

NW^W
WEST KIPCHAK
(Kumyk, Karachay-Balkar)

NW^S
SOUTH KIPCHAK
(Noghay)

SW^W
WEST OGHUZ
(Azeri)

SW^E
EAST OGHUZ
(Türkpen)

LINGUISTIC FEATURES

Kipchak vs. Oghuz

quyaš vs. *güneš* ‘sun’

tap- vs. *bul-* ‘to find’

til vs. *dil* ‘tongue’

köz vs. *göz* ‘eye’

taw vs. *day* ‘mountain’ < *ta:γ*

aruw vs. *ari* ‘pure’ < *ariγ*

ayu vs. *ayi* ‘bear’ < *ađiγ*

bol- vs. *ol-* ‘to become’

jer vs. *yer* ‘place’.

aγar vs. *aqar* ‘flows’

-nIn vs. *-(n)In* Genitive

-nI vs. *-(y)I* Accusative

-GA vs. *-(y)A* Dative

-GAn vs. *-(y)An* Participle

Kipchak lacks *-mIš*

Karachay *bar-adi* ‘goes’, Turkish *gid-iyor*, Azeri *gèd-ir* ‘goes’

Karachay-Balkar, Kumyk (West Kipchak)

Preserved *č* and *š*, e.g. *ač* ‘hungry’, *taš* ‘stone’

Variation *y-* ~ *ǰ-* etc., e.g. *yol* ~ *ǰol* ‘way’

No vowel shifts as in Tatar and Bashkir (North Kipchak)

Less consonant assimilations than in Noghay (South Kipchak)

Opposition *-GAn* vs. *-A/-yGAn*, e.g. Kumyk *al-γan* vs. *al-aγan*

Noghay (South Kipchak)

Consonant assimilations in clusters with dentals, nasals and liquids

š instead of *č*, e.g. *aš* ‘hungry’

s instead of *š*, e.g. *tas* ‘stone’

ǰ- instead of *y-*, e.g. *ǰol* ‘way’. Cf. variation in West Kipchak