

M.A. Kassymova 

Ankara University, Turkey, Ankara

e-mail: anvarqyzy@gmail.com

**ANALYSIS OF THE WORDS RECORDED AS TURKMEN IN THE
KITĀB-I MECMŪ'İ TERCŪMĀN-I TÜRKİ VE 'ACEMİ VE MUĞALİ¹**

When studying the territory of the distribution of the Turkic languages, it becomes obvious that the Kipchak-Turkic language covers a very vast territory, both in the historical period and today. Written sources that have survived from the Deshti-Kipchak region from the west of Central Asia to the banks of the Danube, the Middle Idil region in the north and the Crimea in the south, as well as the Turkic-Kipchaks, who ruled in the east for centuries, especially in Egypt and Syria, are quite rare. One of the most important written works of the Mamluk period that has survived to this day is Kitāb-i Mecmū'ī Tercūmān-i Türkī ve 'Acemī ve Muğalī. This work was written with the aim of teaching the Arabs the Turkic language, since in the Mamluk state the majority of the population were Arabs, and the ruling positions were occupied by the Turks. A handwritten copy of the work, written or copied in XIV century, is in the library of the Leiden Academy of the Netherlands. Kitāb-i Mecmū'ī Tercūmān-i Türkī ve 'Acemī ve Muğalī is a vocabulary and grammar guide organized by word types. One part of it, 63 pages, consists of the Arabic-Turkic dictionary and grammar, and the second – 13 pages, Mongolian-Persian words. In addition, the dictionary contains words written as Turkmen. We were able to determine that these words are used in the Turkic languages, while some of them underwent minor phonetic changes, as well as being transformed from one part of speech to another, acquired a new meaning.

Key words: Kitāb-i Mecmū'ī Tercūmān-i Türkī ve 'Acemī ve Muğalī, Mamluks, Dictionary, Kipchak, the Kazakh language, Karluk, Turkmens.

М.А. Қасымова

Анкара университеті, Түркия, Анкара қ.

e-mail: anvarqyzy@gmail.com

**Kitāb-i Mecmū'ī Tercūmān-i Türkī ve 'Acemī ve Muğalī
кітапта түркмен деп көрсетілген сөздерді талдау**

Түркі тілдерінің таралу аумағын зерттегенде қыпшақ-түрік тілінің орта ғасырлар мен қазіргі кезде де кең аумақты қамтығанын байқаймыз. Орта Азияның батысынан Дунай жағалауына дейінгі, солтүстігі Орта Еділ аймағынан оңтүстігі Қырымды қамтитын Дешті-Қыпшақ аймағынан жеткен жазба жәдігерлер, сонымен бірге ғасырлар бойы Мысыр мен Шам жерінде билік жүргізген түрік-қыпшақтардың жәдігерлері біршама сирек кездеседі. Kitāb-i Mecmū'ī Tercūmān-i Türkī ve 'Acemī ve Muğalī Мамлүктер дәуірінен бүгінге жеткен маңызды жазба еңбектердің бірі. Бұл еңбек арабтарға түркі тілін үйрету мақсатында жазылған, өйткені Мамлүк-қыпшақ мемлекетінде халықтың көп бөлігі арабтар болды, ал басқарушы қызметті түріктер (қыпшақтар) иеленді. XIV ғасырда жазылған немесе көшірілген шығарманың қолжазбасы Лейден академиясының (Нидерланды) кітапханасында сақтаулы тұр. Kitāb-i Mecmū'ī Tercūmān-i Türkī ve 'Acemī ve Muğalī тақырыптар бойынша құрастырылған лексикалық және грамматикалық сөздік. Еңбектің бір бөлігі араб-түрік сөздігі мен грамматикасы (63 бет), екінші бөлігі моңғол-парсы сөздігі (13 бет). Сонымен қатар сөздікте оғыз тобына жататын түрікменше сөздер кездеседі. Біз бұл мақаламызда сөздіктегі оғыз тобына жататын сөздердің қазіргі түркі тілдерінде қолданылатынын, кейбірінің фонетикалық өзгеріске ұшырап, жаңа мағынаға ие болғанын көрсететін боламыз.

Түйін сөздер: Kitāb-i Mecmū'ī Tercūmān-i Türkī ve 'Acemī ve Muğalī, мамлүктер, сөздік, қыпшақтар, қазақ тілі, қарлұқтар, түркмендер.

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M.A. КАСЫМОВА

Анкарский университет Турция, г. Анкара
e-mail: anvarqyzy@gmail.com

**Анализ слов, указанных как туркменские, в книге
Kitāb-i Mecmū'ī Tercümān-i Türkī ve 'Acemī ve Muğalī**

При исследовании территории распространения тюркских языков становится очевидно, что кипчакско-тюркский язык охватывает очень обширную территорию как в исторический период, так и сегодня. Письменные источники, которые сохранились в регионе Дешт-и Кипчак – начиная с запада Средней Азии до берегов Дуная, региона Среднего Идила на севере и Крыма на юге, а также тюрко-кипчаков, которые веками правили на востоке, особенно в Египте и Сирии, встречаются довольно редко. Одним из важнейших письменных произведений периода мамлюков, дошедших до наших дней, является Kitāb-i Mecmū'ī Tercümān-i Türkī ve 'Acemī ve Muğalī. Данный труд был написан с целью преподавания арабам тюркского языка, поскольку в государстве мамлюков основной частью населения были арабы, а правящие должности занимали тюрки. Рукописная копия работы, написанная или скопированная в XIV веке, находится в библиотеке Лейденской академии Нидерландов. Kitāb-i Mecmū'ī Tercümān-i Türkī ve 'Acemī ve Muğalī – это словарь и пособие по грамматике, составленный по типам слов. Одна его часть, состоящая из 63 страниц, представляет собой арабо-тюркский словарь и грамматику, а вторая – 13 страниц, монголо-персидские слова. Кроме того, в словаре есть слова, записанные как туркменские. Мы смогли определить, что эти слова используются в тюркских языках, при этом некоторые из них подверглись незначительным фонетическим изменениям, а также, трансформировавшись из одной части речи в другую, приобрели новое значение.

Ключевые слова: Kitāb-i Mecmū'ī Tercümān-i Türkī ve 'Acemī ve Muğalī, мамлюки, словарь, кипчаки, казахский язык, карлуки, туркмены.

Introduction

After the Turks entered the circle of Islamic religion and civilization, they established Muslim-Turkic states in various regions and this dominance of the Turks increased the importance of the Turkic language in areas such as Syria, Egypt, Iran and India. Respect for Turkic scholars played an important role in the emergence of an interest in Turkic culture and Turkic language.

It is known that Turks started to come to Anatolia before the establishment of the great Seljuk Empire. These migration movements of the Turks intensified after the campaigns of the Seljuk sultans Tuğrul Bey, Alparslan and Melikşah to Anatolia. These migrations continued in larger masses after Alparslan's victory in Malazgirt in 1071 and the first Anatolian Seljuk State was founded in Iznik by Rükneddin Süleyman Shah (1075-1086).

In the early periods of the Great Seljuks, Persian, which spread from East Turkestan to the borders of Anatolia, was carried to Anatolia through the Turkmen or Oghuz tribes, and was used as an official language for a long time, besides Turkic, which lived as a spoken and folk literature language during the Anatolian Seljuks and principalities. On the other hand, Arabic, which is used as the language of science, has preserved its influence and importance. The influence of Arabic lasts until the end of the XII century. At the end of the XII century,

Arabic lost its importance, and this language was replaced by Persian.

The Mamluk State was founded in 648 A.H. 1250 A.D. by freed emirs of Turkic origin brought from the Kipchak country and the Caucasus by Ayyubid Ruler al-Melikū's-Sâlih Necmeddin Eyüp and settled in the barracks on the island of Ravza (on the Nile River). It became one of the largest Muslim Turkic states by taking important regions under its rule. This state is divided into two periods as Turkic and Circassian or Bahri and Burji Mamluks according to the origin of the sultans or the place where they received their military education. Especially the period of Turkic Mamluks (648-784/1250-1382) stands out as a period when the administrative organization of the state was formed and shaped. The Circassian Mamluks period (784-923/1382-1517), on the other hand, was characterized as a period in which institutions underwent serious changes, starting from the end of the previous period, and they ruled until the Ridaniye Campaign of Yavuz Sultan Selim (1517).

The Kipchaks, who came to Egypt and Syria as mercenaries through the Black Sea and the Balkans, managed to take over the government in time and establish the Mamluk-Kipchak dynasty in Egypt. Among the Mamluk sultans and their emirs, who were at the head of this dynasty, there were those who read and knew Arabic, as well as those who wrote Turkic and Arabic works. Most of them were not

educated, but they spoke Turkic. Since the rulers of the Mamluk state were Turks and most of the people knew Arabic, the importance of Turkic increased to facilitate communication, and some grammar books and dictionaries were created in order to teach Turkic to the public. In these grammars and dictionaries, there are remarkable differences and features in terms of grammar and vocabulary.

Language relations are generally handled in the form of word exchange. Apart from the exchange of words, languages also affect each other at levels such as sound, form, meaning and syntax. Especially syntax-level influences are seen as advanced influences in language relations. This indicates that the syntax copying language developed under the influence of the target language it copied. The languages of the Iranians, one of the oldest neighbors of the Turks, are also among the languages that Turkic has been in contact with since ancient times. Although Iranian languages are seen as belonging to the Indo-European language family, they differ from the languages in this group in terms of syntax. Depending on the general syntax tendency of Turkic, the sequence in the form of SUBJECT + OBJECTIVES + VERB is one of the features that brings Iranian languages closer to Turkic. The existence of some phonology, morphology, and lexical analogies other than syntax stands out as the elements that bring these languages closer together.

Material and Methods

In that state, whose population was mostly Arab, the administrators were Turks. The language of the palace was Turkic. Therefore, the people's interest in learning Turkic was high during the Mamluk period. To respond to this favor, works that can be called bilingual grammar-dictionary have been prepared in accordance with the education and training understanding of the period.

Kitab-ı Mecmū'î Tercümân-ı Türkî ve 'Acemî ve Muğalî are such works.

This book, called Kitāb-ı Mecmū'î Tercümân-ı Türkî ve 'Acemî ve Muğalî: "Turkic, Persian and Mongolian Dictionary", consists of two separate parts: Arabic-Turkic dictionary and Mongolian-Persian dictionary.

The Arabic-Turkic dictionary section of Kitāb-ı Mecmū'î Tercümân-ı Türkî ve 'Acemî ve Muğalî, the text of which was reviewed and reordered, was published in 1894 by M. TH. Hautsma in German in Leiden. The Arabic letters and reordered names included in this study were published in Russian by A. K. Kurishjanov in Alma-Ata in 1970 (Argunşah,

2010: 188). On the other hand, Recep Toparlı, M. Sadi Çöğenli and Nevzat H. Yanık translated KM into Turkic in 2000 based on the Arabic text and published it by adding the word index and the facsimile.

The Mongolian part of Kitāb-ı Mecmū'î Tercümân-ı Türkî ve 'Acemî ve Muğalî is discussed in the study named Das Mongolische Sprachmaterial einer Leidener Handschrift prepared by N. Poppe (Recep Toparlı, et al., 2000: V).

A copy of this work, the original copy of which has not been identified until now, written in 1343 (or 1345) by a Turkic copyist from Konya named Halil bin Muhammed bin Yusuf el-Konevî, is in the Leiden Academy of Sciences Library in the Netherlands.

According to this copy, the Arabic-Turkic dictionary part begins a)1 with "hamdele-salvele ve sebeb-i te'lif-ikitâb". What follows are four parts.

These parts are:

Part one: Names

Height and related names

The place and its inhabitants

Weapons, horses, and war tools

camel and cattle

water etc. things

Tree, fruit, plant etc. things Agriculture and grain

birds etc. things

Wild animals

pest etc. things

Horse breeds, colors, etc. things

sheep and goat

Food, food, drink, and milk

Houseware, exhibition, women's clothing, etc.

Types of clothes and fabrics

Human external and internal organs

Numbers and calculus

Office and artists

Qualities of people

Common nouns and their opposites

time and time

Melik and their names about melike

Colors

mines

Relative, close, acquaintance-property, mamluk, free and concubine

Disease-disease and the devil

Part two: Infinitives and imperative forms of verbs

Part three: Conjugation of words and verbs: In this part, after a short explanation about conjugation of verbs, conjugation of past, future and present tenses is explained.

Part four: Sentence rules. Some suffixes in the syntax are included in this section: -mI, -çi, -daş, -dA, -dAn, -nI etc.

In addition to the mentioned above, it should be noted that in this work, the method of component analysis of nouns and verbs from the book *Kitâb-ı Mecmû'ı Tercümân-ı Türkî ve 'Acemî ve Muğalî* was used. In particular, a comparative analysis was carried out between the words from the book and their equivalents in modern Turkic languages, such as Kazakh and Uyghur, what allowed us to determine the level of use of these words in these languages. To get a complete picture, in the corresponding table, we also gave the equivalents of these words in the Turkish Turkic and modern Turkmen Turkic.

Literary review

Of these four sections, especially the “names” section has been discussed in detail. In the verbs section, Arabic words are based and arranged alphabetically. When writing verbs, imperative mood II. individual is considered. After a short explanation about the conjugation of verbs in word and verb conjugations, the past, future, and present tenses are explained in order. The last part of the

book is about morphology. Suffixes that Turkic are given here. Considering all these situations, it can be said that the concept of grammar predominates for the other parts of the dictionary concept in the “names” section of the book.

In the studies on *Kitâb-ı Mecmû-ı Tercümân-ı Türkî ve Acemî ve Muğalî*, which we examined in our article, the total number of words recorded as Turkmen differs. Yusuf SÜLÜKÇÜ in his study “*Kitâb-ı Mecmû-ı Tercümân-ı Türkî ve Acemî ve Muğalî*” in terms of Teaching Turkic to Foreigners said: “The book was written on the basis of Kipchak Turkic; In addition to that, 89 words were included in the book, noted as “Turkmen”, “it is said in Turkmen like this”, or ‘Also called that in Turkmen’”. Onur BALCI, on the other hand, states that there are 101 Turkmen words in his study “Meaning Changes from Words Recorded as Turkmen in Memluk Kipchak Dictionary and Grammars to Contemporary Oghuz Dialects”.

Results and Discussion

In our article, on the basis of the dictionary prepared by Recep Toparlı, M.Sadi Çögenli, Nevzat H. Yanık, we have divided the words referred to as “Turkmen” into two as verbs and nouns.

Table 1 – Verbs

In the book	Turkish	Turkmen	English	Kazakh	Uighur
çız-ğıl	Yaz	yaz-ğıl	write	Жаз	Йаз
ezber tut-kıl	Ezberle	Turkmen, taken from Persian	memorize	жаптап ал	Йагла
ür-gil	Üfür, şişir	Turkmen	blow	Үрле	Пүдә
örtükle-gil	Yalan söyle	örtük söyle-gil . Also called yalan söyle-gil in Turkmen.	lie	өтірік айт	Йалған сөзле Йалған гәп қил
kerti ayıt-kıl	Doğru söyle	Also called kerşek söyle-gil in Turkmen	tell the truth	Шындықты айт	Раст гәп қил
ötür-gil	Öksür	Also called öksür-gil in Turkmen	cough	Жөтел	Йөтәл
taş bol-ğıl taş eyle-gil,	Kaybol	Also called yava it-kil in Turkmen	get lost	Жоғал	Йоқал
övret-kil	Öğret.	Also called ögret-kil in Turkmen	teach	Үйрет	Үгәт

çız-ğıl – means to write, the imperative of the verb used as “**yaz-ğıl**” in Turkmen. In Kazakh, this word is used as “**жаз**”. Here we see the sound change “**ж > y**”. For example, “**Сұрақтарға**

жауап жаз”- Write answers to the questions. In Uyghur, this verb is used as “**Йаз**”. So here we can see the preservation of the “**y**” sound in Uyghur. For example, “**Маңа хәт йаз**”- write me a letter.

ür-gil – means blow and is a Turkmen verb. In Kazakh, it is used as “**үрле**”. For example, “Шарды үрле”- Blow out balloon. In Uyghur, this verb is used as “**Пүдә**”. Here we see that “p” is added to the beginning of the verb.

ötükle-gil – this verb means to lie. **örtük söyle-gil**, is also used. Kazakh is used as “**өтірік айт**”. Here we see the displacement of the “**r>t**” sounds, the “**ü>i**” sound change and the addition of the “**i**” sound. The “**ü >i**” sound change is the effect of the “**i**” sound to which it is added. For example, “**ол әрқашан өтірік айтады**”- he or she always lies. In Uyghur, this verb continues to use its Turkmen version as “**Йалған сөзле**”, “**Йалған гәп қил**” by adding the “**ғ**” sound. For example, “**У бәзи вақтида йалған гәп қилиду**” – he or she sometimes lies.

övret-kil – this verb means teach. It is used **ögret-kil** in Turkmen. We see the “**g>y**” sound change in Kazakh language. For example, “**Итти күшігінде үйрет**” (Kazakh proverb). In Uyghur, this verb is used as “**Үгәт**”. Here we see the drop of the “**r**” sound. For example, “**Өзгигә үгәт – өзән үгән**” (Uyghur proverb)

Also, some verbs are derived from Persian to Turkic.

ezber tüt-қил – By heart.

namâz қил-ғил – Pray

döstlaş-kil – Become a friend

nişânla-gil – Set an engagement

These verbs are usually produced from nouns plus verbs. The noun part is borrowed from Persian and the verb part is Turkic.

Table 2 – Nouns

In the book	Turkish	Turkmen	English	Uighur	Kazakh
Қуяш	Güneş ışığı.	Küneş	Sunlight	Қуяш нури	Күн сәулесі
Yamğur	yağmur,	Yağmur	Rain	Ямғур	Жанбыр
Burçaқ	dolu	Толу	Hail	Мөлдүр	Бұршақ
Yaşın	Şimşek.	Yıldırım	Lightning	Чакмақ	Найзағай
Sırça	cam.	İn turkmen	Glass	Әйнәк	Әйнек
Kent	Köy.	Köy	Village	Йеза	Ауыл
Tepe	Tepe	It is also called üyük , which means ‘yük’ in turkmen.	Hill	Дөң	Төбе
Özen	Nehir.	Also called yırmaқ in turkmen.	River	Дәрья	Өзен
Yabuldıraқ	Yaprak.	Also called yapraқ in turkmen.	Leaf	Йопурмақ	Жапырақ
Kölek	Ağaç vb. Gölgesi.	Also called kölge in turkmen.	Shadow	Көләнкә	Көлеңке
Kertme	Armut	Also called armut in turkmen.	Pear	Нәшпүт	Алмұрт
Köken	Şeftali.	In turkmen, it is also called âlû , taken from persian.	Peach	Шаптул	Шабдалы
Şaru erük	Sarı erik.	In turkmen, it is also called zerdâlû , taken from persian.	Yellow plum	Серік өрүк	Сары өрік
Ayva	Ayva.	Turkmen	Quince	Айва	Айва
Avsaқ	Kavak.	Also called kavaқ in turkmen.	Poplar	Терәк	Терек
Тal	Dal.	Also called sögüt in turkmen.	Branch	Путақ	Бұтағ
Қavun	Kavun.	Turkmen	Melon	Қоғун	Қауын
Çomar	Havuç.	Also called keşür in turkmen.	Carrot	Сәвзә зәдәк	Сәбіз
Gülâb	Gül.	Turkmen	Rose	Әтир гүл	Раушан гүл
Uçmaқ	Cennet.	Turkmen	Paradise	Жәннәт	Жұмақ
Tamu	Cehennem.	Turkmen	Hell	Тозақ	Тозақ
Tikenenk	Diken.	Also called tiken in turkmen.	Thorn	Тикән	Тікен
Küvük	Saman.	Also called şalam and saman in turkmen	Straw	Саман	Сабан

Table continuation

In the book	Turkish	Turkmen	English	Uighur	Kazakh
Mercümek	Mercimek.	Turkmen	Lentil	Чалан	Жасымык
Köçken	Kartal.	Also called қартал in turkmen	Eagle	Бүркүт	Бүркіт
Қарақуш	Tavşancıl.	Also called тавшанцил in turkmen. It is so called because it eats rabbits.	Blackbird	-	Қарақұс
Ördek	Ördek.	Turkmen	Duck	Өрдәк	Үйрек
Çıpçуқ	Serçe.	Also called serçe in turkmen.	Sparrow	Қушқач	Торғай
Yarasa	Yarasa.	Turkmen	Bat	Шәпирәң	Жарқанат
Çibin	Sinek.	Also called siñek in turkmen.	Fly	Чивин	Шыбын
Dağık	Tavuk.	Also called dağık in turkmen.	Chicken	Тоху	Тауык
Horos	Horoz.	Turkmen, taken from persian	Cock	Ғораз	Әтеш
Yumurtқа	Yumurta.	Also called yumurda in turkmen.	Egg	Тухум	Жұмыртқа
Bdr (بدرب)	Kuş yavrusu.	Also called yavri in turkmen.	Nestling	Бувак қуш	Балапан құс
Şarıңқа	Çekirge.	Also called çekirge in turkmen.	Grasshopper	Чекиткә	Шегіртке
Börü	Börü, kurt.	Also called kurt in turkmen.	Wolf	Бөрә	Қасқыр
Қойан	Tavşan.	Also called тавшан in turkmen.	Rabbit	Тошқан	Қоян
Küçük	Köpek yavrusu.	Also called enük in turkmen.	Puppy	Күчүк	Күшік
Sıçқан	Fare.	Also called sıçan in turkmen.	Mouse	Чашқан	Тышқан
Қумурсқа	Karınca	Also called қаринча in turkmen.	Ant	Чүмүлә	Құмырсқа
Bürçe	Pire	Also called büre in turkmen.	Flea	-	Бүрге
Kölük	Binek hayvanlarının genel adı.	Turkmen	Common name of animals, that can be ridden	-	-
Қошқар	Кош	Also called қош in turkmen	Ram	Қошқар	Қошқар
Mayaқ	Koyun vb. Hayvanların pisliđi.	Also called қығ in turkmen	Means the dung of sheep and similar animals	Қығ Тәзәк	Көң
Çығт Yürümçик de denir.	Peynir.	Also called penir in turkmen. Its origin is persian penir .	Cheese	Иримчик	Ірімшік
Kür	Sergi, halı,	Also called қалы in turkmen, persian	Carpet	Киләм	Кілем
Yoğarған	Yorgan.	Also called yoğarған in turkmen.	Quilt	Йотқан	Көрпе
Kiyiz	Keçe.	Also called keçe in turkmen.	Felting	Кигиз	Киіз
Mamıқ	Pamuk.	Also called banbuқ in turkmen.	Cotton	Пахта	Мақта
Böz	Kumaş.	Also called biz in turkmen.	Fabric	Рәхт	Мата
Erin	Dudak.	Also called dudaқ in turkmen.	Lip	Қалтук	Ерін
Çıқанақ	Dirsek.	Also called tirsek in turkmen.	Elbow	Жәйнәк	Шынтақ
Kindik	Göbek.	Also called göbek in turkmen.	Belly, button	Қосақ	Кіндік,
Öyke	Akciđer.	Also called öyken in turkmen.	Lungs	Өпкә	Өкпе
Қырт	Makas.	Also called biçquç in turkmen.	Scissors	Қайча	Қайшы

Table continuation

In the book	Turkish	Turkmen	English	Uighur	Kazakh
Iyne	İgne.	Also called igne in turkmen.	Needle	Жиңнә йиңнә	Ине
Bâzîrgân	Tüccar.	It is turkmen and taken from persian.	Merchant	Содигәр	Саудагер
Ғоқурҗи	Dokuyucu.	Also called cülâh in turkmen, taken from persian.	Weaver	Тоқмачи	Тоқымашы
Kümişçi	Gümüşçü	Also called kuyumçı in turkmen	Silversmith	Күмүшчү	Күмісші
Avrat	Kadın.	Turkmen. Taken from the arabic ' avrat '.	Woman	Аял	Әйел
Köp	Çok	Öküş, telim, bol (turkmen)	Much	Көп	Көп
Akı	Cömert.	Also called cömerd in turkmen. Persian.	Generous	Мәрт	Жомарт
Abru	Ahmak.	Turkmen	İdiot	Ахмақ	Ақымақ
Armavu	Tembel	Also called kehel in turkmen, taken from persian.	Lazy	Һорун	Жалқау
Acı	Acı	Қирақ is also called ağu , meaning 'poison'. Eksi is in turkmen.	Bitter	Аччик Оға	Ащы Улы
Yumşak	Yumuşak.	Turkmen şavıq is also in this sense.	Soft	Йумшақ	Жұмсақ
Қур	Zarar	The common one is ziyân . It is in turkmen and taken from persian.	Damage	Зиян	Зиян
Inaқ	Dost.	Döst , taken from persian and used in turkmen	Friend	Инақ Дост	Дос

қыяш means sunlight. It is used as a **küneş** in Turkmen. It was used as '**Қуяш нури**' in Uyghur and preserved the Kipchak Turkish.

Аува it means quince. This word is Turkmen. It is used in both Uyghur and Kazakh by maintaining the same form.

Tikenenk; means thorn. It is used as '**tiken**' in Turkmen. It continues as '**тікен**' in Kazakh and '**Тикән**' in Uyghur.

қур means harm. In Turkmen, it is used as '**ziyan**', which is passed from Persian. In both Kazakh and Uyghur, the Turkmen version is used with the same meaning without any sound changes.

уцмақ; It is a Turkmen word meaning paradise. It is used as '**Жұмақ**' in Kazakh.

yoğargan; it means quilt. It is known as '**yorgan**' in Turkmen and used as '**Йотқан**' in Uyghur. Here we see the sound changes of '**r>t**' and '**ğ>қ**'.

ақи; It means generous. In Turkmen, it is also used as '**cömerd**', which is derived from Persian. It is used as '**жомарт**' in Kazakh. It continues to be used as '**Мәрт**' in Uyghur.

Küvük; it means straw. **şalam** or **saman** is used in Turkmen. In Kazakh, it is used as '**сабан**'. Here we see the "**m>b**" sound change. It continues to be used as '**Саман**' in Uyghur language without any sound changes.

bürçe; it means fleas. It is referred to as '**büre**' in Turkmen. In Kazakh, it is used as '**бүрге**'.

yabuldıraқ; it means leaf. It is used as a '**yaprak**' in Turkmen. It is used as '**жапырақ**' in Kazakh and '**Йопурмақ**' in Uyghur.

mayaq; means the dung of sheep and similar animals. It is used as **қиғ** in Turkmen.

Likewise, it is used as '**Қиғ**' in Uyghur without any sound changes.

şarıñça; it means grasshopper. It is used as '**çekirge**' in Turkmen. In Kazakh, it means '**шерітке**'. Here we see the sound changes of '**ç>ş**', '**g>k**' and the addition of '**t**' sound in Kazakh. In Uyghur, on the other hand, '**r>t**', '**g>k**' undergo sound changes and are used as '**Чекиткә**'.

Ördek; it means duck. this word is mentioned in Turkmen in the book, it means '**үйрек**' in Kazakh. Here we see "**r>y**" and "**d>r**" sound changes. In

Uyghur, it is used as “**Өрдәк**” without any sound changes.

қавун; it means melon. This word is mentioned in Turkmen in the book. This word takes place as “**kagun**” in Kutadgu Bilig and as “**kağun**” Kaşgarlı Mahmud’s dictionary. In Kazakh, **v>y**, **u>ы** undergoes a sound change and is used as “**Қауын**”. In Uyghur, on the other hand, **a>o** and **v>ƒ** sound changes and continue to be used as “**Қоғун**”.

Conclusion

Most of the words mentioned as Turkmen in the work written in the fifteenth century are actively used in modern Turkic dialects, both in Turkey Turkic in the Oghuz group, in Uzbek and Uyghur Turkic in the Karluk group, and in Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Tatar Turkic in the Kipchak group. In our article, we compared the words in the book as Turkmen

with Kazakh Turkic and Uyghur Turkic. By making comparisons, we were able to determine that there are many words used today in Kazakh Turkic, which belongs to the Kipchak group. For example, **uçmaq** -paradise, **cömerd**- generous, **büre** -flea etc It is used both in Uyghur and in Kazakh by changing the sound with some words. For example, **tiken** – thorn, **ziyan** – damage, **saman** – straw, **ördek** – duck, etc.

In addition, the word “**ınak**” in the dictionary is also used as an adjective in contemporary Uyghur, which is also used as a “**dost**” – friend from Persian. Another word is “**kölik**”(common name for animals, that can be ridden) passing through **ü>i** sound change and **kölik** means “car” in Kazakh. As a result, when we examine the words recorded as Turkmen in our work, these words are used today in languages belonging to both Kipchak, Oghuz and Karluk groups. Therefore, we can say as a hypothesis that the Mamluks continued the common Turkic that was formed in the Dasht-i Kipchak.

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