Araştırma Makalesi / Research Article

Some Observations on Persian Copies in Khalaj: Case of Talkhab Dialect

Halaççadaki Farsça Kopyalar Üzerine Bazı Gözlemler: Telhab Ağzı Örneği

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Abstract

Turks and Iranians have interacted in different geographies for centuries. Although the traces of this interaction can be detected in various Iranian and Turkic languages, the obvious examples are presented in Khalaj. Although many archaic features are preserved today, numerous linguistic copies made from Persian are also used in Khalaj. This article focuses on the texts collected from the village of Talkhab, where the majority of the Khalaj population is located. In the texts, it is seen that the features of Persian such as sound, form, syntax etc. are copied into Khalaj as a result of intense language relations. Global lexical and global grammatical copies in these texts are discussed. The use of these units, which can have simple and complex structures, differs according to age groups. When the data collected from different age groups are examined, it has been detected that while the number of lexical copies is higher in the middle (35-60) and upper middle (60-…) age groups, both lexical and grammatical copies are often used in the young population (15-35). However, this article highlights the large number of people fluent in the Khalaj language in the village of Talkhab, which has a multilingual language ecology.

Keywords:

Khalaj, Persian, Language Contact, Code Copying, Global Copy.

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Öz

Türkler ve İranlılar farklı coğrafyalarda yüzyıllar boyunca etkileşim içinde olmuşlardır. Bu etkileşiminin izleri çeşitli İran ve Türk dillerinde tespit edilmekle birlikte açık örneklerini Halaçça sunmaktadır. Halaççada, günümüzde birçok eskicil özellik korunmakla birlikte Farsçadan yapılan sayısız dilbilimsel kopya da kullanılmaktadır. Bu yazıda Halaç nüfusunun çoğunlukta olduğu Telhab köyünden toplanan metinlere odaklanılmıştır. Metinlerde, tipolojik olarak farklı bir yapıya sahip olmalarına rağmen yoğun dil ilişkisi sonucu Farsçanın ses, biçim, söz dizim vd. özelliklerinin Halaççaya kopyalandığı görülmektedir. Bu metinlerde, genel leksikal ve genel dilbilgisel kopyalar ele alınmıştır. Basit ve karmaşık yapıya sahip olabilen bu birimlerin kullanımı yaş gruplarına göre farklılık gösterir. Farklı yaş gruplarından toplanan veriler incelendiğinde, orta (35-60) ve orta üstü (60-…) yaş gruplarında leksikal kopyaların sayısı daha fazla iken genç nüfusta (15-35) hem leksikal hem de dilbilgisel kopyaların sıklıkla kullanıldığı tespit edilmiştir.

Bununla birlikte bu yazıda çokdilli bir dil ekolojisine sahip olan Telhab Köyü'nde Halaççayı akıcı bir şekilde kullanan kişi sayısının çokluğu da vurgulanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Halaçça, Farsça, Dil İlişkileri, Kod Kopyalama, Genel Kopya.

Indroduction

Turkic languages have been spoken in a wide geographical area throughout history and have established relations with languages with different typologies. The main contact areas of Turkic languages include Central Asia, Siberia, the Volga-Kama region, the Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Iran, Anatolia, the Balkans, and in the recent times, northwest Europe. Therefore, Turkic languages provide rich data for language contact studies. The constant mass displacements of Turkish-speaking groups throughout history have led to numerous encounters, various processes of contact-induced change and shift, and new linguistic configurations under different sociocultural conditions. Some contacts have been sufficiently intense and long enough to produce extensive language changes (Johanson, 2010, p. 699; 2021, p. 173).

Nowadays, the process of influencing Turkic and Iranian languages continues particularly in Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan geographies (see Doerfer and Hesche, 1989, Johanson, 2022, p. 180-181). When it comes to language relations, the contact of Turkic-speaking peoples and Iranian-speaking peoples provides very important data. Turks and Iranians have interacted for centuries in Transcaucasia and Iran. In Iran today there are Turkic groups such as Iranian Azerbaijanis, Qashqai, Sonqor, Khalaj, Khorasani and Turkmen. Intense influence of Persian is seen in the languages of these communities (see Doerfer 1998, Gökdağ-Doğan 2016, Bulut, 2016; 2022).

It has been discussed in many studies that Khalaj is a Turkic language with archaic features and differs from Oghuz groups in Iran in this aspect. Khalaj is spoken nowadays in the villages in the middle of the cities of Save, Erak and Kum. It has been mentioned in many studies that the social function of Khalaj language is decreasing day by day and it is in danger of extinction (see Doerfer, 1999; Kıral, 2000; Bosnalı, 2010, 2012; Tezcan, 2018; Ragagnin 2020; Rahimi, 2020; Akkuş 2021; Güzel 2021). Studies performed on Khalaj show that the competence level of the mother tongue of Khalaj people is low (Bosnalı, 2010; 2016) and its usage area is getting narrower every day. This judgment is usuall true for all Khalaj villages and dialects, however, there are differences in the extinction processes of the variants.

Talkhab: Language Ecology

According to 2016 data, there are 3681 people living in Talkhab. Since ethnic characteristics are not reflected in the population censuses, we do not know the exact population of Khalaj in the village, but according to our observations, the Khalaj people constitute the majority of the village. There are also Oghuz Turks and Persians in the village.

In Talkhab, generally, Persian dominance is observed. Although Khalaj is frequently heard in the village squares, cemeteries, etc., which are the socializing areas of the village, the number of native speakers is decreasing every day. Until a short time ago, the Khalaj people continued to live in isolation in villages far from the center. The usage area of Khalaj in the village life and in the family is wider. Because of the socio-economic reasons, the disconnection between the village and the city disappeared due to factors such as migrations etc. and the function of Khalaj slowly decreased. The use

of Persian in village life has become even more common. It has been observed that the functional area of Khalaj in Talkhab (KT) is compressed into the family. In Talkhab, the functional area of Khalaj is broad in the domestic sense. In addition to this, families are generally multilingual. Everyone knows Persian. Persian is used in most cases where the mother tongue is inadequate. It was also determined that the Oghuz language was spoken in the homes of Khalaj people of Talkhab who married Oghuz Turks. Persian is the language most used by the multilingual families. In this way, the effectiveness of Khalaj within the family is decreasing every day. This situation shows that the Khalaj is in serious danger. Although the number of people speaking Khalaj is higher when it is compared to other villages, it is a negative situation for the sustainability of the language because the population of the village is mostly middle-aged and elderly.

Data and Method

The data in this article were mostly collected in three field research performed in Talkhab in 2017. In addition to this, various questionnaires were applied in dozens of interviews performed over Telegram, Whatsapp etc. between 2017 and 2022, and data were obtained from a large number of people in different age ranges. Data obtained from 16 people were evaluated in this article. 13 of the participants interviewed within the scope of the research were men and 3 were women. While 5 of the participants were in the 30-55 age group, 5 of them were selected from the 60-80 age group. Other participants were selected from people under the age of 30. 2 of the participants do not have any education. 12 participants are graduated from primary school graduates, and 1 participant is graduated from university. All of these participants expressed that they knew Khalaj and Persian well.

The data in this article were evaluated in accordance with the Lars Johanson's *code copying model*. In the model developed by Johanson based on Turkic languages (see Johanson 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002a, 2002b) copies are divided into three groups as global, selective and mixed. In this article, only global copies were evaluated.

Global Persian Copies in Khalaj

It is seen that Turkic languages in Iran are under the intense influence of Persian today. Although its social function continues in some villages, Khalaj is also under this intense influence (Johanson, 1998, p. 326). It was determined that there are many Persian copies in Khalaj, whose social function is decreasing every day.

In global copying, where the most examples are seen in language contacts, an element of language B is copied into the framework in language A, together with all its structural features (sound, meaning and frequency). These structures can be lexical as well as grammatical morphemes. In this study on our Khalaj texts, many examples of global copies have been determined.

1.1. Basic Lexical Copies

Most Persian copies in Khalaj are lexical morphemes. As expected among lexical morphemes, free morphemes are the most copied structures. Concrete nouns with two or three syllables that do not have a high degree of cohesiveness among the free units that create the basic vocabulary are more preferred. For example, the morphemes of

Khal. *läşgär* "soldier" (<Persian *laşkar*), Hal. *guldān* "vase" (<Persian *goldān*), THal. *häktār* "hectare" (<Persian *häktār*), THal. *gorāz* "pig" (<Persian *gorāz*), THal. *tọmān* (<Persian *tūmān*) were copied from Persian:

(1)

män	läşgär	olduqta	sȫrä	bi	yirkä	varmadiqam
I	soldier	become: CONV	after	a	place-DAT	go: NEG-PAST.1PL

"I did not go anywhere after I became a soldier."

(2)

ūⁿn	tọmän	bizdä	aldilar	käräk	ūniy	aliɣax
ten	toman	we-ABL	take: PAST.3PL	necessity	it: ACC	take: OPT.1PL

"They took ten toman from us, we must take it."

Abstract concepts are language units that do not make much space in the consciousness of speakers The units that are not repeated consistently are stated with Persian equivalents in Khalaj, whose functions are constantly decreasing, and the usage area is narrowing. Abstract units in Persian are frequently copied into Khalaj. For example, *hofsulasuz* "impatient" (< Persian *housala*), *gamgīn* "sad" (< Persian *gamgīn*).

(3)

hāri	häldiktä	sȫrä	xäyli	gamgīn	oldi
husband: POSS.3SG	die: CONV	after	very	sad	become: PAST.3SG

"After her husband died, she was very upset."

Adjectives are the most frequently copied word type with nouns among free units. It is seen that many adjectives that are often used in Khalaj are copied from Persian. It has been determined that the elements of qualification (*āsān* "easy" < Persian *āsān*) among these units are intense:

(4)

iç	yil	işlättim	ämmā̃	bọ	āsān	īş	daɣ
three	year	work: AOR-COP.PAST.1SG	but	this	easy	work	NEG

"I worked for three years, but it is not an easy work."

Although there are cardinal number (*äkki* "two", *iç* "three") and ordinal number words (*biyimci* "first", *äkkinçi* "second") in the vocabulary of speakers in Talkhab, in many cases units copied from Persian (*çehār* "four" < Persian *çahār*; *yäk* "one" < Persian *yäk*; *dowwomin* "second" < Persian *dowwomin*) are used.

(5)

u	näfär	çehār	mäzrā̄	eydisirti
that	person	four	field	owner-POSS.-COP.PAST.3SG

"That person owned four fields."

(6)

bọ	kūça	yã̄	ū̇	dowwomin	kūça	istiçä		ū

narattuq

this	street	or	that	second		street	top: POSS.3SG-LOC

play: AOR-COP.PAST.1PL

"We were playing on this street or that second street."

In KT, examples can often be found, showing that adjective phrases in noun phrases are formed with units copied from Persian.

(7)

bā̃d	bọ	sä	boländ	cuwā̄nlar	hoγruluqqa	varmuş

after	this	three	tall	young:PL	steal: DAT	go: PAST.3SG

"Then these three tall young people went to steal."

Adverbs also have an important place among the simple word copies made from Persian. Such copies have different functions such as interrogative adverb (*key* "when" < Persian *key*, *çerā* "why" < Persian *çerā*), place-direction (*bālā* "up" < Persian *bālā*, *nezdīk* "near" < Persian *nezdīk*, *dūr* "far" < Persian *dūr*); method (*āhästä* "slow" < Persian *āhästä*; *hergiz* < Persian *hergiz*; *hämįşä* "always" < Persian *hamīşä*), time (*bädän* "later" < Persian *bädän*, *dīrūz* "yesterday" < *Persian dīrūz älån* < Persian *äl'ā̄n*).

(8) (Part. 1)

bā̃ba	çerā̄	xäläç	tili	mohimär?
INT	why	Khalaj	language: POSS.3SG	important: COP

"Why is the Khalaj language important?"

(9) (Part. 8)

holundu	käldi	ūniy	hävi	nezdikär
come back: PAST.3SG	come: PAST.3SG	his	house: POSS.3SG	close: COP

"He is back, his house is close (here)."

(10) (Part. 3)

älā̃n	Abdullah,	Sā̄vä	yovuγ	bi	baluq	vārar,
now	Abdullah,	Save	close	a	village	existent:COP

uça	yaşōr	ọ	xā̃li	toqōr.
there: LOC	live: PRES.3SG	and	carpet	weave: PRES.3SG

"Abdullah lives and weaves carpets in a village close to Save now."

Global copies are generally placed morphologically to fit the true morphosyntactic framework of the main code. Copies of Persian lexical verbs are mostly based on global copies of past participle forms. Auxiliary verbs such as *et-* , *ol -* are used to adapt them, i.e. to prepare them to place. Such copies are also seen in other Turkic languages spoken in Iran (Johanson, 1998, p. 328) are also seen in Khalaj: *pūşīdä ᵢet -* "to cover" <

Persian *pūşīdan*, *oftādä ol-* ″ to fall″ < Persian *oftādan*, *şikästä ᵢet* - "to break" < Persian *şikästän* "to break" (also see Doğan, 2017).

(11)

bọ	hikmäkläriy	*pūşīdä* ᵢetōm	ki	sowuq	olmaγa
this	bread: PL-ACC	cover: PRES.1SG	CONJ	cold	become: NEG-OPT

"I cover these breads so that they do not get cold."

1.2. Basic Grammatical Copies

Linguistic units with a simple structure can be copied into the new code in Khalaj with both their structural and functional features. These units have a large usage area in Khalaj syntax, and they can be free as well as bound.

1.2.1. Basic Free Grammatical Copies

tā̃, is a time marker that emphasizes purpose or endpoint in Perian. Persian *raftam tā dāneşgāh* "I went to school." It is observed that this structure was copied into Khalaj in two different ways, either in patterns or independently. It has been determined in the following examples that the form *tā̃* was copied into Khalaj together with the phrase, *sär tā̃ sär* "from beginning to end".

(12)

sär tā̃ sär	nuxudlari	yiγillär
from beginning to end	chickpea: PL-ACC	pile: AOR.3PL

"They used to pile chickpeas from beginning to end."

It is observed that the suffix *tā̃* in the Khalaj of Talkhab is used as an independent structure, apart from the patterns as in Persian. While the element that comes after such structures in Persian does not take a bound morpheme, the element that comes after the suffix *tā̃* in the KT takes the bound morpheme –*KA*.

(13)

qalmuşattuq	tā̃	nowrūzqa	unda'sōy	holunmuşattuq
stay: PAST.1PL	to	nowrooz: DAT	after that	come back: PAST-COP.PAST.1PL

"We stayed until Nowrooz and then we turned back."

tā̃ can also be used before a noun in Khalaj. In this usage, *-(K)A* is added to the preceding structure.

(14)

män	däq	hişōrum	bįᵉş	hāyqa	tā̃	Torkiyaqa	kälgäm.
I	CONJ	want: PRES.1SG	five	month-DAT	to	Turkey:DAT	come: OPT.1SG

"I also want to come to Turkey in five months."

(15)

Şirazqa	tā̃	vardum	yọrγan	tikäm
Shiraz-DAT	to	go: PAST.1SG	guilt	sew: OPT.1SG

"I went to Shiraz to sew a quilt."

There is another special use of the copy unit of *tā̃* in Khalaj. The suffix *tā̃* comes to both sides of the structure and states either the endpoint in time or the purpose. This was found only in one example.

(16)

lā̃lasiy hāydä ke tā̃ şām tā̃ mädräsäçä därs hoqⁱur.

brother: POSS.3SG   say: ABL   CONJ   to   evening   to   school: LOC study: AOR.3SG

"His brother told that he was studying at the madrasah until the evening."

The use of this unit as a postposition is not used in other Turkic languages in Iran, but it is used in Khalaj. This function is also not found in the original copy of *tā̃*. There is no such use as *ferda tā* in Persian. Doerfer uses the expression "the contradiction between Turkish and Persian language perception" when it comes to use of the postposition *tā̃* in Khalaj (Doerfer, 1988, p. 99).

vāra which is offen used in the KT, as in other dialects of the Khalaj, was global copied from Persian (< Persian *vāra*).

(17)

nā̃sä	vāra	haγrusiy	vārar?
What	PP	pain: POSS.3SG	existent: COP

"What kind of pain does she have?"

One of the typical features of the Khalaj is that it has the internal suffix -*di*-. As it is seen in the examples below (18, 19), when the postposition *vāra* is used after pronouns, the internal suffix -*di*- is also added to the pronoun.

(18)

mundi	vāra	yeyin	hat	yuᵒqumuz	qardaş
this	such	fast	horse	absence: POSS.1SG	brother

"Brother, we do not have fast horses like this one."

(19)

undi	vāra	kịläkluγ	şikār	kärmädik
that	such	funny	hunt	see: NEG-PAST.1PL

"We have not seen such a funny hunt like this one."

berāy "for" which is copied from Persian can be used both as a preposition and a postposition. This unit was also global copied into Khalaj. It is observed that the back vowel in the first syllable of the word frequently changes to the front vowel in the KT.

(20)

nāsäy	berā̃y	hämmu	bǫdā̄	kikärmǒllar
what	PP	all	here	grow: NEG.PRES.3PL

"Why does not it all grow here."

The functional morpheme *sävā̃* "apart from, other than" which is not usually used in the KT, is global copied from Persian (<Persian *savā).* This morpheme is found in the example below.

(21)

hävidä	sävā̄	bį	yir	bilmǒr
house: POSS.3SG-ABL	other	a	place	know: PRES.NEG.3SG

"He does not know any place other than his home."

yā̄, which is used as a conjunction used frequently in Persian, is also copied into the KT. This global copy binds both sentences and phrases.

(22)

bucur	zändägiluq	ⁱetōriyz	boɣda	häkōriyz
this way		live: PRES.1PL	wheat	plant: PRES.1PL

yā̃	arpa	häkōriyz
or	barley	plant: PRES.1PL

"This is how we live, we plant wheat or we plant barley."

(23)

älā̃n	baluqça	xälācī	yā̃	torqį	hāɣōriz
now	village: LOC	Khalaj language	CONJ	Turkish	speak: PRES.1PL

"Now we speak Khalaj or Turkish in the village."

çon ~ çonke connects the finite sentence that comes after it with the finite sentence that comes before it, with cause function in Persian. It is used very often in the KT, as in all dialects of Khalaj.

(24)

Tehrānda	hişämäzättim	kälgäm	çon
Tehran:ABL	want:NEG-COP.PAST.1SG	come:OPT.1SG	because

käşavärzlikgä	īᵉzim	hişämäzättim	varɣam
farming: DAT	own: POSS.1SG	want: NEG-COP.PAST.1SG	go: OPT.1SG

"I did not want to come back from Tehran, because I did not want to be engaged in farming."

väli, which is one of the frequently used conjunctions in Persian is used in Khalaj as a global copy. It is used in the "contrast and warning" functions, while connecting finite sentences with other finite sentences.

(25)

käliniy	nānäsi	vārrattu	väli	dādäsiy
bride: GEN	mother: POSS.3SG	existent-EKF.PAST.3SG	but	father-POSS.3TK

yuᵒqattu

absence: COP.PAST.3SG

"The bride had a mother, but no father."

The conjunction *o* which is used very often in Khalaj, was copied from Persian. The semantical dependence of the units acting together in the choice of this conjunction and especially the speech pauses (Sprechpausen) play an important role (Kıral, 2001, p. 13). It was determined in the records performed that the conjunction *o* was copied in two ways into Khalaj. This conjunction has been copied either as a pattern in global copies or as an free unit.

(26)

iç	qīzim	o	äkki	ọɣlum	vārar
three	daughter: POSS.1SG	and	two	son: POSS.1SG	existent: COP

"I have three daughters and two sons."

The conjunction *o ~ ọ* in the KT is used in the function of connecting and relating the interconnected actions performed in sequence:

(27)

yäyällär	ọ	çalōllar	ọ	ūᵒnaōllar
eat: AOR.3PL	and	play: PRES.3PL	and	oyna: PRES.3PL

"They are eating and playing and dancing."

The conjunction *o ~ ọ* in the KT has also function to connect two main sentences:

(28)

yovayn	Qomqa	ọ	bi	mãşīn	yitkäyn
go: IMP.2PL	Kom: DAT	and	one	car	bring: IMP.2PL

"Go to Kum and bring a car."

The conjunction *o ~ ọ* in Khalaj sometimes expresses a "language pause" which the speaker uses to change to a new sentence, rather than connecting two sentences together:

(29)

käldi	Seferali	yāniya	o	hāydi	ke
come: PAST.3SG	Seferali	side: POSS.3SG-DAT	and	say: PAST.3SG	

CONJ

bä'lị̣   hekā̃yät   buläri

yes   story   so: COP

"He came to Seferali and said 'yes, that is the story.'"

Expressions stating condition in Turkic are made by adding the *-sA* conditional modal modifier to the end of the verb. As in the example of *puḹ ossa käräk kälgäm* "if there is money, I must come", this structure is also common in Khalaj. In addition to this, the conjunction *ägär* (< Persian *agar*), which is global copied from Persian, is used for conditional expressions in Khalaj, as in the other Turkic languages. This copied conjunction usually encodes a conditional subordination with the adverb-verb marker *-sA*. In other words, this structure has a double subordination coding (Aydemir, 2020, p. 71). It was detected in our records that this unit is used at the beginning of infinite sentences.

(30)

ägär   bänä   zäng vursa   yägulük   hişägäm

if   me   call: AOR.COND.3SG   food   want: FUT.1SG

"If he calls me, I will ask for food."

The structure of *ägär + ki + …sA* examples of which we encounter in the spoken language is used very often in the Khalaj of Talkhab, because of the influence of Persian, although it is not usually used in the written language of Turkish.

(31)

ägär   ki   u   yäkkä   çäkmä   mänä   yarasa   ūniy   käräk   yietgärim

if   CONJ   it   big   boot   me   fit: COND   it   necessity

carry: AOR.1SG

"If the big boot fits me, I have to carry it along with."

It has been detected that the conjunction *ägär* in the KT connects two infinite sentences in some examples. It is not double subordination here, but it is a single subordination with a conditional function.

(32)

ägär   bi   zādd   hälir   hälisaḥabiy   cā̃r vurar

if   one   person   die: AOR.3SG   family of dead: POSS.3TK   announce: AOR.3SG

"If a person dies, the funeral home announces the (death)."

It has been detected that some double conjunctions such as *häm…. häm…, yā̄… yā̄…*, which are used in Persian, were copied into the KT with their structural and functional features and were frequently used.

(33)

häm	Molla	Näsroddin	häm	Qōruɣli	bilimiz
CONJ	Molla	Nasroddin	CONJ	Qorogli	know: AOR.1PL

"We know both Nasreddin Hodja and Qorogli."

(34)

yā̃	yovqaq	baluqqa	yā̃	qalgaq	bōdā̃
CONJ	go: IMP.1PL	village:DAT	CONJ	stay: OPT.1PL	here

"We either go to the village or stay here."

The inflectional typology of Khalaj and Persian is considerably different. The inflectional morphemes in Khalaj come after the noun according to the Turkic language typology. In some cases, it has been determined that copy units are copied despite different language typologies. Examples are recorded where Persian inflectional morphemes were copied in the village of Feyzabad, where the Persian influence is strong, and in Talkhab, where bilingualism is common.

(35)

bä'li	äz	mutur	tüştü
yes	off	motorcycle	fell: PAST.3SG

"Yes, he fell off the motorcycle."

The ablative case suffix *-DA* in Khalaj and ablative marker *äz* in Persian are sometimes used together. The combination of practical functional structures of both languages is the result of the common bilingualism in Talkhab.

(36)

äz	där-e	mädräsädä	hünärrättik	o
from	door-EZF	school:ABL	get out: AOR-COP.PAST.1PL	and

tunōrda	hikmäk	alirrattuq
tandoor: ABL	bread	take: AOR-COP.PAST.1PL

"We used to get out of the school gate and take bread from the tandoor."

The dative case marker *-KA* in Khalaj is also often used in the Khalaj in Talkhab. In addition to this, it is also determined that there are examples where the Persian dative marker be was used, particularly by Khalaj people in Talkhab under the age of twenty five.

(37)

şā̃ Abbā̃s	bi	kini	varmuş	be	Esfahan
Shah Abbas	one	day: ART	go: PAST.3SG	to	Esfahan

"Shah Abbas went to Esfahan one day."

The dative case marker *-KA* in Khalaj and *be* in Persian are sometimes used together.

(38)

be tẹirmänkä	tā̃	här	yir	tāşluqarti
to mill-DAT	to	all	place	boulder: COP.PAST.3SG

"It was bouldery all the way to the mill."

In most cases, the privative suffix *-sUz* is preserved in Khalaj. However, it has been detected that the Persian prefix *bi* is also used in the privative function in many examples.

(39)

ū	bī	tik	ki	mänim	bozorgbābām	şikā̃rçiri	ha,
he	without	hair	CONJ	my	grandfather: POSS.1SG	hunter: COP	INT

xäyli	şahudu	vārar
many	witness: POSS.3TK	existent: COP

"The man without hair is my grandfather, he is a hunter, he has many witnesses."

1.2.2. Basic Bound Grammatical Copies

As in the other Turkic languages, there is no special article in Khalaj to specify that the names are indefinite or unspecified. However, it is seen that *bi* "one" (< bir) unit point out the indefinite and unspecified names.

(40)

bi	kin	bī	tävänin	xäyli	yịki	vāramuş
one	day	one	camel: GEN	very	burden: POSS.3SG	existent:

COP.PAST.3SG

"One day a camel had a lot of burden."

Apart from this, the indefinite article *-ī* unit in Persian is frequently used as in the other Khalaj dialects. This marker shows that the name is indefinite by being added to the end of the names. When we look at the examples in which this unit is included, it is observed that it is frequently used with question words (for examples in other dialects, see Doerfer, 1988, p. 95).

(41)

nā̃ççä	kinī	qā̃r	yaγōr
how many	day: ART	snow: AOR.3SG

"It has been snowing for days on end."

Considering typical characteristics of Turkic languages, the noun modified by *bir* does not take a plural suffix. It has been observed that nouns can take plural marker after *bī* in Khalaj. This situation has developed with the effect of the Persian word for the number *yek*. Nouns can take plural suffix after the *yek* marker in Persian. Persian *yek çizhā̄*"something" (Doerfer, 1988, p. 94-95).

(42)

ū	moγay	ki	hävkä	kälmiş	körmüş	o

hävçä

that moment   CONJ   house: DAT   come: PAST.3SG   see: PAST.3SG   and

house: LOC

bị	zãdlar	yuᵒqamuş

one   thing: PL   absence: COP.PAST.3SG

"The moment they came home, they saw that there was nothing in the house.''

(43)

Mullã̄	bī	hädiyälär	däq	ullarqa	vieᵉrmiş

Mullah   one   present: PL   CONJ   they: DAT   give: PAST.3SG

"The mollah gave them some presents as well."

The indefinite marker *-i*, which is copied from Persian, can be shortened if it is followed by a morpheme.

(44)

näcūr	kiniri	bắba?

what kind of   day: ART-COP   INJ

"Dad, what kind of day is this?"

It is observed that the indefinite marker *bi* in Khalaj and the *-i* unit copied from Persian are used together. There is therefore double coding in such examples.

(45)

bi	kiniçä	bi	mämläkätikä	bi	qarru	kişi	vãrattu

one   day: ART-LOC   one   country: ART-DAT   one   old   woman

existent: COP.PAST.3SG

"Once upon a time, there was an old woman in a country."

There are typological differences between comparative structures in Turkic and Persian. While there is a special comparative structure in Persian (such as *noun + äz + noun + -tär),* there is no special comparative structure in Khalaj, as in the other Turkic languages. As a result of the strong influence of Persian, it has been detected that the comparative structures of Persian were copied into Khalaj.

(46)

hottuz	äkki	yāşum	vārrätti	ke	ū	zämān

thirty   two   old: POSS.1SG   existent: COP.PAST.3SG   CONJ   that   time

sändä   cäwāntärättim.

you: ABL   young: COMP-COP.PAST.1SG

"I was thirty two years old, at that time, I was younger than you."

Persian *–tärin* is added to the adjectives in comparative structures. It grades the adjective and gives the adjective the meaning of "superlative". For example, *dāneşgāh-ä bozorgtärin äst* is "the biggest university." The superlative structure of Persian was copied into the Khalaj of Talkhab as a result of the language relations. *-tärin*, which is a general copy in Khalaj, is added to both Persian origin words and Khalaj words.

(47)

bo̧	hāy	bōztärinär	käräk	bähārda	sȫre	kälim
this	month	cold: SUP-COP	necessity	spring:ABL	after	come: OPT.1SG

"This is the coldest month, I should come after spring."

2. 1. Complex Lexical Copies

The sign of a concept, emotion or action in Persian can have a morphologically complex structure. In general, the basis of such structures is the *ezafe* structure (Johanson, 1998, p. 329-330). Such structures are also copied into Khalaj, which is strongly influenced by Persian. The structure of *'eyd-e nowruz* "spring festival, nowrooz" (<Persian *'eyd-e nowruz*) in Khalaj can be an example for this situation.

(48)

'eyd-e	nowrūz	tämā̃m	olduqi	varrattuq	Erāq
festival-EZF	nowrooz	end	become-CONV	go: AOR-COP.PAST.1PL	Erak

çon	uça	işlätirrättik	şoγl-e	iᵉzimiz	u̧çar
because	there	work: AOR-COP.PAST.3SG	iş-EZF	own: POSS.1PL	there: COP

"We used to go to Erak when the Nowrooz Festival is over, because we used to work, our own business is there."

In the formation of some lexical units with complex structure, the prefixes of time markers in Persian are also effective (Johanson, 1998, p. 330). Such complex lexical structures are also seen in Khalaj, as in other Turkic languages in Iran. Such structures (THal. *qäbl äz in* "before this" < Persian *qäbl äz in*, THal. *bäd äz un* "after this" < Persian *bä'd äz un*) is copied into Khalaj as a global copy.

(49)

bād äz un	xolā̃sa	boγdalariy	häkärrättik
after this	in short	wheat: PL-ACC	plant: AOR-COP.PAST.1PL

"After this, in short, we planted wheat."

2.2. Complex Grammatical Copies

In Khalaj, the locative is marked with the bound morpheme *-ç(A)*, which comes after the noun. For example, *sizçä gorbä varur*? "Do you have a cat?". In the KT, *där*, which is copied from Persian, is also sometimes used for the locative case.

(50)

där	rah-e	Ezmend	tāɣlariy	kärdin
on	way: EZF	Azmand	mountain:PL-ACC	see: PAST.2SG

"You saw the mountains on the way to Azmand."

This unit is also used in the lexicalized *därbare* "about" and *der mored* "about" in the KT. These lexicalized units become the first elements of the ezafe structures. These patterns were determined in two examples with the pronoun *ū* "he/she/it" in the KT.

(51)

där mored-e	ū	mändä	yeṭärätti,	xäyli	zãd	bilōr
about-EZF	that	I: ABL	better: COP.PAST.3SG	çok	şey	know:

PRES.3SG

"He was better about it than me, he knows a lot."

(52)

därbare-ye	ū	tehqiqat	şuru' olmuşattu
about: EZF	that	research	begin: PAST-COP.PAST.3SG

"Research has begun about him"

The ablative case suffix is given with the –*DA*, which comes after the nouns, in the KT. *bi nafar fåmịlin-da ilçilikkä yuᵒllär*. "He sends a member of his family to the embassy." In addition to this, the morpheme *äz* was copied from Persian instead of this unit, as a result of the strong influence of Persian. *äz* in Persian comes before the nouns and gives the function of ablative. For example, *äz käşvār* "from the country". This structure is also used in the same function in the KT.

(53)

äz in	ketåb	bilōriy	Kärbälā	şa'riy	hoqurätti
from this	book	know: PRES.2SG	Karbala	poem: POSS.3SG	read: AOR-

COP.PAST.3SG

"He/she used to read the Karbala poem from this book, you know."

The morpheme *äz* can be the first element of the ezafe structure in the KT as well as in Persian.

(54)

äz	zämịn-e	Tälxāb	suw	kälir	çon	suwi
tälx	olur

| from ground-EZF | Talkhab | water | come: AOR.3SG | because | water: POSS.3SG |

bitter become: AOR.3SG

qādim	zämā̃n	hāymuşallar	Tälxāb
ancient	time	say: PAST.1PL	Talkhab

"Water comes from the ground of Talkhab, they called it Talkhab in the ancient

times, because its water was bitter."

The usage area of the *az* unit in Persian is wider and the usage frequency is more intense. Some structures of Persian, such as *bä'd az inkä* and *qäbl az inkä*, were copied into Khalaj as global copies. These units are more often used by Khalaj young people under the age of twenty five. The Khalaj young people who can speak Persian better, either change very often their code or speak a variant of Khalaj with mostly Persian copies.

(55)

qăbl äz inkā̄ sän bä Torkiyä varsan käräk bọ aşiy yẹ̄sän

    CONJ you to Turkey go: COND.2SG necessity bu food: ACC eat: COND.2SG

"You should eat this food before you go to Turkey."

The *be näzär-e män* "according to me", which is often used in Khalaj, was global copied from Persian as a whole. There is a morpheme with a case form and determinative group with an ezafe in this structure.

(56)

tāɣda ärä bị̈ mäzra vār be näzär-e män munda bidiktärär

mountain: ABL beyond one field existent to aspect -EZF I

that: ABL big: COMP-COP.3SG

"There is a field beyond the mountain, according to me, it is bigger than that."

Conclusion

The wide functional area of the language is definitely the most important element that provides the continuity of the language. The usage area of the Khalaj becomes narrow day by day. The main reason for this is that the Persian is the only official language in Iran and the functions of the other languages have not been developed. According to the records obtained from the participants, in Talkhab, which is a village far from the center, the Khalaj was used frequently in all areas of life until a short time ago, but this situation disappeared due to socio-economic reasons such as the disconnection between the village and the city, migrations, etc. and the function of the Khalaj slowly decreased. Although Khalaj is heard in places such as village squares, cemeteries, etc., which are the socializing areas of the village, this situation is decreasing every day. The usage of Persian is also becoming common in village life. It has been observed that the functional area of the KT is compressed into the family. The functional area of KT is generally wide. However, families are multilingual in general. Everyone knows Persian. Persian is used in most cases where the mother tongue is inadequate. At the same time, it was also determined that the Oghuz language was spoken in the homes of Khalaj people of Talkhab who married Oghuz Turks. Persian is

the language used mostly by multilingual families. Thus, the effectiveness of Khalaj within the family is slowly decreasing. This situation shows that Khalaj is in serious danger.

When the data of Khalaj spoken in Talkhab was examined, it was found that too many linguistic units were copied from Persian to Khalaj. Most of the copies are free morphemes, as in the other language interaction regions. It has been observed that the most lexical units such as adjectives and nouns are among the free morphemes. Although Khalaj and Persian are the languages with different typologies, we observe that the structures that are relatively difficult to copy are also copied. When stating Persian comparative structures, bound morphemes such as *-tä* ve *-tärin* are used, but it is not very often.

List of Abbreviation

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
ABL	ablative
ACC	accusative
ART	article
AUX	auxiliary verb
COMP	comparative
CONJ	conjunction
CONV	converb
COP	copula
CVB	converb
DAT	dative
EZF	ezafe particle
GEN	genitive
IMP	imperative
INT	interjection
KT	Talkhab Dialect of Khalaj
NEG	negative
OPT	optative
PL	plural
PAST	past tense
POSS	possessive
PRES	present
SUP	superlative

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