

## **Trke ve Almancada Ses Benzeřimi**

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### **zet**

Ses benzeřimi (Lat. assimilare “benzer kılmak”, Akkomodation, benzeřim, erime (Verschmelzung) ve geiř (berfhrung), bir bařka deyimle asimilasyon, dildeki pragmatik olarak zordan kolayca doęru geiři ifade eden ses deęiřimi ve benzeřim olayıdır. Bu genel olarak artsremli (diachronisch) olarak dildeki deęiřimle birlikte gerekleřebildięi gibi aynı zamanda eřsremli (synchronisch) olarak da gerekleřebilmektedir. Trke ve Almanca farklı dil ailelerine ait olmasına karřın bu ses deęiřiminde oęu kez benzer ve bazen de farklı ses deęiřim özelliklerine sahiptir. Ses deęiřim trleri genizsi benzeřim, genizsileřme, damaksılařma, ileriye doęru benzeřim, geriye doęru benzeřim, nller arası tmlleřme, nl uyumu, son nl silinmesi, son ses dřmesi, i ses dřmesi, ses tremesi, n treme, i treme, son treme, gřme, yer deęiřirme, hece dřmesi, benzeřmezlik, aykırılařma, ikileme, tekleřme, kaynařma, iki nlnn yan yana gelmesi, orta hece nlsnn deęiřmesi, yuvarlaklařmadır. Bir dilin temel yapı tařları olan sesler, yine o dilin temel ses kuralları ierisinde ahenkli bir biimde bulunmakta; kk, ek, hece, szck ve szck gruplarını oluřturmaktadır. Bu oluřumda birbirlerinden olduka etkilenmektedirler. Bir dilin doęru kullanımı ve anlařılması, bir kısmı aęız ve řivelerde grlen ses deęiřim olaylarını iyi bilmekle mmkndr.

**Anahtar Szckler:** Ses benzeřimi (asimilasyon), artsremli, eřsremli, pragmatik, ses deęiřimi

## **The Assimilation in German and Turkish**

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### **Abstract**

Sound affinity (Lat. assimilare “to make similar”, Akkomodation, assimilation, melting (Verschmelzung) and transition (berfhrung), in other words assimilation is voice change and simulation event in the language, which represents the pragmatic transition towards simplicity from complexity. This generally takes place in (diachronic) changes as well as the language, but also (synchronic) occurs. Turkish and German, although belonging to different language families, have mostly similar and sometimes different sound change features. Nasal types of sound change simulation are nasalisation, palatalisation, forward simulation, backward simulation, sonorisation between vowels, vowel harmony, latest vowel deleting, the last vowel drop, drop of inner vowel, sound derivation, the pre-derivation, the inner derivation, the last derivation, methathesis, displacement, drop of syllables, dissimilation, anomaly, reiterative, degemination, cohesion, coming side by side of two vowel, change and rounding of the middle syllable vowel. Sounds that are the basic building blocks of a language, however, are consistent within the confines of the basic sound rules of the language, and they form roots and affixes, syllables, words and phrases. This formation is quite impressed with each other. Proper usage and understanding of a language are possible through knowing well the sound change events which seen in accents and mouths.

**Key words:** assimilation, diachronic, synchronic, pragmatic, phonetic change. Key words:assimilation, diachronic, synchronic, pragmatic, phonetic change.