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Progression of Palatal /ɲ/ and Some Remarks on Palatalization in the 18th Century Istanbul Turkish According to Viguier

Abstract

Palatal /ɲ/ has been living in Turkish for ages. In modern Turkish, based on Istanbul accent, the words and suffixes previously used with /ɲ/ altered to dental /n/. However, it is almost impossible to determine when this alteration started in Istanbul Turkish because of conventional Ottoman orthography. The purpose of this paper is to present the case of palatal /ɲ/ in the 18th century Istanbul Turkish. The lexical materials excerpted from Viguier's 18th century Turkish grammar were examined and compared with other transcribed texts to expose this phenomenon.

Keywords: palatal /ɲ/, palatalization, 18th century Istanbul Turkish, transcribed texts, Viguier.

Introduction

Palatal /ɲ/ phoneme which is indicated both *post-palatal* (with back vowels *a, ı, o, u* e.g. *baña*) and *pre-palatal* (with front vowels *e, i, ö, ü* e.g. *yenge*) with /ñ/, /ɲ/ or /ng/ symbol in modern transcription is a main sound in Turkish since Old Turkic. In Kül Tigin Inscription (A.D. 732) palatal /ɲ/ was used in sentences as seen below:

‘bir kiři : y(a)ñ(i)ls(a)r : ug(u)řı : bod(u)nı : biřükiñe : t(e)gi : kıdm(a)z : (e)rm(i)ř : süçig : s(a)bıña : y(e)mř(a)k : (a)gıřıña : (a)rtur(u)p : üküř : türük : bod(u)n : öltüg (from south side of Kül Tigin).’¹

¹ Talât Tekin, *Orhon Yazıtları*, Ankara 2008, p. 20.

‘If a person made a mistake they did not kill his tribe, nation, to the relative. By deceiving (Chinese) kind words and soft silk fabrics Turkish nation you are dead very much.’

In Uighur:

bāñü or *mañgü* ‘immortal’, *buñ* or *muñ* ‘sorrow’, *bñj*, *biñ* or *miñ* ‘a thousand’.²

aşuñız, *içküñüz*, *tavaruñız* egsüki ‘lacking of your food, drink and properties’; *sımtağ köñülüğ bolmañlar* ‘do not be careless minded’ (from Uygurca Üç Hikâye, Maymunlar Beyi Hikâyesi).³

The /ŋ/ sound is a nasal consonant by manner of articulation, such as the bilabial nasal /m/ and the dental nasal /n/, and also by point of articulation it shows palatal aspect.⁴ The palatal /ŋ/ is not used as the initial sound of a word in Turkish. Although this does not exist in official written language at the present, in some word roots in western Anatolian dialects, e.g. *beñiz* ‘colour of the face’, *göñül* ‘heart’, *yeñi* ‘new’ or in suffixes, e.g. *babañ* ‘your father’, *bunuñ* ‘its’, *oturuñ* ‘sit down’ this phenomenon remarkably is observed. However, it has been altered or dropped in eastern and north-eastern Anatolia and this usage shows a distinctive feature of Anatolian dialects today. On the other side, eastern Rumelian dialects do not keep the /ŋ/ sound. This phoneme changed to /n/, /m/ or /0-/ in the eastern regions of Turkey. Also, /ŋ/ does not exist in western Rumelian dialects except the nomadic Turk (Yörük) dialects.⁵ Rumelian dialects also affected Istanbul, Bursa and partially İzmit pronunciations.⁶

In Arabic based Ottoman Turkish script /ŋ/ phoneme was shown with *sağır nun* (or *kef*) ‘dull *nun*’ (كڭ, occasionally كڭ) since Oghuz Turkish had become a written language in Anatolia in the 13th century and this situation lasted until the Turkish Alphabet Revolution in 1 November 1928. After the introduction of the Official Alphabet which was based on the Latin alphabet Turkish words or suffixes which were written with *sağır nun* ‘dull *nun*’ in Ottoman script are suddenly started to be written with the dental /n/ as the palatal /ŋ/ was completely thrown out from new Turkish alphabet. To illustrate, words like *biñ* (Kam. 331), *deñiz* (Kam. 614), *pıñar* (Kam. 331), *soñra* (Kam. 829), *sañsar* (Kam. 829) words were scripted as *bin*, *deniz*, *pınar*, *sonra*, *sansar* in the following publications. In *Kavâid-i Osmâniyye*, firstly published in Hijri 1267 (1851), Ahmed Cevded Pasha also stated this situation in the following words:

‘Türkçede bir de *sağır kef* vardır ki şimdi *nun* gibi telaffuz olunur, saña, baña gibi.’⁷

‘There is also a *sağır kef* in Turkish which is pronounced as *nun* at the present time, such as saña, baña.’

² Necip Üçok, *Genel Fonetik (Ana Çizgileri)*, İstanbul 1951, p. 58.

³ Hülya Nazif, “Türkçede Nazal N (Sağır Kef)” (MA diss., Erciyes Üniversitesi, 2006), pp. 84–85.

⁴ Mustafa Özkan, *Türkçenin Ses ve Yazım Özellikleri*, İstanbul 2001, pp. 101–103.

⁵ G. Hazai, *Rumeli Ağızlarının Tarihi Üzerine*, “Türk Dili Araştırmaları Yıllığı Belleten” 1960, p. 210.

⁶ Leylâ Karahan, *Anadolu Ağızlarının Sınıflandırılması*, Ankara 1996, pp. 19–20.

⁷ Ahmed Cevded Paşa, *Kavâid-i Osmâniyye*, İstanbul 1303 (Hijri), p. 9.

As it can be understood the palatal /ŋ/ phenomenon did not begin with the revolution. This could be a result of a phonetic development in Western Turkish, such as vowel or phonetic adaptation. It is possible to locate the /ŋ/ > /n/ progression in some writings in few manuscripts which were somehow attested the writer's accent. For instance, in a *Gazavâtnâme*, *Gazavât-ı Sultân b. Mehmed Hân* penned in the 15th century, a /ŋ/ > /n/ progression is observed:

'Ziyâde müte'ellim ve hayrân ser-gerdân olup ulularını ve beglerini katına da'vet idüp bu iş nice olur, *buna* bir tedbîr görüñüz...' ⁸

'He was quite upset and confused (and) called wise men and governors his presence: How could this, find a solution...'

In the sentence above *buna* 'to this' shows a /ŋ/ > /n/ progression in the 15th century Ottoman script. However, *buna* should be written as *buña* with *sağır nun* 'dull nun' in prevalent Ottoman orthography.

According to Duman, this consonant is inclined to leave its place to the dental /n/ after the 16th century. He found some /ŋ/ > /n/ differences in some word roots and suffixes in his study which is on some phonetic changes in Evliya Çelebi's *Seyahatname* in the 17th century: ⁹

In suffixes: (as a second person) *gelirse-n* 'if you come'; (in genitive form) *pîrlir-in* 'of masters', *ineğ-in* 'of cow', *gulâmlar-ın* 'of slave'.

In word roots: *belen* 'hill', *ense* ~ *eñse* 'nape' in two different forms, *karanlık* 'darkness', *sinek* 'fly'.

Furthermore, a presence of palatal /ŋ/ > /m/ variance in Western Turkish could be mentioned. Particularly the /ŋ/ changes to bilabial /m/ near rounded vowels ¹⁰ such as, *göñlek* (TibnK 38b, 84a, 177a) > *gömlek* (FM 127b) 'shirt', *koñşu* (FM 97b) > *komşu* (İbSN 70b, 72a) 'neighbor', *toñuz* (NH 134a) > *domuz* ∞ (EvSN 5/247) 'pig'. The usages, firstly progressed in colloquial language, are seen in some manuscripts written with conventional Ottoman orthography, as well.

Sağır nun 'dull nun' (ك ~ كئ) was also used in some suffixes as much as word roots in Ottoman Turkish:

- Genitive case: +(n)Uñ suffix, except for the first singular and plural pronouns *ben+üm*, *biz+üm*: *mektüb+uñ* 'of letter', *kıble+nüñ* 'of qıbla', *babañ+uñ* 'of your father'.
- Dative form of *ben*, *sen*, *o* pronouns and *bu*, *şu* demonstratives: *baña* 'to me', *saña* 'to you', *ona* 'to him/her', *buña* 'to this', *şuña* 'to that'.
- Second person singular possessive suffix both noun and verbs: +(U)ñ suffix such as, *gözüñ* 'your eye', *evüñ* 'your house', *geldüñ* 'you came'.
- Second person plural possessive suffix both noun and verbs: +(U)ñUz suffix such as, *atañuz* 'your ancestor', *kuluñuz* 'your slave', *gittiñüz* 'you went'.

⁸ Halil İnalçık and Mevlüd Oğuz, *Gazavât-ı Sultân b. Mehmed Hân İzladi ve Varna Savaşları (1443-1444) Üzerine Anonim Gazavâtnâme*, Ankara 1989, p. 13.

⁹ Musa Duman, *Evliya Çelebi Seyahatnamesine Göre 17. Yüzyılda Ses Değişmeleri*, Ankara 1995, pp. 146-147.

¹⁰ Hayati Develi, *18. Yüzyıl Türkçesi Üzerine*, "Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü Dergisi" 1998, 1, p. 34.

- e. Suffixed second singular personal pronoun: -sİŋ suffix such as, *bilirsİŋ* ‘you know’, *yazarsİŋ* ‘you write’, *okursİŋ* ‘you read’.
- f. Suffixed second plural personal pronoun: -sİŋİz suffix such as, *gelirsİŋİz* ‘you come’, *aŋlarsİŋİz* ‘you understand’, *bulursİŋİz* ‘you find’.
- g. Second plural person imperative mood: -(U)ŋ/-(U)ŋUz suffix, such as, *bakŋŋ* ‘look’, *duruŋŋ* ‘stop’, *yürüyüŋŋ* ‘walk’.

As in word roots, /ŋ/ > /n/ changing must have occurred in Ottoman-Istanbul Turkish suffixes at some stage, but it is difficult to determine when this phenomenon started because of Ottoman script based on the Arabic alphabet. Therefore, to clarify some phonetic problems of Turkish language the transcribed texts, which are the most alive evidence of Ottoman Turkish, come into prominence.

Pierre-François Viguier and His Turkish Grammar

Relations between the Ottoman Empire and France established on 6 December 1525 when Suleiman the Magnificent accepted the France envoy Jean Frangipani in his presence. France sent their first permanent representative to the Ottoman Empire in 1535 and the first commercial agreement was accepted by Ibrahim Pasha in 18 February 1536.¹¹ Later, with developments in economical and political affairs France placed importance to Turkish language. Moreover, France founded a language school, called *enfants de langue* or *jeunes de langue* (infants of language), on the purpose of teaching Turkish with the encouragement of Jean-Baptiste Colbert, who was the minister of 16th Louis, and the demand of the Chamber of Commerce & Industry of Marseille Provence in 18 November 1669.¹² As a result of these relations some Turkish grammar books created by the French appeared, such as *Grammaire Turque ou Méthode Courte et Facile Pour Apprendre la Langue Turque*, Istanbul 1730 by J.B. Holdermann, *Grammaire Turque D'une Nouvelle Méthode Avec un Vocabulaire*, Berlin 1791 by J.Y. Preindle.

Pierre-François Viguier, which is the subject of this study, was born on July 20, 1745 in Besançon, France.¹³ He studied in a priest school in the city and after being a clergyman he was assigned as archpriest of Saint-Benoît in Istanbul in 1783. He died in 1821 in Paris.¹⁴ He learnt colloquial Turkish being amongst ordinary Turkish people in Istanbul. As he stated later in his book Yakup Efendi and narrator Meddah Ali Efendi helped him to learn Turkish, as well. After living for seven years in Istanbul he published a Turkish grammar book by the name of *Éléments De La Langue Turque ou Tables Analytiques De La Langue Turque Usuelle, Avec Leur Développement* ‘Elements of Turkish Language and Analytical Tables of Daily Turkish Language with Its Development’ in 1790. As he expressed in the preface of the book he spoke with commonality and examined the

¹¹ İsmail Soysal, *Türk-Fransız İlişkileri*, in: *Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslam Ansiklopedisi*, İstanbul 1996, p. 181.

¹² Frédéric Hitzel (ed.), *Enfants de langue et Drogmans, Dil Öğlanları ve Tercümanlar*, İstanbul 1995, pp. 19–21.

¹³ Stanisław Stachowski, *Lexique turc dans le Vocabulaire de P. F. Viguier (1790)*, Kraków 2002, p. 7.

¹⁴ Hitzel, *Enfants de langue*, p. 98.

speeches of the well-educated people, also surveyed unofficial and commercial letters to prepare his work.¹⁵

Élémens De La Langue Turque consists of XXXII+462 pages and Ottoman orthography was almost never used in the work. Instead of this, Viguier used some transcription markings for Turkish sounds, e.g. *ou = u*, *eu = ö*, *q = k*, *ch = ş*. His grammar can be basically divided into three sections. First page to page 295 is about Ottoman Turkish grammar. Viguier gives some information about Ottoman suffixes and word formations with exercises in this part. Pages 296 to 355 are about *Application des Principes* 'Application of the Principles' which means daily dialogues of Ottoman Turkish in the work. A judicial event is presented to readers with conversations amongst a Turk (Mehemmed Çelebi), a Jew (Tellal Samoyil), a foreign merchant (Bazirgan), a grocer (Bakkal), a judge (Kadı Efendi) and some other people. Page 355 to 456 is a dictionary, which is French to Turkish and Turkish to French.

What makes this work important is that it presents the colloquial Istanbul Turkish of the the 18th century. Viguier mentions two kinds of pronunciation and he practically demonstrates them as transcribed in 13 Latinized sentences (*see pp. 284–287*) therewith Arabic based Ottoman characters. As he cited, these sentences were translated into Turkish by Izzed Effendi from a Persian manuscript *Pend-i Attar* in literary form and were pronounced by Meddah Ali Efendi both literal and spoken diction.

Examples:

'First pronunciation: Allahe açık olan gönül ainesini Hağğa tutar Ani aci söz le paslandiran Tağrınıñ düşmeni dir.

Second pronunciation: Allahe açık olan, gönül ayinesini Hağğa tutar: Anı acı söz le paslandıran, Tağrının düşmanı dir.'¹⁶

'Who imbued with God love keeps his heart mirror to the God, who rusts it with harsh words is God's foe.'

'First pronunciation: Bir dostıñ esrarını saña söyledi kimseye söyleme diyü tembih eyledikde o kelami sadıklık ile sağlarsağ medhiğ olur.

Second pronunciation: Bir dostun esrarını sana söyledi kimseye söyleme deyi tembih eyledikde o kelamı sadıklık la sağlarsan medhin olur.'¹⁷

'When some of your friend tells his secrets to you to warn not to say it to someone, if you keep it firmly you are praised.'

The first pronunciations represent articulation of the words and suffixes in a most correct and literary way based on conventional orthography. On the other side, the second pronunciations refer the most familiar forms of daily vocalizations. If it is closely examined some phonetic adaptations can be understood the between two sentences, for example, the quality of last vowel of the word determines the quality of the vowel of the word suffix

¹⁵ Mehmet Gümüşkılıç, "Viguier'in Elemens De La Langue Turque (Türk Dilinin Unsurları) Adlı Eserinin Ses Uyumları Bakımından İncelenmesi" (PhD diss., İstanbul Üniversitesi, 1992), pp. II–III.

¹⁶ M. Viguier, *Élémens De La Langue Turque ou Tables Analytiques De La Langue Turque Usuelle, Avec Leur Développement*, Constantinople 1790, p. 284.

¹⁷ M. Viguier, *Élémens De La Langue Turque*, p. 287.

because of the Turkish vowel harmony, e.g. *dost+ıñ* > *dost+un* ‘your friend’. As /o/ is a back rounded vowel, the latter vowel must be a rounded back vowel /u/. Furthermore e.g. *göñül* > *gönül*, *Tağrınıñ* > *Tağrının*, *saña* > *sana*, *saklarsañ* > *saklarsan*, *medhiñ* > *medhin* determinations are an attestation of /ıñ/ > /n/ variation in middle syllables and suffixes of words in the 18th century Istanbul Turkish. Accordingly, it is argued that to discover some phonetic alterations from the texts written with Ottoman script is very challenging. These observations, which are about the 18th century Istanbul Turkish, are remarkable to understand what differences between orthography and its pronunciation exist.

A. Progression of Palatal /ıñ/ According to Viguiet

Éléments De La Langue Turque which reveals 18th century Istanbul Turkish presents noteworthy materials about the /ıñ/ consonant. Based on Tulum, areas of usage of /ıñ/ are very restricted among townsmen of Istanbul in the 17th century and gives a limited number of examples penned by Meninski, e.g. *bunalmağ*, *konşu*, *yalm*.¹⁸ Similar cases being present in Evliya Çelebi’s *Seyahatname*, created with Ottoman orthography, apparently support the alteration of these consonants before the 18th century in Istanbul. Reasonably it can be claimed that these kinds of determinations presumably started before the 17th century in Istanbul dialect.

Viguiet uses italic characterized /n/ to differ the palatal /ıñ/ from the dental /n/ in the grammar book, in contrast, he demonstrates the dental /n/ as regular /n/, e.g. *bénzémék*, *mènzil*, *zènginlik*, *qan almağ*. Some word roots can be seen in two different forms with the /n/ or /ıñ/ phonemes, for instance *doğ* ~ *don*, *eğse* ~ *ense*.

To observe the palatal /ıñ/ occurrence, particularly the second and third parts of the grammar in the article were examined with the idea that these texts could demonstrate spoken Ottoman Turkish. Therefore, the words were indicated as *in sentences* (pp. 296–355) or *in vocabulary* (pp. 355–456) with page numbers. Entry words are given with contemporary accents. Angle brackets (< >) demonstrate original French meaning in the work and the words between apostrophe (‘ ’) marks give its English translation. End of the words, in square brackets ([]) the words were compared with other transcribed texts, mostly Meninski’s dictionary.

A.1. In Word Roots

A.1.1. The Palatal /ıñ/ > The Dental /n/ Progression

Some Turkish origin words attest the /ıñ/ > /n/ progression in Viguiet. These are very significant examples as we can not detect these usages from Arabic based Ottoman script, for example *gönül* was written with Ottoman alphabet as *göñül* (Kam. 1209) till the Turkish Alphabet Revolution. However, Viguiet tells that this word was pronounced

¹⁸ Mertol Tulum, *17. Yüzyıl Türkçesi ve Söz Varlığı*, Ankara 2011, p. 192.

as *gönül* without the palatal /ɲ/ in Istanbul Turkish. As seen below it can be mentioned that some word roots have two kinds of pronunciation in Istanbul accent according to Viguier's record:

beñzemek ~ *benzemek*, *doğ* ~ *don*, *eğse* ~ *ense*, *yañılmaz* ~ *yanılmaz*.

Based on these samples two kinds of situations can be presumed. Firstly, as Viguier pointed out he might have been impressed by the accents of ordinary people especially of those who uncontrollably moved to Istanbul from western Anatolia despite governmental prevention in Istanbul in the 18th century¹⁹ or secondly, the /ɲ/ > /n/ progression had not completely occurred in these words yet. On the other hand, when Viguier's usages are contrasted with Meninski's, it can be realized Meninski mostly uses the word roots with /ɲ/ except *enlü* ~ *inlü* and *kolan* samples.

See the usages below:

"anmak" (to mention) *in vocabulary*: *anmak* <mentionner, faire mention, rapporter, énoncer> 'to mention, to report, to enounce' p. 403 || *anmak* <se ressouvenir> 'to remember' p. 429, *adıy la anmak* <nommer> 'to name' p. 408 || *bir bir anmak* <specifier> 'specifier' p. 439 [*añmak*, Men. 360].

"apansız" (abrupt) *in vocabulary*: *apansız* <imprévu> 'unforeseen' p. 392 || *apansız* <soudain, subit> 'sudden' p. 438 || *apansız* <subit> 'sudden' p. 440 [*see ap* > *ap aņsız*, Men. 5].

"ben" (beauty spot) *in vocabulary*: *beñk*, *ben* <signe d'envie, envie> 'sign of birthmark, birthmark' p. 436 [Though Meninski shows "ben" as *بک* in Ottoman script, he transcribes the word as 'ben' with dental /n/, *see* Men. 859; ?*beñk* <*benek* 'macula', Men. 903].

"beniz" (complexion) *in vocabulary*: *rengi*, *benzi bozmağ* <décolorer> 'to discolour' p. 373 [*beñz*, Men. 863].

"benzemek" (to resemble) *in vocabulary*: *benzemek* <égal, être égal> 'to equal to, to be equal' p. 378 || *beñzemek*, *benzemek* <ressembler> 'to resemble' p. 428 || *beñzeyiş* <ressemblance, conformité> 'resemblance, conformity' p. 428 || *beñzer* <pareil> 'alike' p. 412 || *beñzer* <ressemblant> 'lifelike' p. 428 || *beñzer* <semblable> 'similar' p. 435 || *gerçeye*, *doğruya beñzer olma* <vraisemblable> 'plausible' p. 456 || *gerçeye*, *doğruya beñzer* <vraisemblance> 'versimilitude' p. 456 || *in sentences*: *eyi adama benzer* <il ressemble à un homme de bien> 'he looks like a good man' p. 305 || *güneşi balçığ ıla sıvamağa beñzer* <seroit vouloir crépir le soleil avec de la fange> 'it looks like to plaster the sun with mire' p. 312 || *sen bir söz aņnara beñzersin* <vous avez l'air d'un homme, qui entend le mot du guet> 'you look like an understanding man' p. 315 [*beñzemek*, Men. 863].

"bin" (a thousand) *in vocabulary*: *binbaşı* <capitaine de 1000 hommes, colonel> 'the captain of 1000 men, colonel' p. 365 || *in sentences*: *bin guruşunu* <les mille piastres> 'a thousand piastres' p. 303 and 7 more examples [*biñ*, Men. 1000].

"deniz" (sea) *in vocabulary*: *deniz* <mer> 'sea' p. 404 || *denizli* <maritime> 'maritime' p. 402 || *deniz kestanesi* <oursin> 'sea urchin' p. 411 || *kara deniz* <mer noire> 'Black

¹⁹ Yücel Özkaya, *Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda XVIII. Yüzyılda Göç Sorunu*, "Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Tarih Bölümü Tarih Araştırmaları Dergisi 14" 1981, 25, pp. 171–210.

Sea' p. 404 || lut denizi <mer morte> 'Dead Sea' p. 404 || süveis denizi <mer rouge> 'Red Sea' p. 404 [deñiz, Men. 2106].

"dindirmek" (to relieve) *in vocabulary*: dindirici <styptique, astringent> 'styptic, astringent' p. 440 [diñdürmek, Men. 2105].

"don" (frost) *in vocabulary*: doñ, don <geleé> 'frost' p. 387 [doñ, Men. 3149].

"en" (width) *in vocabulary*: enli <large> 'wide' p. 398 || enlilik <largeur, large> 'width' p. 398 [eñlik, Meg.; enlik, Mon. 86; enlü ~ inlü, Men. 470].

"ense" (nape) *in vocabulary*: eñse <col (derrière du)> 'col (behind of)' p. 368 || eñse ~ ense <occiput> 'occiput' p. 409 || eñse çukuru <nuque> 'nape' p. 408 [eñse, Men. 353].

"gönül" (general emotion or feeling) *in vocabulary*: gönül <sentiment, affection> 'sentiment, affection' p. 435 || gönüldeki <intime, intrinsèque, cher> 'intimate, intrinsic, beloved' p. 395 || büyük gönüllü <magnanime> 'magnanimous' p. 401 || büyük gönüllülük <magnanimité> 'magnanimity' p. 401 || gönül açmak <se désennuyer> 'to relieve boredom' p. 374 || gönül açmak <récréer, divertir> 'to entertain' p. 425 || gönül darlığı <serrement de coeur, angoisses> 'pang of grief, distress' p. 436 || gönül ezabı <remords, agitation de conscience> 'remorse, agitation of conscience' p. 427 || gönülsüzlük <aversion> 'aversion' p. 360 [göñül, Men. 4087].

"karanlık" (darkness) *in vocabulary*: karanlık, karannık <obscur, obscurité> 'dark' p. 409 || karanlık, karannık <ténébres> 'darkness' p. 444 || karanlıcağ, karannıcağ <sombre, peu éclairé> 'dark' p. 438 || karanlı, karannı <ténébreux> 'tenebrous' p. 444 || karanlık etmek <obscurcir> 'to darken' p. 409 [karañlık ~ karañılık, Men. 3658].

"kolan" (strap) *in vocabulary*: kolan <sangle> 'strap' p. 433 || kolan <ventrière> 'body belt' p. 453 || kolan bağlamak, vurmağ <sangler> 'to strap' p. 433 [قولانك or قولان in Ottoman script, see Kam. 1109; kolan, kulan, daily language kolan, Men. 3803].

"ön" (front) *in vocabulary*: önüne düşmek <guider> 'to guide' p. 389 || önüne gelmek <se présenter devant> 'to come in front of him' p. 419 || *in sentences*: gözün önünde <en votre présence> 'in your sight' p. 303 || arz odasının önünde <en face de la chambre des suppliques> 'in front of the house of supplication' p. 329 || iptida Reis Efendiyi önüne katar <je commencerais par prier le Rèis Èfendi de me protéger> 'first I request Reis Efendi to protect me' p. 334 || düş önümüze <marchez devant nous> 'walk in front of us' p. 338, dükkanımın önüne <devant ma boutique> 'in front of my shop' p. 340 || dükkanımın önünden <de devant ma boutique> 'in front of my shop' p. 340 [öñ, Men. 528].

"onmak" (to prosper) *in vocabulary*: onmak <prospérer> 'to prosper' p. 421 || *in sentences*: hile yilen onsa sıçan onardı <si l'on prospérait par la ruse souris prospérerait> 'if someone found happiness with cheat, rats would be happy' p. 340 [oñmak, Men. 533].

"sinek" (fly) *in vocabulary*: sinek <mouche> 'fly' p. 406 || at sineyi <taon, mouche> 'horsefly, fly' p. 443 [siñek, Men. 2643].

"sinir" (nerve) *in vocabulary*: sinir <jarret> 'hock' p. 396 || sinir <nerf> 'nerve' p. 407 || sinir <tendon> 'tendon' p. 444 || sinir çekilmesi <convulsion> 'convulse' p. 370 || sinir çekilmesi, büzülmesi, titremesi <spasme, convulsion> 'spasm' p. 439 || sinir tutulması <tétanos> 'pathology, tetanus' p. 445 || sinirli et <muscle> 'anatomy, muscle' p. 406 || sinirli <nerveux> 'nervous' p. 407 [siñir ~ siñirün çekilmesi, Men. 2640].

“son” (last) *in vocabulary*: son <dernier> ‘last’ p. 374 || son <fin> ‘end’ p. 385 || son <final> ‘final’ p. 385 || sonuna bakmaz <inconsidéré> ‘inconsiderate’ p. 393 [soŋ, Men. 2975].

“yalın” (simple) *in vocabulary*: yalınkat <simple (fleur)> ‘simple (flower)’ p. 436 [يالینکات] or sometimes يالین in Ottoman script, see Kam. 1536; yalıŋ, Men. 5550].

“yalnız” (alone) *in vocabulary*: yalnız <seul> ‘lonely’ p. 436 || yalnız <solitaire> ‘solitary’ p. 437 || yalnızlık <solitude> ‘solitude’ p. 437 || *in sentences*: yalnız mı? <bien est-il seul?> ‘is he alone?’ p. 328 [yalıŋız ~ yälünüz, Men. 5550].

“yanılmak” (to err) *in vocabulary*: yanılmak <s’égarer> ‘to get lost’ p. 378 || yanılmak <errer> ‘to wander’ p. 381 || yanılmak <se tromper, errer, s’abuser> ‘to deceive, to wander’ p. 450 || yanılma <tricherie> ‘cheating’ p. 450 || yanılma <tricher au jeu> ‘to mislead’ p. 450 || yanıldıcı <tricheur> ‘cheater’ p. 450 || yanılmaz, yanılmaz <infaillible> ‘infaillible’ p. 394 || yanılmazlık <infaillibilité> ‘infallibility’ p. 394 [see yanlıŋ > yanılmak Men. 5549].

“yanılmaç” (labyrinth) *in vocabulary*: yanılmac <labyrinthe> ‘labyrinth’ p. 397 [yanılmac, Men. 5594].

“yen” (sleeve) *in vocabulary*: yen <manche d’habit> ‘sleeve’ p. 401 || yen <extrémité de la manche> ‘extremity of a sleeve’ p. 401 || *in sentences*: bol yenli <les manteaux amples & larges> ‘in wide coats’ p. 317 [yeŋ, Men. 5588].

“yeni” (new) *in vocabulary*: yeni <moderne> ‘modern’ p. 405 || yeni <neuf> ‘brand new’ p. 407 || yeni <nouveau> ‘new’ p. 408 || yeni <récent> ‘recent’ p. 425 || yeniçeri <janissaire> ‘janissary’ p. 396 || yeni çıkma <coûtume, mode> ‘custom, fashion’ p. 371 || yeni dünya <Amérique> ‘America’ p. 358 || yeniden gemiye binmek <se rembarquer> ‘to re-embark’ p. 427 || yeniden gemiye bindirmek <rembarquer> ‘to re-embark the ship’ p. 427 || yenilik <nouveauté> ‘novelty’ p. 408 || *in sentences*: bir yeni bazirgan <un nouveau négociant> ‘a new merchant’ p. 299 || zira bu kimse yle yeni görüşüyorum <parceque je n’ai vu cette personne, que tout nouvellement> ‘because I see this person for the first time’ p. 302 || yeniçeri gec kaldık <janissaire nous avons tardé> ‘janissary we were late’ p. 308 || al yeniçeri bunu götür <janissaire prenez & conduisez cet homme> ‘janissary take and drive him at home’ p. 309 [yeŋi, Men. 5595].

“yenilemek” (to renew) *in vocabulary*: yenilemek <innover> ‘to innovate’ p. 394 || yenilemek <renouveler> ‘to renew’ p. 427 [yeŋilemek, Men. 5596].

“yenmek” (to defeat) *in vocabulary*: yenmek <vaincre> ‘to defeat’ p. 452 || yenilmek <être vaincu> ‘to be defeated’ p. 452 || yenilmez <invincible> ‘invincible’ p. 395 [yeŋmek, Men. 5591].

“yün” (wool) *in vocabulary*: yün <laine courte & commune> ‘short-wool or common wool’ p. 397 [yoŋ, Men. 5628].

A.1.2. The Palatal /ŋ/ > /m/ Progression

The dental /n/ > /m/ variance is rarely seen in Turkish though the phenomenon is mostly observed in borrowings, e.g. Persian *anbar* > *ambar* ‘warehouse’, Persian *çarşamba* > *çarşamba* ‘Wednesday’, Persian *çenber* > *çember* ‘hoop’, Turkish *kanbur*, *kaŋbur* >

kambur ‘hunchback’, Arabic *tanbur* > *tambur* ‘classical lute’.²⁰ And these kinds of words are used with developed forms in modern Turkish script. In Viguier, we see the palatal /ɲ/, which is the same as the nasal consonant by manner of articulation, to /m/ variation in some limited exemplars.

“cambaz”²¹ (acrobat) *in vocabulary*: cambaz, canbaz, cañbaz <maquignon> ‘horse dealer’ p. 402 [cānbāz, Men. 1566].

“domuz” (pig) *in vocabulary*: domuz <cochon> ‘pig’ p. 368 || yonus, domuz balığı <dauphin> ‘dolphin’ p. 372 || dişi domuz <trüie> ‘sow’ p. 451 || domuz ayağı <tire-bourre> ‘corkscrew’ p. 446 || domuz elması <truffe> ‘truffle’ p. 451 || domuz pastırması <jambon> ‘ham’ p. 396 || domuz yağı <lard> ‘lard’ p. 398 || domuz yağı <sain-doux> ‘lard’ p. 432 || yabani domuz, yaban domuzu <sanglier> ‘wild boar’ p. 433 [doñüz, Men. 3149].

“komşu” (neighbor) *in vocabulary*: komşu, koñşu <proche, voisin> ‘relative, neighbor’ p. 420 || komşu, koñşu <voisin> ‘neighbor’ p. 456 || komşuluk, koñşuluk <voisinage> ‘neighborhood’ p. 456 [koñşü ~ koñşi, Men. 3799; also قوڭشو *koñşu* or قونشو *koñşu* in late Ottoman script, see Kam. 1117].

A.1.3. The Palatal /ɲ/ Progression Based on Some Anatolian Dialects

Viguier recorded some dialectal materials which do not exist in Ottoman orthography. A palatal /ɲ/ > /ğ, ğ/ ~ /y/ progression can be found in some words in the text.

This phenomenon can be seen since Old Turkic in some words and suffixes, for example, in suffixes *ädgün* > *ädgüg* ‘of your favour’; in word roots *keleñü* > *kelegü* ‘field mouse’.²² After /ɲ/ > /g/ phenomenon in some cases /ğ/, which is a spirant consonant as well, changes to another spirant consonant /y/, such as *ğözüyüñ* (<ğözünjün) ‘of your eye’, *anayıñ* (<anañıñ) ‘of your mom’. According to Korkmaz these kinds of alterations mostly occur in the words which are used genitive cases after the second person singular possessive suffix +(X)ɲ in Nevşehir region.²³ On this subject Karahan says ‘/ɲ/ > /ğ, ğ/ alterations are mostly observed in Ordu, Giresun and Suşehri (Sivas) dialects, e.g. *anağızı* (<anañızı) ‘your mom’, *yalığız* (<yalıñız) ‘alone’ and /ɲ/ > /y/ changes systematically can be seen in Bartın, Amasra, Çaycuma and, İzmit’s Taşköprü and partially Ova dialects and rarely seen in Tirebolu (Giresun), Ünye, and Perşembe (Ordu) dialects, e.g. *deyiz* (<deñiz) ‘sea’, *seniy* (<seniñ) ‘of your’.’²⁴

In Viguier, we see very limited usages that we cited above. And these three words, *ağnamağ*, *diynemek*, and *göynü* (<gön(ü)l+ü) should be considered the aspects of some Anatolian dialects living in Istanbul Turkish in the 18th century. However, in an example Viguier draws attention to a phonetic improvement: *dinlemek*, *dinlemek*, *diynemek*. On the other hand, Meninski recorded these words as their common usages as *añlamağ* (Men. 356), *dinlemek* (Men. 2109), and *göñül* (Men. 4087) in the 17th century.

²⁰ M. Özkan, *Ses ve Yazım Özellikleri*, p. 207.

²¹ This word has addressed twice by way of examples in the two situations.

²² Saadet Çağatay, *Türkçede ñ ~ ğ Sesine Dair*, “Türk Dili Araştırmaları Yıllığı Belleten” 1954, pp. 15–30.

²³ Korkmaz, *Nevşehir Yöresi ve Yöresi Ağızları*, Ankara 1994, p. 88.

²⁴ L. Karahan, *Anadolu Ağızları*, pp. 21–22.

/ɲ/ > /ğ, ğ/

“anlamak” (to understand) *in dictionary*: ağnatmak <specifier> ‘to specify’ p. 439 || temelinden ağnatmak <sous-entendre> ‘to imply’ p. 439 || ağnanmaz, ağnaşılmaz <incompréhensible, inintelligible> ‘incomprehensible, unintelligible’ p. 393 and 28 more examples.

/ɲ/ > /y/

“dinlemek” (to listen) *in dictionary*: dinlemek, dinlemek, diynemek <écouter> ‘to listen’ p. 377 || *in sentences*: benim sözüm diynersen <si vous écoutez mes paroles> ‘if you listen my words’ p. 335 and 9 more examples.

“gönül” (general emotion or feeling) *in sentences*: Güc üle yirmi beş otuz kese ahcelik bahar, şeker, kahve, kaldırmağa göynünü etdim. <C’est avec bien de la difficulté, que je l’ai déterminé à enlever des épicerie, du sucre, du café, pour vingt-cinq ou trente bourses d’argent.> ‘With great difficulty I determined to take away groceries, sugar, coffee, for twenty-five or thirty silver grants.’ p. 302 || Amma zor la göynünü etdim ki, Bazırgana on beş kese ahçe vermeye. <Au surplus ce n’est qu’avec beaucoup de peine, que je l’ai déterminé a donner a Négociant quinze bourses d’argent.> ‘Moreover it is great difficulty, I have determined to give a fifteen cash grants to the Merchant.’ p. 335 [also see *gönül* entry above for /ɲ/ > /n/ progression].

A.1.4. Words still used with the palatal /ɲ/ in the text

Despite all these palatal /ɲ/ alternations some words were still seen to be recorded with old forms as in the case of Ottoman writings. It could be assumed that this would be strict protection of Ottoman script, on the other side, variety of Anatolian dialects should be considered in these pronunciations.

“densiz” (tactless) *in vocabulary*: deñsiz <débauché, dépravé, corrompu, dissolu> ‘debauchery, depraved, corrupt, dissolute’ p. 372 || deñsiz <insolent> ‘insolent’ p. 394 || deñsiz, azğın etmek <débaucher, dépraver, corrompre> ‘to debauch, to deprave, to corrupt’ p. 372 || deñsizlik <insolence> ‘insolence’ p. 394 [deñsiz, Men. 2107].

“inlemek” (to moan) *in vocabulary*: inleyiş <gémissement> ‘moan’ p. 388 [inleş, Men. 356].

“sansar” (weasel) *in vocabulary*: sañsar <fouine> ‘weasel’ p. 386 [şañsar, Men. 2975].

“sonra” (after) *in vocabulary*: soñraki <dernier> ‘last’ p. 374 || soñraki <postérieur> ‘posterior’ p. 418 || ardına, soñra gèlèn <subséquent> ‘subsequent’ p. 440 || soñraya kalmak <survivre> ‘to survive’ p. 442 || *in sentences*: yarı ahceyi aldıkdan soñra <après avoir reçu la moitié de l’argent> ‘after receiving half of the money’ p. 299 and 15 more exemplars [soñra, Men. 3010].

“süngü” (javelin) *in vocabulary*: süñgü <dart, javelot> ‘dart, javelin’ p. 372 [süñü, DLT 840; süñü, Men. 2644].

“Tanrı” (God) *in vocabulary*: Tañrı <Dieu> ‘God’ p. 375 || Tañrılık <divinité> ‘divinity’ p. 376 [Tañrı *daily language* Tangri, Men. 1342].

“yanlış” (mistake) *in vocabulary*: yañlış <erreur> ‘error’ p. 381 || yañlış <mecompté> ‘miscalculation’ p. 403 || yañlış, hata <méprise, erreur> ‘mistake, error’ p. 404 || ğalat,

yañlış <solécisme, erreur> ‘solecism, error’ p. 437 || yañlış adım almak <trébucher> ‘to stumble’ p. 449 || yañlış ètmek <errer> ‘to wander’ p. 381 || yañlışdan çıkarmak <désabuser, détromper> ‘to correct, to disabuse’ p. 374 || yañlışdan çıkmak <se désabuser, se détromper> ‘to correct, to disabuse’ p. 374 [yañlış, Men. 5549].

“yañşak” (chatty) *in vocabulary*: yañşak <babillard, bavard> ‘babblers, chatty’ p. 361 || yañşak, geveze olmak <babiller, bavarder> ‘to babble, to chat’ p. 361 || yañşaklık <loquacité> ‘talkativeness’ p. 400 [*see* yañşacı > yañşak, Men. 5549].

A.2. In Suffixes

According to the study, very interesting data was obtained about the suffixes which had the /ŋ/ sound in Ottoman script. By examining the samples from Viguier we definitely claim that the palatal /ŋ/ to dental /n/ progression seems to be finalized just in the 18th century Istanbul Turkish. Additionally, Şemseddin Sami draws attention to this development in his Turkish dictionary *Kâmûs-ı Türki* (Hijri 1317), in *şu* entry with the following sentences:

‘şu: ...Müceretten başka ahvâlde ve cem’de ve (هـ, ن) harf ilsâkıyla isti’ mâlinde bir (ن) alır: *şunuş, şunu, şunlar, şunda, şundan*. Mef’ûlün ileyhde galat olarak bu /n/ (ن), /ŋ/ (ڭ) suretinde yazılır: *şuŋa (buŋa, oŋa)* gibi...’²⁵

‘şu ‘this’: ... it takes *nun* (ن) when it is used in plural case and attached *-de, den* (هـ, ن) except nominative case: *şunuş* ‘of this’, *şunu* ‘this’, *şunlar* ‘those’, *şunda* ‘in this’, *şundan* ‘from this’. In dative case this /n/ (ن) is written as /ŋ/ (ڭ) inaccurately, as *şuŋa* ‘to this’ (*buŋa, oŋa*)...’

Although Sami evaluates these writings as being incorrect, it should just be related with conventional Ottoman script, not with the Istanbul accent.

a. The genitive case

in vocabulary: Allahın tembihleri <commandemens de Dieu> ‘God’s commands’ p. 368 || *in sentences*: arz odasının önünde <en face de la chambre des suppliques> ‘in front of the Audience Hall’ p. 329 || babamın kocaman billurcu mağzası dururken <tandis que subsiste le magasin mon gère pré le vieux verrier> ‘while still managing my old glass store’ p. 305 || sizin için <pour vous> ‘for you’ p. 317 || Mahmud paşa mehkemesinin yanında <à côté du mehkeme de Mahmoud Pacha> ‘next to Mahmud Pasha court’ p. 314–315 and 147 more examples.

b. The dative form of *ben, sen, o* pronouns and *bu, şu* demonstratives

in sentences:

“bana” bana bildir <faites-le moi savoir> ‘let me know’ p. 305 and 26 more *bana* examples.

“sana” sana bir nasihat vereyim <j’ai un avis à vous donner> ‘I give you an opinion’ p. 301 and 25 more *sana* examples.

“ona” ona göre hareket ederim <j’agirai selon ce qui sera le plus convenable> ‘I will act according to what will be the most suitable’ p. 326 and one more *ona* example.

²⁵ Şemseddin Sami, *Kâmûs-ı Türki*, İstanbul 1996, p. 787.

“buna” buna da razi ol <consentez encore à cette somme> ‘agree to this amount’ p. 337
 “şuna” şuna nizam ver deyeydi <qu’il m’eut dit de procurer un accomodement à cette affaire> ‘he told me that to arrange this job’ p. 336

c. The second person singular possessive suffix both noun and verbs

with nouns in sentences: senin evinde <dans votre maison> ‘in your home’ p. 308 || dediğin gibi <comme vous le dites> ‘as you say’ p. 304 and 53 more examples.

with verbs in sentences: Sen aşağıda gereyi gibi tasih etdin mi? <Pour vous avez-vous pris en bas comme il convient des renseignements?> ‘Did you appropriately get the information downstairs?’ p. 311 || Gördün mü bazirgan bana ne söyledi? <Avez vous vu ce que m’a dit le négociant?> ‘Have you seen what the dealer told me?’ p. 302 || Nasıl münasib görürsen öyle ederim. <Je ferai ce qui vous paroitra le plus à propos> ‘I will do what you think about.’ p. 327 and 37 more examples with verbs.

d. The second person plural possessive suffix both noun and verbs

with nouns in sentences: işte fermanız <voilà votre commandement> ‘here is your command’ p. 330 || Keyfiniz iyi mi? <Votre santé est-elle bonne?> ‘Is your health good?’ p. 309 and 34 more examples.

with verbs in sentences: hoş geldiniz <vous êtes bienvenus> ‘welcome’ p. 318 || bendenize havale buyurursanız <si vous vous en rapportés a votre serviteur> ‘if you report to your servant’ p. 332 || darılmazsanız <si vous ne vous fâchez pas> ‘if you do not be angry’ p. 320 and 20 more examples.

e. The suffixed second singular personal pronoun

in sentences: Ne cevab verirsin? <Quelle réponse donnez-vous?> ‘What do you say?’ p. 331 || Böyle razi olur mu sun? <Y consentez-vous?> ‘Do you agree?’ p. 313 || Pek yanık yanık söylyorsun. <Vous parlez avec beaucoup de feu.> ‘You speak very sorrowfully.’ p. 317 || Şimdi hazır, pişmiş aşa soğuk su mu katacağsın? <Est-ce que vous allez présentement ajouter de l’eau froide à un mets préparé & cuit?> ‘Currently do you add cold water to the cooked dish?’ p. 336 || Bu Bezirgana hiç olmazsa on beş kese ahçe kadar vermelişin. <Vous devez donner à ce Négociant au moins la valeur de quinze bourses d’argent.> ‘You should give this Merchant at least the value of fifteen silver pouches.’ p. 335 and 49 more examples.

f. The suffixed second plural personal pronoun

in sentences: Bakıya siz ‘alemsiniz. <Vous êtes instruit de ce qu’il faudra faire pour le surplus.> ‘You are well-versed of what to do for the rest’ p. 323 || Bakıysın siz bilirsiniz. <Vous savez pour le surplus ce qu’il faut faire.> ‘You know what to do for the rest.’ p. 322 || Gelmişsiniz. <Vous étiez déjà venu.> ‘You were already come.’ p. 337 || Ay Efendim niçin evetleyorsunuz? <Ah Messieurs, pourquoi vous pressez-vous?> ‘Ah gentlemen why are you quick?’ p. 320 || O vakit diyeceksiniz ki gördün mü? <Vous direz alors, voyez vous?> ‘If you say that you see?’ p. 333 and 11 more examples.

g. The second plural person imperative mood:

in sentences: Benim içerde bir odam var dır; kahve için, tütün için, uyku uyuyun. <J’ai dans l’intérieur une chambre; buvez-y le café, fumez le tabac, goûtez le sommeil.>

‘I have a room inside, drink a cup of coffee, smoke some tobacco and try to sleep.’ p. 315 || Tercümanı çağırın. <Appelez le drogman.> ‘Call the dragoman.’ p. 332 || Pekey, güzel etmişsin; bu da akillilik dir: buyurunuz undu. <Fort bien, vous avez fait au mieux; c’est vraiment un trait de sagesse: daignez donc avancer.> ‘Well, you did the best, it’s also wisdom: [in a respectful way] let’s come with me.’ p. 328 and 36 more examples.

B. Palatalization in the Word Roots According to Viguier

Oddly enough in some Turkish or borrowed words, normally scripted with the dental /n/ in Ottoman Turkish, a /n/ > /ŋ/ alterations are observed. This phenomenon is barely seen in some Anatolian dialects, e.g. in Nevşehir and its surroundings *çunğu* < *çünkü*, *Anğaraya* < *Ankaraya*, *paŋga* < *banğa*. Before *k*, *g* postal palatal and velar *k*, *ğ* these variations can be easily explained as their backward reactions.²⁶

As our texts show these usages had also been lived in Istanbul Turkish. Though as we notice two different accented words recorded by the author below, it is not argued that all these usages belong to the 18th century Istanbul townsmen dialect. Here, perhaps it might be mentioned as reflections of the people who had migrated from Anatolia to the Istanbul accent area. These materials gathered from Meninski, which is an excellent source of Istanbul Turkish of the 17th century, also supply important data of this idea, excluding as transcribed *meŋgene* despite written as *منگنه* by the author.

In this sub-heading an additional explanation is needed for some words in which the /n/ > /ŋ/ alteration did not occur before *k*, *k*, *g*, *ğ* consonants. Based on Ersoylu one can also assume that these alterations are admitted being Turkish as pronunciation in borrowings, e.g. Persian *çâne* > *çene* > *çeŋe* in conventional orthography.²⁷ For instance in our texts, *eŋfiye*, *Fıraŋsa*, *Fıraŋsız*, *izbaŋdit*, *iŋşa*, *kaŋaŋfil* ~ *kaŋeŋfil*, *maŋsıb* ~ *maŋsub*, *maŋsur* (menşür), *meŋber*, *meŋfe*-’atsız, *meŋzil*, *teŋcere* are also in similar cases and might analogically affected from other Turkish origin words which have the /ŋ/ consonant.

Additionally, with three forms Persian *canbaz*, *caŋbaz*, *cambaz*; with two forms Arabic *meŋber*, *menber* (at the present, *minber* ~ *mimber* TS 1398); Turkish *kanbur*, *kaŋbur* (*kaŋgırmağ*, DLT 289; at the present, *kambur* TS 1052) are different samples due to /ŋ/ becomes before labial /b/. In these examples only *canbaz*, *caŋbaz* > *cambaz* shows /n, ŋ/ > /m/ changes in the text. Separately Turkish *koŋdağ* (kundak), *saŋçmağ* were recorded with palatal /ŋ/ although they were not scripted with *sağır kef* in Ottoman script. For *koŋdağ* we can reference to Uighur root with /ng ~ ŋ/ consonant: *kong-da-k* (KBS 568) but this is not mean that Viguier heard this word from an Uighur man. These usages

²⁶ Ahmet Caferoğlu, *Anadolu Ağızları Konson Değişmeleri*, “Türk Dili Araştırmaları Yıllığı Belleten” (1963), p. 27.

²⁷ Halil Ersoylu, *Türkçenin Bazı Yabancı Kökenli Kelimelerindeki Damaksı Genizsileşme*, “İlmî Araştırmalar” 2000, 9, pp. 97–104.

may be evaluated some attestations of Anatolian dialects were still existing in the 18th century Istanbul.

See the usages below:

“ahenk” (symphony) *in vocabulary*: ahenk, ahenk <symphonie> ‘symphony’ p. 442 [ahenk, Men. 572].

“anka” (mythology, phoenix) *in vocabulary*: anka kuşu <phénix> ‘phoenix’ p. 415 [‘ænkā, Men. 3343].

“Ankara” (the city of Ankara) *in vocabulary*: engürü <ancyre, angora> ‘Ankara’ p. 358 [engürüye *daily language* engüri, Men. 469].

“cambaz” (acrobat) *in vocabulary*: cambaz, canbaz, cañbaz <maquignon> ‘horse dealer’ p. 402 [cānbāz, Men. 1566; also n, ŋ > m phenomenon is perceived in the word, see *cambaz* entry above].

“çengi” (public dancing girl) *in vocabulary*: çengi, çengi <danseur, baladin> ‘ballet dancer, wandering entertainer’ p. 372 [çengi, Men. 1665].

“çilingir” (locksmith) *in vocabulary*: çilingir, çilingir <serrurier> ‘locksmith’ p. 436 [çilingir ~ çilingir, Men. 1642].

“dingil” (axle) *in vocabulary*: dingil <roue, aissieu de> ‘wheel axle’ p. 431 || dingil <essieu> ‘axle’ p. 381 [dingil, Men. 2149].

“enfiye” (snuff) *in vocabulary*: enfiye <tabac en poudre> ‘tobacco powder’ p. 442 [enfiye, Pian. 94].

“engel” (obstacle) *in vocabulary*: engel <rival> ‘rival’ p. 430 || engellik <rivalité> ‘rivalry’ p. 430 [engel, Men. 469].

“engerek” (viper) *in vocabulary*: engerek <vipère> ‘viper’ p. 455 [engerek, Men. 466].

“Frenk” (Frank) *in vocabulary*: firenk turpu <rave (petite)> ‘small beet’ p. 425 || firenk salatası <cerfeuil> ‘chervil’ p. 366 || *in sentences*: Firenk bazırğanına <le Négociant Franc> ‘to the Frank dealer’ p. 300 and 12 more examples || Bir Freng ile bir pırpıri deyil mi? <N’est-ce pas un pırpıri avec un Franc> ‘Is it not with a pırpıri and Frank?’ p. 310 and 10 more examples [Frenk, Men. 3510].

“Fransa” (France) *in vocabulary*: Fırañşa, Fırañça <France> ‘France’ p. 386 [Fransa ~ França, Men. 3487].

“Fransız” (French) *in vocabulary*: Fırañsız <François> ‘French’ p. 386 [Fransız, Men. 3487].

“ızbandıt” (scary-looking hefty man) *in vocabulary*: ızbandıt <pirate, forban> ‘pirate, rogue’ p. 415 [Italian: sbandito > Ottoman Turkish: ızbandıt, LFL 389].

“İngiliz” (English) *in vocabulary*: İngiliz <Anglois> ‘English’ p. 358 || İngiliz, İngiliz memleketi <Angleterre> ‘England’ p. 358 [İngiliz, Men. 464].

“inşa” (literary composition) *in vocabulary*: inşā <livre écrit élégamment> ‘elegantly written book’ p. 400 [inşā, Men. 458].

“kambur” (hunchback) *in vocabulary*: kanbur, kañbur <bosse, bossu> ‘hump, hunchback’ p. 363 [kambur, Mol. 164; kanbur, Men. 3767; kambur, Pian. 140].

“karanfil” (carnation) *in vocabulary*: karanfil, karanfil, kareñfil <œillet, fleur> ‘carnation flower’ p. 409 [kærenfil ~ kærenfül, Men. 3679].

“kepenk” (trap door) *in vocabulary*: kepeŋk <trappe> ‘trap door’ p. 449 [kepenk, Men. 3865].

“kertenkele” (lizard) *in vocabulary*: kerteŋkele <lézard> ‘lizard’ p. 399 [*see* keler > kerten keler, Men. 3997].

“kundak” (swaddling clothes) *in vocabulary*: koŋdağ <maillot> ‘swaddling clothes’ p. 401 [koŋdağ, Men. 3808].

“külünk” (mattock) *in vocabulary*: külünğ <pince, barre de fer, lèvre> ‘pincer, iron bar, ?lip’ p. 415 [külünk, Men. 4092].

“künk” (pipe) *in vocabulary*: ocağ kùburu, küngü <tuyau de cheminée> ‘chimney pot’ p. 451 [künk, Men. 4096].

“link” (trot) liŋkleme, liŋk <trot> ‘trot’ p. 450 [link, Men. 4200].

“linklemek” (to trot) liŋklemek <trotter> ‘of a horse, to trot’ p. 450 [*see* link].

“maŋgal” (barbecue) *in vocabulary*: maŋğal <réchaud> ‘stove’ p. 425 || maŋğal <vase, bassia pour la braise; braiser> ‘vase, bowl for embers; to braise’ p. 453 [maŋğal, Mol. 90].

“maŋgır” (money) *in vocabulary*: maŋğur <médaille; jetton> ‘medal; jetton’ p. 403 [maŋğır *daily language* maŋğır, Men. 4979].

“maŋsıb” (high-grade job) *in vocabulary*: maŋsıb, maŋsub <charge, office> ‘responsibility, administrative bureau’ p. 366 || maŋsıb <emploi> ‘job’ p. 379 || maŋsub, maŋsıb <dignité, place> ‘dignity, place’ p. 375 || maŋsıb <place, emploi> ‘place, job’ p. 416 || maŋsıb sahibi <titulaire d’une charge> ‘an office holder’ p. 446 || tekrar maŋsıbına koŋmağ <réhabilitier, rétablir> ‘to rehabilitate, to re-establish’ p. 426 [maŋsıb, Men. 4963].

“meŋsur” (prose) *in vocabulary*: kelami maŋsur <prose> ‘prose’ p. 421 [meŋsür ~ kelām-i meŋsür, Men. 4944].

“miheŋk” (touchstone) *in vocabulary*: meheŋk taşı <pierre de touche> ‘touchstone’ p. 415 [mæhækk *daily language* mehenk, Men. 4451].

“miŋber” (rostrum) *in vocabulary*: meŋber, meŋber <tribune, où l’on reste debout> ‘platform, where he/she stands’ p. 450 [miŋber ~ member, Men. 4931].

“meŋfaat” (benefit) *in vocabulary*: meŋfe-’atsız <inutile> ‘useless’ p. 395 [meŋfe’æt ~ meŋfi’æt, Men. 4976].

“meŋgene” (press) *in vocabulary*: meŋgene <presse, pressoir> ‘press (e.g. printing press), press (e.g. cider press)’ p. 419 || meŋgene <trépan> ‘drill’ p. 449 || meŋgene <vis, écrou> ‘screw, nut’ p. 455(2) [meŋgene, Men. 4986].

“meŋgenelemek” (to press) *in vocabulary*: meŋgenelemek <préssurer> ‘to squeeze’ p. 419 || meŋgenelemek <trépaner> ‘to trepan’ p. 449 [meŋgenelemek, Men. 4986].

“meŋzil” (a place to rest in a journey) *in vocabulary*: meŋzil <courrier> ‘mail’ p. 371 || meŋzil <exprès à cheval, courrier> ‘a mounted messenger carrying letters for personal delivery, mail’ p. 382, meŋzil || meŋzil <messenger à cheval> ‘mounted messenger’ p. 404 || meŋzil <poste> ‘mail’ p. 418 || meŋzil-hane <hôtellerie, auberge> ‘inn, roadhouse’ p. 391 || meŋzil-hane <poste, maison de la> ‘post office’ p. 418 [meŋzil, Men. 4955].

“mürdesenk” (litharge) *in vocabulary*: mürdesenk <litharge> ‘litharge’ p. 399 [mürde *see* mürdesenk, Men. 4569].

“palanka” (rampart) *in vocabulary*: palaŋka, palaŋga <palanque> ‘rampart, fortification’ p. 411 [palaŋka, Men. 883].

“pelesenk” (balsam) *in vocabulary*: pelesenk yağı <opobalsamum> ‘balm of Gilead’ p. 410 [belesân *daily language* pelesenk, GS 202; belasem Mol. 94; belesân, Men. 875].

“pezevenk” (pimp) *in vocabulary*: pezevenk, püzevenk <maquereau, corrupteur> ‘pimp, corrupter’ p. 402 [pezevenk, Fer. 131; püzüveng, Mon. 163; puzurenk, Mol. 41; püzevenk, Men. 921].

“piyango” (lottery) *in vocabulary*: piyaŋko <loterie> ‘lottery’ p. 400.

“renk” (color) *in vocabulary*: renk <couleur> ‘color’ p. 370 || rengi, benzi bozmağ <décolorer> ‘to discolor’ p. 373 || renk etmek <causer de l’illusion> ‘cause of illusion, to cheat’ p. 392 || lepiska renk vermek <roussir> ‘to scorch’ p. 431 || yuz reŋgi <teint, coloris du visage> ‘tint, colour of face’ p. 444 || renk derecesi <teinte> ‘tint’ p. 444 [renk, Men. 2367].

“saŋcmağ” (to pierce) *in vocabulary*: ŧiŧe saŋcmağ <embrocher> ‘to put on a spit’ p. 378 [saŋcmağ, Men. 2924].

“ŧiringa” (syringe) *in vocabulary*: ŧiringa, ŧiringa <seringue> ‘syringe’ p. 435 [Italian: siringa > ŧiringa, Kam. 777].

“ŧiringalamak” (to syringe) *in vocabulary*: ŧiringalamak <seringuer> ‘to syringe’ p. 435 [see ŧiringa].

“sünger” (sponge) *in vocabulary*: sünger, sünger <éponge> ‘sponge’ p. 380 || sünger, süngar gibi <spongieux> ‘spongy’ p. 440 || sünger taŧı <ponce (pierre)> ‘pumice’ p. 417 [sünger, Men. 2716].

“tencere” (pot) *in vocabulary*: teŋcere, tencere <pot> ‘pot’ p. 418 [tencere, Men. 1415].

“tenkiye” (enema) *in vocabulary*: teŋkiye <clystère, lavement> ‘clyster, washing’ p. 368 [tenkiyet, Men. 1433].

“yangın” (fire) *in vocabulary*: yaŋgın <incendie, embrasement> ‘fire, blaze’ p. 393 [yan- ‘to fire’, DLT 948; yangın, Mon. 203; yangın, Pian. 253; yaŋgın ~ yaŋgun, Men. 5553].

“yonga” (shaving, e.g. wood shavings) *in vocabulary*: yoŋga <copeau> ‘shaving’ p. 370 [yonga ~ yonka, Men. 5639].

Conclusion

In conclusion, it seems that the palatal /ŋ/ to dental /n/ progression is almost completed in word roots in the 18th century Istanbul Turkish. Some exceptions can be seen in word roots such as *beŋzemek* ~ *benzemek*, *doŋ* ~ *don* with two pronunciations. This is probably based on some Anatolian dialects that was heard by Viguier in Istanbul and recorded as dimorphic usages. Furthermore, /ŋ/ > /ğ, ğ/ or /y/ changes which are generally seen in some Anatolian dialects and were collected by Viguier may support our thought. Additionally, the dental /n/ > palatal /ŋ/ progression, especially in borrowings, is very remarkable and this phenomenon is also detected in some Anatolian dialects *banka* >

panga, too. However, we clearly submit that the palatal /ŋ/ to dental /n/ progression was already accomplished in suffixes according to Viguier in the 18th century Istanbul Turkish.

Abbreviations of Quoted Literature

- DLT= Ahmet B. Ercilasun and Ziyat Akkoyunlu, *Kaşgarlı Mahmud, Divânu Lugâti'l-Türk*, Ankara 2014.
 NH = Azmi Bilgin, *Nazmü'l-Hilâfiyyat Tercümesi*, Ankara 1996.
 Mol = Ewa Siemienieć-Gołaś, *Turkish lexical content in Dittionario della Lingua Italiana, Turchesca by Giovanni Molino (1641)*, Kraków 2005.
 LFL = Henry Kahane et. al., *The Lingua Franca in the Levant*, Urbana-Champaign 1958.
 ibSN = Hîbetu'llah İbni İbrahîm, *Sâ'at-nâme*, 16th or 17th century. [This manuscript is in Ömer Yağmur's personal library.]
 Meg = Hieronymo Megisero, *Institutionum Linguae Turcicae Libri Quatuor*, Lipsiae 1612.
 Pian = Luciano Rocchi, *Il lessico turco nell'opera di Bernardino Pianzola*, Trieste 2009.
 Fer = Luciano Rocchi, *Il 'Dittionario della Lingua Turchesca' di Pietro Ferraguto (1611)*, Trieste 2012.
 Mon = Luciano Rocchi, *I Repertori Lessicali Turco-Ottomani di Giovan Battista Montalbano (1630 ca.)*, Trieste 2014.
 TıbnK = Muhammet Yelten, *Târih-i İbn-i Kesîr Tercümesi*, Ankara 1998.
 FM = Ömer Yağmur, "Terceme-i Kitâb-ı Fevâihü'l-Miskiyye Fi'l-Fevâtihi'l-Mekkiyye" (MA diss., İstanbul Üniversitesi 2007).
 EvSN = Seyit Ali Kahraman et. al., (ed.), *Evliyâ Çelebi Seyahatnamesi I*, İstanbul 2011.
 Men = Stanisław Stachowski and Mehmet Ölmez (ed.), *F. M. Meninski, Thesaurus Lingarum Orientalium Turcicae-Arabicae-Persicae I-III (1680)*, İstanbul 2000.
 Kam = Şemseddin Sami, *Kâmûs-ı Türkî (Hijri 1317)*, İstanbul 1996.
 KBS = Tuncer Gülensoy, *Türkiye Türkçesindeki Türkçe Sözcüklerin Köken Bilgisi Sözlüğü I-II*, Ankara 2007.
 TS = Türk Dil Kurumu, *Türkçe Sözlük*, Ankara 2005.
 GS = Zuhâl Kültürel, *Galatât Sözlükleri*, İstanbul 2008.