TEACHING MIS-DERIVED WORDS IN TURKISH

Research article

Erkan Demir   https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1424-3172

Girne American University, Kyrenia/ TRNC.

erdemir444@gmail.com

Biodatas:

Erkan Demir is an academician at Girne American University, Faculty of Humanities, Head of the Department of Turkish Language and Literature. He studies Turkish linguistics, old Anatolian Turkish, and Ottoman Turkish.

TEACHING MIS-DERIVED WORDS IN TURKISH

Erkan Demir

erdemir444@gmail.com

Abstract

In this study, within the scope of teaching mis-derived words in Turkish, the mis-derived words are analyzed to understand which suffixes the Turkish words are derived and to use the language consciously. In education, many mis-derived words in Turkish originating from various forms and needs over time are encountered. It is of great importance to understand the Turkish language well and to teach the structure of the language, its suffixes and roots, and how words are derived. In the second quarter of the 20th century, hundreds of new words derived in place of old Arabic and Persian origin words began to be widely used, especially with the simplification and Turkization flow in the language. In addition, many new words have been derived from Turkish roots with suffixes for new objects and concepts that have entered human life with the developing technology instead of directly taking the words of Western origin. Although deriving new words for new objects and ideas has responded to a need, it is not possible to say that all of these newly derived words are generally accepted and used, unlike the words that arise naturally in the natural flow of life; however, many of them have become widespread and have taken their place in the language system. However, what is more remarkable than that is that some of these newly derived words are derived with suffixes (-ay+ / -ey+, -ceme+, +de+, +dem+, +em+, +et+, -et+, -ev+, +ge+, -ge-, +gen+, +gü+, +gün+ / +kin+, +m+, + (ı)ntı+, -sa-, +tay+, -v+, -y+, +y+) are not current in Turkish. In this study, what is meant by the wrongly derived word is the words derived with these suffixes that are not current in Turkish. The reasons for these wrong derivations have not been examined in detail here since they will be the subject of a separate study; only it is said that they arise with a wrong derivation with suffixes that are not found in Turkish or why some words that are allegedly derived incorrectly cannot be considered incorrect.

Keywords: Turkish, Suffix, Mis-derived Word, New word

1. Introduction

Language, a living entity in the natural flow of life, continues to change and evolve with humans. Words derived from their roots and suffixes by looking at the structure of the existing or dead words of the language to meet new concepts and entities, or words transferred to the written language from dialects and dialects are called new words. While words gradually lose their frequency of use and are forgotten along with the objects and concepts eliminated from human life, thousands of new words that correspond to new entities and concepts, especially with the influence of developing technology, take their place in the language system.

In Turkish texts from historical periods, it is seen that the vowel /e/ in some words is sometimes written with /e/ and sometimes with letters corresponding to /i/ and /ı/ sounds. This spelling confusion has been interpreted in different ways by many researchers (Meral, 2017: 47). Lehce-i Osmânî, which is considered the essential work of Ahmed Vefik Pasha, touches upon words of Turkish origin used in the Ottoman language and words that became Turkish by passing through different languages. Some of these words passed from Western languages, Arabic and Persian, differed in form and meaning and became Turkish. Since Turkish is an agglutinative language, it is very convenient to derive words (Bulak, 2013: 62).

Considering language as a tool that meets the communication needs of the individuals who make up the society, it fulfills an essential task in transferring the beliefs, values, and behavioral patterns, which are the society's cultural heritage, to future generations. (Arıklı, 2023: 35). Language is a means of communication and a systematic mechanism that enables communities to communicate with each other and develops by changing in line with historical depth and geographical breadth (Seçkin and Coşar, 2017: 1398). Throughout history, many words from Persian and Arabic have entered Turkish. These words, which have been used for years, have now become Turkish in their writing and pronunciation (Erdem, 2013: 48). The vocabulary has maintained its existence ever since the Turkish words on the tablets written in Sumerian, the world's oldest dead language. Turkish, the world's oldest living language, is the common heritage of humanity (Hazar, 2015: 1649). Turkish, one of the imperial languages, will of course contain many foreign words, and these words will appear in dictionaries in a Turkified and Turkishized form (Tariktaroğlu, 2010: 5).

As a result of the simplification of the language, hundreds of new words, especially those of Arabic and Persian origin, began to be widely used in the second half of the 20th century. In addition, with the developing technology, many new words have been derived from Turkish roots and suffixes for new objects and concepts entering human life rather than taking Western words directly. Although coining new words for new objects and concepts responded to a need, it is impossible to say that these newly coined words are generally accepted and held, unlike words that arise naturally in the natural flow of life. However, many of them have become widespread and have taken their place in the language system. However, what is more striking is that some of these newly coined words are derived from suffixes that do not exist in Turkish. In this study, what is meant by wrongly derived words are words derived with these suffixes that do not exist in Turkish.

These incorrectly derived words do not exist in Turkish -ay+ / -ey+, -ceme+, +de+, +dem+, +em+, +et+, -et+, -ev+, +ge+, -ge-, +gen+, +gü+, +gün+ / It is derived with the suffixes +kin+, +m+, +(ı)ntı+, -sa-, +tay+, -v+, -y+, +y+. Fourteen suffixes make a noun from a noun, five are a noun from a verb, and two are suffixes that make a verb from a verb. In this study, fifty-five (55) incorrectly derived new words made with suffixes that do not exist in Turkish were identified. Forty-four are derived from Arabic, one from Persian, two from French, and two from English words.

Words derived instead of words of Arabic origin are as follows: angle bisector "munassıf, nâsıf", hexagon "kutur, müseddes", relation "relation, relation, relevance", pentagon "muhammes", bitey "mecmua-i nebata", effort "effort, effort" , inference "istihraç", polygon "mudalla", experiment "experience", convex "muhaddep", quadrilateral "zu-erbaat-ül-adlâ", vertical "şâkûlî", factor "factor", effect "effect", relative "relative" ", relativism "izâfiye", relative "izâfî", relativity "izâfet", relativity "relativity", duty "duty", concave "muka'ar", immanent "mündemiç", image "dream", reduce "irca", margin "hatt-ı vasıl", kiray "asi", diagonal "kutur, müseddes", quantitative "perfect, related to quantity", qualitative "related to quality / quality", event "all kinds of situations and conditions, events and incidents", importance "importance", summary "summary", specific "has, special", original "original", saylav "mebus", octagonal "amüsemmen", tangent "mümas", legal "judgment", triangular "müselles", artificial "sun" 'î", horizontal "horizontal", heptagonal "septagon, müsebba", obligation "obligation". Words derived instead of words of Persian origin are agenda "rename." Words derived from French words are diagonal, oxidation, and oxidation. Words derived instead of words of English origin are: ninegon "nonagori", decagon "decagon".

Seventeen (17) of these words are nouns, two (2) are compound nouns, three (3) are adjectives, two (2) are compound adjectives, and two (2) are transitive verbs. Fourteen (14) of

the detected words are geometry, five (5) are law, three (3) are mathematics, three (3) are philosophy, and one (1) is chemistry. The current words bayan (lady), kanaat (kananaat), evidence (evidence), and respectable (reputable) are morphologically correct but have been criticized a lot in terms of semantics. Although these words seem morphologically correct, they are considered incorrect by many people in terms of meaning. Moreover, the phrase tüzel (hükmî) is derived from the form tüz in Old Turkish, but this word has been used in its plain form in Western Turkish since the beginning. The word is phonetically incorrect. Since the reasons for these incorrect derivations will be the subject of a separate study, they have not been examined in detail here. It has only been stated that they emerged with an incorrect derivation with suffixes that do not exist in Turkish, or it has been emphasized why some words claimed to have been derived incorrectly cannot be considered incorrect. These incorrectly derived new words are listed below.

2. Morphologically Incorrect Derivations

2.1. Words Derived from Suffixes Not Found in Turkish

-ay+ / -ey+

In Turkish, there is no -ay / -ey suffix that makes a noun from a verb. Nouns derived from this suffix are:

bitey (i.) < bit + ey "bitki örtüsü, mecmua-i nebata"

dışbükey (birl. sıf. mat.) < dış + bük - ey "muhaddep"

düşey (sıf. geo.) < düş - ey "şâkûlî"

içbükey (birl. sıf. mat.) < iç + bük - ey "muka'ar"

kıray < kır - ay "asi"

olay (i.) < ol - ay "her türlü hal ve keyfiyyet, vak'a ve hadise"

yapay < yap - ay "sun'î"

yatay < yat - ay "ufkî"

-ceme+

No *-ceme* suffix in Turkish distinguishes a noun from a verb. Only one word derived from this suffix was identified:

sürünceme (i.) < sürün + ceme

+dem+

No *+dem* suffix in Turkish makes a noun from a noun. Only one word derived from this suffix was identified:

gündem (i.) < gün + dem "ruzname"

+em+

No *+em* suffix in Turkish distinguishes a noun from a noun. Only one word derived from this suffix was identified:

önem (i.) < ön + em "ehemmiyet"

+et+

No +*et* suffix in Turkish distinguishes a noun from a noun. Only one word derived from this suffix was identified:

özet (i.) < öz + et "hülâsa"

***-et*+**

No -*et* suffix in Turkish distinguishes a noun from a verb. Only one word derived from this suffix was identified:

teğet (i. geo.) < teğ - et "mümâs"

***-ev*+**

No -*ev* suffix in Turkish distinguishes a noun from a verb. It can be thought that it is done through analogy with the word *ödev*. Only one word derived from this suffix was identified:

görev (i.) < gör - ev "vazife"

+*ge*+

No +*ge* suffix in Turkish distinguishes a noun from a noun. Only one word derived from this suffix was identified:

imge (i.) < im + ge "hayal"

-ge-

There is no -*ge* suffix in Türkiye Turkish that makes a verb from a verb; but it is used in Uyghur Turkish: Çay-qa- "wash-", sur-ke- "rub-, rub-", er-ge-ş- "get behind it-", min-ge-ş- "get behind it-", etc. This suffix must be of Uyghur Turkish origin. Two words derived with the -*ge* suffix were identified in Turkey Turkish:

indirgemek (geçişli f.) < indir - ge - mek "ircâ"

yükseltgemek (geçişli f. kimya.) < yükselt - ge - mek "oksidasyon"

+*gen*+

No +*gen* suffix in Turkish makes a noun from a noun; This suffix comes from the Greek word gônia, "corner/köşe". Ten words derived from this suffix that make geometry terms have been identified:

üçgen (i. geo.) < üç + gen "müselles"

dörtgen (i. geo.) < dört + gen "zu-erbaat-ül-adlâ"

beşgen (i. geo.) < beş + gen "pentagon, muhammes"

altıgen (i. geo.) < altı + gen "hexagon, müseddes"

yedigen (i. geo.) < yedi + gen "heptagon, septagon, müsebba"

dokuzgen (i. geo.) < dokuz + gen "nonagori"

sekizgen (i. geo.) < sekiz + gen "octagon, müsemmen"

ongen (i. geo.) < on + gen "decagon"

çokgen (i. geo.) < çok + gen "mudalla"

köşegen (i. geo.) < köşe + gen "diyagonal, kutr-ı zu kesîr-ül-adlâ"

+*gü*+

No +*gü* suffix in Turkish distinguishes a noun from a noun. Only one word derived from this suffix was identified:

özgü (i.) < öz + gü "has, mahsus"

+gün+ / +kin+

There is no +gün / +kin suffix in Turkish that makes a noun from a noun. Two words derived from this suffix were identified:

içkin (sıf. fels.) < iç + kin "mündemiç"

özgün (i.) < öz + gün "orijinal"

+m+

There is no +m suffix in Turkish that makes a noun from a noun. Five words derived from this suffix were identified:

birim (i.) < bir + (i)m "vahit"

bağımlı (i.) < bağ + (ı)m + lı "tâbi"

bağımsız (i.) < bağ + (ı)m + sız "hür, müstakil"

ortam (i.) < orta + m

yükümlülük (i. < yük + (ü)m + lü + lük "mükellefiyet"

+(ı)ntı

There is no +(ı)ntı suffix in Turkish that makes a noun from a noun. Only one word derived from this suffix was identified:

bağıntı (i. mat. / fels.) < bağ + (ı)ntı "münasebet, izâfet, alâka"

-sa-

Türkçede fiilden fiil yapan -*sa* eki yoktur. Bu ekle türetilmiş yalnız bir kelime tespit edildi:

çıkarsama (i. fels) < çıkar - sa - ma "istihraç"

+tay+

There is no +tay suffix in Türkiye Turkish that makes a noun from a noun. In Kazakh Turkish and Kyrgyz Turkish, thickness does not fall into thin harmony; There is a +tay suffix that derives kinship names and affectionate or diminutive nouns: Kzk. ağatay "big brother", şeşetay "motherly", kişkentay "little", azğantay "little" Kirgz. agatay "big brother", initay "brother", eketay "daddy", ceñetay "yengecik", tebetay "kalpak", kementay "clothes made of felt" etc. The following legal terms do not have the meanings of "relative name, affection, diminutive" in Kazakh and Kyrgyz Turkish. These are derived by analogy from the Mongolian word marjoram:

yargıtay (i. huk.) < yargı + tay

danıştay (i. huk.) < danış + tay

sayıştay (i. huk.) < sayış + tay

kamutay (i. huk.) < kamu + tay

-v+

No -v suffix in Türkiye Turkish distinguishes a noun from a verb. In Uzbek Turkish, action names are derived from this suffix: yäzuv "writing," our "reading," curve "seeing." It also

derives movement names in Kyrgyz Turkish; however, the –v suffix is dropped and lengthens the vocal before it: baruv > baruu "to go," kelüv > kelüü "to come," kıynav > kıynoo "to torture," cıynav > cıynoo "to collect," yazuv > yazuu "to write". In Tatar Turkish, it is used instead of -ma / -me (tukta-v "durma"), but also produces permanent nouns:yama-v "yama." Only one word derived from this suffix (colloquial, sayla-v, from "to choose") has been identified in Turkey Turkish, but this word did not catch on and was replaced by parliament; In this example, the -v suffix is in the function in the Tatar Turkish "yama" example:

saylav (i.) < sayla - v "mebus"

-y+

In Türkiye Turkish, no -y suffix makes a noun from a verb. Uzbek, Uyghur, Tatar, Kazakh, and Turkmen Turkish, -a/e(y) is used in repetition groups as gerindium: Trkm. aglay aglay, Özb. okıy okıy, App. solimey solimey "to say, to say", Tat. ıkı-y ukı-y "okuya okuya", kafa-y kafa-y "beginning to start", Kaz. say-y "saying," etc. It is also used in compound verbs in Uzbek Turkish: okıy åldı, "able to read," etc. However, the word experiment we identified does not have these semantic features and is not used as gerindium. It is difficult to say that the suffix was taken from another Turkish dialect. Only one word derived from this suffix was identified:

deney (i.) < dene - y "tecrübe"

+y+

No +y suffix in Turkish distinguishes a noun from a noun. Two words derived from this suffix were identified:

açıortay (birl. i. geo.) < açı + orta + y "munassıf, nâsıf"

kenarortay (birl. i. geo.) < kenar + orta + y "hatt-ı vâsıl"

2.2. Words Derived from Prepositions

In Turkish, no derivational suffix comes after prepositions. The following examples have been criticized for being derived from the preposition according to; However, in these examples, it would be more accurate to consider the preposition according to nominalized, because as can be seen in the nominalization of the past tense suffix (...miş mu) learned in the meaning of "not to believe, as if, "sometimes even suffixes can be seen to gain word identity by becoming nominal.

göreceli (sıf.) < göre + ce + li "izâfî"

görecilik (i. fels.) < göre + ci + lik "izâfiye"

göreli (sıf.) < göre + li "izâfî"

görelik (i. fels.) < göre + lik "izâfet"

görelilik (i. fels.) < göre + li + lik "izâfiyet"

2.3. Words Derived from Auxiliary Verbs

Since *et-* is an auxiliary verb, the words agent and effect derived from it are considered incorrect by some researchers:

etken (sıf. ve i.) < et - ken "müessir, âmil, faktör"

etki (i.) < et - ki "tesir"

2.4. Words Derived from Adverbs

There is no construction suffix after the adverb. Since the word "again" is an adverb and no derivational suffix can come after the adverb, the word "iterate" is among the words criticized by some researchers. Since the verb "to repeat" is used in the sense of "to repeat," it can be thought that it is derived with the same suffix / same way as the verb "to repeat." The words qualitative and quantitative have also been criticized because they are derived from adverbs:

yinelemek (geçişli f.) < yine + le - mek "tekrarlamak"

nicel (sıf.) < nice + l "kemmî, nicelikle ilgili"

nitel (sıf.) < nite + l "keyfiyetle / nitelikle ilgili"

2.5. Words Occurring with Incorrect Division

The word *Çaba* emerged by incorrectly splitting the verb *Çabala* -:

çaba (i.) < çap - ala- > çaba + la - "gayret, ceht"

2.6. Semantically Incorrect Derivatives

The following words, although derived morphologically correctly, have been criticized for their semantics:

bayan (i.) < bay + an "hanım"

It is made from the word -*bay* with the suffix +an, which has functions such as "diminutive, community, plural." Since the +an suffix in this word is not used in the above functions, the word *bayan* has been criticized semantically and is considered incorrect by some researchers. However, the word *bayan* is not the only example where the +an suffix is used to create new words; Origin is a new word derived with the same suffix. In this context, the word -*bay* has no etymological connection with the word -*bey* but is used in the sense of -*bey*.

kanı (i.) < kan - ı "kanaat"

Although it seems morphologically correct, some consider the word semantically incorrect.

kanıt (i.) < kan - ı - t "delil"

Although it looks morphologically correct, some consider this word incorrect in terms of meaning.

saygın (sıf.) < say – gın "mûteber"

Although this word seems morphologically correct, some consider the word semantically incorrect. Although say- is an active verb, the word has been criticized semantically because respect has a passive meaning.

2.7. Phonetically Incorrect Derivatives

The word *Tüzel* is derived from the Old Turkish form *tüz*, but this word has been used in Western Turkish in the plain form since the beginning, and the word is phonetically incorrect:

tüzel (sıf. huk.) < tüz + el "hükmî"

3. Some Words Allegedly Derived Wrongly

Another word that is claimed to be wrong in terms of phonetics/morphology is the word homonym, which was derived instead of "elfâz-ı mütecânise, hemnam, homonym." This is because the +dash suffix has a single shape and does not fit into thickness and thinness. However, even though their number is small, some suffixes are out of phoneme harmony in almost every period of Turkish, and some of them are seen to be in phoneme harmony in some

words, as seen in yesterday's example of the suffix +ki, which does not go into harmony today, being connected to harmony. If approached from this perspective, since the +daş suffix does not enter into thick-thin harmony in other examples, considering the homophone as wrong in morphological/phonetic terms would not be an accurate approach and would also contradict the principle of the liveliness of the language; because the forms of additional morphemes that are subject to harmony emerge over time. It is not against the nature of Turkish that the +daş suffix is attached to the thickness-thinness harmony in the homophone.

It has been claimed that the word dilemma was derived incorrectly because there is no +lem suffix in Turkish, but measure, plane, meaning, etc. As can be seen in the examples, there is no +lem suffix in this word:

ikilem (i.) < iki + le - m "dilemma"

It was stated that there is no functional suffix -men in Turkish that makes a noun from a verb, and it was claimed that the following two words were derived incorrectly:

öğretmen (i.) < öğret - men "muallim"

okutman (i.) < okut - man "lektör"

However, considering that not all suffixes are equally functional, it would be a more reasonable approach to not consider these words as wrong; many suffixes in Turkish are used to derive only a few words. Although the suffix -man / -men is not very useful, it has also been used to derive other powerful permanent nouns such as treasurer, clerk, translator, instructor, critic, voter, immigrant, supervisor, etc., besides teacher and lecturer; Therefore, the above words cannot be considered wrong.

4.Conclusion2

Language is an essential communication tool that enables interaction between individuals, societies, and cultures and has an important function that determines the development of individual and inter-societal relations. Language is decisive in perceiving people and society, defining life, reconciliation, or war. Various concepts and word transfers transferred from language to language over time can be seen when language and linguistic features are examined. Many words have settled in Turkish over time. Language, a living entity in the natural flow of life, continues to change and evolve with humans.

In the second quarter of the 20th century, especially with the simplification and Turkishization of the language, hundreds of new words derived from old Arabic and Persian words began to be widely used. Although deriving new words for new objects and concepts has met a need, it is impossible to say that these newly coined words are generally accepted and used, unlike words that arise naturally in the natural flow of life. However, many of these derived words have become widespread and have taken their place in the language system. For new objects and concepts that have entered human life with developing technology, many new words have been derived from Turkish roots with suffixes instead of directly taking words of Western origin. Although words derived from Arabic and Persian origin words have been widely used due to the simplification process in the language, it would be wrong to say that these words are correct. However, its widespread use has been driven by the need to meet new concepts with technological developments. On the other hand, many new words have been derived from Turkish roots and suffixes rather than taking words of Western origin directly. Some newly coined words were derived from suffixes that do not exist in Turkish. These words, derived with suffixes that do not exist in Turkish, continue to be used even though they are derived incorrectly.

References

Ahmet Vefik Paşa (1306). *Lehçe-i Osmânî, İstanbul:* Mahmud Bey Printing House.

Arıklı, M. (2023). "*Mass Media in the Context of Language Teaching and Drama Techniques,*" Current Communication Studies 3 Book, (Ed. Güven Arıklı & Mükerrem Yılmaz), First Adition, 2023, E-Book Project Publication, ISBN: 9786258196740. p. 35-46.

Bulak, Ş. (2013). Wrong Use of Suffixes or Incorrect Use of Suffixes in Simplifying Turkish, *The Journal of Academic Social Science Studies* 6(3), 57-76. https://jasstudies.com/sayi/1956953022_Jenerikjass%206-3.pdf

Erdem, İ. (2013). Current Situation of Arabic and Persian Loaned Words in Terms of Spoken Language, *Journal of Native Language Education*, 1(1), 92-100. DOI:10.16916/aded.16022

Hazar, M. (2015). Deriving Words via Phono-Semantic and Morpho-Phonological Ways in Turkish, *International Journal of Languages Education and Teaching*, 1648-1669. DOI: 10.18298/ijlet.289, https://ijlet.com/DergiTamDetay.aspx?ID=289

Meral Türkmenoğlu, T. (2017). Vowel /ė/ in Ahmed Vefik Pasha's Lehce-İ Osmanî Dictionary. *Virtual Turkology Research Journal*, 2(4), 48-56. https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/stad/issue/34637/382694

Seçkin, P. & Coşar, A.M. (2017). Suffixes Used to Derive Words from Quotations in Turkish. *International Journal of Turkish Literature Culture Education*, 6(2), 1398-1442. https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/351104

Tariktaroğlu, A. (2010). " On "Turkish dictionary," *Atatürk University Turkic Studies Institute Journal*, 0(6), https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/ataunitaed/issue/2854/39507