



THE INFLUENCE OF THE TURKISH LANGUAGE ON THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

Merganova Nigora Mamadodilovna

Docent (PhD) of Fergana State University

parizod_de@mail.ru

Ismoilova Sarvinozxon G'ulomjon qizi

Student of Fergana State University

Abstract

The interaction between the Turkish and German languages has evolved primarily through historical, cultural, and social connections. This scholarly paper explores how Turkish has influenced German, focusing on changes in vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and syntax. The central aim of the study is to analyze the mutual influence between Turkish and German, identifying both similarities and differences in their development. Particular attention is given to Turkish loanwords, idiomatic expressions, and cultural elements that have entered German. Furthermore, the research incorporates perspectives from linguistics, lexicography, historical linguistics, and language teaching methodologies.

Keywords: Turkish language, German language, lexical influence, grammar, culture, linguistics, phraseology, historical linguistics, vocabulary.

Introduction

Language is humanity's primary means of communication and reflects the culture, worldview, and historical experiences of each people. The interaction and development of languages result from multiple factors, including geographical proximity, economic and cultural ties, and historical events. The influence between Turkish and German became especially prominent in the 19th and 20th centuries through cultural and academic exchange. Political and economic cooperation between Turkey and Germany, as well as migration and academic mobility, have fostered lexical and grammatical integration between the two languages.

This paper analyzes the key areas of mutual influence between Turkish and German, focusing on changes in vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and idiomatic usage. It particularly explores Turkish-origin words and expressions in German and considers innovative approaches in language pedagogy. The purpose of the study is to deepen the understanding of Turkish-German linguistic interactions and highlight their relevance to theoretical linguistics. The study is significant in that it helps establish new theoretical foundations in linguistic research and language instruction by examining language contact and language development processes.

Literature Review and Methodology

Research on Turkish-German linguistic contact builds on numerous prior studies. Scholars have addressed various aspects of language change and lexical borrowing. For instance, L. Weisgerber (1982) emphasized the connection between language, culture, and society, while S. E. Lepschy (1993) analyzed language contact and bilingualism in a sociolinguistic context. Other relevant contributions include Heine and Kuteva's (2002) work on grammaticalization and its implications for language evolution. In terms of lexical borrowing, S. S. Yedinci (2005) conducted notable research categorizing Turkish-origin words and expressions that entered German, examining their adaptation. Yet, many questions remain about the depth and extent of these lexical influences. F. Köhler (2010) and A. G. Witte (2015) investigated grammatical influence, particularly morphological and syntactic integration, offering insights into the process of structural change in German under Turkish influence.

This study employs a combination of linguistic research methods, including:

- **Lexical Analysis:** To trace Turkish words and expressions adopted into German and assess changes in vocabulary.
- **Grammatical Analysis:** To study morpho-syntactic shifts resulting from language contact.
- **Theoretical Linguistic Approaches:** Including contact linguistics and language pedagogy frameworks to evaluate the practical impact of language changes.

- **Cultural Analysis:** To understand how cultural context affects the meaning and usage of borrowed words.

Results

The findings reveal that Turkish-German language contact is a complex, multilayered process. Numerous Turkish-origin words and idioms have entered German, particularly through cultural, economic, and academic exchanges. Common examples include *kebab*, *baklava*, and *yogurt*, which have become fully integrated into German vocabulary, especially in culinary contexts. While clear grammatical or syntactic changes were not widely observed, certain simplifications and adaptations were noted. Turkish sentence structures or expressions have occasionally been abbreviated or restructured in German usage, leading to more concise and accessible forms. Pronunciation changes are also notable. Turkish loanwords have often been modified phonetically to align with German phonological norms, making them easier for German speakers to pronounce and understand—especially when used in new cultural settings. Most cultural and lexical borrowings are linked to tourism, gastronomy, and intercultural exchange. Words like *kebab* not only denote food but also signify broader cultural meanings tied to Turkish identity and tradition. Language instruction processes between Turkey and Germany are also affected by this interaction. The study shows that teaching methods which consider bilingualism and mutual influence can improve comprehension and retention for learners of both languages. In sum, the influence of Turkish on German is primarily evident in vocabulary and cultural expressions, while its effects on grammar remain subtle and require further exploration.

Discussion

The research presents several key conclusions. The Turkish influence on German is most significant in lexical and cultural domains. This impact is closely tied to historical migration, economic cooperation, and intercultural interaction between Turkey and Germany. Lexical borrowing is especially evident in the fields of culture and cuisine. However, this influence goes beyond vocabulary, as the pronunciation and syntactic usage of borrowed words also reflect integration into the German linguistic context. Although grammatical changes are not consistently apparent, some tendencies toward simplification and adaptation in

German can be attributed to Turkish influence. This is likely due to structural differences between the two languages, which necessitate adjustments in usage and teaching.

The adoption of Turkish words and expressions strengthens intercultural dialogue and also influences teaching practices. Studying these dynamics helps learners understand language differences and enhances teaching efficiency. Moreover, the cultural meanings of Turkish loanwords in German were examined, showing how they acquire new significance and reflect broader social change. Areas like gastronomy and tourism serve as major conduits for such linguistic and cultural exchange. Nevertheless, some aspects—especially detailed grammatical analysis and pedagogical strategy—require further investigation. Future studies could benefit from a deeper exploration within contact linguistics and language acquisition research. Understanding the socio-cultural dynamics of language contact can also aid in developing effective educational methods and promoting integration through language.

Conclusion

This study focused on analyzing the mutual influence between Turkish and German, particularly in terms of vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and cultural exchange. The main finding is that Turkish influence on German is primarily lexical and cultural, driven by historical ties, migration, and intercultural communication. Turkish words are not only present in specific fields but have become part of general language use. While grammatical influence is less pronounced, some syntactic simplifications and structural adjustments indicate a degree of adaptation. The research also underscores the need for innovative pedagogical approaches that incorporate this linguistic interaction. This facilitates more effective language learning and fosters cultural integration. Furthermore, a detailed understanding of these influences enhances theoretical research in linguistics and sociolinguistics.

While the current study lays foundational insights, open questions remain - particularly in grammar and teaching methodology - which merit deeper analysis. Future research will contribute to improved understanding and application in both academic and practical contexts. Overall, studying the Turkish-German language contact enriches linguistic theory and practice, contributes to intercultural understanding, and supports the development of effective educational strategies.

References:

1. Weisgerber, L. (1982). *Leitbegriffe der Sprachwissenschaft*. Berlin: De Gruyter.
2. Lepschy, S. E. (1993). *Language contact and bilingualism*. London: Routledge.
3. Heine, N., & Kuteva, T. (2002). *World Lexicon of Grammaticalization*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Yedinci, S. S. (2005). *Türkischer Einfluss auf die deutsche Sprache: Eine lexikalische Analyse*. Stuttgart: Steiner Verlag.
5. Köhler, F. (2010). *Die Grammatik der deutschen Sprache im Vergleich zum Türkischen*. München: Lang.
6. Witte, A. G. (2015). *Sprachkontakt und Sprachwandel: Untersuchungen zum Einfluss des Türkischen auf das Deutsche*. Hamburg: Buske Verlag.
7. Trudgill, P. (2000). *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society*. London: Penguin.
8. Gumperz, J. J., & Hymes, D. (1972). *Directions in Sociolinguistics: The Ethnography of Communication*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
9. Haugen, E. (1950). The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing. *Language*, 26 (2), 210-231.
10. Sankoff, G., & Poplack, S. (1981). A Formal Grammar of Code-Switching. *Bilingualism: Language and Cognition*, 4(2), 206-219.