When studying the territory of the distribution of the Turkic languages, it becomes obvious that the Kipchak-Turkic language covers a very vast territory, both in the historical period and today. Written sources that have survived from the Deshti-Kipchak region from the west of Central Asia to the banks of the Danube, the Middle Idil region in the north and the Crimea in the south, as well as the Turkic-Kipchaks, who ruled in the east for centuries, especially in Egypt and Syria, are quite rare. One of the most important written works of the Mamluk period that has survived to this day is Kitāb-i Mecmūʿī Tercūmān-ī Türkī ve ʿAcephī ve Muğalī. This work was written with the aim of teaching the Arabs the Turkic language, since in the Mamluk state the majority of the population were Arabs, and the ruling positions were occupied by the Turks. A handwritten copy of the work, written or copied in XIV century, is in the library of the Leiden Academy of the Netherlands. Kitāb-i Mecmūʿī Tercūmān-ī Türkī ve ʿAcephī ve Muğalī is a vocabulary and grammar guide organized by word types. One part of it, 63 pages, consists of the Arabic–Turkic dictionary and grammar, and the second – 13 pages, Mongolian-Persian words. In addition, the dictionary contains words written as Turkmen. We were able to determine that these words are used in the Turkic languages, while some of them underwent minor phonetic changes, as well as being transformed from one part of speech to another, acquired a new meaning.

**Key words:** Kitāb-i Mecmūʿī Tercūmān-ī Türkī ve ʿAcephī ve Muğalī, Mamluks, Dictionary, Kipchak, the Kazakh language, Karluk, Turkmens.

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Kitāb-i Mecmūʿī Tercūmān-ī Türkī ve ʿAcephī ve Muğalī

kitapta turkmenden korşetilgen sözleşdi teladan

Turkı tılderininin tarału döyımınñ eñ zertegendeň kipchak-türk tiliñin orda gasyrlard men kazırgi kzedeqi de kench aumakty kämtyganyñ baiýkaymyz. Orta Azıyanñ báyysýnan dunay jàgalâyynyna deýingi, sol vestiti Orta Eði aýmyganyň onüstugy Қырымыды kämtygyny Dëshit-Kipchak aýmyganyň jekten jazba jàdigrerler, sonxynen bërgi gasyrlard boýy Musyry men Şam jeriýnde biilik jyringzen türzik-kiyypaștarlyñin jazba jàdigrerlerê bëриşâna siýrek jekdesedi. Kitāb-i Mecmūʿī Tercūmān-ī Türkī ve ʿAcephī ve Muğalī Mamluks dëñüriñen bëtinge jekten manysýda jazba eñbecteriden bëri. Buñ eñbek arbärtärğa Türk tiliñin ýûrety makäỳtnyan jazylgan, viýkenen Mamluk-kiyypașka memleketinde xalxätkyñ koy arbärtär bolady, al bëkaräshy kýzmetti türкирек (kiyypaștar) nimendet. XIV ëñjy jazylgan nemese köşirlägen ñayýmarıññ koñjalbası Leyden akademıyanıñ (Hiderlandıñ) kitaphanynden saktaulı tury. Kitāb-i Mecmūʿī Tercūmān-ī Türkī ve ʿAcephī ve Muğalī taksıryıştar bëýinşa ëñjyrisylyğan lexikalsyk jëne gràmatikalıyk sözlen. Eñbecten bëri bolsıl arab-türkik sözleniñi meni gràmatikalısov (63 bet), ekëniñ bolsıl mongol-parçysı sözleniñi (13 bet). Sonxynen katarr sözdenke oğз bolsyna jatattyn jürkmenesche sözler jekdesedi. Bîz bûl makalâmâyda sözdenke oğz bolsyna jatattyn jürkmenesche kazırgi Türk tilderen jollyndiltënyñ, eñbëriñnin fonetikalıyk vozgesicke uyşrap, jëna mâyınıga ne bolglyny korşetetin bolamys.

**Түрінң сөздер:** Kitāb-i Mecmūʿī Tercūmān-ī Türkī ve ʿAcephī ve Muğalī, mamluks, sözlen, kipchaktaş, kazak tili, karluxtaş, turkmendet.

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Introduction

After the Turks entered the circle of Islamic religion and civilization, they established Muslim-Turkic states in various regions and this dominance of the Turks increased the importance of the Turkic language in areas such as Syria, Egypt, Iran and India. Respect for Turkic scholars played an important role in the emergence of an interest in Turkic culture and Turkic language.

It is known that Turks started to come to Anatolia before the establishment of the great Seljuk Empire. These migration movements of the Turks intensified after the campaigns of the Seljuk sultans Tuğrul Bey, Alparslan and Melikşah to Anatolia. These migrations continued in larger masses after Alparslan’s victory in Malazgirt in 1071 and the first Anatolian Seljuk State was founded in Iznik by Rükneddin Süleyman Shah (1075-1086).

In the early periods of the Great Seljuks, Persian, which spread from East Turkestan to the borders of Anatolia, was carried to Anatolia through the Turkmen or Oghuz tribes, and was used as an official language for a long time, besides Turkic, which lived as a spoken and folk literature language during the Anatolian Seljuks and principalities. On the other hand, Arabic, which is used as the language of science, has preserved its influence and importance. The influence of Arabic lasts until the end of the XIII century. At the end of the XII century, Arabic lost its importance, and this language was replaced by Persian.

The Mamluk State was founded in 648 A.H. 1250 A.D. by freed emirs of Turkic origin brought from the Kipchak country and the Caucasus by Ayyubid Ruler al-Melikü’s-Sâlih Ncemeddin Eyüp and settled in the barracks on the island of Ravza (on the Nile River). It became one of the largest Muslim Turkic states by taking important regions under its rule. This state is divided into two periods as Turkic and Circassian or Bahri and Burji Mamluks according to the origin of the sultans or the place where they received their military education. Especially the period of Turkic Mamluks (648-784/1250-1382) stands out as a period when the administrative organization of the state was formed and shaped. The Circassian Mamluks period (784-923/1382-1517), on the other hand, was characterized as a period in which institutions underwent serious changes, starting from the end of the previous period, and they ruled until the Ridaniye Campaign of Yavuz Sultan Selim (1517).

The Kipchaks, who came to Egypt and Syria as mercenaries through the Black Sea and the Balkans, managed to take over the government in time and establish the Mamluk-Kipchak dynasty in Egypt. Among the Mamluk sultans and their emirs, who were at the head of this dynasty, there were those who read and knew Arabic, as well as those who wrote Turkic and Arabic works. Most of them were not...
Analysis of the words recorded as turkmen in the Kitāb-ī Mecmūʿī Tercümān-ī Türkī ve ʿAcemī ve Muğalī

educated, but they spoke Turkic. Since the rulers of the Mamluk state were Turks and most of the people knew Arabic, the importance of Turkic increased to facilitate communication, and some grammar books and dictionaries were created in order to teach Turkic to the public. In these grammars and dictionaries, there are remarkable differences and features in terms of grammar and vocabulary.

Language relations are generally handled in the form of word exchange. Apart from the exchange of words, languages also affect each other at levels such as sound, form, meaning and syntax. Especially syntax-level influences are seen as advanced influences in language relations. This indicates that the syntax copying language developed under the influence of the target language it copied. The languages of the Iranians, one of the oldest neighbors of the Turks, are also among the languages that Turkic has been in contact with since ancient times. Although Iranian languages are seen as belonging to the Indo-European language family, they differ from the languages in this group in terms of syntax. Depending on the general syntax tendency of Turkic, the sequence in the form of SUBJECT + OBJECTIVES + VERB is one of the features that brings Iranian languages closer to Turkic. The existence of some phonology, morphology, and lexical analogies other than syntax stands out as the elements that bring these languages closer together.

Material and Methods

In that state, whose population was mostly Arab, the administrators were Turks. The language of the palace was Turkic. Therefore, the people’s interest in learning Turkic was high during the Mamluk period. To respond to this favor, works that can be called bilingual grammar-dictionary have been prepared in accordance with the education and training understanding of the period.

Kitāb-ī Mecmūʿī Tercümān-ī Türkī ve ʿAcemī ve Muğalī are such works. This book, called Kitāb-ī Mecmūʿī Tercümān-ī Türkī ve ʿAcemī ve Muğalī: “Turkic, Persian and Mongolian Dictionary”, consists of two separate parts: Arabic-Turkic dictionary and Mongolian-Persian dictionary.

The Arabic-Turkic dictionary section of Kitāb-ī Mecmūʿī Tercümān-ī Türkī ve ʿAcemī ve Muğalī, the text of which was reviewed and reordered, was published in 1894 by M. TH. Hauptsma in German in Leiden. The Arabic letters and reordered names included in this study were published in Russian by A. K. Kurishjanov in Alma-Ata in 1970 (Argunşah, 2010: 188). On the other hand, Recep Toparlı, M. Sadi Çögenli and Nevzat H. Yanık translated KM into Turkic in 2000 based on the Arabic text and published it by adding the word index and the facsimile.

The Mongolian part of Kitāb-ī Mecmūʿī Tercümān-ī Türkī ve ʿAcemī ve Muğalī is discussed in the study named Das Mongolische Sprachmaterial einer Leidener Handschrift prepared by N. Poppe (Recep Toparlı, et al., 2000: V).

A copy of this work, the original copy of which has not been identified until now, written in 1343 (or 1345) by a Turkic copyist from Konya named Halil bin Muhammed bin Yusuf el-Konevi, is in the Leiden Academy of Sciences Library in the Netherlands.

According to this copy, the Arabic-Turkic dictionary part begins a)1 with “hamdele-salvele ve sebeb-i te’lîf-iktâb”. What follows are four parts.

These parts are:

Part one: Names
Height and related names
The place and its inhabitants
Weapons, horses, and war tools
camel and cattle
water etc. things
Tree, fruit, plant etc. things Agriculture and grain
birds etc. things
Wild animals
pest etc. things
Horse breeds, colors, etc. things
sheep and goat
Food, food, drink, and milk
Houseware, exhibition, women’s clothing, etc.
Types of clothes and fabrics
Human external and internal organs
Numbers and calculus
Office and artists
Qualities of people
Common nouns and their opposites
time and time
Melik and their names about melike
Colors
mines
Relative, close, acquaintance-property, mamluk, free and concubine
Disease-disease and the devil
Part two: Infinitives and imperative forms of verbs

Part three: Conjugation of words and verbs: In this part, after a short explanation about conjugation of verbs, conjugation of past, future and present tenses is explained.
Part four: Sentence rules. Some suffixes in the syntax are included in this section: -mI, -çi, -daş, -dA, -dAn, -nI etc.

In addition to the mentioned above, it should be noted that in this work, the method of component analysis of nouns and verbs from the book Kitāb-ı Mecnūʻı Tercümân-ı Türkî ve ʻAcemî ve Muğalî was used. In particular, a comparative analysis was carried out between the words from the book and their equivalents in modern Turkic languages, such as Kazakh and Uyghur, what allowed us to determine the level of use of these words in these languages. To get a complete picture, in the corresponding table, we also gave the equivalents of these words in the Turkish Turkic and modern Turkmen Turkic.

Literary review

Of these four sections, especially the “names” section has been discussed in detail. In the verbs section, Arabic words are based and arranged alphabetically. When writing verbs, imperative mood II. individual is considered. After a short explanation about the conjugation of verbs in word and verb conjugations, the past, future, and present tenses are explained in order. The last part of the book is about morphology. Suffixes that Turkic are given here. Considering all these situations, it can be said that the concept of grammar predominates for the other parts of the dictionary concept in the “names” section of the book.

In the studies on Kitāb-ı Mecnūʻı Tercümân-ı Türkî ve ʻAcemî ve Muğalî, which we examined in our article, the total number of words recorded as Turkmen differs. Yusuf SÜLÜKÇÜ in his study “Kitāb-ı Mecnūʻı Tercümân-ı Türkî ve ʻAcemî ve Muğalî” in terms of Teaching Turkic to Foreigners said: “The book was written on the basis of Kipchak Turkic; In addition to that, 89 words were included in the book, noted as “Turkmen”, “it is said in Turkmen like this”, or ‘Also called that in Turkmen’. Onur BALCI, on the other hand, states that there are 101 Turkmen words in his study “Meaning Changes from Words Recorded as Turkmen in Memluk Kipchak Dictionary and Grammars to Contemporary Oghuz Dialects”.

Results and Discussion

In our article, on the basis of the dictionary prepared by Recep Toparlı, M.Sadi Çögenli, Nevzat H. Yanık, we have divided the words referred to as “Turkmen” into two as verbs and nouns.

Table 1 – Verbs

| In the book | Turkish | Turkmen | English | Kazakh | Uighur |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| çız-ğıl     | yaz     | yaz-ğıl| write   | Жаз    | Йаз    |
| ezber tut-ğıl | Ezberle | Turkmen, taken from Persian | memorize | жаттаң ал | Йатла |
| ür-ğıl     | Üfur, işır | Turkmen | blow    | Урле   | Пудә   |
| ötükle-ğıl | Yalan söyle | örtük söyle-gıl. Also called yalan söyle-gıl in Turkmen. | lie | отрик айт | Йалгандоо, Йалган өн кил |
| kerti ayit-ğıl | Doğru söyle | Also called kerek söyle-gıl in Turkmen. | tell the truth | Шындыкты айт | Раст өн кил |
| ötür-ğıl   | Öksür    | Also called öksür-ğıl in Turkmen | cough   | Жотел  | Йотал  |
| tàs bol-ğıl | Kaybol  | Also called yava it-kil in Turkmen | get lost | Жогал  | Йокал  |
| övret-ğıl | Öğret   | Also called ögret-kil in Turkmen | teach   | Уйрет  | Уйгәт  |

çız-ğıl – means to write, the imperative of the verb used as “yaz-ğıl” in Turkmen. In Kazakh, this word is used as “жаз”. Here we see the sound change ‘дж > ж’y’. For example, “Сұрақтарға жауап жаз”- Write answers to the questions. In Uyghur, this verb is used as “Йаз”. So here we can see the preservation of the “y” sound in Uyghur. For example, “Маңа хәт йаз”- write me a letter.
ür-gil – means blow and is a Turkmen verb. In Kazakh, it is used as ‘үрле’. For example, “Шарды үрле”- Blow out balloon. In Uyghur, this verb is used as ‘Улгу’. Here we see that “p” is added to the beginning of the verb.

ötükle-gil – this verb means to lie. Örtük söyle-gil, is also used. Kazakh is used as ‘өтірік айт’. Here we see the displacement of the “r>t” sounds, the “ü>i” sound change and the addition of the “i” sound. For example, “Оң әрқашан өтірік айтады”- he or she always lies.

övret-kil – this verb means teach. It is used ögret-kil in Turkmen. We see the “g>y” sound change in Kazakh language. For example, “Êtti қүмірінде ұйрет” (Kazakh proverb). In Uyghur, this verb is used as ‘Үйәт’. Here we see the drop of the “r” sound. For example, “Өзгіңе үәт – өзәң үәт” (Uyghur proverb)

Also, some verbs are derived from Persian to Turkic.

ezber tut-kił – By heart.

namâz kil-ğıl – Pray

döstlaş-kil – Become a friend

nişânla-gil – Set an engagement

These verbs are usually produced from nouns plus verbs. The noun part is borrowed from Persian and the verb part is Turkic.

| In the book | Turkish | Turkmen | English | Uyghur | Kazakh |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| Құяш | Güneş үші | Kүнеш | Sunlight | Қуяш нури | Қүн сәуле |}
| Қыңғүр | yağmur | Яғуыр | Rain | Яңғыр | Жыңғыр |
| Бұршак | долу | Толу | Hail | Мөлдүр | Бұршак |
| Үй | Шыңшук | Юлдұрүм | Lightning | Чәңмак | Найығай |
| құрғақ | cam. | In turkmen | Glass | Эйнык | Эйнек |
| құңғай | Kой. | Kой | Village | Йеза | Ауыл |
| құлқақ | Tepe | It is also called үйүк, which means ‘үйк’ in turkmen. | Hill | Дон | Тобс |
| құзәл | Nehr. | Also called ырман in turkmen. | River | Дөрө | Өңе |
| ұбұлұққақ | Япрақ. | Also called ырак in turkmen. | Leaf | Йөрүүмак | Жапырык |
| қөлек | Ağça vb. Ғәлгесі. | Also called қөлгә in turkmen. | Shadow | Қоңқә | Қоләңке |
| қертме | Armut | Also called ырмут in turkmen. | Pear | Ныңшүт | Аңырт |
| қоең | Șеттәлә. | In turkmen, it is also called әйү, taken from persian. | Peach | Шыптуу | Шабдалы |
| șaru erүк | Sără erük. | In turkmen, it is also called зердәлү, taken from persian. | Yellow plum | Сериқ өрүк | Сары өрүк |
| қыя | Aыв. | Turkmen | Quince | Айва | Айва |
| қызак | Кавак. | Also called кавак in turkmen. | Poplar | Төрөк | Терек |
| Тал | Дал. | Also called сәүүт in turkmen. | Branch | Путақ | Бүтаг |
| қазу | Қауын. | Turkmen | Melon | Қоңғүр | Қуың |
| қомар | Хаву. | Also called қыздәр in turkmen. | Carrot | Сәзыл әдәк | Сабыз |
| ғәләб | Гүл. | Turkmen | Rose | Әлү төлөк | Рашан төлөк |
| ұңак | Ҫеннет. | Turkmen | Paradise | Жаңылт | Жұмқан |
| қаул | Ҫөңөр. | Turkmen | Hell | Төңөк | Төңөк |
| қыяңык | Дикен. | Also called төңө в туркмен. | Thorn | Төңөк | Төңөк |
| қыңғүр | Սաман. | Also called սալամ and սաման in turkmen | Straw | Саңан | Саңан |
| In the book       | Turkish | Turkmen     | English | Uighur | Kazakh |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Mercimek          | Mercimek. | Turkmen     | Lentil  | Чалан  | Жасымык |
| Köcken            | Kartal. | Also called қартаł in turkmen | Eagle   | Бүркүт | Бүркіт |
| Карақуш          | Tavşancıl. | Also called тавсанчил in turkmen. It is so called because it eats rabbits. | Blackbird | -      | Карақұс |
| Ördek             | Ördek. | Turkmen     | Duck    | Ордәк  | Уйрек |
| Çıç-orange        | Серçe. | Also called серçe in turkmen. | Sparrow | Кушкач | Торгай |
| Yarasa            | Yarasa. | Turkmen     | Bat     | Шынқыз  | Жарқанат |
| Çičin             | Sinek. | Also called сиңек in turkmen. | Fly     | Чывин  | Шыбын |
| Dağık             | Tavuk. | Also called дағуқ in turkmen. | Chicken | Тоху    | Тауык |
| Horos             | Horoz. | Turkmen, taken from persian | Cock    | Горақ  | Өтеш |
| Yumurtka          | Yumurta. | Also called yumurda in turkmen. | Egg     | Тухум  | Жұмыртқа |
| Bdr               | Kuş yavrusu. | Also called өяври in turkmen. | Nestling | Бууак куш | Балапан кус |
| Şarınça           | Çekirge. | Also called çekirge in turkmen. | Grasshopper | Чекиткә | Шегірткә |
| Börü              | Börü, kurt. | Also called көрү в туркмен. | Wolf | Бөрө | Қасқыр |
| Koyan             | Tavşan. | Also called тавсан in turkmen. | Rabbit | Тошқан | Қоян |
| Küçük             | Köpek yavrusu. | Also called өнүк in turkmen. | Puppy  | Күчүк | Күшік |
| Siçcan            | Fare. | Also called өсчан in turkmen. | Mouse   | Қашкай | Тышқан |
| Kumurska          | Karnça | Also called карнача in turkmen. | Ant     | Чуыңұла | Құмырсқа |
| Bürçe             | Pire. | Also called өбүре in turkmen. | Flea    | -      | Бүрге |
| Kölük             | Turkmen, genel ad. | Turkmen | Common name of animals, that can be ridden | - | - |
| Koçar             | Koç. | Also called қош in turkmen. | Ram     | Қошқар | Қошқар |
| Mayaç             | Köyun vb. Hayvanların pisliği. | Also called қиң in turkmen. | Means the dung of sheep and similar animals | Қиң | ТәзәҚөң |
| Çıç-orange Yürengiç de denir. | Peynir. | Also called пенир in turkmen. Its origin is persian пенир. | Cheese | Иримчиқ | Ірімшік |
| Kür               | Sergi, halt. | Also called қалы in turkmen, persian | Carpet | Килем | Кілем |
| Yoğarğan          | Yorgan. | Also called ырган in turkmen. | Quilt   | Йоған  | Йорге |
| Kiyanız            | Keçe. | Also called чеше in turkmen. | Felting | Қиыз  | Қыз |
| Mamak             | Pamuk. | Also called банбұқ in turkmen. | Cotton  | Пахта  | Макта |
| Böz               | Kumaş. | Also called биз в туркмен. | Fabric  | Рехт | Мата |
| Erin              | Dudak. | Also called дудақ in turkmen. | Lip     | Қалпук | Ерін |
| Çıç-orange        | Dirsek. | Also called тирsek in turkmen. | Elbow   | Жәйнәк | Шымантак |
| Kindik            | Göbek. | Also called göbek in turkmen. | Belly, button | Қосқақ | Қіндік |
| Öyke              | Akçiğer. | Also called өйкен in turkmen. | Lungs   | Өпкә | Өпке |
| Kipti             | Makas. | Also called бішкүч in turkmen. | Scissors | Қайча | Қайшы |
| In the book | Turkish | Turkmen | English | Uighur | Kazakh |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| İyne | İşne | İgne. | Needle | Жиңә йиңнә | Ине |
| Bázırğan | Tüccar. | It is turkmen and taken from persian. | Merchant | Содингәр | Саудагер |
| Toğurçî | Dokuyucu. | Also called cülâh in turkmen, taken from persian. | Weaver | Токмачи | Токымашы |
| Kümüşçî | Gümişiçî | Also called kuyunumî in turkmen | Silversmith | Күмүшчү | Кумишші |
| Avrat | Kadn. | Turkmen. Taken from the arabic ‘avrat’. | Woman | Ак | Әйел |
| Köp | Çok. | Õkis, telim, bol (turkmen) | Much | Көп | Көп |
| Ağı | Cömert. | Also called çömerd in turkmen. Persian. | Generous | Мәрт | Жомарт |
| Abru | Ahmak. | Turkmen | Idiot | Ахмак | Ақымак |
| Armavu | Tembel | Also called kehel in turkmen, taken from persian. | Lazy | Ыорун | Жалкау |
| Açı | Aci | Құрақ is also called aşu, meaning ‘poison’. Екші is in turkmen. | Bitter | Аччик Ога | Ацы Улы |
| Yumuşak | Yumuşak. | Turkmen şavış is also in this sense. | Soft | Ышымак | Жұмсақ |
| Қur | Zarar | The common one is ziyân. It is in turkmen and taken from persian. | Damage | Зиян | Зиян |
| Inaş | Dost. | Dost, taken from persian and used in turkmen | Friend | Инъак Дост | Дос |

köşne means sunlight. It is used as a küneş in Turkmen. It was used as “isses” in Uyghur and preserved the Kipchak Turkish.

Ayya it means quince. This word is Turkmen. It is used in both Uyghur and Kazakh by maintaining the same form.

Tikenen; means thorn. It is used as “tiken” in Turkmen. It continues as “tiken” in Kazakh and “Тинен” in Uyghur.

құр means harm. In Turkmen, it is used as “ziyan”, which is passed from Persian. In both Kazakh and Uyghur, the Turkmen version is used with the same meaning without any sound changes.

ұшмақ; It is a Turkmen word meaning paradise. It is used as “эшмақ” in Kazakh.

yərgan; it means quilt. It is known as “yorğan” in Turkmen and used as “йоржан” in Uyghur. Here we see the sound changes of “r>t” and “g>k”.

қош; It means generous. In Turkmen, it is also used as “çömerd”, which is derived from Persian. It is used as “жомарт” in Kazakh. It continues to be used as “Мәрт” in Uyghur.

Kuvük; it means straw. şalam or saman is used in Turkmen. In Kazakh, it is used as “сафант”. Here we see the “m>b” sound change. It continues to be used as “Саман” in Uyghur language without any sound changes.

bүрчә; it means fleas. It is referred to as “bүре” in Turkmen. In Kazakh, it is used as “бүрпе”.

yabuldrak; it means leaf. It is used as a “yapraқ” in Turkmen. It is used as “жапырақ” in Kazakh and “Йопурмақ” in Uyghur.

маяқ; means the dung of sheep and similar animals. It is used as қиғ in Turkmen. Likewise, it is used as “Күк” in Uyghur without any sound changes.

srарық; it means grasshopper. It is used as “чекиткер” in Turkmen. In Kazakh, it means “мерирке”. Here we see the sound changes of “ч>ş”, “g>k” and the addition of “t” sound in Kazakh. In Uyghur, on the other hand, “r>t”, “g>k” undergo sound changes and are used as “Чекиткер”.

Ördex; It means duck. This word is mentioned in Turkmen in the book, it means “үйпек” in Kazakh. Here we see “r>y” and “d>r” sound changes. In
Uyghur, it is used as ‘Өрдәк’ without any sound changes.

ḳavun; it means melon. This word is mentioned in Turkmen in the book. This word takes place as ‘kagun’ in Kutadgu Bilig and as ‘kağun’ Kaşgarlı Mahmud’s dictionary. In Kazakh, v>y, u>ы undergoes a sound change and is used as ‘Қаңық’. In Uyghur, on the other hand, a>o and v>ғ sound changes and continue to be used as ‘Қоғун’.

Conclusion

Most of the words mentioned as Turkmen in the work written in the fifteenth century are actively used in modern Turkic dialects, both in Turkey Turkic in the Oghuz group, in Uzbek and Uyghur Turkic in the Karluk group, and in Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Tatar Turkic in the Kipchak group. In our article, we compared the words in the book as Turkmen with Kazakh Turkic and Uyghur Turkic. By making comparisons, we were able to determine that there are many words used today in Kazakh Turkic, which belongs to the Kipchak group. For example, uçmaḳ -paradise, çömerd- generous, bure -flea etc It is used both in Uyghur and in Kazakh by changing the sound with some words. For example, tiken – thorn, ziyan – damage, saman – straw, ördek – duck, etc.

In addition, the word ‘ınak’ in the dictionary is also used as an adjective in contemporary Uyghur, which is also used as a “dost” – friend from Persian. Another word is ‘kölük’ (common name for animals, that can be ridden) passing through ü>i sound change and kölik means “car” in Kazakh. As a result, when we examine the words recorded as Turkmen in our work, these words are used today in languages belonging to both Kipchak, Oghuz and Karluk groups. Therefore, we can say as a hypothesis that the Mamluks continued the common Turkic that was formed in the Dasht-i Kipchak.

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