

THE CHULYM TURKIC LANGUAGE IS OF THE KIPCHAK
TURKIC LANGUAGE ORIGIN ACCORDING TO THE
LEIPZIG–JAKARTA LIST*

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Abstract: *This article is about the classification status of the language of the Chulym Turks. The authors conclude that the Chulym Turkic language is of the Kipchak Turkic language origin according to the Leipzig–Jakarta list. The data for the research consisted of the most resistant words (the Leipzig–Jakarta list) of the Turkic languages. In this study of Chulym Turkic, field dialectological materials of Valeriya Lemskaya were used. The most resistant words were selected out of the dictionaries of the Turkic languages and compared.*

The results revealed a 100-word Leipzig–Jakarta list of the Chulym Turkic words as a result of the comparison with the Oghuz and Kipchak languages. Previously, the Chulym Turkic language was considered to belong to the Siberian group of the Turkic languages that also included the Khakass, Shor and Saryg-Yugbur languages. Disagreeing with this, the Chulym Turkic language is shown to be the Kipchak language origin than the Oghuz Turkic one.

Keywords: *the most resistant words, languages, Turkic, Kipchak, Oghuz, Chulym Turkic*

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Çulum Türk Dili, Leipzig–Jakarta Listesi'ne Göre Kıpçak Dil Kökenlidir

Özet: *Bu makale, Çulum Türklerinin dilinin sınıflandırılması üzerinedir. Makalenin yazarları, Çulum Türkçesinin Leipzig-Jakarta Listesi'ne göre Kıpçak Türkçesi kökenli olduğu sonucuna varmaktadır. Araştırmada veri tabanı olarak diğer dillerde olduğu gibi Türk dillerinde de ödünclemeye karşı en temel/dayanıklı sözcükleri belirlemede başvurulan Leipzig-Jakarta Listesi kullanılmıştır. Çulum Türkçesi için ise Valeriya Lemskaya'nın saba çalışmasına dayalı ağız malzemesine müracaat edilmiştir. Ayrıca bu ağız malzemesi, Türk dillerinin sözlüklerinden seçilen en dayanıklı sözcüklerle karşılaştırılmıştır. Buna göre Leipzig-Jakarta Listesi'ne dayalı olarak 100 Çulum Türkçesi sözcüğü Oğuz ve Kıpçak dilleri ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Türk dillerinin sınıflandırılması ile ilgili daha önceki çalışmalarda Çulum Türkçesinin, Hakas, Şor ve Sarı-Uygur dilleriyle Sibirya grubuna dahil olduğu düşünülmekteydi. Fakat bu makalede ulaştığımız sonuçlar, Çulum Türkçesinin Oğuz Türkçesinden çok Kıpçak dilleri ile benzerlik taşıdığını göstermektedir.*

Anahtar Kelimeler: *en dayanıklı sözcükler, diller, Türk, Kıpçak, Oğuz, Çulum Türkçesi*

1. Introduction

As it is known, the modern Turkic languages are classified into different groups: the Oghuz, Kipchak, Karluk and others. Each group has its own members. For example, the Oghuz languages include the Turkish, Azerbaijani, Turkmen and others.

Before discussing the classification status of the Chulyum Turkic language, a few lines about the speakers of it should be written. The Chulyum Turks are a people of the South-East of the West-Siberian Plain that inhabit the lower and middle reaches of the River Chulyum. The major part of the Chulyum Turks are present settlers of the Russian Federation's Teguldet Region of the Tomsk Oblast and the Tjuxtet Region of the Krasnoyarsk Krai, mainly of the Pasechnoye and Chindat villages. The number of the Chulyum Turks is around 365 people.

The Chulyum Turkic language consists of the Middle and Lower Chulyum dialects. At present, the Lower Chulyum Dialect is considered to be totally extinct. The given differentiation goes back to the historical existence of indigenous provinces, i.e. volosts.

2. Materials and Methods

To study the classification status of the Chulyum Turkic language, the Leipzig–Jakarta list was taken into consideration. For the convenience of analysis, the Leipzig–Jakarta list was taken from open electronic sources rather than (Tadmor, 2009) due to the arrangement of the material in the former (e.g., the alphabetical order of vocabulary and a single lexeme for identifying each vocabulary sample).

The Leipzig–Jakarta list is a 100 word list to test the degree of relationship of

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languages by comparing words that are resistant to borrowing (Tadmor, 2009; Novgorodov, 2012; Novgorodov, 2014a). The indicated 100 most resistant words are used to establish the relationship of Chulym Turkic among the Kipchak and Oghuz languages.

The Leipzig–Jakarta list has already been published on several Turkic languages (Novgorodov, 2014b; Novgorodov, 2014c; Novgorodov, 2014d).

It should be mentioned that we previously came to a conclusion that the Turkic languages are divided into two main groups (Novgorodov, 2015a; Novgorodov, 2015b). The first one is the Yakut and the Kipchak languages, and the second one – the Chuvash and Oghuz languages.

In order to establish a relationship of the Chulym Turkic language among the Kipchak and Oghuz ones, we take into consideration the Turkish language (which belongs to the Oghuz group) and the Tatar and Bashkir languages (which belong to the Kipchak group).

In the study of the Chulym Turkic language, field dialectological materials of Valeriya Lemskaya are used.

3. Results

The result of this study reveals the Leipzig–Jakarta list of the Chulym Turkic language in comparison with the Oghuz and Kipchak languages.

Before presenting the Leipzig–Jakarta list of the Chulym Turkic language, it should be noted that **1** is a number of the Leipzig–Jakarta list item; ‘ant’ – meaning; (3. 817) – index number of World loanword database, available online at <http://wold.clld.org/meaning>; chul. – abbreviation of the Chulym Turkic language; *kimirsya* – form of a word; (< tu. (ESTJ 2000: 140)) – indication of a word origin, information of a source and its page; tur. – abbreviation of the Turkish language; (TRS 1977: 515) – indication of a source and its page; *karınca* – form of a word; (< tu.) – indication of a word origin that was mentioned above; tat. – abbreviation of the Tatar language; (TRS I 2007: 703) – indication of a source and its page; *kirmiska* – form of a word; (< tu.) – indication of a word origin that was mentioned above; bash. – abbreviation of the Bashkir language; (RBS I 2005: 558) – indication of a source and its page; *kirmiđka* – form of a word; (< tu.) – indication of a word origin that was mentioned above.

We reveal the Leipzig–Jakarta list of the Chulym language in comparison with the Oghuz and Kipchak languages. The Leipzig–Jakarta list of the Chulym language is presented below.

1 ‘ant’ (3. 817) chul. *kimirsya* (< tu. (ESTJ 2000: 140)); tur. (TRS 1977: 515) *karınca* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 323)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 703) *kirmiska* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 558) *kirmiđka* (< tu.).

2 ‘arm’ (4.31), ‘hand’ (4.33) chul. *kol* (< tu. (ESTJ 2000: 37)); tur. (TRS 1977: 555, 265) *kol* (< tu.), *el* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 260)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 649) *kul* (< tu.);

bash. (RBS II 2005: 334) *kul* (< tu.).

3 ‘ash’ (1.84) chul. *kööl, kül* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 137)); tur. (TRS 1977: 580) *kül* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 628) *köl* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 398) *köl* (< tu.).

4 ‘back’ (4.19) chul. *peľi, päľ* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 135)), *čärni, šarni* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 65)); tur. (TRS 1977: 63) *arka* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 174)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 117) *arka* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 444) *arka* (< tu.).

5 ‘big’ (12.55) chul. *uluu, uluuy, uluy* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 593)); tur. (TRS 1977: 138) *büyük* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 288)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 94) *olı* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 98) *ol o* (< tu.).

6 ‘bird’ (3.581) chul. *kuš* (< tu. (ESTJ 2000: 180)), *kučak* (< **kuščak* < **kuš*) (< tu.); tur. (TRS 1977: 576) *kuş* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 624) *koş* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 233) *koş* (< tu.).

7 ‘to bite’ (4.58) chul. *kap-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 264)); tur. (TRS 1977: 236) *dişlemek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 242)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 368) *teşläü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 549) *teşläü* (< tu.).

8 ‘bitter’ (15.37) chul. *aačiy* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 89)); tur. (TRS 1977: 21) *acı* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 150) *açı* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 244) *äse, ası* (< tu.).

9 ‘black’ (15.65) chul. *kara* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 286)); tur. (TRS 1977: 511, 781) *kara* (< tu.), *siyah* (< pers. (Räs 1969: 421b)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 532) *kara* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 626) *kara* (< tu.).

10 ‘blood’ (4.15) chul. *kan* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 251)); tur. (TRS 1977: 505) *kan* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 524) *kan* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 507) *kan* (< tu.).

11 ‘to blow (intransitive)’ (10.38) chul. *üür-, ür-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 635)); tur. (TRS 1977: 279) *esmek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 553)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 467) *isü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 306) *işeü* (< tu.), *öröü-* (< tu.).

12 ‘bone’ (4.16) chul. *sijok, söäk, sööyu, söäge, sök, söök* (< tu. (ESTJ 2003: 357)); tur. (TRS 1977: 531) *kemik* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 36)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 255) *söyak* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 496) *höyäk* (< tu.).

13 ‘breast’ грудь (4.41) chul. *emdžege, emdzek, ämčäk* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 271)); tur. (TRS 1977: 613) *meme* (< tu. (Räs 1969: 324b)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 445, 447) *imi* (< tu.), *imčäk* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 252) *imsäk* (< tu.).

14 ‘to burn (intransitive)’ (1.852) chul. *köj-, koj-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 88)); tur. (TRS 1977: 910) *yanmak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 112)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 713) *yanu* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 242) *yanıu* (< tu.).

15 ‘to carry’ (10.61) chul. *apar-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 127)); tur. (TRS 1977: 831, 352) *taşımak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 170)), *götürmek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 86)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 685) *küterep yötü (yörtü)* (< tat. < tu. (ESTJ 1980: 86, ESTJ 1989: 229)); bash. (BRS 1996: 596) *tashiü* (< tu.), *apariü-* (< tu.).

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16 ‘child (kin term)’ (2.43) chul. *oyılan, uylan* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 411)), *käč, käš* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 75)); tur. (TRS 1977: 283, 92) *evlât* (< ar. (Räs 1969: 52b)), dial. *bala* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 47)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 190) *bala* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 309) *bala* (< tu.).

17 ‘to come’ (10.48) chul. *kel-, käl-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 14)); tur. (TRS 1977: 325) *gelmek* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 569) *kilü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 172) *kileü* (< tu.).

18 ‘to crush/to grind’ (5.56) chul. *tart-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 154)); tur. (TRS 1977: 286) *ezmek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 235)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 435, TRS II 2007: 321) *izü* (< tu.), *tartu-* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 578) *iđeü* (< tu.).

19 ‘to cry/to weep’ (16.37) chul. *sixtála-, siktá-* (< tu. (ESTJ 2003: 390)); tur. (TRS 1977: 32) *ağlamak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 79)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 370, TRS II 2007: 282) *elau* (< tu.), *siktau-*; bash. (RBS II 2005: 60) *ilau* (< tu.), *hiktau-* (< tu.).

20 ‘to do/to make’ (9.11) chul. *et-, ät-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 312)); tur. (TRS 1977: 911, 282) *yapmak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 126)), *emek* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 468, TRS II 2007: 680) *itü* (< tu.), *ešläü* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 395)); bash. (RBS I 2005: 268) *ešläü* (< tu.), *iteü-* (< tu.).

21 ‘dog’ (3.61) chul. *it* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 385)), *adaj* (< *ataj* < *atij* < **itij* < **ijt*) (< tu.); tur. (TRS 1977: 566, 482) *köpek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 111)), *it* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 673) *et* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 419) *et* (< tu.), *kübäk* (< tu.).

22 ‘to drink’ (5.13) chul. *its-, ič-, iš-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 391)), tur. (TRS 1977: 428) *içmek* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 677) *ečü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 59) *eseü* (< tu.).

23 ‘ear’ (4.22) chul. *kulay, kulak* (< tu. (ESTJ 2000: 124)); tur. (TRS 1977: 570) *kulak* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 594) *kolak* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 574) *kolak* (< tu.).

24 ‘to eat’ (5.11) chul. *jelé-, ši-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 333)); tur. (TRS 1977: 921) *yemek* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 155) *ašau* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 210)); bash. (RBS I 2005: 313) *ašau* (< tu.), *eyeü* (< tu.).

25 ‘egg’ (5.97) chul. *jumurtka* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 250)); tur. (TRS 1977: 934) *yumurta* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 483) *yomirka* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 675) *yomortka* (< tu.).

26 ‘eye’ (4.21) chul. *karay, karak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 295)); tur. (TRS 1977: 353) *göz* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 60)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 665) *küz* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 232) *kü* • (< tu.).

27 ‘to fall’ (10.23) chul. *ağna-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 69, 73, 75, 286, SFTJ 1970: 194 (**een* ‘bottom’))); tur. (TRS 1977: 255) *düşmek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 330)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 418) *töšü* (< tu.), (TRS II 2007: 368) *egilu* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 69)); bash. (RBS II 2005: 9) *yiyüü* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 273)), *aiüü-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974:

69)).

28 ‘far (adverb)’ (12.44) chul. *rak, irak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 286)); tur. (TRS 1977: 885, 418) *uzak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 570)), *irak* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 90, TRS I 2007: 373) *ozak* (< tu.), *erak* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 258) *alið* (< mo. (Räs 1969: 17b)), *yıraq* (< tu.).

29 ‘fire’ (1.81) chul. *ot* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 199)); tur. (TRS 1977: 694) *ot* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 485) *ut* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 741) *ut* (< tu.).

30 ‘fish’ (3.65) chul. *paalik* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 59)); tur. (TRS 1977: 93) *balık* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 196) *balık* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 336) *balık* (< tu.).

31 ‘flesh/meat’ (4.13) chul. *et, ät* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 311)); tur. (TRS 1977: 281) *et* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 467) *it* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 592) *it* (< tu.).

32 ‘fly’ (3.83) chul. *mas* (< skr. (Räs 1969: 329b)); tur. (TRS 1977: 155, 778) *cibin* (< tu. (Räs, 1969 : 110a)), *sinek* (< tu. (ESTJ 2003: 264)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 569) *čeben* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 589) *seben* (< tu.).

33 ‘to give’ (11.21) chul. *per-, pär-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 114)); tur. (TRS 1977: 898) *vermek* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 212) *birü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 257) *bireü* (< tu.).

34 ‘to go’ (10.47) chul. *par-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 64)); tur. (TRS 1977: 938) *yürümek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 229)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 200) *baru* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 404) *barü* (< tu.).

35 ‘good’ (16.71) chul. *jaxši, čakši, šaxsi* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 63)); tur. (TRS 1977: 486, 906, 904) *iyi* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 245)), *yakşı, yakhi* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 724) *yaxši* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 607) *yakši* (< tu.).

36 ‘hair’ (4.14) chul. *tsats, čač, čas’* (< tu. (ESTJ 2003: 216)); tur. (TRS 1977: 741) *saç* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 567) *čäč* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 168) *säs* (< tu.).

37 ‘hard’ (15.74) chul. *kaatıy* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 334)); tur. (TRS 1977: 521) *katı* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 547) *katı* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 489) *katı* (< tu.).

38 ‘he/she/it’ (2.931; 2.932; 2.933) chul. *ol* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 444)); tur. (TRS 1977: 683) *o* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 474) *ul* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 755) *ul* (< tu.).

39 ‘to hear’ (15.41) chul. *ešte-, äštä-, ežit-, ästä-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 318)); tur. (TRS 1977: 479) *işitmek* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 472) *išetü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 409) *işeteü* (< tu.).

40 ‘heavy’ (15.81) chul. *er, ör, aar* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 85)); tur. (TRS 1977: 28) *ağır* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 33) *avir* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 529) *auir* (< tu.).

41 ‘to hide’ (12.27) chul. *čašir-, čažir-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 160)); tur. (TRS 1977: 341, 747) *gizlemek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 80)), *saklamak* (< tu. (ESTJ 2003: 156)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 727) *yaşerü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 232) *yäšereü* (< tu.).

42 ‘to hit/to beat’ (9.21) chul. *kak-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 221)); tur. (TRS 1977:

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901) *vurmak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 599)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 263) *sugu* (< tu. (ESTJ 2003: 286)); bash. (RBS I 2005: 86) *huyiu* (< tu.), *kayiu-* (< tu.).

43 ‘horn’ (4.17) chul. *muz’*, *müüs*, *müs* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 243)), *aazir* (< ?); tur. (TRS 1977: 129) *boynuz* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 57) *mögez* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 326) *mögöd* (< tu.).

44 ‘house’ (7.12) chul. *äp*, *ep* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 64)); tur. (TRS 1977: 282, 934) *ev* (< tu.), *yurt* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 254)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 485, TRS II 2007: 113) *yort*, *öy* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 292) *öy*, *yort* (< tu.).

45 ‘I’ (2.91) chul. *men*, *män* (< tu. (Räs 1969: 333b)); tur. (TRS 1977: 108) *ben* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 44) *min* (c. 44); bash. (RBS II 2005: 673) *min* (< tu.).

46 ‘in’ (12.012): affix of a locative case chul. *-da* (< tu. (Shcherbak 1977: 39, 175)); tur. *-da* (< tu.); tat. *-da*, *-dä*, *-ta*, *-tä* (< tu.); bash. *-da*, *-de*, *-ta*, *-tä* (< tu.).

47 ‘knee’ (4.36) chul. *tüşpaš*, *tüşpaas* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 336)); tur. (TRS 1977: 237) *diz* (c. 237), tat. (TRS II 2007: 353) *tez* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 471) *tubik* (< tu. **top* ‘orb’ (SFTJ, 1970 : 197)).

48 ‘to know’ (17.17) chul. *pil-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 137)); tur. (TRS 1977: 117) *bilmek* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 227) *belü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 397) *beleü* (< tu.).

49 ‘to laugh’ (16.25) chul. *kül-* (< turk. (ESTJ 1980: 98)); tur. (TRS 1977: 363) *gülmek* (< tu.); tat. *kölü* (TRS I 2007: 630) (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 413) *kölöü* (< tu.).

50 ‘leaf’ (8.56) chul. *pür* (< tu. (Räs 1969: 92, 93; ESTJ 1978: 296)); tur. (TRS 1977: 911) *yaprak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 130)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 724) *yafrak* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 532) *yaprak* (< tu.).

51 ‘leg’ (4.35) chul. *ajax*, *azak* (< turk. (ESTJ 1974: 103)); tur. (TRS 1977: 78) *ayak* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 160) *ayak* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 701) *ayak* (< tu.).

52 ‘liver’ (4.45) chul. *püür’* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 17)); tur. (TRS 1977: 512, 156) *karaciğer* (< tur.: *kāra* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 286)) + *ciğer* (< pers. (Räs 1969: 126b)); *ciğer* (< pers.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 181) *bavir* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 55) *bauir* (< tu.).

53 ‘long’ (12.57) chul. *uzun* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 570)); tur. (TRS 1977: 886) *uzun* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 91) *ozin* (c. 91); bash. (RBS I 2005: 282) *ođon* (< tu.).

54 ‘louse’: ‘the head louse’ (3.811), ‘the body louse’ (3.8112) chul. *pit* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 151)); tur. (TRS 1977: 122) *bit* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 236) *bet* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 177) *bet* (< tu.).

55 ‘mouth’ (4.24) chul. *əyzi*, *ayis*, *ayis*, *axsi* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 81)); tur. (TRS 1977: 29) *ağız* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 27) *aviz* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 332) *auiđ* (< tu.).

56 ‘name’ (18.28) chul. *at*, *aat* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 198)); tur. (TRS 1977: 24,

466) *ad* (< tu.), *isim* (< ar. *ism*); tat. (TRS I 2007: 136, 463) *at* (< tu.), *isem* (< ar.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 420) *isem* (< ar.), *at* (< tu.).

57 ‘navel’ (4.43) chul. *kindik* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 68)); tur. (TRS 1977: 341) *göbek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 111)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 559) *kendek* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 235) *kendek* (< tu.).

58 ‘neck’ (4.28) chul. *pojnu*, *bojnu*, *pojnu*, *poyn* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 180)); tur. (TRS 1977: 129) *boyun* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 61) *muyen* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 643) *muyin* (< tu.).

59 ‘new’ (14.13) chul. *jan'é*, *čaj*, *nä* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 124)); tur. (TRS 1977: 922) *yeni* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 714) *yaña* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 701) *yañi* (< tu.).

60 ‘night’ (14.42) chul. *tün*, *tün* (< tu. **tün* ‘night’ (SFTJ 1970: 198)); tur. (TRS 1977: 319) *gece* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 40)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 406) *tön* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 704) *tön* (< tu.).

61 ‘nose’ (4.23) chul. *murnó*, *purun* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 269)); tur. (TRS 1977: 135) *burun* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 253) *borin* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 702) *tanau* (< tu. (Räs 1969: 460)).

62 ‘not’ (24.06) chul. *čok*, *šok* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 211)); tur. (TRS 1977: 929) *yok* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 685) *yuk* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 650) *yuk* (< tu.).

63 ‘old’ (14.15) chul. *keer* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 311)), *eski* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 306)); tur. (TRS 1977: 518) *kart* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 314)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 540) *kart* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 456) *kart*, *karı* (< tu.).

64 ‘one’ (13.01) chul. *pər'*, *per*, *pär*, *pır*, *pir'* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 146)); tur. (TRS 1977: 118) *bir* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 227) *ber* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 743) *ber* (< tu.).

65 ‘rain’ (1.75) chul. *jamıyur*, *čanyur* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 57)); tur. (TRS 1977: 904) *yağmur* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 715) *yañgır* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 288) *yamyır* (< tu.).

66 ‘red’ (15.66) chul. *kızıl* (< tu. (ESTJ 2000: 194)); tur. (TRS 1977: 543, 548) *kırmızı* (< ar. (Räs 1969: 267b)), *kızıl* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 693) *kızıl* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 501) *kıdııl* (< tu.).

67 ‘root’ (8.54) chul. *čiltis*, *šiltis* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 350)); tur. (TRS 1977: 565) *kök* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 91)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 309) *tamir* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 143)); bash. (RBS I 2005: 490) *tamir* (< tu.).

68 ‘rope’ (9.19) chul. *pəy*, *paay*, *pay* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 13)); tur. (TRS 1977: 461, 776) *ip* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 268)), *sicim* (< mo. (Räs 1969: 421b)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 208) *bau* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 13)); bash. (RBS I 2005: 131) *bau* (< tu.), *arkan* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 175)).

69 ‘to run’ (intransitive) (10.46) chul. *čügür-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 258)), *täptä-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 195 (**tep* ‘push’))); tur. (TRS 1977: 493) *kaçmak* (< tu. (ESTJ

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1997: 340)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 489) *yögerü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 63) *yügereü* (< tu.).

70 'salt' (5.81) chul. *tuz, tus* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 288)); tur. (TRS 1977: 874) *tuz* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 385) *toz* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 431) *tođ* (< tu.).

71 'sand' (1.215) chul. *saj* (< tu. (Räs 1969: 95a, 394b; ESTJ 2003: 150)), *kum* (< tu. (ESTJ 2000: 133)); tur. (TRS 1977: 572) *kum* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 598) *kom* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 53) *kom* (< tu.).

72 'to say' (18.22) chul. *ajt-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 111)); tur. (TRS 1977: 217, 84) *demek* (< turk. (ESTJ 1980: 221)), *aytmak* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 170) *äytü* (< tu.), *diyü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 389) *äyteü* (< tu.), *tieü* (< tu.).

73 'to see' (15.51) chul. *kör-, köör-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 77)); tur. (TRS 1977: 348) *görmek* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 683) *kürü* (< tu.); bash. *küreü* (RBS I 2005: 146) (< tu.).

74 'shade/shadow' (1.63) chul. *köl'äy* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 96)); tur. (TRS 1977: 344, 756) *gölge* (< tu.), *saye* (cf. az. *sayä*); tat. (TRS I 2007: 672) *külägä* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 494) *külägä* (< tu.).

75 'skin/hide' (4.12) chul. *jamıy, čamıy, šamıy* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 127)); tur. (TRS 1977: 221) *deri* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 207)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 381) *tire* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 645) *tire* (< tu.);

76 'small' (12.56) chul. *päléj, paledzek, päldžäk* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 47)), *kičiy, kičeš* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 75)); tur. (TRS 1977: 579, 878) *küçük* (< tu.), *ufak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 560)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 563, 219) *kečkäne* (< tu.), *bäläkäy* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 545) *bäläkäy* (< tu.).

77 'smoke' (1.83) chul. *tütin, tüdün* (< tu. (Räs 1969: 507b)); tur. (TRS 1977: 249) *duman* (< tu. (Räs 1969: 498b)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 415) *töten* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 308) *tötön* (I, 308) (< tu.).

78 'soil' (1.212) chul. *jer, čär, čär', šär'* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 191)); tur. (TRS 1977: 867) *toprak* (< tu. (Räs 1969: 489b)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 443) *tufrak* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 443) *tuprak* (< tu.).

79 'to stand' (12.15) chul. *tur-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 296)); tur. (TRS 1977: 250) *durmak* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 393) *toru* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 465) *torou* (< tu.).

80 'star' (1.54) chul. *juldus, čiltis* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 279)); tur. (TRS 1977: 927) *yıldız* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 478) *yoldız* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 388) *yondođ* (< tu.).

81 'stone/rock' (1.44) chul. *taš, tas* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 167)); tur. (TRS 1977: 831) *taş* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 328) *taš* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 443) *taš* (< tu.).

82 'to suck' (5.16) chul. *sor-* (< tu. (ESTJ 2003: 311)), *äm-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 271)); tur. (TRS 1977: 271, 786) *emmek* (< tu.), *sormak* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007:

447) *imü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 436) *imeü* (< tu.), *huriu-* (< tu.).

83 ‘sweet’ (15.35) chul. *taadliý* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 162)); tur. (TRS 1977: 833) *tatli* (< tu.); tat. *tatli* (TRS II 2007: 328) (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 402) *tatli* (< tu.).

84 ‘tail’ (4.18) chul. *kujruk, kuzuruk* (< tu. (ESTJ 2000: 114)); tur. (TRS 1977: 578) *kuyruk* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 592) *koyrik* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 599) *koyrok* (< tu.).

85 ‘to take’ (11.13) chul. *al-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 127)); tur. (TRS 1977: 49) *almak* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 89) *alu* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 103) *aliu* (< tu.).

86 ‘thick’ (12.63) chul. *kalin* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 238)); tur. (TRS 1977: 501) *kalın* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 521) *kalin* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 504) *kalin* (< tu.).

87 ‘thigh’ (4.351) chul. *but* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 280)); tur. (TRS 1977: 884, 499) *uyruk* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 578)); *kalca, kalcak* (< ?); tat. (TRS I 2007: 254) *bot* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 63) *bot* (< tu.).

88 ‘this’ (24.07) chul. *pu* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 225)); tur. (TRS 1977: 132) *bu* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 262) *bu* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 670) *bil* (< tu.).

89 ‘to tie’ (9.16) chul. *tañ-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 145)); tur. (TRS 1977: 89) *bağlamak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 13)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 217) *bäyläü* (c. 217); bash. (RBS I 2005: 334) *bäyläü* (I, 334), *tañu-* (< tu.).

90 ‘tongue’ (4.26) chul. *til’* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 228)); tur. (TRS 1977: 230) *dil* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 355) *tel* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 674) *tel* (< tu.).

91 ‘tooth’ (4.27) chul. *tiž, tiš, tis’* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 242)); tur. (TRS 1977: 235) *diş* (< tu.), tat. (TRS II 2007: 367) *teš* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 400) *teš* (< tu.).

92 ‘water’ (1.31) chul. *suu, suuy, suy* (< tu. (ESTJ 2003: 325)); tur. (TRS 1977: 791) *su* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 262) *su* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 159) *hiu* (< tu.).

93 ‘what?’ (17.64) chul. *nözé, nö; nömä* (< tu. **nā* (SFTJ 1970: 195)); tur. (TRS 1977: 672) *ne* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 73) *närsä* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 633) *ni* (< tu.), *nimä* (< tu.).

94 ‘who?’ (17.68) chul. *kim, kım* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 67)); tur. (TRS 1977: 550) *kim* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 558) *kem* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 512) *kem* (< tu.).

95 ‘wide’ (12.61) chul. *jalbak, čalbak, š’alwak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 100)); tur. (TRS 1977: 328, 274, 327) *geniş* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 46)), *enli* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 352)), *gen* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 573) *kiñ* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 644) *kiñ* (< tu.).

96 ‘wind’ (1.72) chul. *jel’, čäl’, š’äl* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 174)); tur. (TRS 1977: 739, 920) *rüzgâr* (< pers. (Räs 1969: 390b)); *yel* (< tu.), tat. (TRS I 2007: 293) *jil* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 136) *el* (< tu.).

97 ‘wing’ (4.392) chul. *kanat* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 252)); tur. (TRS 1977: 506)

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kanat (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 524) *kanat* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 511) *kanat* (< tu.).

98 ‘wood’ (1.43) chul. *aḡá ts, aḡaç, aaš’* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 71)); tur. (TRS 1977: 28) *ağaç* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 39) *agač* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 302) *üdayas* (< tu.).

99 ‘yesterday’ (14.49) chul. *käčä* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 40)); tur. (TRS 1977: 253) *dün* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 315)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 586) *kičä* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 40)); bash. (RBS I 2005: 190) *kisä* (< tu.).

100 ‘you’ (singular) (2.920) chul. *sän, sen* (< tu. (ESTJ 2003: 232)); tur. (TRS 1977: 762) *sen* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 238) *sin* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 527) *hin* (< tu.).

4. Discussions

First of all, it should be mentioned that synonyms are traced in the Chulym language, e.g.:

4 ‘back’ (4.19) chul. *pele, päl’* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 135)), *čärni, šarni* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 65));

16 ‘child (kin term)’ (2.43) chul. *oyılan, uylan* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 411)), *käč, käš’* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 75));

21 ‘dog’ (3.61) chul. *it* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 385)), *adaj* (< tu.); tur. (TRS 1977: 566, 482) *köpek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 111)), *it* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 673) *et* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 419) *et* (< tu.), *kübäk* (< tu.).

63 ‘old’ (14.15) chul. *keer* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 311)), *eski* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 306));

71 ‘sand’ (1.215) chul. *saj* (< tu. ((Räs 1969: 95a, 394b; ESTJ 2003: 150))), *kum* (< tu. (ESTJ 2000: 133));

82 ‘to suck’ (5.16) chul. *sor-* (< tu. (ESTJ 2003: 311)), *äm-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 271)).

As this article deals with field dialectological materials of the Chulym Turkic language, variants of some words are found, e.g.:

3 ‘ash’ (1.84) chul. *kööl, kül* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 137));

5 ‘big’ (12.55) chul. *uluu, uluuy, uluy* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 593));

11 ‘to blow (intransitive)’ (10.38) chul. *üür-, ür-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 635));

12 ‘bone’ (4.16) chul. *sijok, söäk, sööyu, söäge, sök, söök;*

13 ‘breast’ грудь (4.41) chul. *emdžege, emdzek, ämčäk* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 271));

35 ‘good’ (16.71) chul. *jaxši, čakši, šaxsi* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 63));

51 ‘leg’ (4.35) chul. *ajax, azak* (< turk. (ESTJ 1974: 103));

59 ‘new’ (14.13) chul. *jan’é, čaḡ, nä* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 124));

- 62** ‘not’ (24.06) chul. *čok, šok* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 211));
65 ‘rain’ (1.75) chul. *jamyur, čanyur* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 57));
96 ‘wind’ (1.72) chul. *jel', čäl', š'al* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 174)) etc.

All these peculiarities characterize the Chulym language as the mixed language (Shcherbak, 1994).

The majority of forms (67 items: 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 17, 21, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 100) of the Chulym Turkic language are similar to those of the Turkish, Tatar and Bashkir languages and these forms are of the Turkic origin, e.g.:

2 ‘arm’ (4.31), ‘hand’ (4.33) chul. *kol* (< tu. (ESTJ 2000: 37)); tur. (TRS 1977: 555, 265) *kol* (< tu.), *el* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 260)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 649) *kul* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 334) *kul* (< tu.);

3 ‘ash’ (1.84) chul. *kööl, kül* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 137)); tur. (TRS 1977: 580) *kül* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 628) *köl* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 398) *köl* (< tu.);

8 ‘bitter’ (15.37) chul. *aačiy* (< turk. (ESTJ 1974: 89)); tur. (TRS 1977: 21) *acı* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 150) *ači* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 244) *äse, ası* (< tu.);

9 ‘black’ (15.65) chul. *kara* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 286)); tur. (TRS 1977: 511, 781) *kara* (< tu.), *siyah* (< pers. (Räs 1969: 421)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 532) *kara* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 626) *kara* (< tu.);

10 ‘blood’ (4.15) chul. *kan* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 251)); tur. (TRS 1977: 505) *kan* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 524) *kan* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 507) *kan* (< tu.) etc.

Also, loanwords are revealed in the Leipzig–Jakarta list of the Chulym, Turkish, Tatar and Bashkir languages, e.g.:

9 ‘black’ (15.65) tur. (TRS 1977: 511, 781) *kara* (< tu.), *siyah* (< pers. (Räs 1969: 421b));

16 ‘child (kin term)’ (2.43) tur. (TRS 1977: 283, 92) *evlât* (< ar. (Räs 1969: 2b)), dial. *bala* (< tu.);

28 ‘far (adverb)’ (12.44) bash. (RBS I 2005: 258) *alið* (< mo. (Räs 1969: 17b)), *yıraq* (< tu.);

32 ‘fly’ (3.83) chul. *mas* (< skr. (Räs 1969: 329b));

52 ‘liver’ (4.45) tur. (TRS 1977: 512, 156) *karaciğer* (< tur.: *kara* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 286)) + *ciğer* (< pers. (Räs 1969: 126b)); *ciğer* (< pers.);

56 ‘name’ (18.28) tur. (TRS 1977: 24, 466) *ad* (< tu.), *isim* (< ar. *ism*); tat. (TRS I 2007: 136, 463) *at* (< tu.), *isem* (< ar.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 420) *isem* (< ar.), *at* (< tu.);

96 ‘wind’ (1.72) tur. (TRS 1977: 739, 920) *rüzgâr* (< pers. (Räs 1969: 390b)); *yel* (< tu.).

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Forms of several words (14 items: 4, 7, 14, 16, 26, 32, 50, 63, 67, 71, 75, 76, 78, 95) of the Chulyym Turkic language are not found in the same meaning of the Turkish, Tatar and Bashkir languages, e.g.:

4 'back' (4.19) chul. *peľi, päľ'* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 135)), *čärni, šarni* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 65)); tur. (TRS 1977: 63) *arka* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 174)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 117) *arka* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 444) *arka* (< tu.);

7 'to bite' (4.58) chul. *kap-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 264)); tur. (TRS 1977: 236) *dişlemek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 242)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 368) *teşläü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 549) *teşläü* (< tu.);

14 'to burn (intransitive)' (1.852) chul. *käj-, koj-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 88)); tur. (TRS 1977: 910) *yanmak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 112)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 713) *yanu* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 242) *yanü* (< tu.);

16 'child (kin term)' (2.43) chul. *oyılan, uylan* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 411)), *käč, käš'* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 75)); tur. (TRS 1977: 283, 92) *evlât* (< ar. (Räs 1969: 52b)), dial. *bala* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 47)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 190) *bala* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 309) *bala* (< tu.);

26 'eye' (4.21) chul. *karay, karak* ; (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 295)); tur. (TRS 1977: 353) *göz* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 60)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 665) *küz* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 232) *küŕ* (< tu.);

32 'fly' (3.83) chul. *mas* (< skr. (Räs 1969: 329b)); tur. (TRS 1977: 155, 778) *cibin* (< tu. (Räs, 1969 : 110a)), *sinek* (< tu. (ESTJ 2003: 264)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 569) *čeben* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 589) *seben* (< tu.);

50 'leaf' (8.56) chul. *pür* (< tu. (Räs 1969: 92, 93; ESTJ 1978: 296)); tur. (TRS 1977: 911) *yaprak* (< turk. (ESTJ 1989: 130)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 724) *yafrak* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 532) *yaprak* (< tu.);

63 'old' (14.15) chul. *keer* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 311)), *eski* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 306)); tur. (TRS 1977: 518) *kart* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 314)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 540) *kart* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 456) *kart, kari* (< tu.);

67 'root' (8.54) chul. *čiltis, šiltis* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 350)); tur. (TRS 1977: 565) *kök* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 91)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 309) *tamir* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 143)); bash. (RBS I 2005: 490) *tamir* (< tu.);

71 'sand' (1.215) chul. *saj* (< tu. ((Räs 1969: 95a, 394b; ESTJ 2003: 150))), *kum* (< tu. (ESTJ 2000: 133)); tur. (TRS 1977: 572) *kum* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 598) *kom* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 53) *kom* (< tu.);

75 'skin/hide' (4.12) chul. *jamíy, čamiy; šamiy* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 127)); tur. (TRS 1977: 221) *deri* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 207)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 381) *tire* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 645) *tire* (II, 645);

76 'small' (12.56) chul. *pələj, paledzek, päldžäk* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 47)), *kičiy, kičeš'* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 75)); tur. (TRS 1977: 579, 878) *küçük* (< tu.), *ufak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 560)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 563, 219) *kečkäne* (< tu.), *bäläkäy* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 545) *bäläkäy* (< tu.);

78 ‘soil’ (1.212) chul. *jer, čär, čär’, šär’* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 191)); tur. (TRS 1977: 867) *toprak* (< tu. (Räs 1969: 489b)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 443) *tufrak* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 443) *tuprak* (< tu.);

95 ‘wide’ (12.61) chul. *jalbak, čalbak, š’alwak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 100)); tur. (TRS 1977: 328, 274, 327) *geniş* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 46)), *enli* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 352)); *gen* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 573) *kiñ* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 644) *kiñ* (< tu.).

The survey shows that an isolated word (item 43) of unknown origin is revealed in the Chulym language, e.g.:

43 ‘horn’ (4.17) chul. *muz’, müüs, müs* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 243)), *aazir* (< ?)¹; tur. (TRS 1977: 129) *boynuz* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II 2007: 57) *mögez* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 326) *mögöđ* (< tu.).

Words of the Turkic origin, which are not traced in the Turkish, Tatar and Bashkir languages and the isolated word of unknown origin reveal specifics of the Chulym Turkic language.

The Chulym Turkic language was previously considered to belong to the Siberian group of the Turkic languages that also included the Khakass, Shor and Saryg-Yughur languages (Mudrak, 2002). We disagree with this statement. Elicitation and comparative analysis of the most resistant words of Chulym Turkic demonstrates that the Chulym Turkic language is the language of the Kipchak Turkic origin.

The analysis of the Leipzig–Jakarta list shows that from 100 items 67 (e.g.: 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 100) ones are found in the Chulym Turkic, Turkish, Tatar and Bashkir languages simultaneously and these items are similar in form and meaning. This fact demonstrates that these languages have originated from the prototurkic source.

20 items (1, 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 27, 34, 41, 52, 57, 60, 69, 76, 77, 87, 89, 99) reveal that the Chulym Turkic list in form and meaning is more similar to the Kipchak (Tatar, Bashkir) languages than the Oghuz (Turkish) Turkic ones, e.g.:

1 ‘ant’ (3. 817) chul. *kimirsya* (< tu. (ESTJ 2000: 140)); tur. (TRS 1977: 515) *karınca* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 323)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 703) *kirmiska* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 558) *kirmiđka* (< tu.);

5 ‘big’ (12.55) chul. *uluu, uluuy, uluy* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 593)); tur. (TRS 1977:

¹ Personal communication with the Bachat Teleut consultants, Denis M. Tokmashev and Mikhail G. Tokmashev, indicates that there might be a link between the Chulym Turkic *aazir* ‘horn’ and *aazira-* ‘to feed’ due to the fact that in the past, Bachat Teleut babies were nursed with the animal milk using a feeding bottle made of a large animal’s horns with drilled holes inside and some part of the udder pulled onto it; a practice, probably common throughout Siberia.

138) *büyük* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 288)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 94) *olı* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 98) *ol o* (< tu.);

12 'bone' (4.16) chul. *sijok, söäk, sööyu, söäge, sök, söök* (< tu. (ESTJ 2003: 357)); tur. (TRS 1977: 531) *kemik* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 36)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 255) *söyak* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 496) *höyäk* (< tu.);

13 'breast' (4.41) chul. *emdzege, emdzek, ämčäk* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 271)); tur. (TRS 1977: 613) *meme* (< tu. (Räs 1969: 324b)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 445, 447) *imi* (< tu.), *imčäk* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 252) *imsäk* (< tu.);

15 'to carry' (10.61) chul. *apar-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 127)); tur. (TRS 1977: 831, 352) *taşımak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 170)), *götürmek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 86)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 685) *küterep yötü (yörtü)* (< tat. < tu. (ESTJ 1980: 86, ESTJ 1989: 229)); bash. (BRS 1996: 596) *tashiü* (< tu.), *apariü-* (< tu.);

18 'to crush/to grind' (5.56) chul. *tart-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 154)); tur. (TRS 1977: 286) *ezmek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 235)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 435, TRS II 2007: 321) *izü* (< tu.), *tartu-* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 578) *iđeü* (< tu.);

34 'to go' (10.47) chul. *par-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 64)); tur. (TRS 1977: 938) *yürümek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 229)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 200) *baru* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 404) *bariü* (< tu.);

41 'to hide' (12.27) chul. *čašir-, čažir-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 160)); tur. (TRS 1977: 341) *gizlemek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 80)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 727) *yašerü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 232) *yäšereü* (< tu.);

52 'liver' (4.45) chul. *püür'* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 17)); tur. (TRS 1977: 512, 156) *karaciğer* (< tur.: *kara* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 286)) + *ciğer* (< pers. (Räs 1969: 126b)); *ciğer* (< pers.); tat. (TRS I 2007: 181) *bavir* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 55) *bauir* (< tu.);

57 'navel' (4.43) chul. *kindik* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 68)); tur. (TRS 1977: 341) *göbek* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 111)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 559) *kendek* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II 2005: 235) *kendek* (< tu.);

60 'night' (14.42) chul. *tün', tün* (< tu. **tün* 'night' (SFTJ 1970: 198)); tur. (TRS 1977: 319) *gece* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 40)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 406) *tön* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 704) *tön* (< tu.);

69 'to run' (intransitive) (10.46) chul. *čügür-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1989: 258)), *täptä-* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 195 (**tep* 'push'))); tur. (TRS 1977: 493) *kaçmak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 340)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 489) *yögerü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 63) *yügereü* (< tu.);

76 'small' (12.56) chul. *päléj, paledzek, päldžäk* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 47)), *kičiy, kičeš'* (< tu. (ESTJ 1997: 75)); tur. (TRS 1977: 579, 878) *küçük* (< tu.), *ufak* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 560)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 563, 219) *kečkäne* (< tu.), *bäläkäy* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 545) *bäläkäy* (< tu.);

77 'smoke' (1.83) chul. *tütün, tüdün* (< tu. (Räs 1969: 507b)); tur. (TRS 1977: 249) *duman* (< tu. (Räs 1969: 498)); tat. (TRS II 2007: 415) *töten* (< tu.); bash.

(RBS I 2005: 308) *tötön* (I, 308) (< tu.);

87 ‘thigh’ (4.351) chul. *but* (< tu. (ESTJ 1978: 280)); tur. (TRS 1977: 884, 499) *uyluk* (< tu. (ESTJ 1974: 578)) ; *kalca, kalcak* (< ?); tat. (TRS I 2007: 254) *bot* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I 2005: 63) *bot* (< tu.);

99 ‘yesterday’ (14.49) chul. *käčä* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 40)); tur. (TRS 1977: 253) *dün* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 315)); tat. (TRS I 2007: 586) *kičä* (< tu. (ESTJ 1980: 40)); bash. (RBS I 2005: 190) *kisä* (< tu.), etc.

5. Conclusion

So, totally from 100 items 87 ones of the Chulym Turkic language match the Kipchak (Tatar, Bashkir) items in form and meaning and 67 items are cognate to Oghuz (Turkish) Turkic ones in same way.

Thus, we consider that the Chulym language is more similar to the Kipchak languages than the Oghuz Turkic ones. This circumstance allows us to consider that the Chulym Turkic language is of the Kipchak Turkic language origin.

Abbreviations

ar. – Arabian

az. – Azerbaijani

dial. – dialectological

mo. – Mongolian

pers. – Persian

tu.–Turkic

skr. – Sanskrit

ESTJ 1974 – Sevortyan, E., (1974), *Etimologicheskij slovar tyurkskikh yazykov. Obshchetyurkskie i mezhtyurkskie osnovy na glasnye*, Moscow: Nauka.

ESTJ 1978 – Sevortyan, E., (1978), *Etimologicheskij slovar tyurkskikh yazykov. Obshchetyurkskie i mezhtyurkskie osnovy na bukvy "B"*, (Ed. N. Z. Gadzhieva), Moscow: Nauka.

ESTJ 1980 – Sevortyan, E., (1980), *Etimologicheskij slovar tyurkskikh yazykov. Obshchetyurkskie i mezhtyurkskie osnovy na bukvy "V", "G", "D"*, (Ed. N. Z. Gadzhieva), Moscow: Nauka.

ESTJ 1989 – *Etimologicheskij slovar tyurkskikh yazykov. Obshchetyurkskie i mezhtyurkskie osnovy na bukvy "J", "ZH", "Y"*, (1989), (Ed. L. S. Levitskaya), Moscow: Nauka.

ESTJ 1997 – *Etimologicheskij slovar tyurkskikh yazykov. Obshchetyurkskie i mezhtyurkskie leksicheskie osnovy na bukvy "K", "Q"*, (1997), Moscow: Yazyki russkoy kultury.

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