

# Some Unlisted Lexical Materials of the Gözleve Bible 1941

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## 1. Preliminary Remarks

This article will present some lexical materials in the Book of Leviticus of the so-called Gözleve Bible which includes the translation of the entire Hebrew Bible (without Chronicles) into Karaim. This printed edition was printed in four volumes in Gözleve (contemporary Eupatoria) in 1841 (Jankowski 2018: 51). The language of this translation presents some different characteristics since it was edited based on older manuscripts together with some linguistic adaptations from its own period. The data of the present paper is the translation of the Book of Leviticus, which was written in Hebrew script and present on folios 93 r<sup>o</sup>–121 r<sup>o</sup>, consisting 57 pages of the Gözleve Bible.

The lexical materials of the Karaim language were listed in various studies. The best-known Karaim dictionary (including 3 dialects of Karaim) KRPS was written in 1974 and consists of previous lexical studies and various materials from the written sources. Recently, Aqtay and Jankowski (2015) also published a Crimean Karaim dictionary, which also comprises many written materials including the Crimean Karaim lexemes that were listed in KRPS. The new analyzes of the Karaim written sources will contribute to such studies as well. For instances, Çulha (2021) presented a brief summary of her forthcoming study that deals with the unlisted Karaim materials from the manuscript B288 which also includes the entire Hebrew Bible (except Chronicles) and held in the Cambridge University Library (among the holdings of the British and Foreign Bible Society) in four volumes. In this regard, the present study also aims to demonstrate such lexical materials which are not present in the best-known Karaim dictionaries, e.g. CKED, KRPS.

The present paper will list the words alphabetically. The non-Turkic and Turkish copies will be denoted. An example of their attestations in the Book and the total number of occurrences will also be shown. Besides, in order to present whether such words and/or their similar forms were listed in other sources, some dictionaries will be presented. Among the Turkic sources, ÖTS presents the various lexical materials from different periods of Turkish (Old Anatolian, Ottoman, and contemporary Turkish together with its dialects). The dictionary KRUS represents the lexical

elements of the Crimean Tatar since the Crimean Karaim and Crimean Tatar show significant similarities. Besides, the dictionary of the famous Codex Cumanicus (CC) and the etymological dictionary of pre-thirteenth century Turkic (EDPT) will also be shown.

## 2. Lexical Materials

### A

\***ağ baba**<sup>1</sup>: (Lev 11: 14, once) ‘vulture’ <Tur> (ÖTS 1: 166).

\***ağkan**: (Lev 15:2, 5 times) ‘flow’. It derives from the verb *ağ-* ‘to flow; to drop’ (CKED: 44; KRPS: 58; EDPT: 77; CC: 30; KRUS: 45–46).

\***artkan**: (Lev 25:27, once) ‘remainder’ (CC: 40 *artkan*; ÖTS 1: 301 *artan* ‘remainder’). It derives from the verb *art-* ‘to increase’ (CKED: 49; EDPT: 201; KRUS: 68–69).

\***aşam**: (Lev 5:15, 22 times) ‘guilt offering’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 58).

\***avadanlık**: (Lev 11:32, twice) ‘tackle; kit; equipment’ <Per+Tur> (ÖTS 1: 356).

\***Aza’zel**: (Lev 16:8, 4 times) ‘scapegoat’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 468).

### B

\***balıkçin**: (Lev 11:18, once) ‘heron; egret’ <Tur<sup>2</sup>> (EDPT: 337 *balıkçın*; ÖTS 1: 452 *balıkçın/balıkçıl*; KRUS: 95 *balıkçıl* ‘heron; egret’).

\***bama**: (Lev 26:30, once) 1. ‘stage, pulpit, forum. 2. elevation, platform. 3. high, altar’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 76).

\***bekmâz**: (Lev 2:11, once) ‘boiled grape juice’. (EDPT: 327 *bekmes* ‘syrup of fruit juice; ÖTS 4: 3813 *pekmez*; KRUS: 105 *bekmez ~ pekmez ~ petmez* ‘syrup of fruit (such as grape, berry, apple etc.)’).

\***beyin**: (Lev 24:12, once) ‘brain’ <Tur> (ÖTS 1: 573 *beyin*; EDPT 348: *béni ~ meñi*; KRUS: 104 *beyin ~ miy* ‘brain’).

\***binek**: (Lev 15:9, once) ‘saddle’ (ÖTS 1:614 *binek* ‘saddle horse’, ‘mount’; KRUS 112: *binek ~ minek* ‘riding animals’).

\***bodir**: (Lev 21: 20, once) ‘short, shortie’. (ÖTS 1: 640 *bodur* ‘short, shortie’)

\***bohağ** (Lev 13:39, once) ‘a kind of disease (a hapax legomenon in the Bible); brightness’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 65).

1 Although the word *ağ-baba kuşu* ‘kite’ has been listed for Crimean Karaim in KRPS: 377, the word was directly copied from the Ottoman Bible translations and therefore it stands for ‘vulture’. For further details, see Işık (forthcoming).

2 It is also a lexical copy from some Ottoman Bible translations. For further details, see Işık (forthcoming).

## Ĵ

\***ĵüzam:** (Lev 13:2, 33 times) ‘leprosy’ <Ar> (ÖTS 1: 845 *cüzam/cüzzam* ‘leprosy’; KRUS: 744 *ĵüzam*).

## Ĉ

\***ĉaĵırmaĵ:** (Lev 23:2, 11 times) ‘convocation’. It derives from the verb *ĉaĵır-* ‘to call’ (CKED: 112; KRPS: 622; EDPT: 410; KRUS: 689; *ĉaĵır-* ÖTS 1: 852–853).

\***ĉaylaĵ:** (Lev 11: 14, once) ‘kite’ <Tur> (ÖTS 1: 908 *ĉaylak* ‘kite’).

\***ĉaypalmāĵ:** (Lev 22:25, once) ‘corruption’. It derives from the verb *ĉaypal-* ‘to be destroyed; to be spoiled; to perish; to decay; to deceive’ (CKED: 114, KRPS:621), see also *ĉaypa-* ‘to loot; to rob’ (KRUS: 688).

## D

\***damla-:** (Lev 1:15, once) ‘to drip’ (ÖTS 1: 1093 *damla-* ‘to drip’). It is the Oghuzic variant of the verb *tamla-* ‘to drip’, (CKED 381; KRPS: 510; see also *tam-* ~*damla-* ‘to drip’ KRUS: 150).

\***dävür:** (Lev 17:7, 14 times) ‘generation’ <Ar?><sup>3</sup> (ÖTS 2: 1187–1188; KRUS: 153 *devir* ‘time; period’).

\***deniz ĵartalı:** (Lev 11:13, once) lit. ‘sea-eagle’ <Tur> (ÖTS 2: 1160 *deniz kartalı* lit. ‘sea-eagle’; *haliaeetus albicilla*).

\***derän:** (Lev 13: 25, once) ‘deep’ (ÖTS 2: 1172 *derin* ‘deep’). It is the Oghuzic variant of the word *teren/terin* (CKED 396, KRPS 595 *teren*; EDPT 551 *terin*; CC: *teren*; KRUS: 159 *deren/teren*).

\***dilim:** (Lev 6:14, once) ‘slice’ (ÖTS 2: 1223 *dilim* ‘slice’). It is the Oghuzic variant of the word *tilim* (EDPT: 500 *tilim*, ‘slice’; CC: 244 *tilim* ‘a piece of bread’; KRUS: 587 *tilim* ‘slice’).

\***diri:** (Lev 11: 10, 3 times) ‘living, alive’ (ÖTS 2: 1238). It is the Oghuzic variant of the word *tiri* (CKED: 404; KRPS: 529–530 *tiri* ‘living, alive’; EDPT: 543 *tirig* ‘living, life’; CC: 245 *tiri*; KRUS: 590 *tiri* ‘living; alive’).

\***diril-:** (Lev 16: 29, twice) ‘to keep alive’; ‘to revive’ (ÖTS 2: 1239). It is the Oghuzic variant of the verb *tiril-* (CKED: 404, KRPS: 526; EDPT: 547 *tiril-* ‘to be resuscitated, to be brought to life; to be alive, to live’; CC: 245 *tiril-* ‘to be alive, to live, to revive’; KRUS: 590 *tiril* ‘to revive’).

\***dolĵınĵa:** (Lev 25:30, once) ‘fully’ (ÖTS 2: 1268 *dolgunca* ‘fully’). It derives from the verb *dol-* ‘to be full, to be filled’ (ÖTS 2: 1268 *dol-*, see also the Kipchak variant *tol-* e.g. CKED 406; KRPS: 535; EDPT: 491; KRUS: 597).

\***duĵan:** (Lev 11:16, once) ‘hawk, falcon’ <Tur> (ÖTS 2: 1257 *doĵan* ‘hawk, falcon’; EDPT: 470–471 *toĵan*; CKED: 440/458; KRPS 216/269: *yaduĵan/yeduĵa*).

3 The Arabic word دور [dawr] does not stand for ‘generation’. However, the word is also present in Hebrew as דור [dor] and stands for ‘time, period, generation’ (CEDH 119).

\***düz**: (Lev 14:7, twice) ‘plain; valley’ (ÖTS 2: 1340 *düz* ‘plain, flat steppe’). The Kipchak variant *tüz* ‘straight, plain, level; field; valley’ is also present in CKED: 421; KRPS: 552; EDPT: 571; CC: 261 ( see also KRUS: 620 *tüzlük* ‘plain’).

## E

\***efod**: (Lev 8:7, twice) ‘ephod’<sup>4</sup> <Heb> (CEDHL: 45).

\***ekin**: (Lev 11:37, once) ‘crop’ (EDPT 109; ÖTS 2: 1391; *ekin* ‘crop’).

\***esvap**: (Lev 11:32, once) ‘clothing, garment’ <Ar> (ÖTS 2: 1493: *esvab~esvap* ‘clothing, garment’).

## F

\***fa’iz**: (Lev 25:36, 3 times) ‘interest; usury’ <Ar> (ÖTS 2: 1540: *faiz* ‘interest, insury’).

\***farzam ki**: (Lev 11:14, 4 times) ‘although; though’ <Ar+Per>. (ÖTS 2: 1548 *farzen* ‘supposing that’)

## G

\***gevşemäk getir-; gevşe-**: (Lev 11:3 twice; Lev 11:4, 4 times) ‘chew the cud’ <Tur> (ÖTS 2: 1695/1696 *geviş getir-; gevşe-* ‘chew the cud’).

\***gibeah**: (Lev 13:40, once) ‘bald on the forehead (a hapax legomenon in the Bible)’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 89).

\***girgiz-**: (Lev 4:5, 8 times) ‘to let in, to bring in; to implement’. The counterpart *kirgiz-* ‘to let in, to bring in; to implement’ is present in CKED: 312, KRPS: 322, and KRUS: 237.

\***gögürçün; gügürçin**: (Lev 5:7 3 times; Lev 12:6, once) ‘pigeon’ (CKED: 216, KRPS: 336 *kögürçin, kögürçin, kögürçün*; EDPT: 713 *kögürçgün*; CC: 157 *kügürçin*; ÖTS:2 1814 *güvercin*; KRUS: 141 *gögerjin* ‘pigeon’).

\***görüm**: (Lev 13:3, 10 times) ‘appearance; look’. It is the Oghuzic variant of the word *körüm* ‘appearance; look’ (CKED 219, KRPS 339, KRUS: 253).

\***güneş kelerisi**: (Lev 11:30, once) ‘a kind of lizard (lit. sun lizard)’ <Tur>.<sup>5</sup>

## H

\***hüd hüdi**:<sup>6</sup> (Lev 11:19, once) ‘hoopoe’. <Ar> (ÖTS 2: 2024 *hüthüt*; KRUS: 628 *üdüd kuş* ‘hoopoe’).

4 A garment worn by the high priest.

5 It is a copy from some Ottoman Bible translations. The second possessive marker (+*si*) in the word *kelerisi* is probably a copy mistake. For further details, see Işık (forthcoming).

6 The vowel -*i* in the final position is due to a copy mistake from Ottoman Bible translations, see Işık (forthcoming).

**Ħ**

\***ħag et-**: (Lev 23:39, 3 times) ‘to celebrate’ <Heb+Kar>. It derives from the Hebrew word *ħag* ‘feast, holiday’ (CKED: 174).

\***ħagav**: (Lev 11:22, once) ‘locust, grasshopper’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 207).

\***ħameċ**: (Lev 2:11, 4 times) ‘hametz — that which is leavened <Heb> (CEDHL: 222).

\***ħargol**: (Lev 11:22, once) ‘a kind of locust (a hapax legomenon in the Bible)’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 230).

\***ħatat**: (Lev 4:3, 63 times) ‘sin, guilt; sin offering’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 213).

\***ħazir**: (Lev 11:7, once) ‘pig, swine’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 212).

\***ħerem**: (Lev 27:28, 4 times) ‘thing devoted’; ‘ban’; ‘devotion’; ‘destruction’ <Heb> (CEDHL 233). See also **ħerem et-**: ‘to devote’; **ħerem bol-**: ‘to be devoted’.

\***ħošen**: (Lev 8:8, once) ‘breastplate of high priest’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 236).

**χ**

\***χīlas**: (Lev 25:24, 34 times) ‘redemption’ <Ar> (ÖTS 2: 1846 *halas*; KRUS: 670 *halas-ħales* ‘redemption; salvation’. See also **χīlas-χīlaslīk et-/id-/ver-** ‘to set free; **χīlas-χīlaslīk ol-/bol-** ‘to be set free; to get rid of something’).

**I**

\***irānk/irāᅅk**: (Lev 14:4, 4 times; Lev 14:49, 2 times) ‘colour’ <Per>. The form goes back to *renk* ‘colour’ (CKED 328; KRPS 453; ÖTS 4: 3955; KRUS: 458).

\***ironī**: (Lev 11:13, once) ‘bearded vulture; a kind of eagle’ <Per><sup>7</sup> (CPED: 40).

**K**

\***küygān; küymāk**: (Lev 13:24, twice; Lev 10:6, once) ‘burning’. It derives from the verb *küy-* ‘to burn’ CKED: 226; KRUS: 257).

**Ḳ**

\***ḳabullīk** (Lev 1:9, 18 times) ‘offering’ <Ar+Kar>. It derives from the word *ḳabul* ‘acceptance’ (CKED: 282; KRPS: 356; ÖTS 3: 2311; KRUS: 266).

\***ḳazev**: (Lev 26:18, 4 times) ‘time; -fold’ <Tur?> (Karakurt 2017: 128 *keziv* ‘time’).

\***ḳızdırma**: (Lev 26:16, once) ‘fever’ (ÖTS 3: 2658 *kızdırma* ‘fever’). It derives from the verb *kızdır-* ‘to heat up’, (CKED: 309; KRPS: 378; ÖTS 3: 2658; KRUS: 308), see also *ḳız-* ‘to fever; to get hot’ (EDPT: 681 CC: 208).

\***ḳol (bilān) ḳoy-**: (Lev 5: 21, once) ‘to pledge’.

\***ḳereaᅅ**: (Lev 13:40, once) ‘bald (a hapax legomenon in the Bible)’; ‘place from which plants have been removed.’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 593).

\***ḳorban**: (Lev 1:2, 132 times) ‘offering, sacrifice, oblation; victim.’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 591). The Arabic form *kurban* ‘sacrifice’ is attested in CC: 203; ÖTS 3:

<sup>7</sup> In Persian, it stands for ‘eagle’ (CPED: 40). This word is also an erroneous form of a word (*iron*) which is present in some Ottoman Bible translations. For further details, see Işık (forthcoming).

2843, and KRUS: 302. See also **korban et-** ‘to sacrifice’ (ÖTS 3 2844; KRUS: 302 *kurban et-* ‘to sacrifice’).

\***ķuduš:** (Lev 11:44, 4 times) ‘holy’, ‘sacred’; ‘saint’, ‘saintly’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 562).

## M

\***ma’aflik:** (Lev 25:10, once) ‘free; liberty’ <Ar+Kar> (ÖTS 3: 3263 *muaflik* ‘exemption; freedom; liberty’).

\***maķbul bol-** (Lev 7: 18, once) ‘to be accepted’ <Ar+Kar> (ÖTS 3:3028 *makbul ol-*; KRUS: 331 *makbul ol-* ‘to be accepted’).

\***mamur:** (Lev 25:21, once) ‘cultivated’ <Ar> (ÖTS 3: 3043; KRUS: 334 *mamur* ‘cultivated’).

\***mīķruķ/mīķruķa:** (Lev 11:10, 7 times; Lev 11:23, once) ‘abominable’ <Ar> (ÖTS 3: 3119 *mekruh*; KRUS: 345 *mekruh* ‘abominable’).

\***milu’im:** (Lev 7:37, 6 times) ‘filling in, setting’; ‘installation’; ‘supplement, addition.’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 348).

\***miskal/mesķal:** (Lev 5:15, 13 times; Lev 27:4, once) ‘mithqal (a unit of mass; weight)’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 678).

\***muķam:** (Lev 25:30, once) ‘location’ <Ar> ÖTS 3: 3025 *makam* ‘location, position; office’.

## N

\***netek:** (Lev 13:30,14 times) ‘scab’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 431).

\***nevela:** (Lev 7:24) ‘corpse, carcass’; ‘an animal that died a natural death’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 402).

\***no’eflik et-:** (Lev 20:10, 4 time) ‘to commit adultery’ <Heb+Kar> (CEDHL: 400 *no’ef* ‘to commit adultery’).

## P

\***peķetet:** (Lev 13:55, once) ‘sunken spot in leprosy (a hapax legomenon in the Bible); defect, fault. <Heb> (CEDHL: 502).

\***pul:** (Lev 11:9, 3 times) ‘fish scale’ <Per> (ÖTS 4: 3904; KRUS: 448).

## R

**raķami**<sup>8</sup>: (Lev 11:18, once) ‘carrion vulture’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 613).

## S

\***sallamaķ; sallama:** (Lev 7:30, 18 times; Lev 7:30 twice) ‘wave offering’. It derives from the verb *salla-* ‘to wawe’ (CKED: 334; KRPS: 463; ÖTS 4: 4043; KRUS: 474; see also *sal-* to move’ EDPT: 824).

8 Similar to the previous examples (see *hūdhūdi, ironi*), the word is a copy from some Ottoman Bible translations and the word-final *i* is probably a copy mistake.

- \***sarniç**: (Lev 11:36, once) ‘cistern’ <Per> (ÖTS 4: 4081 *sarnıç* ‘cistern’).
- \***sarık**: (Lev 8:9, 3 times) ‘turban’ (ÖTS 4: 4076 *sarık*; KRUS: 481: *sarık*)
- \***şepere**: (Lev 11:19, once) ‘bat’ <Per> (ÖTS 4: 4444 *şebpere* ‘bat’).
- \***silme yaği**: (Lev 8:2, 7 times) ‘anointed oil’. The compound noun consists of the verb *sil-* ‘to erase, to wipe’ (CKED: 357; KRPS:474; EDPT: 824–825; ÖTS 4: 4241; KRUS: 500) and the word *yağ* ‘oil’ (CKED: 440; KRPS: 215; EDPT: 895; CC: 109; ÖTS 5: 5152; KRUS: 518).
- \***sivri sičan**: (Lev 11:29, once) ‘shrew’ <Tur><sup>9</sup> (ÖTS 4: 4268 *sivri fare* ‘shrew; *sorex araneus*).
- \***siyir-**: (Lev 1:6, once) ‘to skin an animal’ (ÖTS 4: 4223 *siyir* ‘to to skin an animal; to skim’). The variant *sidir-* ‘to skin an animal; to tear off; to remove; to separate’ is present in CKED 349; KRPS: 488; EDPT: 802 and KRUS: 518.

## Ş

- \***şabat**: (Lev 16:31, 7 times) ‘Sabbath observance’; ‘complete rest.’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 639).
- \***şehita**: (Lev 17:5, once) ‘ritual slaughtering’ <Heb> (CEDHL 649).
- \***şahadätlik**: (Lev 16:13, once) ‘testimony’ <Ar+Kar> (ÖTS 4: 4413 *şahadet* ‘testimony’).

## T

- \***tayin et-**: (Lev 26:16, once) ‘to appoint’ <Ar+Kar> (ÖTS 4:4650; KRUS: 538 *tayin et-* ‘to appoint’).
- \***terapiz**: (Lev 24:6, once) ‘table’ <Gr> (ÖTS 5: 4897 *trapeza* ‘table’).
- \***teşen taşaklı**: (Lev 21:20, once) ‘eunuch’. The compound noun consists of the verb *teş-* ‘to pierce, to make a hole, to bore, (CKED 397, KRPS 568, EDPT: 559, KRUS: 583; see also *deş-* ÖTS 2: 1183 ‘to pierce’) and *taşak* ‘testicle’ (CKED: 386–387; KRPS: 519; EDPT: 562; CC: 236; ÖTS 5: 4628; KRUS: 558).
- \***tilim**: (Lev 2:6, 3 times) ‘slice’ (EDPT: 500 *tilim*; ÖTS 2: 1223 *dilim*; ‘slice’; CC: 244 *tilim* ‘a piece of bread’; KRUS: 587 *tilim* ‘slice’). See also **tilimlä-** ‘to portion out’.
- \***tohum**: (Lev 11:38, once) ‘seed’ <Per> (ÖTS 5: 4847 *tohum*; KRUS: 612 *tuhum* ‘seed’).
- \***tökmäk**: (Lev 15: 16, 6 times) ‘emission’. It derives from *tök-* ‘to pour out; to spill’ (CKED: 411; KRPS: 541; EDPT: 477; CC: 250; KRUS: 565, see also *dök-* ‘to pour out; to spill’ ÖTS 2: 1283–128).
- \***terefa**: (Lev 7:24, 3 times) ‘an animal tom by wild beasts’; an animal with organic defect’; ‘ritually forbidden food.’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 252).
- \***tor**: (Lev 14:30, once) ‘turtle-dove’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 695).
- \***Tumim**: (Lev 8:8, once) ‘one of the two objects attached to the breastplate of the high priest’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 706).

9 This word was also copied from some Ottoman Bible translations. For further details, see Işık 2020: 153.

## U

\***umundar** (Lev 11:25, once) ‘unclean; impure; dirty, filthy’ <Per>. It is a variant of *mundar*, (CKED 245; KRPS: 410; ÖTS 3: 3305). See also *murdar*, (CC 166; KRUS: 368 ‘unclean, impure’.

\***Urim**: (Lev 8:8, once) ‘one of the two objects attached to the breastplate of the high priest’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 14).

## Ü

\***ügi kuşu**: (Lev 11:17, once) ‘eagle owl’. (CKED: 424, KRPS: 573 *uğiy* ‘eagle owl’; EDPT: 101 *ügi*; CC: 269 *ügü*; ÖTS 5: 5035 *üğü* ‘owl’).

## Y

\***yerine/yerinä**: (Lev 16:32, 3 times) ‘instead’ (ÖTS 5: 5301 *yerine* ‘instead’). It derives from the word *yer* ‘place; ground’, (CKED 460; KRPS: 273, EDPT: 954; CC: 122–123; ÖTS 5: 5294–5299, see also *jer/er* KRUS: 735).

## Z

\***zav/zavlık**: (Lev 15:2, 18 times) ‘flux, issue’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 195).

\***zona**: (Lev 21:7, twice) ‘harlot, prostitute’ <Heb> (CEDHL: 196).

## Abbreviations

Ar = Arabic; Heb = Hebrew; Gr = Greek; Kar = Karaim; Per = Persian; Tur = Turkish

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