

Full Length Research Paper

Identifying accurate equivalents between Turkish and Arabic for foreign language teaching

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The aim of this study is to make a list of accurate equivalents between Turkish and Arabic in order to help Arabic-speaking students learn Turkish as a second language, and offer teachers a guide to categorize and teach these lists. Equivalence between the different dialects of Turkish has been studied intensively by linguists.¹ However, a review of literature in teaching Turkish as a foreign language shows that accurate equivalence lists have not been built not only between Turkish and Arabic, but also between Turkish and other languages for use in second language teaching. This is what makes our study unique. Conducted to facilitate vocabulary teaching, this study will produce materials to be used by teachers of Turkish as a foreign language with foreign students.

Key words: Teaching Turkish as a Foreign Language, equivalency, vocabulary.

INTRODUCTION

Based on the approaches developed worldwide regarding the teaching of Turkish as a foreign language, various institutions and organizations in Turkey have also begun to implement language teaching strategies and methods in a systemic way. Thus, a certain progress been made in Turkey regarding the teaching of Turkish as a foreign language.

The Turkish language, which is currently distributed over a very large geographic region stretching from Asia to Europe, has, throughout its history, closely interacted with many other different languages, and continued its existence by continually strengthening and developing itself (Demirekin and Evat, 2013) One of the languages with which Turkish has interacted throughout its history is Arabic. For this reason, there is a considerably high

number of direct equivalence between the Arabic and Turkish languages.

Equivalence refers to the situation when a message or statement in a source language can be transferred to the target language in a manner that is very close or equivalent in terms of content and style. We can evaluate the strategies developed for ensuring equivalence by looking at the approaches used in translation studies.

Translation experts have largely chosen to define the concept of equivalence through several qualifications. Jakobson (1959) used the term “situational” equivalence, Hatim and Mason (1990) through “lexical, textual, usage” equivalence. The most comprehensive and graded approach to translation regarding equivalence has been put forward by Baker (1992) in her book *In Other Words*.

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She divided equivalence into five groups (Suçin, 2007);

- 1- Equivalence at word level
- 2- Equivalence above word level
- 3- Grammatical Equivalence
- 4- Textual Equivalence
- 5- Pragmatic Equivalence

Within the scope of this study, equivalences were evaluated at the level of words, which constitutes the first group. This evaluation was performed by forming lists of accurate equivalences between the Arabic and Turkish languages and within the scope of word acquisition. In translation science, accurate equivalence is defined as the situation in which a word from the source language has exactly or nearly the same meaning as a word in the target language (Newmark, 1988b).

There is a big number of such words derived from Arabic and Farsi in the Turkish lexicon. It is possible to directly translate these words into the target language. For instance, it is possible to translate words from the Turkish dictionary such as *müftü* (a clergyman that preaches), *mühim* (important), and *mühlet* (time, period) directly into Arabic with no shift in meaning.. On the other hand, the English word television is *televizyon* in Turkish. Also these words can be translated one-to-one by establishing equivalence. The equivalence lists that are thus formed have the purpose of facilitating the word acquisition stage of second language education.

In foreign language education, the importance of teaching words cannot be emphasized enough. In contrast to previous teaching methods, the teaching of words plays an important role in the communicative teaching method, which has been widely adopted in recent times. Words are the fundamental building blocks of communication. For this reason, to be able to communicate in a foreign language, a person learning a new language must also place emphasis on the learning of words.

During the teaching of a foreign language, one of the elements which the learner must benefit from during word acquisition is equivalence – even though equivalences are not very common. In this context, the importance of equivalences in foreign language education has been emphasized in various studies. For example, Hall et al. (2009: 161) suggested that the similarity between a new word learned in a foreign language and a word from a previously known language has an important contribution to merging memory traces with the vocabulary of the new language. Based on this consideration; we have, while searching to answer the study problems, demonstrated with the relevant data the feasibility of forming direct equivalence lists between the Arabic and Turkish languages in particular. Then, as part of our second study problem, we evaluated the contribution of direct equivalence lists on word acquisition during foreign language education. We determined that correct equivalence lists can facilitate word acquisition for an individual learning a

foreign language, and thus contribute to expanding his/her vocabulary. In the discussions section, we evaluated the other possible contributions these lists might provide with regards to education.

The concept of equivalence, an important issue in the teaching of Turkish as a foreign language, is also important in revealing the close relationship between source and target language particularly in translations. In previous studies, Ercilasun (1995) first mentioned the issue of transfer between dialect without using the term equivalence, Kara (2009) attempted to show the main problems in transfer between dialects, and Uğurlu (2004) gave a detailed account of word equivalency between dialects of Turkish. However, even though these studies offer theoretical information on equivalence, they are often geared towards shedding light on transfer problems between dialects of a language. In our study, we did not focus on equivalence between dialects, but between two different languages within the scope of teaching Turkish as a foreign language, thus giving originality to our study. Therefore, this study aims at leadership also in identifying accurate equivalents rather than the more commonly studied false equivalents. Previous work on Arabic is rather limited. Even though Suçin (2007) explains theoretical translation problems in his book entitled “Existing in Another Language/Equivalence in Arabic Translation”, he does not offer a list of accurate Arabic-Turkish equivalents. İşler (1997) stated in his article “Negative transfer from Turkish on the semantic level when learning Arabic” that Arabic origin words that have undergone a meaning shift in Turkish cause problems for students learning Arabic as a foreign language. He identified the number of Arabic origin false friends in Turkish as 536 words and word groups. İşler (1996) mentions the negative transfer from Turkish to Arabic on the semantic level. It should be noted that these studies do not mention accurate equivalences between Arabic-Turkish. Instead, they focus on false equivalents.

Theoretical studies have shown that the issue was generally limited to dialects rather than two different languages, and that false equivalents were studied rather than accurate ones. Equivalence needs to be studied in relation to the field of study as well because it not only concerns translation studies and linguistics but also the teaching of Turkish to foreigners. Therefore, the present study is unique for making the first effort to fill a niche in Turkish education and the teaching of Turkish as a foreign language. These studies only provide us with theoretical knowledge. The present study, on the other hand, aims to unveil the contribution of equivalence to language learning.

In our study, we aimed to identify the “accurate equivalents” between Arabic and Turkish, hoping for this list to benefit foreign language teaching. We first attempted to establish the theoretical background of the study by identifying the theses and articles written on the subject. Furthermore, we intended to reveal the relationship

Table 1. The stages of the study.

Stage 1	Creating the sample: Choosing the resources
Stage 2	Scanning words in the resources
Stage 3	Grouping the target words as used and not used in Turkish
Stage 4	Identifying accurate equivalents among words used in Turkish
Stage 5	Dividing accurate equivalents into subgroups as shown below
5.a	Accurate one-to-one equivalents used extensively in Turkish with shared meaning
5.b	Accurate equivalents used in Turkish whose Arabic equivalents are known
5.c	Accurate equivalents used in Turkish, with one or two different sounds between the source and target languages
5.d	Half-accurate equivalents that are singular in Turkish but plural in Arabic
Stage 6	Tabulating the lists of equivalents

between the target and source languages in second language instruction and to draw up a list of accurate equivalents which will facilitate vocabulary learning.

METHODOLOGY

In this descriptive study with a qualitative design, the main method that we have employed was document review. In document review, which can also be used with the data collection method alone, written materials containing information regarding the subject being studied are reviewed and evaluated (Şimşek and Yıldırım, 2005). Words were screened within the scope of this study, and the following stages were followed within the frame of the document review method (Table 1).

The aim of this study is to make a list of Turkish-Arabic accurate equivalents and recommend ways of using these lists in teaching Turkish as a foreign language to Arabic students. A review of previous studies on teaching Turkish to foreigners shows that accurate equivalence lists are lacking not only between Turkish-Arabic, but also between Turkish and other languages. This shows the originality of the present study. Vocabulary teaching is the backbone of foreign language instruction. Therefore, identifying accurate equivalents is essential to boost students' motivation and help them overcome their fears as they struggle to perceive the world in a new language. Seeing the similarities between the source and target languages will motivate students to learn. The lists created here may be turned into materials for students of Turkish as a foreign language and used by teachers in language centers.

The main research questions of the study are: "Can Arabic-Turkish accurate equivalent lists be made for teaching Turkish as a foreign language?" and "What are the benefits of Arabic-Turkish accurate equivalent lists?"

Universe/Sample

The universe of the study includes all Arabic words common in Turkish. Sample selection was shaped by the fact that students at Mersin University, Turkish Practice and Research Center particularly preferred Fono publications. In order to enable scientific data to be used in everyday educational life and to increase the usability of the lists, the materials of students learning a second language were chosen as a criterion. It was found that most Arabic words in Turkish-Arabic frequency dictionaries were unknown to Arabic speaking students, and that these words were used not in everyday language but in literary journals. Therefore, prevalence was emphasized and Fono publications were chosen to create the

study sample when identifying accurate equivalents for second language instruction. The first book that helped draw the study sample was *Practical Self-Study Handbook for Arabic* (Hamza Ö, Açık K; 2012), and the second one *Arabic/ The 2000 Most Common Words in Arabic* (Hamza Ö, Açık K, 2010). The sample included prevalent words from these resources.

Data Collection and Analysis

In line with the aim of the study, two different sources were surveyed. While 2,698 words were studied from the glossary of the book *Practical Self-Study Handbook for Arabic*, 2,000 were chosen from the book *Arabic/ The 2000 Most Common Words in Arabic*. The words in these resources were classified as words used in Turkish and not.

Following this, the Turkish words used within the scope of the study were classified under 4 headings and then tabulated.

Students' vocabulary was expected to grow after the lists at the end of the research, and the commonness between the two languages was expected to increase their motivation to study. In this way, the categorization was validated and the importance of identifying and teaching accurate equivalents in language instruction for foreign students was revealed.

RESULTS

It was found that among the data studied, 666 Arabic words were also used in Turkish and a list of accurate equivalents was prepared in line with the research problem. These words were divided into four to facilitate the instruction of Turkish to foreigners. The following was found based on the research results based on this classification:

- a- Of a total of 666 equivalents, 304 accurate one-to-one equivalents are used extensively with shared meaning in Turkish,
- b- 156 accurate equivalents are used in Turkish with known Arabic equivalents,
- c- 195 accurate equivalents are used in Turkish, with one or two different sounds between the source and target languages,
- d- 11 half accurate equivalents are singular in Turkish but plural in Arabic.

Borrowed word from Arabic in Turkish and their English meaning

The list of 304 extensively used accurate equivalents borrowed from Arabic into Turkish is given in Table 2 (Borrowed word from Arabic in Turkish and their English meaning). As the Arabic words in this group are borrowed one-to-one in Turkish, they are shared between the source and target languages. Therefore the equivalents in this group constitute the largest group in the study. Of the 666 equivalents identified in the study, 304 are included in this group.

E.g. bülbül, buhar, dakika, insan, düşünce (bulbul, vapor, minute, human, thought).

Equivalents used in Turkish with known Arabic equivalents

Table 3 (Equivalents used in Turkish with known Arabic equivalents and their English) presents this group of words which are known and used in Turkish but not always preferred. Nevertheless, they are accurate equivalents. In total, 156 words have been listed here with their primary meaning in Turkish. The distinction between this group and the words in Table 2 is their frequency of use.

The use of words with a Turkish equivalent instead of Arabic words lowers the frequency.

E.g.
Acı: elem (Pain: Sorrow)
Araç: cihaz (Tool: Device)
Soru: sual (Question)
Sonsuz: ebed (eternal)

It may be stated that the word pain and sorrow are in the same conceptual field and that preference depends on the user. However, as the study focuses on providing students of Turkish as a foreign language with the knowledge that these words are shared between the source and target languages, a list of accurate equivalents was created.

Equivalents used in Turkish with one or two different sounds between the source and target languages

It was observed that certain Arabic words borrowed into Turkish underwent certain sound changes due to the structure of Turkish. Table 4 (Accurate equivalents in Turkish with different sounds between Turkish and Arabic and their English meaning) presents the 195 accurate equivalents selected by considering these changes. The reasons for these sound changes between Turkish and Arabic are beyond the scope of the present study.

E.g.
Zeytin: Zeytun (Olive)
Taklit: Taklid (Imitation)
Miktar: Mikdar (Amount)

Equivalents that is singular in Turkish but plural in Arabic

Eleven half accurate equivalents are given in Table 5 (Equivalents that are singular in Turkish but plural in Arabic and their English meaning) which includes borrowed Arabic words in Turkish with shared meaning. The words in Table 5 are plural words in Arabic but singular in Turkish. In our study, this was interpreted as “common error”. Considering that these words in the source and target languages differ only in singularity/plurality but not in meaning, we decided to categorize the words in Table 5 under the heading half accurate equivalents.

E.g.
Evrak: Kağıtlar (Papers)
Evlat: Çocuklar (Children)
Fukara: Fakirler (The poor)

In sum, the data obtained in the study led to the emergence of 666 accurate equivalencies between Arabic and Turkish: 304 words in Table 2, 156 in Table 3, 195 in Table 4, and 11 in Table 5.

DISCUSSION

Based on the sample evaluated within the scope of this study, it was determined that 666 of the words in the screened dictionaries were common between Arabic and Turkish; equivalence lists were prepared accordingly. The lists were evaluated in four different sections. Within the scope of the study question, how can we benefit from these lists in foreign language education?

1-The lists prepared during the study can be used by teachers in various activities to increase the students' knowledge regarding these words. The teachers can thus act as guides on this subject.

2-Questions can be asked based on these lists to individuals learning Turkish as a foreign language, and the obtained answers/results can then be subject to analysis. Such an analysis might contribute research articles regarding word acquisition in Turkish language education to foreigners.

3-At the same time, these lists can – depending on the obtained data – be converted into course materials suitable for each level. This will not only increase the level of knowledge and awareness of students learning Turkish as foreign language, but also allow these students to develop their vocabulary.

Table 2. Borrowed word from Arabic in Turkish and their English meaning.

Adalet	Justice	Cenaze	Funeral	Etraf	Surroundings
Adet	Tradition	Cevap	Answer	Fakat	However
Adil	Fair, just	Cevher	Substance	Fakir	Poor
Ağustos	August	Ceza	Punishment	Felsefe	Philosophy
Ahlak	Morality	Cihat	Jihad	Fırka	Party
Aile	Family	Cihaz	Device	Fil	Elephant
Alaka	Interest	Civar	Environment	Filistin	Paletsine
Alem	Universe	Cuma	Friday	Film	Film
Alet	Tool	Cüsse	Body	Fitne	Instigation
Alim	Scholar	Cüz	Particle	Fransa	France
Almanya	Germany	Dahil	Inclusive	Haber	News
Ar	Modesty	Daire	Public Office	Habis	Malignant
Araba	Car	Dakik	Punctual	Hacet	Necessity
Asker	Soldier	Dakika	Minute	Hafif	Light
Askeri	Military	Dava	Case	Hakem	Referee
Asya	Asia	Defter	Notebook	Hakikat	Reality
Avam(Halk)	Commons	Dehşet	Terror	Hakim	Judge
Aziz	Valuable	Delil	Evidence	Halife	Caliph
Basit	Simple	Ders	Lesson	Hardal	Mustard
Batıl	Superstitious	Deva	Remedy	Hareket	Movement
Battaniye	Blanket	Devlet	State	Hariç	Excluding
Bedel	Cost	Dikkat	Attention	Harita	Map
Beden	Body	Diyar	Country	Hasar	Damage
Benzin	Petroleum	Dua	Prayer	Hassas	Sensitive
Bereket	Abundance	Dükkan	Shop	Hatır	Sake
Beşer	Human	Dünya	World	Havale	Transfer
Buhar	Vapor	Düstur	Rule	Hayal	Dream
Bülbül	Bulbul	Edat	Preposition	Hayat	Life
Cahil	Ignorant	Elem	Sorrow	Hazin	Sad
Cami	Mosque	Elmas	Diamond	Haziran	June
Cariye	Odalisque	Emanet	Deposit	Helak	Destruction
Cedid	New	Esmer	Brunette	Hikaye	Story
Celil	Great	Eşraf	Gentry	Hikmet	Wisdom
Hile	Trick	Kaide	Rule	Melik	King
Himmat	Favor	Kalem	Pencil	Mendil	Handkerchief
Hücum	Attack	Kamil	Mature	Mera	Meadow
Hükümet	Government	Kanun	Law	Merhale	Stage
Irk	Race	Karanfil	Carnation	Merkez	Center
İade	Return	Kaside	Eulogy	Mesafe	Distance
İbadet	Worship	Katil	Murderer	Mesane	Bladder
İhtimal	Possibility	Katip	Clerk	Mescid	Prayer Room
İhtimam	Care	Kelam	Word	Mesele	Issue
İhtiyar	Old	Kelam	Word	Mesul	Responsible
İkamet	Residence	Kelime	Word	Meşgul	Busy
İkamet etmek	Reside	Kerim	Generous	Meşhur	Famous
İklim	Climate	Kible	Qibla	Mevla	God
İktisat	Economics	Kitab	Book	Mevsim	Season
İlaç	Medicine	Kuran	Quran	Mezhep	Sect
İlah	Divinity	Kuvvet	Force	Minber	Pulpit
İlan	Advertisement	Kütle	Mass	Misal	Example
İlla	Absolutely	Lahza	Moment	Miskin	Lazy
İman	Belief	Lakab	Nickname	Muamele	Treatment

Table 2. Contd.

İmtihan	Exam	Latif	Humorous	Muayyen	Certain
İmtiyaz	Privilege	Lazım	Necessary	Muhabir	Reporter
İnsan	Human	Lisans	Licence	Muhacir	Refugee
İntikal	Transition	Lübnan	Lebanon	Muhafız	Guard
İntikam	Revenge	Madde	Item	Muhit	Neighborhood
İran	Iran	Mahkeme	Court	Muhtelif	Various
İsrail	Israel	Mahluk	Creature	Mukaddes	Sacred
İstiklal	Independence	Malum	Known	Mutlak	Absolute
İstikrar	Stability	Mana	Meaning	Muz	Banana
İştirak	Participation	Market	Market	Mübalağa	Exaggeration
Kabin	Cabin	Mars	Mars	Mübarek	Holy
Kabul	Acceptance	Meclis	Parliament	Mücevharat	Jewelry
Kader	Destiny	Mecmua	Magazine	Müddet	Duration
Kafile	Procession	Mekan	Space	Müelif	Author
Kahve	Coffee	Meksika	Mexico	Müessese	Institution
Müfettiş	Inspector	Sefer	Trip	Tatbik	Application
Müfredat	Curriculum	Selam	Greeting	Tayin	Appointment
Mühendis	Engineer	Selamet	Wellbeing	Teftiş	Inspection
Mümin	Believer	Sene	Year	Teftiş	Inspection
Mümtaz	Distinguished	Servet	Fortune	Teleks	Wireless
Münakaşa	Argument	Sıla	Homeland	Telgraf	Telegram
Müsteşar	Undersecretary	Sikke	Coin	Temin	Avail
Müşterek	Joint	Silah	Weapon	Temmuz	July
Nasip	Luck	Sinema	Cinema	Tesir	Effect
Nefes	Breath	Siyaset	Politics	Teşhis	Diagnosis
Neskafe	Nescafe	Sual	Question	Ticaret	Trade
Netice	Result	Sucuk	Sausage	Timsah	Crocodile
Nida	Exclamation	Sulh	Peace	Tüccar	Tradesman
Niyet	Intention	Sultan	Sultan	Ud	Oud
Nizam	Order	Suriye	Syria	Ücret	Price
Rabıta	Relation	Şafak	Dawn	Ümmet	Community
Rağbet	Demand	Şahadet	Testimony	Vasf	Quality
Rahmet	Mercy	Şahin	Hawk	Vasıta	Vehicle
Resmi	Official	Şal	Shawl	Vaşak	Bobcat
Ressam	Painter	Şart	Condition	Vazife	Duty
Rusya	Russia	Şehvet	Lust	Vefa	Fidelity
Saadet	Happiness	Şeref	Honor	Vefat	Death
Sabah	Morning	Şeyh	Sheikh	Vekalet	Power of attorney
Sabun	Soap	Şeytan	Satan	Vesile	Occasion
Sadaka	Charity	Şiddet	Violence	Vilayet	City
Sadık	Loyal	Şifa	Healing	Viski	Whisky
Saf	Pure	Tabaka	Layer	Yaka	Collar
Sahra	Wilderness	Tabut	Coffin	Yakut	Ruby
Salih	Suitable	Taife	Squadron	Yemin	Oath
Samur	Sable	Takdim	Presentation	Yetim	Orphan
Saniye	Second	Taksi	Taxi	Zalim	Brute
Saniye	Second	Takvim	Calendar	Zarf	Envelope
Sara	Epilepsy	Tarife	Tariff	Zarif	Elegant
Sebep	Reason	Tarih	Date	Zaviye	Corner
				Zevk	Pleasure

Table 3. Equivalents used in Turkish with known Arabic equivalents and their English meaning.

Turkish Word	Arabic Equivalent	English	Turkish Word	Arabic Equivalent	English
Acı	Elem	Sorrow	Benzer	Misl	Similar
Açıklama	Beyan	Explanation	Biçim	Şekl	Style
Ampul	Lamba	Lightbulb	Bilgili	Alim	Knowledgeable
Anmak,zikir	Zikra	Reminisce	Birey	Şahs	Individual
Aptal	Ahmak	Idiot	Bitki	Nebat	Plant
Ara	Fasıla	Break	Böylece	Keza	Thus
Araç	Cihaz	Device	Büyük	Kebir	Big
Araştır-	Tahkik	Examine	Cazibeli	Cazip	Attractive
Arkadaşlık et-	Râfika	Befriend	Çöl	Sahra	Desert
Asıl	Esasi	Main	Dağıtma	Neşr	Distribute
Ateş	Nar	Flame	Danış-	İsteşare	Consult
Ayrılık	Firak	Separation	Danışman	Müsteşar	Consultant
Bakan	Nazır	Minister	Dans	Raks	Dance
Basılı	Matbu	Published	Dansöz	Rakkase	Dancer
Bedevi	Arap	Arabic	Dantel	Dantila	Lace
Bekle-,gözle-	İntizar	Wait	Davranış	Adab	Behavior
Dede	Cedd	Ancestor	Karı	Zevce	Wife
Def et-	Def	Send away	Kas	Adale	Muscle
Deli	Mecnun	Mad	Kasd et-	Kasd	Mean
Deniz	Bahr	Sea	Kaşkol	Şal	Scarf
Deri	Cilt	Skin	Katletme	Katl	Kill
Desen	Nakş	Design	Kitap yaz-	Telif	Write
Dil	Lisan	Language	Kullan-	İstihdam	Use
Doğu	Şark	East	Kuzey	Şimâl	North
Doktor	Tabib	Doctor	Lezzetli	Leziz	Delicious
Emlak	Mülk	Real estate	Mektup	Risale	Letter
Ertele-	Tecil	Postpone	Merhum	Rahmetli	Deceased
Etki	Eser	Effect	Mevsim	Fasl	Season
Evren	Alem	Universe	Mezar	Kabr	Tomb
Fakat	Lakin	However	Mezarlık	Makber	Cemetery
Faul	Hata	Error	Miktar	Meblağ	Amount
Fazlalık	Ziyade	Surplus	Mutsuz	Hazin	Unhappy
Gece	Leyl	Night	Müzik	Musika	Music
Genel	Umum	General	Müzikal	Musikiyy	Musical
Gırtlak	Hancere	Throat	Nazik	Latif	Kind
Gökyüzü	Sema	Sky	Nefes al-	Teneffüs	Breathe
Göz değmesi	Nezara	Evil eye	Okul	Mederese	School
Başvur-	Müracaat	Apply	Okul	Medrese	School
Gururlu	Mağrûr	Proud	Okuma	Kıraet	Read
Güneş	Şems	Sun	Onay	Muvafakat	Approval
Güvenilir	Emin	Reliable	Orta	Vesat	Moderate
Güzel	Cemil	Beautiful	Ortak ol-	İştirak	Join
Hepsi	Cemi	All	Oturum	Celse	Session
Hikaye	Kıssa	Story	Öğretim	Talim	Instruction
İmkan	Mecal	Possibility	Öğretmen	Muallim	Teacher
İşaret, belirti	Alamet	Sign	Ölüm	Mevt	Death
İtham et-	Tuhme	Blame	Önemli	Mühim	Important
Kabul et-	Kabul	Accept	Özle-	İştihak ile	Miss
Kanat	Cenah	Wing	Özür dile-	İtizar	Excuse
Papaz	Rahip	Priest	Takdir et-	Takdir	Appreciate

Table 3. Contd.

Parça	Cüz	Particle	Tecrübe et-	Tecribe	Experience
Parçalara böl-	Taksim	Divide	Tehdit et-	Tehdid	Threaten
Penaltı	Ceza	Penalty	Tercuman	Mütercim	Translator
Profesör	Ustaz	Professor	Topla-	Cemaa	Gather
Reklam	İlam	Advertisement	Turist	Seyyah	Tourist
Rezil	Zelil	Shameful	Tut-	Mesken	Hold
Rol yap-	Temsil	Act	Tüccar	Tacir	Tradesman
Sağlık	Sihha	Health	Türban	Hicab	Turban
Sakinlik	Sükun	Calmness	Ulaş-	Vasl	Arrive
Salatalık	Hıyar	Cucumber	Uzman	Mütahassis	Specialist
Sandalye	Kürsü	Chair	Uzmanlaş-	İhtisas	Specialize
Saray	Kasr	Palace	Ümit	Emel	Hope
Saygın	Muhterem, aziz	Respectful	Ünlü	Meşhur	Famous
Seyret-	Müşahade	Watch	Üzüntü	Esef	Sadness
Sezon	Fasl	Season	Variş	Vusul	Arrival
Sıcak	Har	Hot	Veled	Oğlan	Boy
Sınav	İmtihan	Exam	Veteriner	Baytar	Veterinarian
Sınır	Hadd	Border	Vur-	Daraba, darben	Hit
Sinir	Asab	Nerve	Yarışma	Müsabaka	Race
Sipariş	ver-				
Talep et-	Talebe	Order	Yasakla-	Men	Forbid
Skor	Netice	Score	Yen-	Galebe	Beat
Sonsuz	Ebed	Eternal	Yol göster-	İrşad	Direct
Sonuç	Nihaye	Result	Yüksek ol-	Ala	Surpass
Soru	Sual	Question	Zengin	Ganiy	Rich
Soyut	Mücerred	Abstract	Ziyaret et-	Ziyara	Visit
Su	Ma	Water			
Şikayet et-	Şikaye	Complain			
Şirin	Latif	Cute			
Tablo	Levha	Table			
Tahmin et-	Tahmin	Guess			
Takdim et-	Takdim	Present			

Table 4. Accurate equivalents in Turkish with different sounds between Turkish and Arabic and their English meaning.

Turkish word	Arabic equivalent	English	Turkish word	Arabic Equivalent	English
Ahtapot	Ahtabut	Octopus	Cennet	Cenne	Heaven
Akıbet	Akıbe	Outcome	Cephe	Cebhe	Front
Akıl	Akl	Mind	Ceset	Cesed	Corpse
Akrep	Akreb	Scorpion	Cetvel	Cedvel	Ruler
Ameliyat	Ameliyye	Surgery	Cevap	Cevab	Answer
Amerika	Amrika	America	Ciddi	Cidden	Serious
Asıl	Asl	Authentic	Cilt, ten	Cild	Skin
Aspirin	Asbirin	Aspirin	Cin	Cinn	Jinn
Avustralya	Usturayla	Australia	Cisim	Cism	Object
Azap	Azab	Torment	Coğrafya	Cuğrafya	Geography
Bahis	Bahs	Topic	Cumhuriyet	Cumhuriyye	Republic
Banka	Bank	Bank	Cümle	Cumle	Sentence
Belçika	Belcika	Belgium	Daim	Daimi	Continuous
Belediye	Belediye	Municipality	Daire	Daira	Public office

Table 4. Contd.

Bulgur pilavı	Burğul	Bulghur	Davet	Dave	Invitation
Bülbül	Bulbul	Bulbul	Derece	Derace	Degree
Cemiyet	Cemiye	Community	Diploma	Diplum	Diploma
Dolap	Dulab	Cabinet	İade et-	E'âde	Return
Dolar	Dular	Dollar	İcat	İcad	Invention
Düzine	Duzine	Dozen	İcazet, izin	İcaze	Permission
Eksiklik	Naks	Deficiency	İddia et-	İdea	Claim
Emir	Emr	Order	İdrak et	Edrake	Understand
Eylül	Eylul	September	İfade et	Efade	Express
Fark	Ferk	Difference	İhtiva et-, içer-	İhteva	Include
Fayda	Faide	Benefit	İklim	İklim-anlam	Climate
Fen	Fenn	Science	İkram et-	Ekrame	Offer
Fesat	Fesad	Evil	İktisat	İktisad	Economy
Fiiil	Fî'l	Action	İltifat et-	İltefete-anlam	Praise
Fikir	Fikr	Idea	İmparator	İmbaratur	Emperor
Filozof	Filosof	Philosopher	İsim	İsm	Name
Gargara	Ğarğara	Gargle	İstirahat, dinlenme	İsteraha	Rest
Garip	Garib	Strange	İşaret	İşare	Sign
Gayri	Gayr	Other	İtfaiyeci	İtfa'iyi	Firefighter
Hak, doğru	Hakk	Truth	İtimat et-	İtimad	Trust
Hamam	Hammâm	Turkish bath	İtimat	İtimad	Trust
Hamd et	Hamd	Appreciate	İtiraf et-	İtirafun	Confess
Hararet	Harare	Overheating	İtiraz et-	İtirazun	Object
Hariç	Hâric	Except	Jip	Cîp	Jeep
Harp	Harb	War	Jokey	Cukey	Jockey
Hatip	Hatib	Orator	Jupiter	Cubiter	Jupiter
Hayır	Hayr	Charity	Kabir	Kabr	Grave
Hediye	Hediye	Gift	Kadeh	Kadeha	Goblet
Hesap	Hisab	Bill	Kadife	Katîfe	Velvet
Himaye	Himaye	Protection	Kalp	Kalb	Heart
Hitap	Hıtab	Greeting	Kasvet	Kavse	Gloom
Husumet	Husume	Enmity	Kavim	Kavm	Tribes
Hürriyet	Hürriyet	Independence	Kayıt	Kayd	Registration
Hüzün	Hüzn	Melancholy	Kemiyet	Kemmiye	Quantity
İzdirap	Izdirab	Pain	Keramet	Kerame	Miracle
Keten	Kettân	Cotton	Muşmula	Muşmule	Mediar
Kıbrıs	Kubrus	Cyprus	Mutfak	Matbah	Kitchen
Kırtasiye	Kırtas	Stationery	Mücahit	Mücahid	Refugee
Kısım	Kısm	Part	Müfettiş	Mufettiş	Inspector
Kıymetli	Kıyme	Valuable	Mühendis	Muhendis	Engineer
Kilometre	Kilomitre	Kilometer	Mümkün	Mümkün	Possible
Kolonya	Kulunya	Cologne water	Münasebet	Münasebe	Relationship
Konyak	Kûnyâk	Cognac	Müşhil	Mushil	Laxative
Kudret	Kurda	Power	Nafaka	Nefaka	Alimony
Lafız	Lafz	Word	Nakit	Nakd	Cash
Levha	Levh	Sign	Nakletme	Nakl	Transfer
Likör	Likûr	Liquor	Nasihat	Nasiha	Advice
Limonata	Limunata	Lemonade	Nehir	Nehr	River
Lütuf	Lutf	Blessing	Nergis	Nercis	Daffodil

Table 4. Contd.

Mahal	Mahal	Place	Petrol	Bitrul	Petroleum
Mahsus,has	Hass	Unique	Portakal	Burtukal	Orange
Makam	Mekam	Office	Radyo	Radyu	Radio
Makas	Mikass	Scissors	Rica et-	Reca	Request
Makine	Mâkine	Machine	Rica	Reca	Request
Makyaj	Mekyâc	Make-up	Ruhsat	Ruhsa	Licence
Mandolin	Mandulin	Mandolin	Sabırlı	Sabur	Patient
Manzara	Menzar	View	Seminer	Es-samınar	Seminar
Meçhul	Mechul	Obscure	Set,engel	Sedd	Barrier
Memleket	Memleke	Home country	Seyir	Seyr	Watch
Meşgul ol-, iştigal et-	İştigale	Attend to	Sıfır	Sıfr	Zero
Metre	Metr	Meter	Sır	Sırr	Secret
Metro	Metru	Underground	Sifon	Sifun	Flush
Mevcut	Mevcud	Present	Sihir	Sihir	Magic
Mısır	Mısır	Egypt	Soda	Suda	Mineral water
Miktar	Mikdar	Amount	Sümbül	Sünbül	Hyacinth
Muhallebi	Muhallebiye	Milk tart	Şahıs	Şahs	Person
Muhasebeci	Muhasib	Accountant	Şahsiyet	Şahsiyye	Character
Şampanya	Şambanya	Champagne	Teyze, hala	Hale	Aunt
Şekil	Şekl	Shape	Ufuk	Ufk	Horizon
Şükür	Şükr	Gratitude	Vahşi	Vahş	Wild
Taklit	Taklid	Imitate	Vakit	Vakt	Time
Taktir	Takdir	Approve	Var ol-	Vücut	Exist
Takviye	Takviye	Reinforcement	Vasiyet	Vasiyyet	Will
Tamam	Temam	OK	Zan	Zann	Assumption
Tecrübe	Tecrube	Experience	Zencefil	Zencebil	Ginger
Tehdit	Tehdid	Threat	Zerre	Zerra	Particle
Telefon	Tilifon	Telephone	Zeytin	Zeytun	Olive
Televizyon	Tilifzyun	Television	Zihin	Zihn	Mind
Temenni et-	Temenna	Wish	Zincir	Zencir	Chain
Temsil	Temsiliyy	Represent	Ziyaret	Ziyara	Visit
Terbiye	Terbiye	Manners	Zulüm	Zulm	Brutality
Tercüme	Tercume	Translate	Zümrüt	Zumurrud	Emerald
Tertip	Tertib	Organize	Zürafa	Zurafe	Giraffe
Teyare	Tayyare	Airplane			

Table 5. Equivalentents that are singular in Turkish but plural in Arabic and their English meaning.

Arabic words	Turkish Equivalentents	English	Arabic words	Turkish Equivalentents	English
Ahkam	Hükümler	Items	Evlad	Erkek çocuklar	Male children
Ahval	Durumlar	Situations	Evrak	Kağıtlar	Papers
Diyar	Şehirler	Cities	Fukara	Fakirler	Poor people
Elvan	Renkler	Colors	Havadis	Olaylar	Events
Esrar	Sırlar	Secrets	İşaret	Sinyaller	Signals
Etraf	Taraflar	Sides			

4-By presenting texts consisting of equivalences during in-class activities, the teachers may organize and conduct studies/activities on words. (Erkir, 2011)

The reason why we chose to evaluate direct equivalences within the scope of this study was the greater number of direct equivalences compared to fake equivalences. Quantitatively, this greater number will serve to support the development of the students' vocabulary. On the other hand, as direct equivalences have the exact same meanings in both the source and target languages, these equivalences will facilitate word acquisition for students since they remind students of information that is already present in their memory.

In another study, a list may be formed regarding the fake equivalences between Arabic and Turkish to allow foreign language students to see the cases that constitute exceptions. These two lists (i.e. the lists of direct equivalences and fake equivalences) can be used by the authors of Turkish language textbooks, and also by teachers who teach Turkish as a foreign language.

In foreign language education, direct equivalence lists must be used more commonly during word acquisition. This is because direct equivalences allow students to see how many of the words in a foreign language are already committed to their memory, thus positively affect their confidence and motivation during language education.

Conclusion

In sum, it is obvious that studies of accurate equivalence are essential to foreign language teaching as they bring cultures together and facilitate language learning. It is hoped that the study will pioneer future equivalence studies between languages other than Arabic-Turkish. This will lead to bridges between source and target languages. Lists of accurate equivalents help Arabic-speaking students learn Turkish as a foreign language by both facilitating and speeding it up.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Accurate equivalents between source and target language should be identified for second language instruction. In this way, word lists may be created to benefit the teaching of the target language, and materials may be prepared to guide students and teachers during instruction.

Equivalence between languages should be studied and eventually lead to dictionaries of accurate equivalents. Such studies will benefit teachers and students at foreign language institutions and enrich the field of language teaching.

Equivalence studies for teaching Turkish as a foreign language should be popularized in the departments of Turkish Education and Turkish Language and Literature so that they are not only constrained to translation

studies or linguistics.

Conflict of Interests

The author has not declared any conflict of interests.

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