



Similar Words between Turkish & Hindi (Urdu) Languages in terms of the Open and Closed Class Morphemes

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Abstract

The historic cultural change between Turkish and the Indians is traced back to the ancient times. Although geographically apart, the people of these regions with different cultures, ethnic backgrounds and languages have been affecting and influencing each other. Urdu is an Indo-Aryan language and variously known as Hindi, Hindavi and Dehlavi. Hindi (Urdu) is such a language that it easily accepts words from other languages. There is no doubt that Hindi (Urdu) shares words with Turkish language and these words are present in Turkish. Even though Turkish language belongs to the southern-western branch of Altaic family of languages and it has many dialects, Urdu took many words from Turkish. The aim of the study is to sum up the history of the Turkish and Hindi (Urdu) languages briefly and then to examine the Turkish influence on it and identify at the common words in two languages. It is identified that there are 252 words similar. These words, which can normally be understood by Indians and Turkish, are picked up for examining lexically. Then the similar words between the Turkish and Hindi (Urdu) languages are analyzed in terms of the open and closed class morphemes.

Keywords: Hindi (Urdu) language, Turkish language, similar words, open-closed class morphemes

Açık ve Kapalı Sınıf Morfemleri Açısından Türkçe ve Hintçe (Urduca) Dilleri Arasındaki Benzer Kelimeler

Özet

Tarihî olarak, Türk ve Hintliler arasındaki kültürel değişim eski zamanlara kadar uzanır. Coğrafi olarak ayrı olsalar da, farklı kültürleri, etnik kökenleri ve dilleri olan bu bölgelerin insanları hem birbirlerini etkilemekte hemde birbirlerinden etkilenmektedirler. Urduca, Hint-Aryan bir dildir ve Hindi, Hindavi ve Dehlavi olarak da bilinir. Hint (Urduca) dili, diğer dillerden gelen kelimeleri kolayca kabul eden bir dildir. Şüphesiz ki, Hintçe (Urduca) dilinin Türk dili ile paylaştığı kelimeler de vardır, ki bu kelimeler hala Türkçe de kullanılmaktadır. Urdu dili bu kelimeleri Türkçeden almıştır. Bununla birlikte, Türk dili, Altaik ailenin güneybatı branşına aittir ve birçok ağızlara sahiptir. Çalışmanın amacı, Türkçe ve Hintçe (Urduca) dillerinin tarihçesini kısaca özetlemek, Türkçenin Urduca üzerindeki etkisini incelemek ve ortak sözcükleri belirlemektir. 252 benzer kelime bulunmaktadır. Hintliler ve Türkler tarafından anlaşılabilen bu sözcükler, sözlüksel olarak incelenmek ve Türkçe - Hintçe (Urduca) dilleri arasındaki benzer kelimeleri açık ve kapalı sınıf biçimbirimleri bakımından analiz etmek için toplanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hintçe (Urdu) dili, Türkçe, Benzer Kelimeler, Açık-Kapalı Sınıf Biçim Birimleri

INTRODUCTION

The historic cultural exchange between Turkish and the Indians is traced back to the ancient times. Although geographically apart, the people of these regions with different cultures, ethnic backgrounds and languages have been affecting and influencing each other. Language families tend to share distinctive characteristics, like

how they construct words (morphology) and sentences (syntax). A language family will also have a core of shared word roots, though sometimes these roots can be hard to recognize as people's pronunciation changes over time. In addition, languages frequently borrow new vocabulary from other languages.

History is the witness to the interactions between Turkish and Indian societies and these interminglings can be seen in various aspects such as art, architecture, cuisine, costume and the language. However; in the present study it is only addressed from the perspective of language. The aim of the study is to sum up the history of the Turkish and Hindi (Urdu) languages briefly and then to examine the Turkish influence on Hindi and identify the common words in two languages. There are many words that are similar in both Turkish and Hindi (Urdu). Such words, which can normally be understood by Indian and Turkish folks are picked up to examine lexically in the present study.

1. URDU LANGUAGE

Urdu is an Indo-European language of the Indo-Aryan family, widely spoken in South Asia. It is the national language of Pakistan and one of the official languages of India. It is written in a modified Perso-Arabic script (Nastalique) from right to the left. As regards vocabulary, it shows strong influence of Arabic and Persian along with some borrowings from English.

Urdu comes from the Turkish word "Ordu" which means 'army'. Because of the Urdu language, the name formed mainly in the military as it has emerged as a language spoken by members of the military. Urdu was created around the 1600s in Central Asia. Urdu vocabulary contains approximately % 70 Farsi, and the rest is a mix of Arabic and Turkish. Urdu and Hindi are two dominant languages of India and Pakistan. They share common grammar and syntax. Nevertheless, Urdu is more influenced by Arabic, Persian and Turkestan Hindi. In fact, when it comes to link Urdu and Turkish, two types of word groups are commonly shared; Arabic and Persian origin and words directly borrowed from Turkish. In this article, we examine the latter.

2. TURKISH LANGUAGE (MOTHER TONGUE OF TURKEY)

Turkish is considered as member of Altaic Language Family. Turkish Language has many dialects. The Ottoman script was used for Turkish during the period of Ottoman Empire. However, it was replaced by Atatürk in early years of Republic of Turkey by a modified Latin Script. The Arabic script was common to all Turkish languages till as late as 1920 when the Latin script was adapted for the languages of the republics of the Soviet Union. After 1940, the Latin script was completely replaced by an adapted form of Cyrillic script coming from the Soviet Union. Turkey officially adopted a modified structure of the Latin script in 1928. Turkish shares vocabulary with Arabic, Persian and English like Urdu Language.

3. GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS

First of all, there is no direct similarity between the two languages grammatically. Though, Turkish has Vowel Harmony and Agglutination, Urdu has

nothing of this kind. However, the basic sentence structure is same in two languages. Six combinations of Subject + Verb + Object are possible in Turkish Language. Ending of a sentence in Urdu Language usually can be an indication of masculine or feminine gender; however, in Turkish a speaker or reader understands gender from the context since Turkish has no gendered sentence structure. Then, both languages use second-person pronouns that distinguish between various levels of politeness, social distance, age, courtesy or familiarity towards the addressee. While comparing two languages, linguists look towards basic core vocabulary (relations, animals, colors, numbers, things of daily usage and household, pronouns etc.) A vivid difference can be seen in core vocabularies of Turkish and Urdu Languages. Finally, Urdu is bidirectional language due to its Arabic Script. Urdu words are written from right to left but numbers are written from left to right. However, Turkish is written from left to right.

4. SIMILAR WORDS

Urdu has a distinctive quality that it readily accepts words from other languages. In addition, Urdu is a younger language than Turkish. There is no doubt that Urdu shares words with Turkish language and these words were present in Turkish before. Urdu took some of these words from Turkish.

When analyzing the similar words between the two languages there are three important points that must be paid attention. Firstly, both languages may have taken these words from a third language. Secondly, common words in Urdu and Turkish are often not purely Turkish words and thirdly, if Turkish and Urdu share the same words with a third language then the link between Turkish and Urdu must be established.

As an example, Lewis explained that Turkish is more influenced by Persian than Arabic. Before Islam, Turks were closer to Persian people which is clear from the ancient Turkish literary scripts. They show abundant similarities between Turkish and Persian languages. Secondly, Turks attained religious knowledge not only through Arabic but also through Persian because it was language of Sufi saints and scholars. Persian literature also influenced Turkish Language more than Arabic Language. However, it has been argued that Urdu is the mixture of Persian, Arabic and Turkish Languages because Urdu shares many words with these languages. But as we said before, language formation is a long process and consumes time.

Then let's have a look on the influence of Turkish language on the Urdu language. Hundreds of words are found similar in both Turkish and Urdu. As an example study, a Turkish -Urdu dictionary which deals with some nine thousand words common between these two languages has been published. This work was compiled by an Indian of Turkish descent Asger Hamid. It is noted that this is not, however, the only attempt to highlight the relationship between Turkish and Urdu. Mr Purdil Khattak (1987) wrote a book "Urdu aur Turki kay Mushtarik Alfaz" (*Similar words of Urdu and Turkish*) published by Muqtedarah Qaumi Zuban. Zuhan has listed 2608 words which are spoken by Turkish and Urdu speakers. According to Dr Syed Mohammad Anwer, from these 2608 words only 24 words are purely Turkish Words.

The remaining ones are Arabic or Persian. So the claim is false that Turkish contributed to the formation of Urdu language. Also there are some works such as, *Turkish words in Urdu in the Journal of Khuda Bakhsh Library, Relationship between the Turkish and Urdu languages* by Jamia Millia İslamia (Alam, 2007: 31-56).

However in this study, only 252 words are examined phonetically in terms of similar words in the two languages.

5. WORD CATEGORIES

Çelik (2007: 94-95) defines the terms as open class morphemes and closed class morphemes, are as follows.

“From a functional standpoint not all morphemes in a language have the same role or function in a sentence. So, words serving a special purpose are called parts of speech or word types” (Çelik, 2007: 92).

“The open morphemes are the morphemes which are capable of adopting novel syntactic roles and functions in different language contexts” (Çelik, 2007: 93). The category includes all nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Open morphemes are also known as ‘content’ words for they carry content or independent meaning. Open word classes speakers are endlessly creating new words, especially nouns and verbs, but also adjectives and adverbs. Therefore, the major word or form classes are called open word classes because new words enter the language constantly.

Closed class morphemes are not re-productive. Also called ‘function’ words which do not have independent meaning in the way open class words have. Instead, they serve a function. Closed class morphemes includes articles, prepositions, conjunctions, demonstratives, quantifiers and comparatives. Closed word classes consist of the minor or structure words. They are among the most common and frequently used words. These classes are considered “closed” for several reasons. First, they consist of small numbers of words that change very little over long periods of time and that have been in the language for centuries. Second, words in the closed classes are fixed and invariant, meaning that they do not have other forms. There is only one form for the preposition in. In contrast, open class words can have different forms because they can take different endings.

In this study, we have analysed only verbs, adjectives and nouns from the open class morphemes and conjunctions from the closed class morphemes. We do not have not been analyzed the other categories because of there are no example of the other word categories between Turkish and Urdu languages. In addition, the words that we have been analyzed are also common words between these two languages.

However, open and closed class morphemes lists are classified by ourselves. This is unique for our study. The lists of open class terms are as follows¹:

Table 1. Open Class Morphemes – Nouns

	Nouns	Turkish Phonetics	Urdu Phonetics		Nouns	Turkish Phonetics	Urdu Phonetics
1	Abla	a:blΛ	a:pΛ	34	Can	ca:n	ca:n
2	Aciz	a:dʒɪz	a:dʒɪz	35	Casus	ca:sos	ca:sos
3	Adalet	a:d a:lɛt	a:d a:l a:t	36	Çay	ʃay	ʃay
4	Adam	ʌdΛm	ʌdΛm	37	Çehre	ʃɛhre	ʃɛhra:
5	Afiyet	a:fiyɛt	a:fiyət	38	Cellat	dʒellΛt	dʒellΛt
6	Ahval	ahva:l	ahva:l	39	Cemiyet	dʒemiyɛt	dʒAmiyΛt
7	Akıbet	a:qibɛt	a:qibΛt	40	Cennet	dʒennɛt	dʒennΛt
8	Akıl	ʌkəl	ʌkəl	41	Cerrah	dʒerrΛh	dʒerrΛh
9	Alem	a:lɛm	a:lɛm	42	Çeşme	ʃɛʃmɛ	ʃʌʃmɛ
10	Alev	ʌlɛv	ʌlɛv	43	Cevap	dʒɛvΛp	dʒAvΛp
11	Amel	ʌmɛl	ʌmɛl	44	Ciğer	dʒɪgɛr	dʒɪgɛr
12	Amele	ʌmɛlɛ	ʌmɛlɛ	45	Çorap	ʃɔrΛp	jɔrra:b
13	Arş	ʌrʃ	ʌrz	46	Çorba	ʃɔrba:	sɔrba:
14	Aşık	a:ʃək	a:ʃək	47	Cumhur	dʒomhɔ:r	dʒomhɔ:r
15	Aşk	ʌʃk	ʃk	48	Cümle	dʒomlɛ	dʒomlɛ
16	Asuman	a:sɔmΛn	a:sma:n	49	Davet	da:vɛt	da:va:t
17	Ayıp	ʌyɔp	ʌyɔp	50	Dede	dɛdɛ	dʌdʌ
18	Ayna	ʌynΛ	ʌynΛ	51	Delalet	dɛla:lɛt	dɛla:lɛt
19	Azap	ʌza:p	ʌzΛb	52	Delil	dɛlil	da:lil
20	Baba	bʌbΛ	bʌbΛ	53	Derece	dɛrɛdʒɛ	dʌrɛdʒa:
21	Bacı	bʌdʒə	bʌdʒə	54	Ders	dɛrs	dɛrs
22	Badem	ba:dɛm	ba:dΛm	55	Destan	dɛsta:n	dɛsta:n
23	Bahçe	bʌhʃɛ	bʌgɪʃɛ	56	Devlet	dɛvɛlɛt	dɛvɛla:t
24	Barut	bʌrɔt	bʌrɔt	57	Dost	dɔst	dɔst
25	Beden	bɛdɛn	bʌdʌn	58	Dünya	dɔnya:	dɔnya:
26	Begüm	bɛgɔm	bɛgɔm	59	Düşman	dɔʃma:n	dɔʃma:n
27	Bereket	bɛrɛkɛt	barkat	60	Efsane	ɛfsa:nɛ	ɛfsa:nɛ
28	Birader	bɪrɑ:dɛr	bɪrɑ:dɛr	61	Ehemmiyet	ɛhɛmmiyɛt	a:hmmiyΛt
29	Bohça	bɔhʃΛ	bɔkʃΛ	62	Emir	ɛmɪr	ʌmɪr
30	Boza	bɔzΛ	bɔzΛ	63	Emir	ɛmɪ:r	ɛmɪ:r
31	Bülbül	bɔlbɔl	bɔlbɔl	64	Emlak	ɛmlak	ɛmlak
32	Çakı	ʃʌkɪ	ʃʌkɪ	65	Evveliyat	ɛvvɛliya:t	ɛvvɛliya:t
33	Çakmak	ʃʌkmak	ʃʌkmak	66	Fani	fa:ni:	fa:ni:

¹ These lists are compiled from the following studies: Khan,G,M.(2014). Türkçe ve Hintçe-Urducada ortak kelimeler (Master's Thesis) Younas,A. (2013), Case of Shared Vocabulary of Turkish and Urdu Languages, KIMEP International Research Conference. Soydan, C. (2003) and Urdu Dilinde Akrabalık Terimleri ve Müslüman Hint Toplumunda Aile Yapısı. Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi, 43(1), 43-56.

Table 2. Open Class Morphemes – Nouns (continued)

	Nouns	Turkish Phonetics	Urdu Phonetics		Nouns	Turkish Phonetics	Urdu Phonetics
67	Fark	fark	farq	109	Kaz	kaz	kaz
68	Fayda	fayda	fayda	110	Kebap	keɓap	kɓap
69	Feda	feda:	feda:	111	Kemer	keɓer	kɓer
70	Felsefe	felsefe	felsefe	112	Kitap	kitap	kitab
71	Ferman	ferman	farman	113	Kismet	kismet	kismet
72	Fert	fert	ferd	114	Kıyma	kiyma	kıma
73	Fesad	fesa:d	fesa:d	115	Köşe	kɔ:ʃe	kɔ:ʃe
74	Fitne	fitne	fitna	116	Lanet	la:net	la:net
75	Gaflet	gaflet	ghaflet	117	Lütuf	lotof	lotf
76	Gaip	ga:ip	ga:yb	118	Mağrip	maɓrip	maɓrib
77	Haber	haber	khaba:r	119	Mahalle	maha:lle	maha:lla
78	Hafta	hafta	hafta	120	Mahluk	mahluk	mahluk
79	Hakan	ha:kan	ha:kan	121	Mahrumiyet	mahrumiyet	mahrumiyet
80	Halife	ha:li:fe	kha:li:fa:	122	Mahşer	maħʃer	maħʃer
81	Han	han	kan	123	Mahsul	mahsul	mahsul
82	Hat	hat	hat	124	Mahzen	maħzen	maħzan
83	Hatun	ha:tun	ha:tun	125	Makam	ma:ka:m	ma:ka:m
84	Hava	hava	hava	126	Masal	masal	masal
85	Hayal	haya:l	haya:l	127	Mecburiyet	medʒboriyet	medʒboriyet
86	Hayrat	hayra:t	khayra:t	128	Meclis	medʒlis	medʒlis
87	Helva	helva	helva	129	Medet	medet	meded
88	Hesap	hesap	hisap	130	Mekan	mekan	mekan
89	Hüda	huda:	huda:	131	Mektup	mektup	mektub
90	Hurma	hurma	hurma	132	Merkez	merkez	merkez
91	İcat	i:ɔat	i:ɔad	133	Meşale	meʃa:le	meʃa:le
92	İhsan	ihsan	ihsa:n	134	Mevsim	mevsim	mavsam
93	İmdat	imdat	imdad	135	Meydan	meydan	meydan
94	İmkan	imka:n	imka:n	136	Mezar	mezar	mazar
95	İmtihan	imtiha:n	imtiha:n	137	Mimar	mimar	mimar
96	İnayet	ina:yet	ina:yet	138	Minnet	minnet	minnet
97	İnsaf	insaf	insaf	139	Misafir	misafir	mosafir
98	İnsan	insan	insan	140	Mısır	misir	misir
99	İntikam	intika:m	inteka:m	141	Mucize	muɔɔize	muɔɔize
100	İrade	ira:de	ira:da	142	Mum	mom	mom
101	İsrar	israr	israr	143	Nabız	nabiz	nabz
102	İtiraz	itiraz	yeteraz	144	Nakil	nakil	nakil
103	İttifak	ittifak	ittifak	145	Nakit	nakit	nakad
104	Kale	ka:le	kılah	146	Nakliye	nakliye	nakliya:
105	Kalem	ka:lem	kalam	147	Nazar	naza:r	naza:r
106	Kanun	ka:nun	ka:nun	148	Nefis	nefis	nafs
107	Kavurma	ka:vorma	koirma	149	Nehir	nehir	nehr
108	Kayıp	ka:yip	gayıp	150	Nesil	nesil	nasl

Table 3. Open Class Morphemes – Nouns (continued)

	Nouns	Turkish Phonetics	Urdu Phonetics		Nouns	Turkish Phonetics	Urdu Phonetics
151	Nezaket	neza:ket	neza:ket	181	Ser	ser	ser
152	Nezle	nezle	nezle	182	Sine	sine	sine
153	Nikah	nika:h	nika:h	183	Sirke	sırke	sırke
154	Nisbet	nısbet	nısbet	184	Şişe	şife	şife
155	Niyaz	niya:z	niya:z	185	Söz	s3:z	s3:z
156	Niyet	niyet	niyet	186	Sual	sua:l	sua:l
157	Numune	nomone	nomone	187	Sürahi	sora:hı	sora:hı
158	Ömür	3:mör	oma:r	188	Sürme	sörme	sörma
159	Ordu	ordó	ordó	189	Tabanca	tabandʒa	tabandʒa
160	Pazar	pazar	pazar	190	Takat	ta:kat	ta:kat
161	Perde	perde	parda	191	Takdir	takdir	takdir
162	Peynir	peynir	panır	192	Tandır	tandər	tandör
163	Pilav	pılav	pölav	193	Taraf	taraf	taraf
164	Renk	renk	renk	194	Tarif	ta:rif	ta:rif
165	Ruh	roh	roh	195	Tava	tava	tava
166	Sabah	sabah	söbah	196	Temenni	temenni	temenni
167	Sabun	sabun	sabun	197	Terzi	terzi	darzə
168	Sahip	sahip	sahap	198	Teselli	teselli	teselli
169	Şahıs	şahıs	şahs	199	Tuğra	togra	togra
170	Şahsiyet	şahsiyet	şahsiyet	200	Ümit	omit	omid
171	Sandık	sandək	sandök	201	Vaat	vaaat	vaaat
172	Saz	saz	saz	202	Vakit	vaki:t	wakt
173	Şebnem	şebnem	şebnem	203	Vatan	vatan	vatan
174	Sebze	sebze	sabzə	204	Vefa	vefa	wefa
175	Sefer	sefer	sefer	205	Vekil	vekil	wakil
176	Şehir	şehir	şahar	206	Yar	ya:r	ya:r
177	Şehit	şehir	şehir	207	Yıldırım	yəldərəm	yəldərəm
178	Şehzade	şehirza:de	şehirza:də	208	Zamane	zamanə	zamanə
179	Şeker	şeker	şakkar	209	Zemin	zemin	zemin
180	Selam	selam	salam				

Table 4. Open Class Morphemes – Adjectives

	Adjectives	Turkish Phonetics	Urdu Phonetics
1	Acayip	a:ɖʌyɪp	a:ɖʒab
2	Adi	a:di	a:di
3	Adil	a:dil	a:dəl
4	Agah	a:ga:h	a:ga:h
5	Ahir	a:hɪr	a:khɪr
6	Arif	a:rɪf	a:rɪf
7	Asli	a:sli:	a:sli:
8	Baki	bɑ:ki:	bɑ:ki:
9	Bazı	bɑ:zə	bɑ:z
10	Berbat	bɛrɒt	bʌɒt
11	Biçare	bɪʃʌrɛ	bɪʃʌrʌh
12	Çabuk	ʃʌbʊk	ʃʌbʊk
13	Diğer	dɪɣɛr	dɪɣɛr
14	Eşref	ɛʃrɛf	ɛʃrɛf
15	Fena	fɛnʌ	fɛnʌ
16	Ferah	fɛrʌh	fɛrʌh
17	Gaddar	gʌddʌr	gʌddʌr
18	Hazır	hʌzɛr	hʌzɪr
19	Hoş	hʊʃ	hʊʃ
20	Lazım	lɑ:zəm	lɑ:zmɪ
21	Leziz	lɛzɪz	lɛzɪz
22	Mahmur	mʌhmʊr	mʌhmʊr
23	Mahsus	mʌhsʊs	mʌhsʊs
24	Malum	mɑ:lʊm	mɑ:lʊm
25	Masum	mɑ:sʊm	mɑ:sʊm
26	Mecazi	mɛɖʒʌzi	mɛɖʒʌzi
27	Mecbur	mɛɖʒbʊr	mɛɖʒbʊr
28	Mecburi	mɛɖʒbʊrɪ	mɛɖʒbʊrɪ
29	Meşhur	mɛʃhʊr	mʌʃhʊr
30	Müşkül	mʊʃkʊl	mʊʃkɪl
31	Pak	pʌk	pʌk
32	Razı	rɑ:zə	rɑ:zə
33	Saf	sʌf	sʌf
34	Tamam	tʌmɑ:m	tʌmɑ:m
35	Taze	tɑ:zɛ	tʌzʌh
36	Zor	zʊr	zʊr

Table 5. Open Class Morphemes- Adverbs

	Adverbs	Turkish Phonetics	Urdu Phonetics
1	Belki	bɛlkɪ	bɛlkɪ
2	Beraber, baraber	bɛrʌbɛr	bɛrʌbɛr
3	Evvel	ɛvvɛl	ɛvvɛl
4	Ziyade	zɪyɑ:dɛ	zɪyɑ:dɛ

The list of closed class morphemes are as follows:

Table 6. Closed Class Morphemes- Conjunctions

	Conjunctions	Turkish Phonetics	Urdu Phonetics
1	Çünkü	ʃönkø	ʃönkø
2	Lakin	la:km	la:km
3	Yani	ya:nı	ya:nı

CONCLUSION

Even if Turkish and Urdu do not belong to the same family of the languages, they have phonetically similar words in a striking amount.

The present study has analyzed the similar words between Turkish (Mother tongue of Turkey) and Hindi (Urdu) languages in terms of the open and closed class morphemes. Firstly, structure of these morphemes explained, analyzed and then categorized in terms of open and closed class morphemes. Although open and closed class words are categorized and compared for different languages in the other studies before the comparison of the similar words between Hindi (Urdu) and Turkish languages in terms of open and closed class morphemes has been studied for the first time in the present paper and that makes the present study unique.

In our study we have found that 252 words have similar meanings in both languages regarding to the semantics aspects. According to the word categories, it has been revealed that 209 nouns, 36 adjectives, 4 adverbs are categorized as the open class morphemes. Yet open class morphemes can be put under the headings of adjectives, adverbs, nouns and verbs, there is no similar words phonetically in verb category between the Hindi (Urdu) and Turkish languages.

In addition, the study has identified 3 similar conjunctions (as closed class morphemes) between Hindi (Urdu) and Turkish languages. However, no similar words between Hindi(Urdu) and Turkish languages from the closed class morphemes as articles, prepositions, demonstratives, quantifiers and comparatives has been identified in the study.

As a conclusion, this study helps to recognize the similar words between Hindi(Urdu) and Turkish languages in terms of open and closed class morphemes. Then, for the further studies the identified terms in the present study will assist the researchers who are interested in Cultural Studies as well. Lastly, through the scope and method of the present study, it will be easier to compare other many languages in terms of open and closed class morphemes.

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