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# NAMES OF KINSHIP IN THE TURKISH DIALECTS OF SOUTHERN SIBERIA

(*Tuğan-çağın~Tuğan-tuus Attarı*)

## РОДСТВЕННЫЕ ИМЕНА В ТЮРКСКИХ ДИАЛЕКТАХ ЮЖНОЙ СИБИРИ

(*Туған~чагын~Туған~туус Амтары*)

## GÜNEY SİBİRYA TÜRK LEHÇELERİNDEKİ AKRABALIK ADLARI

(*Tuğan-çağın~Tuğan-tuus Attarı*)

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper, both kinship terms and addressing statements relating to the kinship of Khakassian, Altaic, Tuvian and Shorian Turkish of Southern Siberia, by scanning the dictionaries of them and the equivalents in Turkish of Turkey are presented. The phonetical and semantical commonality in kinship terms between these dialects and Turkish of Turkey are brought out and the etymology of some terms are tried to be found out. By giving information about the common affixes in identified kinship terms, a lot of common words have been identified, especially in addressing kinship terms between these dialects and the accents of Turkish of Turkey. By this study, powerful connection of language, culture and thought between the Turkish of Turkey and other Turkish dialects separated in a distant period geographically and historically is revealed and proved that they are still in common.

**Key words:** Siberian Turkish dialects, Siberia, Kinship terms, addressing terms

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматриваются родственные слова и обращения хакасского, алтайского, тува и шорского диалектов тюркского языка южной Сибири. Они подобраны из словарей указанных диалектов и сопоставлены к современному турецкому языку. Установлено общее сходство звуков, смыслов и этимологии данных слов. Несмотря на географическую отдалённость имеется много общего в языке, культуре и представлениях тюркских диалектов Сибири и Анатолии.

**Ключевые слова:** Сибирские тюркские диалекты, Сибирь, родственные слова, обращения

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## ÖZET

Bu yazıda, Güney Sibirya Türk lehçelerinden Hakas, Altay, Tuva ve Şor Türkçesindeki sözlükler taranarak hem akrabalık adları hem de akrabalıkla ilgili hitap ifadeleri tespit edilmiş ve Türkiye Türkçesindeki karşılıkları verilmiştir. Türkiye Türkçe ile bu lehçelerdeki akrabalık adlarındaki ses ve anlam ortaklıkları ortaya çıkarılmış ve bazı akrabalık adlarının etimolojisi yapılmaya çalışılmıştır. Tespit edilen akrabalık adlarında görülen ortak ekler hakkında bilgiler verilerek bu lehçelerdeki özellikle hitap bildiren akrabalık adlarıyla Türkiye Türkçesinin ağızlarında birçok ortak kelimeler tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmayla, Türkiye Türkçesiyle coğrafi ve tarihsel olarak uzak bir dönemde ayrılan bu Türk lehçeleri arasındaki dil, kültürel ve düşünce bağının ne kadar güçlü ve hâlâ ortak olduğu sonucu ortaya çıkarılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sibirya Türk lehçeleri, Sibirya, Akrabalık adları, Hitap adları.

## Introduction

One of the signs that reveals the richness of expression and power of statement in Turkish is the richness in the kinship terms and closeness statements. When compared to other languages, this situation is an important factor in bringing Turkish superiority. As a matter of fact, while the position of Turkish was evaluated in the face of other languages at times in history, the variation of kinship terms was intently emphasized (Ersoy 2011: 88). In *Muhakemetü'l Lugateyn*, written by Ali Şir Nevai in XVI. Century, in explaining Turkish's superiority to the Persian, the variation of kinship terms are mentioned as the leading examples (Özönder 1996: 51).

The abundance of kinship and family terms in Turkish which could make the advanced languages like English, German and French jealous, is a clear indication of how Turks value humans, relatives and people around them in social life.

In western languages, while the word “aunt” is equivalent to both “hala” (paternal aunt) and “teyze” (maternal aunt) and the word “uncle” is equivalent to both “amca” (paternal uncle) and “dayı” (maternal uncle) in Turkish and its dialects for each of the kinship terms, different words are used. In Turkish, even the age of the relatives is subject to a different naming convention. In addition, many words in Turkish, like baldız, yenge, görümce, elti, enişte, bacanak, kayınbirader etc. are seen to be described as one word in Indo-European languages.

Every language names its nature by perceiving what is around it and by relating them with different concepts. Besides, every society found some indicators made up of a certain vocal group for a certain concept. In Turkish, when we look into the terms of the family and relatives concept, we can understand that Turks have given different names for each of the individual relatives. This indicates how strong and solid Turks' relationships with family and relatives are in terms of respect, love, solidarity and human affairs sociologically. Set aside the relatives, even the neighborhood relations among Turks are very strong. In every sociological occasion, in weddings, feasts, funerals, childbirth etc., Turks are altogether with neighbours, relatives and friends. In such occasions, Turks weep, have fun, eat and drink, both sorrow and happiness are shared. The importance of the concept in Turkish is

described very well in this proverb: “Paternal uncle is half a father, maternal aunt is half a mother”.

Especially in western societies, as every individual lives in a world of his own, alone in other words, the relationship of family and relatives is desultory and the togetherness, solidarity and sharing feelings among individuals are weak. In all Turkish societies, however, family and kinship relations are very strong. For Turkish nation, even a more expanded form of this close relations is the townsmanship. No other nation in the World is so closely related to each other by blood, kinship, kindred, land, village, town and country. This is the reason why Turkish nation could survive despite the exposure to the different languages, religions and cultures.

In our research we observed that in Turkish dialects of Southern Siberia, family relations are so strong, and the concept of kinship consists a great deal of terms.

Figen G. Dilek states that there is a really strong and important söök (kindred) kinship in Altaics thanks to being a minority and still preserving the traditional village life style. (Dilek 201: 543).

### **Kinship Terms**

In our study, we will try to analyse kinship terms and ways of uses while addressing to these terms and the points of meanings of the Khakasis, Shorian, Tuvian, Altaic Turkishes of Southern Siberia Turkish dialects semantically, phonetically and morphologically. The identified kinship terms were compiled from the following dictionaries: Arıkoğlu, E. (2005), *Örneklî Hakaşça-Türkçe Sözlük*, Akçağ Yay., Ankara; Baskakov, N. A., İnkjekova, A. İ. G. (1953), *Xakasskogo Russkiy Slovar*, Moskva; Naskali, G. E., Duranlı, M. (1999), *Altayca-Türkçe Sözlük*, TDK, Ankara; Tannagaşeva, Kurpeşko, N. N., Akalın, H. Ş. (1995), *Şor Sözlüğü*, Türkoloji Araştırmaları, Adana; Arıkoğlu, E. (2003), *Tuva Türkçesi Sözlüğü*, TDK, Ankara.

Both in Siberian Turkish dialects and other Turkish dialects and the accents of Turkish of Turkey, there are many common kinship terms in terms of sound, form and meaning. This called attention of many Turkish and foreign Turcologists. Especially +y and +ñ morphemes are seen to make new names expressing diminution, love and addressing by adding to the kinship terms: **Aziy**: *goods left from the last year (as: little,few XRIES 28)*, **iney**: *female(ine: 1. Old woman, 2. Wife,woman XRS 59)*, **iceñ**: *mother, as an addressing statement my mother (ice: mother XRS 69)*, **öböö-n**: *see. öböğön: old man, a respectful addressing to the old men (öbökö: ancestor,grandfather, family ATS 142)*.

+y morpheme is used in addressings expressing love, respect and sometimes for diminution. But the diminutional expressing today is diminished. There is no information about the suffix in Khakasian grammar. The suffix come into existence by merging and being suffix of “ay, ey” exclamations (Kara 2005: 160).

What is said for this suffix in the Crimean Turkish is that: *The diminutional suffix +y is only used for words of relatives. It serves to the love, sympathy and addressing forms. It stems from the exclamation “ey” (Çeneli 1997:16)*

M. Räsänen explains the suffix as “the exclamation name used for addressing the relatives in the form of “y, ay, äy” a name or a word’s changing as a nice sounding addressing form. (1957: 99).

J. Benzing also accepts that this suffix is the short form of “ey” exclamation.

(Räsänen 1957:99).

The suffix is used as diminution for people in Crimean, Tatar, Bashkir Turkishes. (Türkyılmaz 1994: 208).

In Crimean Turkish: **akay**: mister, **apay**: wife, **bitay**: grandmamma, **kartiy**: old woman, **babay**: daddy. Tatarian: **atay**: father, **babay**: father, **äbiy**: paternal granny, **äniy**: mommy, **ätiy**: daddy, **kızıy**: o girl. In Bashkir: **ağay**: elder brother, stepfather **apay**: elder sister, wife **atay**, **babay** (Türkyılmaz 1994: 208).

The suffix in Sakha Turkish is used with +day/+dey; +ğay/+gey; +kay/+key; +tay/+tey; +doy/+döy; +goy/+göy; +koy/+köy; +toy/+töy variants, and it expresses diminution and love: **ıyekey**: mommy (**ıye**: mother), **segertey**: so cute (**seger**: sympathetic) (Kirişçioglu 1994: 46).

Habibe Yazıcı Ersoy have examined the suffix in the article named “the –y morpheme used in the family and kinship terms in Bashkir Turkish” in detail . According to Ersoy, when we look at the –y used headwords in Bashkir Turkish, taking into account that the note saying “It is an addressing way”, usually it is more appropriate to accept that the morpheme –y used in family and kinship terms as a respect and addressing element. Ersoy also expresses that one of the morpheme’s features is the including the elder relatives of one’s own and in Bashkir Turkish, kinship terms like **ını** ‘younger brother’, **qusti** ‘younger brother’ aren’t used with –y and so while addressing an elder relative the morpheme –y is used. (2011: 107,108).

İshakov, after counting all the derivational affixes expressing diminution and caress in Tuvian Turkish, mentions about the -kay/-key, -ıkay/-ikey, -kı/-ki, -ay, -ey suffixes and emphasizes that they have a diminutional meaning but only used in addressing. In addition, he remarks that the morpheme -ay/-ey can only be used after the possessive suffixes of first person (**avamay** ‘mommy’) (Ersoy 2011: 89).

The suffix is Shorian Dictionary is in use in the words like; **kurtuy**: old woman (<**kuru-t+(u)y** §S 58), **abakkay**: 1. Woman, wife, mistress, 2. Beautiful, cute (§S 1), **kudağay**: woman sent to see a marriageable girl, matchmaker (**kuda**: mother-in-law of one’s child §S 57), **abıday**: namesake (§S 2), **ariy**: a little bit, a bit of (§S 8) **ebey**: Oh! O! Wow! (§S 26), **ekkey**: of course, allright, OK (§S 27).

The suffix functioning as an addressing in Altaic Turkish, both in the form of +y and “ay,ey” form at the end of the words: **aakiy**: grandfather (**aaki**: grandfather ATS 19), **abakay**: woman, wife, noblewoman, girl (**abaka**: grandfather ATS 19), **acay**: a respectful way of addressing to woman (ATS 19, **ece**: elder sister, maternal aunt ATS 79), **eciy**: a respectful way of addressing to woman (**ece**: elder sister, maternal aunt ATS 79), **acıy**: a respectful way of addressing both man and woman (ATS 20), **aday**: the youngest of the relatives (**ada**: grandfather ATS 21), **akay**: a respectful way of addressing to woman (**aka**: brother of the grandfather, the elder brother ATS 22) **abağay**: elder sister/brother of his wife, a way of addressing to the same clan relative (ATS 19), **baabiy**: baby (ATS 33), **körkiy**: dear, sweet (**körk**: appearance, beauty ETG 283), **aaçay**: a respectful way of addressing to man (**aca**: father ATS 19) etc.

In Altaic Turkish, there is the word of **körkiy**: dear, sweet (ATS 122, **körk**: appearance, beauty ETG 283) kelimesi vardır.

The suffix is also used in Tuvian Turkish in stating love in the kinship terms and addressings: **açay**: *dad(dy)*, (**aça**: *dad TTS 1*); **avay**: *mom(my)* (**ava**: *mom TTS 8*); **irey**: *grandfather, old man (ire: patriarch TTS 60)* etc.

In the Khakasian Turkish, the morpheme “+y” is generally used in addressings expressing love and respect, sometimes it has a diminutional meaning. **abaay**: *an addressing used for the little paternal uncle, little brother of grandfather or for the elders (abaa: elder brother XRİES 16)*, **abiğay**: *the word that two girls in the same kinship use while addressing to each other (abiğa: sister, the word used when two girls in the same kinship while addressing to each other XRİES 16)*, **xudağay**: *matchmaker, mother-in-law (xuda: ceremony on the asking for the girl's hand in marriage XRS 290, kudagay: mother-in-law, kuda: father-in-law XRS 66)* etc.

In order to research the kinship terms in the accents of Turkish of Turkey and the usage of the morpheme +y in these terms, we have scanned XII volumes of Compilation Dictionary (Derleme Sözlüğü) and in the end of the study, we have identified a great deal of kinship terms in terms of voice, form and meaning between the Siberian Turkish dialects and the other Turkish dialects. These words are as follows.

**abey (II)**: *Addressing and getting attention exclamation in casual speech.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], Kadıköy \*Vize, Tatarlı, Ahırköy \*Saray –Tokat.

**abiy (II)**: *Elder brother.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], *abiy (II)* \*Araç –Kastamonu.

**ağey**: *Elder brother, old brother.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], Amik Ovası, \*Reyhanlı –Hatay, Galin \*Divriği –Sivas.

**ahiy**: >**ahey**: *friend, brother, sister* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], Counties and villages of Maraş

**aka (I)**: 1. *father* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], \*Bayburt –Gümüşhane; 2. *Elder brother, old brother*: \*Emirdağ and its villages -Afyon Karahisar, -Denizli, Akköy \*Söğüt –Bilecik, Yalamalar \*Göynük –Bolu, -Samsun, -Ordu and its villages, \* Villages of Tirebolu –Giresun, Kisarna, Mağura \*Maçka -Trabzon and its villages, Çamlıköy –Gümüşhane, \*Göksun and its villages –Maraş, -Kırşehir, -Konya, \*Manavgat, Demirtaş \*Alanya –Antalya, Kula, Manisa.

**akana**: 1. *grandmother.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], Dinar -Afyon Karahisar, \*Keçiborlu, -Isparta, \*Beyşehir, -Konya; 2. *Stepmother*, Sofular \*Eğirdir, \*Gelendost –Isparta; 3. *Wife of paternal uncle*, Atabey- Isparta, Balkande \*Beyşehir –Konya.

**akay**: *Man, gentleman.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], \*Bandırma, Balıkesir, Bursa.

**akey**: *elder brother, old brother.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], \*Birecik –Urfa.

**aney (II), anay II**: *mother, mommy.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], \*Birecik –Urfa, Amik plain \*Reyhanlı –Hatay, Karayakup \*Suşehri –Sivas.

**babey**: *father* [Compilation Dictionary v: 2], Karayakup \*Suşehri –Sivas, \*Birecik –Urfa.

**bebey**: *forty days old baby.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 2], Böğrüdelik \*Cihanbeyli –Konya.

**bacey**: *sister, elder sister* [Compilation Dictionary v: 2]. –Birecik.

**buvey:** *Exclamation of calling water buffalo.* [ Compilation Dictionary v: 2], Şabanözü \*Polatlı –Ankara.

**çüşay:** *Used for halting the horse and the donkey.* [ Compilation Dictionary v: 3], Bağlıca \*Ardanuç -Artvin

**dedey:** *grandfather* [ Compilation Dictionary v: 4], \*Birecik –Urfa.

**dodoy:** *brave man.* [ Compilation Dictionary v: 4], Immigrants of Bulgaria, Hamidiye \*Keçiborlu -Isparta

**kekey:** *brother/sister.* [ Compilation Dictionary v: 8], Urfa.

**kopey (II):** *accosting, saucy child.* [ Compilation Dictionary v: 8], Alâeddin \*Acıpayam -Denizli

**niniy:** *mother.* [ Compilation Dictionary v: 9], -Eskişehir.

Another suffix seen especially in Khakassian and Altaic Turkish in the kinship terms, functionally resembling to the +y morpheme is +ñ. We see that this suffix is used in addressings expressing love and respect to the olds.

**abaa+ñ:** *elder brother; addressing used while calling to a foreign elder man (abaa: elder brother XRS 13)*

**ağa+ñ:** *grandfather; addressing used while calling to a foreign old man. (ağa: grandfather XRS 14)*

**çaca+ñ:** *elder sister, addressing used while calling to foreign elder girls. (çaca: elder sister XRS 315)*

**paba+ñ:** *Addressing used while calling to foreign old men. (paba: father, grandfather XRS 139)*

**İce-ñ:** *mother; my mother as an addressing for the foreign women (İce: mother XRS 69)*

+ñ, +n suffixes are used also in Altaic Turkish for consolidating the meaning in addressings and the stem of the word: **aakuñ:** *grandfather (aaki: grandfather ATS 19), akayın:* *a respectful way of addressing to women (ATS 22), aka-cın:* *a respectful way of addressing to women (aka: a word used while addressing to the old and expressing respect; see aki ATS 22), orton:* *middle (orto: middle ATS 141), öbögön~öböön:* *old man, respectful addressing to the olds (öbökö: ancestor, family ATS 142), tozın:* *tozın~toozın: dust (ATS 182), öbögön:* *old (man), respectful addressig to the olds (öbökö: ancestor, grandfather, family ATS 142)*

**Daymıñ:** *Addressing of the maternal uncle's to the nephew and niece, a foreigner's addressing to a child.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 4], Düzce.

**Dizeniñ:** *Maternal aunt's addressing to the nephew and niece or any child.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 4], Düzce villages, -Bolu.

### Kinship Terms in the Khakasian, Shorian, Altaic and Tuvian Turkishes

Khakasian Turkish	Shorian Turkish	Altaic Turkish	Tuvian Turkish
<b>aaca:</b> grandmother, a way of addressing to the old women. < <b>ay aca</b>		<b>naana:</b> grandmother, <i>see caana</i>	
<b>aba</b> see paba, ada	<b>aba:</b> father, ancestor <b>aba-içe:</b> parents	<b>aba:</b> father; mother; elder sister; paternal uncle; grandfather, elder brother of grandfather <i>see abaş.</i>	<b>aça:</b> father
<b>abaa:</b> elder brother			
<b>abaañ:</b> elder brother, a way of addressing to the foreign elder men		<b>abaka:</b> grandfather	
<b>abaay:</b> used when addressing to the younger paternal uncle, younger brother of the grandfather and old men.	<b>abıday:</b> persons who have the same name, namesake.	<b>abaay:</b> <i>see abagay:</i> elder brother of one's wife. (way of addressing to the relative in the same clan) <i>see taay.</i>	
<b>abığa:</b> <i>see abığay, abıla:</i> elder sister, old sister; paternal aunt; maternal aunt; a way of expression of women's to each other in the same kinship.	<b>abakkay:</b> 1. Wife, woman, mistress 2. beautiful, cute <b>ağalı:</b> maternal aunt	<b>ece, eje:</b> paternal aunt <b>abakay:</b> woman, wife <b>abıgay:</b> maternal aunt <b>abıcık:</b> a way of respectful addressing to women <b>kagıy:</b> a way of respectful addressing to women <i>see kagay</i> <b>kegey:</b> a way of respectful addressing to women <i>see kegeyim</i> <b>tekiy:</b> a way of respectful addressing to women <i>see tekiyim</i>	<b>ugba:</b> elder sister, paternal aunt
<b>abığa çaca:</b> grand paternal aunt			
<b>abığa pice:</b> daughter of paternal aunt			
<b>abıla:</b> <i>see abığa:</i> grand maternal aunt	<b>abiçe:</b> elder sister, grand sister		
<b>abıxacax&lt;*apa+ıs+xa+cax:</b> old <i>see apçax, apsax, apşax</i>	<b>apşıy&lt;*apa+ıy+ıy:ol</b> d, grandfather	<b>abıška&lt;*apa+ıy+ka:</b> old	
<b>abıy I&lt;*apa+y</b> or <b>ağa bay:</b> 1. Paternal uncle 2. Elder		<b>kaak:</b> a way of respectful addressing to the men, <i>see kaakım, kaakaş</i>	



brother (while addressing to the elder men)			
<b>abiya</b> : son of paternal uncle, a way of addressing of men having a blood relation to each other			
<b>abiy xarindas</b> : parental uncle, it is also used as a respectful expression.			
<b>abızın</b> : sister-in-law, brother's wife (used while brothers' wives addressing to each other)		<b>abızın, baca, baja</b> : sister in law, <b>abune</b> : brother's wife (wife of paternal uncle)	
<b>aca</b> : elder brother; paternal uncle	<b>aça</b> : 1. Elder brother, 2. Paternal uncle	<b>aca, aça</b> : elder brother <b>aaçay</b> : a respectful way of addressing to men; <i>see adayım</i> .	<b>aça</b> : father <b>kırgan-aça</b> : grandfather
<b>acañ&lt;acañ</b> : uncle (uncle), elder brother (my elder bro), a way of addressing to the elder men.		<b>aca</b> : father <b>eje</b> : grandfather	<b>aça+y</b> : dad(dy) (in expressing love)
<b>açı</b> : parental uncle	<b>ulda</b> : grand parental uncle, elder brother of the father	<b>açı</b> : younger sister of the father, children and grandchildren of the brothers; <b>açı-karındaş</b> : son of the elder brother; <b>açı-sıyın</b> : daughter of the elder brother <b>ıldam</b> : paternal uncle (younger brother of father) <i>see taay</i>	
<b>açı xarindas</b> : son of the parental uncle		<b>şanu</b> : child of parental uncle (third degree relatives) <i>see şanlışkı</i>	<b>şanı</b> : son of the paternal uncle
<b>açı piçe</b> : daughter of paternal uncle			
<b>acın xarindas</b> : son of paternal uncle, used when addressing to foreigners.			
<b>ada&lt;ata</b> : father, ancestor	<b>ada</b> : ancestor, father, predecessor	<b>ada</b> : father, grandfather; <i>tay ada</i> : maternal grandfather <i>see tanda</i> ; <i>kan adalar</i> : paternal grandfathers	<b>ada</b> : ancestor, father <b>ada-ögbə</b> : ancestor

<b>adas-II&lt;ata+s:</b> ancestor, predecessor			
<b>adayam:</b> my little child, darling, my love; a way of addressing to the child or wife.		<b>adayım:</b> a respectful way of addressing to the men <b>aday:</b> the youngest of the relatives	
<b>ağa:</b> (paternal) grandfather; paternal old men.	<b>akka:</b> grandfather, ancestor	<b>aakı:</b> grandfather, <i>see aakıy, aakıñ.</i> <b>aka I:</b> 1. Elder brother 2. Paternal uncle, (a respectful way of addressing to old men) <i>see akı</i>	
<b>ağañ:</b> (paternal) grandfather, a way of addressing to the paternal notable old male relatives.		<b>ağa+cak:</b> elder brother <b>aka+cm, aka+y</b> a respectful way of addressing to the women <i>see akayın</i> <b>eke+m:</b> a way of addressing to the elders <b>ökö:</b> a respectful way of addressing to the men	
<b>ağa-uucalar:</b> grandparents, ancestors			
<b>ana-I:</b> <i>see ene, ine:</i> mother		<b>ana:</b> mom, mother <i>see ene</i>	
<b>apsax:</b> <i>see apçax:</i> old man		<b>kargan, apşıyak, apşıyaş, abışka, gurtıyak:</b> old	<b>aşak:</b> old man
<b>argıs I:</b> 1. Friend, close friend 2. Business partner	<b>argış:</b> friend, close friend		<b>eş:</b> friend, comrade, close friend
<b>çaca:</b> <i>see çaça:</i> elder sister, parental aunt	<b>abiçe:</b> elder sister, old sister		
<b>çacañ&lt;çaça+ñ:</b> elder sister, paternal aunt, a way of addressing to the foreign girls			
<b>ças pala:</b> baby		<b>baabıy:</b> baby	<b>öpey:</b> baby
<b>çeen:</b> nephew, niece	<b>çeen:</b> nephew or niece, son or daughter of the brother	<b>ceen, bölö, pölö:</b> niece, nephew, cousin	
<b>çiste:</b> husband of elder sister, maternal or paternal aunt, brother-in-law		<b>ceste:</b> brother-in-law <b>caan ceste:</b> husband of paternal aunt, <b>ceste kayın:</b> elder sister of the husband's husband, <b>küye, köyö:</b> husband of the younger sister's husband	<b>çeste:</b> brother-in-law

<b>çurçu:</b> brother-in-law			
<b>ebe:</b> <i>see ebice:</i> paternal uncle's or brother of grandfather's wife			
<b>ene:</b> <i>see ana, ine:</i> mother		<b>ene:</b> mother, mom; <i>tuugan ene:</i> birth mother, <i>caan ene:</i> paternal grandmother, <i>öbkö ene:</i> grandmother, <i>see enebis, eneş.</i> <b>eneke:</b> mummy	<b>Ene:</b> old grandmother
<b>xadın-I&lt;xat+ın:</b> <i>see xadit:</i> woman, lady, old woman			<b>Şuvangançı:</b> old woman
<b>xarındas&lt;xarın+da eş:</b> brother, sister; xarın: abdomen, +da: lokative, eş: partnership	<b>karındaş&lt;karın+da eş:</b> relative,	<b>karındaj:</b> brother	
<b>xadit&lt;xat+ıt:</b> wife, mistress, woman, old woman		<b>kad+ıt:</b> woman, mistress, married woman	<b>eş:</b> partner, couple
<b>xaldıx:</b> younger brother who must marry the wife of the elder brother's when elder brother of him die			
<b>xastı:</b> father-in-law; old father-in-law			
<b>xat-I:</b> woman, wife, mistress	<b>kaat-I:</b> woman	<b>eş, ej, gat, üy:</b> spouse, wife	<b>kaday:</b> spouse, wife, <b>kat II:</b> father-in-law <b>hereejen:</b> lady, woman
<b>xazınax&lt;xazın ağa+ax:</b> brother-in-law			
<b>xazın:</b> kinship made by marriage, <b>xazın ağa:</b> brother-in-law		<b>kayın:</b> old relatives of the man and woman, <b>kayın ada:</b> father-in-law, <b>kayın ene:</b> mother-in-law, <b>kayın aka:</b> brother-in-law, <b>kayın ece:</b> husband's elder sister, <b>kayındar:</b> relatives by the groom	
<b>xazine &lt;xazın ine:</b> mother-in-law			<b>kunçug:</b> mother-in-law

<b>xuçu:</b> niece, nephew, child of the elder brother			
<b>xuda:</b> father-in-law	<b>kuda kuda:</b> father-in-law	<b>kuda, guda:</b> father-in-law	<b>kuda:</b> father-in-law
<b>xudağay:</b> mother-in-law	<b>kudagay:</b> woman sent to see a marriageable girl	<b>kudagay:</b> 1. Sister of the wife of the elder brother 2. woman sent to see a marriageable girl 3. Women sent to see a marriageable girl	
<b>xurtuyax:</b> <i>see xurayax:</i> < <i>xur+ut+uy+ax</i> old woman, grandmother		<b>kurtiyak, kurtıyaş:</b> grandmother	
<b>xurayax:</b> <i>bk. iney:</i> yaşlı kadın, nine			<b>kuruyak:</b> kadın
<b>xıs:</b> girl	<b>kıs:</b> girl	<b>kıs, gıs/gız:</b> girl	<b>urug:</b> daughter
<b>ınacax:</b> baby, newborn > <i>ına+cax</i>		<b>baabıy:</b> baby	
<b>ıce:</b> mother	<b>ıçe:</b> mom, mother	<b>ece:</b> 1. Maternal aunt. 2. Elder sister; <b>caan ece:</b> <i>see acay, acıy:</i> (a respectful way of addressing women) paternal aunt  <b>ecabis, ecek, ecıy:</b> a way of addressing women, auntie	
<b>ıgeçi:</b> wife's elder sister-in-law			
<b>ıkıs</b> < <i>iki+s</i> : twin, iki: two, s<z: plural suffix	<b>ıygıs</b> < <i>ıygi+s</i> : twin		
<b>ine:</b> mother, mom	<b>ene:</b> mother, mom	<b>ine, iyn:</b> younger sister	<b>ine:</b> mother, <b>iye:</b> mom <b>ava:</b> mother <b>avay:</b> mummy
<b>iney</b> < <i>ine+y</i> : old woman, grandmother		<b>naana:</b> grandmother <i>see naanem, caana:</i> (maternal) grandmother. <i>see caanak</i>	<b>kırgan-ava:</b> grandmother
<b>ıpçı:</b> woman, wife < <b>ib+çi</b> ib: home, +çi: suffix	<b>epçi</b> < <b>ib+çi</b> : woman ib: home +çi: suffix	<b>eş:</b> wife, woman	
<b>ır:</b> <i>see ıren:</i> husband, man, gentleman	<b>er:</b> husband, man; <i>er kiji:</i> real man	<b>er:</b> husband, man, brave man	<b>er:</b> husband, man
<b>ırepçi:</b> husband and wife, < <b>ır+ib+çi</b> , ır: husband +çi: suffix	<b>aba-ıçe:</b> mother and father, parents	<b>abakay:</b> woman, wife	<b>ada-iye:</b> parent <b>aşak-kaday:</b> husband and wife

<b>irgek&lt;ir+gek:</b> male		<b>ergek:</b> male	
<b>irlig&lt;ir+lig:</b> married or engaged woman			
<b>kilīn&lt;kil-in:</b> bride< kil-: come, -in: suffix	<b>kelin:</b> bride < <b>kel-in</b> kel-:come, -in: suffix	<b>kelin &lt;kel-in:</b> bride, <i>see keldi:</i> (wife of the young brother) bride, <b>kelip:</b> 1. bride, 2. Young woman, <i>see koltu</i>	
<b>kiri:</b> old, aged	<b>karı:</b> old, aged		<b>kırgan:</b> old <b>uşpa:</b> very old
<b>kizō:</b> <i>see kūzee:</i> groom, son-in-law		<b>Küyü, köye, kireen:</b> groom	
<b>körgenek:</b> child of the grandchild			
<b>köyi:</b> maternal aunt, aunt-in-law			
<b>kum:</b> godfather of the child			
<b>kuma:</b> sponsor of the child			
<b>mañzum:</b> sister-in-law, wife's younger sister		<b>curçı, egeci, egeji:</b> sister-in-law, (wife's younger sister)	
<b>nancı&lt;nan+çı:</b> close friend,friend <i>see nayı</i>	<b>nancı:</b> close friend, friend	<b>naayı:</b> close friend <i>see naaji, nayı</i> <b>nōkōr:</b> close friend, friend	
<b>nige:</b> aunt-in-law (for the wife of the elder brother); fiancée		<b>ceñe:</b> 1. Aunt-in-law 2. A way of addressing elder women <i>see abune</i>	<b>çeñge:</b> aunt-in-law
<b>nigeci&lt;nige+ci:</b> yenge			
<b>oçı:</b> little (child)			
<b>olğan&lt;oğul+an:</b> child	<b>oğlan:</b> 1. Teenager, boy 2. Young man		
<b>ool:</b> boy	<b>ool:</b> son <i>see oolak</i> <b>oolak:</b> boy, son, child	<b>uul:</b> son	
<b>oynas xat:</b> beloved, <i>oynas ipçi:</i> beloved			
<b>ögeydim&lt;ög+ey+tt+im:</b> husband of the elder sister of s.o's wife			
<b>ökis&lt;ög+siz:</b> orphan, fatherless child, widow	<b>öksüs:</b> orphan	<b>öksüs, ösgüs:</b> orphan	<b>ösküz:</b> orphan
<b>ööy:</b> step-	<b>ööy:</b> step-	<b>öy, ööy:</b> step-, relative	

<b>öy paba:</b> stepfather	<b>öy ada, aba:</b> stepfather		
<b>öy ıce:</b> stepmother		<b>öy ene:</b> stepmother <b>abıcı:</b> stepmother	
<b>ööre:</b> girl friend, woman mate	<b>ööre:</b> girl friend		
<b>öreken:</b> old woman, grandmother, wife, mistress <i>see iney,</i> <i>üreken, xurayah,</i> <i>xurtuyax</i>	<b>örekken:</b> old woman	<b>örökön:</b> old man	
<b>ös III:</b> himself/herself <i>see</i> <i>pos II</i>			
<b>paba:</b> father		<b>ada:</b> father	
<b>pabañ:</b> <i>see abañ:</i> dad, dad(dy), a way of addressing to the foreign men.		<b>ada, aba:</b> father	
<b>paca:</b> brother-in-law		<b>Baca, baja:</b> brother-in-law	<b>baja:</b> brother-in-law
<b>pala:</b> child (newborn)	<b>pala:</b> child	<b>bala:</b> child <b>tuugan bala:</b> child through birth	
<b>pala parxa:</b> wife and children	<b>pala parka:</b> wife and children <b>oglan ujak:</b> wife and children, sons and boys		
<b>palancix&lt;pala+n+c</b> <b>ix:</b> <i>see parxa:</i> grandchild			
<b>pastı:</b> younger sister of wife (little sister- in-law)			
<b>pıce:</b> <i>see tuñma:</i> sister, elder sister; <i>kirı picem:</i> paternal auntie	<b>peçe:</b> 1. Elder sister 2. Paternal aunt	<b>bıcam:</b> a respectful way of addressing to the women	
<b>piregen:</b> <i>see</i> <i>miregen-II:</i> wife of the elder brothers’ wife; wife of the grand paternal uncle’s son’s; grand sister-in-law			
<b>postañ&lt;pos+tañ:</b> bachelor, young man; <i>postañzıraax:</i> mature			

<b>pöle:</b> (maternal) nephew, niece, cousin (children of the sister)		<b>bölö, bölöçiber, bölölöşki:</b> children of the sister	
<b>pölekçin:</b> <i>see pölencik</i> : children, grandchildren and cousins of two sisters			
<b>sarbax-II:</b> girls aged between fourteen and sixteen			
<b>svat:</b> woman sent out to see about a prospective bride			
<b>tay aba:</b> <i>see tayağa</i> : (maternal) grandfather	<b>taydak:</b> (maternal) grandfather	<b>taybaş:</b> grandfather, <b>taadak, taydak:</b> (paternal) grandfather, <b>taay ada:</b> (maternal) grandfather	
<b>tay ağa:</b> (maternal) grandfather			
<b>tay ice:</b> <i>see tayce</i> : (maternal grandmother), grandmother		<b>tayna:</b> grandmother, <tay ene, <b>tayneş:</b> granny, <i>bk. taynak</i> <b>caana:</b> (maternal) grandmother, <i>see caanak</i>	
<b>tayı:</b> maternal uncle	<b>tayı:</b> maternal uncle	<b>taay, daay:</b> maternal uncle	
<b>tuğan&lt;tuğ-an:</b> relative, <i>tuğansıras:</i> relationship, kinship	<b>tugan:</b> relative	<b>törögön, töröön&lt;törö-g-ön:</b> relative <b>tugan:</b> one's own	<b>elege:</b> relative
<b>tun-I:</b> <i>tun ipçi:</i> nulligravida, nullipara		<b>tun-I:</b> nullipara	
<b>tun-II:</b> first (child), <i>tun oolğım:</i> my first son, <i>tun pala:</i> first child		<b>tun-II:</b> first child, <i>tun uulım:</i> first son	
<b>tuñma&lt;tun+ma:</b> little brother/sister, <i>xıs tuñma:</i> little sister	<b>tuñma:</b> little brother or sister		<b>akı-duñma:</b> brothers/sisters <i>see akışkı</i>
<b>turuncı&lt;tur-un+cı:</b> last (child), <i>turuncı pala:</i> last child			
<b>uuca:</b> <uluğ ice <i>see ülce, ügee:</i> grandmother, a way of addressing to old women	<b>nanek:</b> maternal grandmother		
<b>ülce:</b> grandmother <uluğ ice			

üreken<üre-k-en: see iney: old woman			
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## Conclusion

1. Kinship terms having a very rich vocabulary in Turkish, give our language an extraordinary power of expression and take a wonderful harmony and a binding agent on in our social structure and social relationships. The variation of kinship terms indicates that Turkish society's kinship relations are so strong. Consequently, it cannot be a coincidence that lots of these kinship terms are commonly used and reach to the present day.

2. The kinship terms in this and other dialects are very similar to each other by phonetically, morphologically and semantically. This situation indicates that Turkish languages are still interconnected to each other.

3. We can see that almost all the Turkish dialects the morphemes +y and +n are used for expressing love and respect to the elders and these morphemes strengthen the meaning of the words they are added.

4. When analysed both sociologically and linguistically, kinship terms reveals the historical depth and richness of Turkish while indicating the solidarity, the respect and love for the old and youngs and sophistication of the Turkish society.

5. In terms of indicating the richness of Turkish language, it is essential to have kinship terms in all of the Turkish dialects identified.

6. When analysed phonetically, semantically and morphologically, we could see that kinship terms in these dialects are variant and rich enough to solve some etymological problems in general Turkish.

## Works used for Compilation and Abbreviations

ATS: <i>Altayca-Türkçe Sözlük</i>	<i>Altaic-Turkish Dictionary</i>
XRS: <i>Xakasskogo Russkiy Slovar</i>	<i>Khakassian- Russian Dictionary</i>
ŞS: <i>Şor Sözlüğü</i>	<i>Shorian Dictionary</i>
TTS: <i>Tuva Türkçesi Sözlüğü</i>	<i>Tuvian Turkish Dictionary</i>
ETG: <i>Eski Türkçenin Grameri</i>	<i>Old Turkish Grammar</i>
XRİES: <i>Xakassko-Russkiy İstoriko-Etnografiçeskiy Slovar</i>	
<i>Khakassian-Russian Historical-Etnographic Dictionary v: volume</i>	

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