



PAMUKKALE ÜNİVERSİTESİ YAYINLARI: 28

Prof. Dr.
Önder GÖÇGÜN'E
ARMAĞAN



**Prof. Dr.
Önder GÖÇGÜN'E ARMAĞAN**

Editör

Doç. Dr. Mithat AYDIN

Yayına Hazırlayanlar

**Doç. Dr. Mithat AYDIN
Doç. Dr. Süleyman İNAN
Öğr. Gör. Dr. Metin TÜRKTAS
Öğr. Gör. Şerif KUTLUDAĞ**

Bu kitapta yayınlanan makalelerin tüm sorumluluğu yazarlarına aittir. Kitabı yayına hazırlayan Editör ve Yayın Kurulu, makalelerde ileri sürülen görüşlerden hiç bir şekilde sorumlu değildir. Kitaptaki yazılar için telif ücreti ödenmez.

Denizli 2013

Pamukkale Üniversitesi Yayınları No:28

ISBN : 978-975-6992-42-5

Mayıs 2013

**Dizgi Mizampaj : Ayfer Bayracı
Kapak Tasarımı : Gülderen Altıntaş**

**Pamukkale Üniversitesi
Kütüphane Daire Başkanlığı
tarafından bastırılmıştır.**

Basım Yeri

**DENİZLİ YAĞMUR FORM MATBAACILIK
Teks. Paz. San. Ve Tic. Ltd. Şti**

**Saraylar Mh. 428 Sk. No.:7 Merkez / Denizli
Tel. : 0(258) 241 06 66 Fax: 0(258) 264 08 88
e-mail : d.yagmurform@hotmail.com
Gökpınar Vergi Dairesi : 292 059 86 32
Ticaret Sicil No: 27957**

**Birinci Baskı
Denizli 2013**

İÇİNDEKİLER

41. **Sevil Hasırcı**
Gazete Dilindeki Yabancı Sözcük Kullanma Eğilimleri.....561
42. **Ercan Haytođlu**
Denizli Kentsel Yaşamında Bir Gelişim ve Eğitim Kuruluşu:
Denizli Yetiştirme Yurdu.....571
43. **Reşid İskenderođlu**
Teyzezadem Olan: Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı ile Anılar.....593
44. **Rahmi Kalaycıođlu**
Merhum, Mustafa Nâfiz İrmak'ın Ölümü Nedeniyle.....603
45. **Mehmet Kaplan**
Hüseyin Rahmi'nin Üslubu ve Hayat Görüşü.....607
46. **İzzet Kara**
Nanobilim ve Nanoteknoloji.....613
47. **Sezen Karabulut**
Birinci TBMM'nde Denizli Milletvekilleri ve Çalışmaları....621
48. **Umut Karabulut**
Türkiye-Avrupa Birliđi İlişkilerinin Başlangıcı:
Türkiye'nin Avrupa Ekonomik Topluluđu'na (AET)
Üyelik Başvurusu.....633
49. **Ođuzhan Karaburgu**
Abdülhak Hâmid Tarhan'ın *Sabr u Sebat* İsimli
Tiyatro Eserinde Geleneksel Türk Tiyatrosunun İzleri.....647
50. **Nesrin T. Karaca**
Ali Akbaş'ın Şiir Evreninde 'Azerbaycan' ya da
Altayistik Dünyadan Azerbaycan'a Bakış.....657
51. **Saadet Karaköse**
Bir Gazeli Seyretmek: Klâsik Şiirde İçişe Tablolar.....685
52. **Yakup Karasoy**
Bir Anı ve Gölpinarlı'nın Notları.....703
53. **Begali Kasımov**
Ana hatları ile XX. Asır Özbek Edebiyatı.....723
54. **Cahit Kavcar**
Yüksek Öğretmen Okulu 1959 Modeli ve
Günümüzde Öğretmen Sorunları.....729
55. **Zülâl Keleş**
İttihat ve Terakki'nin Spor Anlayışı ve Bunun Bir
Örneđi Olarak "*Denizli Gençler İdman Yurdu*" Kulübü.....743

56. Yusuf Kılıç – Tuğba Sabuncuo	
M.Ö. II. Binyılda Anadolu’da Kullanılan Tarım Aletleri (Arkeolojik Bulgulara ve Çivi Yazılı Metinlere Göre)	777
57. Emine Kitiş	
Edebiyatımızdan İzler I-II Araştırma ve İncelemeler.....	797
58. Levent Kurgun	
A Study on Sleepy and Sleepless Words.....	807
59. Aslıhan Küçükavşar	
Türkçe Derslerinde Uygulanan Yapılandırma Yaklaşımına İlişkin Öğrenci Görüşleri.....	813
60. Eva de Vitray-Meyerovitch	
Mevlanâ’nın Güncelliği.....	825
61. Hazem Said Mohammed	
Türk İstiklal Savaşı’nın Mısırlı Ahmet Muharrem’in Şiirinde Yankıları.....	827
62. Naci Okçu	
Şeyh Gâlib’in Şiirlerinde Bazı Tasavvufî Unsurlar.....	837
63. Taciser Onuk	
Atatürk ve Türk El Sanatları.....	843
64. Murat Orhun	
Büyük İskender ve Dünya Devleti İdeali.....	849
65. Selahittin Özçelik	
XIX. Yüzyıl Ortalarında Şeyhlü’de Ekonomik Hayat.....	885
66. Hasan Özönder	
Âteş-bâz Velî ve Mevlevî Dergâhlarında Âteş-bâz Velî Makamı’nın Önemi.....	947
67. İsmail Parlatr	
XIX. Yüzyılın İkinci Yarısında Modern Türk Şiirinde Hayat ve Ölüm.....	953
68. Fatih Sakallı	
Kemal Tahir’den Bir Köy Romanı Örneği: Sağirdere.....	959
69. İbrahim Sarı	
Myriokephalon Savaşı’nın Yeri Üzerine Yapılan Araştırmaların Tetkiki.....	969
70. Murat Sarı, Türkan Ölçer	
Burgers Denklemine Bir Kapalı Sfy Çözümü İçin Matlab Kodunun Üretimi.....	977
71. Halim Serarslan	
Hamdullah Süphi Tanrıöver.....	987
72. Semih Sergen	
Mevlevilikte San’at ve San’atkâr.....	1005

73. Elfine Sibgatullina Ahmed Midhat ve Kafkasya Sevgisi.....	1011
74. Süleyman Solmaz Şeyh Galib'in Mevlânâsı.....	1019
75. Âşık Şeref Taşhova Ahmet Yesevi Ocağında Yılların Arasından Süzülen Muhabbet.....	1041
76. Mustafa Tatcı Ko Bu Dünyâ Bezeğini & Yunus Emre'nin Bir Şiirinin Yorumu.....	1049
77. Turgut Tok Denizlili Bir Divan Şairi: Mustafa Nuzuli Efendi ve Divanının (Denizli Nüshası) Ses-Şekil Bilgisi Özellikleri...	1069
78. Sadık Kemal Tural Klasik Zevkin Son Kuğularından Mehmet Selim Bey.....	1077
79. M. Metin Türktaş Dede Korkut Hikâyelerinde Adı Geçen Hayvanlar ve Bu Hayvanların Diğer Türk Lehçelerindeki Adlandırılışları	1093
80. Canan Alpler Yalçın Prof. Dr. Ahmet Caferoğlu.....	1103
81. Fatih Yayla Cumhuriyet Dönemi Öncesinde Türkiye'de Çoksesli Müzik.....	1115
82. Olga Yaylalı, F.Suna Kıraç, Güzin Yaylalı, Doğangün Yüksel, Mustafa Yılmaz, Beyza Akdağ Hipotiroidi Hastalarında Hepatobiliyer Sistem Motor Fonksiyonlarının Değerlendirilmesi.....	1125
83. Derya Yaylı, Emine Sultan Atıcı “Çalı Kuşu” Romanındaki Öğretmen Metaforların İncelenmesi.....	1135
84. Oktay Yivli Dıranas Şiirinde Biçim Denemeleri.....	1145
85. Fuat Yöndemli Mevlevîlikte Semâ (Dönme Dansları)'nın Tarihi Kaynak ve Örnekleri.....	1157
FOTOĞRAFLARLA Prof. Dr. Önder GÖÇGÜN	1185

A STUDY ON *SLEEPY* and *SLEEPLESS* WORDS

Levent KURGUN*

1. Introduction

In this study, three elements of Turkish, *+IX*, *+sXz* suffixes and usage of the word “sleep” (*uyku*) in written and verbal communication and meaning, its derivations created with mentioned suffixes were evaluated. The study focused on the meaning of specified elements rather than their structures.

2. Situation

2.1. *+IX* and *+sXz* suffixes.

+IX suffix is one of the most common used suffixes making nouns from verbs in Turkish. It can be observed that this suffix can be added to all noun origin words. As well as *+IX*, suffix, *+sXz* suffix giving the opposite meaning to the word it is possible to state that together with the suffix *+IX* the suffix *+sXz* that gives the opposing meanings of *+IX* to the words is commonly used for the same meaning.

The utterances to be said about the structures and functions of *+IX*, *+sXz* suffixes were previously outlined in detail in the studies of Turkish grammar. As the content of the article, when the issue of structure is left aside, among the meanings conveyed by the suffixes, the following sentences are generally encountered¹:

2.1.1. *+IX* suffix.

Notifies to be equipped with something (Gabain, 1995:44):

Derives adjectives meaning “possess” (Tekin, 2003:83).

In Divanu Lugati’t-Turk, derived adjectives meaning “doer, who, possess”. It also derives names meaning passive (Nalbant, 2008: 78).

...derives “possessive - equipment adjective” meaning to be equipped with, possess, added adjective (Banguoğlu, 1986:192).

... the main function is actually to make qualification names used as an adjective, therefore, it is referred as adjective suffix

* Assist. Prof., PAU Faculty of Arts and Sciences Department of Turkish Language and Literature-DENİZLİ, medele@gmail.com

¹ Especially, should be noted here only focused on the tasks of suffixes *+IX*, *+sXz* deriving meanings presence (existence) or absence (lack), other tasks were not included in.

...Indicates that the object has the property described (Ergin, 1993:150).

...it converts nouns, adjectives (situated, existing, too many) defining adjectives when added at the end of them. (Gencan, 1979:197).

...It makes adjectives that means "possess" by adding to noun (Bozkurt, 1995:90).

...a suffix deriving noun from noun (TS, 2005:1307).

2.1.2. +sXz suffix.

Indicates absence (Gabain, 1995:45).

A suffix deriving absence adjectives (Tekin, 2003:83).

It is a suffix that indicates absence and lack (Nalbant, 2008: 80).

As an antonym for suffix *-li*, it can be added to every noun indicating "removal status, impersonal" ever since old Turkish...as a derivational affix *-siz* can be added to noun and it indicates lack of the object or qualification (Banguoğlu, 1986:201).

+sXz suffix is the negative form of *-li*, *-li*, *-lu*, *-lü*. Basically *-li*, *-li*, *-lu*, *-lü* indicate that the object has something, however, *-siz*, *-siz*, *-suz*, *-süz* indicate absence. Its basic feature is to indicate negation, so it is referred as negative derivational affix. (Ergin, 1993:152).

It is the negative form of *-li* indicating existence or vastness (Gencan, 1979:199).

It is the negative form of *-li*, deriving adjectives indicating poverty (Bozkurt, 1995:92)

It is the suffix that derives negative adjectives from nouns (TS,2005:1762)2 .

2.1.3. As can be seen, suffix *+IX* derives words indicating *having, being equipped with something*, suffix *+sXz* can derive words with opposite meaning when compared to the ones derived by suffix *+IX*. According to this, *+IX* is a suffix attributing meanings to the words such as *lack, absence*. However, as noted by Erten (2007:1168) it is not necessary for all words having suffix *+IX* to take *+sXz* as well and also it is not a need thanks to other facilities the language has.

kirli / temiz ~ kirsiz değil; (dirty / clean ~ not dirtiness)

uslu / yaramaz ~ ussuz değil; (good / naughty ~not goodless)

toplu / zayıf ~ topsuz değil; (plump / thin ~ not plumpless)

² The number of explanations and resources can be increased.

pasaklı / titiz ~ pasaksız değil; (scruffy / meticulous ~ not scruffy)

azılı / ? ~ azısız³ değil... (fierce / ?? ~ not fierceless) (Yurtbaşı, 1996:307)

In addition, it is also possible to create words not indicating meaning in opposition. This can be seen in the words, especially derived from numbers:

Birli: One-piece, something that just one in itself (BTS).

Birsiz: Ø.

İkili: Two-piece, with two of anything in itself (BTS).

İkisiz: Ø.

Beşizli: In a combination of five of something (BTS).

Beşizsiz: Ø⁴.

In addition, it has been observed that the phrases composed of the words having suffixes *+IX* and *+sXz* don't indicate the antonyms meaning *presence (existence) or absence (lack)*.

Some examples of words excluding the above issues and which carry the meaning presences (qualitative) or absence (lack) by adding suffixes *+IX* and *+sXz* may be given as follows:

abartılı / abartsız; exaggerated / understated

acılı / acısız; bitter / without bitter

bilgili / bilgilsiz; informed / uninformed

canlı / cansız; live / lifeless

dengeli / dengesiz; balanced / imbalanced

etkili / etkisiz; effective / ineffective

kollu / kolsuz; sleeve / sleeveless

planlı / plansız; planned / unplanned

şekilli / şekilsiz; shaped / amorphous

tezli / tezsiz; thesis / without thesis

zahmetli / zahmetsiz; difficult / easy ... (BTS)⁵.

³ Structures of these words are not wrong.

⁴ If they were, words; could not be expected to give opposed meaning *Birsiz*, *ikisiz* and *beşizsiz* above-given. However, the structure of the language allows these and similar words.

⁵ In Turkish Dictionary, there are about 2100 words contains *+IX* and 1200 words contain *+sXz* as headword. There are words that are related to other function of the mentioned suffixes (TS, 2005).

2.2. The word sleep

The basic meaning of this word is written in dictionaries in the following way:

Natural drowsiness occur every day and especially at night for human and many of animals (Samî, 1995:228).

Rest status when missing wholly or in part awareness of external stimuli, weakening reaction of the power and largely reduced of all activities (BTS).

The state of surcease the animal life ie dealing with the outside world, the persistence of plant life for human and animal...(Tuğlacı, 1972:2942).

*The definitions show that the word has got some expansion in its meaning and lots of words and idioms have been created from the word. Two of the created words *uykulu* and *uykusuz* are different from the others because of their meanings and derivational morphemes attributing these meanings.*

3. Findings

3.1. *Uykulu* is a word derived with adjective suffix *+IX*. This word is defined in the dictionaries as *being in need of sleep, drowsy, dozy and blear-eyed* (BTS; TS, 2005:2044; Tuğlacı, 1972: 2943). In this state, the word *uykulu* indicates being sleepy for the object specifying its attribute (object generally refers human). It means *drowsy, the one who is sleepy, the one who needs to sleep, the one was not fully satisfied with his/her sleeping*. It has same meaning with *uykuluyum* (I am sleepy) *uykum var* (I have a sleep). *Uykulu* (blear-eyed) indicates a person who is still sleepy and in need of sleep.

Within that meaning, it can be said that suffix *+IX* has exactly fulfilled the basic meaning of this word, that is, *being equipped, having something*. Therefore, in the sentences containing the adjective *uykulu*, it can be said that, the person is sleepy, **needs** to sleep, **has** a sleep. On the other hand, people are considered sleepy due to **lack** of sleep. Sleepy people have not been satisfied with sleep. Accordingly, suffix *+IX* indicates an opposite meaning to its basic meaning; not presence, it indicates absence.

3.2. The word *uykusuz* (*sleepless*), derived with suffix *+sXz*. In dictionaries, for the word *uykusuz*, some given definitions are as follows; *not sleeping, awake, did not get sleep* (Samî, 1995:228; BTS; TS, 2005:2045; Tuğlacı, 1972:2943).

In the sentences containing the word *uykusuz*, it can be said that, in accordance with the meaning given dictionary, *the person is in need of sleep*. *Uykusuz adam (sleepy man)*, interestingly, means drowsy, *the one who is sleepy, the one who needs to sleep, the one was not fully satisfied with his/her sleeping*. The expression *uykusuzum (I am sleepless)* has the same meaning with *uykum var (I have a sleep)*.

It is possible to say that suffix *+sXz* fulfills its fundamental meaning; *absence, lack*. Sleepless people are defined as *uykusuz* due to lack of sleep. These people need sleep because of deficient sleep. According to this state, suffix *+sXz* is used correctly, in the meaning *absence, lack, deficiency*. However, this word also allows different interpretations in its meaning. Those who are defined with this adjective, like *uykulu kişi*, are in need of sleep. The person has the state indicated by the verb *uyumak*. Also the person in this state has sleep. Accordingly, suffix *+sXz*, like suffix *+IX* indicates an opposite meaning to its basic meaning; not absence, it indicates presence.

4. Results

The fact that both words have the same meaning leads us to the equivalence of *uykulu = uykusuz*. This equivalence can be supported by the fact that they have the same corresponding words. The sentences *I am sleepy* and *I am sleepless* have the meanings of *I am in need of sleep* and *I need to sleep*. On the other hand to indicate that a person does not need to sleep, the sentence *I am not sleepy* can be used. To sum up:

uykulu kişi = uykusuz kişi = uykusu olan kişi X uykusu olmayan kişi

Sleepiness person = sleeplessness person = the person who has sleep X the person who hasn't got

uykuluyum = uykusuzum = uykum var X uykum yok

I am sleepy = I am sleepless = I have got sleep X I haven't got sleep

This situation is evaluated.

This, at the same time shows that *+IX* and *+sXz* have the same function in the way they convey meanings to the words.

+IX = +sXz

It should be noted that there is a slight difference in their meanings. However, this difference can be shown as a result of adequate or inadequate sleep.

Therefore, the suffixes *+IX* and *+sXz* which we can follow since the oldest texts correspondence opposing situations such as *that thing which exists in one thing or which doesn't exist in one thing*. Besides, it seems interesting that it can lead to misinterpretations within the concepts *presence* and *absence*. More interestingly these two suffixes which derive words in the meaning of *presence* or *absence* correspond to the same word *uyku* which already embraces the meaning of *presence* and *absence*.

5. Marks and Abbreviations

+IX: +lı, +li, +lu, +lü.

+sXz: +sız, +siz, +suz, +süz.

BTS: Büyük Türkçe Sözlük (www.tdk.org.tr)

TS: Türkçe Sözlük.

TDK Yay.: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları.

6. References

- Gabain, Von A. (1995) *Eski Türkçenin Grameri* (Çev. Mehmet Akalin). Ankara: Tdk Yayınları.
- Nalbant, M. Vefa (2008) *Divanü Lugati't-Türk Grameri-I İsim*. İstanbul: Bilgeoğuz Yayınları.
- Ergin, Muharrem (1993) *Türk Dil Bilgisi*. İstanbul: Bayrak Basım Yayım Tanitim..
- Bozkurt, Fuat (1995) *Türkiye Türkçesi*, İstanbul: Cem Yayınevi.
- Gencan, Tahir Nejat (1979) *Dilbilgisi*, Ankara: Tdk Yayınları.
- Tekin, Talat (2003) *Orhon Türkçesi Grameri*. İstanbul: Türk Dilleri Araştırmaları Dizisi.
- Banguoğlu, Tahsin (1986) *Türkçenin Grameri*. Ankara: Tdk Yayınları.
- Erten, Münir (2007) +Siz Eki Olumsuzluk Eki Midir? *Turkish Studies*, Volume 2/4 Fall 2007, 1168-1173.
- Yurtbaşı, Metin (1996) *Eş Ve Karşit Anlamlılar Sözlüğü*. Ankara: Mem Ofset.
- Tuğlaci, Pars (1972) *Okyanus Ansiklopedik Sözlük*. İstanbul: Pars Yayınları.
- Şemseddin Sâmî (1995) *Kâmûs-I Türkî (Tipkibasım)*. İstanbul: Çağrı Yayınları.
- Türkçe Sözlük (2005) Ankara: Tdk Yayınları.