.*"tapara" 'ts', cf. MPers. "tabrak" Mod. Pers. "teber" 'ts', Vasmer¹ 3, 121-22.

tykva 'pumpkin'; first attested in the 13th century, Sreznevskij 3, 1072; it is a loan-word from an unknown language, Vasmer¹ 3, 160.

voevod [a] 'general, governor'; first attested in OCS, Sadnik Handw., 153; it is perhaps a calque on Gk. "strategos, stratelates" 'ts'; RJ does not give the meaning of the word; in the meaning 'governor' it is perhaps a Ukrainianism, Vasmer¹ 1, 213, Du Feu, Ukr., 92.

volgos 'kind of bush'. This term has so far been recorded only by RJ in 1618-19, Comm., 226. Since, according to RJ statement (Dict.106), "volgos" grows in "Tartarie upon the Volga", it could well be a Tk. - Tt. term.

*xlop^vcata (adj.) 'cotton'; first attested in the 16th century, Sreznevskij 3, 1370; it derives from "xlopok" 'cotton', whose origin is unknown, Vasmer¹ 3, 247.

xomut 'hames, collar'; first attested in 1579, Sreznevskij 3, 1386; it probably derives from some unknown word in Tk. - Tt., Brückner, 182, Vasmer¹ 3, 259, Kluge, 412 (under "Kum(m)et").

xren 'horse-radish'; first attested in the 14th century, Sreznevskij 3, 1413; it is not possible to decide whether its source is Gk. "kerain", Lat. "cerain" 'ts' or Tk. - Tt. "xoren" 'ts', Vasmer^I 3, 271.

*zerkalo 'mirror'; first attested as "z6r6calo" 'ts' in 1073 (Sreznevskij 1, 1012) and as "zerkalo" 'ts' in the 14th - 15th century, Sreznevskij 3, Add. 10; perhaps a calque on Lat. "speculum" 'ts'.

CHAPTER IV
NON-RUSSIAN PHONETIC AND MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES
OF RUSSIAN WORDS

Besides words whose non-Russian origin was investigated in the previous chapter, there are phonetic and morphological elements in the "Dictionariolum" that point to linguistic interference between Russian dialects on the one hand and Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Church Slavic and Finno-Ugrian dialects on the other. They include the more or less regular substitution of one consonant or vowel for another as well as unusual letters in initial or final positions. In this chapter, the pertinent material will be presented and analyzed.

I. SUBSTITUTION OF "U" FOR RUSSIAN "V"

The "Dictionariolum" contains a number of words where "u" is substituted for "v". In the following list, which is presented in Larin, 36 and 46, the form marked with an asterisk is the Russian form, the other the transliterated form from the "Dictionariolum".

- | | |
|---|--|
| *bulay <u>ka</u> - bolá <u>uka</u> | *sliy <u>ka</u> - sli <u>uka</u> |
| *dere <u>yn</u> ja - dere <u>un</u> ja ¹ | *zapray <u>ki</u> - zaprau <u>ki</u> |
| *de <u>vk</u> a - de <u>uk</u> a | *zaytrakat <u>6</u> - zau <trakat<u>6</trakat<u> |
| *le <u>vk</u> as - le <u>ux</u> as | *zatrav <u>ka</u> - zatrau <u>ka</u> |

1. According to Dict., 64 "dareunah" stands for "*djaréunja." However, RJ's "a" stands for "ja" only after l, r and n. It should also be noticed that Larin reads similarly spelled "darevanna", 13:16, and "darevonnom", 20:7, as "derevjanno" and "drevënnym" respectively.

The following should be added to the material presented by Larin:

*koydrik - kódrik

*playcom - plausom

*syvjazó - suiazó

*ustayna - ustauna

*vzurayli - vzarauli

Larin (p.46) is inclined to regard the words listed as of BRu. origin. However, since both BRu. and Ukr. have "u" in those positions they could also show Ukr. influence. This influence is probable for "leuxase" which is of ultimate Greek origin and "kódrik" which entered Ru. from Italian through Po. and perhaps Ukr. mediation. The other words show no characteristics that would make a conclusion as to the origin of the "u" possible. Moreover, they are distributed over about one half of the major semantic groups and throughout RJ's records. Their small number might indicate that the "u" for "v" substitution was a rare phenomenon.

However, we observe two other similar phenomena: the substitution of "U" for "ov" and the loss of "v" in the initial position of some words.

Substitution of "U" for "ov" has been observed in the following words:

*kovvs - xUs

*Pskov - BskU

*obmanovaj - ománUa

*syrov - syrU

*Pleskov - PleskU

*tassovató - tassUa

*poyut - poUt

*zubov - zubU

In this group "tassUa" and "PleskU" show Polish influence, possibly through Ukrainian mediation.

Loss of "v" in intervocalic and final positions occurs in the following words:

*dožžoyik - dožzoik	vmiste - _mist
*Ivanoyič - IvanoUic	vspotela - _spotela
*poyut - poUt	vstrečat6 - _strečat6
včeras6 - _čeras6	vzdragivat6 - _zdragivat6
vkład - _klad	

The words of this group show no characteristics making an identification possible.

Since the non-Russian words with substitution of "v" pointed toward the south and southwest of Xolmogory and since both Ukr. and BRu. have the u sound before consonants, it might be tentatively concluded that the "u" for "v" substitution is due to Ukr.-BRu. influence. Furthermore, the small number of these words shows that this influence was limited. Whether there is a connection between the three changes of "v" cannot be established on the basis of the material presented. Larin (p.46) indicates that the loss of "v" in initial position is evident in Xolmogory up to this day in such words as "kriulja, peun, zout, nlyut, strečat6, spotela, zyskat6". He attributes this to either the influx of Belorussians or south Russians.

II. SPIRANTAL "g"

R. James' records clearly show spirantal "g". Larin (p.36) lists "bóhatīr" (16:19), "boxat" (16:14), "ghoste" (14:19), "rogħa" (14:28), "Buixanat" (73:32)(=vygonit). The following examples should be added: bogħ (49:8; 70:5; 33:29; 49:7; 49:8), bogħedome (37:16), bogħadome (37:17), dogħot (66:1), ghostīntsa

(46:3), hospodi (46:3), naughta² (4:26), preghai (32:2). Ukr. influence was shown in the above etymological analysis for "bóhatir" and "hospodi".

"Bogh", "boghadome", "boghedome", "hospodi" show the Ukr. influence on the language of the church in northern Russia.

III. INFLUENCE OF THE ECCLESIASTIC LANGUAGE

a) Substitution of "e" for "*e^v"

As pointed out in Larin, 39-41, "*e^v" usually changed to "i" in the speech of Xolmogory. However, in a relatively small group of words R. James wrote "e" instead of "i" or "ea" for "*e^v". One group of these words like "reka", "sedlo", "meshoc" and others were probably used by people coming from central Russia; the other group is connected with the language of the church.

From the latter group Larin, 40, lists grex (61:22; 69:9), nedéla (54:1; 61:15), obedni (64:19), otpélè (64:19), plesh (25:25), Béra (29:6), Bexova (64:12). To this should be added: espoBédni (31:3), govéná (21:17), razdroblenie (70:1), sméa (12:43), Berbogh (33:29), Boscrest (73:22).

Thus a significant number of ecclesiastic terms had a different "e" than did other words in the speech at Xolmogory.

b) Preservation of "šc^v"

Only in four cases R. James has recorded "sch" for "šc^v".

They are as follows:

6:27	corumschik - korumščik	48:1	obgovoreschic - obgovorščik
73:21	pesscha - peščera]	71:24	nemesch - nemošč

2. Larin's (p.46) assumption that gh stands for "x" is not convincing since he himself admits that this is the only time RJ uses it with this meaning.

See also Vasmer¹ 1,299.

According to Larin (p.48) the "š^vc" instead of the usual Xolmogor "šš" is due to the ecclesiastic pronunciation.

IV. VOICED AND UNVOICED CONSONANTS

There are numerous cases in the "Dictionariolum" where a voiced consonant corresponds to unvoiced in standard Russian and vice versa. According to Larin, 47, the explanation for this phenomenon is found in the Finno-Ugrian substratum of the North Russian dialect. He also turns attention to the fact that in some Finno-Ugrian dialects there are three groups of consonants -- devoiced strong, devoiced weak, and voiced, whereas in others there is a loss of voiced consonants and in still others there is a voicing of consonants. Various examples given in Larin, 47-48, show that the Russian speech of Finno-Ugrian peoples is marked by an interchange of voiced and unvoiced consonants. A similar change of consonants is shown in the following material from the "Dictionariolum." Not included are the words where Russian spelling, but not pronunciation, has a voiced consonant in final position and before unvoiced consonants. The reconstructed form, as distinguished from RJ's transliterated form, is marked with an asterisk.

a) Substitution of "d" for Ru. "t"

*j^áxont_̄ - j^ákond_̄

*trut_̄ - trud_̄

*zakat_̄ - zakad_̄

b) Substitution of "g" for Ru. "k"

*klobuk - globuk

*kolybel₆ - golubél₆

*obyk_̄ - oby_g

*okladka - o_gladka

c) Substitution of "š" for Ru. "ž"*braž^vnik - braš^vnik*jaryž^vnik - jaryš^vnik*mož^vno - moš^vna*nož^vny - noš^vny*tamož^vnja - tamoš^vnja*vyž^vmi - vyš^vnid) Confusion of "s" and "z"(1) Substitution of "z" for Ru. "s"

Initial position:

*selezen⁶ - zélezen⁶

*suxari - zuxari

*syč^v - zyč^v

Intervocalic position:

*lisica - lizic

*pogasi - pogazi

*mesjaca - mézeca

*proso - prozo

*osen⁶ - ozen⁶]

*rosa - róza

*pesec - pezec

Before nasals and liquids:

*oslop - ozlob

*sosna - sozna

In final position:

*altobas - altobaz

*kvas - kvaz

*čeres^v - čerez^v

*veres - verez

*kumys - komuz

(2) Substitution of "s" for Ru. "z"

Initial position:

*zmeja - sméa

Intervocalic position:

*Azov - Asova

*nizok - nisok

*kazal - kasal

*puzyró - pusyró

Before nasals and liquids:

*boleznó - bulésnja

*oznobil - osnóbil

*guzno - gusna

*prazdnik - prasnik

*izmennik - isménik

*rozrjad - ros_rjad

*izrel - isril

*urezna - uresna

*kaznitó - kasnitó

*kazna - xosna

*kuznec - kusnec

*zaměr_zla - zamersla

Before voiced consonants:

*gneздо - gnesda

*rozbitó - rosbitó

*gvoz_dika - gvos_dika

*rozbojnik - ros_bójnik

*gvoz_dó - gvos_dó

*razbudító - ros_búdi

*izvar - isvar

*razgovetó - rosgovitó

*izvestó - isvistó

*razv_jaži - rosveži

*izvoš^vcik - isvoš^vik

*zvezda - svisda

*ezdil - jisdil

*uzda - usda

*prozviš^vce - prosviš^vse]

Both voicing and devoicing has, in significant numbers, taken place in two different positions -- intervocalic and before nasals and liquids. This may indicate the influence of the different Finno-Ugrian tribes referred to in the "Dictionariolum" -- the Samoeds, Čeremis, and Lapps.

V. SIMPLIFICATION OF "šc" AND "č" TO "š"

According to Larin, 49, the simplification of both "šc" and "č" to "š" is due to the Finno-Ugrian substratum. The absence of "šc" in Finno-Ugrian dialects may have led to its total replacement in the ordinary Russian speech at Xolmogory. "č" which is known in the Finno-Ugrian dialects was replaced in clusters with "n" and "r".

a) Simplification of Ru. "šc" to "š"

Initial position:

*šcavel ^v 6 - šavel ^v 6	*šcepa ^v - šepa ^v
*ščel ^v 6 - šel ^v 6	*ščekotat ^v 6sja - šekotaca ^v
*ščęgla ^v - šogla ^v and šolga ^v	*ščenok ^v - šenok ^v

Intervocalic position:

*eščę ^v - eše ^v	*proščaj ^v - proššaj ^v
*jaščik ^v - jašik ^v	*puščat ^v 6 - puššat ^v 6
*piščal ^v 6 - pišal ^v 6	*svjaščennik ^v - sveššėnik ^v
*poščupat ^v 6 - poššupit ^v 6	*treščat ^v 6 - trešit ^v

After nasals:

*den ^v 6ščik ^v - den ^v 6šik ^v	*uimščik ^v - uimšik ^v
*jamščik ^v - jamšik ^v	*zernščik ^v - zeršik ^v (also žernčik ^v)
*kormščik ^v - kormšik ^v	

Final position:

*lešč ^v - leš ^v
*pomošč ^v - pomaš ^v
*tovarišč ^v - tovariš ^v

b) Substitution of "š" for Ru. "c"

- | | |
|---|---|
| *kulač ^v noj - xoláš ^v noj | *sverč ^v ok - sferš ^v ok |
| *oprič ^v noj - apriš ^v noj | *tuč ^v no - tuš ^v na |
| *solneč ^v nyj - solniš ^v ni | *zatravoč ^v na - zadržáviš ^v na |
| *statoč ^v no - státiš ^v na | |

VI. CONFUSION OF "c" AND "č"

According to V. Kiparsky³, the confusion of "c" and "č" is due to Finno-Ugrian influence. The pertinent material from the "Dictionariolum" is shown below.

a) Substitution of "č" for Ru. "c"

- | | |
|--|---|
| *celoval ^č nik - čelavól ^č nik | *cypl ^č ěnki - čiplj ^č unki |
| *cep ^č - čep ^č | *tysjač ^č a - tysica |
| *cynga - činga | |

b) Substitution of "c" for "č"

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| *boč ^v ka - bocka | *oč ^v ki - ocki |
| *čaš ^v čka - čásečka | *oveč ^v ka - ovecka] |
| *kulič ^v - kolic | *sockij - soč ^v ki |
| *moguryč ^v - mógoréc ^v | |

VII. INITIAL VOWELS BEFORE CONSONANT CLUSTERS

The following words in the "Dictionariolum" begin with a vowel whereas the corresponding Russian forms do not:

- | | |
|---|---|
| *gde - ogdi | *rtut ^v - ortut ^v |
| *pč ^v enica - opč ^v enica | *rž ^v anoj - orž ^v anoj |

3. V. Kiparsky, "Reviews", The Slavic and East European Journal, vol. XII no. 4 (Winter 1968), 492.

*slizat6 - izlizat6

*vtoroj - ovtoroj

*vnuk - ovnuša

*vzmět - ismäd

*vtornik - ovtörnix

*zrel - isril

According to Larin, 37, the change of the Ru. words was probably brought about by Finno-Ugrians. The fact that Finno-Ugrian words, as shown by a study of the "Fenno-Ugric Vocabulary" by B. Collinder, do not have consonant clusters in initial position, confirms Larin's statement.

VIII. WORDS WITH FINAL "-ga"

Since R. James has recorded such unusual forms as "armjaga", "grecjuga", "serpuga" and since the origin of the final "-ga" has not been resolved⁴, R. James' words with "-ga" deserve special attention.

All of R. James' words with final "-g" "-ge" "-gi" were investigated. The table below shows only the words whose reconstructed form agrees with that given in "Tolkovyj Slovar6" by Dal6.

RJ's form	Word no.	Dal6's form, vol. and page	Reconstructed form
brage	33:38	braga 1,122	braga]
chiug	7:46	čuga 4,611	čjuga]
dingi	67:23	den6ga 1,428	den6ga]
kangi	42:10	ken6ga 2,105	ken6ga]
kichige	37:12	kičiga 2,112	kičiga]
cóvarig	40:4	kovriga 2,128	kóvariga]
podpruge	4:38	podpruga 2,197	podpruga]
sergi	25:12	serga 4,174	serga]
shange	16:30	šan6ga 4,621	šan6ga]
telege	9:34	telega 4,396	telega]
Batági	52:11	vataga 1,167	vatága]

4. L'Hermitte Les Nom, 80-81

The reconstructed forms from the above table, together with R. James' words with final "-ga" are divided into Russian and non-Russian groups in the tables below.

Russian words:

belúga	podpruga]
doróga	roga ^h
duga	serpúga
kičiga]	sluga
kóvariga]	svinga
mósga	torga
noga	Volga

Larin's reading for R. James' "svinga" is "svinója". However, he is able to cite only this one example (Larin, 20) where "ng" could stand for a palatalized "n". It is therefore possible that "svinga" was the form R. James heard. Of the other words, the following could be genitive case forms: mósga for mosg, roga for roř, torga for torg. The fact that R. James recorded a number of genitive forms, ostensibly assuming them to be nominative forms, speaks in favour of this assumption.

Non-Russian words:

Word	Origin	Original form	Date of first attestation
armjága	Tk.-Tt.	ärmäk	1572
bomága	It.	bambagia	1414
braga]	Tk.-Tt.	peraga	1466-72
cinga ^v	Po.	dziegna	1618-19
čjuga]	Tk.-Tt.	čuka ^v	1589
denóga]	Tt.	tänkä	1361

dóroga	Tk.-Tt.	darai	1584-85
grec ^v juga	Gk.	graikos	1618-19
kenóga]	Finno-Ugr.	kengä	1618-19
kniga	OTk. (via OCS)	küining	before 1250
kolimága	OTk.	külüngü	14th century
koló ^v juga	Po.	kolczuga	1589
Ladoga	Finnish	aalkokas	14th century
navága	Lap.	navag	1618-19
plúga	OHG.	pfluog	1280
róvdoga	Lap.	roavggo	1586
seróga]	Tk.-Tt.	syrUa	mid-14th c.
soróga	Finnish	särki	1609
spaga	MLat.	spatha (via Po. szpadga)	1618-19
sanóga]		unknown	1618-19
semga	Finnish	tonka	1563
sevarjúga	Tk.	söwrük	1618-19
solga	ONorse	sigla	1204
telegá]	Tt.	tägäläk	1187
vatága	Tt.	wataha	1184

"Pluga" could be the genitive form of "plug". However, there is hardly any doubt that R. James recorded, in the nominative, "armjaga" for the usual "armjak", "grec^vjuga" for "greca^v" or "gre^vcixa" as well as "serpuga" for "serp" in the previous table. These three words, as well as the fact that about one-third of all non-Ru. words in the above table were recorded by R. James for the first time, testify to the tendency, at least in the area of Xolmogory, to form words ending in "-ga". Therefore it is not

certain that the apparent genitive forms, mós¹ga, rora, torga, pluga, are not actually nominative forms.

While there is no doubt that the "-ga" is a part of genuine Russian words, it was productive in forming new words. As L'Hermitte⁵ has pointed out, words in "-ga" comprised 0.2% in OCS and 0.4% in Russian. In the "Dictionariolum" this percentage is several times higher, about 1.8%. This can be accounted for by considering that the "Dictionariolum" contains a relatively large group of non-Russian words and that among them the number of words ending in "-ga" is very high. Thus one-fifth of the total vocabulary of the "Dictionariolum" and two-thirds of the words ending in "-ga" are of non-Russian origin. The non-Russian words in "-ga" are of diverse origin. About a quarter come from the west and south-west, half from Turko-Tataric, and the remaining quarter from Finno-Ugric. In the first group, the words ending in "-ga" appear to be accidental. In the Turko-Tataric group "-ga" derives from "-k, -ga, -ka", in Finno-Ugric from "-ga, -go, -ka, -ki, -g". These endings are very common in Finno-Ugric, as a study of a Finno-Ugrian dictionary such as "Die ostseefinischen Lehnwörter im Russischen" by J. Kalima will show. Therefore it is not surprising that "serp" became "serpuga", "greč^va" - "greč^vuga", and "armjak" - "armjaga". Thus "-ga" has been very productive in forming new words, especially those ending in g/k or g/k + vowel.

⁵ L'Hermitte Les Nom, 80-81

IX. NOMINATIVE AS OBJECTIVE CASE

Among the phrases recorded by RĚ the nominative is always used as objective case. Since the difference between nominative and accusative case can be observed only with feminine nouns with the nominative ending -a, only these will be shown here.

vyšni (*vyžmi) voda 42:6

skazi skaska 16:35

začepni sviča 17:3

golova zašib 17:6

golova travil 70:25

rosbit⁶ golova 53:21

In the first two phrases the nouns are direct objects of the verbs in the imperative, in the third and fourth of verbs in the past tense and in the last of an infinitive verb form. According to Comm., 263, 70:25, the nominative as objective case was regularly used in North-Russian dialects. The reason for this phenomenon is the fact that the neighboring Finno-Ugrians had a similar sentence structure. At the present time the nominative as objective case is preserved only in connection with the infinitive and that only in certain northern areas ⁶.

6. V. Kiparsky, "Nochmals über das Nominativobjekt des Infinitivs", Zeitschrift für Slavische Philologie, Band XXXIII, Heft 2, 265-6.

CHAPTER V
SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION
AND ANALYSIS

a) Introduction

The system of classification adhered to in this thesis is a modified arrangement of word groups as presented in Der deutsche Wortschatz nach Sachgruppen, by Franz Dornseif. The entries in the "Dictionariolum" are divided, according to their semantic meaning, into 20 groups, and these into various subgroups. The groups are as follows:

1. Time
2. Space. Position. Form
3. Size. Amount. Number
4. Nature of Being. Relation. Happening
5. Visibility. Light and Colour. Sound. Temperature.
Weight. Aggregate Conditions. Smell. Taste
6. Inorganic World. Materials
7. Plants. Animals. Physiology of Man
8. Change of Place
9. Volition and Action
10. Sensory Impressions
11. Feelings. Passions. Character Traits
12. Reasoning
13. Signs. Communication. Language

14. Letters
15. Art
16. Society and Community
17. Implements. Technology
18. Economy
19. Morality. Ethics. Law
20. Religion. The Supernatural

Foreign words and loan words are indicated by a parenthized "F."

b) Classification

1. TIME

1.1 Period of time

čas den6 god *kole *leto nedelja (F) *noc6 *osen6
 *srok *vesna *vesnovanje zimoj

1.2 Beginning of time

*vesna *vesnovanje

1.3 Late time

*noc6 *osen6 *pozдно

1.4 Always

*vekovej

1.5 Duration, constancy

dolgo *dozidajtes6 *soxranit6 (F) *zdat6

1.6 Measure of time

č^vetverk imeninnik *ovtornik pjatnica *ponedel'nik (F)
 séreda (F) *subbota (F) *svjatcy

1.7 Before

*ešcě^v *pered

1.8 Immediately

póra zaraz (F)

1.9 Interval of time

čas^v *srok vrémja (F)

1.10 Present time

*nynešnij^v *segodnja *teraz (F) to pérvój

1.11 Past time

praotci *prošlyj^v *zabyt6

1.12 Near past time

loni lonskoj *včeras6^v

1.13 Distant past time

davno

1.14 Future time

budet *zavtra

1.15 Near future time

*uže *skoro *zavtra

1.16 New

*svežij

1.17 Repeatedly

*opjat6

1.18 Continuity

*vekovej

1.19 Punctual

*pospet6

1.20 Late

pora

1.21 Right moment

*pospet6

2. SPACE. POSITION. FORM

2.1 Space, wideness

dalécě *pole širokij

2.2 Place

majdan (F) mesto

2.3 Presence

ata ēta gde na *okolo posadit⁶ to tut *vot žit⁶

2.4 Absence

bez *vygonjat⁶ *vylit⁶ vynesⁱ *vynimat⁶ *vyporožnit⁶

2.5 Nowhere

son

2.6 Everywhere

gde *krugom

2.7 Distant

dalēčē inozemec nemčin

2.8 Closeness

*blizko *potronut⁶ rjadom *sosed votknut⁶ (F) *zaporožski

2.9 Intermediate space

gorla *opruž⁶e prijar (F) *ščel⁶

2.10 Horizontal

doroga *volocit⁶

2.11 Slanted

*opruž⁶e prijar (F)

2.12 Crossing

*cerez

2.13 Support

*boranec pónesi zemlja

2.14 Suspension

krjuk (F) letat6 povesit6 *pugovica vekša

2.15 Outside

*lico

2.16 Inside*belyš^v *brjuxo kiški serdce u v (vo) žoltys^v2.17 Cover

finifit6 (F) korka *kóvër (F) *koz koža krajuska
 *kraska ličina *merluska močala nadevat6 napýlnik
 nastlalónik nosit6 *obolokat6 *obolokat6sja ódevalo
 *okladka polog skali skatert6 (F) skorlupa snimálónik
 zaslon zavés6

2.18 Filling

podklad stëganoj

2.19 Denudationgolys^v *bosoj

2,20 Enclosure, edge

*bereg grádyska jar (F) pokrom *stena storona *tyn (F)
 *zagorodit6 zasek

2,21 To surround

*obokon6e podpruga *tyn (F) v6rota *zaporožski

2,22 Back side

spina[] (F) zadi zadnij

2,23 Middle

sered

2,24 Side

*bok ruka

2,25 Above

golova verxovýj

2,26 Below

*dno pod

2,27 Row

rjady

2,28 Interruption

*zasčipnut6

2,29 Straight

prjamoj

2,30 Furrow

*borozda *orat6

2,31 Fold

skatat6 zagibat6

2,32 Curve

duga gorbun p'etlja *serp

2,33 Circle

*kol'esn'oj kol'eso *kol'co obruc' perstin6 p'etlja

2,34 Curvature

gora gorbun guby *lokot6 m'akovica pleci uzel

2,35 Hollow

*dyra kot'el (F) *orat6 *peš'čera] (F) rov *voronka *zakat

2,36 Cone, spheregruša] (F) *jajco jablok] *kolokol luk *pugovica
*puzyr6 šar(F)2,37 Plain

gladka rovnoj

2.38 Smooth

atlas (F) barxatna (F) gladka *kolozko lyži rovnoj
 sanì *skolozko šělk (F) *vybrité zerkalo

2.39 Rough, friction

bruda bruni *šcětka *teretó

2.40 Sharp, pointed

britva *bulavka (F) hřívčik (F) ěž gvozdé igla kort(F)
 napárěja (F) *nožnicy *pčěly skobelé *točité topor (F)
 *vostrité vutknuté (F)

2.41 Opening

*dyra glazi gorla izlizaté krjuk(F) nos okna
 pešce[ra] (F) rot *setó *syto *šcelé *vorónka vórota

2.42 Closedness

ključ ključnik speněki (F) *tyn (F) *zakryté *zamknuté
 zapirka zastěžki

2.43 Asymmetry

gorbun

3. SIZE. AMOUNT. NUMBER

3.1 Large circumference

bol^vši gora *smok *velikij *volot

3.2 Grow

*rasti

3.3 Small

bj^vrávčik (F) čad^v[p] (F) *ditja Já^vgnetka karlo (F) korotka
 kuso^vček maloj melkij ososok *oveč^vka porosjata
 *reb^věnok *š^vćenok telja *ž^vereb^věnok

3.4 Long, linear measurement

arsin^v (F) lokot^vě *pjad^vě *sa^vženna *versta veršok vysprit^vě(?)

3.5 Short

kor^vótka melkij *ogárok *otrubi

3.6 Wide

*postlat^vě š^virokij

3.7 Narrow

polosa uzko

3.8 Fat, voluminous

dorodnoj *tolstyj *ž^velvak

3.9 Thin

*bumaga (F) kanat (F) konoplja (F) lesa ljamčik (F) próvoloka
snurok (F) *tonkij uzko *verěvka *volosy *žest6 (F)

3.10 High

bašnja (F) derevo gora *smok *ugorok verxovýj *volot
vysok

3.11 Low

*dno *melkij *nizkij

3.12 Deep

glubóka talo

3.13 Shallow

*melkij

3.14 Quantity

dest6j (F) kipa (F) mnógo prigorst6 snop sorok (F) stado
*stopa *tjuček (F)

3.15 Material, stock

ambar (F) *kazna (F) kolódec (F) kormovoj podkópa šaraj (F)
tovar (F) zapas

3.16 Measure of capacity

četvert6 *vedro

3.17 Many

blago (F) mnógo

3.18 Too much

peregruzit6

3.19 Sufficient

godi

3.20 Insufficient

*bedny golod golyš govén6e post (F)

3.21 Add

*pribyvat6 s *so

3.22 To supply

xozjain (F) *xozjajka (F)

3.23 To take away

ot otderit6 *otrubi *ubyvat6

3.24 Remainder

*drožži *izvar *ogárok ostávit6 podkvas *vykura

3.25 Connect

*bulavka (F) *cep6 *časnica doróga gajtan(F) igla lesa
 ljamčik (F) lušti most (F) okolónica paz pétlja (F) plenica
 *privjazat6 prut remén6 s snurok (F) *so stukolóvka

(3,25 cont.)

svád6ba *šit6 *tjaga uda ugól6nik *ulica *verëvka
 *vmeste *volynka vožži *zaprjagat6

3,26 Separate

*opričnoj *otrubi pobit6 *postric6 razdroblenie (F)
 rosporit6 *rozderit6 rozna rubi *senokos *stena
 *šcel6 *urezat6 *zaščipnut6 *znamena

3,27 Number

*šcitat6

3,28 One

odna *pervyj *xolostoj

3,29 Two, second

alabejda (F) drugoj dvína dvoilistna

3,30 Three

tri trina

3,31 Four, etc.

četyre četyresta četyrnacet6 deset6 devenosto
 devetnacet6 devet6 devet6sot dvacet6 dvenacet6 dvesto
 odinnadeset6 ovtorojnadeset6 pervojnadet6 pjatnadcat6
 pjat6 pjat6desjat pjat6sot semnacet6 sem6 sem6dest6
 sem6sot sorok (F) sto šest šestnacet6 šest6 šest6deset
 sest6sot *tridcat6 trinacet6 *trista *tysjaca

(3,31 cont.)

t6ma tysič (F) *vosemnadcat6 vosem6sot

3.32 Entirety

sbirat6 *ves6

3.33 Part

v cerep doski *kroxa *kusoček podél6na *poleno
*šcepav *zubok

3.34 Layer

*žest6 (F)

3.35 Fibre

kanat (F) lucina lyko nit6 *prjadeno

3.36 Bisection

plástanøj

3.37 High degree

krastnaj xorčist (F)

4. NATURE OF BEING. RELATION. HAPPENING

4.1 Possible

*statočnoje (delo) li

4.2 Impossible

net

4.3 Certainlyodnokonešno^v pravda4.4 Condition, kind*kak kak biš^v *kak byt6 tak tako *takov4.5 Relation

pro

4.6 Absolutelyodnokonešno^v4.7 Imitate

*skrivljat6

4.8 Exceptionliše (F) oprič6^v *smok4.9 Differentneméčka^v nemécki4.10 Opposite

liše (F)

4.11 Exchanging

bral kupit6 (F) prodat6 *vymenjat6

4.12 Power

*moč⁶ sil⁶na *umet⁶

4.13 Weakness

golova *ozn⁶bit⁶ zábi[j] (F)

4.14 Production

kladit master (F) masterica (F) *prjadil⁶nja sdelat⁶
strjapšik

4.15 Restoration

*klevat⁶ *rasti *voskres (F)

4.16 Descent

čad[⁶] (F)

4.17 Destruction

istojálsja *korennoj *palač(F) požar *razbit⁶ *razdavit
*razoren⁶e rósporit⁶ *rozderit⁶ rozna smert⁶ *travit⁶
ubit⁶

4.18 Preservation

slota soxranit⁶ (F) *sprjatat⁶

4.19 Fortune

*sčast⁶e

4.20 Misfortune*propast⁶ *bedny5. VISIBILITY. LIGHT. COLOUR. SOUND. TEMPERATURE.
WEIGHT. AGGREGATE CONDITIONS. SMELL. TASTE.5.1. Lightluč^vi ognenýj ogon⁶ požar *pylat⁶ *svetlyj *zasvetit⁶
*zažeč⁶5.2 Source of light*fonar⁶ (F) luna *mésjac molon⁶ja *ogárok *solnyško
*sveča *šandal(F) *vosk5.3 Half-lightinej mgla mutna nabolok *seryj túca^v *tuman (F)5.4 Dark*noc^v⁶5.5 Transparentokonč^vina *steklo(F) voda5.6 Opaquemutna nabolok túca^v5.7 Paint

*belila (F) *cvet *levkas (F)

5.8 White

*belila (F) *belorybica belúga *mel mglá *moloko (F)
 sérebro sneg

5.9 Black

*černica černíci čérnoslivi *černyj *černilo (F)

5.10 Grey

*seryj

5.11 Red

čerč^vet *jáxont (F) *krasna krastnaj vísnja

5.12 Green

*izumrud (F) *zelěnyj

5.13 Yellow

*soloma zolótna žělty[j]

5.14 Orange-coloured

*zoloto

5.15 Blue

*lazorevyj (F)

5.16 Many-coloured

duga *pegij pēstra

5.17 Reverberation

^vcerezvon zyk

5.18 Loud noise

^vcerezvon garknut6 grom vopit6

5.19 Softly

pokrestif^t6] (slovo) (F) *treš^vcat6

5.20 Report

*piš^vcal6 (F) puška (F) sanapal stukat6 vintoval (F)

5.21 Continuous and repeated noise

*skripet6 xrapet6

5.22 Discord

vopit6

5.23 Hissing

*čavkat6 *svistet6

5.24 Animal sounds

kukúet *kut6-kut6 (F) *lajat6 *vorč^vat6

5.25 Voice

dyxat6 (F) govorit6 placit^v *smejat6sja xrapet6

5.26 Heat

bani (F) *kalëna *kalëny kipit *leto obárna
 *solnečnyj *solnyško tēplo várena žárena

5.27 Fire

*kalëna *kalëny kremeně ognenyj ogoně požar *treščatě
 *zasvetitě *zatravka *zatravočnyj *zažecě

5.28 Place of burning

bani (F) kotěl (F) *krjuk *kub *očag (F) ogonnica pečurka
 pečě rešětká *skovoroda šestok

5.29 Fuel

drovo *fitilě (F) *kalitka lucina *poleno *spička
 svetilěna *trut ugolěe

5.30 Cook, bake and the like

*goršok *kalëna *kalëny obárna pepel saža *sboltam
 várena *xlebnik žárena

5.31 Cold

lěd moróz ozjabnutě *oznobitě *sever sneg *studeně
 *zaměrznutě zimój

5.32 Heavy, measurement of weight

bezmen (F) *funt (F) grívinka gruzit6 *kibas (F) *sveski
 *tjaželyj vesit6 zólotnik

5.33 Light

*lëgkoe *përyško plavet6 plovec pux

5.34 Solid, tight

kamen6 kirpič (F) lédenec plotna poj (F) *zakal *zamërnut6

5.35 Hard

almaz (F) čérstva kamen6 kirpič (F) *perevarit6 poj (F)
 *tugoj *zakal *zamërnut6 *železnyj *žestkij

5.36 Elastic

pero *përyško per6ja pružina

5.37 Loose

slabko

5.38 Powder

melónica muka pesok *porox

5.39 Soft

masla *mjagkij mjakiš *smjatka vosk

5.40 Mushy

*belyš^ŷ *dēgot⁶ gusta *il *kaša^ŷ mēd moras(F) *slivki
 smetana smóla *syrec sytnoj mēd

5.41 Fat

mál⁶xan (F) masla *mazat⁶ myla sala smóla *tučnyj
 *vorvan⁶ (F) *vosk *žir^ŷ žirna

5.42 Pitch, resin

*dēgot⁶ *sera smóla *vosk

5.43 Liquid

krov⁶ rostáet talo voda *židko

5.44 Flow

Dvina *kapat⁶ kluc^ŷ *kolybka *kapat⁶sja (F) nacedit⁶
 Ob⁶ (F) Pečora rek reka róspolit⁶sja rospolnica
 slivat⁶ *teč⁶ val zyb⁶

5.45 Moist

*kapat⁶ *kapat⁶sja (F) *pomeš⁶~~(F)~~ *syroj

5.46 Dry

ovin susíla *suxar⁶ *utirat⁶sja

5.47 Foam

kipit obárna *pena várena

5.48 Gaseousness, vaporization

nabolok túča

5.49 Smell

*ponjúxat6

5.50 Pleasant smell

kadila *klej ladan (F) *svetki

5.51 Bad smell

čadna gnila govna *poganyj (F) *vonjat6

5.52 Taste

jazyk

5.53 Sweet

lédenec lévaši (F) mēd saxar (F) *sladkij(F) sólod *syrec

5.54 Sour*kísat6 kislá kishēt *kvas kvassy *kvašnina *promozglo
*tvorozeno uksus (F)5.55 Seasoned, salty, bitter

buzum (F) goróka perez (F) *rassol sol6

6. INORGANIC WORLD. MATERIALS

6.1 Stars

luna *mésjac *solnečnyj *solnyško *zvezda

6.2 Wind

glubnik *kručina *letnik *obednik padera pogódbe
 polunóšnik *sever *šelonnik (F) *veter vstok

6.3 Cloudy weather condition

*kručina nabolok pogódbe *spoloxi túča

6.4 Rain

dožd6

6.5 Other kinds of precipitation

grad *rosa sneg

6.6 Thunderstorm

grom molon6ja

6.7 Geographic place

gólomja mesto

6.8 Directions

*letna (storona) *letnik *sever vostok (F) vstok zapad

6.9 Continent

gora lug materik moras *pole step6 zemna

6.10 Layers of earth

glina kvassy *mel pesok

6.11 Land, district, square measures

korel'ski[j] (F) kraina majdan (F) *Mangazeja (F) *Jurt (F)
*jurtovskij (F)

6.12 Shore

*bereg jar (F)

6.13 Island

ostrov

6.14 Stagnant water

Belo more (F) *Belo ozero gólomja Ladoga (F) more *morskoj
Onagra (F) *ozero prud val Xvalymsko more (F) zyb6

6.15 Swamp

moras (F)

6.16 Mixture

*mešat6 salama

6.17 Mine

podkópa

6.18 Elements

*medjanoj (F) *medó (F) *olovjanik *ólovo ortutó sérebro
 *zoloto *železnyj

6.19 Minerals

almaz (F) *medjanoj (F) *medó (F) orlec ortutó sérebro
 *uklad *zoloto *železnyj

6.20 Rocks

*izvestó (F) sljúda

6.21 Alloy

finištó (F)

7. PLANTS. ANIMALS. PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN

7.1 Plant

derevjanna derevo kust *les lug moras (F) *rassada
 trava stepó *svetki

7.2 Species of plants

astraxan[ka, -skoe] (F)
 *arbuz (F) bebecok belena berěza bolobolka boršč
 buz (F) *čeremis čeremit česnok *dozdevik *dub dynja
 elónik gorox grečjúga (F) griby gruzdi guby ingbiró (F)
 *ivnjak jačménó *jasenó kiparis (F) klěn konoplja (F)
 *korenóe krapiva lěn (F) lipa lípova medvedka
 mološna trava (F) morkovó *moroška (F) *mox odnazubka
 *ogurec (F) olěšnik opčenica osina *ověs *paporotnik
 pasternak (F) penóka (F) polynó popútnik *proso *pšeno

(7,2 cont.)

red6ka (F) *repa (F) repe[n]nik rēven6 (F) *romannik (F) rož6
 ryžiki *ržanoj *sitnik snit6 *soročinsko *pšeno (F)
 *sosna svēkla (F) *šestovyj *šcavel6 tērñ trava tykva (F)
 *urezna *verba verbnik *veres *vino (F) vinojágody
 višnja volgos (F) volvonici *xmel6 (F) xren (F)

7.3 Parts of plants

*baraski (F) *bob *česnokovica grus[ə] (F) jablana jabloko
 *kolos suk *svetki šipica šiska

7.4 Diseases of plants

golovnja

7.5 Cultivation of plants

bórona dvor kopna *les lug molotit6 obral obrest6
 *ogorod *orat6 *paxat6 *plug (F) *rassadnik *rataj
 *senokos *seno *serp *soloma *soxa susila

7.6 Barren

jálava merin (F) *xolostoj

7.7 Species of animals

argamak (F) axa (F) baran (F) baxmat (F) *belka *belorybica
 beluga belužina blox[ə] *bobr *borza *bórov bortnik
 byk caplja *cyplēnki čemur *černjad6 červ6 cerepaxa
 čipnjata *čirok (F) *ž filin gagára *galka *gluxmany
 *gluxoj golub6 gonca *gornostaj gus6 indi[j]sk[ij] petux (F)

(7,7 cont.)

*inoxodec jágnetka jálova jarka *jastreb kambála (F)
 *karas6 kasak *kit (F) *klpo kobyl6e kolp6 *komar
 kon6 korova *korex (F) *koška (F) *kot (F) koz6ě *krecet
 krot *krysa kulik *kunica *kuric[aj] *kuropet6 lastka
 lebed6 *lešc^v *lev (F) lin6 *lisica ljaguška *los6
 *lošad6 (F) lun6 *majmant (F) martyška (F) medved6 merin (F)
 *morž (F) *morovej morox (F) *moška mui (F) muxa *myš6
 navága (F) nel6ma (F) *nerpa (F) oblez6jana (F) *okun6 olen6
 *omuli orěl osetrina ososok ostraxvost *ovečka
 *paltus (F) pápagaj (F) paut *pčěly *pesec petuški
 petux podr6jaz6 *porosjata ptica raki *rjaboj
 *rosomaxa ryba rys6 *saranča (F) *selezen6 sel6di (F)
 sěmga (F) sevrjuga sigi (F) sigova (F) skokuška *slepen6
 slon (F) *smok *sobaka (F) sóboli *sokol *solovej som
 soróga (F) soróka *sova stervec *stučik suka *sverčok
 *svijaz6 *svin6ja *syč *šcenok *šcuka *šcury *šmel6
 tál6ja tárakan (F) *telja *tel6noe (?) teter[ev] treska
 tripuški ugor6 utka verbljud (F) volk vorobej vorona
 voš[6] vši vydra *vyxuxol6 zagoska *zajac *zajka
 zěmljanoj medved6 zučk žaravl6 *žavoronok *žerebec
 *žereběnok žitvěnki žuželica

7.8 Animal breeding

*konjušnja

7.9 Diseases of animals

tipun

7.10 Hunting

kamuš^vnik (F) *klevat⁶ kljuit lesa lesnik má^vtica
 podol⁶nik rybnik *set⁶ tonja uda *udiliš^vč^ve

7.11 Human being

ljudi

7.12 Male

*č^velovek muž^vik

7.13 Female

devica *devka molodica popad⁶ja (F) sudá^vrynja *ž^vena ž^vonka
 ž^vonka

7.14 Parts of the body

bedra *bok boroda borodavica *brjuxo brovi bruda
 bruni dolon⁶ glazi golova gorla greben⁶ grud⁶ guba
 *guzno jazyk kiš^vki *koleno *kopyto *kost⁶ krov⁶
 krylo *kulač^vnyj (F) kulak (F) lapy *lě^vgkoe *lico lob
 *lokot⁶ lopatka *mozg noga *nogot⁶ nos ov^včina
 pajus (F) pajusnaja ikra (F) palec peč^ven⁶ pero *perst
 *pě^vryško per⁶ja pisda pleč^vi poč^vka *podpazuš^v6e
 *pojasnica *puzyr⁶ *pux rě^vbra roga rot *rubcy ruka
 serdce spina^v (F) *sustav temja *še^vja telj^vátina *tel⁶noe (?)
 telo temja tit⁶ka tuš^va *usy uš^vi *volosy xoxol
 *xrebet xvost *zapjast⁶e *zub ž^vila *ž^vir

7.15 Life

dyxat6 (F) žit6

7.16 Reproduction

gnida *moloki (F)

7.17 Mating

*jati

7.18 Birth

nebovól6na babka

7.19 Child, youth

cad[ó] (F) *ditja maloj molodèc molodica ososok *rebènok
 *telja *žerebènok

7.20 Adult

*čelovék *žena

7.21 Old age

bábuska *djadja

7.22 Eating, meals

est izlizat6 *izževat6 *obedat6 *poludnovat6 počínat6
 proglotit6 sglotit úžinat6 viti vitúški *zavtrakat6

7.23 Food (dishes)

ampca (F) *arbuž (F) *belyš *bliny boršč (F) *botbinója
 brusnícy *čerēmxa černicy černoslivi *čělpan dynja
 *govjadina gruš[a] (F) *ikra *ikry iz[j]um (F) jáblana
 jabloko jagody *jajco *kalač *kalina *kaša kiseló
 *kiselíca *kljukva *kolob kórovaj korka *kostjanica
 *kovriga krupa krupičnyj *kulič (F) *kvašnina lapša (F)
 lévaši (F) maksa (F) maliny masla mjakiš mjasa *moroška (F)
 ovcina *ogurec (F) okorok *oladója (F) *orex *pajusnaja ikra (F)
 pirógi *podovy *prjažennik sala *semennoj skróbotenó
 smoródina snitó sóčni *studenó *suxaró syr *syrec
 *syrnyj sytnoj mēd šanógi (F) téstà uxa *vetčina
 vinojágody xleb (F) xren (F) *zemljanica

7.24 Spices

buzum (F) *gorčica *gvozdika (F) korica luk *muskat (F)
 perez (F) petroseló (F) *saxar (F) soló uksus (F)

7.25 Fast

*masljanica post (F)

7.26 Drinking

*kvas *moloko (F)

7.27 Drinking alcohol

aráki (F) barda (F) brag[a] (F) gorjulka (F) *kabak (F) *kumys (F)
 *perepusk pivo prigólovok raka (F) *romaneja (F) *suslo (F)
 *syčeno *vino (F)

7.28 Drunkenness

bražnik (F) pitux *poxmel6e (F) p6jan

7.29 Excretion

blěvat6 čixat6 govna *kosit6 *perdet6 plevaj plum6
 *sljuna *spotet6 *scat6

7.30 Awake

k[ra]u[š]ik (F) pobúdi *razbudit6

7.31 Weakness

*čixat6 *ičetsja

7.32 Relaxation

*otdoxnut6

7.33 Disease

bolet6 *bolezn6 *cynga (F) čirej *gryz6 gryža *kašel6
 *kila *komuxa *kor6 lixorádka mor nemošć6 (F) prikost6
 sudórogi vered vospica] *želvak

7.34 Injury

*zašibit6

7.35 Poison

porča

7.36 Cure

*lekar6 (F) rudomětat6 *teret6 snegom *zeléj^všcik

7.37 Death

pokójnⁱ smert6

7.38 Killing

*palač^v(F) *travit6 golova ubit6 zábi^j(F)

7.39 Burial

*bogadom grob grobníca mogil^a(F)

8. CHANGE OF PLACE

8.1 Motion

*begat6 *exat6 guljat6 *itti *k *katat6sja letat6
podvin6 *polezt6 *pomčat6sja *teč6

8.2 Stop

gólonja mogil^a(F) postél6 *zastovat6

8.3 To transport

gonec gruzit6 naslat6 *otnesti poslál6nik posol
sne^sti *snimat6

8.4 Vehicle

káftana *kolymaga (F) lyži^v podvody sani *telega (F)

8.5 Ship

babajka (F) busa (F) ^včerdak (F) derevo *doš^včanik drog (F)
 *jakoró (F) kajuk (F) *karavan (F) karbas (F) kazěnka (F)
 ključ^v (F) kljuz (F) kocó kó^včica *korabló (F) korma lodka
 ló^vdója nasad parus (F) *pavoz *perevoz plot rainy (F)
 snek (F) sóima (F) sopec (F) strug súdna *š^vč^věgla (F) *veslo

8.6 Fast

*begató *borza bystra *dikova rezva *skoro
 skorastrelóna (puška^v) torópica

8.7 Slowly

*čerepaxa xramletó (F)

8.8 Thrust, drive

bi[j] (F) *bitó *brosató *molotok palka pixaj

8.9 Rebound

zerkalo zyk

8.10 Drive, way, direction

brod evot *exató lestnica *lestvica matka(F) most (F)
 natka *sled tudy *ulica *volok vórota voždó vožzi^v

8.11 Deviation

zagibató *zavorotitósja

8.12 Pull

*prinimat6 privolok *volocit6 *vzjat6

8.13 Backwards

nazad *zavorotit6sja

8.14 Withdraw

ot *otnesti *otrubi otvalit6sja otvalivaj podalee
snesti *ujti

8.15 Approaching

popast6 *prijeti pristavat6 privalivaj privolok

8.16 Arrive

pobyvajte pribyt6 *prijeti *sjudy

8.17 Toward each other

sbirat6 slivat6 *vmeste

8.18 Apart

otderit6 *rastjagivat6 razdroblenie (F) *razvjazat6
*rozdeljat6 (F) *snimat6

8.19 Into

rot *ust6e v (vo) *vodvorjajtes6 zagnut6

8.20 Out

*iz pátošna^v podmyvat⁶ *teč⁶ *ust⁶e *vycedit⁶ *vygonjat⁶
 *vylit⁶ výmeti vynesí *vyporožnit⁶ *vyžat⁶

8.21 Through

*dyra *perebresti proboj *projti prolub⁶ *propusti
 sito *skvoz⁶

8.22 Move over something

brod most (F)

8.23 Up

lestnica *lestvica letat⁶ na *plovec *vstat⁶

8.24 Down

děloj prigibaj sedat⁶ *sest⁶

8.25 Fall

*past⁶

8.26 Like an arc

*kolěsnoj kolěso^v šrup (F)

8.27 Back and forth

kačeli^v *kolybel⁶ zybka

8.28 Irregularly

drožit^v stukolovka

9. VOLITION AND ACTION

9.1 Intention, aim

dlja čevo dlja tovo *narokom *poiskat6

9.2 Activity

*delo služba

9.3 Work

*delo dvoréckij dvorjanin (F) *jaryžnik *kazak (F) master (F)
 masterica (F) sluga služba strjapsik *uimšcik

9.4 Place of work

*prjadil6nja

9.5 Inactive

*dožidajtes6 lenivyj *ždat6

9.6 Prepare

*dospet6 *skroit6

9.7 Attempt

popytaj pytaj

9.8 Beginning

načalo

9.9 Habit

obýčna *obyk

9.10 Cease

godi *isxodit *pogasit6 *umeret6 *utravit6

9.11 Complete

pripasti *skroit6

9.12 Rest

nedosug *otdoxnut6 počivat6 (F) *voskresen6e (F)

9.13 Eagerness

bystra torópica

9.14 Hurry

bystra *pomcat^vsja *skoro skorastrel^vna (puška)

9.15 Laziness

lenivyj

9.16 Important

bol^vši *velikij

9.17 Unimportant

dužno *grjaz^v *vykura

9.18 Appropriate

*gorazdo (F) *prigodit^vsja

9.19 Useless

*ozornoj *vykura nanprasnoj

9.20 Inappropriate

mešat^v

9.21 Cleverness

master (F) *masterica (F)

9.22 Good quality

*gorazdo (F) *luš^vče povódnye *raž^v

9.23 Improve

obárna počinjat^v popravi

9.24 Inferior

*ploxo^vj *poganyj (F) prostoj xuda xuže^v

9.25 Damage

*isportit^v linjat^v *razbit^v *skorcit^v sportit^v zagladit^v

9.26 Perfect

izrel

9.27 Imperfect

móloda

9,28 Clean

bani (F) *kupaťsja (F) myla poloskat6 pušcat6 sytnoj mēd
 terebit6 *vejat6 *venik výmeti výpaši *zaščipnut6

9,29 Unclean

gilna govna *grjaz6 koptit6 *kostit6 linjat6 pyl6
 rudno saža *syrec *vykura

9,30 Co-operate

artel6 (F) *pomošč6 (F)

9,31 Assistance

drug dvoréckij dvorjanin (F) lásková *pomošč6 (F) trápezar6 (F)

9,32 Prevent

rešěťka

9,33 Danger

pěťlja(F) plenica *set6 talo

9,34 Security

*pastux *sprjatat6 *storož

9,35 Success

*udat6sja

10. SENSORY IMPRESSIONS

10,1 Body sensation

*ščekotat6sja *ščekotlivyj *sverbet6

10,2 Sense of touch

*poščupat6 ruka

10,3 Insensitivity

*nemoj

10,4 Heat sensation

*spotet6

10,5 Freezing

ozjabnutó

10,6 Sense of smell

nos *ponjúxató

10,7 Sense of taste

jazyk

10,8 Hunger

golod govénóe post (F)

10,9 Satiation

*syto

10,10 Seeing

evot glazi gledidite natka *smotretó *videtó

10,11 Optical Instruments

*očki *zerkalo (F)

10,12 Blind

*krivoj

10,13 Hearing

uši

10,14 Deaf

*gluxoj *nemoj

11. FEELINGS. PASSION. CHARACTER TRAITS

11,1 Consciousness

duša

11,2 Feeling pleasure

sčastóe *radostó *vesel

11,3 Giving pleasure

*divitósja kukly (F) lásčkova *pir

11,4 Causing dislike

bi[j] (F) *bitó dosaditó drasnitó goróka obidovató

(11,4 cont.)

*poganyj (F) pytaj *skrivl^vjat^o strašna

11,5 Vivid

prytka

11,6 Enjoyment, laughter

*smet^vjat^osja *ščekot^vat^osja

11,7 Joke

*šut^vit^o

11,8 Dislike, ugly

*bedny čirej gorbun vered

11,9 Tasteless

derev^onom (slovom) vyv^ovra (?)

11,10 Astonishment

*dikov^oina *zmeja

11,11 Anger

dosadit^o drasnit^o *gnev lixo lixoj serd^oilsja serd^oita

11,12 Complaint

dyxat^o (F) plač^oit

11,13 Wish

golod ljubit^o *poiskat^o

11,14 Fear, shock

*dikova strašna zdr^ogivaēt

11,15 Conceit

naprasliv spesiv

11,16 Humility

bogom^oliv *smirenno

11,17 Compassion

miloserdie (F) žal^o

11,18 Benevolence

láskova miloserdie (F)

11,19 Love

*bažonoj drug ist kum kuma mila *nevesta *vedun6ja

11,20 Jealousy

rěvniva

11,21 Envy

zavist6

11,22 Malevolence

obidovat6 porča zavist6

12. REASONING

12,1 Thought, idea

duša *mozg razum (F) um

12,2 Consideration

pominanie *znat6

12,3 Attentive

gledidite ljubit6 *smotret6

12,4 Inquire

*cto *poiskat6 *zagadka

12,5 Experiment

popytaj

12,6 Comparison

priměnit6

12,7 Measure

bezmen (F) *merit6 *tjanut6 vesit6

12,8 Inattention

putat6

12,9 Discovery*najti naž^vel6 (?)12,10 Credulity

glup

12,11 Truth

pôdlina pravda

12,12 Mistake

*promolyt6

12,13 Knowledge

*otvedat6 snait vedat6

12,14 Teaching*učit^v612,15 Memory

pomínanie pomínaj pomínka pomni

12,16 Forgetting

*zabyt6

12,17 Prediction

*ropotuxa

12,18 Agreement

da *narjadit6sja rjaženos6

12,19 Difference of opinion

liše (F)

12,20 Judgement

súdit

12,21 Intelligent

razum (F) um

12,22 Stupid

glup

13. SIGNS. COMMUNICATION. LANGUAGE

13.1 Signs

č^v čjura *kolotit⁶ obraz orěl *pečat^v⁶ *prapor
rospis⁶ *sled stukat⁶ *znamena

13.2 Communication

*dokladyvat⁶ dóložⁱ gonec *pamjat⁶ pís⁶mo poslál⁶nik
posol *skazat⁶

13.3 Secrecy

ličⁱna *sprjatat⁶ *zagadka

13.4 News

*izvest⁶ja

13.5 Messenger

poslál⁶nik posol *rassyl⁶nik

13.6 Warning

grozit⁶

13.7 Language

otvernica

13.8 Voice defect

latys^v (F)

13.9 Designation, word

*prozvisce^v slovo

13.10 Meaning

razum (F)

13.11 Speaking

govorit⁶ *skazat⁶

13.12 Chattering

*blazit⁶(F) bredit⁶ *šumet⁶ xló⁶pota ž^vug

13.13 Address

spolat6 *tebe (F)

13.14 Affirm

*božit6sja tak tako *takov *zareč6sja zavít

13.15 Deny

ne net

13.16 Entertainment

*blazit6 *gostinec

13.17 Incomprehensible

bredit6

13.18 Strength

bol6ši *velikij

13.19 Explanation

*perevodčik (F) provódnik tolmač (F)

13.20 Vow

*božit6sja *celoval6nik *pokljast6sja *zareč6sja zavít

13.21 Falsehood, lie

lož6 *solgat6 (F) *vraki *vrat6

13.22 Translation

*perevodčik (F) tolmač (F)

14. LETTERS

14.1 Narration

*dokladyvat6 dóloži *skazat6 *skazka

14.2 Poetry

*pesnja

14.3 Writing*černilo (F) *černil6nica (F) *izmět kanura (F) pero *pěryško
per6ja pesočnica *pisar6 sil6na skórapis6 *svjaz6

14.4 Reading

pročitaj

14.5 Written message

*bumažka (F) javka kniga (F) knižka (F) kupča[ja] (F)

*stolbec zapis6

14.6 Book

*bumaga (F) kniga (F) knižka (F) *list

15. ART

15.1 Painting

*belila (F) *ikonnik (F) kist6 *kraska

15.2 Musicians

*skomorox *trubency (F)

15.3 Musical instruments

buben domra (F) duda gusla *kolokol lira (F) litávra (F)

nabat (F) struny *tulumbas (F)

16. SOCIETY AND COMMUNITY

16.1 Settlement, city

Arxangel[6sk] (F) Astraxan6 (F) astraxan[ka,-skoe](F) *Azov ^ *Carizyn (F) Cár6gorod (F)

*derevnja gorod Jaroslav Kazan6 (F) moskovski[j] (F) *Moskva (F)

*Novgorod (F) *novgorodskij (F) *Pleskov (F) ^ *Rjazan6 *sloboda

Troica[j] (F) Tula Ustjug *Xolmogory (F)

16.2 Man as an individual

*cej ja *Mikolaj (F) *Mikula (F) my on oni *sebja

ty vy

16.3 Inhabitant

Bašk[ir] (F) *Čeremis (F) *Čud6 *Jurtofskij (F) *krest6jane (F)

Latyš (F) Lopári (F) *Nagai (F) panskoj (F) popanski (F)

podvornik *ruskij (F) Samued (F) *tovarišč (F) *zaporožski

16,4 Stranger

*gost6 *inozemec

16,5 Journey

*exat6 *itti *kalíki (F) *ob6ezdčik peša *xodok

16,6 Navigationbabajka (F) k[or]abel6[š]cik *kormščik nosnik plavet6 plovec
podýmát6 podymet podymi sary (F) *ubavit6 *veslo16,7 Family, family relationshipbábuška bat6ko brat čad[o] (F) *deduška *djadja doča
mater6 matka *matuška otec otecki otečeski *plemjannik
*sestra syn tētúška vdova *vnuk16,8 Marriage, wedding

*družka *nevesta svád6ba *venčan6e

16,9 Concubinage

*bezzakonie (F)

16,10 Co-operative Society

artel6 (F) orda (F) ordynski[j] (F) vatága] (F)

16,11 Petition

čelabit6e

16,12 Promise

*božit6sja *celoval6nik *zareč6sja zavít

16,13 Agreement

*gorazdo (F) *lad ladna

16,14 Prohibition

nel6zja ne *možno ne *vol6no (F)

16,15 Respect

čest6 česti

16,16 Praise, approval

bóhatyr[6] (F) žalován6e

16,17 Rebuke

branit6 (F) *okanánoj osudi *penjat6 (F) *zadrat6

16,18 Disrespect, insult

besčésti[t6] pozor sorom

16,19 Defamation

klepat6

16,20 Contempt

besčésti[t6] (F) *pakost6

16,21 Curse, scold

branit6 (F) nečestnoj *pokljast6sja

16,22 Politeness, greetingláskova *obnjat6 *pocelovat6 požalues6 požaluj
*proščaj sudárynja *sudar616,23 Harmony

družba láskova mirna *rjaženo[-s6]

16,24 Friendship*drug družba *gost6 kum kuma láskova spolat6 *tebe (F)
tovarišč (F)16,25 Affection, tenderness

*obnjat6 *pocelovat6

16,26 Unchaste

*bljad6 derevënnom (slovom) *erzevka *prijobana slizóvka

*vorovat6 vyvóvra (?)

16,27 Prostitution

*bljad6 svodnica svodnik

16,28 Reward

žalován6e

16,29 Peace

družba mirna pomirit6sja

16,30 Impolite

derev6nno (slovom) *pakost6

16,31 Entertainment, enjoymentbezt6pec durak *gostinec guljat6 jarmanka (F) *mjač
*pir *šutit616,32 Plays, gamesbubna (F) červóna (F) *čurka dovet6 fanty (F) *ferz6 (F)
kačeli kalička *kolybel6 kobylka ^{kon6 (F)} korolevič (F) *korol6 (F)
korol6ka (F) *korsun kózora (F) *kresti (F) lopaty (F) lód6ja
mešat6 (F) mimi (F) peška *rozdeljat6 (F) sem6-odináčet6 slon (F)
*šaxmaty (F) *tasovat6 (F) tur tuz (F) vína (F) xolop (F)
zernevi *zernšcik zludi (F)16,33 Dance

pljašet

16,34 Festival

imenínnik kanun (F) *prazdnik (F)

16,35 Professionsnebovól6na *babka barysnyk (F) *bljad6 *bočarnik
*den6šcik d6jak (F) gonec *ikonnik (F) *izvoščik *jamš6ik (F)
kamušniki (F) k[ra]u[š]c[ic]ik (F) *kormšcik krasíl6nik *krest6jane (F)
*kuznec *lekar6 (F) lesnik *masterica *mjasnik *opričnoj
*pastux *pisar6 pivovar plotnik *pod6jačij (F) ponomár6 (F)
por[tno]j master (F) *povar *prikazcik pristav rybnik

(16,35 cont.)

*sapožnik (F) sary (F) starec starica stolónik svodnica
 svodnik *Teziki (F) tolmac (F) *torgovjy celovek *uimšcik
 *vinokura (F) vožd6 *xlebnik

16,36 Hospitality

*gostinec *vstrečat6

16,37 Enmity

vrag (F)

16,38 Discord

branit6 (F) *drat6sja *zadrat6

16,39 Threat

grozit6

16,40 Struggle

boj vojna

16,41 Deceit

krast6 kubrinnik kúbrovat6 mošénnik *obmányvat6

16,42 War

*tabor (F) vojna boj

16,43 Fighter, army

*kazak (F) kormovoj puškari (F) *služaščij strel6ci

16,44 Defence

*bašnja (F) šisak (F)

16,45 Beat

bijj (F) *bit6 knut (F) *padogi plet6 prut volósna

16,46 Victory

*osilit6

16,47 Honour, glory

bóhatyr[6] (F) čest6 česti *velikij

16,48 Title

stol6nik *sudar6 sudárynja sytnik

16,49 Impudence

naprasliv *skrivljat6

16,50 Caste

*bojáre (F) *bojarskij (F) *krest6jane (F)

16,51 Ingloriousness

bescéstit[6] (F) *penjat6(F) pozor sorom

16,52 Rabble

*vybljadok

16,53 Leadership

*bojáre (F) *bojarskij (F) golova master (F) *masterica (F)
provódnik *sockij (F) *starosta voevod[a] (F)

16,54 Ruler

*bojáre (F) *bojarskij (F) *carskij (F) car6 (F) gosudar6
*knjaz6 (F) *korol6 (F) master (F) *masterica (F) murza (F)
nosnik pravitel6 *sudarev voevod[a] (F)

16,55 Authority

*dumnyj (F) nosnik *rozrjad *starosta voevod[a] (F) zémski

16,56 Symbol of authority

*bulava (F) *búzdogan (F)

16,57 Watchman

kápraul6[6] (F) *pastux *storož

16,58 Give orders

*kazat⁶ nel⁶zja ne *mo⁶žno ne *vol⁶no (F) pod *na⁶čalo
 prikas *prikazal (F) súdit *ukaz *ustavno piš⁶mo

16,59 Kindness

láskova

16,60 Servant

dvor⁶ckij dvorjanin (F) ključ⁶nik sluga trápezar⁶ (F) *uim⁶šcik

16,61 Obligation

dvor⁶ckij dvorjanin (F) trápezar⁶ (F)

16,62 Captivity

p⁶tlja (F) plenica poj⁶máli *set⁶ síl⁶ja *slop⁶at⁶ tjurma (F)
 ú⁶ugi (F) zamok

16,63 Liberation

*razvjazat⁶ *vyru⁶čit⁶

17. ARTIFACTS

17,1 Dwellings, buildings

ambar (F) bani (F) bort⁶ buda (F) brusjanoj[dom] *cerkov⁶ (F)
 *гнездо *izba (F) *konjušnja *lavka peš⁶čera (F) pogrebná
 *přixod šáraj (F) tjurma (F) záxod

17,2 Parts of buildings

*boranec bož⁶niča čerdak (F) *čulan (F) górnica klet⁶
 *obokon⁶je pap⁶era *podklet⁶ *polati (F) porog *pójal⁶cy
 *povaluša *stolb stupen⁶ *voronica zakrovki záxod

17,3 Furniture

*kolybel⁶ *lavka majdan (F) *po⁶duška postel⁶ sedlo
 sennik skam⁶ja (F) *stol (F) *tjufjak (F) zybka

17.4 Supporting implements

*batog brevno *boranec doski dranici kljuka
 kostyl6 lestnica lestvica lože lub nakoválnja palka
 *porjadok spica stremen6 sušila svetil6nik tesnicy

17.5 Containers for liquids etc.

*bljudo (F) *bočka bratina čan čárka (F) čaša *čašečka
 *goršok jandóva (F) kadica (F) kápoval kolódec (F) *kovš (F)
 *kružka (F) *krynka *kub *kulgan (F) povarnica saserka (F)
 *skljanica (F) skovoroda *stakan (F) stavec stopa (F)
 *šajka (F) *tarelka (F) *taz (F) *tues (F) ušat *vedro

17.6 Containers for non-liquids

*čemodan (F) *čeres (F) izarjad *jaščik (F) *karman *karmanna
 *kolčan (F) ljadunka (F) mešok mošna náluč6n6 *navoločka
 *nožny podgolovášnik pogrebica *sadak (F) *solonica
 *solonka sumki(F) *sunduk (F) zep6 (F)

17.7 Textiles etc.

*altab_{as} (F) armjága (F) atlas (F) *bagrec barxatna (F) *bumázeja^[b](F)
 *bjaz6 (F) dóroga (F) kamka (F) *kindjak (F) kise^[ja] (F) *krašenina
 *muxojar (F) platok *polotno polst6 portna prjaža *rogoži
 saf6jan (F) sukna šélk (F) šerst6 *širinka *tkat6 *trjapica
 utirálnik *verěvka vojlok (F) *xlopčata (F) zenden6 (F)
 *zuf_{r6} (F)

17.8 Clothing

bálan (F) *bašmak (F) *čermjaga^[a] (F) *čuga (F) *čulki (F)
 *ferez6 (F) gólěnišce ičigi (F) itičigi (F) *japanča (F)
 *jary (F) *kabluk (F) kaftan (F) kalígi (F) ken6gi (F) kolpak (F)
 *košulja (F) *kovdrik (F) kóvër (F) *kožurka *kušak (F) *lapti

ličína lopót6ka mešok múrmanki (F) *odnorjadka onúci
 oxábenok pimy (F) podčerevici podoplěka podóšva *podpuški
 *podpjata podrjat *podubrus6e (F) *podvjazki *pojas
 *polukaftan (F) portki portišče poršni potýl6nik *pugovica
 rovdoga (F) *rubaska *rukavícy rjaska (F) *sarafan (F)
 skater[t6] (F) skóba soróčka sóroka stél6ki sukman (F)
 svit[a] (F) šapka (F) *šapuška (F) *šljapa (F) *štany *šuba (F)
 *tulup (F) volosnik *zipun (F)

17,9 Ornaments, adornments

birjúza (F) *biser (F) golúpsi (F) kónik *kruževo našivka
 *ožerel6e rjasi ser6gi (F) *žemčug (F)

17,10 Weapons for striking and stabbing

*berdyš (F) čekan (F) čerěn *druk kinžal (F) *kop6ë kort (F)
 kryž (F) meč (F) *oslop palaš (F) palka *rogatina sablja (F)
 šas[ka] (F) *špaga (F)

17,11 Bow, firearm

luk *narjad orúžie (F) *pišcal6 (F) *porox puška (F) sanapal
 silopuška stan stanok *stvol *šompol (F) *tativa
 vintoval (F) zabožnik zatíny

17,12 Projectile

*drobina drob6 gólyša *ladunica (F) púl6ki (F) strely
 *zapravki

17,13 Defence and protection

grádyška *kol6čuga (F) *laty (F) nádoloby narúci ostrog
 šišak (F) zasek

17.14 Tools

bolvan (F) britva brus *bulavka (F) buřávcik (F) čelnok
dolbit6 dolota grében6 gvozd6 igla kičigi klepik
klešci^v kli6ja kol kolodka *kopyl *korešok kosa
kosar6 *kovat6 *krjuk lopátka ložka lučil6nik matka(F)
molotilo musat (F) napár6ja (F) *nožik *nožnicy osla
paznik pila (F) p6jal6cy *prius *rastocina rudome[te]c
sedlo sito skoba skobel6 stan stremen6 *šcětká
*šcipcy šilo šrup (F) terpug (F) *tiski *točilo topor (F)
utjug (F) *uzda vekša *venik *vertel výstruška xómut (F)
*žernova

18. ECONOMY

18.1 Possession

korabel6šcik (F) moja tvoe

18.2 Wealth

*bogát

18.3 Poverty

*bedny *nišcij^v

18.4 Income

dobut6

18.5 Taking away

grabit6 *kaliki (F) rozbójnik šiš (F) *špyn6 (F)

18.6 Stealing

*kaliki (F) krast6 rozbójnik šiš (F) tat6 vor

18.7 Greed

skupoj

18,8 Giving

*dat6 *založit6

18,9 Borrowing

zaimat6 *zanjat6

18,10 Moneyaltyn (F) *den6ga (F) *den6gi (F) *šifimok (F) grivna groš (F)
*kazna (F) kopějka *pirog (F) *poluška *rubl6 sabljaníca (F)18,11 Purchase

bral cena kupit6 (F) *vymenjat6

18,12 Sale

cena *torgovyj čelovek

18,13 Merchandise

tovar (F)

18,14 Market place

bazar (F) majdan (F) *torg

18,15 Paymentdan6 desetína *mogoryč (F) *pjatina pocěmu *pošlina
rozrub *tamožnja (F) *vklad *xóženo zaplátit618,16 Expensive

*dorogo

18,17 Cheap

děševo

18,18 Gratis

darom

19,1 Dishonest

*izmeménnik kubrínnik kúbrovat6 lož6 *obmányvat6 posul
 *prijobana *vraki *vrat6

19,2 Guilt, offence

grex mošénnik

19,3 Accuse

*penjat6 (F)

19,4 Security

javka kupča[ja] (F) *pečat6 *poruka zaklad

19,5 Lawlessness

*bezzakonie (F) kubrínnik kúbrovat6 *obmányvat6 posul

19,6 Law

*ustavno pís6mo

19,7 Duty

kabal[a] (F)

19,8 Lawyer

pečál6nik

19,9 Police

*obgovorsčik *opričnoj zakátčik

19,10 Sentence

vinovát

19,11 Punishment

*kaznit6 rel6 viselica

19,12 Prison

tjurma (F)

20. RELIGION. THE SUPERNATURAL

20,1 Faith

bogomóliv duxóvne véra *verit6

20,2 Unbelief

latyš (F)

20,3 Deity

*bog hospodi (F) num (F) *vladyka (F)

20,4 Messiah

Xristos (F) *Spasov (F)

20,5 Devil

*ancifer (F) *bes čort d6jav[6]l (F) *okan6noj vrag (F) *zmeja

20,6 The next world

nebo num (F) raj (F) *voskresen6e (F) *voskres (F)

20,7 Hell

ad (F)

20,8 Superstition

*djadja *sosedka

20,9 Prayer, piety

áron dys (F) bogomóliv hospodi (F) starec starica

20,10 Consecration, baptism

jordan (F) kupál6nica (F) *muro (F)

20,11 Cult, rites

*artos (F) ispov6dni kadica (F) kanun (F) kupál6nica (F)

*kut6ja (F) ladan (F) *masljanica *mzat6 *molit6sja ob6dni
otpeli *pokajan6e pominanie pominka *prazdnik (F) *radunica

razdroblenie (F) *razgovet6 *rukopisanie splošna nedel6ja

*suxie dni svertok Troicyn den6 (F) *venčan6e verbnik

zagóvin6e

20,12 Priest

*č^ver^vnec *č^ver^vnica d6jak (F) d6jakon (F) pop (F) protodiákon (F)
 protóp^vop (F) rospopa (F) starec starica *svjaš^včennik
 *sximnik (F)

20,13 Clerical vestments

kljuka *klobuk (F) kostyl6 manat6ja (F) pleš^v rízy (F)
 *skuf6ja (F) *sxima (F)

20,14 Place of worship

bož^vníča *cerkov6 (F) cerkovnoe (F) *sobórnyj (F) xram (F)

20,15 Parts of the sanctuary, implements

kadila mákovica obraz oltar6 (F) trapéza (F)

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Some pertinent questions relating to the subject of this thesis can be answered from the table below. It has been set up on the basis of the semantic classification.

Column A shows the total number of word entries for each semantic group, column B only those for foreign words. The numbers in parentheses refer to words of uncertain etymology (see Group C, chapter III). Column C shows the percentage of foreign words in each semantic group. This is calculated by the formula

$$C = \frac{B \times 100}{A} ,$$

where A is a number from column A and B the corresponding number in column B. For instance, in the first semantic group,

$$C = \frac{7 \times 100}{59} = 12\% .$$

Column D indicates the percentage of entries in each semantic group out of the total number of entries, which is 2950, the last

number in column A. For semantic group 1,

$$D = \frac{A \times 100}{2950} = \frac{59 \times 100}{2950} = 2.$$

Column E gives the percentage of foreign words in relation to the total number of foreign word entries. The total number of foreign word entries is 592, the number shown at the bottom of column B.

$$E = \frac{B \times 100}{592} = \frac{7 \times 100}{592} = 1.$$

Although the table is based on a semantic classification which is to some degree subjective, some conclusions can be drawn from it.

It must be observed that the ratio of the total number of word entries (2950) to the total number of words in the "Dictionariolum" (2271) is 1.3 : 1. However, this ratio varies widely among the twenty semantic groups, being highest for those containing a large number of abstract terms. A more detailed classification would increase the number of word entries for such semantic groups as 12 and 19 more than it would for 6 and 7.

(see table on next page)

	A	B	C	D	E
NUMBER OF SEMANTIC GROUP	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS IN GROUP	NUMBER OF FOREIGN WORDS IN GROUP	% OF FOREIGN WORDS IN GROUP	SIZE OF GROUP RELATIVE TO TOTAL IN %	% OF ALL FOREIGN WORD ENTRIES
1	59	7 (0)	12	2	1
2	203	22 (6)	11	7	4
3	221	32 (3)	15	7	5
4	61	9 (0)	15	2	2
5	292	38 (5)	13	10	6
6	94	16 (4)	17	3	3
7	586	98 (17)	17	19	16
8	174	23 (4)	14	6	4
9	122	17 (1)	14	4	3
10	27	1 (1)	4	1	-
11	66	5 (1)	9	2	1
12	43	4 (0)	9	1	1
13	68	8 (0)	11	2	1
14	29	10 (0)	34	1	2
15	16	8 (0)	50	1	1
16	373	114 (10)	31	12	19
17	330	111 (14)	34	11	18
18	60	19 (1)	32	2	3
19	34	4 (1)	12	1	1
20	92	46 (0)	50	3	8
	2950	592 (68)			

The above table leads to the following conclusions:

1. Foreign words are found in all semantic groups but to a greatly varying degree. With the exception of law and ethics, semantic groups related to social life and culture have the highest percentage of foreign words. This is shown in column C.
2. The vocabulary in the "Dictionariolum" divides into the semantic groups very unevenly. The largest group is related to the organic world, followed by groups related to social conditions and to material culture (see column D).
3. In the "Dictionariolum" over half of all foreign words are found in the following three groups: social life, material culture, and the organic world.

CHAPTER VI
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The table below is set up on the basis of the etymological analysis in Chapter III and the semantic analysis in Chapter V. All words of Group A and B in Chapter III were tabulated according to the date of their first attestation in Russian, the original language and the semantic group. The numbers in parentheses refer to the words of uncertain provenance (Group C in Chapter III). Words appearing in more than one subgroup of the same semantic group were tabulated only once, but those appearing in different groups once for each group. About one-tenth of all words were in two or more groups. The relatively small number of Russian derivatives of foreign words were entered for the time of their first attestation of the original word. The words of uncertain origin were hypothetically classified as to their origin.

(see tables on next three pages)

Semantic Group	Turko-Tataric*			Finno-Ugric			German		
	bef. 1240	1241-1556	1557-1619	bef. 1240	1241-1556	1557-1619	bef. 1240	1241-1556	1556-1619
1	-	-	-				1		
2	2	2	3(2)				(1)	2	
3	1	7	3(1)				1	2	3
4	-	-	1					2	
5	1	5	4		(1)	2		3	1
6	1	2	3		2	3(2)			
7	2(2)	8(1)	15(2)		2	18(4)	2	1	2
8	1(1)	2	4			2			2
9	-	1	1					4	1
10	-	-	-				1		
11	-	-	-						
12	-	1	-						
13	-	1	-						
14	-	-	-						
15	-	1	2				1	1	
16	5	13(1)	13(1)	1(1)	1	2	1	6	7
17	8(1)	17	32(5)		(1)	3(2)	2(1)	9	8
18	-	7	2(1)						2
19	2	-	-						
20	1	1	-		2	2			
	24(4)	68(2)	83(12)	1(1)	5(2)	32(8)	11(2)	30	26

*Incl. Ar. and Pers.

Semantic Group	Latin and Italian			Greek			Gothic and Germanic		
	bef. 1240	1241-1556	1557-1619	bef. 1240	1241-1556	1557-1619	bef. 1240	1241-1556	1557-1619
1	2			1					
2			1	1	1			1	
3		2				1	(1)		
4									
5	1			2	2		1	2	
6	1			3					
7	1	1	9	3	6	1	4	3	1
8			1	3			(1)		
9	2					1			
10	(1)								
11	2		1	1					
12									
13		1		1					
14		2		3					
15				1	1	1			
16	4	3	3	8(1)	2(1)	5	1		3
17	2	2	3	3	3	3	2		
18		1				1			
19				1	(1)				
20	1	2		15	4				
	16(1)	14	18	46(1)	19(2)	13	8(2)	6	4

Semantic Group	North Germanic			Polish		Old Church Slavic	Other languages (East)		Other languages (West) (incl. Ukr.)	
	bef. 1240	1241-1556	1557-1619	bef. 1556	1556-1619	bef. 1240	bef. 1240	1241-1619	bef. 1240	1241-1619
1					2	2				
2	1	1			(1)	2	(1)	(1)		
3	1	2				3				2
4					1	5				
5	1	1				3	1	1	(1)	1(1)
6						1	2			(1)
7		1		1	2	2	2(1)	3	(1)	2(1)
8	3		1		2	2				1(1)
9						3				
10										
11					1				(1)	
12						3				
13						3				1
14						1	2			
15										
16	1	1		2	7	4		1	1	6(1)
17	2		2		1	3		3(1)	1	5(1)
18						1			1	1
19						1				
20						9	2		1	1
	9	6	3	3	16(1)	48	9(2)	8(2)	4(3)	20(6)

After an investigation of their etymologies in Chapter III and a semantic classification in Chapter V, a general summary of the foreign words and calques in the "Dictionariolum" has been presented in the above tables. The non-Russian phonological and morphological aspects of some Russian words were investigated in Chapter IV.

The "Dictionariolum" is an important source for the study of foreign words in Russian. Out of a total of 2271 words recorded in the "Dictionariolum" there were 449 foreign words and calques and 48 words of uncertain provenance. The "Dictionariolum" gave the first attestation for 125 foreign words and calques and for 24 words of uncertain provenance. In addition, about one-tenth of the Russian words show non-Russian phonological and morphological elements.

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APPENDIX I
PRINTING ERRORS IN THE DICTIONARY

Russian Part

English Part

ERRORS IN THE RUSSIAN PART OF THE DICTIONARY

Page in dictionary	Word number	Form in dictionary	Correct form in manuscript-facsimile
59	1:5	lubite <u>u</u>	lubiti
5	1:7,10,11	lubil <u>u</u> lah	lubílah
60	3:4	rip <u>u</u> ah	rīpah
61	3:34	rip <u>u</u> ah	rīpah
61	3:39	zīm <u>o</u> i	zīmoí (zīmóí?) (zīmoi?)
61	3:43	pol <u>u</u> ia	polīa
61	3:50	...t <u>u</u> ina	tīna
62	4:11	b <u>o</u> ka	boka
62	4:24	zub <u>u</u> ah	zubih
63	4:48	Ug <u>o</u> ri	Ugóri
63	4:49	rach <u>u</u>	rachī
64	5:17	ocontch <u>u</u> ina	ocontchīna
66	6:6	tr <u>u</u> bensé	trŪbense`
66	6:7	post <u>u</u> ele	postéle
67	6:49	g <u>o</u> venah	govenah
68	6:60	sad <u>u</u> ch	sadàch (sada`ch) not quite clear
68	6:61	nosen <u>u</u> itze	nosenítze
68	6:63	x <u>u</u> ita	xīta
68	6:64	BUr <u>u</u> on	BUrŌon (iBUrŌon?)
68	7:3	cr <u>u</u> s	crīs
70	7:55	porsh <u>u</u> nè	porsUnè
70	7:57	īch <u>u</u> ge	īchīge
70	8:1	gr <u>u</u> ben	grében

71	8:12	y <u>a</u> godi	ygodī
71	8:16	coll <u>i</u> ne	collīne
71	8:17	tch <u>e</u> rnitze	tchernītze
71	8:20	costin <u>i</u> ntza	costinītza
71	8:22	mor <u>o</u> ska	moróska
72	8:43	B <u>r</u> ade	Brade
72	8:46	p <u>u</u> lke	pŭlke
72	8:47	ser <u>i</u> nka	serínka
72	8:53	sal <u>u</u> mka	salŭmka
72	8:64	gournostai <u>l</u> lie	gournostailīe
73	9:4	sol <u>i</u> onitza	solionitza
73	9:13	plemm <u>e</u> ne	plemmene
73	9:24	B <u>a</u> de	Bade
74	9:35	sani <u>e</u>	saniè
74	9:43	ts <u>a</u> re	tzare
74	9:44	d <u>u</u> ba	dŭba
74	9:45	dr <u>u</u> ge	drŭge
74	9:53	<u>i</u> xari	ixari
75	9:58	wib <u>l</u> aduc	wíbladuk
75	10:7	ra <u>i</u> ne	raine
75	10:16	pov <u>e</u> z	povŪz
75	10:17	co <u>b</u> ac	còbac
76	10:46	gol <u>k</u> i	golki
77	11:1	xo <u>l</u> oxol	xóloxol
77	11:6	molod <u>i</u> tza	molodīza
77	11:11	molod <u>e</u> tz	molodètz

77	11:24	zap <u>ir</u> ka	zap <u>ir</u> ka
78	11:28	z <u>au</u> trakat	zautrakat
78	11:43	per <u>ia</u>	per <u>ia</u>
79	11:52	swe <u>al</u> ki	swe <u>at</u> ki
79	12:3	ø <u>onn</u> ar	øunnar
79	12:5	z <u>er</u> navi	zernavi
79	12:9	Bo <u>ina</u>	Boina
79	12:12	p <u>ode</u> ach	podeach
79	12:21	p <u>U</u> gavitz	p <u>U</u> gavitz
80	12:24	kroshon <u>ina</u>	kroshon <u>ina</u>
80	12:32	pra <u>wt</u> se	prawtse
80	12:35	gni <u>β</u> a	gni <u>β</u> a
81	12:51	ingb <u>ire</u>	ingbire
81	13:10	solov <u>ia</u>	solov <u>ia</u>
82	13:17	ix <u>onic</u>	ic <u>onic</u>
82	13:19	zag <u>ar</u> ki	zag <u>at</u> ki (zag <u>ar</u> ki?)
82	13:22	s <u>ob</u> olli	sobolli
82	13:23	corrit <u>za</u>	corritza
82	13:30	ber <u>U</u> za	ber <u>U</u> za
82	13:34	bogen <u>it</u> za	bogen <u>it</u> za
83	13:40	ste <u>al</u> ki	ste <u>al</u> ki
83	14:5	kra <u>U</u> ltchic	kra <u>U</u> ltchic
84	14:14	xru <u>x</u> e	xru <u>x</u> e
85	14:32	quasse <u></u>	quasse
85	14:34	b <u>U</u> rzo <i>i</i>	b <u>U</u> rza (b <u>U</u> rza?)
85	14:35	gonch <u>oi</u>	gonch <u>a</u>

85	14:42	tch <u>á</u> labit	tchalabit
85	14:51	st <u>á</u> rets	starets
85	14:55	je <u>l</u> eshec	jel <u>é</u> shec
86	14:56	zak <u>á</u> tchic	zakatchic
86	15:2	sp <u>i</u> t <u>s</u> a	sp <u>í</u> t <u>s</u> a
86	15:6	sk <u>a</u> li	skali
87	15:15a	loube	loube (iloube?)
87	15:25	b <u>ó</u> gorr <u>i</u> tz	b <u>ó</u> gorr <u>í</u> tz
88	15:43	pod <u>i</u> mi	pod <u>í</u> mi
89	16:23a	pomtch <u>í</u> llis	pomtch <u>í</u> llis
89	16:24a	pomtch <u>i</u> s	pomtch <u>is</u>
89	16:37	<u>Ú</u> ska	Uska
90	16:41	l <u>U</u> jche	l <u>Ú</u> tche
90	16:43a	d <u>i</u> x <u>ó</u> ven	d <u>í</u> x <u>ó</u> ven
90	16:46	d <u>Ú</u> rno	dUrno
90	17:1a	sdel <u>a</u> it	sdel <u>a</u> it
90	17:5a	s <u>U</u> d <u>i</u>	sU <u>d</u> <u>í</u>
92	18:12	durje d <u>á</u> itstimene	durje daistimene
92	18:17	nem <u>ó</u> sena	nem <u>ó</u> sena
93	18:20	w <u>i</u> nase	w <u>í</u> nase
93	18:21a	snest <u>i</u>	snest <u>í</u>
93	18:27	<u>U</u> ja	<u>Ů</u> ja (Ůja?)
93	18:31a	pregod <u>í</u> t <u>s</u> a	pregod <u>í</u> t <u>s</u> a
94	18:34	lub <u>i</u> t	lub <u>í</u> t
95	19:24	prep <u>U</u> st <u>i</u>	prep <u>U</u> st <u>í</u>
95	19:25	ne z <u>á</u> st <u>o</u> i	nez <u>á</u> sta

95	19:27	gU <u>sli</u>	gUslī
96	20:1	kU <u>kli</u>	kUkli
97	20:5	xU <u>rapoat</u>	xUrapet
97	20:6	xinox <u>Ura</u>	vinoxÚra
97	20:8	j <u>it</u> wonke	jítwonke
98	20:9	chippl <u>unkī</u>	chipplúnkī
98	20:13	pro <u>chítai</u>	échítai [é = pro]
98	20:15	rU <u>bi</u>	rUbí
98	21:1	post <u>īli</u>	postīlī
100	21:24	jhá <u>vranoc</u>	jhavranoc
100	22:4	chat <u>ira</u>	chatíra
100	22:13	trin <u>atzet</u>	trīnatzet
100	22:14	chat <u>ire</u> natzet	chatīrenatzet
102	23:24	t <u>imá</u>	tīmà
102	24:1	xr <u>assī</u>	xràssi
102	24:2a	na <u>po</u> mash	nápomash
102	24:13	maná <u>teya</u>	manátéya
102	24:14	shep <u>itza</u>	shepítza (shepítza?) (shepetza?)
103	24:19	sk <u>imnick</u> s	skīmnics
104	24:20	jU <u>jelítza</u>	jUjelítza
104	24:22	Bead <u>Una</u>	BeadÚna
104	25:1	postr <u>igli</u>	postrīgli
104	25:10	podp <u>Uske</u>	podpÚske
104	25:14	gole <u>Yi</u>	gollÚyi
105	25:20	má <u>kovitz</u>	mákovítz
105	25:27	cad <u>ila</u>	cadíla

105	25:32	m <u>é</u> shake	meshake
106	26:4	cas <u>sh</u> U <u>l</u> a	cas <u>sh</u> U <u>l</u> a (cas <u>sh</u> U <u>l</u> a?)
107	26:10a	mor <u>i</u>	mor <u>i</u>
107	26:12	poll <u>l</u> ina	poll <u>l</u> ina
107	26:19	porU <u>x</u> a	porU <u>x</u> a
107	26:20	cher <u>w</u> ar <u>u</u> ga	shevar <u>u</u> ga
108	27:1	x <u>B</u> al <u>l</u> imska	x <u>B</u> al <u>l</u> imska
109	27:10	p <u>o</u> lok <u>i</u>	p <u>o</u> lok <u>i</u>
110	27:14	ch <u>ing</u> a	ch <u>ing</u> a
113	29:1	cal <u>l</u> ige	cal <u>l</u> ige
113	29:1a	anU <u>ch</u> e	anU <u>ch</u> e
116	29:6a	<u>B</u> era	Bera
116	30:4	te <u>al</u> noia	te <u>al</u> noia
116	30:5	napu <u>l</u> nic	napu <u>l</u> nic
117	30:11a	di <u>a</u> ca	di <u>a</u> ca
117	30:14	protodi <u>a</u> con	protodi <u>a</u> con
118	31:2	poka <u>a</u> nia	poka <u>a</u> nia
121	32:4	preg <u>i</u> bai	preg <u>i</u> bai
121	32:8	chestnox <u>o</u> v <u>i</u> tz	chestnoxov <u>i</u> tz
123	32:10	pom <u>a</u> ll <u>i</u>	pom <u>a</u> ll <u>i</u>
123	33:6	xomU <u>x</u> a	xomU <u>x</u> a
124	33:14	poned <u>e</u> ln <u>i</u> x	ponedel <u>n</u> i <u>x</u>
124	33:22	ro <u>v</u> edoga	ro <u>v</u> edoga
125	33:40a	dw <u>i</u> na	dwina
125	33:40a	tr <u>i</u> na	tr <u>i</u> na
125	33:42	Ustaunap <u>i</u> s <u>m</u> o	Ustaunap <u>i</u> s <u>m</u> o

125	33:44	podk <u>o</u> pa	podk <u>o</u> pa
126	34:3a	rw <u>o</u> zomac	rw <u>o</u> zomac
127	34:9a	<u>L</u> urte	Eurte (Lurte?)
128	35:3	pet <u>i</u> na	pet <u>i</u> na
128	35:4	dechett <u>i</u> na	dechett <u>i</u> na
129	35:8	or <u>U</u> jia	or <u>U</u> jia
130	35:13a	chelave <u>a</u> c	chelaveac
130	35:14	napr <u>a</u> snoi	naprasnoi
130	36:1	borodav <u>i</u> t <u>s</u> a	borodav <u>i</u> t <u>s</u> a
131	36:13	c <u>i</u> rca	circa
132	36:21	pet <u>U</u> shk <u>i</u>	pet <u>U</u> shk <u>i</u>
132	37:1	ov <u>i</u> na	ov <u>i</u> na
132	37:2	s <u>U</u> sh <u>i</u> la	s <u>U</u> sh <u>i</u> la
132	37:7	sok <u>a</u>	sok <u>a</u>
132	37:8	xolosh <u>n</u> oi	xol <u>o</u> shnoi
133	37:11	pri <u>U</u> sa	pri <u>U</u> sa
134	37:20	Berres <u>u</u>	Berrez
134	37:22	yalk <u>a</u>	yalhka
134	37:23	s <u>U</u> sl <u>i</u>	sUsli
134	37:24	pudk <u>i</u>	pudki
134	38:2	p <u>a</u> tosh <u>n</u> oi	p <u>a</u> toshna
134	38:3	ob <u>a</u> rnoi	ob <u>a</u> rna
134	38:4	s <u>i</u> tnon <u>o</u> i	s <u>i</u> tna
134	38:5a	<u>L</u> ourtous	Eurtous (Lurtous?) cf. 34:9a
135	38:13	bortn <u>i</u> c	bortnic
135	38:14a	Basch <u>i</u> rs	Baschirs

136	38:19	crass <u>i</u> lnic	cras <u>i</u> lnic
138	39:7	c <u>i</u> retsa	c <u>i</u> retsa
139	40:3	krai <u>i</u> ska	krai <u>i</u> ska
139	40:6a	pod <u>i</u> maid	pod <u>i</u> maid
140	40:21	s <u>i</u> rUliest	s <u>i</u> rU liest
140	40:23	Ber <u>B</u> en	Berben
141	40:31	z <u>i</u> bka	zibka
141	40:34	pomer <u>i</u> tesa	pomer <u>i</u> tesa
142	41:2	c <u>o</u> veore	c <u>o</u> veore
142	41:6-7	sanapal <u>n</u> a	sanapaln(?)
142	41:9	t <u>i</u> ffeac	t <u>i</u> ffeac
142	41:15a	nem <u>e</u> tski	nem <u>e</u> tsk <u>i</u>
143	41:19	cam <u>e</u> na	c <u>a</u> mena
144	42:15	w <u>i</u> xU <u>r</u> a	w <u>i</u> xU <u>r</u> a
144	42:20	y <u>e</u> mU <u>n</u> e	y <u>e</u> mU ne
145	42:30	luch <u>i</u> lnic	luch <u>i</u> lnic
145	42:33	l <u>i</u> pova	l <u>i</u> pova
146	43:6	c <u>U</u> brovot	c <u>U</u> brovot
146	43:8	v <u>i</u> na	v <u>i</u> na
146	43:9	lop <u>a</u> te	lopote? (lapate?)
146	43:13	korol <u>e</u>	korol
147	43:22	z <u>e</u> lliana	z <u>e</u> lliana
147	43:24a	osU <u>d</u> i	osU <u>d</u> <u>i</u>
148	44:2a	Cop <u>e</u> ke	Copeke
148	44:4	sablan <u>i</u> tsa	sablan <u>i</u> tsa
148	44:7	spote <u>a</u> la	spoteala

149	44:17	Solovetsk <u>u</u>	Solovetski
149	44:24	pochin <u>a</u> it	pochinait (pochinait?)
151	45:8	tass <u>U</u> a	TassUa
151	45:11	mim <u>i</u>	Mimi
151	45:16	borisn <u>i</u> c	borisnic
153	46:4	ropot <u>U</u> ka	ropotUka
153	47:1	zape <u>a</u> shka	zapeashka
154	48:1	oβgovoresch <u>i</u> c	oβgov ^{vo} reschic (oβgovoreschic?)
154	48:5	xolost <u>o</u> va	xolosxova
156	48:14	Bel <u>i</u> xa	Belixa
156	49:2	xall <u>i</u> xī	xallixi
156	49:3	oteβern <u>i</u> tsa	oteβernitsa
157	49:6	vel <u>i</u> xi	velixi
158	50:8	sm <u>e</u> ronnī	smeronni
159	50:24	pribov <u>a</u> it	pribovant
159	50:29	m <u>U</u> rman <u>k</u> i	mUrmanki
159	51:5	crep <u>i</u> tsna	crepitsna
160	51:13	r <u>U</u> domets	rUdomets
162	52:3	Beat <u>U</u> shk <u>i</u>	BeatUshki
162	52:8	Um <u>i</u> at	Umiat
163	52:14	bolch <u>e</u>	bolché
163	52:15	pansk <u>o</u> i	panska
163	53:1	c <u>o</u> rmovoi	cormovoi
164	53:6	dw <u>i</u> na	dwina
166	54:8	sliv <u>a</u> it	slivoit
167	54:16	mim <u>a</u> sshol	mimasshol

167	54:20a	Nov <u>o</u> grod	Nov <u>o</u> grod
168	55:2	zale <u>z</u> al	zal <u>ě</u> jal
168	55:4	U <u>bo</u> lox <u>i</u> t	U <u>bo</u> l <u>ě</u> x <u>i</u> t
168	55:5	U <u>s</u> la	U <u>s</u> la
168	55:8	p <u>U</u> sUra	p <u>U</u> sUra
168	55:9	p <u>U</u> sire	p <u>U</u> sire
168	55:11	ostav <u>i</u> t	ostav <u>i</u> t
168	55:12	prezh <u>á</u> nni	prezh <u>á</u> nni
168	55:16	obu <u>i</u> meni	óbu <u>i</u> meni (óbu <u>i</u> meni?)
169	55:20	broon <u>é</u>	broon <u>è</u>
170	56:20	proglo <u>t</u> it	progl <u>ó</u> tit
171	56:23	pod <u>i</u> maid	pod <u>i</u> maid
171	56:26	moloda	m <u>ó</u> loda
171	56:27	jitka	j <u>i</u> tka
171	56:33	lech <u>i</u> na	lech <u>i</u> na
171	56:34	ne <u>β</u> ólna	neβ <u>ó</u> lna (ne β <u>ó</u> lna?)
171	56:35	l <u>á</u> skova	laskova
172	57:6	k <u>i</u> sla	k <u>i</u> sla
172	57:7	skorl <u>U</u> pa	skorl <u>U</u> pa
172	57:19	rospoln <u>i</u> t <u>s</u> a	rospoln <u>i</u> t <u>s</u> a
172	57:21	lapu <u>i</u>	lapu <u>i</u>
173	57:23	y <u>á</u> rmanka	yarmanka
173	58:5	β <u>i</u> ntoval	β <u>i</u> ntoval
175	58:26	call <u>i</u> tchka	call <u>i</u> tchka
175	59:3	izl <u>i</u> zat	izl <u>i</u> zat
176	59:6	obu <u>i</u> chena	obu <u>i</u> chena

176	59:20	verbn <u>ic</u>	verbnī
176	59:22	olhóshn <u>ic</u>	olhóshnīc
177	60:4	pocóin <u>ic</u>	pocóinīc
177	60:5	pod <u>š</u> imait	pod <u>š</u> imait
177	60:10	drasn <u>it</u>	drasnīt
177	60:11	cerd <u>il</u> sa	cerd <u>il</u> sa
178	60:20	olh <u>ád</u> i	olh <u>ád</u> ī
178	60:23	pob <u>U</u> vait	pob <u>U</u> rait (pob <u>U</u> vait?)
178	60:26	jer <u>s</u> to	j <u>er</u> sto (jersto?)
179	61:7	p <u>ir</u> ogam	p <u>ir</u> ogam
179	61:9	Blad <u>ix</u> a	Blad <u>ix</u> a
180	61:22	grex <u>le</u>	grex le (grexle?)
180	61:28	prebu <u>it</u>	prebuit
180	61:30	p <u>it</u> Uc	pitUc
181	62:7	k <u>is</u> se	k <u>is</u> sè
181	62:9	vu <u>im</u> etti	vu <u>im</u> ettī
181	62:10	vu <u>ip</u> asshī	vu <u>ip</u> asshī
182	62:22	b <u>ic</u> heva	b <u>ic</u> heva
183	63:7	s <u>il</u> ia	s <u>il</u> ia
183	63:11	t <u>ez</u> ixī	tezixī
183	63:13	napr <u>as</u> līß	napraslīß
183	63:18	sveask <u>i</u>	sveaskī
184	63:26	perabr <u>esh</u> īt	perabr <u>esh</u> īt
184	64:5	oteval <u>it</u> sa	oteval <u>it</u> sa
185	64:19	xob <u>ed</u> nī	xobednī
185	64:19	ot <u>pe</u> lé	ot <u>pe</u> lé

186	64:23	Udal <u>l</u> ich	Udalīch
186	65:1	cach <u>u</u> rca	cachūrka
187	65:13	pr <u>i</u> xoste	prīxoste
187	65:18	kU <u>k</u> Uyat	kUkÚyat
187	65:19	cerd <u>i</u> ta	cerdīta
187	65:20	ī <u>s</u> tU <u>ch</u> a	īstÚcha
187	65:21	cruch <u>i</u> na	cruchīna
187	65:22	sn <u>i</u> t	snīt
188	66:10	PolUn <u>o</u> shnīc	polUnóshnīc
188	66:14	ch <u>i</u> p <u>n</u> eta	chīpneta
189	66:18	Spas <u>o</u> va	Spasoŝa
189	67:1	groben <u>i</u> tsa	grobenītsa
190	67:4	medved <u>k</u> a	medvedgka
190	67:13	lhu <u>i</u> c	lhuīc
190	67:15	peribar <u>i</u> onna	peribarīonna
190	67:16	sU <u>d</u> órog <u>i</u>	sUdórogī
190	67:17	roc <u>m</u> anīna	rocmanīna
191	68:1	v <u>i</u> nov <u>á</u> t	vīnovát
191	68:4	kU <u>p</u> áln <u>i</u> ts	kUpálnīts
191	68:7	yesn <u>i</u> tsa	yesnītsa
192	68:12	chU <u>l</u> pan <u>i</u>	chUlpánī
192	68:23	cluchn <u>i</u> c	cluchnīc
193	69:7	n <u>á</u> dev <u>a</u> it	Ná devait (Nádevait?)
193	69:13	zate <u>á</u> ni	zateáni
194	69:15	w <u>i</u> s <u>U</u> di	wīsUdi
194	70:5	swech <u>i</u>	swechī

195	70:5	boghomen <u>í</u> tsa	boghomen <u>í</u> tsa
195	70:14	s <u>í</u> tnika	s <u>í</u> tnika
195	70:22	ognan <u>í</u> n <u>á</u> rod	ognan <u>í</u> n <u>á</u> rod
196	71:1	pob <u>Ú</u> d <u>í</u>	pob <u>Ú</u> di
196	71:16	w <u>í</u> strUshka	w <u>í</u> strUshka
197	71:25	c <u>á</u> sakki	c <u>á</u> sokki
198	72:8	stud <u>í</u> n	studin
198	72:22	Ub <u>í</u> l	Ub <u>í</u> l
198	72:22	yagod <u>í</u>	yagodi
198	72:23	pop <u>Ú</u> tnic	pop <u>Ú</u> tnic
199	73:12	reapean <u>í</u> c	reapean <u>í</u> c
199	73:18	lhoni <u>í</u>	lhoni
200	73:22	Ber <u>Ú</u> cha	Ber <u>Ú</u> cha
200	73:26	rosbo <u>í</u> nik <u>í</u>	rosbo <u>í</u> nik <u>í</u>
200	73:27	l <u>Ú</u> xmoni	l <u>Ú</u> xmoni
200	73:28	popad <u>í</u> e	popad <u>í</u> e
200	73:32	Bu <u>í</u> xanat	Bu <u>í</u> xanat



PRINTING ERRORS IN THE ENGLISH PART OF THE DICTIONARY

Page in dictionary	Word number	Form in dictionary	Form in manuscript-facsimile
60	3:2a	the 4 <u>l</u> ents	the 4. Lents
62	3:53a	board <u>e</u> s	bord
62	3:54a	b <u>u</u> ll	bull
63	4:27a	jo <u>u</u> nte	ionte
64	4:53a	mil <u>k</u> e	not in ms.
66	6:18a	ste <u>e</u> le	stele
67	6:26a	of <u>l</u>	of.
72	8:52a	cloath <u>e</u>	cloath
72	8:57a	yester <u>l</u>	yester-
73	9:4a	salt <u>l</u> seller	saltseller
75	9:55a	merri <u>e</u>	<m>errie
75	9:56a	sad <u>l</u>	sad.
75	10:18a	Rus <u>l</u>	Rus
76	10:38a	muski <u>t</u> o	muski <u>t</u> o
76	10:49a	clai <u>e</u>	clai <u>e</u>
76	10:54a	parsenip <u>l</u>	parsenip.
84	14:27a	song <u>l</u>	songe
87	15:15a	slefts <u>l</u>	slefts
87	15:32	darte <u>l</u>	dart
88	15:33a	rusc <u>l</u>	Rusc.
89	16:20a	steel <u>l</u>	steele
92	18:3a	silke <u>l</u>	silke
92	18:16a	bringe <u>l</u>	bringe

93	18:24a	librarum	libraru.
93	18:28a	spectacles	spectakles
95	19:25a	linght	light
95	19:27a	Russ.	Russe
104	24:19a	sepultis (unt)	sepulti [see LIST OF ERRATA]
105	25:14a	Tcheremiss	Theremiss
106	26:2a	hart	hard
110	27:15a	whot	whoe
112	28:4a	strenue	strenue`
112	28:4a	amice`	amice`
113	28:5a	digne`	digne`
115	29:2a	Tartari	Tartare`
120	31:7a	fissch	fissh
120	31:7a	Gallant	Gallant,
120	31:7a	abowe	above
120	31:7a	40_faddom	40. faddom.
121	32:7a	Hungarie	hungarie
122	32:9a	quidam	quidam
122	32:9a	dagitis	dagitis
123	32:10a	taken,	taken
124	33:30a	pe	the
125	33:33a	fallowe	fellowe
125	33:47a	stucklin	stucklin
126	34:7a	calld; a sett number. of whome there is.	calld; of whome there is a sett number whoe
126	34:7a	twelwe	twelve

128	35:1a	shaw <u>de</u>	shavde
130	36:12a	hinter	hinder
135	38:13a	boores	booes boo⟨z⟩es
139	39:11a	fields	fielde
139	39:11a	cattls	cattle
144	42:8a	twibil	twibil
144	42:12a	shorte	soorte
145	43:2a	Dantsket	Dantsk
150	45:7a	withought	wthought w⟨i⟩thought
151	46:1a	Feasts	Feasds
152	46:1a	drunke	drinke
153	46:2a	lest	left
155	48:17a, 1.19	hose	hUse
164	53:3a, 1.8	stinge	stinge
165	54:1a, 1.36	3	3.
170	56:17a	wilke	milke
173	57:22a	hoote	hoofe
173	58:6a	nickname	nicname
174	58:11a, 1.9	Andreas	andreas
175	59:2a	likinge	likinge
179	61:8a	cistome	custome
184	63:25a	is	is
184	63:28a, 1.24	6dayes	U dayes
185	64:16a	wal. thiusshe	Θlusshe (thlusshe?)
186	64:22a	hooke	hoocke

186	64:24a	<u>fish</u> ing	fi <u>sh</u> ings
186	65:5a	<u>pe</u> cop (?)	pe <u>c</u> op (pecop?)
189	66:16a, 1.11	plea <u>s</u> e	plea <u>s</u> d
189	66:19a, 1.30	ro <u>t</u> es	rate <u>s</u> (rat <u>e</u>)
191	67:23a	bo <u>r</u> es	bo <u>o</u> s
191	68:2a	sto <u>n</u>	sto <u>n</u> e
192	68:13a	tarr <u>i</u> e	tarr <u>i</u> e
193	69:4, 1.2	spo <u>k</u> e	sp <u>a</u> ke
193	69:4, 1.5	Goss <u>i</u> ps	Goss <u>e</u> ps
196	71:3a	swoa <u>r</u> d	swoa <u>d</u>
198	72:10a	gr <u>i</u> ve	gr <u>i</u> ve
198	72:23a	tin lea <u>p</u> e	pl <u>a</u> n<tin> lea<pe>

APPENDIX II

ERRORS IN THE INDEX

Words Found in the Dictionary
but not in the Index

Printing Errors in the Index

WORDS FOUND IN THE DICTIONARY
BUT NOT IN THE INDEX

1. č̣, 48:15, Dict., 155.
2. greben⁶, 68:21, Dict., 192.
"Greben⁶", 8:1, which is in the index, has a different meaning.
3. kasak, 3:9, Dict., 60. In the index the number 3:9 is found under "kazak (military)" whereas it actually means "a wild goose", see Comm., 203, 3:8-10.
4. *li, 61:22. James has "grex le". It is not certain whether he wrote the two words together or not.
5. *med, 38:1-4, Dict., 80. Index, 283 has "mêd", but this is a misspelling. It should be "med⁶" since it means copper. See 12:40, Dict., 80.
6. našli (?), nažél⁶ (?), naž⁶lí (?), 72:10, Dict., 198. This word was rightfully not indicated under "najti" (Index, 285) since neither its form nor its meaning is certain.
7. obidovat⁶, 61:26, Dict., 180.
8. pesok. This word has no number since it has also been omitted from the dictionary. In the ms-fs. it follows "morkove a karret", 4:43; the meaning of "pesok" is given as "sand".

9. sered, 18:6, Dict., 92.
10. soxranit6, 61:9b, Dict., 179, Comm., 255, 61:9.
11. ^vselk, 18:3, Dict., 92.
12. uda, 64:22, Dict., 186, Comm., 258, 64:21-24.



PRINTING ERRORS IN INDEX

<u>Words in index</u>	<u>Required changes</u>
belorybica	Subst. 9:52 for 9:51
bočka (boč ^v ka)	Subst. 8:10 for 7:10
brusnicy	Subst. 8:15 for 7:15
buravčik	Subst. 9:50 for 9:49
car6	Subst. 9:43 for 9:42
Car6gorod	Subst. 36:11a for 36:11
ceremis	Subst. 38:14a for 38:14b
cerēmxa	Add 67:14-15
cernjad6	Subst. 65:5 for 11:46
dalece	Subst 16:13 for 16:73
darom	Subst. 59:13 for 59:18
dub	Subst. 9:44 for 9:43
gorbun	Subst. 24:4 for 14:4
groš	Subst. 33:48 for 33:47
icigi	Add 7:57a
ikra	Subst. 9:53 for 9:52; add 26:22a
imeninik	Subst. 53:12 for 52:12
Jaroslav	Subst. 26:23a for 26:23b
Jurt	Subst. 34:9a for 34:9; add 38:5a
kak	Add 61:9
kanun	Subst. 46:1 for 46:2
kazak (military)	Delete 3:9

kisel6	Subst. 16:32,33 for 1:32,33
knjaz6	Subst. 9:42 for 9:41
Kolmograd	Subst. 20:8a for 20:8
	Subst. 35:5a for 35:5
	Subst. 44:12a for 44:12
	Subst. 46:1a for 46:1
	Subst. 48:11a for 48:11
	Subst. 48:17a for 48:17
	Subst. 49:4a for 49:4
konjus ^v nja	Subst. 9:51 for 9:50
kopejka	Subst. 44:1a for 44:1
kopna	Subst. 37:10 for 37:11
korol6 (cards)	Subst. 43:13 for 43:14
korol6 (king)	Subst. 9:41 for 9:40
kruc ^v ina	Subst. 9:56 for 9:55
kru ^v zevo	Subst. 9:40 for 9:39
lad6ja	Subst. 65:12 for 65:11
mesto	Subst. 6:50 for 6:5a
Moskva	Subst. 25:33a for 25:33
	Subst. 32:9a for 32:9
	Subst. 38:15a for 38:15
	Subst. 44:4a for 44:4
	Subst. 53:1a for 53:1
	Subst. 62:7a for 62:7
	Subst. 65:3a for 65:3
nacedit6	Subst. 69:16 for 69:15
Nagai	Subst. 32:1a for 32:1

ne	Add 56:16;
	Subst. 41:18 for 41
nemeckij	Delete 15:18;
	Add 41:15
Novaja	Subst. 62:12a for 62:12
Novgorod	Add 44:1a
obednja	Subst. 31:4 for 31:3
Ob6	Subst. 64:18a for 64:17
okun6	Subst. 9:48 for 9:47
olen6	Subst. 48:16 for 48:15
orël	Add 9:39
osetrina	Subst. 9:54 for 9:53
Pečora ^v	Subst. 18:33a for 18:33b
	Subst. 53:9a for 53:9
	Subst. 62:12a for 62:12
pervyj	Add 8:59
pivo	Subst. 53:23 for 53:26;
	Delete 53:27,28;
	Add 54:8 and 56:26-28
podovy	Subst. 33:47 for 33:46
poluska ^v	Subst. 35:7a for 35:7
pop	Subst. 73:24a for 73:24
	Subst. 69:8a for 69:8
	Add 37:17a
privoloc ^v 6	Subst. 31:5 for 31:4

prjadil6nja	Subst. 71:23 for 11:23
p6jan	Subst. 9:57 for 9:56
raka	Subst. 33:39 for 33:38
	Add 42:14a
remen6	Subst. 21:5 for 21:55
rubl6	Delete 33:35
	Subst. 35:5a,7a for 35:5,7
salama (salma?)	Subst. 33:46 for 33:45
samoed	Subst. 62:12a for 62:12
sanapal	Add 41:6-7
sel6di	Subst. 9:46 for 9:45
skoropis6	Subst. 33:43 for 33:42
starec	Add 64:7
susedka	Subst. 48:17 for 48:16
svjaz6	Subst. 33:41 for 33:40
^{vv} scuka	Subst. 9:47 for 9:46
takov	Subst. 29:6a for 29:6
taz	Subst. 5:13 for 5:133
to	Add 61:35
Troica	Subst. 34:11a for 34:11
trut	Subst. 6:19 for 6:29
ty	Add 61:9
ustavno	Subst. 33:42 for 33:41
Ustjug	Subst. 61:27a for 61:27
vekovoj	Subst. 64:12 for 64:13
vesel	Subst. 9:55 for 9:54

vinovat	Subst. 68:1 for 63:1
voda	Subst. 30:24 for 30:23
voevoda	Subst. 35:5a for 35:5
	Add 15:32a
Volga	Subst. 26:2a for 26:6b
	Subst. 26:23a for 26:23
	Subst. 62:16a for 62:16
	Subst. 62:21a for 62:21
	Add 36:11a
voronka	Subst. 9:49 for 9:48
vybljadok	Subst. 9:58 for 9:57
vygonjat6	Subst. 73:32 for 73:22
vymenjat6	Subst. 70:6 for 71:6
xleb	Subst. 17:32 for 17:23
zemlja	Add 62:12a

APPENDIX III
CORRECTIONS OF THE LISTS
OF ACCENTED WORDS

- 1) Words whose Forms do not Agree
with the Manuscript-Facsimile
- 2) Words that should be Added
- 3) Words whose Accent is not Clearly
Marked in the Manuscript-Facsimile
- 4) Words that Should be Deleted from
the Lists of Accented Words

LIST OF ACCENTED WORDS
WHOSE FORMS DO NOT AGREE WITH THE MANUSCRIPT-FACSIMILE

Transliterated form	Number	Form in list	Form in ms-fs.
a) LIST I			
téstà	33:30	teástà	téastà
b) LIST II			
goncà ^v	14:35	gonchò ⁱ	gonchà
liše ^v	62:2	lishè	lišhè
mori ^v	26:10	ne morí ⁱ	mori ⁱ
rubi ^v	20:15	rubi ⁱ	rubi ⁱ
sjudy ^v	17:5	sUdī ⁱ	sUdī ⁱ
c) LIST III			
arondys	67:7	áron ⁱ dis	áron ⁱ dis
baráski ^v	59:21	boráshki ⁱ	boráshkī
barys ^v nik	45:16	barís ⁱ nic	borís ⁱ nic
bezzakonie	27:3	bezzaxónia	beszaxónia
bogomoliv	57:26	bogomóli ⁱ 	bogomóli
boznica	13:34	bogenitza	bogenítza
boleznó	27:12	bUlésna	bUlésna
cyplěnki	20:9	chipplúnki ⁱ	chipplúnkī
čelpany ^v	68:12	chUlpáni ⁱ	chUlpánī
dikovina	16:43	dixóven	dīxóven
dójak	30:11	diác ⁱ	díaca
golubci	25:14	gollUyi ⁱ	gollÚyī
golyši ^v	68:2	góllishsha	góllīshsha
koženo ^v	58:4	cózhina	cózhīna
izvošcik ^v	61:4	isBóshic ⁱ	īsBóshīc
imeninnik	53:12	imnenénnic ⁱ	imnenénnīc
irzevka	59:4	irzévka ⁱ	īrzévka
ispovednja	31:3	espošédni ⁱ	espošédnī
isstojatósa	70:15	istoiálsa ⁱ	īstoiálsa
ischodit	40:25	Buisxódet	Būisxodet
ičigi ^v	7:57	ichíge ⁱ	īchīge
jary	42:12	yérri ⁱ	yérri

kadilo	25:27	cadíla	cadíla
kaligi	29:1	calíge	calíge
kaliki	49:2	xallíxi	xallíxi
kalíčka	58:26	callítchka	callíchka
karaul6 ^v šcik	14:5	krÚltchic	kraÚltchic
kit	6:63	xíta	xíta
kopyl	3:6	copÚla	copÚlah
kočica	43:20	kóchitsa	kóchitsa
krasil6nik	38:19	crassílnic	crassílnic
krajuška	40:3	kraíjska	kraíiska
kubrinnik	59:11	cÚbreánnic	cÚbreánnich
kulačnyj	28:4	xoláshnoi	xoláshno
kupal6nica	68:4	kUpálnits	kUpálnits
lipobyj	43:33	lípova	lípova
lucil6nik	42:30	luchílnic	luchílnic
matica	72:14	mátitsa	mátitsa
mimo	54:16	míma	míma
moloki	55:1	mólokke	mólokka
morovej	12:48	morovía	moravía
narjadilis6	45:17	naradéllis	naradéllis
našivka	13:43	nashíveka	nashíveka
nočes6	6:23	notchè(s)	notché
olěšnik	59:22	olhóshnic	olhóshnic
oruž6e	35:8	orÚjia	orÚjia
ostavit6	55:11	ostávit	ostávit
otvalit6sja	64:5	otevalítsa	otevalítsa
ovtornik	33:15	authórnix	authórnix
patošnoj	38:2	pátoshnoi	pátoshna
pesočnica	21:6	pesóshnitsa	pesóshnitas
pečal6nik	60:22	pechálnic	pechálnik
pjatina	35:3	petína	petína
pjatnica	33:18	péitnitsa	péitnitsa
počëm	42:28	pochám	pochámU
podlinno	66:4	pódlina	pódlina
podovy	33:47	padóvi	padóvi
podvjazki	13:39	podvéaske	podveáske

podvornik	57:10	podd ó renic	poddv ó renic
pojmalí	32:10	pomálli	pomálli
pokojnik	60:4	pocóinic	pocóinic
poleno	26:12	pollína	polína
pomčalis ó	16:23	pomchíllis	pomtchíllis
pomirit ó sja	40 :34	pomerít é sa	pomerít é sa
pri ě b ě na	32:9	priyob ó нна	priyob ó нна
pugovica	12:21	púgevitz	púgavitz
rospolit	57:19	r ó spolit	r ó spolit
rospolnitsja	57:19	rospoln í t sa	rospoln í t sa
rukopisanie	28:5	rukopis á nia	rukopis á nia
serdit ó sja	60:11	cerd í lsa	cerd í lsa
sevrjuga	26:20	shewarúga	shevarúga
sil á	63:7	s í lia	s í lia
soboli	13:22	s ó bolli	s ó bolli
soima	70:23	s ó ima	s ó ima
solovej	13:10	solov í a	solov í a
spolochi	27:10	p ó lok í	p ó lok í
stel ó ki	13:40	st é alk í	st é alk í
suchar ó	15:33	zuxx á ri	zuxx á ri
sušila	37:2	sUsh í la	sUsh í la
š elonnik	66:11	shol ó nnic	shol ó nnic
š estov ý j	12:8	shest ó ve	shest ó va
tel ó noe	30:4	t é alnoia	t é alnoia
velik í j	48:14	Bel í xa	Bel í xa
verchovoj	70:20	Berxov í h	Berxov í h
vesnovan é	70:24	Berno ó ánia	Besno ó ánia
vinochodec	16:22	Binax ó detz	Binax ó detz
vinokur	20:6	vinox ú ra	v í nox ú ra
vinovat	68:1	vinov á t	v í nov á t
vituški	52:3	Beat ú shki	Beat ú shk í
vladyca	61:9	Blad í xa	Blad í xa
voronica	11:21	Boran í tza	Boran í tza
voskresen é	33:13	Boscris é nia	Boscris é nia
vybljadok	9:58	w í bladuc	w í bladuk

zanjal	71:27	záinal	záinal
zapírka	11:24	zapírka	zapírka
zastoi	19:25	zástoi	zásta

d) LIST IV

bagrec	15:25	bógorritz	bógorritz
balachon	34:13	báloxon	báloxan
bícheva ^v	62:22	bícheva	bícheva
bohatyr6	16:19	bóhatir	bóhatir
bumazeja	63:3	bómazi	bómazi
čipneta ^v	66:14	chípneta	chípneta
doloži ^v	56:3	dólogi	dólogi
golenišce ^v	73:13	gólonish	gólonish
izlizat6	59:3	izlízat	izlízat
kalěnye	69:3	cóllieni	cóllieni
kovriga	40:4	cóvarig	cóvarig
lod6ja	10:13	lódhia	lodia
levaši ^v	67:6	lévasshi	lévasshi
moloki	55:1	mólokke	mólokka
nadevat6	69:7	nádewait	ná devait (nádevait?)
nožnicy ^v	6:61	nosenítze	nosenítze
osudi	43:24	osÚdi	osÚdi
otvernica	49:3	oteBernítsa	oteBernítsa
paporotnik	67:21	pauperótnic	pauperótnic
per6ja	11:43	pería	pería
petuški ^v	36:21	petÚshki	petÚshki
podmyvaet	60:5	podšymait	podšimait
podymat6	40:6	podímait	podímait
podymi	15:43	podími	podími
postili	21:1	postíli	postíli
potroni	56:13	pótronni	pótronni
prigibaj	32:4	pregíbai	pregíbai
prinimaj	71:21	prínemoi	prínemoi

prjažennik	55:12	prezhánni	prezhánnĩ
pročitaj	20:13	prochítai	prochítai
rozderet	42:27	rósderrit	rósderrit
svetki	11:52	swéatki	sweátki
sereda	33:16	seréda	séreda
skovoroda	8:27	skóveroda	skóveroda
sudorogi	67:16	sUdórogi	sUdórogi
titevy	6:56	títavi	títavi
učugi	32:6	Uchugi	Úchugi
ugoró	4:48	Ugóri	Ugóri
volokit	52:10	vólokit	volokit



WORDS THAT SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE LISTS OF ACCENTED WORDS
(LARIN 340-348)

a) LIST 1: none

b) LIST 2: GRAVE ACCENTED WORDS

Transliterated form	Form in ms-fs.	Word number
funàr6	funnàr	12:3
kòbak	còbac	10:17
molodec	molodètz	11:11
poršnì	porshnè	7:55
sani	saniè	9:35
x[o]ràsi	xràssi	24:1
žèrsto[k]	jèrsto	60:26

c) LIST 3 and 4: ACUTE ACCENTED WORDS

armjága	armága	63:24
birúza	berŭza	13:30
celoválník	tchalavólnic	12:13
černíci	chernítze	8:17
dažidájtis6	durje dáitstimene	18:12
drúgi	drŭge	9:45
dúba	dŭba	9:44
[e]péx (meaning unknown)	epéx	not in dictionary; follows 13:14 in ms-fs.
grében6	grében	8:1
ičígi	ičhíge	7:57
jáagnetka	yáagnetka	11:17
jáalova	yáalova	59:17
kámena	cámena	41:19
klopčáta	cloptcháta	12:1
kólini	cóllieni	69:3
kóudrik	kóudrike	46:6
kóvër	cóveore	41:2

kó ^v zina	cózhina.	58:4
kusó ^v čka	cUssó ^t chka	59:27
lód ⁶ ja	lódhia	58:22
moló ⁶ ka	molóka	8:6
moró ⁶ ska	moróska	8:22
mó ⁶ sna	(ne)mó ⁶ sena	18:17
nó ^v ci	notché	6:23
nádoloby	nádolobe	32:1
napýlónik	napú ^{il} nic	30:5
nemécki	nemétskī	41:15
obárna	obárna	38:3
óbymi	óbu ^{im} eni (óbu ^{im} meni?)	55:16
odinná ⁶ cet 6	ódenátset	34:10
og ⁶ nený [j]	ognanī	70:22
petína	petīna	35:3
podél ⁶ na	podélna	61:3
podý ⁶ mat	podī ⁶ mat	40:6
	podī ⁶ mat	56:23
páto ^v šna	pátoshna	38:2
polunó ^v šnik	polUnó ^{sh} nič	66:10
postél ⁶	postéle	6:7
privé ^v zi	prevájī	18:14
rós ⁶ porit6	rós ⁶ porit	61:6
rá ^v ža	(Ut)rāja	72:20
rě ^v šotka	rosshotka	41:3
salú ⁶ mka	salÚmka	8:53
tasó ⁶ ua [t6]	tassÚa	45:8
títe ⁶ vy	títavī	6:56
tjú ⁶ fjek	tíf ⁶ feac	41:9
ugá ⁶ rok	Ugárrok	25:4
uržá ^v noj	urjánoi	17:32
vinaxó ⁶ dec	Bīnaxó ⁶ detz	16:22
[vo]dvó ⁶ retis6	dBó ⁶ ratīs	16:45
vý ⁶ meti	vu ^{im} mettī	62:9
vý ^v paši	vu ^{im} passhī	62:10
vý ^v struska	wīstrUshka	71:16

vyvóvra	whiřóvra	38:18
xóloxol	xóloxol	11:1
xrjúxi	xrúxe	14:14
zatíny	zateáni	69:13
zimój	zimoí	3:39
^v zelésik	jeléshec	14:55
^v zelésna	jelésna	8:32



WORDS WHOSE ACCENT IS NOT CLEARLY MARKED
IN THE MANUSCRIPT-FACSIMILE

Transliterated form	Form in ms.-fs.	Word number
burza	bŪrza (bŪrza)	14:34
^v čirjata	chīrhata (chīrhata)	36:19
košulja	caššŪla (caššŪla)	26:4
manat6ja	manátéya (manátéya)	24:13
obgovoršcik	oBgovoreššic (oBgovorešchik)	48:1
ne vri	neβri (néβri)	21:10
otnesti	atenasi (aténasi)	18:21
sokaa	soká (soka ?)	37:7
^v šipica	shepítza (shepítza)	14:24
ujti	Ūsla (Ūsla?)	55:5
uzo	Ūja (Ūja?) (Uja?)	18:27
vychuchol6	Buixàna (Buixana?)	29:7

WORDS THAT SHOULD BE DELETED
FROM THE LISTS OF ACCENTED WORDS
(LARIN, 340-348)

a) LIST I

Transliterated form	Form in ms.-fs.	Word number
bani	bagnè	

b) LIST II: none

c) LIST III

boka	boka	4:11
^v ceremizen	cheremizen	48:11

čestnoxovica	chestnoxovitz	32:8
dranici	dranitse	15:15
durno	dUrno	16:46
gursica	goorsitsa	27:9
gostinca	ghostintsa	46:3
isvistó	isßist	12:16
izjúm	èzúme	29:5
jarmanka	yarmanka	57:23
kolybeló	collUbelle	40:32
lisnica	lïsnitza	21:3
ljaguška	lagUshka	14:39
molodica	moloditza	11:6
naprasliv	naprasliß	63:13
nósný	nóshnè	14:46
obidovató	obïdovat	61:26
otpeli	see <u>otpeli</u> in LIST I	
plimenik	plemmene	9:13
polja	polia	3:43
postrigli	postrigli	25:1
praotci	praotse	12:32
romanina	rocmanina	67:7
rossylóčik	rossilchic	58:3
svodnica	swoadnitsa	53:11
sigova	sigova	54:19
sócnì	sótchnè	34:2
spotela	spoteala	44:7

starec	starets	14:51
starica	staritza	14:52
suxutliva	sUxootliva	61:24
Tezixi	Tezixi	63:11
téstà	téastà	33:30
tučit ⁶	tUchit	25:1
trúbensè	trÚbensè	6:6
uska	Uska	16:37
volvonici	volvonitze	10:32
vosmenacet ⁶	vosmanatzet	22:18
zautrakat ⁶	zautrakat	11:28
žavoranok ^v	jhavranoc	21:24
d) LIST IV		
boka	boka	4:11
čelabit ⁶	tchalabit	14:42
dvarjani	dšarani	73:25a
govna	govenah	6:49
itičigi ^v	itichige	7:57
iszuot ^v	iszhuot	53:24
kormovoj	cormovoi	53:1
mešajka ^v	meshake	25:32
odoknut ⁶	odocnUte	52:5
počinjat ⁶	pochinait	44:24
podóječej ^v	podeach	12:12
skrivleis	skrillhiais	57:15

udilice	Udalich	64:23
vajvoda	BaiBod	12:10
	vaivods	51:8
vojna	Boina	12:9

APPENDIX IV
SAMPLES OF THE
MANUSCRIPT-FACSIMILE

ya kabilan...
 H kabilan...
 on kabilan...
 and kabilan...
 on kabilan...
 on kabilan...

ya kabilan...
 H kabilan...
 on kabilan...
 on kabilan...
 on kabilan...

ya kabilan...

Ms James 43X.

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P.K. 5. 201.

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 editions of Richard James' Russian ballads]
 Ser. 27897 d. 22
 82

See also

Hamel (J.) *England & Russia, Lond.,*
 1854, H. 400-401.

Readers are asked to report additional notices of
 information to one of the Sub-librarians.

mnet a kind of fish fashioned like a haddock or murex
 like a cull but greater.
 Corriete. a smelt of which there is abundance in the
 Bwinah and as they say especially they come in
 the 4. ^{leats}
 Cambalah a flounder. Kirpetch or Briete
~~ripah a turnip~~ golobe. or pigeon
 ogurtza or a cucumber ripah. a turnip
 copeloh. or. tchiukharstoloh. or table
 Tihar casate. Poffan. a Binth. or shop
 glesoi. colli whin
 jaravel a cran tout thret
 stka a dur ltato. somntr
 gofe a gosi zimoi. winter
 Corritz. a hen Btafno. springe.
 cleb. bread ozin. autumnne
 nofir a knife traud. grass
 Borobe or sparrowt polia. a field
 Boronta or raudn shina-cos. a meadowe
 Boran a sheept optza. oates
 corora a cowe roge. rit
 cofca a bat jstahmen barley
 chornetz. a monk optkhnitz. wheate
 chornitz. a nun. sgorode. a garden.
 chornilo. mbe zagrojetina
 chornilnitza. an mbehornt / a fence of a garden
 pero or pen Brcavno. f. tree of a house
 shandal a candlestick ksnitz. great boards
 switcha. a candle dosht. small board
 sore salt Biler or Bull
 masloe butter dichova cofca a fallowe
 sorofa. a magpie deer.