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TURKIC LOANWORDS IN THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE AND THEIR LEXICAL-SEMANTIC GROUPS

Abstract: The article is about Turkic loanwords in Persian and their subject groups, in which Turkic loanwords are selected as the object of research. The article briefly analyses the factors of borrowing of Turkic lexical units and their lexical-semantic groups. The ideas and conclusions in the article are based on lexical units collected from the sources and are classified into 7 groups.

Key words: loanword, borrowing, lexical-semantic group, adaptation, historical words, lexical units.

Language: English

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Introduction

No one language in the world is made up of its own words. Due to economic, cultural, political, and scientific ties, the world's languages communicate with each other. It is constantly updated, and unnecessary and redundant words, phrases and terms disappear from the lexical structure of the language over time. They are replaced by internal resources or word acquisition from other languages. Languages and dialects normally do not exist in a vacuum. They or more accurately, their speakers always have some contact with other languages or dialects. The degree of contact may vary considerably. It may involve the whole range of language use, from informal, spoken to highly formal, written; or it may remain confined to just one level of use, such as written discourse [1, p.223]. Lexical units derived from another language are called “loanwords” and through them we become aware of the stages of development of the language, its relationship with other languages, and changes in it. Loanwords are words adapted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). A loanword can also be called a borrowing. Often, there is an asymmetry between the two languages, such that more words go from one side to the other. [2, p.59].

Haugen defines linguistic borrowing as “the attempt reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another”. This definition implies that, besides single lexical terms, borrowing may even concern phrases or patterns [3, p.212].

Internal resources are an important source of enrichment of the Persian language. However, this language also has different loanwords, which is directly related to the long-standing relations of Persian with other languages. In Persian, the term of appropriate is usually given by words and phrases such as واژه *vāje*, وام واژه *vām vāje* or قرصی های واژه *vajehā-ye yarzi*. Russian scientists L.S. Peysikov divides the appropriate words in Persian language into three chronological periods [4, p. 30- p. 56]:

1. Pre-islamic. The loanwords of this period mainly adopted lexical units from the ancient Greek (الماس *ālmās* “diamond”, زمرد *zommorod* “emerald”, لگان *lagan* “chamber pot”, پیاله *piyāle* “cup”, کلید *kelid* “key”, لنگر *langar* “anchor”, یاقوت *yāyut* “ruby”, دینار *dinar* “dinar”), Latin (قندیل *qandīl* “candle”, غربال *garbāl* “sieve”, ساقور *sāyur* “ax”), Aramaic and Indian (تابوت *tābut* “coffin”, گور *gur* “tomb”, گنبد *gombad* “dome”, چاپ *čāp* “print, شنبه *šambe* “saturday”, ببر *babr* “tiger”, جنگال *jangāl* “forest”, فلفل *felfel* “pepper”, قرمز *qermez* “red”), Ethiopian (منبر *mambar* “pulpit”, حواری *havāri* “apostle”) and Chinese (چای *čāy* “tea”).

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2. Post-Islamic and from the Middle Ages to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century. During this period, Arabic (کتاب *ketāb* “book”, شعر *šer* “poetry”, تصویر *tavir* “image”, لغت *loyat* “vocabulary”) and Turkic (اردک *ordak* “duck”, قیچی *veyçi* “scissor”, دگمه *dogme* “button”, اتاق *otāy* “room”) adopted words enter to Persian.

3. Borrowing of New Age. During this period, there was a tendency for lexical units from European languages to enter Persian (پارلمان *pārlemān* “parliament”, بانک *bānk* “bank”, کاپ *kāp* “cup”, جک *jak* “jack”, بلیط *belit* “ticket”, پاکت *pāket* “pocket”).

If we pay attention to the above chronology, we can see that Persian loanwords come from different languages and, most interestingly, these languages belong to morphological, syntactically, phonetically, orthographically different language families. However, all of these loanwords are subject to the internal rules of the Persian language.

The main part.

Turkic lexical units, which are a small part of the Persian language layer, are one such language, second only to Arabic and European languages in terms of quantity and usage. The borrowing of the Turkic loanwords into the Persian language took place in different periods and conditions. This is, first of all, the result of the relations between the Iranian and Turkic peoples in various fields. In about the ninth and tenth centuries, the number of Turkic lexical units in the Persian language was very small. Some scientist say it is more than a thousand. Iraj Bashiri: Among the Eastern languages second place goes to Turkish with about 1600, followed by Mongolian with about 400 loanwords. These words deal, in the main, with traditional civil military administration [5, p. 110].

L.S. Peysikov according to, Firdavsi's "Shahnameh" contains several Turkic word (تگین *tagin* “hero”, بوق *buy* “horn”) and many anthroponyms. He also mentioned in Asadi Tusi's Lughat-e Furs that some Turkish words related to everyday life were and other words (پرنه‌دای *yarandoy* “hide skin”, چاروق *čāroy* “type of shoe”, قلیپه *yalpa* “magpie”) [4, p.46- p.47].

It is well known that the process of borrowing can also take place through communication languages. In this case, the lexical units of one language is borrowed into one language by another language. This is the case with some of the Turkic loanwords of Persian. For example, the word تلمبه *tolombe* “pump” is derived from the Italian word *tromba*, but the word is not directly borrowed from Italian into Persian. It was first borrowed into Turkish as *tulumba* and later into Persian [6, p.2251]. The word گمرک *gomrok* “customs” is also derived from the Greek word *kunerki* [6, p.906].

Turkic loanwords in Persian consist mainly of words related to trade, administrative structure, household, military, commerce, agriculture, small handicrafts.

In this small study, six lexical-semantic groups (LSG) were identified. These examples are collected from a variety of fiction books, newspapers and magazines, dictionaries, Internet resources, and other sources published in Persian from the twentieth century to the present day. They are as follows:

1. **Animals and Plants LSG.** take “goat”, قاطر *yāter* “mule”, قورباغه *yurbāye* “frog”, فرقی *yeryi* “sparrowhawk”, قوچ *yuč* “ram”, فرقاوول *yeryāvōl* “pheasant”, اردک *ordak* “duck”, توتون *tutun* “tobacco”, الاغ *olāy* “donkey”, بلدرچین *belderčīn* “quail”.

2. **Food LSG.** قیماق *yeymāy* “cream”, قرمه *yorme* “fricasse”, دلمه *dolme* “curd”, پنیر *panir* “cheese”, آذوقه *āzuqe* “food”, قیمة *yeyme* “mince”, قاتق *yātey* “yogurt”, دیشلمه *dišlame* “tea with sugar”

3. **Household LSG.** اجاق *ojāy* “fireplace”, سنجاق *sanjāy* “pin”, قاشق *yāšoy* “spoon”, قابلمه *yāblame* “pot”, soucepan, بشقاب *bošyāb* “plate”, قمچی *yamči* “horsewhip”, قاب *yāb* “frame”, قوطی *yuti* “can”, “box”, قیچی *veyçi* “scissors”, دگمه *dogme* “button”, اتاق *otāy* “room”, چکمه *čakme* “brogan”, یقه *yaye* “collar”. There are a large number of Turkic borrowings in the Persian lexicon [4, p.48].

It is known that an important feature of Turkish words is that they are found in almost all Turkic languages. In other words, the most relevant and vital words that form the basis of the ancient Turkic lexicon are common to the lexicon of all Turkic languages.

The fact that Turkic words exist in a number of languages of Turkic nations and have been used in this language for centuries, and still exist today, creates a common vocabulary in the lexicon of Turkic languages. For example, many Turkic words such as *iš* “work”, *bāš* “head”, *kol* “lake”, *koz* “eye”, *kun* “day” are Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Uyghur, Tatar, Azerbaijani, and Turkmen can also be found in the languages [7, p.65].

Most of the words from the Turkic languages in Persian are found in the dictionaries of most Turkic languages in parallel. However, there are words that can be found in some Turkic languages. For example, the word of بشقاب *bošyāb* in Persian is not found in Turkish dictionaries, but in Azerbaijani there is *boşqab* that means “plate” in the same way as in Persian. On the contrary, the تلمبه *tolombe* is found only in Turkish dictionaries.

However, it is not possible to say exactly from which Turkic language all Turkic borrowings in Persian came, because, as mentioned above, the generality and similarity of the lexicon of Turkic languages often do not allow this. Most of the everyday words from the Turkic languages have retained their meanings.

4. **Words denoting quality, character, action, and status LSG.** قرا، قاره *yarā, yare* “black”, دیلاق *deylāy* “thin” (human), کوچک *kuček* “small”, چاق *čāy* “heavy”, سوغلی *sugoli* “favorite”, آق *āy* “white”, قزل *yazel* “red”, یavaş *yavāš* “slowly”, دنج *denj* “cozy”, قاتی

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γāy “dry”, شلوغ *soluy* “messy”, “noisy”, چابک *čābok* “agile”.

The words in this group are mainly adjectives and adverbs, which are signs, adjectives, and adverbs. However, the scope of most of these Turkic loanwords is limited. They are added only to certain words or syntactic combinations. For example, the word قره *qara* “black” can be found in some suffixes or compound words, such as اسب قره *asb-e qara* “black horse”, and in other cases the Persian words سیاه *siyāh* or مشکى *meški* more applicable. The word آق *āy* “white” can also be found in conjunctions such as آقیر *āypar* “tea”, آق شام *āyšām* “evening” or in phraseological combinations such as آقش گرفت *āyaš gereft* “he is nauseous”. The color “white” in Persian is usually used with the word سفید *sefid*. In this study, the words قره, آق, قزل, which come from the Turkic languages to mean color, were found more often in the names of animal and plant species, in local toponyms, and in the names of various objects. These words are usually a component of compound words or adjectives in izafe. For example: آق گل *āygel* (place name), قزل ماهی *māhi-ye yezel* (fish type), قره نی *qaranay* “clarinet” (musical instrument).

5. **Socio-political and military spheres.** توپ *tup* “ball”, تپانچه *tapānče* “pistol”, تفنگ *tofāng* “gun”, بیرق *keşik* “watch”, اردو *ordu* “camp”, “army”, بیرق *beyray* “flag”, گمرک *gomrok* “customs”, فشنگ *fešāng* “cartridge”, قاچاق *qāčāq* “contraband”, قاچاقچی *qāčāqčī* “smuggler”.

Socio-political and military issues, as mentioned earlier, are directly related to the reign of the Turkic dynasties, and military terms are more among them. For example, the Danish traveller Carsten Niebur notes that during his voyage across the Gulf in 1760, he encountered many Turkish words among the Persian military terms [8, p.193]. In the 1930s, by a special decree of Riza Shah, a number of military terms were replaced by the Persian version. For example, the word ساحلو *sāxlov* “garrison” is changed to the word پادگان *pādegān*, the word بالابانچی *balabānčī* “drummer” is changed to the Arabic-Persian hybrid طبلزن *tablzan*, the word قشون *yošun* “army” is changed

to the word ارتش *artes*. The word فاراول *farāvul* was replaced by the Persian word نگهبان *negahbān* instead of “guard”. The word قور *qur* “weapon” was changed by the Arabic word اسلحه *aslahe*. یوزباشی *yuzbāši* “hundred”, نیوز *topuz* “pin” have become archaic due to the development of military technology and military affairs [4, p.48].

6. **Geographical and toponymal names.** باطلاق *bātlāy* “swamp”, بیلاق *yeylāy* “village”, “country house”, تپه *tape* “apex”, الکا *olkā* “country”, بغاز *boğāz* “land”, داغ *dāy* “rock”, قزل اوزن *qezel uzan* (Zendjons river), تشلاق *tašlāy* (Kurdish river), آق قلیا (North Iran rock), آق داغ *āy dāy* (Ardabils land) قره سو *qarasu* (river name), قره قشلاق *qarayēšlāy* “village name”, چول *čul* “desert”. In the Turkic loanwords include geographical terms and local toponymal names. We can still see that some mountains, rivers, caves, towns and villages in Iran have been named Turkic words. Words that refer to geographical place names from the Turkic languages in Persian are terminological lexicons, and we see similarities in the meanings of these words in Persian and Turkish.

7. **Words of appeal and respect LSG.** آقا *āyā* “Mister”, آبی *ābji* “sister”, “mother”, خانم *xānom* “Mrs”, خان *xān* “lord”, بیگ *beyk* “lord”, داداش *dādāš* “brother”, بیبی *bibi* “aunt”, کاکا *kākā* “brother”, خاتون *xātun* “Mrs”, “noble woman”, حاجی *bāji* “sister”. Although there are not many words on this topic, some of them are widely used. For example, Iranians still use the words آقا and خانم every day.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the Turkic loanwords in Persian have a long history. In particular, from the 16th century onwards, the influx of this type of adopted into the Persian language increased dramatically. There are specific reasons and factors for their entry into the Persian language. Turkic loanwords are primarily the result of the common political, economic, social and cultural ties between the Persian and Turkic native speakers. In this small study, 7 LSG were classified from sources published in Persian and examples were given for each topic.

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