1966

Turkish

Sabri Ayaz
K. Jukkola
Mike Olson

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Recommended Citation
Ayaz, Sabri; Jukkola, K.; and Olson, Mike (1966) "Turkish," Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota Session: Vol. 10, Article 1.
DOI: 10.31356/silwp.vol10.01
Available at: https://commons.und.edu/sil-work-papers/vol10/iss1/1

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Submitted by: K. Jukkola
Informant: Mr. Sabri Ayaz
Language: Turkish
Date: August 3, 1966

kibris
Cyprus

1. kibris ada-si turchye-nin guney-in-den
   Cyprus island-(gen) Turkey-(gen) south-(gen)-from
   altmis kilometer uzakta-dir. 2. bu ada alam
   60 km. away from-is This island area

   bakim-in-dan ak-deniz-de bulu-nan ada-lar-in
   looking-(gen)-from White-Sea-in found-(adj) island-(pl)-(gen)

   dog-dind bdyug-dur. 3. bu ada tarih boy-unja
   3-(adj) large-is this island history length-(adj)

   yok memleketler taraf-in-dan zapted-il-di.
   many nation-(pl) side-(gen)-from conquer-(pass)-(past)-(past)

4. bin sekiz yuz yetmissekiz ile bin dokuz yuz
   1000 8 100 70 8 between 1000 9 100

   on dut-yili siralar-in-da turch-ler bu ada-ya
   10 4-year-of desk-(pl)-(gen)-in Turk-(pl) this island-to
   during the time

   sahip-ti-ler. 5. donanma gun budakim-in-dan
   possess-(past)-(pl) warship power looking-(gen)-from

   kibris turch-ler ingin yok muthim bir yer isgal
   Cyprus Turk-(pl) for very important one place occupied

   ed-iyor-du. 6. bir-inji dnya savasin-in ilk
   do-(prog)-(past) one-(adj) world war-(gen) one

   senelar-in-de ingiliz-lar taraf-in-dan bu ada
   year-(pl)-(gen)-in English-(pl) side-(gen)-from this island

   isgal-ol-un-mus-du. 7. o zaman-da ada-da
   busy-(pass)-(refl)-(perf)-(past) that time-in island-in

   yasli-yan insanlar-in yuz-de altmis-in-a yakin
   live-(adj) person-(pl)-(gen) 100-in 60-(gen)-(obj) near

   turk-tdu. 8. ada-nin el degistirm-es-in-den
   Turk-was island-(gen) hand change-(recip)-(gen)-from

   ve turkiye-nin bin dokuz yuz yirmi-de
   and Turkey-(gen) 1000 9 100 20-in
Türkiye'nin Kurtuluşundan Sonra Bu Ada da Yaşanın Türkler TürkİYE-yeye AkaNetme-Ge

İstanbul'dan sonra bu ada da yaşanın Türkler TürkİYE-yeye ahlakNitme-Ge

İstanbul'dan sonra bu ada da yaşanın Türkler TürkİYE-yeye ahlakNitme-Ge

şok ugrasıma lar-ın dan sonra

Cyprus-from-ı (gen) very attempt-ı (gen)-from after

istiklal-ın a

independence-ı (gen)-to reach-ı (past) Cyprus-in now

10. kibrıs-ta şimdi

10. kibrıs-ta şimdi

beş yüz bin-e yakın insan yaşıyor.

11. bu-nlar-ın

5  100  1000-to near person live-(prog) this-(pl)-ı (gen)

yüz bin-i türk-tür. 12. bin dokuz yüz altmış iki-ye

100 1000-(obj) Türk-are 1000 9 100 60 2-to

kadar Türk-ler bu ada da rahat

as much Türk-(pl) this island-in comfortable

yaş-iyor-lar-di.

13. fakat bu tarih-te kibrıs

live-(prog)-ı (pl)-ı (past) but this time-at Cyprus

başkan-ı papaz makarios-un kibrıs-ı

president-ı (gen) archbishop Makarios-ı (gen) Cyprus-ı (obj)

yunan-ıs-tan-a baglamak ın plan-lar-ı

Greek-(recip)-with-to to combine for plan-ı (pl)-ı to

başlam-as-ỳle ada-da kargasık lar başla-di.

begin-(recip)-with island-in mess-ı (pl) begin-(past)

14. bu anda orda-kı türk-ler-le türkİYE-de-ki

now moment there-who Türk-(pl)-with Turkey-in-which

hükümet-ı ada-nın bölünme-es-ı (gen)

government-ı (obj) island-ı (gen) divide-(recip)-ı (gen)-ı (obj)

kibrıs-ı yunan-ı-ler ise ada-nın

Cyprus-with Greek-with-ı (pl) but island-ı (gen)

yunan-ıs-tan-a baglamas-as-ı

Greek-(recip)-with-to combine-(recip)-ı (gen)-ı (obj)

istiklal-ın a

independence-ı (gen)-to want-(prog)-ı (pl)

island 'right now' United Nation-ı (pl)

ist-iyor-lar. 15. ada şimdi-lik birleşik millet-ler

want-(prog)-ı (pl) island 'right now' United Nation-ı (pl)


soldier-ı (pl)-ı (obj) side-ı (gen)-from eye under-in keep-(pass)-ı (prog)
Free Translation

1. The island of Cyprus is sixty kilometers south of Turkey.
2. This island, in area, is the third largest in the Mediterranean Sea. 3. Throughout its history this island has been conquered by many nations. 4. Between 1878 and 1914 the Turks had this island. 5. From a naval point of view, Cyprus was very important to the Turks. 6. During the early years of World War I, this island was conquered by Great Britain. 7. During that time, close to sixty percent of the people living there were Turks. 8. After the island changed hands and Turkey saved its independence in 1920, the Turks who lived there started to go into Turkey. 9. In 1954, after a hard trial by the Cypriots, the island got its independence. 10. Nowadays about 500,000 people live in Cyprus. 11. 100,000 of these are Turks. 12. Until 1962 the Turks lived very happily on this island. 13. But, at this time, after the Prime Minister of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, started to make plans for joining Cyprus to Greece, a mess started in the island. 14. Now, the Turks who live there and the Turkish government want the island to be divided; the Greeks of Cyprus want the island to be joined with Greece. 15. The island now is policed by United Nations Forces.

Key to Abbreviations

/ch/
/sh/
(pl) 'plural'
(past) 'past tense'
(prog) 'progressive'
(pass) 'passive'
(perf) 'perfect'
(refl) 'reflexive'
(recip) 'reciprocal'
(gen) 'genitive/possessive'
(obj) 'object'
(adj) 'adjectivizer'
Türkler

1. milatan çınlı iki-bin yıl sularunda türkler orta asyada bulunan bir iç denizi etrafında kabileler halinde denizin Zelenium kurumasından sonra türkler orta asyada with-time dries after Turks Middle Asia gecetmek mecbur etmek kal-da-lar // 4. birinji hamle çina to-go-away (obligation) stay-(past)-(3pl) the-first movement to-
doru yap-yl-dı // 5. çok uçaşmalarına rağmen china direction do-(pass)-(past) many efforts even-though çina zaptedip oraya yerles-e-me-di-lar // 6. oraya China conquer in-there settle-could-not-(past)-(3pl) to there akın yapan türklerin bir kismi çinde kalıp identilerini attack that-made of-the-Turks one part in-China stayed identity kaybet-i-lar // 7. ekseri türkler vaz getip olduklar the-majority Turks to-give-up where-they-were yerde kal-du-lar // 8. ikinji büyük güç ural the-place stay-(past)-(3pl) the-second big exodous Ural dağıları uzerinden avrupaya yap-yl-dı // 9. bu türkler mountains over to-Europe do-(pass)-(past) this Turks soraları avrupada hun imparatorluğu adıyla tanınan afterward in Europe the-Hun the-empire in-the-name that-is-known
geniş bir yere sahip oldular // 10. şimdi
large one to-the-place possess be-(past)-(3pl) at-this-moment
devletlerden Finlandia România Mâjârstan ve Bulgaristan'da bu from-the-countries Finland Romania Hungary and in-Bulgaria this
türkleren kanını taşıyan çok insanlar vardır // 11. of-the-Turks their-blood that-carries many people there-is
ümrânlık akîn iran yolu uzerinden anadolu'ya the-third attack Persia on-that-way over to-Asia-Minor
yap-fl-dî // 12. Selçukbey adında bir sultanın
do-(pass)-(past) Sir Celchuk with-the-name one of-the-Sultan
devletin komandası altında çok savaşlardan sonra nihayet anadolu'nun the-command under many wars after finally of-Asia-Minor
tinne kadar gelmeye muafak oldular // 13. Selçuk devleti inside until come success be-(past)-(3pl) Celchuk country-of
anadolu'nun ortasında kurul-mušt-tu // 14. sonraların of-Asia-Minor in-its-middle form-(pass)?-(past) afterwards
bu devlet sultanının oğuları arasında paylaş-fl-dî // this country of-the-Sultan his children among-them subdivide-(pass)-(past)
15. bunlardan sadece Osmanlı devleti genişliğe bil-di // 16. of-these only Ottoman the-country spread know-(past)
diger kardeş devletleri birleştikten sonra komşu other brother of-the-country combining-them after the neighbor
devletlere akînlar yapp denize varmaa uğrastîlar // to-the-country attacks made to-the-sea to-reach try-(past)-(3pl)
17. bu akînların en muhimi bizans imparatorluğu'na this of-attacks most important Byzantines to-the-empire
bin düt yüz elli üçte yap-fl-dî // 18. bu thousand four hundred fifty three-in do-(pass)-(past) this
akınlık bizanslıların baş şehri Kanstantinopolis (şimdiki ismi İstanbul) a yapılıdı // 19. şehir kuşatılıp bizans İstanbul to do-(pass)-(past) city conquering Byzantines imparatorluğu son verdikten sonra deniz yoluya altı to-the-empire end its-given after the-sea with-the-way six asır intha dunyanın geniş ve kuvetli omanı hundred-years within of-the-world widest and strong Ottoman imparatorluğunu kurmaa muafak ol-du-lar // 20. bu imparatorluk the empire form success be-(past)-(3pl) this empire avrupada viyanaya kadar olan toprakla afrikada jezair dahil in Europe to-Vienna up-to exist with-the-land Africa Algeria including bütün akdenize bakan memleketleri içine dahil all to-the-Mediterranean that looks the-countries inside including ediyordu // 21. fakat her imparatorluğun bir sonu make-(prog)-(past) but every of-the-empire one its end olduğunu gibi osmanlı imparatorluğununda sonu var // 22. birinji have like Ottoman of-the-empire-too its-end exist the-first dünyaya savaşın sonunda imparatorluk hemen hemen ortadan world of-the-war of its end the-empire almost from-the-middle birden kaldırılıyor-du // 23. fakat şimdiki türkiyede bulunan completely lift-(prog)-(past) but of-now in Turkey that-exist insanların babaların emeği ile imparatorluğun of-the-people of-their-fathers of-their-efforts with empire yabancı kuvetler tarafından ortadan kaldırılıp yerde foreign powers by from-the-middle being-lifted instead-of sadece altında yaşayan yabancı memleketlere hürrietlerini only under-it that-lives foreign to-the-countries their-freedom
In the time 2000 B.C., the Turks were living as groups around the
Inside Sea that exists in Middle Asia. Their only resources to live by
were raising cattle and harvest products. After the sea began to dry
up, the Turks had to move out of Middle Asia. The first movement
was made toward China. In spite of all their efforts, they couldn't
conquer China and settle there. Part of the Turks that attacked China,
stayed in China and they lost their identity. Most of these Turks
gave up and stayed where they were. The second big exodus was made
through the Ural Mountains to Europe. These Turks later on possessed
the so-called large empire in Europe. In the present countries
Finland, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria, there are many people who
carry the blood of those Turks. The third movement was made through
Iran to Asia Minor. After many wars under the command of so-called
Sir Celchuk, finally they succeeded in coming up to the inside of
Asia. The Celchuk country was formed inside Asia Minor. Afterwards,
this country was subdivided among the Sultan's sons. From these,
only the Ottoman country could spread. After combining the brother
countries, they tried to reach the sea by attacking the neighboring
countries. The most important of these attacks was done to the
Byzantines in 1453. The attack was done to the capital city of the
Byzantines, Constantinople, (whose present name is Istanbul). After
having conquered the city and given end to the Byzantine empire, within
six centuries by the use of the sea they were successful in forming the
world's widest and strongest Ottoman empire. This empire included
within it the lands there are in Europe up to Vienna and in Africa, all
the countries that look to the sea including Algeria. But as every
empire has an end, the Ottoman empire also had its end. In World War I
the empire was almost lifted from its middle entirely. But with the
efforts of the fathers of the people who are now in Turkey, instead of
the empire being lifted from its middle by the foreign powers, they only
gave freedom to the foreign countries that lived under them and they
saved the mother country from being conquered by these powers. In 1920,
the Turks, drawing their present boundaries, formed the one strong
country within which there is 98% if the Turkish people.
The majority of the symbols used here are the common generalized
forms used at the Summer Institute of Linguistics, North Dakota. A few
others, however, are explained below.

\[\begin{align*}
\&^\cdot - \text{velar glide} \\
\& - \text{the common } d\& \text{ africate} \\
\& - \text{voiceless palatal fricative} \\
\& - \text{the common } t\& \text{ affricate} \\
(prog) - \text{progressive} \\
(3pl) - \text{3rd person plural} \\
(pass) - \text{passive}
\end{align*}\]