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The Presence of Idioms, Dialects, and Formulaic Language Units in the Mugla Section of Evliya Celebi's Seyahatname

Evliya Çelebi Seyahatname'sinin Muğla Bölümünde Geçen Deyim, Ağız ve Kalıplaşmış Dil Birimlerinin Söz Varlığı

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Abstract

Evliya Çelebi is the most important Turkish traveler of the 17th century. He traveled to many parts of the imperial geography of the period, and processed the material he collected in Turkish in his ten-volume Seyahatname. In the Seyahatname, Çelebi included the historical, literary, cultural, economic, artistic, social and political events of the places he visited and the general characteristics of these places. With these and similar features, Seyahatname is an interdisciplinary and even supradisciplinary work.

Evliya divided each volume of his Seyahatname into places in different geographies. In the ninth of these ten volumes, Evliya Çelebi referred to Muğla. Author; It has visited the settlements of Muğla such as today's Menteşe, Mekri (Fethiye), Bodurum (Bodrum), Milas, Marmaris.

Evliya Çelebi's work is one of the most important prose works of 17th century Turkish. Çelebi; despite the fact that he lived in the 17th century, the heaviest and most ornate period of classical Ottoman Turkish, and the heavy and viscous language in prose, he completed his work in the Muğla section of the Seyahatname by adhering to the general characteristics of the spoken language, not the characteristic features of the written language. For this reason, there are rich idioms, dialect features and formulaic language units in the vocabulary of the Muğla section of the Seyahatname.

Keywords: Evliya Celebi, Seyahatname, idiom, dialect, formulaic language.

Öz

Evliya Çelebi, XVII. yüzyılın en önemli Türk gezginidir. Kendisi dönemin imparatorluk coğrafyasının pek çok yerini gezmiş, buralarda derlediği malzemeyi Türkçe olarak on ciltlik Seyahatname adlı eserinde işlemiştir. Seyahatname'de Çelebi gittiği yerlerin tarihi, edebî, kültürel, ekonomik, sanatsal, sosyal, siyasal olaylarına ve buraların genel özelliklerine yer vermiştir. Bu ve buna benzer özellikleriyle Seyahatname, disiplinlerarası hatta disiplinlerüstü bir eserdir.

Evliya, Seyahatname'sinin her bir cildini farklı coğrafyalardaki yerlere ayırmıştır. Bu on cildin dokuzuncusunda Evliya Çelebi, Muğla'ya değinmiştir. Yazar; Muğla'nın bugünkü Menteşe, Mekri (Fethiye), Bodurum (Bodrum), Milas, Marmaris gibi yerleşim yerlerine uğramıştır.

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Evliya Çelebi'nin eseri XVII. asır Türkçesinin nesir türündeki en önemli eserlerindendir. Çelebi; klasik Osmanlı Türkçesinin en ağır ve süslü dönemi olan XVII. asırda yaşamış olmasına ve nesir alanındaki ağır ve de ağıdalı dile rağmen Seyahatname'nin Muğla bölümünde yazı dilinin karakteristik özelliklerine değil konuşma dilinin genel özelliklerine bağlı kalarak eserini tamamlamıştır. Bu sebeple Seyahatname'nin Muğla bölümün söz varlığında zengin bir şekilde deyimler, ağız özellikleri ve kalıplaşmış dil birimleri yer almaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Evliya Çelebi, Seyahatname, deyim, ağız, kalıplaşmış dil birimleri.

Introduction

Evliya Çelebi; he is the greatest traveler of the 17th century in Turkey and the world. He traveled the geography of the Ottoman Empire of the period for different purposes; language, history, culture, geography, sociology, belief, art, trade, etc. He collected a lot of information and documents in the fields. Later, he processed this material he collected in his work. Some of this information that Çelebi wrote for today stands before researchers as the only source.

Evliya Çelebi lived in the 17th century. The Turkish of this period is called classical Ottoman Turkish in linguistics. Prose texts written in this century were written in a heavy and lucid language. The characteristic features of the spoken language were not seen in many works in the mentioned time period, and the works were written according to the written language. Although Evliya was brought up in Enderun and received a good education, he wrote one of the most beautiful ten-volume works of Turkish, with all the plainness of the spoken language, not with a fancy and fluffy language, following the classical style of this period. For this reason, the vocabulary of Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatname is one of the most important historical sources for linguistics researchers.

The first scientific publications on Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatname started in the 19th century with the historian Hammer. Although the studies on Evliya and his scientific legacy have increased with the development of the science of Turcology with the 20th century, it can be said that the main remarkable developments started with the 1990s. Especially with the transliteration of Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatname (Dağlı vd., 1996-2007), a revolutionary step has been taken in this field.

Vocabulary in Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatname has been studied by many people in terms of linguistics. Among these, researchers such as Duman (1995), Develi (1995), Dankoff-Tezcan (2004), and Anetshofer (2012) are the most prominent. However, all of these studies are more phonetic and morphological studies made throughout the Seyahatname. In this respect, there seems to be no study in which the language material of the Seyahatname is examined with reference to a special place. Until this time, the vocabulary of Evliya Çelebi's Muğla has not been discussed separately.

In the aforementioned study, the publication of Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatname by Dağlı-Kahraman-Dankoff (2005, s. 105-140) was used. In this text; The idiom, dialect and formulaic language units in the vocabulary of the Muğla region in the ninth volume of Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatname are made by using the documentary scanning method (Karasar, 2009, s. 183). Thus, it will contribute to revealing the relevant vocabulary in Muğla of Seyahatname.

1. The Life and Works of Evliya Çelebi

1.1. The Life of Evliya Çelebi

Apart from historical sources, information can be obtained directly from Evliya Çelebi's work. Historical sources contain partial information about his life. Although his date of birth is known clearly, the date of his death and even the whereabouts of his grave

is a controversial issue (etc İlgürel, 1995, s. 529-533). However, new information and documents can be accessed with the archive and field studies carried out in recent years.

It is understood from his work that he received a good education, and that he traveled all over the Turkish geography of the period, under the auspices of many important names thanks to his talent and beautiful voice. While traveling, he completed his ten-volume work by collecting information and documents that were important to him, just like Kaşgarlı Mahmut (etc İlgürel, 1995, s. 529-533; Tezcan, 2009b).

1.2. Works of Evliya Çelebi

The only accessible work of Evliya Çelebi is his Seyahatname. Evliya Çelebi; He completed his ten-volume Seyahatname by writing the material he had traveled and collected from very wide angles. In this respect, it is impossible not to agree with the following evaluation about Evliya Çelebi and his Seyahatname:

The work also has a unique place in the 17th century Turkish literature not only as a Seyahatname, but also as a literary work of its own age. It includes features that exceed the rules of its own period in terms of writing, language and expression. While the traveler was writing his work, he went beyond the standard spelling, sometimes changed the spelling of Arabic and Persian words, and took their Turkish pronunciation as a basis. He sometimes wrote Turkish words according to the phonetics of his own period. With this feature, the text is a source work in determining the phonetics of Ottoman Turkish in the 17th century and monitoring the historical change in the language. Seyahatname also has a very rich vocabulary. This feature manifests itself in a wide range from the vocabulary at the level of statesmen to the language of the people, from the written language to the local dialects, the language of the minorities, and the words related to all kinds of professions and life areas. In addition to this, it is noteworthy that Evliya Çelebi created new words by using Arabic, Persian and Turkish suffixes without distinguishing between the words of all three languages, and presented a new expression by using plural and phrase affixes in the same way (Tezcan, 2009a, s. 17).

The following places are described in order in the volumes of Çelebi's ten-volume Seyahatname: Istanbul in the first volume; Black Sea, Georgia and Eastern Anatolia in the second volume; in the third volume, Central Anatolia, Syria, Palestine, the Balkans; Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia, Iran in the fourth volume; Iran, the Balkans and Thrace in the fifth volume; Serbia, Hungary, Romania in the sixth volume; in the seventh volume Austria, Hungary, Crimea, Dagestan, the Caucasus; with Crimea, Greece, Albania in the eighth volume, Western Anatolia, the Sea of Islands, Mecca, Medina in the ninth volume; Egypt in the tenth volume (see Tezcan, 2009a, s. 16-19; 2009b).

2. Idiom

There are the following definitions in the electronic dictionaries about the idiom:

A formulaic phrase that has a specific meaning, usually more or less different from its literal meaning.	(TDK, 2022)
A phrase, phrase, term, which is brought together to increase the power of expression and is often formulaic by gaining a meaning other than its real meaning.	(KL, 2022)

Considering both definitions, the following definition can be made for the idiom: "Language units that have gained a new meaning apart from their real meaning."

2.1. Idiom Presence in Evliya Çelebi's Muğla Section

The idioms in the vocabulary of Evliya Çelebi Muğla are as follows according to the publication DKD (2005, s. 105-140):

Idiom Presence	Title of DKD	Page
sefer eş-	Evsâf-ı kal'a-i Muğla	105
müşkilâtları âsân ol-	Evsâf-ı kal'a-i Muğla	105
hayız gör-	Evsâf-ı kal'a-i Muğla	106
iç el ol-	Evsâf-ı kal'a-i Eskihisâr	108
ısıtma dut-	Evsâf-ı taht-ı Cemşid şehir-i azîm kal'a-i Milâs	109
ser çek-	Evsâf-ı dâr-ı duhân kal'a-i Peçin	110
düşse kalka	Evsâf-ı dâr-ı duhân kal'a-i Peçin	110
gözü hîrelen-	Evsâf-ı kal'a-i Bodurum	111
sehel mayna ol-	Evsâf-ı kal'a-i Bodurum	112
âdem ayağın sığayup geç-	Evsâf-ı kal'a-i Marmaris	120
yelken yırt-	Evsâf-ı kal'a-i Marmaris	120
peynir oyar gibi oy-	Evsâf-ı kal'a-i Mekri	137
hayrân kal-	Evsâf-ı kal'a-i Mekri	137
ser-i sebze çek-	Evsâf-ı kal'a-i Mekri	137
kanlı kebâb ye-	Evsâf-ı kal'a-i Mekri	137
hatâ sav-	Evsâf-ı kal'a-i Mekri	138

3. Dialect

Spoken language, which can show differences in sound, shape, syntax and meaning within the same language, and which is specific to certain settlements or classes	(TDK, 2022)
A style of speaking and saying that differs from written language in terms of vocabulary and grammar, and varies according to regions.	(KL, 2022)

When the current definitions are examined, it can be said that it is the spoken language that is separated from the standard language in terms of sound, shape, sentence knowledge and spoken in different places.

3.1. Dialect Existence of Evliya Çelebi in Muğla Section

The dialect presence in the vocabulary of the Muğla section in the ninth volume of Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatname is as follows, according to the publication DKD (2005, s. 105-140):

Dialect Existence	Title of DKD	Page
alaybeğisi	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Muğla	105
kal'acık	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Muğla	105
tekye	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Ula	107
sovuk	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Ula	107
kinedli	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Eskihişâr	108
kasabacık	Evsâf-1 kasaba-i Bozöyük	108
handakı	Evsâf-1 dâr-1 duhân kal'a-i Milâs	110
dükkâncık	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Bodurum	111
dükkâncık	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Bodurum	111
kurşum	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Marmaris	120
depesi	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Marmaris	120
kasabacık	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Mekri	137
korut-	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Mekri	138
tefne	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Mekri	139
sığala	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Mekri	139
süveyis	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Mekri	139
eniş	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Mekri	140

4. Formulaic Language Units

The inflection or construction suffix added to a word is not used with its specific task, but combined with that word in a way that conveys a different meaning.	(KL, 2022)
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Formulaic language units, then, are variations of more than one word in any language, adhering to various categories to meet a different concept.

4.1. Formulaic Language Units in Evliya Çelebi's Muğla Section

According to the DKD (2005, s. 105-140) publication, the formulaic language units in the related vocabulary in the Muğla section of Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatname are as follows:

Formulaic Language Units	Title of DKD	Page
orsa orsa	Evsâf-1 kal'a-i Marmaris	112

Conclusion

Evliya Çelebi is the most important traveler of the 17th century in terms of Turkish and world literature. Today, the culture, language, history, art, language, belief, economy, geography, etc. of many places that have remained both in Turkey and outside of Turkey.

There is relevant information in the Seyahatname about their places in the areas. Moreover, some of this information is only in Evliya's work. In this respect, Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatname is a monumental work that is worth a document for both Turks and other communities that lived in the geography of the Turkish world in the past.

Evliya Çelebi traveled all over the empire throughout his life. He wrote an important travelogue for Turkish and world literature by compiling the material he collected from the places he visited into ten volumes.

The first scientific publications about Evliya Çelebi and his Seyahatname begin in the 1990s. It is possible to say that studies on Evliya Çelebi and his scientific legacy have only recently been carried out, especially with the transliteration of the Seyahatname.

Evliya Çelebi devoted the ninth volume of his Seyahatname to Western Anatolia. The main purpose of the ninth volume is to describe the author's journey of the Cross. Çelebi also stopped by today's Muğla and its districts during his crucifixion journey. In the ninth volume of his work, he has included the information that he considers remarkable about Muğla, which he visited.

The 17th century, in which Evliya lived, is the period when classical Ottoman Turkish reached its peak. Evliya; instead of a heavy and ornate language that was the dominant understanding of this period, on the contrary, it is like the precursor of the localization movement that will come a hundred years later. The vocabulary used in the Muğla section of his work is very simple and shows a feature close to the spoken language. Moreover, the author did not include the ornate and viscous language, which is the dominant language understanding of the 17th century, both in the section where he describes the Muğla section and in other sections. In this respect, Seyahatname is also valuable as it goes beyond the prevailing understanding of the period.

Vocabulary, which means the sum of all the words of a language; it contains idioms, dialects and formulaic language units.

According to this study, in which the Muğla section of Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatname was scanned, the following expressions should be added to the *Dictionary of Proverbs and Idioms* published by TDK:

Idiom Presence
sefer eş-
müşkilâtları âsân ol-
hayız gör-
iç el ol-
ısıtma dut-
ser çek-
düşe kalka
gözü hîrelen-
sehel mayna ol-
âdem ayağın sığayup geç-
yelken yırt-

peynir oyar gibi oy-
hayrân kal-
ser-i sebze çek-
kanlı kebâb ye-
hatâ sav-

According to this study, in which Evliya Çelebi's Muğla was scanned, the following expressions should be added to the *Compilation Dictionary* published by TDK:

Dialect Existence
alaybeğisi
kal' acık
tekye
sovuk
kinedli
kasabacık
handakı
dükkâncik
dükkâncık
kurşum
depesi
kasabacık
korut-
tefne
sığala
süveyis
eniş

The above language units in Evliya Çelebi's Muğla; It should be included in both the Evliya Çelebi dictionary and the 17th century Ottoman Turkish dictionary to be prepared. In addition, the entire Seyahatname should be scanned in terms of the vocabulary it contains and the results should be transferred to Turkish dictionary collections.

Glossary of Abbreviations and Acronyms

DKD	Dağlı-Kahraman-Dankoff
etc	Et cetera
KL	Kubbealtı Lugati
TDK	Türk Dil Kurumu

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