



Lexicographical and phraseological addenda to the existing Crimean Karaim dictionaries

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SUMMARY: This article focuses on presenting lexicographical and phraseological addenda to two well-known Crimean Karaim dictionaries by examining the Book of Numbers from a printed Crimean Karaim Bible translation published in Eupatoria in 1841. The presentation of these lexical items and expressions highlights the importance of exploring newly available transcriptions to uncover previously unlisted dictionary entries, thereby enriching the documentation of the extinct Crimean Karaim language.

KEYWORDS: Karaim language, Crimean Karaim, Crimean Karaim lexicon, Crimean Karaim dictionaries, Crimean Karaim Bible translations

1. Introduction

The lexicon of the now-extinct Crimean Karaim language¹ has been thoroughly documented across a few dictionaries and has also been presented in a more concise manner as a glossary in various studies based on specific written materials. The first dictionary to include Crimean Karaim materials, along with Western Karaim and numerous other Turkic languages, was compiled by Wilhelm Radloff (1893–1911). In 1928, the first study solely devoted to the lexical characteristics of some Crimean Karaim Bible translations was presented by Vladimir Aleksandrovič Gordlevskij. The next lexicographical work devoted to Crimean Karaim was a typewritten Russian-Crimean Karaim dictionary composed by Zacharij Osipovič Sinani (1970), commonly referred to as ‘Sinani’s dictionary.’² Shortly after, in his two articles, Józef Sulimowicz (1972, 1973) published the lexical material from a prayer book printed in 1734. A year later, the well-known *Karaimsko-russko-połskij slovař* (henceforth abbreviated as KRPS) was published encompassing three dialects of Karaim, with descriptions in Polish and Russian. Initiated as a collaborative effort in 1945, this dictionary was published in 1974; it was compiled based on data extracted from numerous historical sources.³ Shortly after, KRPS was published, Prik’s Crimean

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- 1 According to Radloff’s observation (1896: xii), at the close of the 19th century, the Crimean Karaims possessed full fluency in Russian while predominantly using their Turkic vernacular within their households. In Prik’s study (1976: 6), it appears that, roughly fifty years subsequent to Radloff’s findings, Crimean Karaim was spoken competently by only a handful of individuals. Finally, it was reported that the last known fully fluent speaker of Crimean Karaim, Mrs. Sima Mangubi, passed away at the age of 104 in 1992 (Jankowski 2003: 111). According to Németh (2023: “Karaim, Slavic Influence on”, para. 1), there are now approximately 8 elderly individuals who can provide some oral material in Crimean Karaim.
 - 2 This work exhibits multiple issues, predominantly in the accuracy of semantic interpretations. For a more detailed explanation, see CKED: 14–15.
 - 3 The dictionary was compiled by N.A. Baskakov, A. Dubiński, Kh. F. Iskha-kova, R.M. Ijbulatova, K. Musaev, S.M. Šapšal, A. Zajączkowski, and W. Zajączkowski, and edited by N.A. Baskakov, A. Zajączkowski, and S.M. Šapšal. Shortly after the creation of the dictionary started, the work on it was soon halted, only to be resumed in 1950 (see CKED: 9). The material gathered by Šapšal is considered the most valuable and reliable source for Crimean

Karaim grammar appeared (written in 1949, published in 1976) in which we find a short thematic lexicon (Prik 1976: 158–165).

In the years that followed, several (mainly Russian-Crimean Karaim) dictionaries were published, but they often repeated the entries from KRPS or were much less comprehensive compared to KRPS. These included Mark Èzrovič Chafuz's dictionary (1995), and Boris Zacharovič Levi's dictionary (1996). In 1997, Henryk Jankowski published a linguistic description and glossary based on selected samples of the manuscript H 170 Gasper, which contains a Crimean Karaim translation of the Pentateuch and Lamentations, and is held in the collection of the John Rylands Library in Manchester. In this work, Jankowski presented a valuable new lexical material for Crimean Karaim. In 2006, Tülay Çulha published a concise Turkish-Karaim dictionary that includes Crimean Karaim material, drawing upon the KRPS dictionary and some collections shared by Mykolas Firkovičius. Subsequently, Markas Lavrinovičius published two Russian-Karaim dictionaries (2007, 2012), encompassing material from the Crimean dialect, too. These were also predominantly based on the data we find in KRPS.

In the last 15 years, the publications of various Crimean Karaim *mejumas* by Gülayhan Aqtay (2009), Çulha (2010), and Dorota Smętek (2015) have provided us with new linguistic materials, which paved the way for the publication of the Crimean Karaim–English dictionary (henceforth abbreviated as CKED) by Jankowski and Aqtay (2015).⁴ This dictionary collates and revises the Crimean Karaim content from KRPS, and supplements it with new lexical entries from a variety of other written sources, including the above-mentioned *mejumas*.⁵ After the publication of this dictionary, Abdulkadir Öztürk (2019: 112–396) contributed thematic lexical material for Karaim, but his contribution does not include any previously undiscovered Crimean Karaim data.

Given that Crimean Karaim is an extinct dialect of Karaim, the examination of historical sources is the only way to identify undocumented

Karaim in this dictionary. For detailed information on the sources utilized for the Crimean Karaim material in KRPS, refer to CKED (9–11).

4 This dictionary received an excellent review in Németh (2015).

5 For the details of the sources taken into consideration in this dictionary, see CKED (25–26).

lexical items. These written materials predominantly comprise translations of Biblical texts and *mejumas* – all written in Hebrew script. After the publication of CKED, several new Crimean Karaim sources have been edited. One is the paper by Németh (2016), who demonstrated and analyzed the Book of Ruth from a Crimean Karaim Bible translation written in the 17th century, making it the oldest Karaim Bible translation hitherto described.⁶ Later, Smętek (2016) highlighted lexical features from selected passages of ms. BSMS 288, which contains a Crimean Karaim translation of the entire Hebrew Bible (excluding Chronicles 1–2) and is kept in the Cambridge University Library. An essential contribution to Crimean Karaim studies was made with the transcription and translation of the Torah, Five Scrolls, Book of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, and Nehemiah from this manuscript, accomplished by Jankowski et al. (2019). Notably, Çulha (2021) also published an index of lexical material of the mentioned publication.

In 2021, the present author published a paper on hitherto undocumented Crimean Karaim lexical items, based on his transcription of the Book of Leviticus from the Eupatorian print from 1841, also referred to as the Gözleve Bible. It is the only printed edition of the Tanakh in Crimean Karaim (excluding Chronicles, 1–2, though) and was published in four volumes. Since then, as part of an ongoing project, digital editions of newly discovered or previously unshared transcriptions of Karaim Bible translations (in its all three dialects) have been prepared.⁷ The author of the current paper has

6 There exists an older Turkic Bible translation containing a large part of the Pentateuch (Exo 21:11–Num 28:15), which was likely composed in the 15th century in Crimea. The exact language of this translation remains a subject of debate, with possibilities including Chagatay, Middle Kipchak, or early Middle Karaim. For a more detailed analysis and observation of this manuscript (ms Evr I Bibl 143), see Németh and Sulimowicz-Keruth (2023: 557–558).

7 Digital transcriptions of Karaim translations of Biblical books are being prepared in the framework of a European Research Council grant (no: 802645), known as KaraimBIBLE. For more information, visit the official website: ‘https://karaimbible.filg.uj.edu.pl/en_GB/’. As for all available digital publications, see: ‘<https://middleturkic.lingfil.uu.se/manuscripts/middle-karaim/>’.

digitally published the transcription of the Torah from the above-mentioned Crimean Karaim Bible (see Işık 2022).

As another attempt to contribute to our knowledge on the history of the Crimean Karaim lexicon, this paper analyzes the Book of Numbers from the Eupatorian printed edition.

2. Lexicographical and phraseological addenda

2.1. Introductory remarks

In this study, we present lexical items and phrasemes not included in the existing most comprehensive Karaim dictionaries (i.e., CKED and KRPS). The following introductory remarks are due:

1. The Karaim data from the Eupatorian printed edition and KRPS were transcribed based on the system adopted in CKED. It is important to note that the transcription system originally used in our digital publication of the Eupatorian printed edition (see Işık 2022) differentiates between *e* and *ä*, with the proviso that the latter is primarily used in non-initial syllables.⁸ However, since CKED does not make this distinction, we have adapted our system by converting all instances of *ä* to *e*. Lastly, the Turkish examples were presented in modern Turkish orthography, while Biblical Hebrew examples were written in their original script, accompanied by their respective transcription.
2. The semantic fields of the lexemes and phrasemes were established based on the context of their use in the text.
3. In cases when non-Biblical Hebrew lexical items are lemmatized, when available, we will reference a Turkish dictionary (Çağbayır 2007) to provide the reader with comparative Turkic material. The dictionary mentioned encompasses data from various dictionaries, including Ottoman Turkish, Turkish dialects, and Old Anatolian Turkish materials. The employment of this dictionary is motivated by the fact that the Crimean Karaim has strong links with Ottoman Turkish and it was influenced by Crimean Turkish and Crimean Tatar. The referenced dictionary specifically denotes when an item was sourced from a dictionary dedicated

8 For the relevant discussions, see, Jankowski 1994 and Sulimowicz 1972: 42, 45.

to Turkish dialects, Old Anatolian Turkish, or Ottoman Turkish. Such details will be indicated in parentheses using specific abbreviations. However, the absence of these labels does not imply that a lexical item was not present in those variants; it merely indicates that they were not sourced from dictionaries specifically devoted to them. Hereby, in the conclusion, when considering the influences on the unlisted lexical materials, we will categorize all such references as exclusively Turkish.

4. If our glossary includes a variant of a lexeme or phraseme not previously listed, we will identify only its corresponding form in Crimean Karaim, as documented in CKED and/or KRPS. Further investigation into these examples in other languages will be undertaken only if they have not been previously documented and lack an established Crimean Karaim variant.
5. In our list, we will showcase all undocumented derivatives, even if both the base form and the derivative suffix/grammatical marker (attested in a lexicalized form) are well known. Additionally, in such examples we only reference the exact form or variant of an unlisted lexeme or phraseme, not its base form.
6. In the Eupatorian print from 1841, the letter † *holam male* typically represents the vowels *o* and *ö*, while † *shuruk* denotes vowels *u* and *ü*. However, in certain cases, † *vav* itself can stand for all labial vowels, i.e. for *o*, *ö*, *u*, and *ü*. The determination of frontness or backness often depends on the semantic context of the word and specific phonotactic rules. However when the letter † *vav* appears solely as a representation of a vowel, it is a challenge to distinguish whether it stands for the back *o*, *u* or for the front *ö*, *ü*. In this study, the listed variants exhibiting an *o* ~ *u* or *ö* ~ *ü* alternation are not those in which the labial vowels were denoted only by † *vav*, as it alone cannot sufficiently differentiate such labial vowel alternations.
7. Another orthographic issue in the Eupatorian print from 1841 concerns letters 𐱁 *bet*, 𐱂 *kaf*, and 𐱃 *pe*. When they lack a *dagesh*, they can indicate either stops *b*, *k*, *p* or fricatives *v*, *h*, *f*, respectively. On the other hand, when these letters are marked with a *dagesh*, they consistently represent the stops *b*, *k*, and *p*. In adherence to the principle established earlier, our study does not list a lexical item as a variant if its reading

is feasible in its already listed form. Specifically, since the letters **ב** *bet*, **כ** *kaf*, and **פ** *pe* lacking *dagesh* do not exclusively denote the noted fricatives or stops, we do not include examples as variants to their attested forms when the only alternation is between the mentioned fricative and stop counterparts.

8. The list of lexical items below excludes proper names, which are usually written in their Biblical Hebrew forms throughout the Book of Numbers.
9. There are numerous lexemes that were listed in KRPS for Crimean Karaim but were not included in CKED. The authors of CKED stated in the introduction of the study that they deliberately omitted certain lexical items, particularly those from Raddlof's dictionary that were erroneous (CKED: 12–14). However, we have observed that some examples that stem from Šapšal's material are also missing in CKED. Therefore, for some Crimean Karaim examples absent in CKED, we refer exclusively to KRPS.

2.2. Hitherto undocumented lexemes and expressions

A

- 'alam** 'world' [Num 23:21], cf. C. Kar **alem** id. (CKED: 39; KRPS: 65).
- alğışlavçı** '(one) who blesses' [Num 24:9], cf. C. Kar **alğışçı** id. (CKED: 39; KRPS: 63).
- alı qoy-** 'to keep someone from doing something' [Num 11:28, 14:34, 24:11, 30:6, 30:9, 30:12], cf. Tur **alıkoy-** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 1: 206).
- ant id-** 'to swear an oath, to swear' [Num 11:12], cf. C. Kar **ant et-** id. (CKED: 42; KRPS: 70).
- ant ver-** 'to swear an oath, to swear' [Num 5:19, 5:21], cf. Tur **ant ver-** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 263).
- artqan** 'remainder, rest' [Num 3:46, 3:48, 3:49], cf. Tur **artan** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 1: 301).
- asker et-** 'to go to war, to fight' [Num 31:42], cf. Tur **asker et-** 'to assign someone for a task' (Çağbayır 2007, 1: 318).
- ay günler** 'for a month' [Num 11:20, 11:21]; probably a calque of BHeb **שָׁנָה** **יָמִים** **hōdeš yāmim** id.
- ayaq bilezigi** 'anklet' [Num 31:50].

ayaq dabanı ‘sole’ [Num 20:19], cf. C. Kar **taban** id. (CKED: 378; KRPS: 502).
aytıcı ‘speaker, teller’, cf. T. Kar **aytuvçu** id., **aytıvçı** id., H. Kar **aytuvtsu** id.
 (KRPS: 55). See also: **masal ~lar** ‘storytellers’ [Num 21:27].

B

bağçelik ‘vineyard’ [Num 20:17], cf. C. Kar **bağçalıq** ‘with a garden; relating to a garden’ (CKED: 67).

balqıma ‘shine, polish, gleam’, cf. C. Kar **balqıv** id. (CKED: 69; KRPS: 100).
 See also: **quyaş ~sı** ‘sunshine’ [Num 21:11].

bama ‘high place’ [Num 21:28], cf. Heb **בָּמָה** *bāmāh* id. (Klein 1987: 76).

big ‘lord; ruler, leader’ [Num 32:27], cf. C. Kar **biy** id. (CKED: 87; KRPS: 115).

bilmek ‘knowledge’ [Num 24:16], cf. T. Kar **bılmak** id. (KRPS: 119).

boşatıvçı ‘(one) who forgives’ [Num 14:18], cf. T. Kar **boşatuvçu** id. (KRPS: 134), H. Kar **bosatuvtsu** id. (KRPS: 132).

boz ‘to spoil, to destroy’ [Num 15:31, 30:13, 30:14], cf. C. Kar **buz-** id. (CKED: 98; KRPS: 136).

bütün ‘the whole, all’ [Num 11:32], cf. C. Kar **bütün** id. (CKED: 100; KRPS: 145).

C

cem olun-/ulun- ‘to gather, to assemble’ [*cem olun-* Num 12:14, 12:15, 20:24, 20:26; *cem ulun-* 31:2]

cıyın ol- ‘to gather, to assemble’ [Num 8:24].

çoğap/cuğap ver- ‘to answer’ [*çoğap ver-* Num 22:18, Num 23:26; *cuğap ver-* Num 11:28, 32:31], cf. Tur **cevap ver-** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 1: 784).

coyul- ‘to be lost, to perish’ [Num 24:22], cf. C. Kar **coyıl-** id. (CKED: 106; KRPS: 172).

Ç

çaqırılmış ‘(one) who was called/chosen’ [Num 1:16].

çaşıtla- ‘to spy’ [Num 13:21, 13:25, 13:32], cf. C. Kar **çaşıtla-** id. (CKED: 113; KRPS: 626).

çaşıtlavçı ‘spy’ [Num 21:1].

çeriv et- ‘to war’ [Num 31:7].

çeşitle- ‘to examine, to survey’ [Num 14:34, 14:36, 14:38], cf. C. Kar **çeşitle-** id. (CKED: 117; KRPS: 642).

çıgıvçı ‘(one) who comes out’ [Num 1:3, 1:21, 1:22, 1:24, 1:26, 1:28, 1:30, 1:34, 1:36, 1:38, 1:40, 1:42, 1:45, 26:2], cf. T. Kar **çıgıvçu** id. (KRPS: 635), H. Kar **tsıgıvtsu** id. (KRPS: 615).

çıqmaq ‘going out’ [Num 33:2].

çıqqan ‘(one) who comes out’ [Num 21:13, 22:11, 26:4, 30:3, 31:27, 31:28, 31:36, 32:11, 32:24], cf. Tur **çıkan** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 1: 957).

çök ‘lot’ [Num 26:56], cf. C. Kar **çek** id. (CKED: 115; KRPS: 640).

çöplevçi ‘(one) who gathers’ [Num 19:10].

çoq et- ‘to increase’ [Num 26:54].

D

dar ‘narrow’ [Num 22:26], cf. C. Kar **tar** id. (CKED: 385; KRPS: 514).

dar ver- ‘to oppress, to harm’ [Num 24:8, 25:17, 25:18], cf. C. Kar **tar ber-** id. (KRPS: 514).

daya- ‘to lean on’ [Num 4:8], cf. C. Kar **taya-** id. (CKED: 389; KRPS: 505).

dayimlik ‘continual’ [Num 4:7].

degince ‘up to, till’ [Num 24:22], cf. C. Kar **degince** id. (CKED 134; KRPS: 183).

delilik et- ‘to act foolishly’ [Num 12:11], cf. Tur **delilik et-** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 1: 1141).

devür ‘generation’ [Num 9:10, 10:8, 15:14, 15:15, 15:21, 15:23, 15:38, 18:23, 32:13, 35:29], cf. C. Kar **devir** ‘period’ (CKED: 137; KRPS: 183).

dındaş ‘coreligionist’ [Num 9:14, 15:14, 15:15, 15:16, 15:26, 15:29, 15:30, 19:10, 35:15], cf. Tur **dındaş** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 1229).

diri ‘living, alive’ [Num 4:19, 14:38, 16:30, 17:13, 22:33, 24:23, 31:15, 31:18], cf. C. Kar **tiri** id. (CKED: 404; KRPS: 529–530).

diril- ‘to live, to dwell; to revive’ [Num 15:14, 15:16, 16:30, 16:33, 25:4], cf. C. Kar **tiril-** id. (CKED: 404; KRPS: 526).

doğduq ‘generation, offspring’ [Num 3:1], cf. C. Kar **tuvduq** ‘relative; sister’ (CKED: 415–416; KRPS: 542).

doğru ‘correctly; true’ [Num 27:7, 36:5], cf. C. Kar **doğrı** (CKED: 139; KRPS: 179).

dökme ‘molten’, cf. Tur **dökme** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 1283). See also: ~ **sepat** ‘molten image’ [Num 33:52].

doldur- ‘to fill’ [Num 3:3], cf. C. Kar **doldır-** id. (CKED: 406), **toldur-** id. (CKED: 406; KRPS: 536).

dolu ‘full, filled’ [Num 7:13, 7:19, 7:20, 7:25, 7:26, 7:31, 7:32, 7:37, 7:38, 7:43, 7:49, 7:86; 22:18, 24:13], cf. C. Kar **dolu** id. (CKED: 140), **tolu** id. (CKED: 407, KRPS: 537).

dürli ‘kind, sort’ [Num 8:16, 23:3, 35:3], cf. C. Kar **dürlü** id. (CKED: 144), **türlü** id. (CKED: 419; KRPS: 554).

duşmanlıqsız ‘without enmity’ [Num 35:22].

düz ‘field, valley’ [Num 21:20, 22:1, 22:4, 26:3], cf. C. Kar **tüz** id. (CKED: 421; KRPS: 552).

E

ekeyet et- ‘to tell’ [Num 13:27], cf. Tur **hikaye et-** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 1963).

enayet ‘grace, favour; God’s eye’ [Num 11:11, 11:15, 23:27, 24:1, 32:13], cf. C. Kar **inayet** id. (CKED: 196).

ev hālqı ‘household; family’ [Num 18:31], cf. Tur **ev halkı** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 1512).

F

farzam ki ‘supposing that’ [Num 14:40], cf. Tur (Ot) **farzen** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 1548). See also → **parzam ki**.

fikir et- ‘to think’ [Num 33:56].

firyat et- ‘to scream; to cry out’ [Num 11:2], cf. Tur **feryat et-** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 1567).

fudullıq et- ‘to act heedlessly’ [Num 14:44].

G

geçik- ‘to be late; to linger’ [Num 20:1], cf. C. Kar **keçik-** id. (CKED: 202–203; KRPS: 395).

geçiv ‘passing; ford’ [Num 21:11, 21:13, 27:12, 32:19, 32:32, 33:47, 33:48, 34:15], cf. C. Kar **keçiv** id. (CKED: 203; KRPS: 395).

geliv ‘entrance’ [Num 13:21, 34:8], cf. C. Kar **keliv** ‘coming; arrival’ (CKED: 390; KRPS: 390).

- get-** ‘to go, to go away, to move away’ [Num 12:9, 12:10, 14:9, 14:44], cf. C. Kar **ket-** id. (CKED: 209–210; KRPS: 394).
- girgiz-** ‘to let in, to bring in’ [Num 27:17], cf. C. Kar **kirgiz-** id. (CKED 213; KRPS: 322).
- göçmek** ‘migration; journey’ [Num 33:2], cf. C. Kar **göç** id. (CKED: 167), **köçüv** id. (CKED: 216; KRPS: 341).
- göçüv** ‘migration; journey’ [Num 10:6, 10:12, 10:28, 33:1], cf. C. Kar **göç** id. (CKED: 167), **köçüv** id. (CKED: 216; KRPS: 341).
- göçüvmek** ‘migration; journey’ [Num 33:2], cf. C. Kar **göç** id. (CKED: 167), **köçüv** id. (CKED: 216; KRPS: 341).
- gögürçin** ‘dove, pigeon’ [Num 6:10], cf. C. Kar **kögürçin** id. (CKED: 216; KRPS: 336).
- gölge** ‘shade, shadow’ [Num 14:9], cf. C. Kar **kölege** id. (CKED: 216; KRPS: 337).
- görgüz-** ‘to show, to demonstrate’ [Num 8:4, 23:3], cf. C. Kar **körgüz-** id. (CKED: 218; KRPS: 339).
- görüm** ‘appearance, look’ [Num 8:4, 9:15, 9:16, 12:6, 12:8, 24:4, 24:16], cf. C. Kar **körüm** id. (CKED: 218; KRPS: 339).
- gözük-** ‘to look at’ [Num 23:9], cf. Tur (Ot; Oat) **gözük-** ‘to be seen’ (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 1774).
- güçli, güçlü** ‘strong, powerful’ [*güçli* Num 13:18; *güçlü* Num 13:28, 20:20, 21:24, 22:6, 24:21], cf. C. Kar **küçli** id., **küçlü** id. (CKED: 222; KRPS: 355).
- güçsiz** ‘powerless’ [Num 13:18], cf. C. Kar **küçsiz** id. (CKED: 222–223; KRPS: 355).
- günüzün** ‘by day; day time’ [Num 9:21, 10:34], cf. C. Kar **künüzün** id. (CKED: 225; KRPS: 354).

Ğ

- ğaybet çıkarıvçı** ‘(one) who spreads bad report’ [Num 14:37].
- ğaybet/ğayibet sözle-** ‘to malign’ [*ğaybet sözle-* Num 12:1; *ğayibet sözle-* Num 12:8], cf. C. Kar **ğaybat sözle-** id. (CKED: 171).
- ğayıp ol-** ‘to be lost, disappear’ [Num 24:20, 24:24], cf. C. Kar **qayıp ol-** id. (CKED: 300), **ğayıp bol-** id. (KRPS: 163).
- ğon-** ‘to settle’ [Num 33:35], cf. C. Kar **qon-** id. (CKED: 311; KRPS: 370).

H

herhangi ‘any; whichever’ [Num 31:23], cf. Tur (Ot) **herhangi** id. (Çağbayır 2: 1935).

hiç ‘nothing’ [Num 11:6, 16:26, 28:18, 28:25, 28:26, 29:1, 29:7, 29:35], cf. C. Kar **heç** id. (CKED: 182; KRPS: 608).

Ħ

ħabar ayt- ‘to notify, to inform’ [Num 25:12], cf. T. Kar **ħabar ber-** id. (KRPS: 596).

ħadir bol- ‘to be ready’ [Num 11:18, 17:19], cf. Tur **hazır ol-** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 1920).

ħag it- ‘to celebrate; to have a feast’ [Num 29:12].

ħamle bol- ‘to be pregnant’ [Num 11:12], cf. T. Kar, H. Kar **ħamıla bol-** id. (KRPS: 599).

ħapta ‘week’ [Num 28:26], cf. C. Kar **ħafta** id. (CKED: 174; KRPS: 607).

ħardala ‘sheep’s blade bone’ [Num 6:19], cf. C. Kar **ordala** id. (CKED: 260; KRPS: 431).

ħasım ‘enemy’ [Num 10:35], cf. Tur (Ot) **hasım** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 1887).

ħatat ‘sin offering’ [Num 7:16, 7:22, 7:28, 7:34, 7:40, 7:46, 7:52, 7:58, 7:64, 7:70, 7:76, 7:82, 7:88, 8:7, 8:8, 8:12, 15:24, 15:25, 15:27, 18:9, 19:9, 19:17, 28:15, 28:22, 29:5, 29:11, 29:16, 29:19, 29:22, 29:25, 29:28, 29:31, 29:34, 29:38], cf. Heb **חַטָּאִת** **ħatṭāt** id. (Klein 1987: 213).

ħerem ‘thing devoted’ [Num 18:14], cf. Heb **חֵרֵם** **ħêrem** id. (Klein 1987: 233).

ħerem et- ‘to devote’ [Num 21:2, 21:3].

ħesarlı ‘damaged’ [Num 32:17], cf. Tur **hasarlı** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 1885).

Ħ

ħılas ‘redemption’ [Num 3:46, 3:48, 3:49, 18:16], cf. Tur (Ot) **halas** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 1846).

ħılas id- ‘to redeem’ [Num 18:15, 18:16, 18:17], cf. Tur (Ot) **halas et-** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 1846).

ħılaslı ‘(one) who was redeemed’ [Num 3:49].

ħılasılan- ‘to be redeemed’ [Num 18:16].

ħılaslıq ‘redemption’ [Num 3:46, 3:48, 3:49, 3:51].

ħılaslıq ‘contradiction’ [Num 23:21].

I

ıqrac ol- ‘to be excluded’ [Num 6:12, 9:7], cf. Tur (Ot) **ihraç edil-** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 2111).

ıqram ‘treat, offering’ [Num 18:8, 24:11], cf. C. Kar **ikram** id. (CKED: 193–194).

İ

incirlik ‘fig tree’ [Num 20:5], cf. C. Kar **inceylik** id. (CKED: 196; KRPS: 202), T. Kar **incirlik** id. (KRPS: 204), H. Kar **inçirlik** id. (KRPS: 202).

irenkli ‘colourful’ [Num 4:8, 19:6], cf. C. Kar **renkli** id. (CKED: 328; KRPS: 453).

işik ‘door, gate’ [Num 6:10], cf. C. Kar **eşik** id. (CKED: 157; KRPS: 673).

K

kebiç ‘a measure’ [Num 5:15, 28:5], cf. Tur (Td) **kebiç** ‘the wheat given to the miller in exchange for grinding services’ (Çağbayır 2007, 3: 2513).

keder id- ‘to destroy’ [Num 32:15].

kekel ‘hair lock’ [Num 6:5], cf. Tur (Td) **kekel** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 3: 2525).

keparat et- ‘to forgive’ [Num 17:11, 17:12], cf. C. Kar **kapara et-** id. (CKED: 202).

keparetlik ‘compensation; ransom’ [Num 29:11, 35:31, 35:31].

kohenlik et- ‘to serve as priest’ [Num 3:3, 3:4].

küfür/küpür et- ‘to blaspheme, to profane’ [*küpür et-* Num 15:30; *küfür et-* Num 16:30], cf. C. Kar **küfürle-** id. (KRPS: 355).

künlemek ‘jealousy’ [Num 5:14, 5:15, 5:18, 5:25, 5:29, 5:30, 25:11].

küygen ‘burn, burning’ [Num: 17:4, 19:6, 19:17].

küymek ‘blaze’ [Num 17:2].

M

mamır ‘sturdy’ [Num 32:1], cf. Tur (Ot) **mamır** ‘solid; sturdy’ (Çağbayır 2007, 3: 3042).

meks olun-/ulun- ‘to be stopped’ [*meks olun-* Num 17:13, 25:8; *meks ulun-* Num 17:15].

mereslevçi ‘testator’ [Num 36:8], cf. T. Kar **mérasláváčŭ** id. (KRPS: 406), H. Kar **mereslevtsi** id. (KRPS: 416).

- mereslik** ‘heritage, inheritance’ [Num 24:18], cf. T. Kar **méraslık** id. (KRPS: 406), H. Kar **mereslik** id. (KRPS: 416).
- meşpaḥa** ‘family’ [Num 1:38], cf. C. Kar **mişpaḥa** id. (CKED: 244; KRPS: 408).
- meyil bol-** ‘to stretch out’ [Num 24:6].
- mires** ‘heritage, bequeathal’ [Num 27:11], cf. C. Kar **meres** id. (CKED: 239; KRPS: 416).
- misqal** ‘a unit of mass; weight’ [Num 3:47, 3:50, 7:13, 7:14, 7:19, 7:20, 7:25, 7:26, 7:30, 7:31, 7:32, 7:37, 7:38, 7:43, 7:44, 7:49, 7:50, 7:55, 7:56, 7:61, 7:62, 7:67, 7:68, 7:73, 7:74, 7:79, 7:80, 7:85, 7:86, 18:16], cf. Tur (Ot) **miskal** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 3: 3239).
- mizraḥ** ‘sunrise, east’ [Num 2:3, 3:38, 34:15], cf. Heb מִזְרָח **mizraḥ** id. (Klein 1987: 331).
- muracad** ‘going to a place for a specific purpose’ [Num 20:19], cf. Tur (Ot) **müracad** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 3: 3383).

N

- na’amatlı** ‘plenteous’ [Num 13:20].
- na’amatsız** ‘infertile’ [Num 13:20].
- naḥaq** ‘unmerited; unfair’ [Num 32:22, 35:33], cf. Tur (Ot) **nahak** ‘unfair; in vain’ (Çağbayır 2007, 4: 3477).
- navilik et-** ‘to prophesy’ [Num 11:25, 11:26, 11:27], cf. T. Kar, H. Kar **navilik et-** id. (KRPS: 417).
- nazir** ‘one consecrated’ [Num 6:13, 6:18, 6:19, 6:20, 6:21], cf. Heb נָזִיר **nāzîr** id. (Klein 1987: 410), H. Kar **nazir** id. (KRPS: 417), Tur (Ot) **nazir** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 4: 3503).
- nazir et-** ‘to dedicate’ [Num 6:5, 6:6, 6:12].
- nazir ol-** ‘to dedicate oneself’ [Num 6:2, 6:3].
- nazirlik** ‘devotement’ [Num 6:4, 6:5, 6:8, 6:9, 6:12, 6:13, 6:18, 6:19, 6:21].
- nişan et-/id-** ‘point out’ [*nişan et-* Num 34:7, 34:8; *nişan id-* Num 34:10], cf. Tur **nişanla-** id. (ÖTS 4: 3553)

O

- olmaya** ‘or else; lest’ [Num 16:26], cf. C. Kar **bolmağay** id. (CKED: 90).
- onlama** ‘tithe, one tenth’ [Num 18:21, 18:25, 18:26, 18:27], cf. C. Kar **onda-**
lama id. (CKED: 258, KRPS 429).

oruş- ‘to fight, to combat, to strike one another’ [Num 21:26, 22:11], cf. C. Kar **uruş-** id. (CKED: 428; KRPS: 582).

oturıvçı ‘inhabitant, resident’ [Num 13:32, 14:14, 21:1, 32:17, 33:55], cf. C. Kar **oturuvçı** id. (CKED: 262–263; KRPS: 435).

ova ‘plain, lowland’ [Num 21:11], cf. Tur **ova** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 4: 3651).

Ö

öleyaz- ‘to almost die’ [Num 17:27], cf. Tur **öleyaz-** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 4: 3689)

örmekli bez ‘hanging, curtain’ [Num 3:26, 4:25, 4:26], cf. C. Kar **örmek** ‘curtain, blind’ (CKED: 269; KRPS: 442).

öte ‘further’ [Num 15:23, 17:2], cf. Tur **öte** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 4: 3720–3721).

özeri ‘against’ [Num 14:27], cf. C. Kar **üzeri** id. (CKED: 435).

P

parzam ki ‘supposing that’ [Num 12:11, 27:4], cf. Tur (Ot) **farzen** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 2: 1548). See also → **farzam ki**.

peşmanlıq ‘restitution’ [Num 5:7, 5:8], cf. C. Kar **feşmanlıq** ‘repentance; regret’ (CKED: 161, KRPS: 596).

pikir ‘thought, idea’ [Num 14:24, 22:22], cf. C. Kar **fikir** id. (CKED: 163, KRPS: 594).

pişmek ‘fruit; yield’ [Num 13:20, 28:26].

purasa ‘leek’ [Num 11:5], cf. C. Kar **pirasa** id. (CKED: 278, KRPS: 447).

Q

qabullıq, qabulluq ‘offering’ [*qabullıq* Num 15:3, 15:10, 15:13, 15:14, 15:24, 18:17, 28:6, 28:8, 28:13, 28:24, 28:27, 29:2, 29:6, 29:8, 29:13, 29:36; *qabulluq* Num 15:7].

qaherlen-, qaħarlan- ‘to be angry’ [*qaherlen-* Num 11:10; *qaħarlan-* Num 22:22], cf. C. Kar **qaħırlan-** id. (CKED: 284).

qaplov ‘cover’ [Num 17:3, 17:4], cf. C. Kar **qapluv** id. (CKED 289; KRPS: 362).

qarğavçı ‘(one) who curses’ [Num 24:9], cf. C. Kar **qarğışçı** id. (CKED: 293; KRPS: 364).

qarmaqlı şış ‘fork’ [Num 4:14].

- qast** ‘intention, purpose.’ See also: ~ **bilen** ‘on purpose; intentionally’ [Num 35:20, 20:22].
- qayam** ‘existing, surviving; ever self-existent’ [Num 14:21, 14:28], cf. C. Kar **qayyam** id. (CKED: 300; KRPS: 358).
- qayıp id-/et-** ‘to lost’ [*qayıp id-* Num 14:12, 32:39, 33:55; *qayıp et-* Num 24:19], cf. C. Kar **ğayıbet-** id. (KRPS: 163).
- qayıp/ğayıp ol-** ‘to be lost’ [*qayıp ol-* Num 16:26; *ğayıp ol-* Num 24:20, 24:24], cf. Tur (Ot) **kaybol-** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 3: 2491).
- qaytan** ‘cord, thread’ [Num 15:38], cf. Tur (Ot) **kaytan** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 3: 2502–2503).
- qedem** ‘east’ [Num 23:7], cf. Heb **קֶדֶם** **qedem** id. (Klein 1987: 562).
- qıbla** ‘east’ [Num 2:10, 3:29, 13:17, 13:22, 13:29, 21:1, 33:40, 34:3, 34:4, 35:5], cf. C. Kar **qible** id. (CKED: 301).
- qısar-** ‘to shorten, to become short’ [Num 11:23], cf. C. Kar **qısqar-** id. (CKED: 306; KRPS: 381).
- qollıq** ‘service, work, job’ [Num 4:49, 18:21], cf. C. Kar **qullıq** id. (CKED: 318; KRPS: 374).
- qorayaz-** ‘to almost die’ [Num 17:27].
- qorğaşın** ‘lead’ [Num 31:22].
- qosemçilik** ‘sorcery’ [Num 23:23].
- qulluq et-** ‘to serve’ [Num 3:7, 3:8, 4:23, 4:26, 4:30, 4:37, 4:41, 4:47, 7:5, 8:11, 8:15, 8:19, 8:22, 8:25; 16:9, 18:6, 18:7, 18:23], cf. C. Kar **qullıq et-** id. (KRPS: 374).
- quşul-** ‘to join (other people), to be joined’ [Num 25:5], cf. C. Kar **qoşıl-** id. (CKED: 315; KRPS: 372), **qoşul-** id. (CKED: 315).

R

- rahis** ‘soft’ [Num 31:50], cf. Tur (Ot) **rahis** ‘cheap; soft’ (Çağbayır 2007, 4: 3932).
- raz gel-** ‘to encounter’ [Num 23:3, 23:4, 23:15, 23:16, 35:19, 35:21], cf. C. Kar **rasgel-** id. (CKED: 327), **raskel-** id. (CKED: 327, KRPS: 451), **ıraskel-** id. (CKED: 191; KRPS: 651).
- resimdar** ‘lawgiver’ [Num 21:18].

S

- saçılmaq** ‘purification’. See also: ~ **suvları** ‘purification water’ [Num 19:9, 19:13, 19:20, 19:21, 31:23].
- saçıvçı** ‘(one) who sprinkles’ [Num 19:21].
- sallamaq** ‘wave offering’ [Num 6:20, 8:11, 8:13, 8:15, 8:21].
- sanly** ‘a small number of’ [Num 9:20].
- saqlov, saqluv** ‘testimony; holding; storage’ (*saqluv* Num 3:25, 8:26; *saqlov* Num 1:53, 3:7, 3:8, 3:28, 3:31, 3:32, 3:36, 3:38, 4:27, 4:28, 4:31, 4:32, 8:26, 9:19, 9:23, 15:34, 17:25, 18:2, 18:3, 18:4, 18:5, 18:8, 19:9, 31:30, 31:47) cf. C. Kar **saqlav** id. (CKED: 337; KRPS: 461).
- saqlovçı** ‘watchman, guard’ [*saqlovçı* Num 3:28, 3:32, 31:30; *saqlovçu* Num 3:38], cf. C. Kar **saqlavçı** id. (CKED: 337; KRPS: 461–462).
- sarmusaq** ‘garlic’ [Num 11:5], cf. C. Kar **sarımsaq** id. (CKED: 338; KRPS: 468).
- sepat** ‘face, look, countenance’ [Num 33:52], cf. C. Kar **sıfat** id. (CKED: 349 KRPS: 495), **sufat** id. (CKED: 365; KRPS: 485).
- silahlan-** ‘to arm’ [Num 31:3, 32:20], cf. Tur **silahlan-** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 4: 4237).
- silahly** ‘armed’ [Num 31:5, 32:21, 32:27, 32:29, 32:30, 30:32], cf. Tur **silahlı** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 4: 4237).
- silinmek** ‘anointing’ [Num 18:8].
- silmek** ‘anointing’ [Num 4:16].
- siröv** ‘cattle’ [Num 31:9, 32:1, 32:4, 32:16, 35:2, 35:3, 35:4, 35:5, 35:7], cf. C. Kar **sirüv** id. (CKED: 358; KRPS: 495), **sırov** id. (CKED: 354; KRPS: 495), **sürüv** id. (CKED: 368; KRPS: 485), **sürü** id. (CKED: 367; KRPS: 487).
- sosa-** ‘to get thirsty’ [Num 30:15], cf. C. Kar **suvsa-** id. (CKED: 365; KRPS: 482), **susa-** id. (CKED: 365; KRPS: 485).
- sunmaq** ‘offering’ [Num 18:11, 18:18].
- sürülgen** ‘divorced woman’ [Num 30:10].
- sustur-** ‘to silence, to make quiet’ [Num 13:30], cf. C. Kar **sustır-** id. (CKED: 365).
- suvruq** ‘pole, stick’ [Num 4:6, 4:8, 4:10, 4:11, 4:12, 4:14, 13:23], cf. C. Kar **su-vuruq** id. (CKED: 366; KRPS 483), **suvurıq** id. (CKED: 366; KRPS: 483), **suvrıq** id. (CKED: 365; KRPS: 482), **sırıq** id. (CKED: 354; KRPS: 459).

Ş

şafağat ‘mercy; compassion’ [Num 14:18, 14:19], cf. C. Kar **şağafat** id. (CKED: 370).

şahadatlıq ‘testimony’ [Num 1:53, 17:22, 17:23].

şamıdan ‘candlestick, candle holder’ [Num 3:31, 4:9, 8:2, 8:3, 8:4], cf. C. Kar **şamdan** id. (CKED: 371).

şara‘at qıl- ‘to judge’ [Num 15:34], cf. C. Kar **şara‘at et-** id. (CKED: 372).

şaşırtıcılıq ‘confusedness’ [Num 22:22, 22:32].

şegirt ‘apprentice’ [Num 32:14].

şehadetlik ‘testimony’ [Num 1:50, 1:53, 4:5, 9:15, 10:11, 17:19, 17:25, 18:2], cf. C. Kar **şahadlıq** id. (CKED: 370; KRPS: 645).

T

ta ‘until’ [Num 21:30, 34:49], cf. Tur (Ot; Oat) **ta** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 4: 4515).

ta‘am ‘taste’ [Num 11:8], cf. Heb טַאֵם **ta‘am** id. (Klein 1987: 247).

tahaş ‘name of the animal whose skin was used for covering the tabernacle, possibly a dolphin’ [Num 4:6, 4:8, 4:10, 4:11, 4:12, 4:14, 4:25], cf. Heb תַּחַשׁ **tahaş** id. (Klein 1987: 452; 699).

talov ‘plunder, pillage’ [Num 14:3, 14:31, 31:32], cf. C. Kar **taluv** id. (CKED: 380; KRPS: 508).

tar ver- ‘to oppress, to harm’ [Num 33:55], cf. C. Kar **tar ber-** id. (KRPS: 514).

tar vergen ‘(one) who oppresses’ [Num 10:9].

tayin id-, ta‘in et- ‘to appoint’ [*tajin id-* Num 27:23; *ta‘in et* Num 27:16], cf. Tur (Ot) **tayin et-** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 5: 4652).

tayinli ‘appointed’ [Num 7:2], cf. Tur **tayinli** ‘appointed, definite’ (Çağbayır 2007, 5: 4652).

temiz bol- ‘to be cleansed, to be cleaned’ [Num 8:7, 19:12, 19:19, 31:23, 31:24].

temiz et- ‘to clean, to cleanse’ [Num 5:28, 8:6, 8:7, 8:15, 8:21], cf. C. Kar **temizle-** id. (CKED: 393; KRPS: 563).

tepila et- ‘to pray’ [Num 12:13].

terapiz ‘table’ [Num 3:31, 4:7], cf. Tur **tırapeze** id. (Çağbayır 2007, 5: 4897).

tıraş id- ‘to shave’ [Num 6:9, 6:18], cf. C. Kar **tıraş et-** id. (KRPS: 558).

toplavçı ‘(one) who gathers’ [Num 10:25].

topraqlı ‘a term to denote someone’s hometown when it follows a proper place name’ [Num 12:1].

tutulğan ‘prisoner, captive’ [Num 31:30, 31:47].

U

uçın ‘for’ [Num 10:29, 14:34, 15:28, 17:11, 17:12, 18:32], cf. C. Kar **uçun** id. (CKED: 423; KRPS: 587).

urluqlan- ‘to conceive children’ [Num 5:28].

urta ‘middle, intermediate’ [Num 35:5], cf. C. Kar **orta** id. (CKED: 260; KRPS: 431).

uruvçı ‘killer, slayer’ [Num 35:11, 35:15, 35:21, 35:24, 35:30], cf. C. Kar **uru-
vçu** ‘(one) who beats’ (CKED: 428; KRPS: 581).

uturaş ‘dwelling’ [Num 21:15], cf. C. Kar **oturaş** id. (CKED: 262; KRPS: 435).

Ü

ülüş ‘portion, share’ [Num 15:9, 35:8], cf. C. Kar **ülüş** id. (CKED: 433–434; KRPS: 589).

üzre ‘toward’ [Num 6:21], cf. C. Kar **üzere** id. (CKED: 435).

V

vekil et- ‘to appoint’ [Num 1:50, 3:10].

vekillik, vekillik ‘oversight’ [*vekillik* Num 4:16; *vekillik* Num 3:32, 3:36, 4:16], cf. Tur **vekillik** ‘proxy’ (Çağbayır 2007, 5: 5104).

vicud ‘body’ [Num 19:19], cf. C. Kar **vucud** id. (CKED: 437–438).

vir- ‘to give’ [Num 35:8], cf. C. Kar **ver-** id. (CKED: 437, KRPS: 158).

Y

yapıraçıq ‘bud, sprout’ [Num 8:4].

yarıq et- ‘to shine’ [Num 6:25].

yegerle- ‘to saddle’ [Num 22:21], cf. C. Kar **egerle-** id. (CKED: 147; KRPS: 654).

yekpare ‘solid; steadily’ [Num 8:4, 10:2], cf. Tur (Ot) **yekpare** ‘one-pie-
ce; undividedly’ (Çağbayır 2007, 5: 5276).

yibirmek yeri ‘pasture land’ [Num 35:2, 35:3].

yolduz ‘star’ [Num 24:17], cf. C. Kar **yıldız** id. (CKED: 463; KRPS: 264), **yulduz** id. (CKED: 471).

yoqary ‘upward’ [Num 1:3, 1:18, 1:20, 6:20], cf. C. Kar **yuqarı** id. (CKED: 473), **yoğarǵı** id., **yoğarı** id. (CKED: 467–468; KRPS: 246).
yub- ‘to wash’ [Num 19:10], cf. C. Kar **yuv-** id. (CKED: 474; KRPS: 251).
yügür- ‘to run’ [Num 11:27], cf. Tur (Oat) **yügür-** ‘to run fast; to walk’ (Çağbayır 2007, 5: 5395).
yüzlü ‘have a... face’ [Num 4:7], cf. C. Kar **yüzli** id. (CKED: 477; KRPS: 261).
yüzüm suyu ‘grape juice’ [Num 6:3].

Z

zapt id- ‘to seize; to capture’ [Num 21:32, 32:39, 32:41, 32:42], cf. C. Kar **zaft et-** id. (CKED: 478; KRPS: 188).
zapt ol- ‘to be seized, to be captured’ [Num 32:22, 32:29 *zapt ol-*; Num 32:29 *zapt ul-*].
zav ‘discharge’ [Num 5:2], cf. Heb זָוַב **zōwb** id. (Klein 1987: 195).
zayede ‘much, more’ [Num 12:3], cf. C. Kar **ziyade** id. (CKED: 482), **ziyada** id. (CKED: 482; KRPS: 188), **ziyede** id. (CKED: 483), **ziyada** id. (CKED: 481; KRPS: 190).

3. Conclusion

In this paper, we have presented a total of 226 lexical items. Among these, 119 appear as slightly different variants of those listed in CKED or KRPS, while 107 are not found in these dictionaries. Of these 119 unlisted variants, most examples exhibit vowel alternations previously noted in Crimean Karaim written materials, such as *o ~ ö*, *u ~ ü* (Jankowski 1997: 9), *e ~ i* (Smętek 2016: 52), etc. Additionally, the majority of examples also show certain Ottoman Turkish influences, for instance, the voicing of *k- > g-*, *t- > d-*, the spirantization of *b- > v-* etc., which were also noted in Crimean Karaim sources (Smętek 2016: 50–51; Işık 2018: 69–72). Regarding the unlisted lexical items and expressions, our study predominantly uncovers numerous Turkic, Arabic, Persian, and some Hebrew lexical items. Many lexical items are compounds or derivatives, consistent with the common and expected Turkic derivation strategies, and are often found in Turkish. These findings, therefore, underscore the Ottoman influence on Crimean Karaim. At the same time, they also demonstrate that examining recently available sources can significantly broaden the documented vocabulary of Crimean Karaim.

Abbreviations

B. Heb	=	Biblical Hebrew
C. Kar	=	Crimean Karaim
Exo	=	Book of Exodus
H. Kar	=	Halich Karaim
Heb	=	Hebrew
Num	=	Book of Numbers
Oat	=	Old Anatolian Turkish
Ot	=	Ottoman Turkish
T. Kar	=	Trakai Karaim
Td	=	Turkish Dialects
Tur	=	Turkish

Bibliographic Abbreviations

CKED	=	Aqtay, Gulayhan & Henryk Jankowski. 2015. <i>A Crimean Karaim-English Dictionary</i> . Poznań.
KRPS	=	Baskakov, Nikolaj Aleksandrovič & Ananiaš Zajončkovskij & Seraja Markovič Šapšal (eds.). 1974. <i>Karaimsko-russko-poľskij slovar'. Słownik karaimsko-rosyjsko-polski</i> . Moskva

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Acknowledgements



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

The research upon which this publication is based has been awarded funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement number: 802645; acronym: KaraimBible).