



## Makale Bilgisi

Makale Geliş Tarihi: 25.05.2022

Makale Kabul Tarihi: 11.06.2022

## About Verbal Adverbs That Formed by Combination of A Participle Suffix With A Case Suffix And -Gayda Suffix Used In Munyetu'l-Guzat

Zeynep NEĞİŞ\*

### Abstract

Verbal adverbs, which are frequently used verbals in all of the historical periods and contemporary languages of Turkic, are of two forms: verbal adverbs with simple structure and verbal adverbs formed by the combination of two affixes. The verbal adverb suffixes that are formed by the combination of two affixes are usually formed by a participle suffix plus a case suffix and indicate the time when the action takes place, is taking place, or will take place. Since the first written texts of Turkish language, there are many stereotyped adverbial-verb affixes in this way. In this study, the suffix -Gayda, that in the Munyetu'l-Guzat, one of the Mamluk Kipchak language heirlooms, is discussed. First, it was checked whether this suffix is used in historical and contemporary Turkish dialects; important language works of historical dialects of Turkish and grammar books on these languages were scanned. To evaluate whether the suffix is an adverb suffix formed by combining two affixes, examples of verbal adverbs made in this way throughout history in Turkic languages have been examined. It has been checked from the manuscript for a typo. As a result, an evaluation was made on the -ghayda structure.

**Keywords:** Verbal adverbs, Kipchak Turkic, verbal, participle.

\* Dr., Istanbul University, zeynep.sertbas@istanbul.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0002-4477-0731

## Sıfat-Fiil Kalıplaşmasıyla Oluşan Zarf-Fiiller ve Munyetu'l-Ğuzat'ta Kullanılan -ğayda Eki Üzerine

### Öz

Türkçenin tarihî devirlerinin ve çağdaş dillerinin tamamında sıklıkla kullanılan fiilimsilerden olan zarf-fiiller, basit yapılu zarf-fiiller ve iki ekin birleşmesiyle oluşan zarf-fiiller olmak üzere şekil yönünden iki türdür. İki ekin birleşmesi ile oluşan zarf-fiiller genellikle bir sıfat-fiil eki ile bir hâl ekinin kalıplaşmasıyla oluşur ve eylemin gerçekleştiği, gerçekleşmekte olduğu veya gerçekleşeceği zamana işaret eder. Türkçenin ilk yazılı metinlerinden itibaren bu şekilde kalıplaşmış pek çok zarf-fiil eki bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Memluk Kıpçakçası dil yadigarlarından olan Munyetu'l-Ğuzat isimli eserde yer alan -ğayda eki ele alınmıştır. Öncelikle tarihî ve çağdaş Türk şivelerinde bu ekin kullanılıp kullanılmadığı kontrol edilmiş, Türkçenin tarihî şivelerinin önemli dil yadigarları ve bu diller üzerine yazılan gramer kitapları taranmıştır. -ğayda ekinin, iki ekin birleşmesi ile meydana gelen bir zarf-fiil eki olup olmadığının değerlendirilebilmesi için tarih boyunca Türkçede bu şekilde yapılmış zarf-fiil örnekleri incelenmiştir. Bir yazım yanlışı olup olmadığı el yazmasından kontrol edilmiştir ve tüm bunların sonucunda -ğayda yapısının üzerine bir değerlendirmede bulunulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Zarf-fiil, Kıpçak Türkçesi, fiilimsi, sıfat-fiil

### Introduction

The word mamluk, which is derived from the Arabic verb "meleke" and used to mean a slave raised as a soldier, is a term for caucasian slaves who served as soldiers in the Islamic geography between the 9-19th centuries.

The Mamluk Kipchaks settled in the region called Deşt-i Kipchak in the 11th century and were included in the Mamluk system due to famine and drought over time but despite being Kipchaks, they rose to command positions and even became the dominant element of the Mamluk State after a while.

While the Kipchaks were ruling the state, the majority of the people consisted of Oghuz Turks and Arabs. Because of the different Turkic tribes that came to this region, the expression "mixed language" is also used for the Mamluk Kipchak. The dense Arab population caused many dictionaries to be written so that the people could understand the language of the state.

In this period, literary works (Translation of Gulistan), fiqh books (İrşadü'l-Müluk ve's-Selatin, Kitâb fi'l-Fıkh, Kitâb fi'l-Fıkh bi-Lisâni't-Türkî), horsemanship and archery books (Hulasa, Kitabü'l-Hayl, Munyetu'l-Ğuzat, Baytaratü'l-Vazih, Kitâb Mukaddime-i Ebu'l-Leysi's-Semerkindî), dictionaries and grammar books (Kitâbu'l-İdrâk li Lisâni'l-

Etrâk, Kitâb-ı Mecmû-ı Tercümân-ı Türkî ve Acemî ve Mugalî, Et-Tuhfetü'z-Zekiyye fi'l-Lûgati't-Türkiyye, Bülğatü'l-Müştâk fî Lûgati't-Türk ve'l-Kıfçak, El-Kavânînü'l-Küllîyye li-Zabti'l-Lûgati't-Türkiyye, Ed-Dürretü'l-Mudiyye fi'l-Lûgati't-Türkiyye) was written.

For this reason, various language elements from different periods of Turkish and from different Turkish-speaking areas appear in the language relics of the Mamluk Kipchaks. The subject of our study is to try to explain the suffix -Gayda, which is a suffix in Munyetu'l-Ġuzat but not encountered in other periods of Turkish.

### **Verbal Adverbs (Gerunds)**

Verbal adverbs are verbs that act as adverbs without specifying the person and time in the sentence.

Since verbal adverbs are not used similarly to nouns, they do not take noun suffixes, and since they do not act as a predicate in the sentence, they do not take personal and tense suffixes.

Verbal adverb suffixes, which are used extensively in all historical and contemporary periods of Turkish, can be found in two types of forms.

The first of these is simple verbal adverb suffixes. These suffixes consist of one syllable. In the historical periods of Turkish, -A/-I/-U/-y and -p suffixes are included in this group.

The second one is the verbal adverb suffixes made by combining two suffixes. These suffixes can be formed by molding a verbal noun suffix and a case suffix, as in the -mak suffix, or it can also be the expanded form of the Verbal adverb suffix with the reinforcement suffix, as in the -BAn suffix.

These suffixes in historical Turkish dialects are as follows:

Verbal Adverb Suffixes Formed by Combining a Verbal Adjective Suffix and a Case Suffix<sup>1</sup>

**-ArçA /-UrçA:** The suffix formed by merging -Ar/-Ir/-r/-Ur verbal adjective suffix and +çA equative case suffix is a verbal adverb suffix that makes adverbs of manner. It adds the meaning of "-casına (as if) or -dıği kadar (as well as that)" to the verb.

---

<sup>1</sup> The spelling and transcriptions of the sample sentences adhered to the texts quoted from the source.

*OTK. Öñräki är yugurça (<\*yugur-ur+ça) ıdıp (T 25-26) “By kneading the vanguard soldiers”*

*OU. K(a)ltı oğrıh kişice tuyumsuzun kelir k(a)ltıh arslan öküzüg börii koyınka öpünüü kelirçe. (M, III, 10-11, 7-10) “Like a thief, he sneaks in like a lion attacking an ox and a wolf attacking a sheep.” (Eraslan, 2012:394)*

*Xqa. Unarça ayayın yarı bir maija. (AH, 4) “Let me tell you as much as I can, help me.” (Eraslan, 2012:394)*

*Cha. ta’rif kıl-urça “as describing” (Argunşah, 2013:157)*

**-ArdA/-IrdA/-rdA/-UrdA:** It’s a verbal adverb suffix formed by merging of -Ar/-Ir/-r/-Ur verbal adjective suffix and +dA ablative-locative case suffix is a verbal adverb suffix that expresses an action. It adds the meaning of -dığında (when) or -ken (while) to the verb.

*OU. Bu buyan edgü kılınç küçinte közünürte ıgsız boluğ kinite sansar emgekintin ozmaqları bolzun! (U, II, 81, 68-69) “Thanks to these good deeds, may they be seemingly disease-free and then free from the torment of the marten!” (Eraslan, 2012:394)*

*Xqa. Tirigle tapındıj ötedıj haqım / ölürde muijadıp yidıj hem ğamım. (KB-1559) “While you were alive, you served and paid my due; while you were dying, you thought of and felt sorry for me.”*

*Khw. Ĥutba oqıyurda kirü keldiler. (NF, 171-7) “They came back while reciting the sermon.”*

*Kip. Taqı nefes alğay zemzem suwını içerde üç kez. (İMS 334b, 6) “While drinking Zamzam water, he will take three breaths.”*

*Cha. Çıkarda yoluqtı maija rüberü. (İsk. 211a2) “He met me on the way out.”; OAT. Qalarda qoparda yigit yirüñ ne yirdür?” (DK, D 231-6)*

**-ArGA/-UrGA:** -ArGA/-UrGA verbal adverb suffix is formed by the merging of -Ar/-Ur verbal adjective suffix and +GA dative case suffix. It expresses actions that have a purpose. It adds the meaning of -mak için (so as to) to the verb.

*Khw. Tilep tapmadı hiç furşat barurğa. (HŞ, 2008) “He never had a chance to wish and reach.”*

*Kip.* Lā-büd öc *alurğa* düşmeninden vaqt bar. (GT 32b, 10) “Surely there is time to take revenge on your enemy.”

*Cha.* Vaşliijğa *yet-erge* yoktur imkân. “There is no way to rejoin you.” (Argunşah, 2013:157)

-dUKçA: It’s a verbal adverb suffix formed by merging of -dUK verbal adjective suffix and +çA equative case suffix and expresses actions. It adds the meaning of “-dıkça” (as/according as) to the verb.

*OU.* *Qadğurduq[ça]* qası körtlem qavışığısayur men. (ETS, 4, 5-6) “As longing, my beautiful browed love, I want to come together.”

*Kip.* Tağı bir müddet bigler tapu-ğındın ili *tigdükçe* ol kitāb-ge meşğül boldı. (MG 5a, 5) “For a while, whenever he had the opportunity from serving the gentlemen he work on that book.”

*OAT.* “Ol tavuq *yumurdladuqça* bir sıçan anı oğurlardı. (ŞMT, 49a-2) “As that chicken lays eggs, a rat steals its eggs.” (Bayraktar, 2004:229)

-dUKtA: It’s a verbal adverb suffix formed by merging of -dOK/-dUK verbal adjective suffix and +dA/+tA locative-ablative case suffix. Indicates that the main verb and the auxiliary verb occur at the same time. It adds the meaning of -inca (when) or -diğında (when/as and when) to the verb.

*OTK.* [Kaşım] kagan *uçdokda* (BK D 13-14) “When my father Hakan passed away”

*OU.* Qaçan arslan oğl[ın] *körtükde* yalganturu sevinip yakın kelti. (Biogr. Hts. IV, Bl. R, 23-24) “When lionnes saw her cub, she licked herself and approached happily.”

*Xqa.* *Karıştukta* esri bileki kerek. (KB-2310) “When fighting, his wrist should be like a tiger's claw.”

*Khw.* “Kellüb Bení İsrā’ıl birle *barduqda* bir but taht üze olturur erdi. (RKE, 125v-9) “When Kellüb arrived with Bení İsrā’ıl, an idol was sitting on the throne.”

*OAT.* Nitekim su *bulunmaduqda* teyemmüm abdest yirine geçer. (MC.37b2) “When there is no water, tayammum replaces ablution.”

**-GAnçA:** It's a verbal adverb suffix formed by merging of -GAn verbal adjective suffix and +çA equative case suffix. It adds the meaning of -dığı kadar (insofar as) or -incaya kadar to the verb.

*Kip. Yitkeninçe küçünḡ köngül yapkı. (GT 45a, 6) "Do peoples heart good as much as you can."*

*Cha. Küyide yol tapmasam düzaḥ sarı bar-ğança bar. "If I can't find the way in his village, go until arriving to hell." (Argunşah, 2013:154)*

**-GAndA:** It's a verbal adverb suffix formed by merging of -GAn verbal adjective suffix and +dA locative-ablative case suffix. Also, can be as -AndA, -KAndA. It adds a meaning (-diğında, -dığı) that expresses time which is bound to a person.

*Khw. Müsî 'âşâ birle urḡanda suwlar ayrılıp derya tüpige tüşdi. (RKE, 115v-15) "When Moses struck with his staff, the waters parted and fell to the bottom of the sea."*

*Kip. Oḡ atḡanda ol sekiz yirde düşer. (H 44a, 7) "When he shoots an arrow, that arrow falls to eight different places."*

*Cha. Baysungur Mîrzâ pâdşâh bolḡanda ok sêkkiz yaşar êrdi. (B 30a-13) "Baysungur Mirza was eighteen when he became the sultan."*

*OAT. Sen yuḥaru baḥanda ḥayr umma. (KBD, 867-5) "Don't expect goodness when you look up."*

**-GUçA:** It's a verbal adverb suffix formed by merging of GU future tense verbal adjective suffix and +çA equative case suffix. It makes adverbs that indicate quantity and adds the meaning of -acak to verbs.

*Xqa. Ḳarın toēḡuça yi kamuḡ yim içim. (KB-4769) "Eat enough food and drink till satiated."*

*Khw. Yegüçe keyḡüçe malım bar. (RKE, 79v-17) "I have enough to eat, enough to wear."*

**-mAzda:** It's a verbal adverb suffix formed by merging of -mAz simple present tense verbal adjective suffix and +dA locative-ablative case suffix and it indicates that the main action is completed before the auxiliary action occurs. It's the equivalent of -madan/-meden suffix in Turkey Turkish.

*Khw.* Dāvūd kişi *körmesde* sarāydın çıktı. (RKE, 133v-20) “David left the palace without anyone *seeing* him.”

**-mAsDIn/-mAzdIn/-mAsdAn/-mAzdAn:** It’s a verbal adverb suffix formed by merging of -mAs/-mAz simple present tense verbal adjective suffix and +dAn/+dIn ablative case suffix. Indicates that the action in the main verb takes place before the action depicted by the verbal adverb. It’s the equivalent of -madan/-meden suffix in Turkey Turkish.

*Khw.* Kūnūt k̄alsa ānsa rükū’da kişi / *kayıtmazdın* urğay sücūdğa başı (MM, 10a-6)<sup>2</sup> “If a person remembers that he did not recite the Kunut prayers while bowing, he should *kotow before returning.*”

*Kip.* Taķı kim kim kesse bir kişining̃ ayaķın ḥaṭā birle andan song̃ra anı öltürse *onġalmazdan* ḥaṭā birle aning̃ içinde bir diyet vācib bolur barçalar k̄atında. (İMS 464a, 2) “If someone accidentally cuts someone's foot and accidentally kills them *before it gets better,* the price is obligatory.”

**-mIşçA:** It’s a verbal adverb suffix formed by merging of -mIş past tense verbal adjective suffix and +çA equative case suffix. It makes adverbs that indicate quantity and adds the meaning of -miş gibi (as if) or -diği kadar (as well as that) to verbs.

*Xqa.* Tañda bulit örtense ewge yağı *kirmişçe* bolur. (DLT, I-251-8/10) “If the cloud turns red in the morning, it will be as if an enemy has entered the house.”

*Khw.* Küçüm *yitmişçe* köp ḥidmet k̄ılayın. (HM-39) “Let me serve as much as I can.”

*OAT.* Dükelin *dutmişça* müzd ü şevāb bulasın. (BH, 2-2) May you receive good deeds and rewards *as if you have held* all of them.”

**-mIşdA:** It’s a verbal adverb suffix formed by merging of -mIş past tense verbal adjective suffix and +dA locative-ablative case suffix. Makes adverbs that indicate the time and adds the meaning of -diği zaman (by the time/when) to verbs.

*OU.* Suv-ı *soğulmuş-ta* içser kiēer. (HK, (I), 17-18) “If someone drink the water *when it is cold,* they will be ruined.”

<sup>2</sup> The -mAs/-mAz verbal adjective suffix has also been used in other historical dialects together with the ablative suffix, but since it is generally functioning as a prepositional group that is formed by the combination of a verbal adjective and a preposition, there can be no question of merging of suffixes in here.

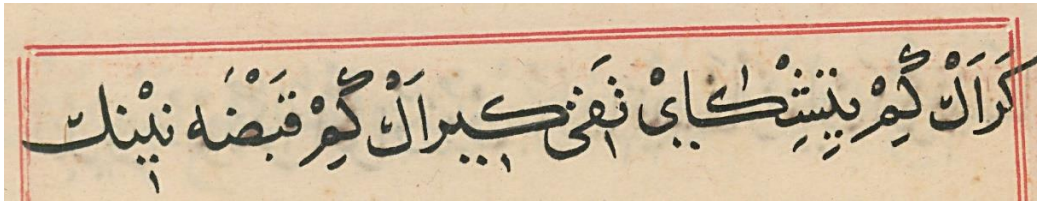
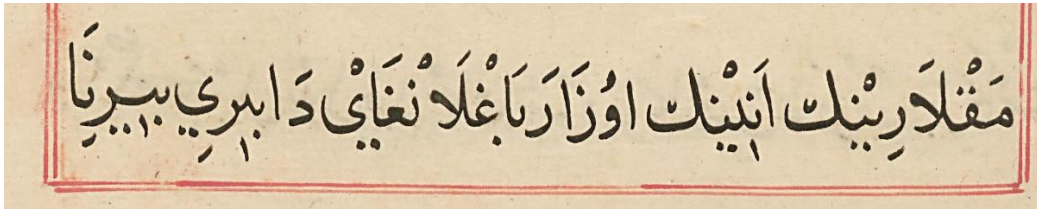


*Xqa. Tilemişte bulsa tilegli neijin / yanut ılısa bolmaz canında öijin. (KB-2819) “If the seeker finds what he wants when he wants it, he will give his life in return when necessary.”*

*Khw. İhrām bağlamışda aydım. (NF, 276-4) “While tying the ihram, I said this.”*

### **-ğayda**

In Munyetu'l Ğuzat, an equestrian-archery book written in Mamluk Kipchak, there is an adverb-verb suffix in the form of -ğayda. As can be seen in the single example below, the suffix -GAY is formed by the combination of the future tense verbal adjective suffix and the -dA locative-ablative case suffix and adds the meaning of “-acağı zaman” (when it will happen).



Тақı бармақларинġ анинġ üzere *bağlanğay-da* biri birine kerek kim yitişgey. (MG 94a, 9) “When his fingers will be tied on it, they will touch each other.”

-GAY suffix is a verbal adjective suffix used since Gokturk texts. In Gokturk, Uyghur, Karahanlı, Khwarezm, and Chagatai Turkic texts, it is seen that the affix is functioning only as a future tense suffix: Kün orto yütürüp tün orto kanta negüde *bul-gay ol*. IB 24 “Where will he lose it in the middle of the day and find it at midnight?” (Tekin, 2003:189), *Örtengey sen ölgey sen tidi*. (Manich. Erzehler, II, 45) “You will burn, you will die, he said.” (Eraslan, 2012:344), *Bar-gay men*. (DLT III 236-7) “I will come.” (Hacıeminoğlu, 1996:177), *Tatmagay men HŞ-1733* “I will not taste.” *Aç-ma-ğay-mèn*. “I will not open.” (Argunşah,2013:166). Timurtaş says that the suffix not used in the OAT period appears as a future tense suffix only in a few examples (Timurtaş, 2012:125). In Kipchak Turkic, the affix is used as a verbal adjective suffix, albeit rarely, and used with the *üçün* preposition in a single sentence, besides the future tense function: *Ammā men anı öküş*



vaçtlarda kerih körer-men aning birle *meşgöl bolğay üçün*. (MG 58b1) “But I find it bad as he *will be busy* with it too much time.”, Yine nefes *çıkkay yiri* gin olğay. (BV 11a5) “The space *that breath will come out* will be wide.”, Ançağa tigrü kim eger tüş namāzını yalğuz kılrsa ikindi namāzını *kılğay vaqtında*... (İMS 318a1) “At the time starting to perform afternoon prayer, if he performs the evening prayer alone...”. In the examples above, we see that the +da case suffix, which is used with the -dA locative-ablative function, combines with verbal adjective suffixes since from the time of Old Turkish texts to form verbal adverbs.

### Conclusion

Since the suffix -GAy is formed by the combination of the future tense verbal adjective suffix and the -dA locative case suffix, it is possible that it is one of the verbal adverbs formed as a result of the merging of the verbal adjectives and case suffixes that we encounter in every period of Turkish since the Old Turkish. In terms of meaning, -ğayda suffix makes adverbs that indicate when the action will be done in the future (-acağı zaman) because the -GAy verbal adjective suffix has a future tense expression. It is similar in form and meaning to the suffixes -dİktA, -gAndA, -mAzdA, -mİştA, which appear in all historical and contemporary branches of Turkish. All these suffixes are formed by the combination of a verbal adjective suffix and the locative-ablative case suffix and get a meaning according to the time of the verbal adjective. It is seen that the verbal adverbs formed by the combination of a verbal adjective and a case suffixes consist of present tense and past tense verbal adjective suffixes. It is noteworthy that -ğayda suffix, unlike other suffixes, is made with the future tense verbal adjective suffix.

It has been determined that the suffix does not appear in any of the historical dialects of Turkish, and even in Mamluk Kipchak, it's used only once in a single place of a single text. All these bring to mind the idea that there is a scribbling or translation error in the spelling of the word. However, examination of the manuscript shows that the probability of such a typo is slim.

The fact that the -ğayda suffix is not included in any other text indicates that there is a possibility of a typo. Although this suffix is only in a single sentence, we cannot reach a definite conclusion, but this spelling should be recorded so that if it is encountered once again in future studies or in language relics that belong to historical dialects, scientists who will research this spelling can find a record that this spelling has been mentioned in

another text before. If we do not record this singular example, if it is encountered in a different text in the future, it will be considered as a single example and maybe ignored and evaluated as a typo. For this reason, it is thought that the suffix, which is likely to be a verbal adverb suffix expressing the future tense, should be a source for future studies, taking into account the possibility of a spelling mistake.

### **Abbreviations**

AH: Atebetü'l-Hakayık

B: Baburname

BH: Behcetü'l-Hada'ik fi Mev'izeti'l-Hala'ik

BV: Baytaratü'l-Vazih

Cha: Chagatai Turkic

DK: Book of Dede Korkut

DLT: Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk

ETŞ: Eski Türk Şiiri

GT: Seyf-i Sarayî – Gülistan Tercümesi

H: Hulasa

HM: Horezmî-Muhabbet-nâme

HŞ: Hüsrev ü Şîrîn

IB: Irk Bitig

İMS: İrşadü'l-Müluk ve's-Selatin

İsk.: Sedd-i İşkenderî

KB: Kutadgu Bilig

KBD: Kadı Burhaneddin Divanı

Khw.: Khwarezm Turkish

Kip.: Kipchak Turkic

Xqa.: Karakhanid Turkic

KT: Kül Tigin inscription

MC: Miftâhu'l-Cenne

MG: Münyetü'l-Ġuzât

MM: Mu'înü'l-Mürîd

NF: Nehcü'l-Ferâdis

OAT: Old Anatolian Turkish

OTK.: Orkhon Turkic language

RKE: Nasîru'd-din Rabguzî-Kışâs Enbiyâ

S: South Face

Suv.: Suvarnaprabhâsa

ŞMT: Marzubannâme Tercümesi

T: Tonyukuk inscription

OU.: Old Uyghur

YE: Yûnus Emre Divanı

## References

- Arat, R.R. (2003). *Kutadgu bilig*. Ankara: TTK Yayınları.
- Arat, R.R. (2006). *Atebetü'l-hakayık*. Ankara: TDK Yayınları.
- Arat, R.R. (2007). *Kutadgu bilig I metin*. Ankara: TDK Yayınları.
- Argunşah, M. (2013). *Çağatay Türkçesi*. İstanbul: Kesit Yayınları.
- Banguoğlu, T. (2000). *Türkçenin grameri* (6. baskı). Ankara: TDK Yayınları.
- Bayraktar, N. (2004). *Türkçede fiilimsiler*. Ankara: Atatürk Kültür, Dil ve Tarih Yüksek Kurumu Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları.
- Eckmann, J. (2003). *Çağatayca el kitabı*. Ankara: Akçağ Yayınları.
- Ediskun, H. (2010). *Türk dilbilgisi sesbilgisi-biçimbilgisi-cümlebilgisi* (12. baskı). İstanbul: Remzi Kitabevi.
- Eraslan, K. (2012). *Eski Uygur Türkçesi grameri*. Ankara: TDK Yayınları.
- Ercilasun, A.B. and Akkoyunlu, Z. (2015). *Dîvânu lugâti't-Türk giriş-metin-çeviri-notlar-dizin*. Ankara: TDK Yayınları.
- Erdal, M. (2004). *A Grammar of Old Turkic*. Leiden-Boston: Brill Handbook of Oriental Studies.

- Erdal, M. (1991). *Old Turkic Word Formation, a Functional Approach to the Lexicon, Vol. I-II*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Ergin, M. (2000). *Türk dil bilgisi*. İstanbul: Bayrak Basım / Yayım / Tanıtım.
- Gencan, T. N. (2007). *Dilbilgisi*. Ankara: Tek Ağaç Eylül Yayıncılık.
- Gülsevin, G. (2011). *Eski Anadolu Türkçesinde ekler*. Ankara: TDK Yayınları.
- Güner, G. (2013). *Kıpçak Türkçesi grameri*. İstanbul: Kesit Yayınları.
- Hacıeminoğlu, N. (1996). *Karahanlı Türkçesi grameri*. Ankara: TDK Yayınları.
- Hacıeminoğlu, N. (1997). *Harezmi Türkçesi ve grameri*. Ankara: İÜ Yayınları.
- Karamanlıoğlu, A. F. (1994). *Kıpçak Türkçesi grameri*. Ankara: Atatürk Kültür, Dil ve Tarih Yüksek Kurumu Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları.
- Korkmaz, Z. (2003). *Türkiye Türkçesi grameri (şekil bilgisi)*. Ankara: TDK Yayınları.
- Özkan, M., Esin, O. and Tören, H. (2001). *Yüksek öğretimde Türk dili yazılı ve sözlü anlatım*. İstanbul: Filiz Kitabevi.
- Tekin, T. (2003). *Orhun Türkçesi grameri* (Türk Dilleri Araştırmaları Dizisi: 9). İstanbul: Kitap Matbaası.
- Timurtaş, F. K. (2012). *Eski Türkiye Türkçesi*. İstanbul: Kapı Yay.
- Toparlı, R. and Argunşah, M. (2014). *Mu'înü'l-mürîd*. Ankara: TDK Yayınları.
- Uğurlu, M. (1987). *Münyetü'l-guzât*. Ankara: Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Yayınları.