Take a Religious Look to a Few Authentic Turkish Word Involved in Dehkhoda Dictionary

Fazel Abbas Zadeh¹, Ramin Aghrari¹

1. Department of Persian Language and Literature, Parsabad Moghan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Parsabad Moghan, Iran

Abstract
For centuries, the Turkish and Persian have intercourse with each other and have the words of both languages entered another. Languages of the world are not immune from the impact and effectiveness of languages other languages cannot be regarded as contrary to the effectiveness of languages violation of the independence of words, adds to the richness of their culture. Vocabulary of a language, a stable correlation with the ideas and needs of the people who speak that language. Historical linguistics, is one of the most modern linguistics in which old forms and language evolution in every period and compare it with the present situation changes, the causes and laws of evolution that language will be investigated. In this study, ten genuine Turkish word (Agha, pavilions, Alton, Uruk, Bayghoush, Beshmagh, Bildirciin, Jaar, Chorak, Ghourbagha), which is built in Dehkhoda dictionary. For Religious review and have concluded that the studied words, the roots are completely Turkish And Turkish language in naming and using words to all the attributes of God, inherent, natural, imitating the sounds of their surroundings lot of delicacy and precision applied to words in understanding and understanding among people, they contain the general meanings and natural. According to the majority of words in Turkish, we can say that Turkish is a normal language, which is taken from nature itself.

Keywords: Turkish words - etymology - Dehkhoda dictionary.
Introduction

Language is used as a communication tool in a community. It came as a result of continuous and ongoing Factors society is in a state of continuous evolution. In this way, the language reflects social changes and the subsequent developments, changed itself to be able to deal with the transformation of society coordinated, appropriate to the needs of the community. Vocabulary of a language reflects the needs of the people who speak that language. (The Arabic word to refer to several different types of camels and palm there are many words to describe Eskimos or in the language of ice and snow and deer were seen) even within a single language like Persian language in different words, the needs of the inhabitants of this land are regional. As people of Persian Gulf several words are used for a variety of straw and boats that Azerbaijani people do not use these words and instead, with a few words for grape varieties are concerned. Northern Iran, the words for naming tool used to cover the roof of people do not use these words. This is because human language is not only military said specific set of signs but also reflects the world around him. The language is a means of investigating the universe and man. (Bagheri, 1998: 134-135)

With the passage of time and the expansion of social relationships among people and ethnic diversity of a nation and a country, the words are out of the circle to talk and new words in the language of the people. Words have very important place in the life of a people. People thought with words in the language they are stable enough solidarity. In this connection so that it is far enough linguists in determining the amount and diversity are talking to. Living in line, the words change to other species and come back with a fresh look or talk to all of the wheels are out and fit in the pages of literary history. (Zare Shahmersi, 2008: 5)

After Arabic, Turkish, perhaps more than any other had an impact on Persian language. The presence of many Turkish words in Persian, mainly because of two reasons: First, the ruler of nearly 1000 years the rulers of Turks, including the rule of the Ghaznavids, Seljuk, Kharazmshahian, Timurid, as well as a series of Turkic-speaking Aghkoyunlular and Gharakoyunlular, followed by the rise of Safavid army and the army of more than clans Ghezelbash were formed, continue entry and presence of Turkish words in Persian intensified. Another reason, there can be Turkic-speaking poets, including Rumi, Khaghani Shervani, Nizami Ganjavi, Saeb Tabrizi, Fozuli, Ali Shirnavaei, Parvin Etesami and Shahriyar were written in Persian poetry. (Hosseini, Amini, et al., 2014: 54)

Usually in linguistics, relationship arises between two languages as the language dealing believe sociolinguistics, most natural and most common of the two languages, exchange of elements between them. (Moddarresi, 1989: 54)

According to V. Weinreich, the use of loan words in all languages indicative of the fact that the use of ready-economic terms than renaming. (1963: 75) A. Haugen (1950: 81) knows again borrowing patterns of a language in another language. According to A. Arlottto (184: 1972) borrowing language is a process in which a language or dialect, accepts elements of a language in itself. Ph. Durkin offers this definition of borrowing: "In linguistic borrowing, including a process in which language a language feature fully or partially translated from one language to the other" (2014: 3) It is natural that the language business is primarily conducted by bilingual ones who are familiar with both languages and for the bilingual person in addition to the native language to another language so familiar that can communicate with speakers of that language. Thus bilingualism can be one of the most
important consequences of dealing linguistic and perhaps also the consequences of bilingualism is lexical borrowing because when a term borrowed from the language to be used among speakers of other languages, which are used individually or in a group that word and it probably will be done when the person or group first be familiar with the language. Usually the language that lends the term "lender language" and language that borrows words "Language borrower" call. No language and no absolute borrower lender language is not absolute. In addition, because of the social nature of language, any language cannot stay pure and intact and stay out of the business cycle, unless a society is left out language from other language communities. This condition is theoretically possible but practically no examples. (Safavi, Bita: 97-98)

Agha: (Turkish, noun) Khatun, Bibi, Seyedeh, Banoo, Bigam, Khanom (Dehkhoda Dictionary) (Turkish, adjectives, nouns), 1 Khatun, Ms. 2- woman, wife 3- title to honor the initials eunuchs were added. Like Agha Almas, Mubarak Agha (Moein Dictionary).

The book begins Dedekorkut means to pay big brother and the context of the Aga words Baji refers to the older sister. After the elder Agha's concept and meaning in the dictionary is rocky Ghaliq means brothers. Ghamaq is derived from the root word means climbing and consists of Agh (root) + extension (a) (Ershadì Fard, 2000: 20)

Agha: Seyed, honorable, respectable, sir, His Holiness, Hazrat Khan, Lord, Mun (to the woman) wife, husband. Ditto means father, big brother as well. In some areas the term also Moghan tribes to Qagha (> Kaka) will also pronounce and apply the same meanings above. The stranger also out of respect Qagha / Qagham say. (Qagha Khosh Gourdouk: Hello sir) and the term referred more to "Big Brother" is common.

Aghaligh: 1- Master, dignity, sovereignty, Khani, servers, ditto: big brother This on your server. Feudality other period in the past.
2- Aghaligh Aovi: Manor House, Location Khan Agha, Agha Now Larry Kim Sagha my age? ← (The Lord of the cows that suck you my lord? Innuendo authorities do not take a joke and all they have tons to do.) It seems that for the Qaan Qagha Markham Qaghan Mongolian Khan (Khan?) Has been observed in the case Qaghan> Qagha> Agha possible. (Hadi 2007: 71)

Agha:
Khatun, Bibi, Side, Lady, Begum, Miss. The word respect that person's name is mentioned, especially with women and eunuchs. Men also used for the stated deprived man. Like Mohammad Khan Qajar.
For Alagha means Khawaja, has been into the Arabic language. (Zare Shahmersi, 2008: 90)
Pavilions: Lajq (Turkish, name) Koch, backpack (not a big tent of thick cloth. Chalets which are marquees Tatar). (Dehkhoda Dictionary)
Alachigh: a thick cloth tent that's right Alajogh and Alachogh say. (Moein Dictionary)
Alachough: wooden tabernacle (Summarized by Abbasi, 2009: 122)
Alachou, Alachough, Alachoulanmagh, Alachigh (Zare Shahmersi, 2008: 116) colorful tents and marquees to say nomadic tribes that is usually felt.
Turkish word involved in Farsi (Alachough / Alachigh)

However, due to the presence of salmon in a large compound word, the word is no doubt in Turkish Chigh on a single means of coarse straw. We know that the tents of nomads if it is not made entirely of bamboo, usually around the lower edge is woven reeds and straw. So Ala + Chigh (in the semi-straw)> is Alachigh.

Ala: beautiful, elegant, color, opposite (Zare Shahmersi, 2008: 114)
Ala: the weight of the product, meaning the first half on a red color. (Borhan Tabrizi, 1963: 56)
Chigh: this word is a word imitating natural sound when wind is taken. (Hadi, 2007: 391)
Chegh: (common in Persian) that the stick thin curtain-like formations.
Alachigh: curtains of bamboo and rattan and to be nailed on in the room. (Zare Shahmersi, 2008: 489)
According to Ala + Chigh can understand the meaning of Section alcove out a color and the two colors to be seen and it is for this reason that colorful pavilions will be meaningless.

In addition Chigh, the main base for reclining wooden pavilions all built on the same foundation as salmon special is said that the two things mixed up and made.

What are the pavilions of Turkaman Pylan not forget the feet of the world (Rumi, 1987: 698)

Alton: (Turkish, name) gold, religion. (Dehkhoda dictionary)
Alton: (Turkish - Mongolian) gold, gold, women and slave girls leave one of the names. (Moein dictionary)
Altin: (old word. Alton) Gold, gold, gold coins sometimes, dinars, against Ghja (white, shades, silver money, they say, because of its color Ghja) silver coins, dirhams.
Agh Aghcha, Qara Goun Ochoundour species: white money for black day. (Hadi, 2007: 71)
Ghcha - Altin: Dirham and Dinar: cheetah Altin hundred dinars (money hundreds of them, "ten kings" was considered.)
Without a doubt, is derived from the word al. (Ibid, 2007: 80)

What is known is always red gold. And this is why, on the Ghizil Gold Azerbaijani: Red color say. Compare with the Azerbaijani interpretation that says "Coase Kimi money'm Weir" I have money like glowing fire and red / gold coins have (ibid., 2007: 80)

Coase: Flames of fire (rocky), Kose Kimi Ghizardi: roasting red.

The concept of time is money left for red gold, so Alton concept of Al (red) to the struts. - Don / - tone of rare extensions that are not used in ancient Turkish. The Al + Tone> Alton that in principle the concept of "red" as the expression has come to mean gold for its red color. The Mongolian word for Altan entered. As with the title Genghis Altan Aourough family: the family of golden singing. Alton Urdu: Golden Horde (Urdu Mongolian) (ibid., 2007: 80)

Al was originally the name for the red ink that come from China and left rulers, their documents were stamped with it. (Ibid., 2007: 76)

Alton: (Altun) gold, gold, red gold, one of the names Turkish wo

Sample:
Bald and Mandil and flowers from Alton Catch Has inevitably going bath (Rumi, 1987: 534)

Uruk:) Turkish, noun) apricot, Eric Meshmesh Today, the Turks say. (Dehkhoda Dictionary)

Eric:
In the general name for the genus peach and apricot pronunciation of Uruk means there is today only.

Ghorou Eric / Eric Ghakhy: dry apricots, apricot filling.

Yash Eric: ripe and juicy apricots virtually Norse and cheerful girl, peaches peeled!

Sari Arik: halves

Ben Arimak is no doubt the word of apricot and his family after being completely obvious that, like oil that is liquid water, where she's mouth, the name is taken.

Arik:
Apricot, Gheisi

Arik Ghizardan: a large insect's flight vez vez. People believe that red is apricot. This is because the beetles emerge from the soil when ripe apricot. (Hadi, 2007: 106)

Byqouch: (Turkish, name) owl, Byqouch, Byqouch, Owl, canvas (Dehkhoda Dictionary)

Byqouch: Bai: (word involved in Persian) rich, rich, Bai (Court Turk words) affluent, master. (Hadi, 2007: 219)

By Ghosh: owl, canvas (word involved in Farsi) Byqouch (Moein Dictionary)

It might be assumed on the grounds that has credibility among birds. According to a legend,
as we believe, not every day two birdie owl to hunt for food to come to him with his foot. In this respect Byqouch: Lord Falconer!
Bayymaq / Bayymaq: rich (rocky) Bayyndyrmaq (Bayytnaq): rich, have a Bayyndyr: (rich) Khan's son Ben Oguz Khan Guk (rocky) ground Abad, Ma'moori (which is of course a figurative sense of the word). Bayyndyrlyq: development, construction and urban development.

As one of the effects of wealth and affluence disregard for others and oneself is well-off person. Later Balmjaz> : (Turkish Bayylmaq e) 1. Ravish, falling unconscious (as opposed to: Yylmaq: waking up. In the mean Bayylmaq must be the owner of wealth, loss of consciousness is figurative sense.) 2. Charmed and heart losing. Bayylyram Sana: I'm charmed. Bayqyn: (Turkish e) hooded unconscious. Bayqyn Bakhirsh: hooded look.
The word must also be seen in the names of rulers. Bai Qara> Bâyqarâ, Bai Svnqyr> Baysunghur.... The word for the B / B (with Vfth fraction Ba) and naturally also can be seen both in terms of pronunciation and meaning to the word Bag approaching and in indeed, the two are confused are the two words are different. And both have different meanings and origins. (Hadi, 2007: 219-220)

Bashmaq: (Turkish, name) Pashmaq, Bashmaq, Bashmq, shoes, sandals Arabic, shoe. (Dehkhoda Dictionary)

Bashmaq: Azerbaijani (= Ayaqa frame) shoes, museums,
Bashmaqchy: Shoemaker

Bashmaq Tekken: Shoes dose k (insecticide)

There are also more specific keywords for footwear. Qvndara: handmade leather shoes Massachusetts: Russian word? In Tabriz neighborhood called peel Dvzlar (shoemakers) there.

Qalysh: (stubble) Qalsh (derived from Russian)
Papysh: children's shoes in the language and distorted the Persian shoes

Endpoint: children's shoes in the language

Bashaq: Court Turk words: bayonet. The second meaning of "shoes" and Kashgar in the following indicating it says Oguz and Qipchaq "M" and Bashmaq added to say. But Kalavzn chance to make Bashmaq of Ben Bamaq (1 strap and rope (short) are allowed 2 a pack of harvested products (= Dariz) 3. Garden transplant. Dvstlvq Baghlar ← interests friendship -as promised garden: Bangles - Bvyvn garden: Necklace). For the notion that the feet will be closed. It is stronger justification Kashgari Bashaq (Turkish old) iron arrowhead and spear, bayonet. As the iron is attached to the shoes. The figurative sense and next Bashaq and then Tishbite the sources of Turkish, the false "M" on it added. Bashmaq also been entered into the Russian language. (Башмаки: Shoes) (Hadi, 2007: 209)

I said that Sanam same way the eye of Khajoo not step / her eyes filled with tears of blood I said to Bashmaq (khajavi Kermani)

Ferris camp is spotted Kaftabsh name / Ella K. Bashmaq sometimes not kiss him (khajavi Kermani)

Byldirchin: (Turkish, name) Persian it is cracking. Solvay said it as well. (Dehkhoda dictionary)
(Turkish word involved in Farsi)

Bildir- means Bildir considerate and kind and taking into account the fact that - China extensions that comes in the names of birds (Gourchin / Lachin / Sighirchin) one to the
conclusion that the word is composed of Bildir + Chin. But we should not forget that the old word for Boudoursin (Court of words Turk). Sin different form of the same suffix - Chin is mentioned. It seems that the word has been made for the type of bird singing. Ben Boudur / Boudur of Boudureh Mac, meaning regular dance and movement to convey the body and hence the humming sound of the birds singing and rhythmic it has approved. Bildirciin> Bildirciin called..... Bildirciin ultimately, to the bird that sings rhythmic. (Hadi, 2007: 240)

Bildirciin: 
Kirk, a small bird with a beak curved thick and short wings and loud in the nest wheat fields and among bushes fatty meat. (Badbadeh, Kirk Vashem, Valaj) for quails into the Persian language. (Zare Shahmersi, 2008: 368)

Jar: (Turkish, name) called the population. ( Dehkhoda dictionary)
Jar: 1. declare with a loud voice (word Turkish involvement in Persian), Jar.
Chkmk Jar / Jar Salmaq: Jar pulling, screaming.
Jarlamaq: Jar drag, singing mastication.
Jarlatmaq: transitive verb. The declaration, the news, publicizing Jarlanmaq: explicit navigation, to all reach.
Jarlandyrmaq: (Jara Salmaq) transitive verb. Sarzbanha drop, Frankfurter out.
Jar emulation is a word derived from nature itself as the Char-Char / flux-flux: splash of water, the gurgle of water (Court Turk words)
Callable, voice and singing the (rocky) Jarlamaq is the same today.

2-Cher: (Turkish old. Which is not common nowadays) Azerbaijan: time, short-term.
Byrjar Akynjy IDI: while the farmer.
Bear Jar Bora Glrdy: Time to come here.
Profiles> Jar: Klavazen (leave the great English scholar) Oguz dialect word it knows, in front of Avz (time, time) in other dialects Turkish.
Jar: Name: car: Sound, Nova, cry, cry (Zare Shahmersi, 2008: 448)
Jar: indicating: car: a long, narrow place. (Zare Shahmersi, 2008: 448)
Pus: (Turkish, name) absolute Nunn bread - wrinkles. (Dehkhoda Dictionary)
Chvrk: (Turkish E = Akmk) (Azerbaijan = bread) virtually Vayed favor.
Yi Chora Yvkh: (The deal) is useless / Nani in it.
Yeni Chora Ksmk: hurting someone's income, their bread slice
Chora abadis: Baker
Overall Chora: one that his way is always ready for use of guests. (Sakhi) virtually lucrative business deal, lucrative.
In principle Chorak for bread, loaf of bread (Court Turk words) round cake and the like is that my work is the absolute bread today in Azari to say. Turkish footprint remains in the old sense. (Rusk)
According to the concept of roundness, the source Chivirmak / Chourmk taken. To its credit the loaf something rotating / spinning / rotating (like wheels) is. Therefore originally rounded Chorak (Chorak: Chorak) and Chourmk: (Chourmk / Chourmk) return, rummage, twisting, turning out to be. (Hadi, 2007: 379)
Perhaps one of the reasons for this is that when preparing its Chorak name (ie baking it) in the past to prepare it on the fire side and the other side had to be prepared.
Frog / Qvrbaqh: (Turkish, name) Ghvrbaghh, Qvrbagha, Qrbaqh, Qrgbgh, Qvrbggh, Qvrbghh. (Dehkhoda dictionary)
Consists of growls + Bagha
Ghur presentable sound (like the sound of the stomach and the intestines). Qouroldamaq:
Karden- century Qouroulutu: Qarvqer voice (word duplication)
Bagha: common name for frogs and turtles. (Figure almost identical to the credibility of both animals). However, if used alone today in Azerbaijan will convey more meaning turtle.
Naturally, if the word with the prefix Qour-- coming, meaning frog (word involved Farsi) will. (Growls) is a word imitating the natural sound of frogs.
Ilhan Bill Qourbagha Gouluneh Tedin Dash: if you threw a stone into a pond frog! (All were silent) If the prefix of the word, is Birch (Tousbagha) will mean tortoise. Tousbagha Yirishi: the tortoise.
According to his voice that the animals because of the sound of that most Veshbahty the kind of walk with turtles (Bagha) has been known by this name.

Conclusion

Language as a means of communication in a society, the influence and impact of current factors in the society is in a state of continuous evolution. Language reflect social changes and changes in society itself is changing to a coordinated, tailored to the needs of society. Language exchange is done mainly by two tabs that are familiar with both languages. Lexical borrowing is also of the consequences of bilingualism. Turkish and Persian language who have intercourse with each other for centuries, were the words from both languages over another. In this study by examining a few original Turkish Dictionary involved in Dehkhoda Dictionary, came to the conclusion that language is Turkish, the matches of the meaning of the word, and is more important. And full of words that has its roots can be found in the areas of language and their kin. Religious in words that were examined it was found written in Turkish, in naming and using words to all the natural conditions and natural phenomena, special attention is shown to terms, represents the character and nature of it. Over and expansion of social relationships among people and ethnic diversity of the nation, words lose their meaning is not inherent. The language is Turkish, the word can be hit less ambiguous and vague to be meaningful. In such rare cases are often different than the origin of the word, otherwise, the word originally meaning the next one that does all the original meaning have emerged virtualization and the transformation of the original word and the concept of virtual concepts and derivatives in the current. And carefully in Turkish words we can say that the majority of Turkish language and a natural language is derived from nature itself.
References

1. Estarabadi, Mirza Mehdi Khan (2009), Turkish culture to Persian rocky, summarization of Hakim Mohammad Khoei, as summarized Abbasi, Tabriz, Yaran publisher.
2. Ershadi Fard, Adel. (2000), Turkish words in Persian language and literature culture, Ardabil, Baghe Andisheh publications.
5. Hosseini Masoum, Amini, and others (Spring 2014), the classification of morphological changes making the process of borrowing words from Turkish to Persian language and dialect of the West Iranian Studies, Faculty of Humanities, University of Kermanshah, the first year, Issue 4, spring, Ss53-72.
7. Zare Shahmersi, Parviz (2009), Shahmersi Dictionary (Persian - Turkish), Tabriz, Akhtar Publication.
8. Safavi, Koroush (Bita), loan words in Persian language, culture, (19).
11. Kashghara, Mahmoud bin Hossein bin Mohammad (1996), the Court Turk words translated and Dr. Seyed Mohammad Dabir Siyaghi, Institute for Humanities and Cultural Studies, Tehran.