

**Meirim Issakhanova Kırca<sup>1\*</sup>, Anar Mustafayeva<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1\*</sup>Corresponding author, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty, ORCID: 0000-0002-8067-4456 E-mail: dr.meirim1991@gmail.com<sup>2</sup>Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Docent, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty, ORCID: 0000-0001-6878-4946 E-mail: rummana@mail.ru**AFFIXES “-CI” AND “-ŞY” IN THE TURKIC LANGUAGES  
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE MAMLUK-KIPCHAK,  
KAZAKH AND TURKISH LANGUAGES)**

**Abstract.** Word formation is one of the ways to enrich the lexical layer of a particular language. Affixation, in turn, is one of the productive ways of new word formation. For agglutinative languages, including Turkic, affixation – the formation of words using affixes, is primarily of practical importance. This paper attempts to consider the word-forming affixes expressing the producer of actions in medieval Turkic, in particular the Mamluk-Kipchak language, which was used in Egypt and Syria in the 13-15 centuries during the reign of the Mamluks, as well as modern Turkic languages, such as Kazakh and Turkish, the official languages of Kazakhstan and Türkiye (former Turkey) respectively. Kazakh belongs to the Kipchak group of Turkic languages, Turkish belongs to the Oghuz group, and Mamluk-Kipchak language, is a mix between them, which can be traced in the lexical, morphological and syntactic composition. Word-forming affixes *-ci, -ci, -ci, -ci, -şy, -şy* which indicate ‘profession or employment in something; position; belief in something; thoughts; love for something; geographical names; also produce terms’ are attached to the root – noun. In addition, a parallel between the affixes of the producer of the action in meaning and functions will be drawn in those languages.

**Keywords:** word formation; Turkish language; Kazakh language; Mamluk-Kipchak language; affixes**For citation:** Issakhanova Kırca, M., Mustafayeva, A. Affixes “-ci” and “-şy” in the Turkic Languages (on the Example of the Mamluk-Kipchak, Kazakh, and Turkish Languages). *Tiltanyum*, 2024. №4 (96). С. 62-71.DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55491/2411-6076-2024-4-62-71>**Мейрим Исаханова Кыржа<sup>1\*</sup>, Анар Мустафаева<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1\*</sup>автор-корреспондент, философия докторы (PhD),

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**ТҮРКІ ТІЛДЕРІНДЕГІ «ЖИ» ЖӘНЕ «ШЫ» АФФИКСТЕРІ  
(МӘМЛҮК-ҚЫПШАҚ, ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ ТҮРІК ТІЛДЕРІНІҢ НЕГІЗІНДЕ)**

**Аңдатпа.** Сөзжасам – тілдің лексикалық қабатын байыту жолдарының бірі болса, аффиксация сөзжасамдағы жаңа сөздердің жасалуының өнімді тәсілдерінің бірі. Агглютинативті тілдер, оның ішінде түркі тілдері үшін аффиксацияның практикалық маңызы зор. Бұл мақалада ортағасырлық түркі, атап айтқанда, 13-15 ғасырларда Мысыр мен Шамда мәмлүктер билігі тұсында қолданылған мәмлүк-қыпшақ тілінде, сондай-ақ қазіргі Қазақстан мен Түркия Республикаларының мемлекеттік тілі болып отырған қазақ және түркі тілдеріндегі іс-әрекет иесін, жасаушысын білдіретін сөзжасамдық аффикстер тобы қарастырылады. Қазақ тілі түркі тілдерінің қыпшақ тобына жатса, түркі тілі оғыз тобына жатады, ал мәмлүк-қыпшақ тілі болса, лексикалық, морфологиялық, синтаксистік құрамы жағынан көрінетін осы екеуінің арасындағы аралас топқа жатады. *-ci, -ci, -ci, -ci, -шы, -ші* аффикстері кәсіп немесе бір нәрсемен айналысу; қызмет атауы; бір нәрсеге сену; бір нәрсеге деген сүйіспеншілік; жер-су атауларды білдіреді де, түбірге – зат есімге жалғанады. Сонымен қатар зерттеуде аталмыш үш тілдегі іс-әрекет жасаушы аффикстердің мағынасы мен қызметі арасында параллель жүргізіледі.

**Тірек сөздер:** сөзжасам; түркі тілі; қазақ тілі; мәмлүк-қыпшақ тілі; аффикстер**Сілтеме жасау үшін:** Исаханова Кыржа М., Мустафаева А. Түркі тілдеріндегі «жи» және «шы» аффикстері (мәмлүк-қыпшақ, қазақ және түркі тілдерінің негізінде). *Tiltanyum*, 2024. №4 (96). С. 62-71. (ағыл. тілінде)DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55491/2411-6076-2024-4-62-71>

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## **АФФИКСЫ «ДЖИ» И «ШЫ» В ТЮРКСКИХ ЯЗЫКАХ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ МАМЛЮКСКО-КИПЧАКСКОГО, КАЗАХСКОГО И ТУРЕЦКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)**

**Аннотация.** Словообразование является одним из способов обогащения лексического пласта того или иного языка. Аффиксация, в свою очередь, представляет собой один из продуктивных способов формирования новых слов в словообразовании. Для агглютинативных языков, в числе которых тюркские, аффиксация – образование слов при помощи аффиксов, имеет в первую очередь практическую значимость. В настоящей статье предпринимается попытка рассмотреть словообразовательные аффиксы, выражающие производителя действия, в средневековом тюркском, в частности мамлюкско-кипчакском языке, который применялся в Египте и Сирии в 13-15 веках в период правления мамлюков, а также современных тюркских языках, в таких как казахский и турецкий, которые являются государственными языками Республики Казахстан и Турецкой Республики. Казахский язык относится к кипчакской группе тюркских языков, турецкий язык – к огузской группе, а мамлюкско-кипчакский является смешанным между ними, что прослеживается в лексическом, морфологическом и синтаксическом составе. Словообразовательные аффиксы *-çi*, *-çi*, *-çi*, *-çii*, *-шы*, *-ші*, которые обозначают профессию или занятость чем-либо; должность; веру во что-то; мысли; любовь к чему-либо; название географических названий, присоединяются к корню – имени существительному. Кроме того, в исследовании проводится параллель между значением и функцией аффиксов, создающих действие на этих трех языках.

**Ключевые слова:** словообразование; турецкий язык; казахский язык; мамлюкско-кипчакский язык; аффиксы

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### **Introduction**

In enriching the lexical fund, among the main ways of replenishing vocabulary, in particular using the internal resources of the language, the importance of word formation is priceless. The medieval language is one of the two official languages along with Arabic in Syria and Egypt during the 13-15 centuries, Mamluk, Mamluk-Kipchak or Turki, as well as modern languages – Kazakh and Turkish, were no exception. As medieval manuscripts, including the Turkic-Arabic dictionaries of the Mamluk period, show how word-formation models became an integral part of the addition of new words. The genesis of the study of the Turkic languages' word formation begins with the work of Mahmud Kashgari 'Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk' (11th century). This is the first written monument, which considers the grammar and vocabulary of the Turkic languages. In his work, he used word-forming affixes showing that in the 11th century, there was a method to form a new word with a new meaning (Sabyr, 2008: 208). However, this research is limited by three languages – the mother tongues of Mamluk Kipchak, Kazakh and Turkish people.

A.N. Kononov divides word-formation methods into 1. Morphological (affixation); 2. Syntactic (addition of words); 3. Syntactic-morphological; 4. Phonetic; 4.1. By alternation of sounds; 4.2. By splitting the nasal; 5. Calque (borrowing of words) (Kononov, 1980: 84). Affix is a morpheme that carries an additional meaning and is attached to the root of the word. Affixation is an affixal method of word formation by attaching to the root or base of a word. Formation of new words with a new meaning using affixes (Matveyeva, 2010: 32-33). M.B. Sabyr (Sabyr, 2008: 210-211) considers four types of affixes in Turkic dialects: 1. Affixes that are added to the word's root; 2. Affixes that are not directly added to the word's root; 3. Personality affix defines grammatical affixation; 4. Complex affixation – when another affix is added before the affix. Sabyr M.B. also divides affixes into simple and complex (Sabyr, 2008: 210-211).

When considering word formation, attention is first paid to affixation, which is defined as a way of forming new words by adding word-forming affixes to the root. For agglutinative languages, the group of which includes Turkic languages, including medieval and modern, this method represents the

main opportunity. This paper makes an attempt to consider the derivational affix expressing the producer of an action in the Mamluk-Kipchak, Kazakh and Turkish languages. Despite the fact that among the Turkic languages, Kazakh belongs to the Kipchak group, and Turkish belongs to the Oghuz group, and Mamluk-Kipchak, ‘judging’ by the vocabulary, is a mixed type between them, in the formation of words in the meaning of the producer of an action, they are absolutely similar. A. Akar (2005) in his work ‘Türk Dili Tarihi’ (History of the Turkish language) writes that the Kipchak language belongs to the medieval northwestern Turkic language. In the Middle Ages, the Kipchak language was a literary language. The Kipchak language was spoken in Desht-i Kipchak and in the north of the Black Sea, works in the Armenian-Kipchak language and the Codex Cumanicus were compiled in this territory, the rest of the works were written in Egypt and Syria. The scholar divides the works written in the Kipchak language into three groups: 1. Codex Cumanicus; 2. The works were written in the territory of the Golden Horde, Egypt, and Syria; 3. The Armenian-Kipchak language was used in the area of Crimea (Akar, 2005: 220-221).

The Hungarian scholar János Eckmann (Eckmann, 1986: 86), has studied the language and in particular the phonetics of the Mamluk-Kipchak language, and divides it into three groups:

1. The main Kipchak language (similar to Khwārezmian and Golden Horde languages), ‘Gülistan Tercümesi, İrşadü’l-Mülûk ve’s-Selâtîn, Baytaratü’l-Vâzih ve Münyetü’l-Guzât’ was written in this language. Language features of the language: 1. The last consonants -ğ/-g often fall;

2. The dative case (yönelme hali) -ka/-ke; -ğa/-ge; after the third person, the auxiliary consonant sound -n-a/~n-e is used in possessive endings; 3. The ablative case is dan/-den, in the Arabic script the vowel is written through (elif); 4. In the negation, the Oghuz word degül is used instead of the Kipchak word ermez/ermes; 5. The interrogative particle -mı/-mi; 6. The suffix -duk/-dük is often used after the participle.

3. Mixed (Oghuz-Kipchak) Turkic language. The researcher divides this group into works with elements of the Oghuz language and works with elements of the Kipchak language. Two works were written in this language Kitâb fî İlmi’n-Nüşşâb (Hulâsa), Kitâbü’l-Hâyıl.

4. The Ottoman language, which has completely Oghuz elements of the language. At the end of the 15th century, the Mamluk-Kipchak gave its place to the Oghuz with the center in Anatolia (Akar, 2005: 221-222). Modern Turkic languages are productive in themselves, so they are able to continuously and actively create words with new meanings.

The affix ‘-ci’ (ji) and ‘-şı’ (shy) in Turkish have a total of 8 forms (-cı, -ci, -cu, -cü, -çı, -çi, -çu, -çü), in Kazakh 2 (-шы, -ші), and in Mamluk-Kipchak – 1 (جى), which, when attached to a noun, acquire the meaning: profession, position, employment in something, belief in something, etc.

### Materials and methods

The method of this research is the comparative method and descriptive analysis. Since the affix -chy (-çı), -chi (-çi), -chu (-çu), -chü (-çü), -shy (-шы), -shi (-ші) is presented in comparison of the popular language of the Middle Ages, the Mamluk-Kipchak language to the Kazakh and Turkish languages. There is a lexical, morphological, and syntactic connection between the Mamluk-Kipchak language and modern Turkic languages. Studying from a historical point of view and determining the synchrony and diachrony of names formed with the help of affixes. Defining the similarity of function in the Kazakh and Turkish languages in comparison with the medieval language of the Turks, the Mamluk-Kipchak language. The material for this paper was nouns and their word formation by affixation. The main source of material for the Turkish and Kazakh languages was the “reverse” dictionary of the Turkish language ‘Türkçe Sözlüğün Ters Dizimi’ (Reverse Layout of the Turkish Dictionary) (Gemalmaz, Aksu, Tarıktaroğlu, 2004) and two reverse dictionaries of the Kazakh language ‘Kazak Tilinin Kerı Alfabıttı Sözdığı’ (Reverse alphabetic Dictionary of the Kazakh language) (Bektayev, 1971); ‘Jalpy Jılık Jalpy Kerıalıpbılı-Jılık Sözdik’ (Frequency Dictionary of the Kazakh language) (Zhubanov; Zhanabekova; Karbozova; Kozhakhmetova, 2016) and two dictionaries (written monuments) of the Mamluk-Kipchak language “Kitab Bulgat al-Mushtağ” (Paris version) and “Kitâb-i Macmû’-i Tarcumân-i Türkî va ‘Acamî va Muğalî va Fârsî” (Garkavets, 2019).

### Literature review

Research on affixation, and in particular on one specific type, characteristic of three languages –

Mamluk, Kazakh and Turkish, regardless of the different subgroups (Oguz and Kipchak) and time differences (13-15 centuries and 20-21 centuries), has not been carried out. However, there are separate studies covering each language separately. The formation of new words and terms from the theoretical and practical side, regardless of language, is considered by A. N. Kononov, who classifies all methods in detail (Kononov, 1980: 84). Morphological affixation is studied by Matveeva, who gives a fairly broad definition of the term itself and its components (Matveyeva, 2010: 32-33). Regarding affixation in Turkic languages, M.B. Sabyr (Sabyr, 2008: 210-211) considers four types of affixes in Turkic dialects and gives a detailed classification.

János Eckmann (Eckmann, 1986: 86), conducts research on medieval Turkic languages, where the researcher also pays attention to some distinctive affixes across those languages. In the 20th century, word formation with the help of affixes in the Turkic languages was studied in the works of Malov S.E. (1951), Dmitriyev N.K. (1962), Baskakov N.A. (1962), Musayev K.M. (1964), Sevortyan E.V. (1966), Shcherbak A.M. (1970), Kononov A.N. (1980), Tenisheva E.R. (1988), Ercilasun A.B. (2007), Akar A. (2021). In the linguistics of the Kazakh language, this issue was highlighted in the works of Baitursynov A. (1914), Salqynbai A. (2007), Doszhan R.A. (2007), Khussain K. (2007), Zhunisbek A. (2007), Balaqayev M.B. (2014), Yessenov K.M. (2014), Agmanov A. (2014), Zhanpeyissov E.N. (2014), Oralbayeva N. (2014); in Turkish language Hengirmen K. (1995), Banguoğlu T. (1995), Buran A. (2001), Korkmaz Z. (2009), Boz E. (2013), Demir N. (2013), Yilmyz E. (2013), Genjan N. (2013), Karaagach G. (2013), Ercilasun A.B. (2015) Pılanji H. (2017), Yergin M. (2019). Studies on the Mamluk-Kipchak language were carried out by Ercilasun A.B. (2007), Dogan J. (2014), Eckmann J. (2017), Grakavets A.N. (2019), Sabyr M.B. (2021), Kydyrbayev K.A. (2022), Mustafayeva A.A. (2023), Aubakirova K. (2023), etc. There are a lot of separate works on word formation in the Kazakh language, including monographs, textbooks Zhanpeyissov Y. (2002), Salqynbai A. (2016, 2018, 2020), however, the Turkish language still lacks, separate sections of books (Alibekiroğlu, 2017: 35), excluding articles.

### **Results and discussions**

In Turkic languages, the new word formation by the affixation method plays a huge role in the study of the word-formation of names. In this paper, we will consider the affix -şy (-шы) in Kazakh, which has variations: -chy (-çı), -chi (-çi), -chu (-çu), -chü (-çü), -shy (-шы), -shi (-ші) in Turkic languages, vowels change depending on the vowel stem, in Turkish the consonants change depending on the consonant stem of the nominations. This method of word formation, namely with the help of affixation, is used in all Turkic languages. The mentioned affix is one of the few that is found not only in the Turkic languages but also in the Altaic languages, for example, in the Mongolian language. There is an opinion that this affix originated from the Korean word “chia” (“chazh” (person)), it is also possible that the affix originally had the form -chyk (-çık), but eventually lost -k (Tenishev, 1988: 144). N.A. Baskakov believes that this affix came from the conditional suffix -ca (-dja), -ce (-dje). Kononov believes that the affix originated from the affix -şyl (-шыл), -şil (-шил) (Sabyr, 2008: 215-216; Zhanpeyissov, 2002; Tenishev, 1988: 144). In the Turkic grammatical works, the researchers gave the following meanings to the names with the added affix -chy (-çı), -chi (-çi), -chu (-çu), -chü (-çü), -shy (-шы), -shi (-ші). First, the affix -şy (-шы) derives nouns that have the following meanings: 1. The meaning of the nature of action, profession; 2. The meaning of social belonging; 3. The meaning of place of residence is found in the Tuvan language (Tenishev, 1988: 144-146). The first designation, according to E.R. Tenishev (1988), is a habit or inclination to something, since at some point this affix formed adjectives. For example, ‘inat-çı’ (inatçı) - stubborn in Turkish from ‘inat’ - stubbornness. Shcherbak A.M. in his work “Essays on the comparative morphology of the Turkic languages (name)” (1977), considering that the affix -chyn and -chy have incomprehensible genetic roots, divides the meanings of this affix into: 1. The affix has the meaning of a person according to the occupation, 2. The affix belonging to any trend; 3. Designates a person by the place of residence (Shcherbak, 1977: 104).

Regarding the affix -chy, -chi, (or -dji) in the Mamluk-Kipchak language, it has the following meanings and functions:

1. Added to the names gives the meaning of profession, that is, it denotes the person performing the action (Turan, 2006: 104; Sabyr, 2021: 151): ash-chy (cook); ja-chy (a person who makes a bow)



(Yesbosynov, 2006: 161); bil-chi (informant, person transmitting a message) (Yesbosynov, 2006: 174); bitik-chi (writer) (Yesbosynov, 2006: 177); av-chy (hunter) (Sabyr, 2021: 443); bakcha-chy (gardener) (Sabyr, 2021: 444); boya-chy (a specialist who paints an object in different colors) (Sabyr, 2021: 444); oyanagu-chy (player) (Sabyr, 2021: 446), satug-chy (seller) (Sabyr, 2021: 446); okıgu-chy (student, student studying within the walls of the school) (Sabyr, 2021: 453); keme-chi (navigator) (Sabyr, 2021: 457);

2. Nouns derived from nominations with an affix mean a good or bad quality of a person or a habit (it makes common adjectives, which, attached to nouns and some adjectives, indicate a habit of something, a propensity for something): koy-chy (shepherd) (Sabyr, 2021: 427; Sabyr, 2021: 151); kobuz-chy (who knows how to play the kobyz, kobyz player) (Sabyr, 2021: 440); yak-çı (a person who makes a bow); tilen- chi (a beggar who walks around the country begging for donations) (Sabyr, 2021: 458);

3. Indicates belonging to a certain place: umah-chy (person out of paradise, paradise person), it means the exact same in the Kazakh language: qalas-hy furun-chy (Sabyr, 2008: 215-216; Turan, 2006: 104);

4. Forms subjective names: epchi (older sister), derived from the word ‘EP’ – house (Sabyr, 2008: 215-216), yol-chy (road repairman); yargu-chy (student, publisher of the charter) (Sabyr, 2021: 453);

5. It makes names indicating someone associated with the work reported by the name: ebşi (wife, housewife) (Turan, 2006: 104); ‘يَقْلَقْچِي’ and ‘يَقْلَقْچِي’ yaklıkchy (playing the rebab) (Garkavets, 2019: 10), ‘قَوْلَانَلچِي’ kulanlanuchy (pregnant (about the mare and the females of some other ungulates)) (Garkavets, 2019: 10), ‘بَقْرچِي’ bakırshi/bakırchchi (copper worker) (Garkavets, 2019: 13) in this word, we can observe elements of the modern Kazakh language; sound ch in this word is given in two dialects, ‘ألچِي’ elchi (ambassador) (Garkavets, 2019: 14), ‘تَكْچِي’ tikichi (tailor) (Garkavets, 2019: 15), ‘اَكْنچِي’ ekinzhi (sower) (Garkavets, 2019: 339).

In the written source “Kitāb-i Macmū’-i Tarcumān-i Türkī va ‘Acamī va Muḡalī va Fārsī” sometimes the author gives synonyms for words, indicating that one of them is Turkmen (Oghuz), also the author of this writing in the book indicates that this affix, joining any name, forms the name of a profession or business associated with the base of the word (Garkavets, 2019: 397). The author of the book sometimes gives two words with the same meaning in the Kipchak and Oghuz languages. For example, the word erin (lip) in Kipchak, and dudak (lip) in Turkmen. In the written source “Kitāb-i Macmū’-i Tarcumān-i Türkī va ‘Acamī va Muḡalī va Fārsī”, the eighteenth chapter is dedicated to the ranks of people and professions: ‘يُكُنچِي’ yügünçi (caliph) – praying for people (Garkavets, 2019: 397), ‘بِتِكْچِي+يَازچِي’ bitikçi+yazıcı scribe, clerk, from bitik – book and yazi writing, written, ‘يُنْغُوجْچِي’ yonguçi (carpenter) (Garkavets, 2019: 399), ‘تَمْرچِي’ temirçi (blacksmith) (Garkavets, 2019: 399), ‘اَتْمَكْچِي’ ekmekçi (baker) (Garkavets, 2019: 399), ‘اَتچِي’ etçi (butcher) (Garkavets, 2019: 399), ‘سَاتچِي’ satıçı (salesman) (Garkavets, 2019: 399), ‘يُؤْرچِي’ yügürçi (runner) (Garkavets, 2019: 401), ‘طَقْرچِي’ toқuriçi (weaver), ‘قَاپُوجْ’ қапуҭи gatekeeper), ‘كَمِچِي’ kemiçi (navigator), ‘بُويَاچِي’ boyacı (dyer), ‘يَاچْ ي’ yaçı (archer), okçı (archer), ‘سُنْ كُوجِي’ süngüçi (spearman), ‘يَاْرُقْچِي’ yarıқçı (chain armourer), ‘اِرْلَايچِي’ ırлайысı (singer), ‘دُودُكْچِي’ дүдүкчи (flute player), ‘سَبِزْغُوجْچِي’ сібзғуҭи (playing the flute of the Turks) (Гаркавец, 2019: 402), ‘يَقْلَقْچِي’ yaklıkçı (playing the rebab) (Гаркавец, 2019: 403), ‘قُوزْچِي’ қобузчи (playing the kobyz), ‘يَاپْچِي’ yapıсı (builder) (Гаркавец, 2019: 403). In this source, in the nineteenth chapter – description of people, there are names formed using this affixation: ‘اُپچِي’ epçi (wife), ‘تُلْ اُپچِي’ tul epçi (widow), ‘اَلچِي’ elçi (ambassador) (Гаркавец, 2019: 405), ‘اَكْچِي’ egäçi (older sister) (Гаркавец, 2019: 433). In the eighteenth chapter, the word jeweler is given in the Kipchak and Oghuz languages as ‘كُيُومْچِي’ күмісчи (jeweler), ‘قُيُومْچِي’ қуыуысчи (in Turkmen) (Garkavets, 2019: 401). In the written source “Kitab Bulgat al-Mushtaq” nouns formed with the affixation ‘سُكْلَنْچِي’ söklençi (cooked meat) (Al-Turk, 2012: 10), ‘كَلْمْچِي’ келмчи (translator) (Al-Turk, 2012: 24), ‘اَرْزُبَرْچِي’ арзүберчи (giving goodness) (Al-Turk, 2012: 42).

In the Kazakh language, the affix -şy, -şı, joining the noun, also forms new words with new meanings. The meaning and functions of this affix in the Kazakh language are as follows:

1. Gives the meaning of employment, any work: zhazu-shy (writer; a person engaged in writing a work of art);

2. Forms the name of a profession from the noun: til-shi (linguist; scholar learning language, a specialist in linguistics), tarih-shy (historian; writer of historical events, researcher of history);
  3. Gives a meaning related to one of the trends, associations, or groups: bersiev-shy (bersievshik), michurin-shy (michurinschik) (Iskakov, 1991: 150);
  4. From a certain subject makes a profession or a person who is engaged in business related to this subject: qazan-shy (chef, a person who cooks food for the public) (Zhanpeyissov, 2002: 296);
  5. Names from the names of animals (tort tulik in Kazakh) means a person who deals with animals or has the meaning of connection, love for animals: jylqy-shy (a person who deals with horses or loves them) (Zhanpeyissov, 2002: 297);
  6. It forms new names from borrowed words: kitap-shy (a person who sells books or loves them);
  7. It forms a new word with a new meaning from old words associated with the Kazakh tradition: jar-shy (a poet who begins a big holiday, a feast, a game, a meeting with poems), jaryq-shy (a healer who cures minor illnesses);
  8. It forms new names from almost forgotten words, archaisms: qazyna-shy (keeper of money or valuables of an institution, organization), jädit-shi (Nationalist group supporting the ideology of Islamic modernism), zeket-shy (zakät collector, tax collector);
  9. Archaisms eventually began to be used as terms: jasaq-shy (vigilante, warrior in the people's detachment) (Zhanpeyissov, 2002: 296),
  10. Produces terms (professions): jugeri-shi (engaged in growing corn); kuruş-şı (rice grower, rice cultivation specialist), juzim-shi (a person engaged in viticulture (vineyard));
  11. Produces words from Russian words: skripka-shy (violinist), parom-shy (ferry driver, ferryman), samogon-shy (moonshiner, manufacturer);
  12. Produces new words from words related to ethnography: badiz-shi (tas qaşau şeberi) (stone scribe in the Huns and Saks' era), beder-shi (artisan, specialist in ornaments and coinage), kere-shi (a person who controls and regulates horse racing);
  13. Forms concrete names from abstract words: kuzet (protection) – kuzet-shi (a person guarding something, a watchman), tarbie (education) – tarbie-shi (a person working in the education of young people, the head of educational work, educator), esep (account) - esep-shi (a specialist who calculates and registers income and expenses of an economic institution, an accountant engaged in census work);
  14. Produces words that are not related to a profession: toi-shi (a person coming to a wedding.), salem-shi (a person who greets), sebep-shi (a person causing something, the perpetrator);
  15. The turn of speech, where the name of the profession takes the affix -shy retaining the meaning of the same profession, is called pleonasm in linguistics: diqan (farmer); diqan-shy (farmer), aspaz (cook); aspaz-shy (cook); mergen (shooter who hits the target accurately), mergen-shi (shooter who hits the target accurately);
  16. Has an abstract meaning: shapqyn-shy (attacker), qugyn-shy (the one who pursues; pursuer), jolau-shy (an individual who has concluded a contract of transportation with the carrier orally or in writing);
  17. Makes the name of the profession from the action: egin-shi (a person who sows crops and is engaged in agriculture; farmer), pishen-shi (a man who mows grass), tigin-shi (a master, a specialist in tailoring);
  18. Derived words that appeared in the Soviet Union: kitaphana-shy (librarian), jylnama-shy (chronicler), shagym-shy (cassator), qorgau-shy (defender), iterme-shy (pusher);
  19. Forms an occasionalism (this is an individual author's neologism): kesik-shi (One of the mowers who agreed to mow a hundred haystacks) (Zhanpeyissov, 2002: 296-298).
- In Turkish, the affix has eight forms -cı (-dji), -ci (-dji), -cu (-dju), -cü (-dju), -çi (chi), -çu (chu), -çü (-chu), where the law of vowel harmony plays an important role:
1. Gives meaning to the name of the profession, occupation: araba-cı (araba-dji) (machinist);
  2. Relative, belonging to a certain community: Atatürk-çü (Ataturk-chu) (supporter of Ataturk);
  3. Derives the name of professional work: edebiyat-çı (edebiyat-chy) (writer);
  4. Has the meaning of loving or being attached to something: dalga-cı (dalga-dji) (lover of waves);

5. Gives meaning to the place where the work was done: balık-çı (balık-chi) (a place where fish is sold), dişçi (dish-chi) (dentistry);
6. Derives proper names, place name: Akın-cılar (Akyn-djylar) (one of the districts of Sivas province), Ayran-cı (Ayran-djy) (One of the districts of Karaman Province), Başmak-çı (bashmak-chy) (One of the districts of Afyonkarahisar Province);
7. Develops names that add the meaning of 'possession' to the word's root: dava-cı (dava-djy) (plaintiff), han-cı (han-dji) (the one who runs a hotel), hamam-cı (hamam-djy) (the one who runs the baths);
8. This affix is used to create adjectives denoting the sides of thought, belief, or owner: atatürk-çü (aturk-chu) (supporter of ataturcism, Kemalist), halk-çı (halk-chy) (one who works for the benefit of the people, populist), hitler-ci (hitler-dji) (Nazi);
9. Derives names indicating a contact transmitting information, indicates an intermediary: ara-cı (ara-djy) (intermediary), göz-cü (goz-dju) (observer), kira-cı (kira-djy) (tenant), konuşma-cı (konuşma-djy) (speaker), ön-cü (on-dju) (presenter);
10. This affix denotes a habit and a propensity for something: akşam-cı (aksham-djy) (one who has a habit of drinking in the evenings), bataklık-çı (batak-chy) (one who has a habit of not paying debts to anyone), doğru-cu (dogru-dju) (one who has a habit of telling the truth about everything, real);
11. Creates names indicating anyone who has received assignments: bek-çi (<berkçi) (bek-chi) (the one who is assigned to wait and protect something or a place), bilet-çi (bilet-chi) (ticket seller), çöp-çü (chop-chu) (cleaner who removes garbage from houses or sweeps streets, fertilizer producer);
12. Derives names denoting the owner of the base place: ardiye-ci (ardiye-dji) (the one who manages the warehouse), bar-cı (bar-djy) (the one who manages the bar), basım-cı (basım-dji) (the one who manages the printing house, the printer);
13. Means action or work, taking the name of the subject as root, makes the name of the profession: araba-cı (araba-djy) (machinist), davul-cu (davul-dju) (drummer);
14. Indicates a person who is interested in actions, intermediary: ara-cı (ara-djy) (intermediary), yol-cu (yol-dju) (passenger);
15. Denotes a habit that was formed from a noun or adjective: acele-ci (adjele-dji) (hasty), dedikodu-cu (dedikodu-dju) (gossip);
16. Denotes a point of view, faith: akıl-cı (akyl-djy) (one who stands for rationalism, courteous, rationalist) (Korkmaz, 2009: 41-42).

Table 1 – Functions and meanings of the affix and similarities between Mamluk-Kipchak language, Kazakh and Turkish languages

Кесте 1 – Мәмлүк-қыпшақ, қазақ және түрік тілдеріндегі аффикстің қызметі, мағыналары және ұқсастықтары

Таблица 1 – Функции, значения и сходства аффикса между мамлюкско-кыпчакским, казахским и турецким языками

<i>Functions and «-cı (-djy), -ci (-dji), -cu (-dju), -cü (-djü), -çi (-chi), -çu (-chu), -çü (-chu), -şi (-shi), -şı (-shy)» affix values</i>	<i>Kazakh language</i>	<i>Turkish language</i>	<i>Mamluk-Kipchak language</i>
Gives meaning to the name of the profession, occupation	+	+	-
Gives the meaning of employment, any work	+	+	+
Related to one of the trends, association, group	+	+	-
From the names of animals (tört tülük), means a person who deals with animals or has the meaning of connection, love for animals	+	-	-
A certain subject makes a profession or a person who is engaged in business related to this subject	+	+	-
Forms new names from borrowed words	+	+	-
Forms a new word with a new meaning from old words associated with the Kazakh tradition	+	-	-
Forms new names from almost forgotten words, archaisms	+	+	-
Archaisms eventually began to be used as terms	+	-	-

## Continuation of Table 1/1-кестенің жалғасы/Продолжение Таблицы 1

Produces words from foreign words	+	+	-
Produces new words from words related to ethnography	+	-	-
Forms concrete names from abstract words	+	+	+
Produces words that are not related to a profession	+	+	+
The turn of speech, where the name of the profession takes the affix -шы retaining the meaning of the same profession, is called pleonasm in linguistics	+	-	-
Has abstract meaning	+	+	+
Makes the name of the profession from the action	+	+	+
Derived words that appeared in the Soviet Union	+	-	-
Forms occasionalism (this is an individual author's neologism)	+	-	-
Nouns derived from names with an affix mean a good or bad quality of a person or a habit	+	+	+

In the Mamluk-Kipchak language, only 6 affix functions have been found, only 21 in the Kazakh language and 18 in Turkish. In the table, you can clearly see the similarities in the function and meaning of the affix between the Turkic languages. With the Mamluk-Kipchak language, all 6 designations and functions are similar to the modern Kipchak (Kazakh) language and Oghuz (Turkish) language, and 12 functions are similar to the Kazakh and Turkish languages.

### Conclusion

This research revealed that in the Turkish language, the affix -zhı (-cı) has eight forms -chy (-çı), -chi (-çi), -chu (-çü), -chü (-çü) with the participation of the law of synharmonism (vowel harmony); in the Kazakh language, there are only two forms -шы (-шы) and -ші (-ші), in the Mamluk-Kipchak language there is only one form -chy (-çı), in the written monuments, this affix “جی” is used “چ” with three dots (Garkavets, 2019).

The research revealed that this affix was productive both in the medieval period (13-15th centuries) and in the modern one, it was quite easily used even with words borrowed from other languages. In the course of the research, we found 21 meanings in Kazakh, 18 in Turkish, and 4 meanings in the Mamluk-Kipchak language. In the reverse dictionaries of the Kazakh language “Kazak Tilinin Kerı Alfabittı Sözdıgı” (Reverse alphabetic Dictionary of the Kazakh language); “Jalpy Jıilik Jalpy Kerıalıpbılı-Jıilik Sözdik” (Frequency Dictionary of the Kazakh language) there are 636 words derivated by affixes. There are only 1653 words in the Turkish reverse dictionary “Türkçe Sözlüğün Ters Dizimi” (Reverse Layout of the Turkish Dictionary), and in the written monuments of the Mamluk-Kipchak language “Kitāb-i Macmū’-i Tarcumān-i Türkī va ‘Acamī va Muğālī va Fārsi” 27 words are derived by affixation, only 3 such words in “Kitab Bulgat al-Mushtaq”. In the course of the study, it was found that some derivative words originate from the verb, noun endings are added to it, and then an affix is added. Such derivative affixation of nouns denotes the nature or type of activity. In the written monument “Kitāb-i Macmū’-i Tarcumān-i Türkī va ‘Acamī va Muğālī va Fārsi” separate Turkmen (Oghuz) words were written next to the Kipchak one, information about the origin of this word is given. In this dictionary, can see a mixed language.

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