

PHONOLOGICAL VARIATION BETWEEN SOME URDU AND TURKISH WORDS

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Imtiaz

Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Islamic Research Institute, International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan.

Email: imtiazphd73@gmail.com

Dr. Muhammad Yousaf Khushk (Meritorious Professor)

Vice Chancellor, Shah Abdul Latif University Khairpur, Sindh Pakistan

Email: vc@salu.edu.pk

Abstract:

Linguistics is the scientific study of human language. Language is that source of expression without which a man cannot progress in the field of Science, Law, Economics, Culture, Traditions and Literature. One needs language for personal as well as for social life. There are several views about the birth of Urdu language; these views are divided into major groups. One group propagates the view that the arrival of Muslims into Sub Content gave birth to Urdu, they used to speak Arabic, Persian and Turkish languages and Urdu language contain borrowed words from them. The other group is of the view that the arrival of the Aryans gave birth to Urdu. The fact is true about Turkish language. Urdu language not only contains borrowed from Turkish language, but also Proverbs, Idioms, Metaphors and Similes; the Phonetics Phonology, Morphology, Semantics Pragmatics, Syntax, of both languages is surprisingly similar. Culture, traditionally and conceptually Turkish and Urdu languages are related to each other. Through Turkish and Urdu languages transcend from two different language families, yet Turkish language has played a vital role in the development of Urdu language; even the very name of the language, Urdu is a word of Turkish origin that originates from the word "Ordu", means army. This word is still in common parlance in Turkish language such as Ordugâh and Orduevi. The study is about the Urdu Turkey Linguistic Similarities and Phonological variation between some Urdu and Turkish words.

Key words: Urdu, Turkey, Language, comparative linguistics, Descriptive linguistics, Similarities, Phonological variation, Physiological Influence, Assimilations, semantics.

1. Introduction:

Turks relation, with Sub-Continent date back to Pre-Christian era. These relations not only influenced India cultural and civilizational but also linguistically. The discussion can go far in history if we talk about the relations between Turks and India, because of the historic nature of these relations. Turkish tribes arrival in Indus valley start with the First visit of *You chi* Tribe in 1st century and lasts until the end of Turkish Royal family's rule just before *Mehmood Ghaznavi* period.⁽¹⁾ During this stretched period of two thousand years the Indus valley's languages, the *Turkish* and *Tatar*'s language influenced one another and resultantly gave birth to a new language *Urdu*.

Contacts between nations are natural. Through these contacts civilizational, cultural and linguistic exchange takes place. A single nation or region does not affect the birth of a new language rather it is the amalgamation of many nations, regions and civilizations that makes possible the birth of a new language. This amalgam of civilizations stretches over centuries which in turn help determine that boundaries of a language. The development of a language starts with writing literature in it; the same happened to *Urdu*, it contains words of many languages and it has a distinctive status after the amalgam of many civilizations.

Urdu has many words of foreign languages for example; *Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hindi, Sanskrit, English*, etc. The presences of these foreign words indicate that *Urdu* had linguistic contact with many languages. Thousands of foreign words are in currency, in *Urdu* language. In this regards, *Col. Masood Akhtar Sheikh* writes:“Not only *Urdu* and *Turkish* share thirty to forty percent of words but, it a surprising extent that also share many idioms, proverbs, similes, metaphors and sentence structures.”⁽²⁾

Urdu and *Turkish* are all-in to each other civilizational, socially ad philosophically. They not only share cultural and linguistic similarities but also share a large repertoire of vocabulary. The shared vocabulary is not hundred but at one point it was in thousands. Although *Turkish* and *Urdu* languages belong to different language families i.e. *Urdu* belongs to Indo-European family while *Turkish* belongs to *Turkic* family but quite coincidentally as a token of *Turkish* influence on *Urdu* Language, the very name “ *Urdu* “ is a Turkish word which means a “ *caravan, group, or an army* “.

2. Literature Review

Urdu borrows two types of words from *Turkish* one type of words are those which *Turkish* itself has borrowed from other language but are now *Turkish* words. The second types of words are those which have been borrowed by *Turkish* from *Arabic* and *Persian* language which are now in currency in all of the three (*Arabic*, *Persian*, and *Urdu*) Languages. Pure *Turkish* words are in hundreds in *Urdu* language which *Arabic* and *Persian* words in *Urdu* are in thousands. Some scholars are of the view that the number of *Turkish* words in which *Urdu* is Ten Thousand whiles other estimate that these words are three thousand and five hundred in number. But at the same time it is also fact that to date most of the Pure *Arabic*, *Turkish* and *Persian* words are archaic. So the need of the date is to find out how many of *Turkish* words are in currency in *Urdu* in 21st century. We need to find out which of the original *Turkish* words which are now archaic in *Turkish*, are still in currency in *Urdu* language.

Linguistic connection between *Urdu* and *Turkish* Language can be viewed from different linguistic perspectives, for example historical, analytical, descriptive or comparative linguistics. This article will analyse the connection or similarities between the two languages from Descriptive linguistics perspective. This article studies the phonology, semantics and grammar of the two languages.

- i. The first in this regard is that there are many phonological similarities between the two languages the reason for such similarities between the two similar languages is the historic relation and cultural inheritance between the two languages.
- ii. The second point in this regard is that the etymological survey of the words of two languages brings us to the conclusion that both the languages have increased the repertoire of words by excessive borrowing from other languages words are formed through two process i.e through backformation and compounding. *Urdu* and *Turkish* languages both use these two processes and hundreds of such words are found in *Urdu* and *Turkish* language.
- iii. The third point is the aspect of linguistic similarity which consists of lexical similarity, has been hugely influenced by *Arabic*. During Muslim rule, many *Arabic* words relating to daily life have entered our languages. Some of these Words have maintained their original phonological forms while others have undergone phonological changes.

iv. The fourth point is that very less grammatical difference can be seen between Turkish and Urdu languages which follow the same pattern. However, besides similarities. There are also some grammatical differences. ⁽³⁾

3. Research Objectives:

- 3.1. To identify and analyze the phonological systems of Urdu and Turkish languages.
- 3.2. To study the influence of historical contact and shared vocabulary on phonological similarities.

4. Methodology:

4.1. Research Design

This study is adopted a qualitative comparative linguistic approach, focusing on the phonological structures of Urdu and Turkish. It is involve descriptive and analytical method to compare sound patterns, phoneme inventories, and phonological rules in both languages. Moreover, it is a cross-sectional study as the data was collected in a small period of time.

4.2. Sample size & Sampling Technique

These participants were selected with non-random purposive sampling technique. The sample size of the were10 native speakers of each language of Pak-Turk Maarif International Schools and Colleges Peshawar.

4.3. Data Collection:

The data of this research work was collected from the 10 native speakers of each language in form of audios. The participants were given the list of the words and the audios were recorded. It was made sure that these words are known to the sampled population.

5. Results and Discussion.

5.1 Phonological variation between Urdu and Turkish:

Difference in accent, pronunciation and sounds due to regional, racial and environmental variations is quite a natural phenomenon. Such differences can be observed through comparative studies of different language. Just like human beings, languages too modify due to internal and external factors. The same words means one thing in one place but mean quite other in other places, such modification happen at many levels in languages. Language modifies according to time and place and linguists call such modification as natural evolution of language. ⁽⁴⁾

5.2. Reasons of phonological Differences:

There are many reasons of phonological differences but the following two are very common.

- 5.2.1. **Physiological Influence:** First reason of phonological difference is physiological the linguistic inheritance that one generation leaves for the next generation does not remain the same. This fact must be kept in mind that phonological and physiological habits unconsciously change after one generation exit. The reason for this change is the influence of neighboring languages. Sometimes it happens that as a result a particular generation's interaction with a foreign language influences its words and with the passage of time the articulatory of entire generation slightly move from their original position.⁽⁵⁾

- 5.2.2. **Assimilations:** The difference in phonology is also due to the assimilation factor. In this process in order to listen to the whole word, it is often

mispronounced. The assimilation often affects the weak sounds and especially the vowels which often change or vanish altogether from pronunciation. ⁽⁶⁾

Below are given some words which are basically the same but because of phonological difference their forms are different in both the languages. Although they are phonologically different, still there are similarities between them. Such words in Urdu and Turkish have undergone many phonological changes they seem quite dissimilar to each other but deep down they are same. ⁽⁷⁾

i. / t /, / d /, / ڈ /, / ت /:

Turkish people are soft accented they often replace / ڈ / with / ت /. / د / and / ت / have the same place of articulation. Both are pronounced with the tip of the tongue on the back of the upper teeth. In this sense / ڈ / and / ت / are close in terms of place of articulation while / t / is voiceless, / d / is voiced. . For this reason / ڈ / is replaced by / ت / in *Turkish* pronunciation. See the following words.

ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)
اچھات (içtihat)	اچھاد	فسات (Fesat)	فساد	امیت (ümit)	امید
خدمت (Hizmat)	خدمت	مرات (Murat)	مراد	اجادات (Ecdat)	اجداد
بت (Bet)	بد	افرات (Efrat)	افراد	استمدات (İstimdat)	استمداد
تقلیت (Taklit)	تقلید	utarit (Utarit)	طارد	رُشت (Rüşt)	رشد
جست (Ceset)	جس	تولیت (Tevellüt)	تولد	توحیت (Tevhit)	توحید
فترت (Fert)	فرد	سرحت (Serhat)	سرحد	چبات (Chiat)	جاد
				مہمت (Mehmet)	محمد

ii. / h /, / kh /, / ح, خ /:

In *Turkish* language, /خ/ is replaced with /ح/, although /خ/ is used in its own right. But *Turkish* speakers have mixed the two sounds and this is very difficult for the foreign language speakers. The following words clearly explain this replacement.

ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)
حلق (Halk)	خلق	حبردار (Haberdar)	خبردار	احلاق (Ahlak)	اخلاق
حستہ (Hasta)	خستہ	خبر (Haber)	خبر	خدمت (Hizmat)	خدمت
حادم (Hadim)	خدم	حالص (Halis)	حالص	خوش (Hoş)	خوش
بحث (Baht)	بخت	حليچ (Haliç)	خليج	خارج (Haraç)	خارج
طوص (Hulus)	خلوص	حانم (Hanim)	خانم	حالة (Hala)	حالة
حیرات (Hyart)	خیرات	حیال (Hayal)	خيال	حفیہ (Hafiya)	حفیہ
محتاج (Muhtaq)	محتاج	حو (Huy)	خو	داخل (Dahil)	داخل

iii. /C/, /Ç/, /J/ and /Ş/:

It must be noted that the English / C / is replaced with / چ / and / Ç / with / ç / in Turkish language. The Turks often replace / چ / with / Ç /. Although both the sounds are in currency in Turkish language in their own right, / C / and / ç / are used in their own right. For example:

can --- , cuma --- , cavahir --- , cihan --- , جهان --- , جمعه --- , جان --- , cehalat --- .

Same for the/ Ç /:

چمان--- , چوبان--- çoban , çakmak--- çamar --- , çay --- çaku , چائے چاقو --- çoban , چنار --- çinar

Words that are normally pronounced with /ج/ with /ڇ/ in Turkish language

The following words will explain it.

ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)
(ازدواج Izdivaç)	ازدواج	(اچہات içtihat)	اجہاد	(محتاج Muhtaç)	محتاج
(خرایچ Haraç)	خارج	(بُرج Burç)	بُرج	(تاچ Taç)	تاج
(امتزاج Imtizaç)	امتزاج	(طیچ Haliç)	خلیج	(حارچ Hacıç)	خارج
				(علاج ilac)	علاج

iv. /b/, /p/, /**ڦ**/ and /**ڦ**/:

/ب/ and /پ/ sound almost the same place of articulation. Both are used in their own places.

Word from /بـ/ : Beden --- بـنـ , Beraber --- بـرابـر , Burak --- بـراقـ

This pattern must be not in, *Turkish* language that if / P / sound is followed by a vowel sound, it become / b /. Like: Edeп--- Adab (ادب), Edepiat --- Adabiат (ادبیات), Hesap --- Hesab (حساب), Hesapi --- Hesabi (حسابی).

Following are the words which are pronounced with / b // ٻ / in Urdu and / p // پ / in *Turkish* language.

ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)
اسلوب (üslup)	اسلوب	ارتكاب (İrtikap)	ارتكاب	ادب (Edip)	ادب
پت (Put)	بت	بازار (Pazar)	بازار	اضطراب (istirap)	اضطراب
جانپ (Canip)	جانب	جنپ (Cezp)	جنب	چہ (Cüppe)	چہ
مپہم (Müpham)	مبہم	احباب (Ahbap)	احباب	اتجاح (iticap)	اتجاح
پادشاہ (Padişah)	بادشاہ	كتاب (Kitap)	كتاب	سبب (Sebep)	سبب
				پابوچ (Pabuç)	پابوچ

v. /.... / نض / د:ـ

Words that are pronounced with /ذ/ in *Urdu* are replaced with /د/ and sometimes /ت/ in *Turkish* language like: Gida ---، قاضی ---، غذا ---، Kagit ---، کاغذ ---

/ d, ڈ / Elliptic:

In *Turkish*, /d, ɾ/ sound is elliptic in some words i.e. it is not pronounced. Like:

استعداد --- Istida --- .

vi. /N, ɔ:/ / B, ʌ / --- / M, ə /:

Words in which /N/ sound is followed by /b/ it changes into /m/. The following words will explain this:

ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)
Tembih	تنبیہ	Ambar	انبار	Embiya	انبیاء
Zembil	زنبیل	Tambura	طنبورہ	Mimber	منبر

vii. /ک، ق/ :

Turkish language does not differentiate in /k/ and /q/ in pronunciation. Same as the case in Urdu language in day to day life, no difference is maintained in the pronunciation of /ک، ق/. However in written form, the difference is strictly maintained. In Turkish writing system, the letter “k” is used for both /ک، ق/ written and spoken form. The following words explain the case:

ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)
Kabiliyet	قابلیت	Kabir	قبر	Tumturak	طمطراق
Keşke	کاش کے	Kitap	کتاب	Karamat	کرامت

viii. **Miscellaneous sounds:**

As phonology is concerned with the actual speaking, languages are studied as they are used by the speakers. Some words are given below which are pronounced differently in two languages: the difference is in some sounds here and there. There is no pattern for such pronunciation's variation. These differences are, however, based on the actual language use by the speakers. The following table will illustrate this point.

ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)
Karpuz (خربوزہ)	تربوزہ	یابنچی (Yabancı)	اجنبی	تندور (Tandur)	تئور
Kına (کنا)	حنا	کانیپ (Kayip)	غائب	اضطراب (istirap)	اضطراب
İdbar (ادبار)	اعتبار	جمباز (Combaz)	جانباز	رنک (Renk)	رنگ
Sipariş (سپارش)	سفارش	گالیپ (Galip)	غالب	پادشاہ (Padışah)	بادشاہ

Generally, there are at least three thousand words common in Urdu and Turkish but many words are morphologically different from each other which is the basic reason of phonological variation. For example, in the Urdu word “mihrab” , / m / is followed by / h / but in Turkish “mirhap” the / m / is followed by / r / sound. In the Urdu word “ajnabi” (اجنبی) / ج / sound is followed by / n, ن / sound while but in Turkish, first comes / b / and then comes / j / sound.

ix. **Pronunciation of Latin words in Urdu and Turkish:**

Urdu and Turkish have borrowed Latin words. In today's scientific world, because of trade, economic inventors and cultural effects, goods are exchanged. That's the reason both languages are affected by Latin and English languages. Following table presents a list of words which are taken from Latin and English and pronounced differently according to each language own phonological makeup.

ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)	ترکی (Türkçe)	اردو (Urdu)
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	((Türkçe)))
Orkestra	آرکسٹرا	Kolej	کالج	Okul	اسکول
Tütün	تمبوکو	Pantalon	پتلون	Gaz	گیس
Televizyon	ٹیلی وژن	Otobüs	بس	Doktor	ڈاکٹر
Laboratuvar	لیمارٹری	Tuvalet	ٹائٹل	Dikatürluk	ڈکٹریٹ
Kooperatif	کو اپر بیٹیو	Otokar	موٹر کار	Fotograf ci	فوٹو گرافر
Konfederasyon	کنفیڈریشن	Konkrat	کنٹریکٹ	Konfor	کمفرٹ
Organizaşyon	آرگانائزیشن	Makine	مشین	Kongre	کانگرس
Politka	پالیسی	Pompa	پمپ	Boykot	بائیکاٹ
Traktör	ٹریکٹر	KÜltÜr	کلچر	Milyon	ملین
Radyo	ریڈیو	Mikrop	مائیکرو ب	Turnuva	ٹورنامنٹ
Senatör	سینٹر	cimento	سیمنٹ	Sampiyon	چمپئن
Formu	فارم	İngilizce	انگریزی	Otel	ہوٹل
Sigara	سکریٹ	Istasyon	اسٹیشن		

6. Recommendations:

An old saying: "If you know *Turkish* Language, you can travel with a caravan from *Istanbul* to the *Great wall of China*. In today modern world, money problems relating to History, Civilization, and Social interaction solve with the help of linguistics. Linguistics detect the commonalities and differences among generations and language.

Similarly, the comparative study of *Turkish* and *Urdu* languages can resolve many issues of the history, civilization and societies between the neighbor countries and especially, *Pakistan*, *Turkey* and *Iran*.

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