

## The Influence of the Turkish Language on the Baghdadi Dialect

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**ABSTRACT:** Iraqi Arabic, especially in Baghdadi dialect, is very rich in terms and phrases of Turkish elements. Baghdad is one of the most important cities of the Ottoman state for six centuries. There are also other foreign words used in Iraqi dialect, particularly in Baghdadi dialect. I would not say all of the terms but most of the Turkish terms are in Baghdad's dialect, are mentioned in our article.

**KEYWORDS** - Turkish language, the Baghdadi dialect.

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### I. INTRODUCTION

This article briefly summarizes the introduction of Arabic - Turkish relations and gives a few examples of proverbs similarly, it discusses the Turkish terms used in modern Baghdadi daily speech, as well as the names of places and tribes, the effects of additions and syntax.

### II. ARAB-TURKISH RELATIONS OVERVIEW:

There are two names that the Arabs used to give to the Turks. The first is the Kantura قنطورة or "Beni Kantura بني قنطورة". We can see this name only in conversations and poetry. Back in the stories it is said that the sons of Kantura were in the East and that one day they will come and take the Islamic domination from the Arabs. But this Kantura is not given information about who the sons are (Kanbaz, 2006:41). Before Islam, the Arabs mentioned that the Turks who are living in Turan, the geographical area of the Turkish homeland, knew Turanian (Kutay, 1998:5).

Since most of the Arab countries are not neighbors in the geographical area with Turkey, they did not have a direct relationship with each other before Islam. But Arabs and Turks were aware of each other on these dates,

Relations between the Arabs and the Turks have remained undeveloped after Islam. however, it is mentioned in several Hadeeths of Prophet Mohammed that the Turks are known with the bravery. and after the death of the prophet Mohammed, especially in Omer caliphate, the Turks were against Arabs in the Islamic wars.

During the Umayyad period, the Islamic wars continued and at that time they were still encountered with the Turks. According to some historians, about five hundred thousand Turks were killed in the conquest of Umayyad. . But in the Abbasid period, especially after the Talas War, Arab-Turkish relations took another path and the Arabs and Turks began to cooperate in various matters.

Baghdad is a city established in 762 A.H by the Abbasid Caliph Abu Cafer al-Mansur. The city of Baghdad, which was declared as the center of the Caliphate after a year of its foundation, became the capital of the Abbasid state in 766. At that time the Arabs and the Turks were quite good, even a Turkish named Hammad et-Turkî, a political and economic affairs consultant of Hanifa, had an active duty (Kaya, 2008, 1).

Baghdad had been under the control of the Ottomans from the middle of the 16th century until the First World War after being destroyed by the Mongols and living in disaster. This city was known as one of the most important cities of the Ottoman state. For this reason, the Turks have some proverbs about Baghdad and there are some of them:

- “Ana gibi yar Bağdat gibi diyar olmaz”. - " Baghdad like a mother, it will not be a land like it "
- “Sora sora Bağdat bulunur”. - "ask about it, but in Baghdad, you going to found it".
- “Yanlış hesap Bağdat'tan döner” - " Wrong account returns from Baghdad "
- 4. “Çanakta balın olsun, arı Bağdat'tan gelir”. - 4. " Honey from Chanak, but the bee comes from Baghdad "

Baghdad also has several names, including: “Medinetü'l Selâm” city of peace, “Darü'l Selâm” Home of Peace, “Medinetü'l Mansûr” City of Mansour, “Medinetü'l Hulefa’ City of Caliphs, “El-Medine'l Müdewwere” A Rounded City and “Ez-Zawra”.

### III. TURKISH TERMS IN THE IRAQI DIALECT:

An Arabic speaker of Turkish linguists can notes Turkish terms used in Arabic dialects. Especially, many Turks who held important positions in Baghdad during the Ottoman Empire in Iraq learned Arabic and introduced many Turkish words into the dialect used at the time. And this is not only in Baghdad, but there are also many Arab countries have entered the Turkish terminology in the same way. The writer, Bedrettin Aytaç, spoke about this subject in his 1994 book “*Arap Lehçelerindeki Türkçe Kelimeler*” which means "Turkish words in Arabic dialects". Which speaks about the 11 countries that have entered Turkish terms in their dialects like: Algeria, Morocco, Palestine, Iraq, Libya, Lebanon, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan and Yemen.

Iraq is the country greatly affected by Turkish terms. The dialect of Iraq during the previous centuries was influenced by the Persian, English, Sumerian and Turkish languages. Iraq, like all other Arab countries, has its own dialects which are almost identical. But the most Iraqi provinces was famous for the many foreign terms are Basra, Mosul, and Baghdad. The reason for the impact of these provinces in languages is that they are considered as a large cities and the rate of education is high. Mosul and Baghdad were influenced by Turkish and were influenced by Persian and the Ottomanian language. While Basra was affected by English and Turkish. But these foreign terms are gradually decreasing.

Among the famous books that spoke about the influence of the Iraqi dialect in Turkish is the famous Prof. Dr: Hussein Ali Mahfouz, who wrote his famous book "Turkish words in Iraqi dialects" in 1964. The book spoke about the existence of more than 500 words Turkish in the Iraqi dialects. He also spoke about the foreign words of Persian, Italian and French, which were entered by the Ottoman forces at the time.

The Baghdadis used many foreign terms in their dialectic. But with the development of society and the progress of the age, these terms began to be confined to a narrow range.

As shown above, the effect of the Iraqi dialect in Turkish is not limited to just terminology. But the sentence was also influenced by grammar in Turkish. And we will explain later what it means.

#### 1.1 SPECIAL NAMES:

There are three areas of influence of Turkish in Iraqi dialects, which is: person's names, tribe-family names, and the places names:

##### 1. PERSON'S NAMES:

Many of the names that the Arabs of Baghdad put into their children are Arabic. However, there are some Turkish names like "Teymur" (Timur), "Turki", Turkish names but Arabic pronounce.

A. the names in Arabic which end with (ة) whos not pronounce but in Turkish (ت) which pronounce T. These names is about 20 (Mahfuz, 1964, 617). Here are some examples:

Hikmet (Hikme)	حكمت (حكمة)
Neş'et (Neş'e)	نشأت (نشأة)
Necdet (Necde)	نجدت (نجدة)
Şerwet (Şerwe)	ثروت (ثروة)
Şewket (Şewke)	شوكت (شوكة)
Ṭal'at (Ṭal'e)	طلعت (طلعة)
İzzet ('izze)	عزت (عزة)

##### B.

Words ending in (y-

ي): These words essentially end with(-). But because of the influence of the Turks, the transcripts are transformed into (y-ي). These are approximately 40 names (Mahfuz, 1964, 618). Shown in Table 1:

Table 1

Bedrî (Bedr)	بدرى (بدر)
Hakki (Hakk)	حَقِّي (حق)
Şubhi (Şubh)	صَبْحِي (صبح)
Seyfi (Seyf)	سَيْفِي (سيف)
Şukri (Şukr)	شُكْرِي (شكر)
Luṭfi (Luṭf)	لُطْفِي (لطف)
Waşfi (waşf)	وَصْفِي (وصف)

#### 2. TRIBE - FAMILY NAMES:

The names mentioned in the Table 2 are examples of the names of the Iraqi tribes and families or the names of the tribes or families who regard themselves as Arabs:

Table 2

Çâderçi (Çadırcı)	چادرچی
Çelebi	چلبی
Dâmerçi (Demirci)	دامرچی
Ķereĝulli (Karagüllü)	قرةغوللی
Pâçeçi (Paçacı)	پاچچی
Şekerçi (Şekerci)	شکرچی

### 3. THE PLACE'S NAMES:

Table 3:

Ma'meli'l Çelebî (Çelebi'nin Fabrikaları)	معمل الجلبی
Râĝbe Ĥatûn	راغبة خاتون
Sinek	سینک
Sûĝi'l Sarây (Saray Çarşısı)	سوغک السرای
Şâr'i'l Dâmerçi (Demirci Caddesi)	شارع الدامرچی
Topçi (Topçu)	طوپچی

### 4. PREPOSITIONS:

The Baghdadi people use two Turkish prepositions in their dialect:

- A. Linking Prepositions "Hem - Also" (Comparison): This article is used as used in Turkish. This article is used for comparison.
- B. Exclamation " di " (haydi – go on): This article is used in Turkish. This article is used for comparison.

### 5. SUFFIX.

There are five suffix used in Baghdad dialects to express.

- profession additional "çi" occupation or

It converts names to occupation names by adding a (çi, çî, çu, çü, cı, ci, cu and cü) to the end of the names. In the Baghdadi dialect, only the suffix "çi and ci " is added to the end of the name.

- Araben-çi : The person who push the trolley  
 Bençer-çi : The person who repairs the tires  
 Câm-ci : The person who installs the glass on the windows  
 Çây-çi : The person who makes the tea and then sells it  
 Fîter-çi : The person who repairs the cars  
 Gehew-çi : The owner of the cafe  
 Gol-çi : Goalkeeper  
 Hadak-çi : The Gardener  
 Kebâb-çi : Shish Kebab Maker  
 Mdellek-çi: Massager  
 Tenek-çi : Tinker

Examples of occupations used in contemporary Baghdadi:

- Ķamer-çi : Gambler  
 Mtayyir-çi : Bird Breeders  
 Niswen-çi : Playboy  
 Nişân-çi : Sniper  
 Sehte-çi : Forger  
 Şakây-çi : Jocose

Negative Suffix (siz ):

The Baghdadi dialect is rich in the negative suffixes. But the most famous suffixes are those that came from the Turkish language, which is in Turkish four sections "sız, siz, suz and süz". But in Baghdadi for Iraqi dialect generally, only the suffix "siz = without" is used. in the following:

- Chihre-siz : The Ugly - Chiher: face siz: negative suffix

Damagh-siz : Idiot	- Damagh: brain	siz: negative suffix
Din-siz : Atheist	- Din: religion	siz: negative suffix
Edeb-siz : Impolite	- Edeb: polite	siz: negative suffix
Ghîre-siz : Honorless	- Ghire: honor	siz: negative suffix
Hayâ-siz : Shameless	- Haya: modesty	siz: negative suffix
Sharaf-siz : dishonest	- sharaf: honor	siz: negative suffix
Terbiye-siz : Rude	- upbringing	siz: negative suffix

#### Question Suffix "mu":

In the Baghdadi dialect, the question " mu " is used for the answer is almost certain, and sometimes it's 100% certainty, There are four forms of question suffix in Turkish " mı, mi, mu, mü" but it appears in Baghdad's dialect as 'mû =is not it?':

#### Lûgh (Luk) Suffix:

It is a suffix for converting nouns into adjectives. But it's using in Iraq to convert the adjectives to names. There are four forms of this suffix in Turkish " Lık, Lik, Luk, Lük" but only in Baghdad's dialect as "Lugh". This suffix worked very well in the past, but in current its use reduced. This suffix is using the formula:

noun + lûğ + yye (ية):

Table 4:

Edebsiz-lûğ-iyye (Rudeness)	اديسر لوغية
Hımar-lûğ-iyye (jerk)	حمار لوغية
Serser-lûğ-iyye (vulgarity)	سر سر لوغية
Tenbel-lûğ-iyye (Laziness)	تنبلو غية
Ustad-lûğ-iyye (Arrogant)	استادلو غية

#### The Suffix li Li

There are four forms of this suffix in Turkish " Lı, Li, Lu, Lü" but in Baghdadi dialect appear as "Li", ,it is used only to express the person's origin.

Amâret-li (Amara, a province of Iraq)

Uşmel-li (Uthman)

Simâwet-li (Simâwe, a province of Iraq)

Sheikh -li (Sheikh, a neighborhood of Baghdad)

## 6. GRAMMATICAL INFLUENCES

We can notice Turkish grammatical influences clearly on the Iraqi dialect, and we can summarize them as follows:

The statements established according to the logic and syntax of the Turkish:

% 100 sentence:

“*bilmiyye miyye*” (Yüzde yüz): in Iraqi dialect logic it must be “*miyye bilmiyye*” (yüz yüzde)

Motamot translation:

“*Şa'liek!*” (sana ne!): which mean "it's not your business"

“*Şako mako?*” (ne var ne yok?): witch mean "What's up?"

Syllable change:

The original Arabic words were taken by the Turks and then were adapted in a way that they can easily pronounced, and then returned to the Iraqi dialect as follows:

‘Âriz (Arz) - supply

İsim (İsm) - Name

Fi'il (Fi'l) - Verb

Kaşid (Kaşd) - Intentionally

Nekil (Nekl) - transport

Nesir (Neşr) - Victory

Şerih (Şerh) - explained

Şikil (Şekl) - shape

Terik (Terk) - leave

Zikir (Zikr) - mention

## 7. TURKISH WORDS LIVING IN BAGHDAD DIALECTS:

Here are some of the original Turkish words used in the Iraqî dialect till now which have been confirmed by the Turkish official dictionary, and we may notice the change of pronunciation of the origin of the word that is for easy pronounce in Baghdadi community:

Abla - Sister  
Âne (Anne) – Momy  
Âçuḥ (Açık) - Open  
Eġe (Aġa) - Mister  
Âzķi (Askı) - Hanger  
Bâci (Bacı) - Sister  
Baķlâwe (Baklava) - Baklava  
Bâstırme (Bastırma) - Bastırma  
Bieg (Bey) - Mister  
Bieş (tavla oyununda kullanılan Beş) - five  
Boş - Empty  
Boye (Boya) - Paint  
Buķçe (Bohça) - Bundle  
Bûreg (Börek) - Borek  
Burġi (Burgu) - Nail  
Burġul (Bulgur) - Groats  
Buri (Boru) - Pipe  
Burme (Burma) - Burma the food  
Cezme (Çizme) - Boot  
Cunțe (Çanta) - Bag  
Çâmulluġ (Çamurluk) - Fender  
Çây (Çay) - Tea  
Çatal - Fork  
Çâlġi (Çalgı) - Instrument  
Çâkûç (Çekiç) - Hammer  
Çakmece (Çekmece) - drawer  
Çamber (Çember) - Street Seller  
Çelhele (Çalkalama) - Polling means  
Çemçe (kepçe) - scoop  
Çiwi (Çivi) - Nail  
Çiz (Çiz) - Draw  
Çol (Çöl) - Desert  
Çurek (Çörek) - Muffin  
Dâde (bebek) - Baby  
Dâldġe (Dalġa) - Wave  
Damâr (Damar) - vein  
Dâtli (Tatlı) - Dessert  
Dolme (Dolma) – Dolma the food  
Dondurme (Dondurma) - Ice cream  
Doşeg (Döşek) - Mattresses  
Doşme (Döşeme) - Upholstery  
Duġri (Doġru) - Right  
Efendi – Master  
Eteg (Etek) - Skirt  
Gırbac (Kırbaç) - Whip  
Gülgüli (Gül Güllü) - Rose color  
Ĥânım (Hanım) - Lady  
Ĥâşûge (Kaşık) - Spoon  
Ĥâtûn (Hatun) - Lady  
Ĥâvli (Havlu) - Towel  
Ĥabaġ (Kapak) - Cap  
Ĥabaġli (Kapaklı) - Covered  
Kablama (Kaplama) - Sheathing  
Ĥaçaç (kaçak) - fugitive

Kalabâlîg (Kalabalık) - Crowded  
Kambûr (Kambur) - Camber  
Kâme (Kama) - Dagger  
Kâriş (Kariş) - span  
Kâriş wâriş (Kariş Variş) - blabber  
Kât (Kat) - Floor  
Kâyîş (Kayış) - Strap  
Kazân (Kazan) - Boiler  
Kazûk (Kazık) - Stake  
Keççe (Keçi) – Goat (but comes in the sense of ugly overage)  
Kelek (Kelek) - Corrupt  
Kemçi (Kamçı) - whip  
Kerek (Kürek) - Shovel  
Kerrick (Kürk) - Fur  
Kazme (Kazma) - Digging  
kîme (Kıyma) - Mince  
Kûtiyye (Kutu) - Can  
Kûzî (Kuzu) - Lamb  
Pâşe (Paşa) - Pasha  
Şâg (Sağ) - Alive  
Şeçme (Saçma) - Fake bullet  
Sire (Sıra) - a queue  
Sikelle (İskele) - Scaffolding  
Sûç (Suç) - Crime  
Surgi (Sürgü) - Sliding bar  
Şâwirme (Çevirme) – Shawarma the food  
Şeke (Şaka) - Joke  
Şekerleme - Confectionery  
Şiş - Shish  
Şîşe (Şişe) - Bottle  
Tamge (Damga) - Stamp  
Tebence (Tabanca) - Pistol  
Tek - Single  
Tembûl (Tombul) - Chubby  
Teneke - Tin  
Tepsi - Tray  
Teris (Ters) – Adverse (a person his morality is not good)  
Terlek (Terlik) - Slipper  
tikke (Tike) – Tike the food  
Titin (Tütün) - Tobacco  
Tob (Top) - Tank  
Tobe (Top) - Ball  
Toz (Tüz) - salt  
Tuhmağ (Tokmak) - full  
Turre (Tura) - The double-sided coin game  
Tukhum (Takım) - Set  
Ûti (Ûtü) - Iron  
Warwar (Tabanca) - Gun  
Yağdân - Candlestick  
Yâhe (Yaka) - Collar  
Yataş (Yatak) - Bed  
Yawâş (Yavaş) - Slow  
Yeleg (Yelek) - Vest

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The Arabic alphabet consists of 28 letters. However, with the change of the dialect and the introduction of new letters into the language over time, the number of letters of the Iraqi dialect has reached 32 letters with the original letters. These are the letters (P, Ç, J, G). And there are also many words that are still used so far are not Arab origins, where the number of Turkish words extraneous to the dialect of Baghdad in particular, countless. It's also entered countless non-Turkish foreign (Italian, French and Romanian) words that the Turks used and brought with them during Ottoman rule in Iraq.

The Turkish language affected on the Iraqi dialect not only by inserting its words into the Baghdadi dialect, but also influenced by the grammar. Many suffixes entered and changed the words and were also added to Baghdadi accent some excellence by uses an Arabic word with a Turkish suffix, such as دماغسز damaghsiz DAMAGH is brain and siz is the suffix. And there are some Arabic words has changed, where the Turks took Arabic words and change it to the way to pronounce easily, then the Iraqis began to use to make the Turks understand them and this word remained until now such as Neşir (Neşir نصر) - Victory, Şerih (Şerh شرح) – explained.

Finally, we can say that the Turkish influence on the dialect is so great that we can not accurately calculate the number of Turkish words in Baghdadi dialect. But it is generally clear.

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