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Turkish

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Language: Turkish
Date: August 3, 1966

kıbrıs
Cyprus

1. kıbrıs ada-sı türkiye-nin güney-in-den
Cyprus island-(gen) Turkey-(gen) south-(gen)-from
- altmış/ kilometer uzakta-dır. 2. bu ada alam
60 km. away from-is This island area
- bakım-ın-dan ak-deniz-de bulu-nan ada-lar-ın
looking-(gen)-from White-Sea-in found-(adj) island-(pl)-(gen)
- üç-ünjü büyüğüdür. 3. bu ada tarih boy-unja
3-(adj) large-is this island history length-(adj)
- çok memleket-ler taraf-ın-dan zapted-il-di.
many nation-(pl) side-(gen)-from conquer-(pass)-(past)
4. bin sekiz yüz yetmiş sekiz ile bin dokuz yüz
1000 8 100 70 8 between 1000 9 100
- on dört-yil-i sıra-lar-ın-da türk-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 gücü bakım-ın-dan
possess-(past)-(pl) warship power looking-(gen)-from
- kıbrıs türk-ler için çok mühim bir yer işgal
Cyprus Turk-(pl) for very important one place occupied
- ed-iyor-du. 6. bir-inji dünya savaşın-in ilk
do-(prog)-(past) one-(adj) world war-(gen) one
- senne-ler-in-de ingiliz-ler taraf-ın-dan bu ada
year-(pl)-(gen)-in English-(pl) side-(gen)-from this island
- işgal-ol-un-muş-du. 7. o zaman-da ada-da
busy-(pass)-(refl)-(perf)-(past) that time-in island-in
- yaşı-yan insan-lar-ın yüz-de altmış-ın-a yakın
live-(adj) person-(pl)-(gen) 100-in 60-(gen)-(obj) near
- türk-tü. 8. ada-nın el değiştirm-es-in-den
Turk-was island-(gen) hand change-(recip)-(gen)-from
- ve türkiye-nin bin dokuz yüz yirmi-de
and Turkey-(gen) 1000 9 100 20-in

istiklal-in-i kurtarm-as-in-dan sonra bu
 independence-(gen)-(obj) save-(recip)-(gen)-from after this

ada-da yaş-i-yan türk-ler türkiye-ye akınnetme-ge
 island-in live-(adj) Turk-(pl) Turkey-to to change-to

başla-di-lar. 9. bin dokuz yüz elli dört-te ada
 begin-(past)-(pl) 1000 9 100 50 4-in island

kıbrıs-li-lar-in çok uğraşma-lar-in-dan sonra
 Cyprus-from-(pl)-(gen) very attempt-(pl)-(gen)-from after

istiklal-in-a kavuş-tu. 10. kıbrıs-ta şimdi
 independence-(gen)-to reach-(past) Cyprus-in now

beş yüz bin-e yakın insan yaş-ıyor. 11. bu-nlar-in
 5 100 1000-to near person live-(prog) this-(pl)-(gen)

yüz bin-i türk-tür. 12. bin dokuz yüz altmış iki-ye
 100 1000-(obj) Turk-are 1000 9 100 60 2-to

kadar türk-ler bu ada-da rahat
 as much Turk-(pl) this island-in comfortable

yaş-ıyor-lar-di. 13. fakat bu tarih-te kıbrıs
 live-(prog)-(pl)-(past) but this time-at Cyprus

başkan-i papaz makarios-un kıbrıs-i
 president-(gen) archbishop Makarios-(gen) Cyprus-(obj)

yunan-is-tan-a bağlamak için plan-lar-a
 Greek-(recip)-with-to to combine for plan-(pl)-to

başlam-as-ıyla ada-da kargasık-lar başla-di.
 begin-(recip)-with island-in mess-(pl) begin-(past)

14. bu anda orda-kı türk-ler-le türkiye-de-ki
 now moment there-who Turk-(pl)-with Turkey-in-which

hükümet-i ada-nın bölünm-es-in-i,
 government-(obj) island-(gen) divide-(recip)-(gen)-(obj)

kıbrıs-li yunan-li-lar ise ada-nın
 Cyprus-with Greek-with-(pl) but island-(gen)

yunan-is-tan-a bağlanm-as-in-i
 Greek-(recip)-with-to combine-(recip)-(gen)-(obj)

ist-iyor-lar. 15. ada şimdi-lik birleşik millet-ler
 want-(prog)-(pl) island 'right now' United Nation-(pl)

asker-ler-i taraf-in-dan göz altın-da tut-ul-uyor.
 soldier-(pl)-(obj) side-(gen)-from eye under-in keep-(pass)-
 (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

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

Submitted by: Mike Olson
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türkler

The Turks

1. milatan önje iki-bin yıl sıralarında türkler orta
birth-from before two-thousand year during-that-time Turks Middle
asyada bulunan bir iç denizi etrafında kabileler halinde
Asia that-exists one inside sea around groups similar-to
yaşı-yor-lar-dı // 2. birijik getim kaynakları
living-(prog)-(3pl)-(past) only to-live-by resources
yetiştir-dik-ler-i sağlırlarla birldikte hasat ürünleridi // 3. bu
raise-?-(3pl)-? cattle with-it harvest products this
iç denizin zamanla kurumasundan sonra türkler orta asyadan
inside sea with-time dries after Turks Middle Asia
göçetmek mecburiyetinde kal-dı-lar // 4. birinji hamle çina
to-go-away (obligation) stay-(past)-(3pl) the-first movement to-
doru yap-ıl-dı // 5. çok uraşmalarına rağmen
china direction do-(pass)-(past) many efforts even-though
çina zaptedip oraya yerleş-e-me-di-ler // 6. oraya
China conquer in-there settle-could-not-(past)-(3pl) to there
akın yapan türklerin bir kısmı çinde kalıp identilerini
attack that-made of-the-Turks one part in-China stayed identity
kaybet-i-ler // 7. ekseri türkler vaz geçip oldukları
lose-?-(3pl) the-majority Turks to-give-up where-they-were
yerde kal-du-lar // 8. ikinji büyük göç ural
the-place stay-(past)-(3pl) the-second big exedous Ural
dağları üzerinden avrupaya yap-ıl-dı // 9. bu türkler
mountains over to-Europe do-(pass)-(past) this Turks
soruları avrupada hun imparatorluğu adıyla tanınan
afterward in Europe the-Hun the-empire in-the-name that-is-known

- geniş bir yere sahip ol-du-lar // 10. şimdiki
 large one to-the-place possess be-(past)-(3pl) at-this-moment
- devletlerden finlandia romania mağaristan ve bulgaristanda bu
 from-the-countries Finland Romania Hungary and in-Bulgaria this
- türklerin kanını taşıyan çok insanlar vardır // 11.
 of-the-Turks their-blood that-carries many people there-is
- üçüncü akın İran yolu üzerinden Anadoluya
 the-third attack Persia on-that-way over to-Asia-Minor
- yap-ıl-dı // 12. selçukbey adında bir sultanın
 do-(pass)-(past) Sir Celchuk with-the-name one of-the-Sultan
- komandası altında çok savaşlardan sonra nihayet Anadolu'nun
 the-command under many wars after finally of-Asia-Minor
- içine kadar gelmeye muafak ol-du-lar // 13. selçuk devleti
 inside until come success be-(past)-(3pl) Celchuk country-of
- Anadolu'nun ortasında kurulmuştu // 14. sonraları
 of-Asia-Minor in-its-middle form-(pass)-?-(past) afterwards
- bu devlet sultanın oğulları arasında paylaş-ıl-dı //
 this country of-the-Sultan his children among-them subdivide-(pass)-(past)
15. bunlardan sadece Osmanlı devleti genişliğe bildi // 16.
 of-these only Ottoman the-country spread know-(past)
- diğer kardeş devletleri birleştikten sonra komşu
 other brother of-the-country combining-them after the neighbor
- devletlere akınlar yapıp denize varma uğraştılar //
 to-the-country attacks made to-the-sea to-reach try-(past)-(3pl)
17. bu akınların en mühimi Bizans imparatorluğuna
 this of-attacks most important Byzantines to-the-empire
- bin dört yüz elli üçte yap-ıl-dı // 18. bu
 thousand four hundred fifty three-in do-(pass)-(past) this

akın bizanslıların baş şehri Kanstantinopolis (şimdiki ismi
 attack of-the-Byzantines head city Constantinople now its name
 Istanbul) a yap-ıl-dı // 19. şehir kuşatılıp bizans
 Istanbul to do-(pass)-(past) city conquering Byzantines
 imparatorluğuna son verdikten sonra deniz yoluyla altı
 to-the-empire end its-given after the-sea with-the-way six
 asır içinde dünyanın en geniş ve kuvetli omanlı
 hundred-years within of-the-world widest and strong Ottoman
 imparatorluğunu kurma 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
 edi-yor-du // 21. fakat her imparatorluğun bir sonu
 make-(prog)-(past) but every of-the-empire one its end
 olduğu gibi osmanlı imparatorluğununda sonu var // 22. birinci
 have like Ottoman of-the-empire-too its-end exist the-first
 dünya savaşının sonunda imparatorluk hemen hemen ortadan
 world of-the-war of its end the-empire almost from-the-middle
 birden kaldırıl-iyor-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 kaldırılacağı yerde
 foreign powers by from-the-middle being-lifted instead-of
 sadece altında yaşayan yabancı memleketlere hürriyetlerini
 only under-it that-lives foreign to-the-countries their-freedom

verip kendi ana memleketlerini bu kuvetler tarafından işgal
 giving itself mother their-countries these-powers by occupying
 etmek tem kurtar-dı-lar // 24. bin-dokuz-yüz-yermide
 to-do from save-(past)-(3pl) thousand-nine-hundred-twenty-in
 Türkler şimdiki yeni sınırların çizip içinde yüzde
 the-Türks of-now new their-boundaries drawing inside in-one-hundred
 doksan sekizi türk olan bir kuvetli devlet kur-du-lar //
 ninety eight-of the-Turks that-is one strong country form-(past)-(3pl)

Free Translation:

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% of 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.

- ɣ - velar glide
- ɟ - the common dʒ affricate
- ʃ - voiceless palatal fricative
- ʧ - the common tʃ affricate
- (prog)- progressive
- (3pl) - 3rd person plural
- (pass)- passive