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A View on the System of Turkish Determinative Groups and the Determinative Groups in Old Turkic

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Abstract: In the article, the extent, the types and the functions of the “determinative groups”, one of the word groups in the Turkish language, are identified and the systematics of the determinative groups is analysed in terms of syntax. In addition, by considering the examples of the determinative groups selected from various literary works written in the period called Old Turkic, the structures, the types and the functions of the determinative groups in Old Turkic are expounded in detail in comparison with the system of the determinative groups in the Turkey Turkish. According to the results gained in the research, an approach is established with an alternative view to the system of the Turkish determinative groups and also the determinative groups used in the Old Turkic are analysed from the point of constructional syntax.

Keywords: Turkish, Old Turkic, determinative groups, system of determinative groups

1. Introduction

The nouns are the phonic symbols used by a nation sharing a common language which represent an existing or hypothesized, concrete or intangible defined concept in the language. In order to make a noun a syntactic element, in other saying, to use a noun with other words, the noun requires coherence with other elements of the lingual structure to compose a grammatical unity. In establishing that coherence, various word groups are constituted depending upon the syntactic function of the word(s) correlated with the noun.

The determinative groups are one of the word groups in Turkish. Structurally, the concept of “determinative group” means the words over one number which connect with each other to complete their meanings and thus to define one notion. A determinative group involves two grammatical elements. According to the functions of the words establishing the determinative groups, the words are assessed as “determinant (x)” and “determined (y)”. The determinant is an indicative that states the speciality or situation of the “determined”. The determined is an indicated whose speciality or situation is stated by the “determinant”. In other saying, the determinant is a demonstrator object and the determined is a demonstrated object. Simply, the formulation of the syntactic structure of the determinative groups in Turkish is as follows:

$$DG = x + y$$

$$a1. NDG = x(N) + [GS] + y(N) + [PS]$$

$$Ex \rightarrow NDG = x (\text{sinif}) + [in] + y (\text{öğrenci}) + [si]$$

$$a2. NDG = x(N) + y(N) + [PS]$$

Ex→ $NDG = x(\text{sınıf}) + y(\text{öğrenci}) + [\text{si}]$

b. $ADG = x(A) + y(N)$

Ex→ $ADG = x(\text{çalışkan}) + y(\text{öğrenci})$

The noninverted (regular) syntactic structure in the determinative groups is in the form of “determinant” and “determined” respectively. Especially, in poetic expressions and daily language the determinant can be used secondly.

Ex→ $\text{Ali } \underset{y}{\text{öğrencisidir}} \underset{x}{\text{sınıfın}}$

“Determinant” or “determined” of the nominal determinative groups can be dropped according to personal choice of the person using the language. When the determinant is dropped, it would be assumed as a pronoun with the genitive suffix and the determined would be seen as a noun with the possessive suffix. When the determined is dropped, the determinant is a pronoun with the genitive suffix. Principally, the purpose of dropping the determinant or the determined is a retrenchment as regards the law “least effort in the language”¹ applied by the collocutor (speaker or writer), because the determinant or the determined is known by the listener or reader:

Ex→ $\text{arkadaşı olmak istedi} (< \text{onun arkadaş\i})$

$\text{senin olsun} (< \text{senin kitabın})$

As a standard rule, the system of the determinative groups of the Turkish language is invariably in use from the past to nowadays, in other saying, from the Old Turkic to all Modern Turkic dialects. Archetypally, the systematic perspective of the determinative groups in the Standard Turkey Turkish from the point of an alternative view is as follows:

¹ F. de Saussure (1959). p.148-149.

2. Nominal Determinative Groups

At least two grammatical elements are required to constitute the nominal determinative group. The first or the front one of those elements is “determinant” and the second or the last one is “determined”. As to their word class, both consist of a noun or a pronoun or a particle (postposition) or a verbal noun (participle) or a noun phrase on duty as a nominal element in the syntax. However the determined is differently used with the possessive suffix. In shortening words, especially in daily language, the possessive suffix of the determined can be dropped.

Ex→ *Benim kız gelmedi.*

Zeyneplerin Ayşe'yi gördün mü?

If the genitive suffix is used in the nominal determinative group, that group becomes “Definite Nominal Determinative Group”, if not, that group becomes “Indefinite Nominal Determinative Group”. Here, the term “definite” indicates that the demonstration function for the determined explicitly exists and the determinant indicates that the determined is known by listener or reader. On the other hand, the term “indefinite” means that the indication function of the determinant for determined limitedly exists and determinant indicates that the determined is not exactly known by the listener or the reader. The genitive suffix is the only element to provide the descriptiveness in the nominal determinative group.² Therefore the genitive suffix can be called as a marker suffix in the syntax:

Ex→ $x (N) + [GS] + y (N) + [PS] : duvarın boyası kirlenmiş$
(DNDG)

² Also see M. Ergin (2002). p.381-382; T. Banguoğlu (2007). p. 324-325, 332, 334.

$x(N) + y(N) + [PS] : \textit{duvar boyası kirlenmiş (INDG)}$

As shown in the examples above, in the *DNDG*, the concept of “duvar” is more significant. However in the *INDG*, an obscurity exists regarding “duvar”. Since *duvarın boyası* means “the paint applied to the wall”, on the other hand, *duvar boyası* means “the paint applied or being applied or will be applied to the wall”. In the *INDG*, understanding or finding out what the concept of the paint is left to the listener or the reader. Consequently, there is no restriction of the expression in the *INDG*, but there is a restriction in the *DNDG*.

Various inflexional suffixes such as case suffixes, possessive suffixes and pronominal suffix can be put between the determinant and the genitive suffix. On the other hand, a possessive suffix is always used after the determinated. Naturally, after the possessive suffix of the determinated, various inflexional suffixes can be brought depending on the syntax of the sentence:

Ex→ $\frac{\textit{kalem} + i + n + in}{x} \frac{\textit{uç} + u + n + un}{y} > \textit{kaleminin ucunun} \dots$

The *DNDG* and the *INDG* appear in assorted ways in Turkish:

1. x and y can be simple nouns:

Ex→ *adamın kolu, sevdadakinin hüznü, yazı masası*

2. x or y or both can be participles on duty as a nominal element:

Ex→ *oğlunun yaptıkları, gördüklerimdekihiçliği, sevdiğimin acıması, sevdiği kadın*

3. x can be a pronoun, but y can be an particle (postposition) on duty as a nominal element. In such a case, the possessive suffix can optionally be used with the particle:

Ex→ *onun gibi, onun gibisi*

4. x or y can be a pronoun. But there is no *INDG* whose determinated is a pronoun:

Ex → *defterin şurası, bunun adı, benim okulum*

5. x or y can be an adjective used like a nominal element:

Ex → *elmanın kırmızısı, güzelin tadı, çirkinin adı*

The *NDG* can be composed with more than two nominal elements.

In such a case, the *NDG* requires more than one determinant (x , x_2 , x_3 , x_4 , x_5 ...), and at least one determinated. In other saying, *NDG* composed with more than two nominal elements is acknowledged as the composite of more than one nominal determinative groups. Principally, the determinants (x_2 , x_3 , x_4 , x_5 ...) after the first x are the determinateds in the *NDG* composed with more than two nominal elements. However the determinateds turn to be determinants as long as new determinateds are added to the group. As it is well known, only x can be used with the genitive suffix in Turkish. In other saying, the genitive suffix belongs to the determinant as a possession.

Formulas of the syntactic structures of the *NDG* composed with more than two nominal elements:

NDG with 3 nominal elements:

$x(N) + [GS] + x_2(N) + [GS] + y(N) + [PS]$

Ex → *Geminin kamarasının penceresi*

$x(N) + x_2(N) + [GS] + y(N) + [PS]$

Ex → *Gemi kamarasının penceresi*

$x(N) + [GS] + x_2(N) + y(N) + [PS]$

Ex → *Geminin kamara penceresi*

$x(N) + x_2(N) + y(N) + [PS]$

Ex → *Gemi kamara penceresi*

NDG with 4 nominal elements:

$$x(N) + [GS] + x_2(N) + [GS] + x_3(N) + [GS] + y(N) + [PS]$$

Ex → *Geminin kamarasının penceresinin camı*

$$x(N) + x_2(N) + [GS] + x_3(N) + [GS] + y(N) + [PS]$$

Ex → *Gemi kamarasının penceresinin camı*

$$x(N) + [GS] + x_2(N) + x_3(N) + [GS] + y(N) + [PS]$$

Ex → *Geminin kamara penceresinin camı*

$$x(N) + x_2(N) + x_3(N) + [GS] + y(N) + [PS]$$

Ex → *Gemi kamara penceresinin camı*

Although the examples given above indicate the same semantic concept, the meanings of the determinative groups including determinant(s) with the genitive suffix are more specific and straight.

All x elements can be used with or without the genitive suffix. And also a particle on duty as a connector (conjunction) can be put before the last x and y :

$$x(N) + [GS] + x_2(N) + [GS] + x_3(N) + [GS] \dots + y(N) + [PS] \dots$$

Ex → *kapının, dolabın [ve] çekmecenin kilidi*

$$x(N) + x_2(N) + \dots + y(N) + [PS] \dots$$

Ex → *kapı, dolap [ya da] çekmece kilidi*

When the element y is more than one, the element(s) x become(s) the determinant of all the y elements. Additionally, a particle on duty as a connector (conjunction) can be put before the last x and y :

$$x(N) + x_2(N) + \dots + y(N) + y_2(N) + y_3(N) \dots$$

Ex → *apartmanın [ve] dairenin kapısı, penceresi [ve] anahtarı*

3. Adjectival Determinative Groups

Principally in Turkish, all the words belonging to all word classes are the nominals except particles. For instance, the verbs are the nominals of actions, the adverbs are the nominals of the notions such as manner, time, quantity with regard to the verbs, the adjectives are the qualitative and demonstrator nominals of the nouns when used before the nouns. In a sense, a word can be an adjective on condition that the word is used before the noun(s) and indicates the specialities or characteristics of the noun(s). Otherwise, there is no difference between the noun and the adjective.

The numbers of the *ADGs* depend on the number of the adjectives in the sentence. At least two grammatical elements are required to constitute the *ADG*. The first or the front one of those elements is “determinant (x)” that must be an adjective, the second or the last one is “determined (y)” that must be a nominal element.

Ex→ bu çocuk nerede?
yeşil elbise giydim.

A verb can be a nominal associated with the participle suffixes and then becomes a verbal, not a verb. As a syntactic element, a participle can be used with the inflexional suffixes, e.g. plural suffix, possessive suffixes and also can be used as a qualitative adjective of the nouns when used as the determinant to constitute the *ADG*.

Cf→ sevdiğimi biliyor musun?
 (benim) sevdiğim kişiyi biliyor musun?

The *ADG* can be composed of more than two elements. In such a case, the *ADG* requires more than one determinant (x, x2, x3, x4, x5 ...),

but one of these must be an adjective, and at least one determinated (y) must be on duty as a nominal element in the syntax.

In the *ADG* composed of more than two elements, a *NDG* can accompany the adjectival element. Then the adjectival element and the determinant of the *NDG* are acknowledged as x . But the determinated of the *NDG* becomes the y of the *ADG* composed of more than two elements. Besides, the first element of the *ADG* composed of more than two elements can be a nominal element and an *ADG* can accompany that nominal element. In this case, the nominal element and the determinant of the *ADG* are acknowledged as x . But the determinated of the *ADG* becomes the y of the *ADG* composed of more than two elements.

Formulas of the syntactic structures of the *ADG* composed of more than two elements:

$$x(A) + x_2(N) + [GS] + y(N) + [PS]$$

$$Ex \rightarrow \text{güzel kızın bileziği}$$

$$x(A) + x_2(N) + y(N) + [PS]$$

$$Ex \rightarrow \text{güzel kız bileziği}$$

$$x(N) + [GS] + x_2(A) + y(N) + [PS]$$

$$Ex \rightarrow \text{kızın güzel bileziği}$$

As seen above, the meaning changes as long as the place of the adjective changes. The number of the *ADG* composed of two elements is same as the number of the adjective in an *ADG* composed of more than two elements.

The genitive suffix can be brought after the first *ADG*'s determinated to unify the *ADGs* and then it transforms the first *ADG*'s determinated to a determinant of the new constituted *ADG* composed of two *ADGs*:

Ex → *güzel kızın güzel bileziği*

The meaning naturally changes depending on the increment of the elements of the *ADG*. All the *x* elements can be adjective. In this case, an *ADG* composed of adjectival determinants and common determinated(s) comes into existence. Additionally, a particle on duty as a connector (conjunction) can be used before the last *x* and *y*:

$x(A) + x_2(A) + x_3(A) \dots + y(N) \dots$

Ex → *şirin, tatlı [ve] sarışın kız*

When the element *y* is more than one, *x(s)* become(s) the determinant(s) of all the *y* elements. Additionally, a particle on duty as a connector (conjunction) can be used before the last *x* and *y*:

$x(A) + x_2(A) + \dots + y(N) + y_2(N) + y_3(N) \dots$

Ex → *akıllı, uysal [ve] sevimli kediler, köpekler [ve] kuşlar*

4. Determinative Groups in Old Turkic

The term “Old Turkic” means the period of the language of the Old Turks that covers the texts of the Turkish language of 7th-13th centuries, from the first texts (Runic monuments and inscriptions dating from 7th-8th century) to the Mogul invasion which ethnically and social-politically affected the Turks of the Middle Asia in a harmful way in the 13th century. The Old Turkic period covers approximately the first 500 years of the Turkish. This period comprises three language periods the names of which given by the historians are inspired by the names of the three major khanates [The Khanate of Kopturk, The Khanate of Uigur, The

Khanate of Qarakhan].³

a. 7th-8th centuries → *Kokturkic*

In the first period of the Old Turkic, Turks live in shamanist and nomadic life style on the steppes of the Central Asia. The influences of the foreign languages on the Turkish is very few.

b. 8th-11th centuries → *Old Uigur*

The second period of the Old Turkic is the stage of the transformation in the Turkic world. The influences of the religions or philosophies like Manichaeism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and Christianity affected the Uigur social life and culture intensively. Accordingly, Turkish is influenced by foreign languages via religious texts written in Sanskrit, Tokharian, Sogdian and especially Buddhist Chinese jargon. Also the translation activity of these texts into Turkic established a huge Turkic literature in translation.

c. 11th-12th centuries → *Qarakhanid*

The third period of the Old Turkic is the introduction era of the Turks with the religion Islam. People of the Muslim Turkic world commence using, quote and adapt the language elements (words, grammatical rules) of Arabic and especially the Persian literature in the Turkic texts. At the same time, this period is the period of the translation of the Holy Book of the Muslims “Qur’an” into Turkic from the original Arabic text and the Persian translation.

When the system of the determinative groups of the Old Turkic is examined and analysed according to the instructions and determinations given in the parts 1 and 2, syntactically an obvious uniformity of the types of the determinative groups is seen between the systems of the

³ Also cf. A. Dilaçar (1964). p.63-64; P. Golden (1992). p.20; M. Ergin (2002). p.13.

determinative groups of the Old Turkic and the Standard Turkey Turkish. Selected examples of the determinative groups from the various Old Turkic texts are studied and all existing types of the determinative groups in Old Turkic are revealed and classified below:

4.1 Nominal Determinative Groups

4.1.1 Definite Nominal Determinative Groups

1) Definite nominal determinative groups were not prevalently in use in the Old Turkic. Alternatively indefinite nominal determinative groups were used widespread. Along with the development of the Uigur language, *DNDGs* became widespread in the texts. Mainly this evidence shows us that the syntactic construction of the *INDG* is more archaic than that of the *DNGG*.

2) The system of the *DNDG* in the Old Turkic is same as the system of the *DNDG* in the Standard Turkey Turkish. *x* is used with the genitive suffix, but *y* is used with the possessive suffix:

Ex→ *bodunıy ili* “the land of the nation” (KT-D1), *sansarnıy münü* “the fault of the circulation of the existence” (AY-310/2), *savnuıy yörügi* “interpretation of the word” (AY-310/13), *yirtinčünıy yulaları* “the torch of the world” (ETS-13/25), *munıy yüründeki* “the cure of that” (ETS-13/153), *toymaynuıy üzlünčüsi* “the stopping of the birth” (UII-p.44), *anıy orunu* “his/her/its place” (UII-p.49), *atnayunuıy edgüsi* “better of the others” (UII-p.85), *begimniıy törüsi* “the rule of my lord” (UIII-p.85), *bizniıy üzütümüz* “our souls” (Chu-p.8), *yaruqnuıy tözi* “the basis of the shining” (Chu-p.12), *sözlegüçiniıy yörügi* “the interpretation of the speaker” (UIT-p.30), *aqıysıznuıy tözi* “the basis of the dripless” (UIT-

99a/16), *itiglignin yörügi* “the interpretation of the conditional case” (UIT-100a/4), *munuñ köksi* “the breast of that” (Mait.-4/15), *alqunuñ süti* “the milk of everyone” (Mait.-33/52), *iglemekniñ tıltayı* “the reason of being ill” (Mait.-41/2-3), *toñuzuñ azıyı* “the molar tooth of the pig” (IB-6), *kimiñ boǵzı* “whose throat” (KB-5351), *meniñ bilmişim* “my knowledge” (KB-5391), *anıñ öǵdisi* “his/her/its praise” (AH-27), *edibniñ közi* “the eye of the author” (AH-485), *bodunnunñ tilemeki* “the will of the nation” (KUT-26/72a/1), *kidinkiniñ yanutı* “the answer of the next one” (KUT-30/50a/1).

4.1.2 Indefinite Nominal Determinative Groups

1) It is the type of the nominal determinative group which was used widespread in the Old Turkic.

2) *x* is not used with the genitive suffix, but *y* is used with the possessive suffix:

Ex → *kün batsıqı* “the sun’s dawn” (KT-G2), *kişi oylı* “the mankind’s son” (KT-D1), *čuś başı* “Čuś’s frontier” (BK-K6), *tabyač süsi* “China’s army” (Tony-30), *tinsi oylı* “Tinsi’s son” (Tony-B44), *ötüken ortusı* “Ötüken’s center” (TR-B2), *bičin yılı* “the monkey’s year” (TR-G1), *burqan qutı* “the buddha’s bliss” (ETS-25/12), *tamu yiri* “the hell’s place” (Chu-p.16), *türk tili* “the Turk’s language” (UI-p.14), *beg evi* “the lord’s house” (UIII-p.10), *yılan orunı* “the snake’s place” (UIII-p.90), *tohrı tili* “the Tokharian’s language” (Mait.-19/50), *qurtulmaq küsüşi* “the desire to escape” (Mait.-27/6), *toymaq tıltayı* “the reason of birth” (Mait.-43/7), *teñri yiri* “the god’s place” (Mait.-51/15), *kişi qılqı* “the person’s habit” (KB-194), *ajun halqı* “the world’s people” (KB-732), *biliglig sözi* “the scholar’s word” (KB-748), *bayat taprı* “the god’s service” (KB-

5116), *ajun toqluqı* “the satiety of the world” (to be contented with the world) (KB-5317), *qarşı içi* “the palace’s interior” (KB-5454), *begler atı* “the lords’ names” (DLT-I/17), *furxan ewi* “the Buddha’s temple” (DLT-IV/19), *yamar suwı* “the river Yamar” (DLT-VI/2), *kök qapuyıları* “the sky gates” (KUT-35/45a3), *mü’minliq nişānı* “the sign of faithfulness” (AH-279).

3) As seen in the system of the *ADG*, *x* can not be used with the genitive suffix and also *y* can be used without the possessive suffix in the *INDG*. This fact, as an evidence, basically indicates that in unknown ancient times of Turkish, *y* can be used without the possessive suffix same as the *y* in the *ADG*. However, this fact can naturally be acknowledged as a kind of speech usage which might depend on the shortening of the determinated or on the influence of a foreign language. The usage of the determinated without the possessive suffix in the *INDG* is encountered in the Standard Turkey Turkish, especially in the names of the cities of Turkey [Ex. *Tekirdağ* < *Tekir* + *Dağ*, *Çanakkale* < *Çanak* + *Kale*], the neighborhoods of Istanbul [Ex. *Kadıköy* < *Kadı* + *Köy*, *Arnavutköy* < *Arnavut* + *Köy*] etc. In addition, the determinative groups of that type become widespread through the instrumentality of the translations into Turkish from the Indo-European languages: *lion man* “Trns.→ *arslan adam* (the man like a lion)”, *rose girl* “Trns.→ *gül kız* (the girl like a rose)”.

Ex→ *ötügen yir* “the place Ötüken” (KT-G8), *şantun yazı* “the meadow Şantun” (KT-D17), *tabyaç qayan* “the king of the China” (BK-D8), *türk qayan* “the king of the Turks” (Tony-18), *şantun balıq* “the city Şantun” (Tony-19), *anı sub* “the river Anı” (Tony-27), *çintan ıyaç* “the sandal wood” (IB-4), *bars yıl* “the Bars’ year” (IB-67).

In the Old Turkic onomastics, especially in the personal names, structures such as the name of the Turkish king *Köl Tigin* “the lake prince [*< köl ‘lake’ + tigin ‘prince’*]” can be determined as *NDG*, but in the form of *ADG*.

4) *x* and *y* can be used with the possessive suffix. Besides, *x* can be used with the plural suffix:

Ex → *eçüm apam törüsi* “(my) ancestor’s rule” (BK-D12), *alplar başı* “the head of the braves” (DLT-VIII/4).

• The construction of the syntactic structure of the *NDG* composed of more than two elements is the same in the Old Turkic and the Standard Turkey Turkish. *x* can be used with the genitive suffix and *y* can be used with the possessive suffix.

Ex → *önüş nomnuş küči* “the power of the rising rule” (ETS-17/11), *burqanların uлуşının pramanusı* “the sparklet of the land of the Buddhas” (ETS-14/5), *uluş qoyı sanı* “the number of the sparklet of the land” (ETS-16/71), *tuyunmışlar iliginiş alqışı* “the praise of the king of the penetrants” (ETS-13/62), *köl suvınıñ lınhuası* “the flower of the lake water” (ETS-13/65), *kendünün saqınč sini* “the thinking body of him/her/itself” (MIII-p.16), *baş ayrığ iglerniñ tıltayı* “the reason of the headache illness” (Mait.-43/9), *ular quş üni* “the sound of the partridge” (KB-75), *ertiş suwı yimeki* “the Yimek of the river Ertiş” (DLT-V/5).

4.2 Adjectival Determinative Groups

1) The construction of the syntactic structure of the *ADG* is the same in the Old Turkic and the Standard Turkey Turkish. The first element *x* is always an adjectival and the second element *y* is always a

nominal one:

Ex→ *külüg qaγan* “the famous king” (KT-D4), *yoq čıγany bodun* “the poor nation” (BK-K7), *semiz buqa* “the fat bull” (Tony-6), *ekinti kün* “the second day” (Tony-39), *temir qapıγ* “the Iron gate (a toponym)” (Tony-45), *esnegen bars* “the yawning tiger” (IB-10), *toquzunč orun* “ninth place” (AY-324/1), *emgeklig savlar* “the painful words” (UIII-p.12), *yavlaq tınlıγ* “the bad living being” (Chu-p.19), *bayayut qunčuy* “the rich princess” (Mait.-25/9), *tört buluγ* “the four corners” (Mait.-31/21), *ol ödün* “that time” (KPH-VIII), *ol körmez yerči* “that blind guide” (KPH-XXIV), *kümüšlüg otruq* “the silvery seat” (KPH-XXXVI), *bo sözlegüči* “that speaker” (UIT-99a/12), *yayız yir* “the black ground” (KB-64), *qurımıš yıyačlar* “the seared trees” (KB-67), *uqušluγ er* “the clever man” (KB-5520), *küremiš qul* “the rebellious slave” (KB-6509), *iki yüzlügler* “the double dealers” (KUT-26/53b/1), *yumšaγ köñüllügler* “the calm-hearteds” (KUT-27/59a/1), *usıtyan quyaš* “the sun that makes thirsty” (DLT-XI/5), *tegme čeçek* “every flower” (DLT-XLI/37).

2) *y* can be used with the possessive suffix:

Ex→ *sekiz yegirmi yašım* “(my) eighteenth age” (BK-D24), *qızıl qanıμ* “(my) red blood” (Tony-52), *ayır ayıγ qılınčlarım* “(my) very bad attitudes” (AY-139/1), *üçünč qunčuyı* “(his) third wife” (IB-5), *amraq oylanım* “(my) dear son” (IB-66), *qızıl meñzim* “(my) red skin” (KB-6529).

3) In the *ADG* composed of more than two elements, one of the *x* elements must at least be an adjectival one, and the element *y* must be a nominal one.

Ex→ *bu türük bodun ara* “in the midst of the Turkish nation”

(Tony-54), *qırqız küçlüg qayan* “the powerful king of the Kirghiz” (Tony-20), *semiz at ayzı* “the mouth of the fat horse” (IB-65), *alqu tınlıy oylanları* “the children of the all living beings” (AY-160/7), *bu orunnıy atı* “the name of this place” (AY-318/1), *yavlak yolnuñ emgeki* “the pain of the bad way” (ETS-16/77), *özeliksiz burqanlarınñ edgüleri* “the best ones of the superior Buddhas” (ETS-18/19), *tümen tümen törlüg nomlar* “very various faiths” (BTTII-182), *tuç tırgüklüg tamu* “bronze-columned hell” (BTTII-398), *bo burxanlarınñ küçi* “the power of those Buddhas” (BTTII-367-368), *anıñ uluy qutı* “his/her high bliss” (UI-p.5), *taş bişikniñ buluñı* “the corner of the stone cradle” (UI-p.7), *kenç urı kenç qızlar körki* “the beauty of the young lads and girls ” (UII-p.20), *erklıg xannıñ yırtünçüsi* “the field of the mighty Khan” (UII-p.34), *sızlerniñ açıy emgekiñiz* “your painful hardship” (UIII-p.14), *bu qunçuylarınñ körki meñizi* “the beauty of these princesses” (UIII-p.79), *yekniñ içkekiñ qararıy işi* “the darkened work of the demon” (TTVI-273), *iki törlüg öçmekler* “two ways of extinction” (UIT-100a/12), *öküş türlüg yañlıy saqıñç* “very various wrong thinkings” (Chu-28), *adnañununñ edgü edi tavarı* “the goods of the others” (Mait.-61/22), *bu tört ney* “these four things” (KB-4804), *bu yañlıy kişi* “this kind of person” (KB-5304), *ol edgü kişi* “that good person” (KB-6238), *tumluy qadır kışla[r]* “rough, hard winters” (DLT-II/15), *bu tañsuq sözüm* “(this is) my odd word” (AH-483).

● Abbreviations for Grammar

A	<i>Adjective</i>
ADG	<i>Adjectival determinative group</i>
DG	<i>Determinative group</i>
DNDG	<i>Definite nominal determinative group</i>
Ex→	<i>Example(s)</i>
GS	<i>Genitive suffix</i>
INDG	<i>Indefinite nominal determinative group</i>
N	<i>Noun or nominal element</i>
NDG	<i>Nominal determinative group</i>
PS	<i>Possessive suffix</i>
Trns.	<i>Translation</i>
x	<i>Determinant</i>
y	<i>Determined</i>

● Abbreviations for Literature

- AH = Arat, R. R. (2006). *Edib Ahmed B. Mahmud Yükneci, Atabetü'l-Hakayık*. Ankara: TDK.
- AY = Kaya, C. (1994). *Uygurca Atun Yaruk*. Ankara: TDK.
- BK [Bilge Kayan] = Tekin, T. (1988). *Orhon Yazıtları*. Ankara: TDK.
- BTTII = Röhrborn, K. (1971). *Eine uigurische Totenmesse, Text Übersetzung, Kommentar (Berliner Turfan Texte II)*. Berlin: Akademia-Verlag.
- Chu = Le Coq, A. von (1911). *Chuastuanift, Ein sündenbekenntnis der*

Manichäischen Auditores. Berlin: Verlag der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften.

DLT = Tekin, T. (1989). *XI. Yüzyıl Türk Şiiri*. Ankara: TDK.

ETS = Arat, R. R. (2007). *Eski Türk Şiiri*. Ankara: TDK.

IB = Tekin, T. (2004). *Irk Bitig, Eski Uyğurca Fal Kitabı*. Ankara: Öncü Kitap.

KB = Arat, R. R. (2007). *Yusuf Has Hacib, Kutadgu Bilig*. Ankara: TDK.

KPH = Hamilton, J. R. (1998). *İyi ve Kötü Prens Öyküsü (Çev. V. Köken)*. Ankara: TDK.

KT [Köl Tigin] = Tekin, T. (1988). *Orhon Yazıtları*. Ankara: TDK.

KUT = Ata, A. (2004). *Türkçe İlk Kur'an Tercümesi (Giriş-Metin-Notlar-Dizin)*. Ankara: TDK.

MIII = Le Coq, A. von (1922). *Türkische Manichaica aus Chotscho III*. Berlin: Verlag der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften.

Mait. = Tekin, Ş. (1960). *Uygurca Metinler II, Maytrisimit, Burkancılarn Mehdisi Maitreya ile Buluşma, Uygurca İptidai Bir Dram*. Erzurum: Atatürk Üniversitesi yay.

Tony = Tekin, T. (1994). *Tunyukuk Yazıtı*. Ankara: Simurg.

TR = Tekin, T. (2004). Kuzey Moğolistan'da Yeni Bir Uyğur Anıtı: Taryat (Terhin) Kitabesi. *Makaleler II, Tarihi Türk Yazı Dilleri* (pp. 170-226). Ankara: Öncü Kitap,.

TTVI = Gabain, A. von; Rachmati, G. R. (1934). *Das Buddhistische Sutra Säkiz Yükmäk (Türkische Turfan Texte VI)*. Berlin: Verlag der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften.

UI = Müller, F. W. K. (1908). *Uigurica I*. Berlin: Verlag der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften.

UII = Müller, F. W. K. (1911). *Uigurica II*. Berlin: Verlag der Königl.

Akademie der Wissenschaften.

UIII = Müller, F. W. K. (1922). *Uigurica III*. Berlin: Verlag der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften.

UIT = Barutçu-Özönder, S. (1998). *Üç İtigsizler (Giriş-Metin-Tercüme-Notlar-İndeks + XXX levha)*. Ankara: TDK.

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