

**NAMES OF KINSHIP IN THE TURKISH DIALECTS
OF SOUTHERN SIBERIA**

(Tuğan-çağın~Tuğan-tuus Attarı)

РОДСТВЕННЫЕ ИМЕНА В ТЮРКСКИХ ДИАЛЕКТАХ ЮЖНОЙ СИБИРИ
(Туган~чагын~Туган~туус Амтары)

GÜNEY SİBİRYA TÜRK LEHÇELERİNDEKİ AKRABALIK ADLARI
(Tuğan-çağın~Tuğan-tuus Attarı)

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, both kinship terms and addressing statements relating to the kinship of Khakassian, Altaic, Tuvian and Shorian Turkish of Southern Siberia, by scanning the dictionaries of them and the equivalents in Turkish of Turkey are presented. The phonetical and semantical commonality in kinship terms between these dialects and Turkish of Turkey are brought out and the etymology of some terms are tried to be found out. By giving information about the common affixes in identified kinship terms, a lot of common words have been identified, especially in addressing kinship terms between these dialects and the accents of Turkish of Turkey. By this study, powerful connection of language, culture and thought between the Turkish of Turkey and other Turkish dialects separated in a distant period geographically and historically is revealed and proved that they are still in common.

Key words: Siberian Turkish dialects, Siberia, Kinship terms, addressing terms

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматриваются родственные слова и обращения хакасского, алтайского, тува и шорского диалектов тюркского языка южной Сибири. Они подобраны из словарей указанных диалектов и сопоставлены к современному турецкому языку. Установлено общее сходство звуков, смыслов и этимологии данных слов. Не смотря на географическую отдалённость имеется много общего в языке, культуре и представлениях тюркских диалектов Сибири и Анатолии.

Ключевые слова: Сибирские тюркские диалекты, Сибирь, родственные слова, обращения

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ÖZET

Bu yazıda, Güney Sibirya Türk lehçelerinden Hakas, Altay, Tuva ve Şor Türkçesindeki sözlükler taranarak hem akrabalık adları hem de akrabalıkla ilgili hitap ifadeleri tespit edilmiş ve Türkiye Türkçesindeki karşılıkları verilmiştir. Türkiye Türkçe ile bu lehçelerdeki akrabalık adlarındaki ses ve anlam ortaklıkları ortaya çıkarılmış ve bazı akrabalık adlarının etimolojisi yapılmaya çalışılmıştır. Tespit edilen akrabalık adlarında görülen ortak ekler hakkında bilgiler verilerek bu lehçelerdeki özellikle hitap bildiren akrabalık adlarıyla Türkiye Türkçesinin ağızlarında birçok ortak kelimeler tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmayla, Türkiye Türkçesiyle coğrafi ve tarihsel olarak uzak bir dönemde ayrılan bu Türk lehçeleri arasındaki dil, kültürel ve düşünce bağının ne kadar güçlü ve hâlâ ortak olduğu sonucu ortaya çıkarılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sibirya Türk lehçeleri, Sibirya, Akrabalık adları, Hitap adları.

Introduction

One of the signs that reveals the richness of expression and power of statement in Turkish is the richness in the kinship terms and closeness statements. When compared to other languages, this situation is an important factor in bringing Turkish superiority. As a matter of fact, while the position of Turkish was evaluated in the face of other languages at times in history, the variation of kinship terms was intently emphasized (Ersoy 2011: 88). In Muhakemetü'l Lugateyn, written by Ali Şir Nevai in XVI. Century, in explaining Turkish's superiority to the Persian, the variation of kinship terms are mentioned as the leading examples (Özönder 1996: 51).

The abundance of kinship and family terms in Turkish which could make the advanced languages like English, German and French jealous, is a clear indication of how Turks value humans, relatives and people around them in social life.

In western languages, while the word "aunt" is equivalent to both "hala" (paternal aunt) and "teyze" (maternal aunt) and the word "uncle" is equivalent to both "amca" (paternal uncle) and "dayı" (maternal uncle) in Turkish and its dialects for each of the kinship terms, different words are used. In Turkish, even the age of the relatives is subject to a different naming convention. In addition, many words in Turkish, like baldız, yenge, görümce, elti, enişte, bacanak, kayınbirader etc. are seen to be described as one word in Indo-European languages.

Every language names its nature by perceiving what is around it and by relating them with different concepts. Besides, every society found some indicators made up of a certain vocal group for a certain concept. In Turkish, when we look into the terms of the family and relatives concept, we can understand that Turks have given different names for each of the individual relatives. This indicates how strong and solid Turks' relationships with family and relatives are in terms of respect, love, solidarity and human affairs sociologically. Set aside the relatives, even the neighborhood relations among Turks are very strong. In every sociological occasion, in weddings, feasts, funerals, childbirth etc., Turks are altogether with neighbours, relatives and friends. In such occasions, Turks weep, have fun, eat and drink, both sorrow and happiness are shared. The importance of the concept in Turkish is

described very well in this proverb: “Paternal uncle is half a father, maternal aunt is half a mother”.

Especially in western societies, as every individual lives in a world of his own, alone in other words, the relationship of family and relatives is desultory and the togetherness, solidarity and sharing feelings among individuals are weak. In all Turkish societies, however, family and kinship relations are very strong. For Turkish nation, even a more expanded form of this close relations is the townsmanship. No other nation in the World is so closely related to each other by blood, kinship, kindred, land, village, town and country. This is the reason why Turkish nation could survive despite the exposure to the different languages, religions and cultures.

In our research we observed that in Turkish dialects of Southern Siberia, family relations are so strong, and the concept of kinship consists a great deal of terms.

Figen G. Dilek states that there is a really strong and important söök (kindred) kinship in Altaics thanks to being a minority and still preserving the traditional village life style. (Dilek 201: 543).

Kinship Terms

In our study, we will try to analyse kinship terms and ways of uses while addressing to these terms and the points of meanings of the Khakasis, Shorian, Tuvian, Altaic Turkishes of Southern Siberia Turkish dialects semantically, phonetically and morphologically. The identified kinship terms were compiled from the following dictionaries: Arıkoğlu, E. (2005), *Örnekli Hakasça-Türkçe Sözlük*, Akçağ Yay., Ankara; Baskakov, N. A., İnkijekova, A. İ. G. (1953), *Xakasskogo Russkiy Slovar*, Moskva; Naskali, G. E., Duranlı, M. (1999), *Altayca-Türkçe Sözlük*, TDK, Ankara; Tannagaşeva, Kurpeşko, N. N., Akalın, H. Ş. (1995), *Şor Sözlüğü*, Türkoloji Araştırmaları, Adana; Arıkoğlu, E. (2003), *Tuva Türkçesi Sözlüğü*, TDK, Ankara.

Both in Siberian Turkish dialects and other Turkish dialects and the accents of Turkish of Turkey, there are many common kinship terms in terms of sound, form and meaning. This called attention of many Turkish and foreign Turcologists. Especially +y and +ñ morphemes are seen to make new names expressing diminution, love and addressing by adding to the kinship terms: **Azy**: *goods left from the last year (as: little,few XRİES 28)*, **iney**: *female(ine: 1. Old woman, 2. Wife,woman XRS 59)*, **iceñ**: *mother, as an addressing statement my mother (ice: mother XRS 69)*, **öböö-n**: *see. öbögön: old man, a respectful addressing to the old men (öbökö: ancestor,grandfather, family ATS 142)*.

+y morpheme is used in addressings expressing love, respect and sometimes for diminution. But the diminutional expressing today is diminished. There is no information about the suffix in Khakasian grammar. The suffix come into existence by merging and being suffix of “ay, ey” exclamations (Kara 2005: 160).

What is said for this suffix in the Crimean Turkish is that: *The diminutional suffix +y is only used for words of relatives. It serves to the love, sympathy and addressing forms. It stems from the exclamation “ey” (Çeneli 1997:16)*

M. Räsänen explains the suffix as “the exclamation name used for addressing the relatives in the form of “y, ay, äy” a name or a word’s changing as a nice sounding addressing form. (1957: 99).

J. Benzing also accepts that this suffix is the short form of “ey” exclamation.

(Räsänen 1957:99).

The suffix is used as diminution for people in Crimean, Tatar, Bashkir Turkishes. (Türkyılmaz 1994: 208).

In Crimean Turkish: **akay**: *mister*, **apay**: *wife*, **bitay**: *grandmamma*, **kartiy**: *old woman*, **babay**: *daddy*. Tatarian: **atay**: *father*, **babay**: *father*, **äbiy**: *paternal granny*, **äniy**: *mommy*, **ätiy**: *daddy*, **kızıy**: *o girl*. In Bashkir: **ağay**: *elder brother, stepfather* **apay**: *elder sister, wife* **atay**, **babay** (Türkyılmaz 1994: 208).

The suffix in Sakha Turkish is used with *+day/+dey*; *+ğay/+gey*; *+kay/+key*; *+tay/+tey*; *+doy/+döy*; *+goy/+göy*; *+koy/+köy*; *+toy/+töy* variants, and it expresses diminution and love: **ıyekey**: *mommy* (**ıye**: *mother*), **segertey**: *so cute* (**seger**: *sympathetic*) (Kirişçioğlu 1994: 46).

Habibe Yazıcı Ersoy have examined the suffix in the article named “the –y morpheme used in the family and kinship terms in Bashkir Turkish” in detail . According to Ersoy, when we look at the –y used headwords in Bashkir Turkish, taking into account that the note saying “It is an addressing way”, usually it is more appropriate to accept that the morpheme –y used in family and kinship terms as a respect and addressing element. Ersoy also expresses that one of the morpheme’s features is the including the elder relatives of one’s own and in Bashkir Turkish, kinship terms like **ını** ‘*younger brother*’, **qusti** ‘*younger brother*’ aren’t used with –y and so while addressing an elder relative the morpheme –y is used. (2011: 107,108).

İshakov, after counting all the derivational affixes expressing diminution and caress in Tuvian Turkish, mentions about the *-kay/-key*, *-ıkay/-ıkey*, *-kı/-ki*, *-ay*, *-ey* suffixes and emphasizes that they have a diminutional meaning but only used in addressing. In addition, he remarks that the morpheme *-ay/-ey* can only be used after the possessive suffixes of first person (**avamay** ‘*mommy*’) (Ersoy 2011: 89).

The suffix is Shorian Dictionary is in use in the words like; **kurtuy**: *old woman* (<**kuru-t+(u)y** §S 58), **abakkay**: 1. *Woman, wife, mistress*, 2. *Beautiful, cute* (§S 1), **kudağay**: *woman sent to see a marriageable girl, matchmaker* (**kuda**: *mother-in-law of one’s child* §S 57), **abıday**: *namesake* (§S 2), **arıy**: *a little bit, a bit of* (§S 8) **ebey**: *Oh! O! Wow!* (§S 26), **ekkey**: *of course, allright, OK* (§S 27).

The suffix functioning as an addressing in Altaic Turkish, both in the form of *+y* and “*ay,ey*” form at the end of the words: **aakiy**: *grandfather* (**aaki**: *grandfather* ATS 19), **abakay**: *woman, wife, noblewoman, girl* (**abaka**: *grandfather* ATS 19), **acay**: *a respectful way of addressing to woman* (ATS 19, **ece**: *elder sister, maternal aunt* ATS 79), **eci**: *a respectful way of addressing to woman* (**ece**: *elder sister, maternal aunt* ATS 79), **acıy**: *a respectful way of addressing both man and woman* (ATS 20), **aday**: *the youngest of the relatives* (**ada**: *grandfather* ATS 21), **akay**: *a respectful way of addressing to woman* (**aka**: *brother of the grandfather, the elder brother* ATS 22) **abağay**: *elder sister/brother of his wife, a way of addressing to the same clan relative* (ATS 19), **baabiy**: *baby* (ATS 33), **körkiy**: *dear, sweet* (**körk**: *appearance, beauty* ETG 283), **aaçay**: *a respectful way of addressing to man* (**aca**: *father* ATS 19) etc.

In Altaic Turkish, there is the word of **körkiy**: *dear, sweet* (ATS 122, **körk**: *appearance, beauty* ETG 283) *kelimesi vardır*.

The suffix is also used in Tuvian Turkish in stating love in the kinship terms and addressings: **açay**: *dad(dy)*, (**aça**: *dad TTS 1*); **avay**: *mom(my)* (**ava**: *mom TTS 8*); **irey**: *grandfather, old man (ire: patriarch TTS 60)* etc.

In the Khakasian Turkish, the morpheme “+y” is generally used in addressings expressing love and respect, sometimes it has a diminutional meaning. **abaay**: *an addressing used for the little paternal uncle, little brother of grandfather or fort he elders (abaa: elder brother XRİES 16)*, **abiğay**: *the word that two girls in the same kinship use while addressing to each other (abiğa: sister, the word used when two girls in the same kinship while addressing to each other XRİES 16)*, **xudağay**: *matchmaker, mother-in-law (xuda: ceremony on the asking for the girl’s hand in marriage XRS 290, kudagay: mother-in-law, kuda: father-in-law XRS 66)* etc.

In order to research the kinship terms in the accents of Turkish of Turkey and the usage of the morpheme +y in these terms, we have scanned XII volumes of Compilation Dictionary (Derleme Sözlüğü) and in the end of the study, we have identified a great deal of kinship terms in terms of voice, form and meaning between the Siberian Turkish dialects and the other Turkish dialects. These words are as follows.

abey (II): *Addressing and getting attention exclamation in casual speech.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], Kadıköy *Vize, Tatarlı, Ahırköy *Saray –Tokat.

abiy (II): *Elder brother.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], *abiy (II)* *Araç –Kastamonu.

ağey: *Elder brother, old brother.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], Amik Ovası, *Reyhanlı –Hatay, Galin *Divriği –Sivas.

ahiy: >**ahey**: *friend, brother, sister* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], Counties and villages of Maraş

aka (I): *1. father* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], *Bayburt –Gümüşhane; *2. Elder brother, old brother*: *Emirdağ and its villages -Afyon Karahisar, -Denizli, Akköy *Söğüt –Bilecik, Yalamalar *Göynük –Bolu, -Samsun, -Ordu and its villages, * Villages of Tirebolu –Giresun, Kisarna, Mağura *Maçka -Trabzon and its villages, Çamlıköy –Gümüşhane, *Göksun and its villages –Maraş, -Kırşehir, -Konya, *Manavgat, Demirtaş *Alanya –Antalya, Kula, Manisa.

akana: *1. grandmother.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], Dinar -Afyon Karahisar, *Keçiborlu, -Isparta, *Beyşehir, -Konya; *2. Stepmother*, Sofular *Eğirdir, *Gelendost –Isparta; *3. Wife of paternal uncle*, Atabey- Isparta, Balkande *Beyşehir –Konya.

akay: *Man, gentleman.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], *Bandırma, Balıkesir, Bursa.

akey: *elder brother, old brother.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], *Birecik –Urfa.

aney (II), anay II: *mother, mommy.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 1], *Birecik –Urfa, Amik plain *Reyhanlı –Hatay, Karayakup *Suşehri –Sivas.

babey: *father* [Compilation Dictionary v: 2], Karayakup *Suşehri –Sivas, *Birecik –Urfa.

bebey: *forty days old baby.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 2], Böğürdelik *Cihanbeyli –Konya.

bacey: *sister, elder sister* [Compilation Dictionary v: 2]. –Birecik.

buvey: *Exclamation of calling water buffalo.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 2], Şabanözü *Polatlı –Ankara.

çüşay: *Used for halting the horse and the donkey.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 3], Bağlıca *Ardanuç –Artvin

dedey: *grandfather* [Compilation Dictionary v: 4], *Birecik –Urfa.

dodoy: *brave man.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 4], Immigrants of Bulgaria, Hamidiye *Keçiborlu -Isparta

kekey: *brother/sister.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 8], Urfa.

kopey (II): *accosting, saucy child.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 8], Alâeddin *Acıpayam -Denizli

niniy: *mother.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 9], -Eskişehir.

Another suffix seen especially in Khakassian and Altaic Turkish in the kinship terms, functionally resembling to the +y morpheme is +ñ. We see that this suffix is used in addressings expressing love and respect to the olds.

abaa+ñ: *elder brother; addressing used while calling to a foreign elder man (abaa: elder brother XRS 13)*

ağa+ñ: *grandfather; addressing used while calling to a foreign old man. (ağa: grandfather XRS 14)*

çaca+ñ: *elder sister, addressing used while calling to foreign elder girls. (çaca: elder sister XRS 315)*

paba+ñ: *Addressing used while calling to foreign old men. (paba: father, grandfather XRS 139)*

ıce-ñ: *mother; my mother as an addressing for the foreign women (ıce: mother XRS 69)*

+ñ, +n suffixes are used also in Altaic Turkish for consolidating the meaning in addressings and the stem of the word: **aakiñ:** *grandfather (aaki: grandfather ATS 19)*, **akayıñ:** *a respectful way of addressing to women (ATS 22)*, **aka-ciñ:** *a respectful way of addressing to women (aka: a word used while addressing to the old and expressing respect; see aki ATS 22)*, **orton:** *middle (orto: middle ATS 141)*, **öbögön~öböön:** *old man, respectful addressing to the olds (öbökö: ancestor, family ATS 142)*, **tozin:** *tozin~toozin: dust (ATS 182)*, **öbögön:** *old (man), respectful addressig to the olds (öbökö: ancestor, grandfather, family ATS 142)*

Daymıñ: *Addressing of the maternal uncle's to the nephew and niece, a foreigner's addressing to a child.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 4], Düzce.

Dizeniñ: *Maternal aunt's addressing to the nephew and niece or any child.* [Compilation Dictionary v: 4], Düzce villages, -Bolu.

Kinship Terms in the Khakasian, Shorian, Altaic and Tuvian Turkishes

Khakasian Turkish	Shorian Turkish	Altaic Turkish	Tuvian Turkish
aaca : grandmother, a way of addressing to the old women. < ay aca		naana : grandmother, <i>see caana</i>	
aba see paba, ada	aba : father, ancestor aba-içe : parents	aba : father; mother; elder sister; paternal uncle; grandfather, elder brother of grandfather <i>see abaş.</i>	aça : father
abaa : elder brother			
abaañ : elder brother, a way of addressing to the foreign elder men		abaka : grandfather	
abaay : used when addressing to the younger paternal uncle, younger brother of the grandfather and old men.	abıday : persons who have the same name, namesake.	abaay : <i>see abagay</i> : elder brother of one's wife. (way of addressing to the relative in the same clan) <i>see taay.</i>	
abiğa : <i>see abığay</i> , <i>abila</i> : elder sister, old sister; paternal aunt; maternal aunt; a way of expression of women's to each other in the same kinship.	abakkay : 1. Wife, woman, mistress 2. beautiful, cute ağalı : maternal aunt	ece, eje : paternal aunt abakay : woman, wife abıgay : maternal aunt abıcık : a way of respectful addressing to women kagıy : a way of respectful addressing to women <i>see kagay</i> kegey : a way of respectful addressing to women <i>see kegeyim</i> tekiy : a way of respectful addressing to women <i>see tekiyim</i>	ugba : elder sister, paternal aunt
abiğa çaca : grand paternal aunt			
abiğa pice : daughter of paternal aunt			
abila : <i>see abiğa</i> : grand maternal aunt	abiçe : elder sister, grand sister		
abıxacax < * apa+ıx + xa+cax : old <i>see apçax, apsax, apşax</i>	apşıy < * apa+ış+ıy : old, grandfather	abıška < * apa+ış+ka : old	
abıy I < * apa+y or ağa bay : 1. Paternal uncle 2. Elder		kaak : a way of respectful addressing to the men, <i>see kaakım, kaakaş</i>	

brother (while addressing to the elder men)			
abiya : son of paternal uncle, a way of addressing of men having a blood relation to each other			
abiy xarindas : parental uncle, it is also used as a respectful expression.			
abızın : sister-in-law, brother's wife (used while brothers' wives addressing to each other)		abızın, baca, baja : sister in law, abune : brother's wife (wife of paternal uncle)	
aca : elder brother; paternal uncle	aça : 1. Elder brother, 2. Paternal uncle	aca, aça : elder brother açay : a respectful way of addressing to men; <i>see adayım</i> .	aça : father kırgan-aça : grandfather
acañ<acañ : uncle (uncle), elder brother (my elder bro), a way of addressing to the elder men.		aca : father eje : grandfather	aça+y : dad(dy) (in expressing love)
açı : parental uncle	ulda : grand parental uncle, elder brother of the father	açı : younger sister of the father, children and grandchildren of the brothers; açı-karındaş : son of the elder brother; açı-sıyın : daughter of the elder brother ıldam : paternal uncle (younger brother of father) <i>see taay</i>	
açı xarindas : son of the parental uncle		şanu : child of parental uncle (third degree relatives) <i>see şanlışkı</i>	şanı : son of the paternal uncle
açı piçe : daughter of paternal uncle			
acın xarindas : son of paternal uncle, used when addressing to foreigners.			
ada<ata : father, ancestor	ada : ancestor, father, predecessor	ada : father, grandfather; <i>tay ada</i> : maternal grandfather <i>see tanda</i> ; <i>kan adalar</i> : paternal grandfathers	ada : ancestor, father ada-ögbe : ancestor

adas-II<ata+s: ancestor, predecessor			
adayam: my little child, darling, my love; a way of addressing to the child or wife.		adayım: a respectful way of addressing to the men aday: the youngest of the relatives	
ağa: (paternal) grandfather; paternal old men.	akka: grandfather, ancestor	aaki: grandfather, <i>see aakiy, aakiñ.</i> aka I: 1. Elder brother 2. Paternal uncle, (a respectful way of addressing to old men) <i>see aki</i>	
ağañ: (paternal) grandfather, a way of addressing to the paternal notable old male relatives.		ağa+cak: elder brother aka+cn, aka+y a respectful way of addressing to the women <i>see akayın</i> eke+m: a way of addressing to the elders ökö: a respectful way of addressing to the men	
ağa-uucalar: grandparents, ancestors			
ana-I: <i>see ene, ine:</i> mother		ana: mom, mother <i>see ene</i>	
apsax: <i>see apçax:</i> old man		kargan, apşiyak, apşiyaş, abışka, gurtiyak: old	aşak: old man
argı I: 1. Friend, close friend 2. Business partner	argış: friend, close friend		eş: friend, comrade, close friend
çaca: <i>see çaça:</i> elder sister, parental aunt	abiçe: elder sister, old sister		
çacañ<çaça+ñ: elder sister, paternal aunt, a way of addressing to the foreign girls			
ças pala: baby		baabıy: baby	öpey: baby
çeen: nephew, niece	çeen: nephew or niece, son or daughter of the brother	ceen, bölö, pölö: niece, nephew, cousin	
çiste: husband of elder sister, maternal or paternal aunt, brother-in-law		ceste: brother-in-law caan ceste: husband of paternal aunt, ceste kayın: elder sister of the husband's husband, küye, köyö: husband of the younger sister's husband	çeste: brother-in-law

çurçu: brother-in-law			
ebe: <i>see ebice:</i> paternal uncle's or brother of grandfather's wife			
ene: <i>see ana, ine:</i> mother		ene: mother, mom; <i>tuugan ene:</i> birth mother, <i>caan ene:</i> paternal grandmother, <i>öbkö ene:</i> grandmother, <i>see enebis, eneş.</i> eneke: mummy	Ene: old grandmother
xadın-I<xat+ın: <i>see xadit:</i> woman, lady, old woman			Şuvangançr: old woman
xarındaş<xarın+da eş: brother, sister; <i>xarın:</i> abdomen, <i>+da:</i> lokative, <i>eş:</i> partnership	karındaş<karın+da eş: relative,	karındaj: brother	
xadit<xat+ıt: wife, mistress, woman, old woman		kad+ıt: woman, mistress, married woman	eş: partner, couple
xaldix: younger brother who must marry the wife of the elder brother's when elder brother of him die			
xastı: father-in-law; old father-in-law			
xat-I: woman, wife, mistress	kaat-I: woman	eş, ej, gat, üy: spouse, wife	kaday: spouse, wife, kat II: father-in-law herejen: lady, woman
xazınax<xazın ağa+ax: brother-in-law			
xazın: kinship made by marriage, xazın ağa: brother-in-law		kayın: old relatives of the man and woman, kayın ada: father-in-law, kayın ene: mother-in-law, kayın aka: brother-in-law, kayın ece: husband's elder sister, kayındar: relatives by the groom	
xazine <xazın ine: mother-in-law			kunçug: mother-in-law

xuçu: niece, nephew, child of the elder brother			
xuda: father-in-law	kuda kuda: father-in-law	kuda, guda: father-in-law	kuda: father-in-law
xudağay: mother-in-law	kudagay: woman sent to see a marriageable girl	kudagay: 1. Sister of the wife of the elder brother 2. woman sent to see a marriageable girl 3. Women sent to see a marriageable girl	
xurtuyax: <i>see xurayax:</i> < xur+ut+uy+ax old woman, grandmother		kurtiyak, kurtyaş: grandmother	
xurayax: <i>bk. iney:</i> yaşlı kadın, nine			kuruyak: kadın
xıs: girl	kıs: girl	kıs, ğıs/ğız: girl	urug: daughter
ınacax: baby, newborn > ına+cax		baabıy: baby	
ıce: mother	ıçe: mom, mother	ece: 1. Maternal aunt. 2. Elder sister; caan ece: <i>see acay, acıy:</i> (a respectful way of addressing women) paternal aunt ecabis, ecek, ecıy: a way of addressing women, auntie	
igeçi: wife's elder sister-in-law			
ıkıs < iki +s: twin, iki: two, s<z: plural suffix	ıygıs < ıygi +s: twin		
ine: mother, mom	ene: mother, mom	ine, iyn: younger sister	ine: mother, ıye: mom ava: mother avay: mummy
ıney < ıne +y: old woman, grandmother		naana: grandmother <i>see naanem, caana:</i> (maternal) grandmother. <i>see caanak</i>	kırgan-ava: grandmother
ıpçi: woman, wife < ıb+çi ib: home, +çi: suffix	epçi < ıb+çi : woman ib: home +çi: suffix	eş: wife, woman	
ır: <i>see ıren:</i> husband, man, gentleman	er: husband, man; <i>er kiji:</i> real man	er: husband, man, brave man	er: husband, man
ırepçi: husband and wife, < ır+ıb+çi , ır: husband +çi: suffix	aba-ıçe: mother and father, parents	abakay: woman, wife	ada-ıye: parent aşak-kaday: husband and wife

irgek<ir+gek: male		ergek: male	
irlig<ir+lig: married or engaged woman			
kilin<kil-in: bride kil-: come, -in: suffix	kelin: bride < kel-in kel-:come, -in: suffix	kelin <kel-in: bride, <i>see keldi:</i> (wife of the young brother) bride, kelip: 1. bride, 2. Young woman, <i>see koltu</i>	
kiri: old, aged	karr: old, aged		kirgan: old uŝpa: very old
kizö: <i>see küzee:</i> groom, son-in-law		Küyü, köye, kireen: groom	
körgenek: child of the grandchild			
köyi: maternal aunt, aunt-in-law			
kum: godfather of the child			
kuma: sponsor of the child			
mañzum: sister-in-law, wife's younger sister		curçı, egeci, egeji: sister-in-law, (wife's younger sister)	
nanci<nan+cı: close friend,friend <i>see naycı</i>	nanci: close friend, friend	naayı: close friend <i>see naayı, nayı</i> nökör: close friend, friend	
nige: aunt-in-law (for the wife of the elder brother); fiancée		ceñe: 1. Aunt-in-law 2. A way of addressing elder women <i>see abune</i>	çeñge: aunt-in-law
nigeci<nige+ci: yenge			
oçrı: little (child)			
olğan<oğul+an: child	oglan: 1. Teenager, boy 2. Young man		
ool: boy	ool: son <i>see oolak</i> oolak: boy, son, child	uul: son	
oynas xat: beloved, <i>oynas ipçi:</i> beloved			
ögeydim<ög+ey+tt+im: husband of the elder sister of s.o's wife			
öküs<ög+siz: orphan, fatherless child, widow	öksüs: orphan	öksüs, ösgüs: orphan	ösküz: orphan
ööy: step-	ööy: step-	öy, ööy: step-, relative	

öy paba: stepfather	öy ada, aba: stepfather		
öy ıce: stepmother		öy ene: stepmother abıcı: stepmother	
ööre: girl friend, woman mate	ööre: girl friend		
öreken: old woman, grandmother, wife, mistress <i>see iney,</i> <i>ıreken, xurayah,</i> <i>xurtuyax</i>	örekken: old woman	örökön: old man	
ös III: himself/herself <i>see</i> <i>pos II</i>			
paba: father		ada: father	
pabañ: <i>see abañ:</i> dad, dad(dy), a way of addressing to the foreign men.		ada, aba: father	
paca: brother-in-law		baca, baja: brother-in-law	baja: brother-in-law
pala: child (newborn)	pala: child	bala: child tuugan bala: child through birth	
pala parxa: wife and children	pala parka: wife and children oglan ujak: wife and children, sons and boys		
palancıx<pala+n+c ix: <i>see parxa:</i> grandchild			
pastı: younger sister of wife (little sister- in-law)			
pıce: <i>see tuñma:</i> sister, elder sister; <i>kırı pıcem:</i> paternal auntie	peçe: 1. Elder sister 2. Paternal aunt	bıcam: a respectful way of addressing to the women	
pıregen: <i>see</i> <i>mıregen-II:</i> wife of the elder brothers' wife; wife of the grand paternal uncle's son's; grand sister-in-law			
postañ<pos+tañ: bachelor, young man; <i>postañzıraax:</i> mature			

pöle: (maternal) nephew, niece, cousin (children of the sister)		bölö, bölöçiber, bölölöşki: children of the sister	
pölekçin: <i>see pölençik:</i> children, grandchildren and cousins of two sisters			
sarbox-II: girls aged between fourteen and sixteen			
svat: woman sent out to see about a prospective bride			
tay aba: <i>see tayağa:</i> (maternal) grandfather	taydak: (maternal) grandfather	taybaş: grandfather, taadak, taydak: (paternal) grandfather, taay ada: (maternal) grandfather	
tay ağa: (maternal) grandfather			
tay ice: <i>see tayce:</i> (maternal grandmother), grandmother		tayna: grandmother, <tay ene, tayneş: granny, <i>bk. taynak caana:</i> (maternal) grandmother, <i>see caanak</i>	
tayı: maternal uncle	tayı: maternal uncle	taay, daay: maternal uncle	
tuğan<tuğ-an: relative, <i>tuğansıras:</i> relationship, kinship	tugan: relative	törögön, töröön<törö-g-ön: relative tugan: one's own	elege: relative
tun-I: <i>tun ipçi:</i> nulligravida, nullipara		tun-I: nullipara	
tun-II: first (child), <i>tun oolğım:</i> my first son, <i>tun pala:</i> first child		tun-II: first child, <i>tun uulım:</i> first son	
tuñma<tun+ma: little brother/sister, <i>xıs tuñma:</i> little sister	tuñma: little brother or sister		akı-duñma: brothers/sisters <i>see akışka</i>
turuncı<tur-un+cı: last (child), <i>turuncı pala:</i> last child			
uuca: <uluğ ice <i>see ülce, ügee:</i> grandmother, a way of addressing to old women	nanek: maternal grandmother		
ülce: grandmother <uluğ ice			

üreken<üre-k-en: <i>see iney: old woman</i>			
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Conclusion

1. Kinship terms having a very rich vocabulary in Turkish, give our language an extraordinary power of expression and take a wonderful harmony and a binding agent on in our social structure and social relationships. The variation of kinship terms indicates that Turkish society's kinship relations are so strong. Consequently, it cannot be a coincidence that lots of these kinship terms are commonly used and reach to the present day.

2. The kinship terms in this and other dialects are very similar to each other by phonetically, morphologically and semantically. This situation indicates that Turkish languages are still interconnected to each other.

3. We can see that almost all the Turkish dialects the morphemes +y and +n are used for expressing love and respect to the elders and these morphemes strengthen the meaning of the words they are added.

4. When analysed both sociologically and linguistically, kinship terms reveals the historical depth and richness of Turkish while indicating the solidarity, the respect and love for the old and youngs and sophistication of the Turkish society.

5. In terms of indicating the richness of Turkish language, it is essential to have kinship terms in all of the Turkish dialects identified.

6. When analysed phonetically, semantically and morphologically, we could see that kinship terms in these dialects are variant and rich enough to solve some etymological problems in general Turkish.

Works used for Compilation and Abbreviations

ATS: *Altayca-Türkçe Sözlük*

Altaic-Turkish Dictionary

XRS: *Xakasskogo Russkiy Slovar*

Khakassian- Russian Dictionary

ŞS: *Şor Sözlüğü*

Shorian Dictionary

TTS: *Tuva Türkçesi Sözlüğü*

Tuvian Turkish Dictionary

ETG: *Eski Türkçenin Grameri*

Old Turkish Grammar

XRİES: *Xakassko-Russkiy İstoriko-Etnografiçeskiy Slovar*

Khakassian-Russian Historical-Ethnographic Dictionary v: volume

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