

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.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 26-02-2018

DATE OF ACCEPTANCE: 13-03-2018

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-Turki, 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)
Luţfi (Luţf)	لُطْفِي (لطف)
Waşfi (waşf)	وَصْفِي (وصف)

2. TRİBE - 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 (Çadırçı)	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	سنک
Sûĝi'l Sarây (Saray Çarşısı)	سوغ السرای
Şâr'i'l Dâmerçi (Demirci Caddesi)	شارع الدامرچی
Topçi (Topçu)	طوبچی

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?'.
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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 (یة):

Table 4:

Edebsiz-lûğ-iyye (Rudeness)	اديسر لوغية
Hmar-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
Kâyiş (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
Kezme (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 (نصر) - Victory, Şerîh (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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Turkish government for providing a scholarship by (YTB program), Also, I would like to thank my husband for advising me in every step in my life. Also, i would like to thank my teacher Dr. Serap AKI who helped me in my theses during my studies in Turkey.

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XXXX" The Influence of the Turkish Language on the Baghdadi Dialect
Doaa Kamal Mayoof SHALAWEE, Husam HAMZAH." International Journal of Humanities and
Social Science Invention (IJHSSI) 7.03 (2018): 36-42.