

NEW LEXICAL, SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TURKISH*

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0. Introduction

In recent years, the number of discussions about Turkish has increased quite a lot. The issues such as the deterioration of Turkish and rapidly borrowing words and terms into Turkish from foreign languages constitute the central point of discussions. As these discussions continue, Turkish carries on developing, adding new words, terms, and expressions into its body. However, we do not encounter many evaluations and discussions related to this issue. Developing of Turkish is always being ignored. However, as life is renewed it is inevitable that language is also renewed accordingly. As an age changes, vocabulary in the age is also renewed and changed. It is even possible to interpret events of the age through developing and changing vocabulary.

As J. Vendryes, who has written many articles on the development and change in languages, expressed “A nation’s civilization at a definite age may enlighten the whole series

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of events as to the vocabulary at that age. A language continuously changes, but we do not feel that the language we speak changes.” (Vendryes 2001: 34)

While a word keeps its place in Turkish passively, suddenly it begins to be used very often for any reason and may become a more definite word which everyone knows ultimately.

Recently, one of the most definite words the usage frequency in which there has been increase is *kene*. *Kene* used to be a word of low frequency before it was known that it caused an illness. However, the frequency level of this word has increased after Crimea-Kongo virus, which the insect in question bears and causes bleeding-fever illness, starting to cause death. Moreover, as acarids emerge in the months of summer, the usage frequency of the word in these months is much higher than in the months of spring and winter. It is clear that the usage frequency is more in eastern parts of Central Anatolia and in parts of this vicinity close to Black Sea Region as it appears in this quarter.

A reverse situation may also be encountered at language. The frequency of expressions such as *kuş gribi* “bird influenza”, *kanatlı hayvan* “winged animal”, *kanatlı hayvanlar* “winged animals”, *kanatlı* “winged”, *kanatlular* “wingeds”, which are related to each other, are quite low compared with the times when bird influenza is widespread. That means language forms according to the changes occurring in life. As language is a means of expression, it either meets something that comes into our lives by borrowing words from foreign languages or finds new ways to itself with its internal opportunities. Changes in life do not always provide new words to emerge, sometimes the meanings of existent old words change.

In times of Old Anatolian Turkish and Ottoman Turkish, the meaning of the verb *çalış-* (*work*), which had reciprocity in its body, used to be “to hit each other, to fight, to make war, to measure swords”. And *çal-* in base of this verb which is in the form of stem used to mean “to lay on in order to cut, to clip” (TDK 1965: 811, 815). Today, this meaning lives at “to cut a piece of the cloth” which is one of the meanings of the same verb (TDK 1988: 274; TDK 1998:431). As hot war centered life style in all over the world switched slowly into established order and working life at last times of Ottoman Empire, the meaning of *çalış-* “work” has changed into “to do a job” in general.

It is possible to increase these samples and to find many of them showing the frequency and meanings of words also change in parallel to changing of life. However, in this paper recently-borrowed foreign words in Turkey Turkish such as *outlet* “sales store”, *asist* “number or pass for goal”, *hibrit* “cross-breed; being two different power sources together” will not be discussed, but language elements recently produced benefiting from Turkish vocabulary besides previously existing foreign words in language will be clarified.

We will evaluate these language elements below three titles as old vocabulary gaining new meanings, recently emerged expressions, and mobility in possessive suffix of third person singular.

1. Old Vocabulary Gaining New Meanings

It is appeared in recent years that words existing in Turkish since old times have gained new meanings by semantic extension and that their frequency of use has increased

with the meanings they have gained. Increasing of usage frequency may be attributed to many reasons like developing technology, revival of social life, and broadcasting the mass communication means called media the news all over the country rapidly. As a recently-emerged word is mentioned frequently all over the country through broadcasting means, they can be encountered in speeches and writings. Among the reasons of words to have semantic extension and gain new meanings may be considered revival of social life, developing technology rapidly, and media as well.

A. Meillet also attributed semantic change of words and their gaining new meanings to different reasons. According to J. V. Vendryes, the most prominent of these reasons is social factor. As society changes, words and terms also change. Moreover, morphological or usage change of words help semantic change. Meillet also mentioned about the reasons arising from the structure of some statements in which a word has a special function, and he called them “linguistic factors”. According to him, negative, interrogative, and conditional statements set a new lexical, semantic and structural changes in Turkish new lexical, semantic and structural changes in Turkish convenient atmosphere for semantic changes. Another reason Meillet expressed is that objects change (Vendryes 2001: 161-165).

Among old words gaining new meanings, there are words both as nouns and verbs. We will discuss them below two titles.

1.1. Nouns

There are many nouns which have been exposed to semantic extension and gained new meanings in recent years although they have existed in Turkish since old times. One of these words is *cep* “pocket” which is an Arabian word and which means “lining made pouch stitched inside the clothing by opening a particular part and usually which is used to put something in, or section made by a piece of cloth which is stitched on clothing” (TDK 1977: 103; TDK 1988: 253; TDK 1998: 396). This word has begun to gain new meanings by technological developments and gained new meanings such as “vehicle approaching slot formed like a pocket which is constructed on the edges of pavements or motorways to ease traffic and facilitate the cars to stop; wireless phone” (TDK 1998: 396; TDK 2005: 359) whose usage frequency is quite high. The last meaning of the word emerged in 1990s, and this meaning was added into Turkish Dictionary of Turkish Language Association in 1998.

*Sayısal Loto'nun 4 Aralık tarihli çekilişinde ikramiye kazanan 4 kişiden biri olan Adana'nın Kozan ilçesindeki talihlinin **cebini** satarak loto oynadığı ortaya çıktı* (<http://www.medya73.com> [06.12.2010]).

*It was found out that the winner, in town Kozan of Adana, who is one of the four people and won the prize in the raffle of Lotto dated December 4, played lotto by selling his **pocket** (cell phone)* (<http://www.medya73.com>[06.12.2010]).

*İtalya Grand Prix'sine ilk **cepten** başlayan Ferrari'nin İspanyol pilotu Fernando Alonso, damalı bayrağı ilk sırada geçti* (http://www.fotomac.com.tr/index/formula_1 [06.01.2011]).

Ferrari's Spanish pilot Fernando Alonso who started Italian Grand Prix from the first

pocket (slot) passed the checked flag first (http://www.fotomac.com.tr/index/formula_1 [06.01.2011]).

We did not use to encounter these usages of the word before cell phone was invented, car races were so widespread, or while the transportation facilities were restricted, however with the developing conditions the new meanings of the word *pocket* arose. It is possible to say that the usage frequency of the word is so high everywhere technology exists.

Another example is the word *dalga* “wave” which has meanings such as “crinkly action generally caused by wind, earthquake, etc. on the surfaces of large water like sea or lake; a specific period effective during heat, cold, or fashion; any of the events like crisis following each other; secret business, trick; plait on a surface; curve width of hair; diffusion action of vibration through an ambiance” (TDK 1977: 143; TDK 1988: 332; TDK 1998: 518).

Recently, new meanings such as “pleasure condition which narcotic items weed, heroin, etc. give; temporary relation of love, temporary lover” (TDK 1988: 332; TDK 1998: 518; TDK 2005: 464) have also been imputed to the word in question. These meanings of the word have arisen lately, and they were added into Turkish Dictionary of TDK in 1988.

1940'ların esrarkeşleri, esrar dalgasında bile akıllarına getiremezlerdi içkilerinin bunca popüler olacağını (<http://kitap.blogcu.com/> [20.01.2011]).

Junkies of 1940s could not ever imagine even in weed wave that their drink would be so popular (<http://kitap.blogcu.com/> [20.01.2011]).

Benim dalga gelecek birazdan, toparlanın beyler (<http://www.uludagsozluk.com/> [20.01.2011]).

My wave (lover) will arrive soon, tidy yourselves up guys (<http://www.uludagsozluk.com> [20.01.2011]).

Another word which is borrowed from Arabian and in Turkish meaning of which there has been extension is *mabet* which is used to mean “tapınak” (TDK 1977: 387; TDK 1988: 973; TDK 1998: 1478). Recently, this word is also frequently used with the meaning “a place to which is devoted by love and respect at a special issue” (TDK 1998: 1478; TDK 2005: 1319). With this meaning the word emerged in Turkish in 1990s. The word in question was added into *Turkish Dictionary* of Turkish Language Association in 1998.

Changes occurring in social life have been one of the essential causes of the semantic extension of the word. That people adore some things and they seek different ways for spiritual satisfaction have added new meanings to the word “mabet” which has huge significance in the eye of society.

That fanaticism, which means “to support a situation or opinion more than enough, to react excessively for that situation or opinion when necessary” is getting increasingly widespread, that fanatics bearing this emotion are increasing, and that these people are seeking for a platform to express themselves have risen the usage frequency of this word especially at the fields of sports, art, and politics.

Galatasaray'ın mabedi 407 milyona satışa çıkıyor (<http://www.sabah.com.tr> [06.01.2011]).

Galatasaray's sanctuary is on sale for 407 millions (<http://www.sabah.com.tr> [06.01.2011]).

İzmir 'de açılan ve sanatın yeni mabedi olacağı söylenen bu mekânın hazırlanması tam üç ay sürdü (<http://www.izmirliyiz.com> [06.01.2011]).

The preparation of this place, which opened in İzmir and is said to be the new sanctuary of art, lasted exactly three months (<http://www.izmirliyiz.com> [06.01.2011]).

That a spiritual name containing holiness inside begins to be used for such material things may be a sign of tendency to material items and loss of value in society.

Another example having semantic extension and gaining new meanings is the word *film* which means “cellulosic, clear, pliable ribbon used to take photos in photography, radiography, and cinematography since old times; a ribbon or all the ribbons containing a whole play; work of art demonstrated in cinemas, etc” (TDK 1977: 208; TDK 1988: 504; TDK 1998: 587-588).

This word, by having semantic extension within the last ten years, has begun to be used to mean “event which was experienced before, incident”.

Bu kurumda yaşananlara bakınca “Biz bu filmi seyretmemiş miydik?” diye sorma ihtiyacını duyuyoruz! (<http://www.milligazete.com.tr> [06.01.2011]).

We are in need of asking “Did we not watch this film?” as we see what is going on in this foundation (<http://www.miligazete.com.tr> [06.01.2011]).

It is possible to give such words as *resim* “picture”, *mutfak* “kitchen”, and *doruk* “peak” among the words which have semantic extension and gain new meanings and the usage frequency of which has increased by the new meanings they have gained.

As the word *resim* “picture”, which was included in Turkish from Arabic, was being used in such meanings as “form of something made with lines or paints; art to teach the necessary methods to make it; ceremony; photograph; tax which is taken out of some items and works” (TDK 1977: 480; TDK 1988: 1222; TDK 1998: 1856) it also gained the meaning “event which was experienced before, incident”. In this regard, it is parallel to the similar meaning of the word *film*. The word began to be seen with its new meaning after 2000s.

Irak'ta yaşananlarla ilgili Ebu Garip'ten yükselen çığlıktan daha net kanıt olabilir mi? Biz bu resimleri aylar önce gördük (<http://www.dogancanulker.com> [21.01.2011]).

May a more precise proof than the scream rising from Abu Garip exist as to what is going on in Iraq? We saw these pictures months ago (<http://www.dogancanulker.com> [21.01.2011]).

Likewise, the word *mutfak* “kitchen” (*matbah*) borrowed from Arabic has gained the meaning “a place where something is made or produced” in time besides its meaning “a place where meals are cooked; art of preparing food” (TDK 1977: 413; TDK 1988: 1048; TDK 1998: 1596). The word began to be seen with its new meaning after 2000s.

Adım attığınız bu yolda doğru ilerleyebilmeniz için yılların birikimi olan işin mutfağı kısmında size yardımcı olmak istiyoruz (<http://www.muratkitabevi.com/kitapbasim.html> [06.01.2011]).

*We would like to help you to advance straight on the way you started pacing at the part of job's **kitchen** which is the buildup of years* (<http://www.muratkitabevi.com/kitapbasim.html> [06.01.2011]).

Another example is *doruk* “peak” which has also gained the meanings “the top level to reach at a job; top point to reach in emotions like excitement, happiness, enthusiasm” (TDK 2005: 561) these days although it was only used to mean “the summit of high items like mountain, tree; the highest point of them; top; apex; the most superior level of success” (TDK 1988: 399; TDK 1998: 626) before.

*Onlari, kimi zaman tecrübenin **doruğunda** bir duayen, kimi zaman da uygulamanın tam kalbinde bir icra adamı olarak zevkle izledik, izlemeye devam ediyoruz* (<http://www.turizm gazetesi.com> [21.01.2011]).

*We watched with pleasure and are continuing watching them sometimes as doyens at the **peak** of experience and sometimes as acting men right in the centre of application* (<http://www.turizm gazetesi.com> [21.01.2011]).

*Bank Asya 1. Lig’de Süper Lig’e doğrudan yükselecek ikinci takım ve lige veda edecek son takım, son haftada belli olacak. Heyecan **dorukta!*** (<http://www.htspor.com> [21.01.2011]).

*The second team to rise directly to Super League and the last team to leave the league at Bank Asya 1. League will be known at final week. Excitement at **peak!*** (<http://www.htspor.com> [21.01.2011]).

The last word we will discuss on this issue is *milyoncu* “a million seller” which is used for “a place where many items are sold cheaply and with one price”. Turkish people got rid of million numbers, whose value is low and zeroes are plenty, when six zeroes were omitted off Turkish currency. Yet, the word *milyoncu* “a million seller”, which means cheapness, went on existing even after one million liras were admitted as one lira. This interesting situation shows that people do not easily give up using some words which are settled on their minds. The word in question has not been recorded in Turkish dictionaries yet.

*Bir arkadaşım ilçemize bir **milyoncu** açmak istiyor* (<http://forum.donanimhaber.com> [21.01.2011]).

*A friend of mine wants to run **a million seller** in our town* (<http://forum.donanimhaber.com> [21.01.2011]).

*Bir **milyoncu**ydü, Kültür Bakanı oldu. ODTÜ’den mezun oldu, 15 yıl anahtarcılık yaptı. Hediyeelik eşya sattı, kaşe mühür bastı. Şimdi KKTC’nin Eğitim ve Kültür Bakanı* (<http://yenisafak.com.tr> [21.01.2011]).

*He used to be **a million seller**, became the Minister of Culture. He graduated from METU, worked as a locksmith for 15 years. He sold souvenirs, stamped signets. Now he is the Minister of Education and Culture of NCTR (North Cyprus Turkish Republic)* (<http://yenisafak.com.tr> [21.01.2011]).

Among the samples related to the subject, it is also possible to give such words as *torbacı* “name given to tradesmen who produce or sell bags; name given to drug dealers”; *ders* “instructive trace an event leaves on mind, advice, example” (TDK 1988: 361; TDK

1998: 565; TDK 2005: 507); *çakma* “imitation, factitious”; *evren* “ambiance which a person lives and relates in” (TDK 1988: 480; TDK 1998: 747; TDK 2005: 668) *with hormonlu* “adjective used for people who resemble someone and are fatter than him/her”.

1. 2. Verbs

In Turkish, there are also verbs which have semantic extension besides many nouns. New meanings have been loaded on these verbs depending on changing technology and social life, their usage frequency has risen more by their new meanings.

One of them is the verb *dön-* “turn” whose usage frequency has risen as technology develops. The verb *dön-* “turn”, which has such meanings as “to act on its own axis or around something else”; come back, go back (from... to...); to slant a turn; to recant, to give up; to start a suspended pursuit or matter again; to change from one state into another (TDK 1977: 172; TDK 1988: 404; TDK 1998: 633), has gained a new meaning “to reply a phone or message later” depending on developing social life and technology. We encounter the word in question with its new meaning after 2000s.

Aradığım insanlara, “Ben yandım” diye lafa girdim ve “Ben sana dönerim” diyenlerin neredeyse hiçbiri dönmedi (<http://www.milliyet.com.tr/2007/08/22/guncel/agun.html> [06.01.2011]).

I started the conversation “I am in great pain.” with the people I called and almost none who said “I will turn to you.” has not called me back (<http://www.milliyet.com.tr/2007/08/22/guncel/agun.html> [06.01.2011]).

Sonucu öğrenince ben sana dönerim (<http://www.haber7.com> [21.01.2011]).

I will turn to you when I get the result (<http://www.haber7.com> [21.01.2011]).

Another verb which has gained new meanings and whose usage area has extended like the verb *dön-* is *tıkla-*. While being used to mean “to make a clinking sound by hitting something”, it also gained the meaning “to press the button on the mouse or link address at web pages on the computer so as to reach links; to click” (TDK 2005: 1974) after the invention of computer. It is one of the words whose usage frequency is so high especially among the young who grow up with computers. The word in question was added into *Turkish Dictionary* of Turkish Language Association in 2005.

Neden reklamlara tıklamak zorunda bırakıyoruz (<http://forum.memurlar.net> [21.01.2011]).

Why do they make us click on the advertisements? (<http://forum.memurlar.net> [21.01.2011]).

Oku- and some derivatives of it are also similar kind of verbs. While being used to mean “to analyze and understand silently a written article by looking at it or turn it into sound at the same time; to study at school, before a teacher or on written things to learn a subject; to say aloud or in melody; to breath-heal; to curse” (TDK 1977: 431; TDK 1988: 1103; TDK 1998: 1675), it also gained the meanings “to make out something’s meaning; to understand or comprehend a meaning or a secret feeling by some signs” (TDK 1988: 1103; TDK 1998:

1675; TDK 2005: 1494). Its usage frequency has risen more after gaining these meanings. The new meaning of the word in question emerged in 1980s.

“*Bu herif sapıtmuş galiba*” sözlerini adamın bakışlarından **okumak** hiç de zor değildi (<http://www.sutlas.gen.tr> [21.01.2011]).

It was not hard at all to read the expression “This guy has gone off his head, I think.” through the man’s looks (<http://www.sutlas.gen.tr> [21.01.2011]).

Otuz yedi yıl sonra bu gelişin iyi okunması gerekir (<http://muhacirin.blogcu.com> [21.01.2011]).

The arrival after thirty-seven years should be read well (<http://muhacirin.blogcu.com> [21.01.2011]).

Dünkü yaşananları iyi okumak gerekir (<http://www.haberx.com> [21.01.2011]).

What was experienced yesterday should be read well (<http://www.haberx.com> [21.01.2011]).

Likewise, it is also possible to give such verbs as *ötekileştir-* “to externalize out of the present culture”; *aldat-* “either wife or husband being unfaithful to the other, to betray, to detain, to distract”; *konuslandır-* “to place war means in a strategic territory”; *sakatla-* “to spoil”; *hırsızla-* “to steal”; *çaysa-* “to feel like drinking tea” among the verbs in the meanings of which there has been change and which have gained new meanings and whose usage frequency has risen although they have been in use since old times.

Beside this, there may also be situations in which what is actually meant is expressed implicitly, not directly, depending on different reasons. This is called latent language. And some verbs have emerged through latent usage.

One of these verbs is the compound verb *kırma uğra-* “massacre”. The verb which means “not to be in use any more, to be completely useless” is generally used if “a military helicopter is dropped by terror organization” as a result of latent language. Why latent language is used and what is mentioned is not expressed explicitly at this point could be in order not to agitate people, to prevent any riot or encouragement of members of terror organization.

Likewise, another verb which is an element of latent language is the compound verb *etkisiz hâle getiril-* “to be deactivated”. The verb, which means “to disable something; to prevent it to counter, act, or escape; to get under control”, is frequently used when “many terrorists are killed and it is undesired that a group of people to be agitated.”

As word is the element to appear first at language, we would like to discuss frequency of meaning at the end of this chapter.

As expressed before, social incidents occurring in society influence greatly both the increase and decrease of frequency of words and terms. If an item has a deep ground in life, the frequency level of that word or term expressing that item will also be high all the time. For instance, there is a trial which has recently occupied the agenda of press for long: *Ergenekon davası* “Ergenekon trial...” The frequency of many words and terms in language related to it has risen since this trial started: Lots of terms such as *Ergenekon soruşturması*

“Ergenekon inquiry”, *ergenekon savcısı* “Ergenekon public prosecutor”, *ergenekon terör örgütü* “Ergenekon terror organization”, *ergenekon iddianamesi* “Ergenekon indictment”, *ergenekon davası* “Ergenekon trial”, *ergenekon sanıkları* “Ergenekon suspects”, *ergenekon tutukluları* “Ergenekon prisoners”, *ergenekon mağdurları* “Ergenekon victims”, *ıslak imza* “wet signature”, *ihbar mektubu* “denunciation letter” have been added into language and their frequency has risen in a short time.

Similarly, different activities, emerging as a result of the policies that the government has applied lately, have increased the semantic extension and usage frequency of the word *açılım* “right ascension” which expresses “dilation job”: New terms such as *Roman açılımı* “gypsy right ascension”, *Kürt açılımı* “Kurd right ascension”, *demokratik açılım* “democratic right ascension”, *demokratik açılım paketi* “democratic right ascension pack”, *özgür açılım* “free right ascension”, *küresel açılım* “global right ascension” have emerged and the frequency level of these terms has risen.

That the then prime minister Adnan Menderes was arrested and sent to (İmralı) prison on an island after the stroke in 1960, and that the ringleader of terror organization was imprisoned on the same island years after this event have increased the usage frequency of the island’s name and new terms constituted with this name: *İmralı canisi* “İmralı murderer”, *İmralı politikası* “İmralı policy”, *İmralı mütarekesi* “İmralı truce”, *İmralı protokolü* “İmralı protocol”, *İmralı hattı* “İmralı line”, *İmralı bombası* “İmralı bomb”, *İmralı notları* “İmralı notes”, etc.

Likewise, increasing discussions of late about law, that these discussions are heavily included in media, and lots of news appears on this issue have increased the usage frequency of terms and expressions related to law. It is possible to count the expressions *Kamu davası* “public trial”, *karşılıksız çek* “returned check”, *tüzel kişi* “juridical person”, *veto* “veto”, *zamanaşımı* “limitation”, *pozitif hukuk* “positive law”, *genel af* “amnesty”, *Rahşan affi* “Rahşan forgiveness”, *adli tıp* “forensic medicine”, *ıslak imza* “wet signature”, etc. among them.

We also consider it will be beneficial to point out an evaluation about temporary words following usage frequency in this paper.

Not all the recently-added words into Turkish are permanent. Some expire and their usage frequency decreases, and some hardly find places for themselves only on the pages of thick dictionaries.

The number of this kind of words is quite a lot. However, it will be appropriate to approach the subject to minds by emphasizing on quite frequently-used ones. One of these words is *Ergenekon* which we have heard very often lately. Though the frequency of the word, which we heard a lot until one year ago, has decreased a little, it still continues.

Ergenekon yapılanmasına ilişkin yürütülen operasyon kapsamında polis, zanlıların ev ve işyerlerinde yaptığı aramalarda örgütün sırlarını deşifre edecek önemli belgeler ele geçirdiği öne sürüldü (<http://www.milliyet.com.tr/2008/01/25/guncel/axgun02.html> [01.01.2011]).

It was asserted that police captured important documents to decode the secrets of the

organization at the searches they carried out in houses and workplaces of the suspect in the extent of the operation applied as to **ergenekon** organization (<http://www.milliyet.com.tr/2008/01/25/guncel/axgun02.html> [01.01.2011]).

The word which is known in Turkish since old times actually with the meaning “the name of a valley” and “an epic which belongs to Gok Turks (according to some sources to Mongols) aftermath, suddenly gained a new meaning and function as it is the name of a trial. After the trial emerged, the first and long-lived meaning of the word has been forgotten, and the new meaning of the word in question began to rouse on people’s mind when it is uttered. However, when the trial is over, probably the usage frequency of the word will decrease and it will be one of the temporary words.

A similar expression is *çekiç güç* “hammer power”. We heard the expression very often then which is “the name of troops constituted to protect the refugees who wanted to migrate to Turkey from North Iraq at the First Gulf War in 1991. Yet, after the Gulf War ended and the activities of *çekiç güç* “hammer power” in Turkey were stopped with the Council of Ministers’ decision in 2003, the usage frequency of the term decreased very much and it became one of the temporary words.

Kuzey Irak’ın Irak’tan ayrılıp uçuşa yasak bölge haline getirilmesinde Çekiç Güç’ün önemli rolü olmuştur... Çekiç Güç’ün görev süresinin uzatılmasına destek veren hükümetlerin Irak’ın kuzeyinin koparılmasında rolü büyüktür (<http://www.milliyet.com.tr> [01.01.2011]).

Hammer Power has had significant role in separating North Iraq from Iraq and its becoming a flight forbidden zone... The governments supporting the extension of time for duty of Hammer Power have major roles in separating north of Iraq (<http://www.milliyet.com.tr> [01.01.2011]).

One of the temporary words is *Gatakulli* “fiddle”. It is an expression which was included in Turkish after the *ergenekon* trial. *Gatakulli* “fiddle” which emerged with a tiny phonetic change in the word *katakulli* “fiddle”, which was borrowed from French with the abbreviation *GATA* (Gülhane Military Academy of Medicine) and which means “monkey business, ruse, trap, trick”, is used to mean “fiddle carried out in *GATA*”. This word emerged as a temporary element in language after the defendants of *ergenekon* trial had themselves dispatched to *GATA* instead of going for cross-examine. When the ones who will be hauled up in the extent of *ergenekon* trial quit being dispatched to *GATA*, this word will probably be unheard and invisible.

Bu işin içinde bir GATAkulli var (<http://www.internethaber.com> [01.01.2011]).

There is a GATAkulli (fiddle) in this job (<http://www.internethaber.com> [01.01.2011]).

Türkiye’de siyaset üzerinde öteden beri, bir ‘Gatakulli’ olduğu söyleniyordu (<http://www.radikal.com.tr> [21.01.2011]).

It has long been said that there is a Gatakulli (fiddle) in politics in Turkey (<http://www.radikal.com.tr> [21.01.2011]).

Gatakulliciler gatakulli yaptıklarıyla kaldı (<http://www.radikal.com.tr> [01.01.2011]).

The fiddlers managed to (make gatakulli) fiddle (<http://www.radikal.com.tr> [01.01.2011]).

2. Compound Expressions Which Have Recently Emerged

On one hand some old words gain new meanings in Turkish, on the other hand it is possible to encounter some new compound expressions which have not existed in Turkish before. These expressions, some of which are noun phrases, are two kinds. The ones constituted through translation from foreign languages, and the ones constituted by benefiting from facilities within language.

2.1. The Ones Constituted Through Translation

It is possible to encounter many expressions which have recently been included in Turkish through translation and whose usage frequency has risen.

One of the expressions which was borrowed from foreign languages through translation and whose usage frequency has risen in this way is *geri besleme* “feedback”. This compound structure, which is translated from the English word *feedback*, has such meanings as “correlation between the part of force or information of output of a mechanism and the input of that mechanism; method of getting knowledge which is benefited to measure how a message is encountered by people to whom it is directed, to what extent it encounters the perception level and purposes of the speaker” (<http://tdkterim.gov.tr/bts/> [28.12.2010]). It is appeared that this term is used in the areas of informatics and technology more.

Sürekli yeni düzenlemeler yapan, pazarı geniş, hedefi yüksek şirketlerde bilgi aktarımı, geri besleme çok önemli hale gelir (<http://www.markasizsiniz.com> [07.01.2011]).

Information transfer and feedback get very important in companies which make new arrangements consistently, whose market is large, and whose goal is high (<http://www.markasizsiniz.com> [07.01.2011]).

One of the expressions which was included in Turkish through translation in the same way is *sesli kitap* “audio book”. “The books, which are formed by reading a book aloud and recording this sound” are called *sesli kitap* “audio book”. This expression has been conveyed into Turkish by being translated from the English expression *audio book*. It emerged as technology improved.

Okumaya zaman bulamayan insanlar, teyplerden dinleyerek pek çok kitabı okuma fırsatı buldular. Bebekler için hazırlanmış sesli kitaplar bile var... Türkiye'nin ilk sesli kitaplar yayınevi yedinci yılını doldurdu (Milliyet 2003: 12).

People, who have no time to read, have found opportunity to read many books by listening to tapes. Audio books prepared even for babies are present... The first audio books publishing house in Turkey has completed its seventh year (Milliyet 2003: 12).

Another expression which was included in Turkish through translation is *taze hava* “fresh air” which is the translation of the English expression *fresh air*. Though there is the expression *temiz hava* “clean air” in language to use instead of it, that a translated expression has a widespread usage may be regarded a loss for Turkish. Similarly, another expression which was included in Turkish is *ucu açık* “open ended” which is the translation of the English expression *open ended*. And the usage area of the locution *ucu açık* “open ended”, which means “endless, unclear; open to comment”, is quite large.

İngiltere’de, şehrin stresinden, çalışanlar için şişelenmiş taze hava hizmete sunuldu (<http://www.ihlassondakika.com> [13.01.2011]).

In England, bottled fresh air has been dedicated for the workers who are exposed to the stress of the city (<http://www.ihlassondakika.com> [13.01.2011]).

Bu nedenle de Klaus Hansch için, bu sefer üyelik müzakerelerinin ucu açık bir süreçte kalması çok önemli (<http://www.abhaber.com/ozelhaber.php?id=932> [07.01.2011]).

Hence, this time it is very important that membership discussions are at an open ended process for Klaus Hansch (<http://www.abhaber.com/ozelhaber.php?id=932> [07.01.2011]).

2010 yılına hazırlanmaya çalışılan yeni ÖSS sınavlarında bütün konularda çok kısa ucu açık sorular sorulacağı söyleniyor (<http://forum.haber.gen.tr> [22.01.2011]).

It is mentioned that very short open ended questions at every subject will be asked in the new OSS examinations which are tried to be prepared for the year 2010 (<http://forum.haber.gen.tr> [22.01.2011]).

Another example is noun phrases constituted by the adjective *akıllı* “smart” which emerge depending on the technological improvements and that are used to meet the latest products of technology. It is clear that adjective phrases, which are constituted by the adjective *akıllı* “smart” that is equivalent of the English word *smart* “wise; talented, elegant”, will increase and their usage frequency will rise in parallel improving technology.

Akıllı sınıf “a structure equipped with videoconference and live broadcast technology and which combines the instructor and learners, who are physically in different places, in interactive ambiance”, *akıllı kumaş* “clothes having various functions which are produced by using nano materials”, *akıllı tahta* “a mechanism which consists of a computer, an interactive board, an interactive marker, a projection apparatus, and software and which provide ease for teachers in classrooms”, *akıllı kart* “a plastic card inside which a microchip is put”.

Akıllı sınıflar, okullardaki teknolojik boşlukları doldurmakta ve öğrenme-öğretme kavramları üzerinde yeni değişimler oluşturmakta ve alanlar açmaktadır (<http://okulweb.meb.gov.tr> [08.01.2011]).

Smart classes remove technological absence at schools, they make changes and present new areas on learning-teaching terms (<http://okulweb.meb.gov.tr> [08.01.2011]).

Akıllı kumaşlardan yapılmış su ve leke tutmayan erkek pantolonları Türkiye’de satışa sunuldu (<http://www.habervitrini.com> [08.01.2011]).

Men’s trousers made of smart cloth, which are water and stain free, are put on the market in Turkey (<http://www.habervitrini.com> [08.01.2011]).

Dizüstü bilgisayar, projeksiyon cihazı, özel kalem, tahta olarak kullanılacak platform ve yazılımdan oluşan akıllı tahta sayesinde dersle ilgili harita, grafik ve görüntüler izlenebilecek (<http://www.sabah.com.tr> [08.01.2011]).

Maps, graphics, and images about lessons will be watched thanks to smart board which consists of a laptop computer, a projection apparatus, a special marker, a platform to use as a board, and software (<http://www.sabah.com.tr> [08.01.2011]).

It is possible to give the examples *balayı* “honeymoon” which is the translation

of *honeymoon*; *yağmur ormanı* “rainforest” which is the translation of the English word *rainforest* and German word *Regenwal*; *Adem elması* “Adam’s apple” which is the translation of the English expression *Adam’s apple* and French expression *pomme d’Adam*; *ödünç kelime* “borrowing word” which is the translation of the English term *borrowing word*; *beyin yıkama* “brainwashing” which is the translation of the English expression *brainwashing*; *uzay adamı* “space-man” which is the translation of the English expression *space-man*; *tam gün* and *yarım gün* “full-time and part-time” which are the translations of the English expressions *full-time* and *part-time*; *derin yapı* “deep structure” which is the translation of the English term *deep structure*; etc. among the expressions which have been included in Turkish through translation in the same way and whose usage frequency has increased.

And some expressions which were included in Turkish through translation are statements. *Kendine iyi bak* “Take care of yourself” is one of them. The statement, which is the exact translation of the English expression “Take care of yourself.”, may make such expressions as *Allah’a emanet ol* “May God bless you”, *Hoşça kal* “Goodbye” useless one day by narrowing their usage areas.

Likewise, the expression *Sen onun için çok özelsin* “You are very special for him/her” has been added in the vernacular through the translation of the English statement “You are very special for him or her.”

Besides them, it is possible to give the expressions, which have been added in the vernacular through semantic translation, such as *Aynı fikirdeyim* “I agree”; *Görüşürüz* “See you”; *Üzgünüm* “I’m sorry”; *Umarım* “I hope”; *Sanırım öyle* “I think so”; *Anlıyorum* “I see”; *Aman Tanrım* “Oh my God!”; *İyi eğlenceler* “Have fun!”; *İyi şanslar* “Good luck!”; *Ne haber?* “What’s up?”; *Beni takip et* “Follow me”; *Evim, güzel evim!* “Home sweet home!”.

It affects Turkish negatively that some people speak by conveying imprudently the expressions of the foreign language they learn in Turkish without knowing the tact of their own language adequately. It may be attributed to such reasons as admiration for foreign language and inclination that a person tries to mention what he wants to express with the translated expressions from English, not directly in Turkish.

2.2. The Ones Rooting in Linguistic Facilities

Beside the expressions constituted through translation, there are also new phrases and idioms which emerge benefiting from linguistic facilities in Turkish. It is possible to count such ways as derivation, combining, benefiting from general language, and benefiting from the vernacular among the linguistic facilities (Aksan 2006: 160-165).

It is apparent that new expressions have been generated in all the Turkish texts starting from the first written texts to the contemporary Turkish dialects. Some of them are phrases and idioms.

For example; the word *alan* “area” which takes place in *Dîvânu Lugati’t-Türk*, which is the oldest Turkish dictionary, with the meaning “flat and open area” (Atalay I 1939 [1992³]: 135) has had lustiness and swing again by such usages as *bu alanda* “at this area”, *alan çalışması* “field work” *alan araştırması* “field investigation”, *alan uzmanı* “field expert”

besides taking place in such terms as *hava alanı* “airport”, *manyetik alan* “magnetic field”, *alan savunması* “pitch defending”, *alan daraltma* “area narrowing”, *abisal alan* “abyssal area”, *alan kuramı* “area theory”, *değişken alan* “variable area”, *nitrik alan* “nitric area”, *ortak alan* “common area”, *türdeş alan* “homogeneous area” today.

Similarly, some phrases have been constituted by imputing a different meaning to the word *yoğun* “thick, intense, dense” which we encounter in Ancient Turkish: *Yoğun bakım* “intense care”, *yoğun bakım ünitesi* “intense care unit”, *nüfus yoğunluğu* “population density”, etc.

One of the linguistic facilities is the method of combining words. Lots of various words may be constituted by this way: *Çöpçatan* “matchmaker”; *dedikodu* “gossip”, *gecekondu* “shanty”, *içbükey* “concave”, *alyuvarlar* “red blood corpuscles”, *atardamar* “artery”, *yeryüzü* “earth”, *anayasa* “constitution”, *dilbilim* “linguistics”, *kabakulak* “mumps”, *suçiçeği* “chicken pox”, etc.

We would like to emphasize below the phrases and idioms which have recently emerged in Turkey Turkish.

2.2.1 Recently- constituted Phrases

2.2.1.1 Noun Phrases

As soon as a new word emerges, whether it is temporary or permanent, phrases related to it also appear at once or new phrases arise out of the words which have previously been used and their usage frequency increases in time. By all means, some of them will be permanent and some will be temporary. When a word’s usage period is completed, the phrase which is constituted with it, generally disappears, too.

The first phrase we will discuss at this point is *iklim kıyameti* “climate doomsday”, which the words *iklim* “climate” and *kıyamet* “doomsday” existing in Turkish since ancient times, constitute. The expression, which is an undefined noun phrase, means “the condition of the world’s getting uninhabitable depending on climate changes occurring on the earth.” This phrase has emerged and its usage frequency has increased quite a lot as a result of the climate change for such reasons as particularly being the nature destroyed rapidly by human beings lately, getting the ozone layer a hole, and enlarging this hole ever. Unless radical solutions are found for the factors causing climate changes, the usage frequency of this phrase will not diminish.

Neden iklim kıyameti yaşıyor? Çünkü yeryüzünün nimetlerini mürşifçe yağmaladık (<http://haber.gazetevatan.com/0/131144/1/Gundem> [08.01.2011]).

Why is climate doomsday being experienced? Because we plundered the staff of life on earth extravagantly (<http://haber.gazetevatan.com/0/131144/1/Gundem> [08.01.2011]).

Likewise, one of the phrases, which we have quite often encountered both in media and society recently, is the expression *kuş gribi* “bird influenza”. The usage frequency of *kuş gribi* “bird influenza”, which is an undefined noun phrase, has been quite high within the last five years. However, the usage frequency of the phrase has diminished nowadays after a remedy

has been found for bird influenza and bird influenza incidents have gone down all over the world.

*Uzakdoğu Asya'da kuşlar ve kümes hayvanları arasında başlayıp daha sonra insanlara geçen **kuş gribinin**, Rusya ve Romanya'dan sonra ülkemizde de görülmesi, hastalığın sınırlı bir salgın olmayıp, tüm dünyayı tehdit ettiğine dair uyarıları doğruladı* (<http://www.akvet.net> [07.01.2011]).

*That **bird influenza**, which started among birds and poultry and later transmitted to people in the Far East Asia, has been seen in our country after Russia and Romania justified the warnings related to the illness threatening the whole world, not being a restricted epidemic* (<http://www.akvet.net> [07.01.2011]).

One of the incidents which has occupied heavily the agenda of our country on recent days is *ergenekon* inquiry. Many phrases at the beginning of which the word *ergenekon* is present have been constituted in the extent of this inquiry. It is possible to see or read one or some of these phrases in visual and audio press or in inscribed media almost every day. Some of them are *Ergenekon soruşturması* “ergenekon inquiry”, *ergenekon savcısı* “ergenekon public prosecutor”, *ergenekon terör örgütü* “ergenekon terror organization”, *ergenekon iddianamesi* “ergenekon indictment”, *ergenekon davası* “ergenekon trial”, *ergenekon sanıkları* “ergenekon suspects”, *ergenekon tutukluları* “ergenekon prisoners”, *ergenekon mağdurları* “ergenekon victims”. The frequency condition of these phrases, which is very high today, will change according to the trial's progress and whether there are another relevant activities or not.

This kind of phrases which have just emerged are usually undefined noun phrases. And this is a subject to emphasize. It may be considered that when the phrases freshly emerge, these phrases get a form as undefined noun phrases since the relation or connection between the words constituting them is not completely clear.

2.2.1.2. Adjective phrases

In Turkish, there are adjective phrases besides noun phrases which have freshly been constituted. One of them is *kanatlı hayvan* “winged animal” which is one of the adjective phrases emerging together with *kuş gribi* “bird influenza”. This expression is also used as *kanatlı* “winged” through ellipsis. However, the usage frequency of the phrase has diminished a lot after bird influenza incidents have declined lately and these incidents have taken place less in media.

*Büyükşehir Belediyesi ayrıca, olası kuş gribi salgınına karşı itlaf edilecek **kanatlı hayvanların** bertarafı için çöp depolama sahasında özel çukurlar hazırlayacak* (<http://www.haberlink.com> [07.01.2011]).

*Moreover, Metropolis municipality will prepare special trenches in garbage storage area for elimination of **winged animals** which will be culled against a possible bird influenza epidemic* (<http://www.haberlink.com> [07.01.2011]).

***Kanatlıları** itlaf edenlerin üzerinde astronot giysisi gibi giysiler var... Bunlar, gerçekten virüsten koruyor mu?* (<http://www.kurler.com> [25.01.2011]).

*On the people, who cull **the winged**, are garments just like astronaut ones... Do they really protect from viruses?* (<http://www.kurler.com> [25.01.2011]).

And another instance is the expression *omurgasız siyaset* “spineless politics” which emerged depending on political discussions. *Omurgasız siyaset* “spineless politics”, which can be defined as “unprincipled and incoherent politics”, has been one of the locutions that politicians have frequently applied recently to accuse each other.

Siyasetin bireysel dünyalarda yankı bulan ve kişilerle kaim arızî boyutunu, siyasetin kendi bütünsel gerçekliğinden ayırmak lâzım. İlkesiz, omurgasız siyaset yapma tarzı tarihe karıştı (<http://karakitap.net/v1/content/view/3281> [07.01.2011]).

*It is a must to separate the casual aspect of politics which echoes in individual worlds and which is existent with people from the politics' complete reality of its own. The style of doing unprincipled and **spineless politics** has vanished* (<http://karakitap.net/v1/content/view/3281> [07.01.2011]).

It is apparent that improvement in Turkish is not only in the base of vocabulary, but also new phrases have also been acquired in Turkish. Beside the new phrases we mentioned above, there are also other phrases which have been recently constituted and whose usage frequency has risen depending on various reasons. It is possible to give noun phrases such as *dumansız hava sahası* “smoke-free air zone”, *Gatakullinin tarihi* “fiddle’s history”, *Gatakulli tartışmaları* “fiddle discussions”, *Irak’ın kuzeyi* “north of Iraq”, *siyaset mühendisleri* “political engineers”, *şehir efsanesi* “city legend”, *teknoloji detoksu* “technology detox”, *tırnakçılık yöntemi* “pickpocket method”; and adjective phrases such as *alışamadık tişörtleri* “unusual T-shirts”, *ıslak imza* “wet signature”, *kamusal alan* “public area”, *kültürel soykırım* “cultural genocide”, *yeşil sermaye* “green wealth” among them.

2.2.1.3. Idioms

Improvement in Turkish not only provides new vocabulary and phrases to emerge, but also idioms point. Therefore, the language gains lustiness and develops.

One of these idioms is *cep yakmak* “burn pocket” which we have recently begun to hear frequently in parallel the increasing expensiveness in daily life. It is an idiom expressing “being very expensive”. Similarly, some other idioms have been constituted with the new meaning of the word *cep* “pocket”, too: *(birini) cepten aramak* “to call sb. from pocket (mobile)”, *(birinin) cebini aramak* “to call sb. with a mobile phone”.

Apparently, getting life conditions quite hard and improving the technology in a different way have provided two more idioms, which were constituted with the word *cep* “pocket”, to emerge.

*Maliyeti artan soğanın gelecek yıl içerisinde de **cep yakması** bekleniyor* (http://www.tgrthaber.com.tr/news_view [01.01.2011]).

*Onion, whose cost has risen, is expected to **burn pocket** within next year, too* (http://www.tgrthaber.com.tr/news_view [01.01.2011]).

*Artık bu kampanyalarımızla tek arama bazında baktığınız zaman evden **cebi***

aramak cepten cebi aramaktan daha ucuza geliyor (<http://www.stargundem.com/saglik/> [01.01.2011]).

*From now on, with these campaigns of ours **calling pocket (mobile)** from house phone is cheaper than **calling pocket from pocket** when you evaluate in one-call base* (<http://www.stargundem.com/saglik/> [01.01.2011]).

Likewise, one of the idioms which have frequently been used recently is **ezber bozmak** “spoil memorizing”. The usage frequency of the idiom, which means “to reveal surprisingly that the thought a person has is wrong”, has increased in Turkish quite a lot. We see this idiom in political, military, administrative, and commercial life.

*Son günlerin moda deyimi haline gelen **ezber bozmak** artık ezberimizdeki yerini çoktan aldı* (<http://www.milligazete.com.tr/makale/ezber-bozmak> [01.01.2011]).

Spoil memorizing, which has become the fashionable idiom of recent days, has already taken its place in our memories (<http://www.milligazete.com.tr/makale/ezber-bozmak> [01.01.2011]).

Likewise, one of the new idioms which is used very frequently especially by sports media is **kilidi açmak** “open the lock”. The usage area of this idiom, which is used to mean “to fulfill the first at a job, to accomplish the first” is not solely sports. As it is understood from the examples below, it has become an idiom which is used frequently in other fields, too.

*Alex **kilidi açan** isim olurken Anelka attığı ve attırdığı golle skoru belirledi* (<http://www.turkfutbolu.net/> [01.01.2011]).

*While Alex is the person to **open the lock**, Anelka determined the score with the goals he scored and had them scored* (<http://www.turkfutbolu.net/> [01.01.2011]).

*Siyasi tarihe ‘Cumhurbaşkanı **kilidini açan parti**’ olarak geçeceği aşikar* (<http://www.zaman.com.tr/> [01.01.2011]).

*It is clear that it will be recorded in political history as “the party to **open the President lock**”* (<http://www.zaman.com.tr/> [01.01.2011]).

*Rus gümrüklerindeki kriz çözüldü ihracatın **kilidi açıldı*** (<http://www.abvizyonu.com/> [01.01.2011]).

*The crisis at Russian customs has been dispatched, and **the lock of export has been opened*** (<http://www.abvizyonu.com/> [01.01.2011]).

3. Mobility in Possessive Suffix of Third Person Singular

Recently, one of the noticeable points in Turkish is the mobility seen in possessive suffix of third person singular. The possessive suffix of third person singular comes as *-I* following the words ending in consonants, and as *-sI* following the words ending in vowels in Turkish. However, as it is seen in the examples *aşçıbaşı* “chef”, *bölükbaşı* “troop chief”, *denizaltısı* “submarine”, *dizüstüsü* “laptop computer”, *elebaşısı* “ringleader”, *hahambaşı* “chief rabbi”, *ustabaşı* “foreman”, *yılbaşı* “new year”, *yiğitbaşı* “chief hero”, *yüzbaşı* “captain”, one more affix of the same kind *-sI* is added following the possessive suffix *-I*, and affix heap

emerges. In fact, this situation had been seen in the words *birisi* “someone” and *hep(i)si* “all” since ancient times. Yet, it has begun to appear in more examples lately.

This structure feature is identically seen in possessive suffix of 3th person plural, too: *aşçıbaşılı* “chefs”, *bölükbaşılı* “troop chiefs”, *elebaşılı* “ringleaders”, *hahambaşılı* “chief rabbis”, *ustabaşılı* “foremen”, *dizüstüleri* “laptop computers”, *yiğitbaşılı* “chief heroes”, etc.

Çin Lokantası'nın aşçıbaşısı Samsunlu (<http://www.samsunhaber.com/> [04.01.2011]).

The chef of Chinese Restaurant is from Samsun (<http://www.samsunhaber.com/> [04.01.2011]).

İki Rus taarruz denizaltısının ABD'nin doğu kıyıları yakınlarında devriye halinde olduğu açıklandı (<http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/dunya/12221460.asp> [07.01.2011]).

It has been declared that two Russian attack submarines are patrolling whereabouts of east coasts of USA (<http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/dunya/12221460.asp> [07.01.2011]).

Tanınmış bir markanın dokunmatik ekranlı dizüstüsü Türkiye'ye geliyor (<http://www.haberlerdenevar.com> [04.01.2011]).

The keyless display laptop computer of a prestigious brand is coming to Turkey (<http://www.haberlerdenevar.com> [04.01.2011]).

Adana'da tefecilik yapıp parasını ödemeyen kişileri darp ederek ölümlle tehdit ettikleri iddiasıyla gözaltına alınan çete elebaşısının, terör örgütü PKK'nın sokak eylemlerini yönlendirdiği de ortaya çıktı (<http://www.haberpan.com/haber/pkknin-sokak-eylemcisi-tefecilerin-elebasisi-cikti> [08.01.2011]).

It also came out the gang ringleader, who has been put in jail in Adana with the claim they made usury and threatened to kill by hitting the people who did not pay back, had been directing the street demonstrations of PKK terror organization (<http://www.haberpan.com/haber/pkknin-sokak-eylemcisi-tefecilerin-elebasisi-cikti> [08.01.2011]).

Yeni kurulan bilgisayar firmasının dizüstüleri görücüye çıktı (<http://www.uruninceleme.com> [04.01.2011]).

The laptop computers of the newly-established computer company are on the market (<http://www.uruninceleme.com> [04.01.2011]).

Santralimiz elektrik bakım ustabaşısı Hüseyin Yanaz'ın Annesi Safinaz Yanaz vefat etmiştir (http://www.catestermik.com/index/haber_c.html [08.01.2011]).

The electricity maintenance foreman of our power station Hüseyin Yanaz's mother Safinaz Yanaz has passed away (http://www.catestermik.com/index/haber_c.html [08.01.2011]).

Son zamanlarda değişik ülkelerden yerli uyuşturucu trafiği ağlarının elebaşılarının yakalanmaları amacı ile başarılı operasyonların gerçekleştirildiği haber veriliyor (<http://turkish.ruvr.ru> [04.01.2011]).

It has been recently informed from various countries that successful operations are being fulfilled in order that the ringleaders of domestic narcotic gang nets can be caught (<http://turkish.ruvr.ru> [04.01.2011]).

These different usages are mostly seen in the compound words the samples of which we gave. Yet, the similar case is also encountered in some words such as *çoğusu* “most of”, *canısı* “darling”, *Rabbisi* “his/her God” which are not compound.

Fakat çoğusu bilmiyor yağmurun geliş sebebini... Çoğusu bilmiyor seni... (<http://www.girift.com> [04.01.2011]).

But, most of them do not know why it has rained... Most of them do not know you... (<http://www.girift.com> [04.01.2011]).

Bu şarkı da canısına gitsin... (<http://www.izlesene.com> [04.01.2011]).

And this song is for *darling*... (<http://www.izlesene.com> [04.01.2011]).

Altmışına merdiven dayamıştı. Geçip giden bunca yıl ondan çok fazla şey almış, inanılmaz acılar yaşamıştı. Yine de hep dayanmış, ayakta kalmış ve Rabbisi'nden gelene razı olmuştu (http://www.firaset.net/hikaye_detay.php?&Hikaye_ID=2959 [04.01.2011]).

He was about to be sixty. So many years, which have been experienced, have taken so much from him; he suffered unbelievable pains. However, he tolerated all the time, stood upright, and agreed what came from his God (http://www.firaset.net/hikaye_detay.php?&Hikaye_ID=2959 [04.01.2011]).

It is possible to mention it shortly: That noun phrases, which begin to express one item more than indicating the relationship between two items and which are written compound, are perceived like noun bases with their new forms cause affix heap. The samples related to this are getting widespread ever.

4. Conclusion

Like every language, Turkish also has inclination to improve its lexical and structural features in different ways. This occurs sometimes by changing of a word's meaning depending on various reasons, and sometimes including new words and terms in language, and sometimes by changes seen in affixes.

Within the last thirty years, Turkish has improved extremely; the newly-included words, terms, and expressions in Turkish have been added in spoken and written language rapidly by also the influence of visual, audio, and inscribed media. It is hard to predict for the time being how many of these words will be permanent and temporary.

A language will continue producing temporary and permanent words as long as it renews itself. A large number among new items have been included or will be included in written language. And some of them incline to be included. And of course, some of them will vanish without leaving such a trace.

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Özet

Türkçede Sözcükçüğü, Anlam ve Yapıyla İlgili Yeni Gelişmeler

Hayat yenilendikçe, bütün dillerde yeni kelime ve kavramlar ortaya çıkmaya başlar. Bunlar; bir yandan tek başlarına dil içinde tutunmaya çalışırken, bir yandan da dilin değişik öğeleriyle ilişkiler kurarlar. Bu ilişkiler ne kadar büyük derinlik kazanırsa, ilgili kelime ve kavramların dile yerleşmeleri de o oranda güçlü olur.

Aynı durum Türkçe için de söz konusudur. Her dil gibi Türkçe de değişik

yollarla ses ve yapısını, sözcükçüğünü, cümle özelliklerini geliştirme eğilimindedir. Bu; kimi zaman bir kelimenin taşıdığı anlamın çeşitli sebeplere bağlı olarak değişmesi veya yeni kelime ve kavramların dile girmesiyle, kimi zaman da eklerde ve cümle yapılarında görülen değişikliklerle kendini göstermektedir.

Bu makalede; son otuz yıl içinde Türkçenin değişik yönlerden gelişimi; yapı, anlam ve sözcükçüğü bakımından kaydettiği değişimler ele alınacaktır. Temel başlıklar altında, Türkçede eskiden beri var olup da anlam genişlemesine uğrayan kelimeler; yeni ortaya çıkan basit kelime, birleşik kelime, terim, deyim ve ibareler; tercüme yoluyla meydana getirilen kelimeler; dil içi imkânlardan faydalanılarak ortaya konulan yeni tamlama ve deyimler; teklik 3. kişi iyelik ekindeki hareketlilik ele alınacaktır. Bu başlıklar da kendi içlerinde çeşitli alt başlıklara sahiptir.

Makalede ayrıca bütün bu gelişme ve değişimlerin sebepleri üzerinde elden geldiğince açıklamalar yapılacaktır. Anlam sıklıklarının artması veya azalması, geçici kelimelerin durumu; makalede ele alınan bir diğer husustur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkçe, sözcükçüğü, anlam genişlemesi, geçici kelimeler, uç veren kelimeler.

Abstract

New Lexical, Semantic and Structural Developments in Turkish

New words and terms in all languages begin to emerge for the life. These words and terms are included in language separately and they also make contact with various elements of the language. As the depth of these relationship increases, these words and terms settle in the language more easily.

The same applies to Turkish. As all languages, Turkish has an inclination for developing its phonology and structure, vocabulary and syntactic features. This is sometimes noticed with the changes in the meaning of a word due to various causes or with the new word or terms that come into that language. It also shows itself through the changes in the affixes and the structures of the sentences.

This paper is concerned with the development of Turkish over the last three decades and some new lexical, semantic and structural changes in it. Under the main headings, it is discussed some words which take semantic extension, new words, compounds and terms of recent vintage, terms, idioms and phrases, new words made by translation, new propositional phrases and idioms made by using the internal facilities of language, mobility in possessive suffix of third person. These subtitles include some different subtitles in themselves.

Besides, the reasons of this progress and change are going to be analyse in this paper. Increasing and decreasing of frequency of meaning and the status of provisional words are the other issues in this paper.

Keywords: Turkish, vocabulary, semantic extension, words and terms of recent vintage, pointed words.