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The Derivational Functions of Suffix +IA From a Diachronic Perspective

Artzamanlı Perspektiften +IA Ekinin Türetme Fonksiyonları

Abstract

Like many other languages in the world, Turkish is rich in terms of linguistic elements, including noun and verb roots, derivative noun and verb stem types, and affixes, which result in its classification as a flexional language. The fact that the number of lexemes in its vocabulary is high and diverse in type is closely related to both its historical development in dialectal variations since the Old Turkish period and the word-formation techniques it possesses, thereby enhancing its capacity to produce various parts of speech. Generally, in natural languages, in addition to many words that directly correspond to a concept that has a meaning in its bare and root form, sounds and sound groups in the morphemic level do not make sense on their own and do not semantically represent a concept. However, they are operational, and they attribute a meaning when they are affixed. As is the case in many other languages, these morphemic units are generally used being influenced by syntactic facts to establish semantic connections between words. These morphemic units do not have a semantic function on their own in Turkish. They are responsible for providing meaning to a root or meaning diversity in a lexeme. This results from the agglutinative character of Turkish, but there is also another, but not prevalent, way of adding an affix to the beginning of the root. This kind of affixation in Turkish is due to the influence of the Persian language, especially during the Karahanid Turkish period, whose linguistic influence was marked in Turkish for a while. The study aims to attend to the historical developments in the linguistic qualities of the suffix +IA, one of the most prevalent and oldest suffixes in Turkish since the Oldest Turkic dialects through multiple layers of linguistic fields such as syntax, semantics, and morphology. Thus, different from other studies about the qualities of the suffix, the study attempts to handle it in terms of both grammatical and linguistic aspects simultaneously.

Keywords: Suffix IA, Inflectional Suffix +IA/ in Turkish, Word-Formation in Turkish with +IA, Diachronic Derivatives of +IA, Morphological Diachrony in The Use of +IA

Öz

Dünyadaki pek çok dil gibi Türkçenin de isim/fil kökleri, türev isim/fil kökü türleri ve ek üyeleri gibi dilsel unsurlar açısından zengin olması onun çekimli bir dil olmasını sağlar. Söz varlığındaki sözlük birimlerinin sayıca fazla ve tür olarak çeşitli olması, hem Eski Türkçe dönemlerinden bu yana ağız çeşitlemelerindeki tarihsel gelişimiyle, hem de çeşitli parçalar üretme kapasitesini artıran sahip olduğu kelime oluşturma teknikleriyle yakından ilgilidir. Doğal dillerde genel olarak çıplak ve kök halinde bir anlam taşıyan bir kavrama doğrudan karşılık gelen pek çok kelimenin yanı sıra, biçimsel düzeydeki sesler ve ses grupları tek başına bir anlam taşımamakta ve anlamsal olarak bir kavramı karşılamamaktadır. Ancak bunlar işlemseldir ve eklendikleri zaman semantik bir içerik kazanırlar. Pek çok dilde olduğu gibi bu biçimbirimler genellikle sözcükler arasında anlamsal bağlantılar kurmak için sözdizimsel olgulardan etkilenecek kullanılmaktadır. Türkçede tek başına anlamsal bir işlevi olmayan bu biçimbirim birimleri, bir köke anlam kazandırmak veya bir sözcükbirimdeki anlam çeşitliliğini sağlamakla sorumludurlar. Bu durum, Türkçenin sondan eklemeli (agglutinatif) niteliğinden kaynaklanmakla birlikte, kökün önüne ek getirilmesi şeklinde gerçekleşen ve yaygın olmayan başka bir biçimbirimsel işlem de mevcuttur. Türkçede bu tür bir ekleme, Türk dilinde etkisi bir süre belirginleşen Karahanlı Türkçesi döneminde özellikle Fars dilinin etkisinden kaynaklanmaktadır. Bu çalışma, en Eski Türk lehçelerinden bu yana Türkçede en yaygın ve en eski eklerden biri olan +IA ekinin dilsel niteliklerindeki tarihsel gelişmeleri sözdizimi, anlam bilgisi ve biçim bilgisi gibi dilsel alanların çoklu katmanları üzerinden ele almayı amaçlamaktadır. Böylelikle, ekin niteliklerine ilişkin yapılan diğer çalışmalardan farklı olarak bu çalışma, eki hem dilbilgisi hem de dilsel açıdan aynı anda ele almaya çalışmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: +IA, Türkçede Çekim eki olarak +IA/-IA eki, +IA/-IA eki ile sözcük yapımı, +IA ekinin art zamanlı türevleri, +IA ekinin kullanımında biçimbirimsel art zamanlılık

Introduction

Like many other languages in the world, Turkish is rich in terms of linguistic elements, including noun and verb roots, derivative noun and verb stem types, and affixes, which result in its classification as a flexional language. The fact that the number of lexemes in its vocabulary is high and diverse in type is closely related to both its historical development in dialectal variations since the Old Turkish period and the word-formation techniques it possesses, thereby enhancing its capacity to produce various parts of speech.

Generally, in natural languages, in addition to many words that directly correspond to a concept that has a meaning in its bare and root form, sounds and sound groups at the morphemic level do not make sense on their own and do not represent a concept. However, they are operational, and they attribute a meaning when they are affixed. As is the case in many other languages, these morphemic units are generally used being influenced by syntactic facts to establish semantic connections between words. These morphemic units do not have a semantic function on their own in Turkish. They are responsible for providing meaning to a root or meaning diversity in a lexeme. This results from the agglutinative character of Turkish, but there is also another, but not prevalent, way of adding an affix to the beginning of the root¹. This kind of affixation in Turkish is due to the influence of the Persian language, especially during the Karahanid Turkish period, whose linguistic influence was marked in Turkish for a while.

Method

The study aims to attend to the historical developments in the linguistic qualities of the suffix +IA, one of the most prevalent and oldest suffixes in Turkish since the Oldest Turkic dialects through multiple layers of linguistic fields such as syntax, semantics, and morphology. Thus, different from other studies about the qualities of the suffix, the study attempts to handle it in terms of both grammatical and linguistic aspects simultaneously.

A Glance at Derivation in Turkish

By the agglutinative structure of Turkish, the most conventional and prevalent word formation strategy is to derive new lexical units with suffixes as mentioned before, in addition to the rare use of prefixes, especially in loanwords with the effect of Persian, and French (Şahin, 2006, pp. 65-77) or English. In the related literature, suffixes in Turkish have been examined in the form of inflectional and derivational categories (Table 1). In addition to their subgroups, the most basic categorization can be nominal or deverbal.

Table 1

General Classification of Turkish Suffixes

General	Nominal	Verbal	Derivational
plural markers/suf.	case markers/suf.	converbs	noun formatives
negative markers/suf.	possessive markers/suf.	personal markers/suf.	verb-formatives
predicative markers/suf	compound markers/suf.	tenses	adjective- formatives
		participle markers/suf.	adverb-formatives

The suffix +IA/-IA, which has been used since Old Turkic, is a suffix whose examples are frequently attested in historical texts and dialects. In the previous studies conducted by various researchers focusing on the suffix, it has been suggested that it can be a particle, an inflectional and derivative suffix, a singular case suffix, an adverbial suffix, a postposition, or an enclitic case suffix (Ersoy, 2013, pp. 57-71). As the literature on the study of the suffix in Old Turkish and other fields reveals that the +IA suffix:

1. serves to give a sense of analogy and approximation with the quality of the particle.
2. is used as a suffix for attributing emphasis.
3. functions as a morphological element within the scope of word formation, causing denominal and deverbal derivation
4. According to some definitions, the suffix was also used as an enclitic element. (There is especially the view that it has been derived from the preposition “ile” (“with”), as a stereotyped enclitic element over time). It is usually added to the end of the roots and stems of noun origins, in a way to provide information through descriptive expressions about the way the verb is done/actualized.
5. Depending on dialectal variations and diachronic changes in Turkish grammar and use, the current forms of old derivatives such

¹ Prefixes “na-” as in “namütenahi” (never ending, constant), and “bi-” as in “biçare” (without solution or remedy) were borrowed into Turkish through the Arabian and Persian effect. Prefixes like “a-”, “anti-” or “con-”, etc. as in “amoral” (not moral), “konfederasyon” (confederation), “antiallergenic” (suppressing the allergy) can be given as Western languages including French which has Latin effect.

as -leyin, -celeyin, as well as -laşma, -laştırma, -laç, -lan, -leti requires detailed consideration which will also be covered in the study.

The +IA-, suffix "derives transitive and intransitive verbs from nominal roots and stems" (Salan, 2019). It can produce lexemes of different types. In addition to being a very productive suffix, its derivational ability has been disclosed in various studies along with the fact that it has existed throughout different dialects and periods of Old Turkish (mainly by Gabain (1988), Baydar (2009), Erdal (1991), Beşen Delice (2009), Cin and Işık (2020); Cin (2017), Yelten (2019); Bang and Arat (1936); Timurtaş (1976). In other words, this morpheme has the function of forming adverb, adjective, and postposition types of lexemes, in addition to the morphological features. Apart from the diachronic derivations in which these suffixes occur there has not been a considerable and significant formal shift that will completely change the structural pattern of the suffix although it has been used extensively since the Old Turkish periods.

According to Korkmaz (1994), the suffix "was actually a particle, but it became a fused enclitic case suffix. Some researchers think that it has derived from the combination of the verb suffix al- 'to take' and the converb "-a." (Gabain, 1988). Although these are the only suffixes that can be hosted by Turkish noun roots and stem as well as by loanwords, they can also be added to morphological units ending in consonant clusters (e.g. çift-le-mek). Önler (1992, pp. 9-15), who states that the suffix was common in the Old Anatolian Turkish period, is against the view that the suffix, as expressed by Gabain, may have originated from the postposition "ile" ('with'). According to the author, the word "ile" is first attested in Çagatai texts; whereas +IA is an affix that has been used since Old Turkish. This is a quality that positively increases the functionality of the morphemes and derivatives in question (Erdal, 1991). In terms of the suffix's history of use, it is noteworthy that it has existed in almost every period of the Turkish language. Baydar lists examples of each of the previous periods of Turkish with the suffix in question, and the dialects in which the suffix was attested in Old Turkish, Khwarezm, Kipchak, Chagatai, Old Anatolia, Turkey, Gagauz, Turkmen, Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, in addition, Yakut and Chuvash Turkish. Ercilasun (1991) in his study compiling his observations on the suffix created a versatile classification, mentioning some additional features. He stated that it is an adverbial suffix, that it has the attributes of reinforcement and emphasis, that it possesses a suffix/postposition quality, and finally that it has the quality of enclitic.

The presence of almost over 1000 examples in Turkmen Turkish and over 1000 examples in Turkish used in Old Turkish texts signifies the extensiveness of its use throughout history (Beşen Delice, 2009). Moreover, +IA- / +IE- forms not only enabled Arabic and Persian words to be borrowed into Turkish during and after the Old Anatolian Turkish period but also continued the same function in the conversion of words with Western origin getting them in line with Turkish as in "etiket-le-mek" ("to label"), "gaz-la-mak" ("to gas"), "klorin-le-mek" ("to chlorine"), "kod-la-mak" ("code"), "jelatin-le-mek" ("to wrap with gelatin"), jurnal-le-mek ("to journalize"), etc. (Datlı, 2017, p. 267).

The suffix -IA, Deriving Denominal Verbs

The suffix derives transitive and intransitive forms (Karaşlar, 2012, p. 230).

The Suffix +IA is affixed to non-derived bases (nominal roots)

Morphologically, A nominal root is affixed with the +IA morpheme and it forms a verbal part of speech which signifies an act, a happening, an occurrence, a motion, etc. In addition, with the affixation of these morphemes at the end of the root, the part of speech changes, and a new lexeme emerges.

Syntactically, these suffixes convert the voice property of the verbs by transforming them into transitive verbs. For instance, when the root, with the etymological origin "sög", that is "söz" ('word') in modern Turkish, takes the suffix -IE, it turns into a verb, while it points to an action that requires an object and becomes transitive: "bir şey söylemek" ("saying something"), "söz söylemek" ('speaking a word'), "şarkı söylemek" ('singing'). To examine the suffix from the point of view category, it is also possible to state that the verbs formed in this way have the quality of active voice in terms of the subject-predicate relationship and that they display the characteristics of transitive verbs according to the object-verb relationship as well. Used according to the context, the suffix is also suitable for forming verbs of other voice categories: "söylenmek" ('to have been said' or 'to be said' -passive/reflexive-), "söyletmek" ('to have it said'), "söyleşmek" ('to converse'). Mostly, the suffix may form lexemes which require a different type of inflectional suffix use at the syntactic level: while the verb "şarkı söylemek" ('singing') has a single element and in nominative case; the verb "doğruyu söylemek" ('to tell the truth') is used in accusative case, with a conjugated element. Such a manner of formation affects sentence structure at both in syntactic and morphological levels.

The word söz is formed by attaching the suffix {-X}z to the root sö-. In the structure of the word sözle-, there is also the suffix {-IA-} following this suffix. The root form sö- is not attested in the lexicon of Old Turkic. The word söz is found in manuscripts IB (Irk Bitig) on 7 and 11, while sözle- occurs only in Manuscript Şine Usu on 179: A4 (Karaman, 2021, p. 1162; Tekin, 1993, p. 63)

Connotations reveal that the word formation through this suffix and its derivations is also notable. The roots of words derived in Turkish are usually nominal, which are the conceptual equivalent of an object, an entity, a phenomenon, etc. Although these morphemes become verbs when conjugated with the suffix -IA, semantic analysis reveals that the corresponding meanings of the verbs

do not have a uniform function. These semantic analyses unfold some nuances in meaning that stand out within their contextual usage (Table 2):

Table 2

Various Connotations for Suffix +IA- in Verbs When Affixed to Nominal Roots

Possible Semantic Connotations	Formation in Turkish
providing, covering, embellishing, immersing, coating with, etc.	<i>süs-le-me(k), su-la-ma(k), sos-la-ma(k), un-la-ma(k)</i>
applying, implementing, performing, practicing, deploying (As seen in most of the examples given, this type of inflection frequently occurs in the annexes to lexicons from foreign languages.)	<i>kalay-la-ma(k), program-la-ma(k), ful-le-me(k), şok-la-ma(k), ton-la-ma(k), reset-le-me(k), etiket-le-me(k), vernik-le-me(k), manto-lama(k).</i>
transforming, becoming, converting into, putting into a situation or a shape	<i>haş-la-ma(k), hoş-la-ma(k), boş-la-ma(k), oya-la-ma(k),</i>
directing, applying something to/towards/on/over something else	<i>-e doğru üf-le-me:(k), -a yol-la-ma(k), -ı sol-la-ma(k)</i>
penetrating, saturating, permeating, diffusing	<i>taş-la-ma(k), bel-le-me(k), ip-le-me(k), bıçak-la-ma(k)</i>
executing/realizing/fulfilling/preforming/ exercising cultural rituals	<i>hayır-la-ma(k), uğur-la-ma(k), selam-la-ma(k), sünnet-le-me(k), ağır-la-ma(k)</i>
reflecting onomatopoeic verbs and actions	<i>fır-la-ma(k), zıp-la-ma(k), çın-la-ma(k), tın-la-ma(k), hav-la-ma(k), tık-la-ma(k)</i>
transforming, becoming, putting into a situation or a shape (following derivative roots)	<i>rahat-la-ma(k), yavaş-la-ma(k), geniş-le-me(k)</i>
incorporating something into something	<i>iz-le-me(k), arzu-la-ma(k), bek-le-me(k)</i>

Apart from all these semantic variations, there are also metaphorical uses of the verbs derived with such affixation as in “*taşlamak*” (‘grinding’), “*haşlamak*” (‘boiling’), “*sollamak*” (‘overtaking’), “*boşlamak*” (‘slackening’), “*tınlamak*” (‘trifling’), “*bellemek*” (‘plowing’), “*kundaklamak*” (‘sabotaging’), “*oyalamak*” (‘detaining’), “*tavlamak*” (‘chatting up’), “*avlamak*” (‘hunting’). They vary in their semantic qualities depending on the context. For example, the derived verb “*taşlamak*” (‘to stone’), depending on a particular context, could mean 1. throwing a stone/stones to a particular object, person, etc., and repeating the action several times, 2. implying a negative judgment about a subject or someone; it can mean maligning, defaming, blaming, or 3. applying a fabric production method to a fabric.

Derivative Suffix +IA affixed to deverbal nouns:

This suffix is added to the verbs that are not nominative but are formed by the derivation of a noun or a verb stem with a derivative suffix. The suffix in question unfolds that:

In terms of morphology, verbal words in Turkish are nominative or derived, which means they host at least one lexeme, turning them into stem verbs. “The verb type vocabulary of Turkish is primarily based on two basic principles; the first are those that are non-derived verbal roots and the second are those that are denominal/deverbal verbs” (Gedizli, 2013, pp. 1-6).

+LA- suffix used in verbs like *sorgu-la-ma(k)*, *belge-le-me(k)*, *kanıt-la-ma(k)*, *durak-la-ma(k)*, *yargı-la-ma(k)*, *dizgi-le-me(k)* has the quality of being verbalizers affixed to derived nominal bases... They form verbs from stems by acting as a secondary suffix compounding with stems derived from the noun root, such as *gözlem-le-me(k)* (‘to observe’), *izlem-le-(mek)* (‘monitoring’).

From a syntactic point of view and in terms of voice types, when the suffix is combined with the morpheme -n, the verb in question becomes transitive according to the object-predicate relationship. In terms of the subject-predicate relation, they become passive and reflexive verbs. In summary, these changes necessitate the use of additional elements (object-subject) in the sentence when it includes words that are derived into verbs when produced with this suffix. This factor affects the syntactic structure of the sentence in terms of both the number of its elements and the quality.

From a semantic point of view, it is seen that these suffixes provide the words in question with semantic contents such as applying, adding, loading, and gaining the attribution for the meaning in the root they articulate with (Table 3).

Table 3

The suffix +IA- Affixed to Verbal Stems

Possible Semantic Connotations	Formation in Turkish
subjecting, exposing an object, body, material, situation, or action to something	<i>sorgu-la-ma(k)</i> , <i>uygu-la-ma(k)</i> , <i>yargı-la-ma(k)</i> , <i>dizgi-le-me(k)</i> , <i>çizgi-le-me(k)</i> , <i>büzgü-le-me(k)</i>
applying, implementing, performing, practicing, deploying	<i>kurşun-la-ma(k)</i> , <i>bıçak-la-ma(k)</i> , <i>bıçkı-la-ma(k)</i> , <i>arşın-la-ma(k)</i> , <i>kargı-la-ma(k)</i> , <i>sürgü-le-me(k)</i> , <i>dizgin-le-mek</i> , <i>perçin-le-mek</i> , <i>torba-la-ma(k)</i>
transforming, becoming, tittivating, converting into, putting into a situation or a shape:	<i>önce-le-me(k)</i> , <i>öte-le-me(k)</i> , <i>sonra-la-ma(k)</i> , <i>ara-la-ma(k)</i> , <i>bütün-le-me(k)</i> , <i>geniş-le-me(k)</i>

Functions of +IA as a Nominal Suffix (Deriving Denominal Nouns)

According to Korkmaz (2010), the derivational function of the morpheme -IA, which has Mongolian origin and Turkish character, seems to be obsolete in nominal roots and stems. Although they are included in some texts of Old Anatolian Turkish, in Turkey, Turkish dialects, which are a natural continuation of Old Anatolian Turkish dialects according to the texts at hand, nouns seem to have fallen out of use with this suffix. In other words, the suffix seems to cease being an active morphemic unit that is used extensively for nominal derivation today. Yelten (2019, p. 104), on the other hand, states that this suffix, which drives nominals, is not very productive in Old Turkish. However, when we look at modern Turkish use, it is seen that the suffix is used for noun formation functionally in the current forms of various Turkish vocabulary. However, when these examples are examined more closely, in Old Turkish, they are among the suffixes forming nouns, combined with the letter "ıy/ ğ", which is an obsolete final sound. For instance, Gabain (1988, p. 45) mentions:

kışlağ < "kışla": "kış" "kış", *kışla-* "kışlamak, kışı geçirmek" ('to winter')

baş-lağ < "başlangıç": baş "baş", *başla-* "başlamak" ('to head, to start').

yayla < "yaz geçirilen yer, yayla", "yay", "yaz", "yayla- "yazlamak, yazı geçirmek" ('to spend the summer somewhere') as nominal suffixes, deriving denominal nouns. Today, it can be observed that the consonant "ğ" is dropped in word-final position. However, in the same way, the body of the word "otlak" ('grass/grazing place'), is formed by the combination of the root name "ot" and the suffix -la. It might be that the suffix has evolved from "ğ", form into "otlak" depending on the sounds in dialects and usage characteristics that have emerged over time not dropping the final sound.

Almost with the same characteristics, another nominal suffix, whose differentiated examples are not frequently attested, is the -lan form. "The +IA_n suffix, which was first seen in Dîvânu Lügâti't Türk, is one of the least known suffixes of the Turkish language and is not included in most of the grammar books related to historical and contemporary periods. There are very few sample words and the function of the suffix has not been fully determined" (Güzel, 2018, pp. 191-202) Although this suffix is quite old, it still occurs in animal names whose etymology is not known exactly such as "aslan" ('lion'), "sırtlan" ('hyena'), "kaplan" ('tiger') The word "an" is a name that means "hunt, game animal, predator, wild animal" historical and modern Turkish dialects. By operating on the phonetic rules of Turkish, it is possible to say that the historical development of the word is as follows:

kap-(ı)gli+an > *kapılan* > *kaplan* > *kaplan* > *kaplan*.

As can be seen, it may be a result of a fusion of affixes, which took place with the stereotype of the "(ı)gli+an" suffixes resulting in the -lan suffix itself in the final position. *-la:n/-le:n* is a very old suffix that is no longer in active use. It is seen in some animal names with an unknown etymology: *arsla:n* (lion), *bursla:n*, *kapla:n* (tiger), *kula:n*, *yla:n* (snake) (Clauson, 2007, p. 190). But according to Nişanyan, the +lan suffix likely denotes "predatory animal" (Nişanyan 2003, p. 214).

Looking at the etymology, the word aslan seems to be in many historical Turkic dialects. It does not appear in Old Turkic (Göktürk). In Old Uyghur, Karakhanid, Middle Uyghur, Middle Kipchak, Khwarezm, and Old Ottoman Turkish, it is witnessed as *arslan*; in Middle Kipchak it is *astlan* and in Khwarezm it is *aruslan*, while in Chagatai, we witness the word as *aslan* (Besli, 2010, p. 8). The word *sırtlan* (hyena) does not appear in the oldest Turkic languages but emerges in Karakhanid, Middle Kipchak, and Chagatai Turkish. In modern Turkic dialects, its forms vary slightly, appearing as *sırtlan* in Turkey Turkish, *hırtlan* in Bashkir, and *sırttan* in Kyrgyz (Besli, 2010, p. 92). But the word *kaplan* has an older and seemingly more disseminated use in the old Turkic period. According to Besli (2010, p. 141), "the word *kaplan* (tiger) appears consistently across various Turkic languages and historical periods, including Old Uyghur, Middle Uyghur, Middle Kipchak, Chagatai, and Old Ottoman Turkish. Variations such as *kablan*, *koplan*, *gaplan*, and *kabilan* are observed in dialects like Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Azeri, and Turkmen, highlighting phonetic changes over time and regional diversity in the Turkic linguistic family".

According to Hatiboğlu (1985), the suffix +lan appears in animal names and is thought to originate from the Chinese word *lu*, meaning "dragon" or "terrifying animal." However, inconsistencies arise when this suffix is applied to non-predatory

animals like *ceylan* (gazelle), challenging the universal applicability of its frightening connotation. Additionally, the +lan morpheme functions differently depending on its base word, forming nouns from verbs (e.g., *kaplan*) or nouns from other nouns (e.g., *sirtlan*)

The suffix +IA has been used commonly and can easily be used on foreign words and it is difficult to doubt that -this derived form emerged as a combination of - (X)n- ile +IA- forms but it has its usage characteristics even if they are derived from the IA- form (Erdal, 1991, pp. 454-509).

Functions of +IA as an Adjectival Suffix (Deriving Denominal Adjectives)

According to Gabain (1988, p. 47), the roots formed with the -IA and the "+Ä" suffix, which is a version with a sound change in Old Turkish, could produce different types of lexemes. The author pointed out that the affix has very old usage and underlined that the affix is a predicate or sentence determinant, although it is rarely used. Examples given by the author include:

körklä < "güzel" ('nice, beautiful') ("körk" means shape, form, picture). The suffix "+lä" forms an adjective from the nominal root.

Kurla < "kere" ("kur" means 'turn'). The suffix +IA forms a particle from the nominal root.

tünlä < "geceleri" ("tün" means 'night'; 'during night time') (The suffix "+l Ä" forms an adverb from the nominal root.

Apart from these, the +IA suffix also compounds with adjective roots and stems and forms adverbs of state and manner. The richness of the examples ascribes the suffix with a prevalence for inflectional affixation in terms of frequency of use in some works representing the Old Turkish period (Duman, 2008). For example, the suffix can be used for (1) forming **adverbs of state and sanner as in *tirigle*** ("alive," "while living", formed from *tirig* (alive) + IA, ***körkle*** ("beautifully", formed from *körk* (beautiful) + IA, which is used to describe the manner of doing something beautifully, ***ısıcakla*** ("warmly", formed from *ısıcak* (warm) + IA. (2.) **For forming adverbs representing temporal state as *ijnTañla*** ("at dawn", formed from *tañ* (dawn) + IA, or in ***tünle*** ("at night", formed from *tün* (night) + IA. (3) **Finally, it is used for forming compound adverbs in frequency and iteration as in *birle*** ("once", formed from *bir* (one) + IA, ***ikile*** ("twice", formed from *iki* (two) + IA (Duman 2008, pp. 346-354).

Compound Derivative Forms of Suffix -IA Deriving Nouns, Adjectives and Adverbs

When these suffixes are examined, it is seen that they have the characteristics of compound suffixes that are attached to noun roots derived from nouns and verbs. The suffix/particle -la(y) in Turkish is combined with some other suffixes, most of which are iterative case suffixes, 'la, le, lay, ley, lan, len, layn, läy, labasa' in many written languages (Üstüner, 2003). It is possible to roughly summarize these languages as the Kazan dialect (Çağatay, 1978), Old Anatolian Turkish (Önler, 1996; Duman, 2003), Tatar, Bashkir, Turkmen, Uzbek, and Modern Uyghur dialects (Üstüner, 2003; Kocasavaş, 2003), and Chagatai Turkish (Kocasavaş, 2003).

According to Doğan (2014, ss. 11-28), although there are derivatives of such words borrowed into the Turkish vocabulary, there are new compound suffixes that have not yet found a place in grammar books and their use in the Turkish vocabulary. Different from the suffixes they are combined with and the meanings they have in terms of voice, -lan/-len suffixes, -laş/-leş suffixes, and -lama/-leme suffixes have become combined forms in Turkish, fulfilling a function together that has not been used individually anymore. These stereotyped formatives, in other words, compound suffixes, also fulfill the task of making adverbs from nominal/verbal or stems deriving from denominal stems (see *balık-lama: headfirst swimming in Turkish*). The major types of derivatives formed with the suffix -IA in Old Turkish, along with their semantic connotations and syntactic roles, are presented in Table 4 below.

It is thought that the suffix -len emerged from the combination of the suffix +IA, +IE, which derives denominal verbs, and the reflexive voice suffix -n. In the structure of the -laş, -leş suffixes, which are verbal suffixes (deriving denominal verbs), it is seen that the verbal suffixes +IA, 4E are combined with the reflexive or reciprocal voice markers. Word-formations with these suffixes can be exemplified as:

- "özgür-leşme(k)" ("liberalize")
- "kamusal-laşma(k)" ("to be nationalized")
- "dalga-lanma(k)" ("to become wavy"),
- "duygu-lanmak" ("to get emotional")
- "balık-lama" ("diving headfirst"),
- "dolay-lamak" ("to circumlocute"),
- "dayı-lanma(k)" ("to bully"),
- "yeşil-lenme(k)" ("to make advances to do sth") do not correspond to a clear equivalents like 'özgür-leme(k)', 'kamusal-

lama(k)', 'duygu-lama(k)', 'balık-lama(k)', "dalga-lama(k)" (not at least in TDK- Turkish Language Association-Dictionaries).

Semantically, they don't correspond to clear semantic equivalents in line with the meaning of the root. Besides, syntactically, they are not stems that can be used in the infinitive (like "özgür-mek", "kamusal-mak", "duygu-mak", etc.). Thus, seemingly, some lexicographic units, the act of forming verb stems through -IA- suffixes, has been obsolete over time because of various usage characteristics of the language. Consequently, the suffix has become functional with new suffixes which appeared as derivatives through the additional use of new sounds like -n, -l, -ş, -t. -la and -n, -l, -ş, -t leading the inflection in a different direction (voice), both meaning and function.

In the internal structures of verbs like "selam-la-ş-ma(k)", "iz-le-n-me(k)", "topar-la-n-ma(k)", the verbal suffix -IA is different from its derivative versions like -lan-, -len-, -laş-, -leş-, etc. The sounds, or in other words, suffixes following the -IA pattern in the examples given, are individual suffixes signifying the voice of the verb. Therefore, it is necessary to underline the difference between classical inflection with +IA verbs and the use of the verbs in various voice forms, seeming alike. At this point, although these morphemes are sometimes introduced as -lan-, -lan-, -len-, -laş-, -leş-, -lat-, -let-, it would be more accurate to decide whether they constitute formulaic affixes or not by looking their potential to form a lexeme or be in line with the related collocations as well.

For example, within the Malatya region and its surroundings in Turkey, with its local dialect, the word 'günlendirmek' ('to sun') means to ventilate, dehumidify something by holding it in a sunny spot. However, although there isn't such a lexicographic unit available in the TDK's (Turkish Language Association) Turkish Dictionary, it can be deduced that the word has emerged in the local dialect with the use of the suffix -len in the transitivity mood in terms of voice. In this way, it is possible to talk about the existence of some factors in the formation of the +IA suffix and derivatives that emerge out of stereotyped or standard articulation forms.

Looking at the other historical dialects in Turkish, the compound derived forms are highly prevalent. The suffix +IA- derives verbs expressing "actualize/do" or "being" in the semantical dimension to the roots it is attached to. Again, +IA_n- and +IA_ş- forms where +IA- suffix is combined with -n- and -ş- suffixes are also frequently used in Crimean Tatar Turkish as in:

- açuv**lan**- ("to get angry, to get angry")
- ağırla**ş**- (1. "to get heavier, to put on weight"; 2. "to get complicated")
- aydın**lan**- ("to get light, to shine, to get enlightened")
- qaarl**en**- (1. "to break down"; 2. "to disperse"; 3. "to get very upset and sad") (Baydar, 2009, p. 307).

According to Johanson, Turkish employs two primary mechanisms for verbal stem derivation: denominal and deverbal. Denominal verbal stems are derived from nouns, as in <yol-la-> ('to send'), which originates from the noun <yol> ('way'). Similarly, deverbal verbal stems are formed from existing verbs, such as <yolla-n-> ('to be sent'), derived from <yolla-> ('to send'). Johanson further explains that these derivational processes should be contrasted with analytical derivation, which involves lexicalized verbal phrases containing auxiliary verbs like *et-*, *äylä-*, *kıl-*, and *yap-* ('to do'). In this process, nominal elements are incorporated but do not function as free objects, exemplified by phrases like <imza et-> ('to sign') and <aff-et-> ('to forgive').

According to Korkmaz (1994, p. 72), additional stereotypes arise for various reasons. Among them are:

- 1) the fact that some words undergo a shift in meaning due to their use in a sentence different from their normal implications,
- 2) The fact that over time, suffixes tend to lose their functionality depending on the use of language. Such suffixes can be preserved in some words in the same form or in an archaic form with minor sound changes, which can be named as diachrony.
- 3) Elliptic (elliptical) factors depending on the expression, formational capacity, and individual qualities of word uses,
- 4) Various qualities and features of the affixes and the words with which they are articulated,
- 5) Lack of special suffixes that will provide some grammatical features and the need to meet these grammatical structures with other linguistic possibilities,
- 6) Stereotyped suffixes enabling other suffixes to develop with a new derivational quality.

Again, Korkmaz (2010) underlines the following usage and functions of the suffix in Turkey Turkish dialects in her study on the use of iterative case particle "-IA". According to her, these additional nouns and nouns followed by words that indicate time (adverb); like oñarula "etrafında" ('around'), uzele "üzerinde" ('on, onto or over'), after denoting words, are used as particles. And uses like yanıla "yeniden" ('again'), kurla "kez, defa" ('once, ... times'), katla "kat kat" (2in layers'), birle ('one by one'), ikile ('two by two'), üçle ('three by three'), etc., signify iterative meanings as well.

Table 4*Some Prominant Derivatives of -IA Forming Different Parts of Speech in Old Turkish*

Inflectional/ Derivative Form of +IA and its Derivatives	Semantic Connotation	Word-formation sample	Part of speech
-laş-	Transforming, becoming, tittivating, converting into, putting into a situation or a shape	“bozlaşmak” (“to lose color”) “tozlaşmak” “to become dust”	verb
-lat-	applying, implementing, performing, practicing, deploying	“aydınlatmak” (“to shed light on”) (“make something get into light”)	verb
+lan, -lan	1. Conceptual meaning of animal name 2. To make the meaning feature of the noun root or stem take place on or in the thing that is the object of discourse	1. “aslan, sırtlan, kaplan” 2. “küflenmek” “barlanmak” “darlanmak”	1. noun 2. verb
+leyin, +layın	1. -ish 2. within the limits of (expressing time) 3. ...as much/many as...	“saat ikileyin” “sabahleyin” “sencileyin”	adverb preposition
+layınca, +leyince	-ish; -as sb. does, is, has, etc.	“oğurlayınca” (hırsız gibi) (“like a thief”)	particle
+layiken	- adjective to depict a situation	“yalıncaklayiken” “(while being nude”)	adverb
+leti	How?, In what way?	“neçekleti”, “neçükleti”	adverb
+layu, +leyü	1. like, -ish 2. as if...	It is used together with animal names “aslanleyü” (“like a lion, as if a lion”)	adverb
+la(ğ), +lak, +lek	It provides the concept of place, place, thing, phenomenon etc. related to noun root or verb root meaning.	Kışla(ğ) (“place to winter”) Yayla(ğ) (“plateau”)	noun adjective
+lagı	as	“artuklagı” (as Artuk)	particle
+la(ç)	A suffix used for attributing to a substance, noun, entity, material, phenomenon, etc. present in the meaning of a root verb or noun.	“sukurlaç” (“hat-cap”) “İkilaç” (“highbred horse”)	noun adjective
+mağıla +mayıla	Suffixes for forming verbal adverbs in Old Turkish, the contemporary equivalents of which in modern Turkish are -arak and -erek.	“olmağıla” (“by being”), “yapmağıla” (“by doing”) “içmeğle” (“by drinking”) “gelmeyle” (“by coming”)	adverb
-ala, -ele	Suffixes with a realization function in meaning and to do intensively/frequently/repeatedly	“çalkala” (“shake-“make something shake”, verb “have something shaken”) “silkele” (“whiplashing”), (“make something whiplash”), (“have something whiplashed”)	verb
+laca, +lece	-while/as -during -at/in the time of...	“acılanca” (“when hungry, as hungry”), adverb “sabahlaca” (in the morning time, “by morning t), gündüzlece, dünlece	adverb

Having the ability to derive adverbial lexemes by being attached to the root or noun stem, the suffix -IA, does not mean an exact time or period, but helps creating expressions that indicate an approximate time, period, season, process, and starting

time. For example, when the root word “akşam” (“evening”) articulates with the suffix as an inflectional form, an adverbial lexeme emerges: “akşamleyin”. As in old Turkish, it can be deduced that this word can mean “since the evening”, “after the evening”, “with the arrival of the evening time”, producing various semantic options. Moreover, according to Gabain (1988, p. 112), “locative case of -IA is, in fact was somewhat indefinite conjunction for a while in Old Turkish with various connotations like “being in a place at a time”; rarely signifying “to somewhere”, “from somewhere up to a point”; “since”, “during a time”; “with something”, etc. First, location case has separated from ablative case (“+dan”) and dative case (“+a”).” This situation again indicates the importance of diachrony in morphological phenomena in Turkish.

In addition, Yelten (2019, p. 105) exemplifies the use of the word “bübülleyin” (‘like the nightingale is/does’) by underlining that the affix consists of the verb construction -IA, and -I, -l, and instrumental suffix -n. According to the author, it is obvious that the forms of -cileyin, -cılâyın, -çileyin, -çılâyın, which were frequently used in Old Anatolian Turkish, is related to the -ley suffix. While its derivatives are used to imply an analogy, they also exist to imply equality (Yelten, 2019, p. 347). According to Timurtaş, again, in Old Turkish, the suffix -ley, which is attached to the numerals, can also give the meaning of “defa, kez” (‘... times’). Although the expression “bübülleyin” is not used in today's modern Turkey Turkish, and the usages such as “bencileyin”, “sencileyin” attested in Old Turkish texts are not among the daily expressions; it can be seen that these suffixes, have undergone a diachronic change as a derivative of suffix +IA, and consequently can produce lexemes such as “bencileyin” (‘like me/ like I do/like I am, etc.’) and adverbs such as “akşamleyin” (‘in the evening’, “when the evening arrives”, etc.). Besides, Erdal (1991, pp. 404-406) points out that it is also used in the formation of adverbs commonly, while some uses with the suffix possibly don't cause the adverbial formation (such as causing an adjectival formation in the words “körkle” and “körele”).

The +IA suffix, originating in Old Turkic, remained productive in Middle Turkic and Early Ottoman, forming adverbs like *ovrula* (‘secretly’), *uyanıkla* (‘in a waking state’), and *açla* (‘on an empty stomach’), along with lexemes such as *yänlä*, *dünlä*, and *tañla* that continued from Old Turkic (Erdal, 1991, p. 404). Regarding this suffix that derives adverbs in the Middle Turkish period, the author mentions examples of verbs such as “*uyanıkla-*” (‘while awake’), “*mestle-*” (‘being or while drunk’), “*sarhoşla-*” (‘being or while drunk’), “*ayıkla-*” (‘being or while sober’) in Early Ottoman and mentions that this function was also in effect in the Ottoman period Turkish.

In addition, Duman (2008) based on the texts he examines in *Müntehab-ı Şifa*, which is one of the most prominent works of its period in terms of the use of -IA suffix with a rich vocabulary states his opinion that the -IA suffix in the combination of -mAğl is also prevalent in Turkey Turkish today. It has a close function to that of an adverbial suffix. From this point of view, suffix -IA being added to the end of an infinitive form and deriving an adverb serves as an inflectional suffix. Again, in the same study, Duman (2008) gives examples like “*ikileyin*” “*tekrar, yeniden*” (‘again, once more’) (63a.6, ...), “*didüğümüzleyin*” “*dediğimiz gibi, söylediğimiz şekilde*” (‘as we have said before’) (114a.9, ...), “*öyle*” “*öğle, öğle vakti*” (‘at noon’) (79a.3), “*birle*” “*birlikte, beraber*” (‘together’) (8a.13, 8b.5, 6) in the same work, as stereotyped examples that have become a compound suffix and mentions a typical example like “*yalıncaklayiken*” “*çıplak iken*” (‘while or being nude’). This formation constitutes an example of suffix agglomeration due to the articulation of the suffix +iken with +IA, which results in two affixational units combined with the same function. Again, mentioning such a formation type, affixations like +IA, +IE, +layu, +leyü, +layın, +leyin in words like *körkle*, *körtle*, *tünle*, etc. should be taken into consideration as well (Ercilasun, 2008).

According to Kuznetsov (1995, p. 245), the suffixes -leyin and -layın are frequently attached to words that cannot transform into independent verbs. However, it remains unclear how these suffixes transition to meanings such as “evening time,” “morning time,” or “like water.” The author adds that while some verbs, such as *akşam-lamak* (to make the evening), *sabah-lamak* (to make the morning), and *sula-mak* (to water), can be derived, the semantic shifts in their participial forms are not explained. He quotes from Deny (1921), referencing an example from İ. Giganov's *Russian-Tatar Dictionary* explains the origin of the suffix +leyin and suggests that it derives from the participial form *de-yü* → *de-yi* (modern *diye*), involving a phonetic transformation where *d* becomes *l*. But Kuznetsov adds that even though the suffix -leyin conveys a temporal concept, it does not carry the meaning of “like”; instead, it appears to establish itself as a distinct morphological unit. However, the semantic shift is straightforward and easily comprehensible: *gece dey(i)n* (literally “saying night”) becomes *gece-leyin* (“at night”), and *sabah dey(i)n* (literally “saying morning”) becomes *sabah-leyin* (“in the morning”).

So, the suffix -ley, which is not among the derivational suffixes in Turkish, could possibly be classified under the category of the -IA group. As a matter of fact, “like many words in Turkey Turkish, the words ‘önce’ (‘before’) and ‘sonra’ (‘after’) change their parts of speech depending on the functions they undertake” (Karahana, 2007). For example, when we look at the root of the word, they are lexemes composed of “ön” (the beginning) and “son” (“the end”) nominal roots and when some inflectional suffixes are attached to them; depending on the context, they point to place, order and time in syntax. It is known that it fulfills functions such as adverbs, postpositions, and nouns in terms of parts of speech. They also derive forms such as “önce-leyin”,

"sabah-leyin", which are lexicographic units produced from these stems.

From the Chuvash examples, it is understood that the suffix mostly expresses "likeliness" and "similarity". However, it is also seen that the suffix is used to produce language names, as in Türkİlla "Turkish", Vırİsla "Russian" and Akİlçan "English" with adverbs of time (Ersoy, 2013). According to Çağatay (1978), this suffix gives meanings as in "ya" (an expression used for reminding something at the end of the sentence in Turkish with an iterative implication), "ki" ('that'), "da" ('as well, too') particles, which is used as suffix of iteration in Kazan Dialect, and "it is used in expressions that insist on a work, signifying iteration for both nouns and verbs". The author's expression indicates that the suffix is used to form a particle.

According to Önler (1996, p. 14), who pointed out that the suffix has been active since the Old Anatolian Turkish period, "it was expanded with -ca, -gi (<ki) and -k suffixes in Old Anatolian Turkish, and adverbial suffixes such as +IACA, +IAGI, +IAK" were also derived: sabahlaca gıdalan- "sabahleyin yemek yemek" ('to eat in the morning time'), acılaca "aç olarak" ('as being hungry'), yenilece "henüz" ('just, yet'), gündüzlece "gündüz vakti" ('in day time'); -lağı > artuklağı "olarak" ('as redundant, as residue'); ilerilek "biraz ileri" ('a little further'), gerilek "azıcık geri" ('a little backwards'), anarlık "az öte, az ileri" ('a little beyond'). According to him, the suffix +IA means evening, day, yesterday, etc. The -n instrumental suffix seen in the examples has the same function, that is, it is the adverbial derivational suffix (1996, p. 15). Again, for Önler, -le in the -ley suffix has the quality of being a derivational suffix with a verbal character producing "denominal verbs".

Words like "neçukleti" and "neçekleti" were also formed with the adverbial suffixes -la and -tl. Such a word including -leti as its final suffix derived from the word "necuk" is figured under the entry "neçük" (775 b- 776a) of EDPT (*An Etymological Dictionary of Pre-thirteenth Century Turkish*). The word is supposed to have derived from the word "neçükin" which ends in the instrumental suffix and is reported to have been used rarely (Çetin, 2008).

Functions of -IA as an inflectional suffix

According to Tulum (1993, pp. 157-164), the forms -IA, -yıla (<ile) in Turkey Turkish have completely replaced the old +IA / +IE suffix. He lists, "geceyle" ('by the night'), "zorla" ('with force'), "zamanla" ('along with the time or over the time'), "şafakla" ('with the dawn or by dawn'), "güçlülle" ('with difficulty'), "akşamla" ('with evening') adding that the only way to understand in which functions they are used is to determine which of these suffixes come from the particle "ile" ('with') and which ones come from +IA / +IE suffixes. "Of these, those with the meaning of "vastia", "ile" ('instrument, with') originate from the word "ile" ('with') while the adverbs of time, place, and situation come from the old +IA / +IE suffixes". According to Önler (1996, pp. 14-15), the suffix +IA / +IE and the inflectional case suffix -n seen in the examples like *akşamın* ('with the evening coming'), *gündüzün* ('within daytime'), *dünün* ('sometime in yesterday') are functionally the same; in other words, they are both suffixes with inflectional quality.

In Tuvan, it is reported that the particle "+IA", which is given as the beginning of the entry, has the meanings of "sadece" ('only') and "gibi" ('like') (Arikoğlu, 2003). It is thought that the suffix -layu, -leyü, which is another suffix with an adverbial function, is also used on animal names, attributing the word with a meaning "aslan gibi" ('just like a lion'). It derives adverbs out of denominal verbs. In Old Anatolian Turkish, although the main instrumental case suffix was "+n", the forms "+IA", "birle", and "ile" were also used. When the "+n" suffix became obsolete, it was replaced by the "with" postposition in the course of time. In Turkey Turkish, the inflectional particle suffix "ile" ("with") and its affixed forms "+IA / +IE" are used as an instrumental case form" (İpek, 2008). "There is another plural suffix which is similar to -lar in terms of sound and structure, which has only been identified in Divanü Lugati't-Türk until today, and which has been interpreted in different ways by Turcologists in this respect, which are +IA/+IE suffixes" (Ata, 2009, pp. 89-99). Thus, there also exists the +IA suffix, which fulfills the pluralization function as an inflectional suffix in the old periods of Turkish. Inflections of this nature have been present for a while, which are found in the works dating back to the Old Turkic period are thought to be the origin of the +IA suffix. Again, according to İpek, this suffix was used as inflectional in the Old Turkish, Middle Turkish, and Old Anatolian Turkish periods, but it fell out of use in the Ottoman Turkish period. With the decline of the instrumental case suffix -n in Old Anatolian Turkish over time, of the affixes used in this period "+IA" ('with'), "birle" ('together'), "ile" ('with') suffixes, "ile" preserved its function and replaced the -n form of the instrumental case suffix. In Turkey Turkish, the inflectional postposition "with" and its added "+IA / +IE" forms have got into use as an instrumental case (İpek, 2008).

Suffix +IA- Deriving Verbs

As stated above, since the Old Turkish period, this suffix has become the most prevalent and productive morpheme used in word formation. On the semantical level, mostly coming to the end of the noun roots, the suffix does not affect the meanings of the structures to which it is added, but sometimes only helps to reinforce the meaning. Besides, it hints that sth is done continuously. However, in some periods of Turkish, there are examples that the suffix is also used as a suffix deriving verbs from verb roots, again as in:

-bolca-: bolca-la-mak New Uyghur Turkish
 -bük- : bük-le-mek Ozbekh Turkish
 -çızlamak Kırghız Turkish
 -kalamak Karahanid Turkish (Eratalay & Yıldız, 2020).

"It has been known that the suffix +IA- has frequently been used in Köktürk Turkish as well:

- *illä-* ("to establish a city")
- *ançola-* ("to present sth to sb elderly")
- *kaganla-* ("to elect sb khagan").

Besides, it is also known that it was active in Uyghur Turkish as in:

- *igle-* ("to get ill")
- *nomla-* ("to orate") (Cin & Işık, 2020, p. 80), etc.

+LA- has been analyzed as a suffix for making verbs from a nominal form and is not considered or evaluated under the title of suffixes deriving verbs (Banguoğlu, 1974). As Eraltay and Yıldız (2020) stated, a less-examined quality of the suffix has also been revealed in addition to its already known functions. This signifies that in some periods of Turkish, there are examples of the suffix used for forming deverbal verbs which require further inspection.

Discussion and Conclusion

Most of the morphemes of the +IA and its derivatives have existed since the early periods of Turkish language, and although it has been a commonly used suffix in verb formation in modern times of Turkish, it has remained a dominant morpheme in the sense of carrying itself to the next period of the language.

The power and dominance of the suffix +IAis are still visible in modern-day Turkish vocabulary, especially used as a verbal suffix in loanwords dealing with technological activities and popular culture issues like social media concepts. It is highly common to come across verbs formed this way in contemporary texts and discourses like selfie-le-me(k) ("to make a selfie"), keps ("caps")-le-mek ("to frame a capture with a red border at the bottom with some writings on it, mostly for fun and satire), troll-le-me(k) ("to interrupt or ruin a discourse directly/indirectly", "to deceive people", "to make people quarrel", etc.), fav- la-ma(k) ("to tag as a favourite"), etc. It must be mentioned that there are many aspects that should be dealt with regarding this kind of loaning between languages. But it is the subject of a completely different study, and seemingly, it is highly common in contemporary Turkish speakers, especially among the young in Turkey.

Identifying the use of these suffixes in the Old Turkish period, with their usage characteristic in the related works of their time, is essential in terms of Turkish linguistic studies. For they can diversify both the internal dynamics (directly morphological and indirectly syntactic aspects) and the cognitive extensions of the utterance.

The increase in the number of existing studies in the literature expanding the knowledge of the derivatives of the morpheme, as in this study, will produce data that can help explain some of the diachronic developments and physical changes in affixation of the Turkish language closer.

It is also fruitful to add that morphological studies on the suffix in question are also important in terms of determining the examples and derivatives of the suffix which have the characteristics of primary or secondary derivation quality as well as inflectional one. In terms of semantics, the studies that present a systematic classification for connotational exemplification would be useful for further research and better comprehension of the suffix and its functions. In addition, it will be useful to monitor the regional changes in the use of the suffix in different dialects of contemporary Turkish, as it is important to understand the morphological, syntactic, and semantic functions they fulfill in the words they are used actively today.

-The suffix -IA and its derivatives have been used since the Old Turkish period, and it has undergone some changes, including some diachronic features, in terms of the meaning and usage patterns. It is a subject that needs to be studied with comparative methods in the accompaniment of temporal works of Old Turkish, specifying accurately which suffix is derived from the combination of which suffixes or which suffix has changed with the suffixes it is articulated. Although it has preserved its essence over time, depending on the dialect and usage characteristics, further etymological data will shed light on the richness of Turkish dialects' word-formation techniques and their relation to their modern form's morphological dynamics. It is also important to note that phonetic changes in the suffix structure seem to have affected the phonological qualities, resulting in morphological changes diachronically.

-It is strikingly foreground that it can form adverbs from verb and noun stems as well as verb and noun roots. However, although it is rare, its derivatives have been used for nominal word-formation. It is also possible to come across adjectival and adverbial derivatives.

-It is known that it was also used as an inflectional suffix in the old periods of Turkish. It has existed as an instrumental and singular case suffix. It has been determined that it has the function of creating postpositional lexemes in its use as an independent

affix, in addition to being used as a dependent affix, that is, enclitic.

-Based on its usage in some dialects until today, in some cases it has been used as a dependent inflectional suffix or as an enclitic case suffix affixed to numerals while being used as a semantically reinforcing element and expletive suffix in some others.

-Suffix's derivatives can produce lexemes in different parts of speech and create meanings quite different from itself. In terms of semantics, the -IA suffix and its derivatives provide the emergence of semantic markings such as "applying, realizing, permeating, gaining characteristic of something by converting into it, confirming the meaning denoted by the root or stem" in the lexical unit that emerges by coming to the noun, verb stem and derived stems.

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Yapılandırılmış Özet

Türkçe, isim/fiil kökleri, türemiş isim/fiil kök türleri ve yapım ekleri gibi çok çeşitli dilsel unsurlara sahip zengin bir dildir. Sözcük kapasitesinin sayıca fazla ve türce çeşitli olması, hem Eski Türkçe dönemlerinden bu yana lehçe varyasyonları içindeki tarihsel gelişimiyle hem de sahip olduğu sözcük türetme tekniklerinin çeşitli söz öbekleri üretme kapasitesini artırmasıyla yakından ilgilidir. Diğer pek çok dilde olduğu gibi Türkçede de tek başına anlamsal bir işlevi olmayan bu biçimbirimler, sözcükler arasında anlamsal bağlantılar kurmak için genellikle sözdizimsel olgulardan etkilenerek kullanılır. Bir köke anlam kazandırmakla ya da bir sözlük birim içinde anlam çeşitliliği sağlamakla görevlidirler.

Bu niteliklerin bir parçası olarak, çok yönlü bir ek olan -IA, bu terimde işlevsel bir ekleme birimi olarak hizmet etmektedir. Böylece çalışma, en eski Türk lehçelerinden bu yana Türkçenin en yaygın ve eski eklerinden biri olan -IA ekinin dilbilimsel niteliklerindeki tarihsel gelişmeleri sözdizimi, anlambilim ve biçimbilim gibi dilbilimsel alanların çok katmanlı yapısıyla ele almayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu nedenle çalışma, ekin nitelikleri hakkında yapılan diğer çalışmalardan farklı olarak, eki aynı anda hem dilbilgisel hem de dilbilimsel açıdan ele almaya çalışmaktadır. Çalışma, en eski Türk lehçelerinden bu yana Türkçenin en yaygın ve eski eklerinden biri olan -IA ekinin dilbilimsel niteliklerindeki tarihsel gelişmeleri sözdizimi, anlambilim ve biçimbilim gibi çok katmanlı dilbilimsel alanlar üzerinden ele almaya çalışmaktadır. Bu nedenle çalışma, ekin nitelikleri hakkında yapılan diğer çalışmalardan farklı olarak, eki aynı anda hem dilbilgisel hem de dilbilimsel açıdan ele almaya çalışmaktadır.

Çalışmada -IA'nın sahip olduğu nitelikler, ilk olarak ekin türememiş tabanlara (ad kökü) eklenmiş biçimlerde ad soylu fiiller türeten bir birim olarak ve ad soylu isimler türeten bir ad soylu ek olarak incelenmesi şeklinde takip edilmiştir. Daha sonra, -IA'nın bir sıfat eki olarak (ad soylu sıfatlar türeten) işlevleri tanıtılmaktadır. Dördüncü seviyede, ekin sıfat ve zarf üreten birleşik türev biçimleri incelenmiştir. Bu ekler incelendiğinde, isim ve fiillerden türeyen isim köklerine eklenen birleşik eklerin özelliklerini taşıdıkları görülmektedir. Daha sonra çekim eki olarak işlevlerine değinilmiş ve son olarak da fiil türetme nitelikleri örnekler üzerinden incelenmiştir.

Sonuç olarak -IA eki ve türevleri Eski Türkçe döneminden itibaren kullanılmış, anlam ve kullanım kalıpları bakımından artzamanlı özellikler de dâhil olmak üzere bazı değişikliklere uğramıştır. Hangi ekin hangi eklerin birleşiminden türediği ya da hangi ekin eklemlendiği eklerle değişime uğradığı Eski Türkçenin zaman dizinsel çalışmaları eşliğinde karşılaştırmalı yöntemlerle incelenmesi gereken bir konudur. Zaman içinde lehçe ve kullanım özelliklerine bağlı olarak özünü korumuş olsa da daha fazla etimolojik veri, Türk lehçelerinin kelime oluşturma tekniklerinin zenginliğine ve modern biçim morfolojik dinamikleriyle ilişkisine ışık tutacaktır. Ek yapısındaki fonetik değişimlerin, artzamanlı olarak morfolojik değişimlere yol açan telaffuz niteliklerini etkilemiş görüldüğünü de belirtmek önemlidir.

Fiil ve isim köklerinin yanı sıra fiil ve isim gövdelerinden zarf oluşturma yeteneğine sahip olması dikkat çekicidir. Ancak nadir de olsa türevleri isim soylu sözcük oluşturma amacıyla kullanılmıştır. Sıfat ve zarf türevlerine de rastlamak mümkündür.

Türkçenin eski dönemlerinde çekim eki olarak da kullanıldığı bilinmektedir. Araç ve teklik durum eki olarak varlığını sürdürmüştür. Bağımlı bir ek yani enclitic olarak kullanılmasının yanı sıra bağımsız bir ek olarak kullanımında edatlı sözlük birimler oluşturma işlevine sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Günümüze kadar bazı lehçelerdeki kullanımına bakıldığında, bazı durumlarda bağımlı bir çekim eki ya da sayılara eklenen bir enclitic durum eki olarak kullanıldığı, bazı durumlarda ise anlamsal olarak pekiştirici bir unsur ve bildirme eki olarak kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Ekin türevleri, konuşmanın farklı bölümlerinde sözcük birimler üretebilir ve kendisinden oldukça farklı anlamlar yaratabilir. Anlambilim açısından -IA eki ve türevleri, isim, fiil kök ve gövdelerine gelerek ortaya çıkan sözlüksel birimde "uygulamak, gerçekleştirmek, nüfuz etmek, bir şeyin özelliğini ona dönüştürerek kazanmak, kök veya gövdenin işaret ettiği anlamı doğrulamak" gibi anlamsal işaretlerin ortaya çıkmasını sağlar.