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(Geschrieben 1981)

Ewa SIEMIENIEC-GOŁAŚ

THE NOUNS WITH SUFFIX -LIK  
 IN THE 17th OTTOMAN TURKISH LANGUAGE

Suffix -lik is one of the most productive Turkish suffixes. It creates the nouns from almost all grammatical categories but first of all from nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numbers, and different verbal forms. In the contemporary literary Turkish language this suffix occurs in four forms - illabial (-lik, -lik), and labial (-luk, -lük): gözlük 'glasses', güzellik 'beauty', taşlık 'the place full of stones', yağmurluk 'waterproof'. However, in dialects suffix -lik assimilates very often to form -nik, especially after a stem with consonant (n) at the end: düvünnük 'dügünlük', günnük 'yevmiye'.

The specialists in Turkish word-formation (Deny, Gencan, Lewis, Severtjan, Zajaczkowski) show the following semantic groups created by suffix -lik:

- 1) the names of places with elements of nature: dağlık 'mountainous region', güllük 'rose-garden';
- 2) the names of places used for keeping different things: güvercinlik 'pigeon-house', kitaplık 'library';
- 3) the names of different accessories: ağızlık 'bit', biberlik 'pepperbox';
- 4) the names of dignity, positions: elçilik 'legation';
- 5) the names of professions: bakanlık 'minister';
- 6) the names of human relationships and also the names of status, position: analık 'motherhood', çocukluk 'childhood';

7) the names of abstract nouns: benlik 'selfishness', güze-lik 'beauty', fenalık 'evil';

8) the names of coins: ikilik 'the coin of two piastres';

9) the names of collectivity of people and things: güllük 'rose-garden', köylülük 'peasantry';

10) the names of time and distance relations: bir saatlik bir yer 'a place distant of one hour';

11) the nouns with a meaning destined for: bayramlık 'destined for holidays'.

Nouns, adjectives, numbers, pronouns, and even some different forms of a verb are the formative bases for the words collected in the above semantic groups.

The verbal derivatives just as the others have the meaning of abstract nouns, however many of them create the names of concrete things, the names of processes, the effects of work, states. Sometimes these derivatives have the adjectival meaning: bilmezlik 'ignorance' - bilmez 'who doesn't know'; evlenmelik 'wedding present' - evlenme 'marriage'; varlık 'existence' - var 'there is'; yokluk 'nothingness' - yok 'there is no'.

Thus, suffix -lik shows its formative functions in the contemporary Turkish language.

In this paper I would like to show suffix -lik in the 17<sup>th</sup> century Turkish language.

The basis of this work is the 17<sup>th</sup> century dictionary of oriental languages written by Franciszek à Mesgnien Meninski whose title in a very large shortcut follows as: Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium, Turcicae, Arabicae, Persicae [...]. This dictionary was published in Vienna in 1680. It is composed of three volumes amounting to 6080 columns i.e. 3040 of pages. Dictionary contains Turkish, Arabic, Persian vocabulary but the most numerous are Turkish words. The entries are arranged in an Arabic alphabetical order. Each word or even some phrases are translated into Italian, French, and Polish languages. To obtain the typographic clarity of entries and their translation the

publisher has used different types, for example: italics, Roman types and gothic types.

The material chosen from Meninski's dictionary contains 1107 entries. In this vocabulary one can separate three basic grammatical categories: the substantives, the adverbs, and the verbs which are composed of a nouns with suffix -lik and a fundamental verb. Taking into account a great semantic variety I have classified the chosen vocabulary into 35 semantic groups which are discussed below.

### 1. The attributive abstract nouns

This group is the most numerous of all others shown below. It numbers 447 entries. It contains the nouns determining the features of people, animals, plants, their character, appearance. The adjectives, rarely the nouns are the formative bases for most of the nouns included in this group. Examples: acilik (agilik, agilik<sup>i</sup>) 'amaritudo, amaror' (I 70, 1366, III 4543); ahenklik (ahenklik<sup>i</sup>) 'consonantia, concentus' (I 573); āhestelik (āhestelik<sup>i</sup>) 'lenitas, tarditas, modestia' (I 564, 782); bimānilik (bimānilik<sup>i</sup>) 'absurditas, vanitas' (I 1009); dāimlik (dāimlik<sup>i</sup>) 'aeternitas, perpetuitas' (II 2019); farfaralık (farfaralık<sup>i</sup>) 'garrulitas, ostentatio' (II 3453); gebelik (gebelik<sup>i</sup>) 'graviditas' (II 3866); mariollik (mariollik<sup>i</sup>) 'nequitia, perfidia' (III 4236); sığlık (sığlık<sup>i</sup>) 'brevitas, brevis aequae' (II 2960); yadlık (yadlık<sup>i</sup>) 'notitia, extraneitas' (I 876, III 5535).

### 2. The names of people and things with characteristic features

This group comprises words which have the meaning of adjectives but they are nouns. They represent some typical features of people and things, for example: talkative woman, something for sale, etc. Nouns and adjectives are the formative bases

for the words collected in this group. This group is not very numerous and includes 26 words. Examples: ayaklık canbazi (aiaklyk gianbazi) 'grallator' (I 1566); äkillilik satar ('aekyllülyk satar) 'vedicat ingenium, sapientiam etc.' (II 2907); beglik miri (beglik<sup>i</sup> miri) 'publicus, publicum, Fiscus' (I 864); bihlik (bihlyk) 'rubicunda mulier, garrula ac impatiens, clamator et morosus homo' (III 5979); cäfilik (gäe'fyiyk) 'magna mulier senio confecta' (III 6023); cömertlik (gïomertlyk) 'liberalem et beneficium esse, seu ipsa liberalitas' (I 1674); cengelük (cengelük<sup>i</sup>) 'manibus pedibusque contractus vir, hisque claudus mutilusve' (I 1664); egrilik: ayak egriligi (ajak eg'rilig<sup>i</sup>) 'loripedem esse digitis introrsum vergentibus' (I 1812); eylik bilmez (ejlik<sup>i</sup> bilmez) 'ingratus' (I 607, 980); hendelik (hendelyk) 'loquax, garrulus' (III 5503); hidlik (hidlyk) 'macer, flaceus, amplius, diductusve oris angulos habans camelus' (III 5449); kähilik gösterici (k'ahillik g'österig<sup>i</sup>) 'piger, negligens' (III 4352); mukärreplik (mukaereblyk) 'accessus ad principem, familiaritas cum eo' (III 4838); perdazlik: insa perdazlik (insa perdazlyk) 'compositio elegans exquisitus modus, ars componendi' (I 459); satilik (satylyk) 'venalis, vendibilis, addictus pretio' (II 2907); täzlik (täzlyk) 'ipsa calvities frontis' (II 1482); tilik (tylyk) 'multi divortivir frequenter repudians uxorem' (II 3124); tilkicilik (tilk'igilik<sup>i</sup>) 'vafer, deceptor eloquens adulari' (I 885); toklik (toklyk) 'boni cordis aut animi' (I 1974); yelulik (jelulik<sup>i</sup>) 'Athleta strenuus, bellicosus' (III 5605); zihlik (zihlyk) 'agilis et celeriter incedens homo' (II 2491).

### 3. General abstract nouns

This group includes the nouns meaning abstract notions. These are general notions like love, friendship, light. This group contains 27 words whose formative bases are adjectives and nouns. Examples: aydinlik (ajdynlyk, ajdynlyk) 'lumen, lux, splendor, fulgor' (I 587, 588, 1029, II 2821, 3057); danalik (danalyk) 'scieritia, intelligentia' (II 2013); dostlik (dostlyk) 'amicitia' (I 176);

nefsanilik (nefsanilik<sup>i</sup>) 'luxuria, lubricitas' (III 5225); peşimānlik (peşimānlyk) 'poenitentia, moeror, desiderium' (III 5155, I 165).

### 4. The names of actions and effects

This group contains the nouns in which some different forms of a verb are the formative bases. The meaning of these words is closely connected with their verbal derivation. This group is very numerous, includes 229 examples. Here there are some of them: açmazlik (açmazlyk) 'dissimulatio' (I 65); arkalik (arkalyk) 'subventio, defensio, protectio' (III 4738); dildärlik (dildärlyk) 'amorosis, amicitiae demonstratio' (II 2122); isitimmezlik (isitimmezlik<sup>i</sup>) 'ficta surditas' (I 597); kaçmaklik (kaçmaklyk) 'fuga ipsum fugere' (II 3575); sınirmeklik (synyrmeklik<sup>i</sup>) 'digestio, concoctio' (II 2641); tutsaklik (tutsaklyk) 'captivitas, status captivi' (II 3136, 3921); ziyanlik (zijanlyk) 'damnifactio, damnum' (II 2496).

### 5. The names qualifying the state, situation, conditions and psychical experiences

The words demonstrating biological and physical conditions of people and things, human experiences and different situations in which people can be found belong to this group. Here are some notions like: widowhood, madness, inebriation. Nouns and adjectives are the formative bases for the above words. This group numbers 63 words. Examples: açlik (açlyk) 'fames, inedia, planctus' (I 64, 1222, 1679, II 2621, 3917); därğünlik (därghunlyk) 'ristitia, aerumna, moeror, cura' (II 3693); ekäbirlik (ek'äbirlik<sup>i</sup>) 'potentia, divitum vel magnatum status' (II 3833); mähmürlik (maechmürlyk) 'crapula quae post ebrietatem tentat caput' (I 1942); seytanlik (šejtanlyk) 'diabolismus, diabolica, malitia, pervicacia' (II 2900); ümitsizlik (ümitsyzlik<sup>i</sup>) 'desperatio' (I 428).

## 6. The names of dignities, offices, titles and social positions

There are some words in this group representing the titles, dignities, functions, for example: ministry, dignity of a legate. These derivatives come from nouns. There are 56 words in this group. Examples: caşnigirlik (caşnigirlik<sup>i</sup>) 'actus, aut etiam officium praegustatoris' (I 1551); defterdārlik (defterdārlyk) 'officium Praesidis Camerae' (II 2097); imrohorlik (imrohorlyk) 'officium Praefecti Stabuli' (I 429); konsoloslik (konsoloslyk) 'consolatus' (II 3808); peygāmbērlık (pejghāmbērlık<sup>i</sup>) 'Prophetia, donum prophetiae, munus Prophetae aut Apostoli, Apostolatus' (I 998); vayvodalik (wajwodalyk) 'Principatus, praefectura' (III 5424).

## 7. The names of professions

This group is rather numerous (66 words). The nouns collected here express some different professions like: carpenter's craft, gardening, prestidigitation. The formative bases for these words are nouns. Examples: ahengerlik (ahengerlik<sup>i</sup>) 'ars fabri ferrarij' (I 573); babullik (babullyk) 'meretricium, lenocinium' (I 629); çokacilik (ciokagilik<sup>i</sup>) 'ars conficiendi pannum aut vendendi' (I 1681); koyumcilik (kojumgilik<sup>i</sup>) 'auri fabri ars' (II 3811); remmālik (remmālyk) 'ars divinatoria, sortilegium' (II 2358); zerdūzlik (zerduzlyk) 'opus phrygium acu aurea pictus' (II 2441).

## 8. Religious and philosophical terminology

This group is very small, includes only 5 words. These words are connected with religious life of people from oriental culture. The formative bases are nouns. Examples: bavramlik (bajramlyk) 'strena paschalis' (II 3361); cāhillik (çahlylyk) 'ignorantia, status ignorantiae, tempus ante Muhammedem' (I 1570);

örtaklik (örtaklyk) 'communio, consortium' (II 2803); müslimānlik (müslimānlyk) 'Timor Dei, pietas, religio, fides, et religio Mahometana' (I 1326, III 4656); rāfızilik (rāfyzylyk) 'haeresis' (II 2262).

## 9. Collective nouns

Here belong some nouns representing both multitude, for example: commercial societies, and the collection of things. This group is small. It counts only 19 examples. Examples: gālābālik (ghaelaebaelyk) 'confluxus, turba accumulatio' (I 169, 1120, II 3419); ortaklik (ortaklyk) 'participatio, consortium, societas' (II 232, 499, 1190); türklik (türklik<sup>i</sup>) 'Barbaries, Turcismus, Turcarum pagus, forum' (I 1159, II 2380).

## 10. The names of human relationships

Here one can find the names of relationships like: brotherhood, motherhood, paternity. These words come from substantival and adjectival formative bases. The group counts 7 words. Examples: babalik (babalyk) 'paternitas, pater adoptivus et vitricus' (I 33, 624); İhvānlik (ychwānlyk) 'fraternitas' (I 105); karīndaslik (karyndaşlyk) 'fraternitas' (I 105, III 4997); vākīnlik (jaekynlyk) 'propinquitias, uterina cognatio' (II 3652).

## 11. Social terminology

This group contains vocabulary connected with social life. Here belong the nouns indicating the names of services, duties. The group counts 5 examples. The formative bases are nouns. Examples: aylik (ajlyk) 'stipendium menstruum, quod olim vicesimo quoque die dari solebat' (I 988, III 4248); gūnlik (gūnlik<sup>i</sup>) 'stipendium quotidianum, diarum' (II 2380); on kişilik (on kişilik<sup>i</sup>) 'decem virorum cohors, decuria' (II 2004).

## 12. The names of customs and some things related to them

Here I have collected the words representing the names of ceremonials and customs connected with some culture centres. The group counts 8 words and nouns are the formative bases for them. Examples: başılık (başılık) 'xenium, munus novo anno dari solitum' (I 661); kâbinlik (kâbinlik<sup>i</sup>) 'donatio, aut quod donatur pro nuptiis et matrimonio' (II 3834); yağlık (jaghlyk) 'strophium' (III 5581).

## 13. The names of games and plays

This group is created by seven examples. Nouns or their compounds with other grammatical categories are the formative bases. Examples: âşkbâzlık (ae'skbâzlyk) 'amerosi joci, amoris contestatio' (II 3270); hokkabâzlık (hokkabâzlyk) 'lusus praestigatorum capsulis ludentium ad sui admirationem' (III 4945); maşaralık (maşaralyk) 'scurrilitas, ludibrium, joci' (III 4646); muhabbet sâzlık (muhaebbet sâzlyk) 'amerosi joci, amerosis contestatio' (II 3270).

## 14. The names of things with meaning "destined for"

The words collected in this group have the meaning "destined for...": for sale, cloth for a dress, etc. Nouns are their formative bases. Examples: aralık (arpalyk) 'id quod datur pro hordeo equis alendis necessario, pro arena aut hordeo equis illorum' (I 130, 833); astarlık (astarlyk) 'subductura seu tela pro subductura, quantum sufficit pro subducenda veste' (I 187); paşmaklık (paşmaklyk) 'additio bona pro crepidis' (I 833); zâgaralık (zaegharalyk) 'pelles praestantiores marginibus vestis assutae aut assuendae' (II 2450).

## 15. The names of coins

This group has only two examples: onlık (onlyk) 'nummus decem asprorum, nummus aureus a Sultano signatus' (II 2657); yigirmilik (jig'irmilik<sup>i</sup>) 'moneta argentea Persica, moneta viginti denariolorum Persica' (I 989, III 5983). Numbers are their formative bases.

## 16. The names of measures and multiplicities

This small group (only 14 examples) has words whose formative base is a number or its compounds. But sometimes some nouns representing a unit of measure can also be their formative base. Examples: binlik (binlik<sup>i</sup>) 'millenium' (I 1003); endâzelik (endâzelik<sup>i</sup>) 'ulna alicujus rei' (I 456); onlık (onlyk) 'decima' (I 552).

## 17. The names of time and distance

This group incorporates some nouns, or compounds consisting of nouns and a different noun or a number which represent the space-time relations. The group counts 13 words. Examples: aralık (aralyk) 'interstitium, intervallum, intermedium, medium rei' (I 128, 1926); bir aylık bir yıl (bir aylık bir iot) 'unius mensis iter' (I 606); gicelik (g'igelik<sup>i</sup>) 'spatium unius noctis, una nox' (II 2774, III 4109); günlük (g'ünlük<sup>i</sup>) 'dies, spatium diei, diarium, opus, iter unius diei' (II 4096); öylelik yol (öylelik<sup>i</sup> jot) 'iter, quod confici potest a diliculo ad meridiem' (I 558).

## 18. Tectonic problems

This small group (6 words) comprises the nouns describing some architectural accessories for example: grille, abutment,

beam. The formative bases are nouns or sometimes verbs. Examples: bādgirlik (bādg<sup>i</sup>irlik<sup>i</sup>) 'extructus, in tecto venti excipulis' (III 5898); korkulik (korkulyk, korkułyk) 'acroteria, balanstrae, lorica pontis' (II 3791, 4042); parmaklik (parmaklyk) 'clathri, cancelli' (I 786).

#### 19. The names of house quarters

This small group (3 examples) contains some words like room, vestibule, assembly hall. They are derivatives from substantival stems. Examples: gicelik (g<sup>i</sup>igelik<sup>i</sup>) 'locus ad discumbendum noctu' (II 2770); kışlik (kyślyk) 'locus hybernando commodus, hypocaustum' (II 3701); selamlik (selamlik<sup>i</sup>) 'atrium Domus, triclinium' (I 575, II 2651, 2652).

#### 20. The names of places used for keeping different things

To this group belong some nouns representing both the names of daily use objects like: sugar-bowl, needle-case and the names of farm places like: barn, pigsty. The group counts 17 words. Examples: buhurdanlik (buchurdanlyk) 'Thuribulum, suffitorius focus' (I 723); donuzlik (donuzlyk) 'suile' (I 1952, II 3149); fişeklik (fişeklik<sup>i</sup>) 'theca bombardaria' (II 3524); karlik (kartyk) 'cella nivaria, locus ubi nix aut glacies asservatur in usam aestatis' (I 776, II 3580, III 4380); usturalik (usturalyk) 'theca novaculorum, pectinumque' (I 187); yemlik (jemlik<sup>i</sup>) 'prae-sepe' (III 5608).

#### 21. The names of different places

This group includes different nouns in relation to semantics. Here are some nouns showing the places of worship, the names of countries and dominions. The group amounts to 14 words.

Examples: ābādānlik (ābādānlyk) 'cultura seu locus cultus ad-eoque amoenus locus' (I 10); arnaudlik (arnaudlyk) 'albaniae tractus, Albania' (I 151); fūlanlik (fūlanlyk) 'locus ubi commoratur' (I 9); mākpārelīk (maekparelik<sup>i</sup>) 'coemiterium' (III 4825); temāşālik (temaşālyk) 'locus spectaculi, res spectatu aut admirationae dignae' (I 1381).

#### 22. The names of places of cultivation

The group contains some nouns referring to cultivation places. This group is not large. It has only 14 examples being the substantival derivatives. Here some of them: bağlik (baghlyk) 'vinetum' (I 672); çāirlik (çiāirlyk) 'pratorum locus, prata' (I 1571); defnelik (defnelik<sup>i</sup>) 'lauretum' (II 2100); yeşillik (jeşillik<sup>i</sup>) 'viridarium, pratum, viror' (III 5578).

#### 23. The names of places with the elements of nature

There are some nouns in this group representing the names of places with the elements of nature or the names of places, where some plants grow for example: the place full of stones, mountainous place, pine-forest. There are 35 words in this group and their formative bases are nouns. Examples: asālik (asālyk) 'terra plana et aequalis' (II 2982); çölilik (çiölilik<sup>i</sup>) 'deserta regiones seu campi deserti' (I 1684); dikenlik (dik<sup>i</sup>enlik<sup>i</sup>) 'spinetum' (II 2113); korlik (k<sup>i</sup>orlik<sup>i</sup>) 'sylva, quercetum, lustrum leonis et aliarum ferarum, sylva densa et perplexa' (I 994); sazlik (sazlyk) 'juncetum, arundinetum' (II 2515); wirānlik (wirānlyk) 'locus desertus, seu loca deserta' (III 5421); yokuşlik (jokuşlyk) 'ascensus, clivosus locus' (III 5627).

#### 24. The names of tools and objects of daily use

There are 16 words here, which express the names of ob-

jects of daily use and tools like: glasses, pots, thread. The nouns are their formative bases. Examples: avadanlık (awadan-lyk) 'vasa, mobilia, utensilia, supellex' (I 447); cibinlik (ġibinlik<sup>i</sup>) 'species tentorii linei seu papilionis thoralis contra morsum culium' (I 1579); günlik (g<sup>i</sup>ünlik<sup>i</sup>) 'thus, manna thuris' (II 4036); kırkaklık (kyrkaklyk) 'forceps, quo tondentur oves' (II 2179).

#### 25. The names of clothes

The words (11 examples) standing for the names of articles of garment create this group. These words have a substantival origin. Examples: cevālık (ġewālyk) 'tunica, chlamys, penula Religiosorum' (III 6030); derlik (derlik<sup>i</sup>) 'socci' (II 2060); tozlık (tozlyk) 'vestis brevior' (I 1462, II 3144); yazlık (iazlyk) 'vestis aestiva' (III 5542).

#### 26. The names of dishes, meals

There are 8 words representing the vocabulary delineating meals, food. The nouns are their formative bases. Examples: kıymalık (kyjmalıyk) 'minutal, care minutum, concisa ac cocta ut qua farcimina implent' (II 3829); kuşluk yemeği (kuşluk iemeg<sup>i</sup>) 'jentaculum, vel maturatum prandium' (I 1551, II 3108, 3796); südlük (südlük<sup>i</sup>) 'lacticinia' (II 2573).

#### 27. Military terminology

This little group has only 13 examples. Here are some names of military accessories: beaver, quiver, etc. Nouns are their formative bases. Examples: demir başlık (demyr başlyk) 'cassis galea' (II 2142); bayraklık (bairaklyk) 'vexillatio, cohorts' (I 982); ellik (ellik<sup>i</sup>) 'brachiale militare' (II 2079); mence-lik (mengetyk) 'manganum, machina bellica, trochlea' (III 4946); yaylık (iajlyk) 'pharetra' (I 1620).

#### 28. The names of plants

This group contains the names of plants, trees, bushes, flowers. It contains only 9 words. Examples: kara günlik (kara günlik<sup>i</sup>) 'rosmarinus' (II 4096); pambukluk otı (pambuklyk oty) 'herba ex qua ladanum capitur' (II 3824); sögüdlük (sög<sup>i</sup>üdlük<sup>i</sup>) 'salicetum, salictum' (II 2714); yüzerlik (iüzerlik<sup>i</sup>) 'nasturtium, aut semen ejus' (I 1747, III 5623).

#### 29. The names of birds

I have placed two words in this group however, I am not sure if suffix -lik appears in their structure because their formative bases are unknown: küçük çiklik (küciük<sup>i</sup> çikklyk) 'parvus parus communis' (I 1627); sengilalık (seng<sup>i</sup>ilalık<sup>i</sup>) 'motacilla' (II 2689).

#### 30. Anatomical names

This group counting only 6 examples includes the names of body, bones, etc. Examples: ağızlık (aghyzlyk) 'os, orificium' (I 304); gāmlik (ghamlyk) 'pes' (I 695); şiklik (şik<sup>i</sup>lik<sup>i</sup>) 'ischias, coxendix' (II 2847).

#### 31. The names of diseases

This group contains the words connected with names of diseases, for example: paralysis, leprosy, epilepsy. There are 15 examples for which nouns, adjectives, and verbal forms supply the formative bases. Examples: cüdamlık (ġiüdamlyk) 'lepra et albiore maculae quae jumento apparent ex alterius morsu' (I 1589); nefes darlığı (nefes darlyghy) 'asthma' (II 3060); gicilik (g<sup>i</sup>igilik<sup>i</sup>) 'pruritus, prurigo' (II 4109); sara hastalığı (sara hastalyghy) 'epilepsia, morbus caducus' (II 3136); tutarlık (tutarlyk) 'epilepsia, morbus caducus' (II 3136); zeminlik (ze-minlik<sup>i</sup>) 'paralysis' (II 2467).

## 32. The names of defects

This group is small. It has only 13 words. The formative bases are adjectives or nouns. Examples: ämālik (ae'mālyk) 'caecitas' (I 291); bögrilik (bögrilik<sup>i</sup>) 'gibbositas' (I 935); dil-sizlik (dilsyzlyk) 'muti status' (II 2123); pelteklik (pelteklik<sup>i</sup>) 'balbuties' (I 818, 874).

## 33. The names of colours

The nouns belonging to this group (10 words) come from adjectives denoting colours and provide the names for them. Examples: göklik (göklik<sup>i</sup>) 'livor' (II 4088); ıkkık (yklyk) 'albedo' (I 342); sırhlık (surchlyk) 'rubor' (II 2589).

## 34. Adverbs

This group can be divided into three subgroups according to the different suffixes occurring with suffix -lık:

1) the adverbs with suffix -lık (without other suffixes) - examples: debelik (debelik<sup>i</sup>) 'tanto magis, plane, eo magis' (II 2025, 2027); fezalik (fezalik<sup>i</sup>) 'et similiter' (II 3479); keزالik (keزالik<sup>i</sup>) 'sic, ita, hoc modo, taliter' (I 949, II 3897);

2) the adverbs with suffix -lik + suffix -tür - examples: tendürüstliktür (tendürüstliktür) 'sanum est' (I 1419);

3) the adverbs from the nouns with suffix -lik + postposition -ile - examples: alçakligile (alçaklyghyle) 'viliter, turpiter, indigne' (I 384); biñüdeligile (biñüdeligile) 'inaniter, incassum' (I 667); comerdligile (ğiomerdligile) 'liberaliter' (I 1684); divā-neligile (diwāneligile) 'stulte' (II 2221); manzurlyghile (manzurlyghile) 'visibiliter' (III 4970); sofiligile (sofiligile) 'devote, piē, religiose' (II 3008); telbisligile (telbisligile) 'fraudulenter' (I 1363); zebūnligile (zebunlyghile) 'debiliter, infirmiter' (II 2428).

This group altogether counts 48 examples.

35. The verbs originated from the nouns with suffix -lik + an auxiliary verb

This numerous group (148 examples) is created by the compounds of nouns with suffix -lık and an auxiliary verb.

The most frequent is a compound of the verb etmek 'to do'. Examples: āhengerlik etmek (āheng'erlik<sup>i</sup> etmek) 'agere fabrum ferrarium' (I 573); āvārelık etmek (āwārelık<sup>i</sup> etmek) 'vagari, errare' (I 573); casūslik etmek (ğiasūslyk etmek) 'exploratore agere, explorare' (I 1550); gerdenkeşlik etmek (g'erdenkeşlik<sup>i</sup> etmek) 'cervicem eferre altum spirare sapere' (II 3914); iltifat-sizlik etmek (iltifatsyzlyk<sup>i</sup> etmek) 'dedignari, minus humaniter agere' (I 379); masharālik etmek (mascharalyk etmek) 'scurram agere' (III 4646); paçarizlik etmek (paçaryzlyk etmek) 'modestare, infestare, turbare, vexare' (I 445, 711); zebāndirāzlik etmek (zebāndirāzlyk etmek) 'obloqui, obrectare, maledicere' (II 2423).

There is also a compound of the verb vermek 'to give'. Examples: aydınlık vermek (ajdynlyk wirmek<sup>i</sup>) 'lucere, splendere' (I 305); siklik vermek (syklyk wirmek) 'sibilare, sibilum edere' (II 2635); ziyadelik vermek (ziadelik<sup>i</sup> vermek) 'supra mensuram aliquid adiacere, praevalere, superare' (I 1596).

There is also a compound of the verb istemek 'to want'. Examples: kemlik istemek (k'emlik<sup>i</sup> istemek) 'male velle, malum optare alicui' (II 4021); yarlık istemek (iaryk istemek) 'auxilium, victoriam expetere, explicare' (I 196).

And now I would like to explain some problems connected with morphological structure and etymological origin of the bases of derivatives with suffix -lik.

Morphological analysis shows that the formative bases for the nouns with suffix -lik are following:

1) nouns, for example: ates 'fire' - ateslik 'bonfire'; saman 'straw' - samanlık 'barn';

- 2) adjectives, for example: ak 'white' - aklık 'whiteness';  
büyük 'big' - büyüklik 'greatness';
- 3) pronouns, for example: ben 'myself' - benlik 'selfishness';
- 4) numbers, for example: altmış 'sixty' - altmışlık 'sixty';
- 5) adverbs, for example: az 'a little' - azlık 'littleness'; çok 'much, many' - çokluk 'much, many';
- 6) verbs:
  - a) different forms of verb, for example: ayırmak 'separation';
  - b) infinitive, for example: azmak 'to err, to be wrong' - az-maklık 'error';
  - c) auxiliary verbs: var, yok. Examples: var 'there is' - varlık 'existence'; yok 'there is not' - yokluk 'nothingness, nihilism'.

Thus, morphological analysis shows that the formative bases for the 17<sup>th</sup> century derivatives with suffix -lık are of the same grammatical categories as in the contemporary language.

Etymological analysis is the next problem of this paper.

Suffix -lık creates the derivatives from both native and foreign words. The Arabic and Persian words are the most frequent formative bases. Sometimes there exist formative bases of the European origin as Greek, Italian or Slavonic.

A few examples of the derivatives with foreign origin bases are presented to illustrate the above problem:

- 1) Arabic, for example: emirlik (emirlik<sup>1</sup>) 'dominatio, Dominium' (II 2725); muhâbbetlik (muhaebbetlik) 'amor, amicitia' (III 4425);
- 2) Persian, for example: bağlık (baghlyk) 'vinetum' (I 672); tâzelik (tâzelik<sup>1</sup>) 'viror, juvenus' (I 1039, II 3094);
- 3) Greek, for example: konsoloslık (konsoloslyk) 'consulatus' (II 3808);
- 4) Slavonic, for example: vayvodalık (wajwodalyk) 'principatus, praefectura' (III 5424).

The last problem which should be mentioned here is the historical analysis of the collected material. Two following questions need answering here:

1) When was the existence of new derivatives in the history of Turkish language noted for the first time?

2) How many of them have survived till now?

To answer the first question I have looked for the chosen derivatives in the Historical Dictionary of the Turkish Language (Tarama Sözlüğü). Only 30 examples out of number of 168 taken into account in this paper, have been found in Tarama Sözlüğü. The oldest of them appeared in the literary works written in Turkish language in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

Comparing the number of examples chosen for this article (168) with the small number of words certified by Tarama Sözlüğü (30), one cannot state that the rest (138 of the words) did not exist before the 17<sup>th</sup> century i.e. before Meninsky's dictionary. These words might have existed, or it is better to say existed for certain, but Tarama Sözlüğü took under consideration only one-way directed sources, that is mainly poetic and historical sources. He omitted large dictionaries such: Vanculi's dictionary from 1728, or dictionary of Bernardo da Parigi from 1665. If Tarama Sözlüğü had taken advantage of them, its lexical amount would have been richer.

Below I present all derivatives certified by Tarama Sözlüğü with the century in which they were noted in a written language for the first time.

13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century: alçaklık, duşaklık;

14<sup>th</sup> century: derlik, göklük, iklik, kişilik, kışık, sıklık, yâ-kınlık, yağlık;

14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century: kuşluk, vadilik;

15<sup>th</sup> century: aralık, babulık, debelik, günlik, hastalık (sara hastalığı);

15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century: başlık (demir başlık);

16<sup>th</sup> century: acılık, ağzılık, avadanlık, aydınlık, ellik, sazlık (muhabbet sazlık), türklük, yarlık;

17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century: aralık, ışıkmezlik;

18<sup>th</sup> century: çaparızlık etmek;

18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century: tozlık;

To answer the second question, the contemporary (20<sup>th</sup> century) dictionary edited by A. N. Baskakov has been used. The comparison of this vocabulary with the contemporary dictionary shows that 104 examples out of 168 chosen from Merinski's dictionary have survived till now. Now one must think of the reason of such changes in a language.

Two following explanations can be suggested:

- 1) The natural evolution of each language eliminates archaisms giving instead neologisms or new synonyms.
- 2) The 20<sup>th</sup> century Turkish language trends to get rid of foreign influences (Arabic and Persian).

The comparison of the 17<sup>th</sup> century vocabulary with the 20<sup>th</sup> century one shows some differences. They refer to:

- 1) the forms of suffix -lik - in the 17<sup>th</sup> century there is only an illabial form;
- 2) the range of formations - there are some formations in the 17<sup>th</sup> century which do not exist now;
- 3) the range of meaning - there are some semantic groups in the 17<sup>th</sup> century which do not exist now.

The final conclusion follows: the formative model is the same in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and in the 20<sup>th</sup> century in regard to both morphology and semantics.

Elżbieta GÓRSKA

# ARABIC DICTIONARIES IN ANAGRAMMATICAL ARRANGEMENT

Authors of the present-day dictionaries of Arabic language use two methods of word arrangement. Some of them accept the alphabetical arrangement, which takes into account a letter order in a word, irrespective of the grammatical category to which this word belongs. This system has found many advocates; its advantage is that persons with even a cursory knowledge of the Arabic alphabet and of simplest grammatical rules are able to use such a dictionary. Thus, it is useful mostly for foreigners who study Arabic for practical purposes; hence, it is frequently applied in Arabic-foreign language dictionaries but never in purely Arabic dictionaries of the lexicon type. Some examples of application of this method are: Handwörterbuch der Neu Arabischen und Deutschen Sprache by A. Wahrmund, edited by Giesen in 1879, or the Arabic-Azerbaijane Dictionary worked out in the Institute of Oriental Studies at the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic in 1962.

From a philological point of view a greater role has been played by dictionaries that arrange words according to the alphabetical order of their radicals, i. e. that group words with a common root. Principles of word classification may vary in particular dictionaries, yet, while scrutinizing more closely Arabic-European dictionaries a certain general scheme applied by their authors can be observed. It differentiates them decidedly from old, purely Arabic dictionaries, drawn up also by the root method,