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Review

Borrowing words from Turkish to Kurdish

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Language is in the process of change in the course of time. Most of the languages have taken several steps of modifications by changing or by borrowing words. Kurdish language like other languages in the world passed through a number of stages until reaches the present position. We can see different words in Kurdish language which were borrowed from different languages, such as, Persian, English, Turkish and Arabic. The aim of this study is to examine the borrowing words from Turkish to Kurdish. Owing to geographical influence and being neighbor of each other, Kurdish language has taken a good deal of Turkish words. There are numerous causes behind availability of Turkish words in Kurdish language; the most essential one is incursion element. This study attempts to demonstrate the common ideas behind borrowing words and the causes behind borrowing words, generally, the borrowing words from Turkish to Kurdish.

Keywords: Turkish, Kurdish, borrowing, incursion

INTRODUCTION

What is the meaning of 'borrowing'?

Borrowing is "a term used in comparative and historical linguistics to refer to a linguistic form taken over by one language or dialect from another" (Crystal, 2003: 56). Richard and Platt (1992), in their book Dictionary of language teaching & applied linguistics describe borrowing as: "a word or phrase which has been taken from one language and used in another" In general, words which are taken from another language are called borrowed words. These borrowed words or statements in the course of time become a part of the language and many users are not aware of these borrowed words but these words are used by people in the daily life unconsciously. The way of adding words to the language through borrowing is important. It is also measured as one of the features of word structure. "There are two

types of borrowing, direct and indirect, direct borrowing means that the borrowed item is a native word in the language from which it is borrowed and later means borrowing words from a language which is not originally belonging to this language" (Fromkin and et al, 2003: 512). For instance, Kurdish language directly borrowed some words from Turkish such as, Ahang. and some indirectly borrowed words like fakir- which is formerly Arabic. Richard and Platt state that when the words was borrowed, it will be pronounced according to the sound system of their own language. The same thing might be seen in Kurdish language. In addition to direct and indirect ways the words can be borrowed in some other ways, but the most significant ways are incursion and discovery, there are a lot of Turkish words in Kurdish language, owing to Ottoman incursion of Kurdistan. On the other hand, there are some latest Turkish words available in Kurdish language.

Table 1. Getting words or borrowing words from Turkish to Kurdish

Names of places		Drinks , Vegetables, Food and Fruit.	
altin kopru	golden bridge	shorba	soup
kushtapa	the Bird's Hill	chay	tea
kara incir	black fig	khoshaw	juice
bashTapa	the top of The Hill	sharbat	juice
koy sancak	village with flag	yapragh-	dolma
kara tapa	the Black Hill	brnj	rice
gop tapa	blow up Hill	kaisi	apricot
qalichaq	the King's Swear	kahve	coffee
koisnjaq	the flag village	muz	banana
qzltapa	the Red Hill	purtakal	orange
kara Hanci	black fig	bamia	okra
oda	hall	Names of Trade	
bardak	glass	muta	ice-cream
baba	father	nestlé	nestle
kerewat	tie		
kazan	bowl		
lamba	lamp		
chadr	tent		
diwar	wall		
chira	resinous wood		
batani	blanket		
peynir	cheese		
neft	oil		
soba	stove		

Circumstances and incentives of borrowing words

Why would a language need to borrow words from other languages? As a matter of fact, language does not borrow the words from another language; it is of course the people who are using that language. As for the question why people borrow words ,and why they need it; when people are in constant interact with each other, it is natural that a new word will enter people's conversations; such as, *muta* which comes from the Turkish word *Muta*. Besides, there are lots of reasons behind borrowing words that are taken from another language. It should be noted that the two types of borrowing are: borrowing as necessity or luxury borrowing.

Necessity arises from making different, extraordinary nicety of phrase, counting stylistic distinction.

Necessity arises from playing with words: On the Other hand some words in a language lose its impression and are longer used by its speakers. Reasons for losing of impression of words or statements.

- Political or cultural authority of some people by another.
- Bilingual personality of a society.
- Inaction of the interpreter or be short of lexicographical means.

Situations or circumstances for borrowing

For a borrowing to happen, say from *y* to *x*, two circumstances have to come together:

- a. The presenter of *x* has to comprehend, or consider he comprehends, the particular expression idiolect *y* which comprises the pattern.
- b. The presenter of *x* has to have some incentives, non-confidential or hidden, for the borrowing.

Getting words or borrowing words from Turkish to Kurdish

There was a great war between Turks and iranian. (Chaldiran in 23 August 1514), a large amount of the Kurdish lands were taken under the reign of Ottomans. During their long stay in the Ottoman lands the relations between Turks and Kurds developed day by day, and even there were marriages with each other. They lived together for a long time through a common culture. After this period of time, a good number of Turkish words and statements came to Kurdish

Loan Words

There are kinds of loan words according to David Crystal like:

- Loan words: "where both form and meaning are borrowed or assimilated with some adaptation to the phonological of the new language" (Crystal, 2003:205).

In this sort, the word completely is going to be loaned without any changes in the form and the meaning, for instance, the Turkish word 'elmas' exactly copied to Kurdish language.

- Loan blends: It is another kind "where the meaning is borrowed, but only part of the form" (Crystal, 2003:205).

Crystal states that only the meaning will be transferred but the form of the word will be changed, such as, the word 'kalem', we change /k/ sound to Kurdish (gk)

- Loanshifts: This is another sort of "loan words where the meaning is borrowed, but the structure is indigenous". The term loan shift is applied to cases in which the sense of a morpheme in language one is modified or changed on the model of language two. For instance, the word "qalat".

- Loan translation: Crystal (2003:205) points out that it refers to loans "where the morphemes in the borrowed word are translated item by item". This indicates that the item was translated word by word, like 'altin kopru'.

words to a language. We can see that a good number of words borrowed from Turkish to Kurdish shortly after the Ottoman incursion in 1534 till 1918. Kurds and Turks are together for a long time in this region. Therefore, the relations between Kurds and Turks have become an unbreakable tie to exchange words. Borrowing words might be borrowed directly or indirectly. Borrowing directly means, the terms or words are formerly belonging to the language, but indirectly means the words are not formerly belonging to the language; besides, it does not matter that the language had been taken from other sources. As a final point, taking words enhances the glossaries of languages, and Kurdish language was reinforced by Turkish language.

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CONCLUSION

In this study I attempted to show that the incursion and discovery have enormous influences on adding new