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TURKISMS IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

The languages of the Turkic peoples left many traces in a variety of languages. This article examines the Turkism in different languages of the world. Achieving the goal determines the need to solve the following tasks: to consider the main ways of borrowing and the concept of "Turkism", to study the Turkism in the "Lay of Igor's Campaign," to analyze the conditions and ways of penetrating the Turkism into Russian; to consider the peculiarities of Russian names of Turkic origin.

Key words: Turkic world, Turkism, Turkic civilization, language contacts.

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Әлемнің түрлі тілдеріндегі түркизмдер

Түркі халықтарының тілдері түрлі тілдерде өз ізін қалдырды. Бұл мақалада әлемнің түрлі тілдеріндегі түркизмдер туралы қарастырылады. Мақсатқа жету келесі міндеттерді шешу қажеттігін анықтайды: кірме сөздердің және түркизмдердің негізгі ену жолдарын қарастыру, «Игорь жасағы туралы сөздігіндегі» түркизмдерді зерделеу, түркі сөздерінің орыс тіліне ену жолдарын талдау; түркі текті орыс фамилияларының ерекшеліктерін қарастыру.

Түйін сөздер: түркі әлемі, түркизмдер, түркі өркениеті, тілдік байланыстар.

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Тюркизмы в разных языках мира

Языки тюркских народов оставили множество следов в самых различных языках. В этой статье рассматриваются тюркизмы в разных языках мира. Достижение цели определяет необходимость решения следующих задач: рассмотреть основные пути заимствований и понятие «тюркизм», изучить тюркизмы в «Слове о полку Игореве», проанализировать условия и пути проникновения тюркизмов в русский язык; рассмотреть особенности русских фамилий тюркского происхождения.

Ключевые слова: тюркский мир, тюркизмы, тюркская цивилизация, языковые контакты.

Introduction

Turkic world, having the dominance of nomadic mode of life, was seen by many researchers as a chaotic set of tribes, not having a history, without any state or culture. In addition, Europe was able to get acquainted with the ancient Orkhon-Yenisey and Talas Turkic writings by the twentieth century. Ignorance of the written sources, and may be the memory of the military expansion of Tur-

tic nomads, fear and terror that they caused - all this probably contributed to the fact that on a subconscious genetic level it was a rejection, and the Turkic world was reduced by the West European researchers of XVIII - XX centuries as the world of savagery and barbarism.

Lack of Turkic civilization in typological and classification research underscores the timeliness of the project and the need for research in this area, since it is certain that the "Turkic civilization" - is

very old, original and universal civilization with its history: the birth, development and extinction.

In today's world languages (European languages: Russian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Oriental languages : Chinese, Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Mongolian languages) we can find "traces of Turkic civilization" in the form of loan lexical items. This indicates the presence of the ancient history of Turkic civilization.

Turkism in the Russian language.

The study of the Turkism of the Russian dictionary began in the eighteenth century. In 1769 in the satirical journal of Vasily Tuzov "PODENTSHINA" was published a list of words of the Russian language, similar to the words of Oriental languages. Among these comparisons, a number of very successful (a trunk, a horse, a birch, a cane, etc.), but individual words are compared only on the basis of completely random consonances.

The problem of studying Turkic-Russian language contacts, namely the Turkic elements in the Russian vocabulary, has a long tradition. Studies on Turkic-Russian were carried out on various materials (literary monuments, fiction, dialects, regions, folklore, the language of the media, etc.), in various aspects (etymological, chronological, phonetic, spelling, semantic, grammatical, functional, comparative-comparative and etc.). The objects of scientific research were the Turkic borrowings of certain thematic groups (names of plants, animals, clothing, buildings and construction, household goods, names of persons, military vocabulary, vocabulary of food, etc.).

Analysis of the Turkism in linguistic sources is represented on the material of historical dictionaries (I.G.Dobrodomov, G.Ya.Romanova, etc.), dialectal (A.N.Kononov, L.A.Kubanova, etc.), etymological (N.A. Baskakov, K.R.Galiullin, G.R.Muratova, E.V.Sevortyan, R.A. Yunaleeva, etc.), foreign words (A.A.Babintsev, A.Z.Rozenfeld and others). Turkic borrowings as a part of explanatory dictionaries are considered in the studies of G.N. Aslanov, K.R.Babayev (lexico-semantic aspect), B.B. Zhaparova (as part of ethnographic and regional lexicon), N.K. Dmitrieva (etymological aspect), R.Z. Kiyasbeyli (semantic aspect), N.Mikhailovskaya (as part of borrowings from the languages of the peoples of the USSR), etc.

But, despite the presence of a large number of scientific works on the Turkic borrowings of the Russian language, as M.V. Oreshkina's notes, "there is a shortage of generalizing works and works on the contemporary period" [Oreshkina 1994: 8-9].

M.V.Oreshkina Turkic words in modern Russian: problems of development. - M., 2003

Russian and Turkic languages and peoples in the last millennium, i.e. in the period of their formation of other Slavic languages. For the Russian language, the results of a comprehensive study of the Turkism, in particular ethno cultural vocabulary, can serve as an invaluable source of restoring certain fragments of its history (E.A.Kozhevnikova EA Turkism in modern Russian) // Electronic Scientific and Educational Journal of the VGPU "The Facets of Knowledge." No1 (2) May 2009 www.grani.vspu.ru).

The study of the Turkism in the Old Russian language is further complicated by the fact that the Turkic languages of the pre-Mongol period, which the eastern Slavs had to face are almost unknown to us: only single words were preserved from them.

The most deeply questions of Old Russian borrowings from the Turkic languages were considered by F. E. Korsh and P. M. Melioransky in the course of the discussion about the Turkism in the "Lay of Igor's Host".

In determining the sources of the "Lay of Igor's Host" and the time of creating this remarkable work of ancient Russian literature, a certain role is played by the eastern elements that permeate the whole text. This concerns not only a significant layer of Turkic vocabulary, penetrated through the Polovtsian (Kipchak) and, it seems to us, to an even greater degree, through the Oguz languages of nomadic people (Torquay, Kovuyev, Berendey, Bout, and Kaepichi), but also the very nature of the "Word": its style, images, epithets, comparisons, metaphors, etc., analogues can be found in the folklore of some Turkic peoples (Parkhomenko V. Traces of the Polovtsian epos in the annals // Problems of Source Studies, vol. III, M.-L., 1940, p. 393.)

The acquaintance of the author of the "Tale of Igor's Campaign" unknown to us with the Turkic world of representations, fairy-tale and epic images can only be explained by direct communication with the Turkic-speaking peoples neighboring the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and the prince's environment, from which, of course, he himself came (" NA Baskakov, "The Lay of Igor's Regiment." Monuments of Literature and Art of the 11th-17th Centuries, Moscow, 1978. pp. 59-68).

Turkic borrowings in the "Word" are quite significant in number and variety in meaning. They are found in the names of the rivers - Sula, Kayala; in the names of cities "... before the chickens of the Tumutorokan; in the names of the relief - Yarur; the names of birds - gyrfalcon, gogol, plants - feather grass; in the names of peoples and tribes - hinovi,

calves, ovarsky, ugorsk, mogoths, tatan, shelbirs, revolves, olbers; in their own names - Sharokan, Konchak, Gza / Gzak, Kobyak, Ovlur / Vlur; in the names of mythical creatures - Veles, Bayan, Div, Balvan; in the social terminology - a kagan, bylya, boyarin, saltan, chaga, koshchei; in military and household vocabulary saber, haralug, gonfalon, cholka, chereshir, cart, ortma, pearls, nogata, kotor, barefoot, scarlet.

Turkic vocabulary in the "Word", closely related to the ancient Turkic languages of Eastern Europe, and reflects the characteristic phonetic, grammatical and lexical features of precisely these ancient Turkic languages. To study the history of the peoples of Eastern Europe and Western Asia, their culture and ancient monuments of literature, it is of great importance to analyze past ties between peoples and to more fully reveal the patterns that determine the interaction of their cultures and languages.

Great interest in the processes of interaction between the languages of the Turkic and Slavic tribes and peoples inhabiting this territory at the end of the first and the beginning of the second millennium. The interaction of Slavic and Turkic languages arose in ancient times. Already in the first centuries of our era, the Slavic tribes in Eastern Europe closely intertwined with the first Turkic aliens that consisted successively in the tribal unions of the Huns, Sabirs, Khazars and Bulgars, and a little later Pechenegs, bonds and Polovtsians (N.K. Dmitriev NK 1946 , p.243).

Very interesting, appeared in the third issue of the "Lexicographic Collection" in 1958, an article by N.K. Dmitriev "On the Turkic elements of the Russian dictionary." Ushakov's work consists of a large introduction and several glossaries:

- 1) Turkism, confirmed by facts;
- 2) Turkism that require additional documentation;
- 3) Words ranked as Turkic in the order of the hypothesis
- 4) An additional list of Turkism of the Russian dictionary.

The work of N.K. Dmitriev is the most thorough study of the Turkism in the Russian language.

In 1976 he published the Dictionary of Turkism in Russian, compiled by E. N. Shipova, whose volume is 2000 words. All the lexemes contained in the dictionary can be conditionally divided into 6 groups:

The first group (1500 words) are agnonyms: alap, amanat;

The second group (276 words) is the native Russian words issued for the Turkism: Ledum Fly bull

(poison, poison), changeless ← (scales) without men ← Mena (dumbbells), moisture ← Volga;

They became Turkic thanks to the compilers of the dictionary, who could not understand their true origin, and therefore, according to the customary tradition, these words were included in the category of Turkism.

Money / Tenge

In the Russian language, a coin was called a dime, or two kopecks, or half a penny. In Kazakh, Tatar, Bashkir, Chuvash, the so-called "ruble" is called, and in the dialects of the Kazakh language, in Karakalpak, Turkmen (in the latter this word sounds tiyn), the so-called "twenty-kopeck coin". In some languages it means "money in general". The same Turkic word comes from the Russian money "coin, dignity in polkopeyki" (the word is known from the monuments of Russian writing since the XIV century, when in Russia after almost a three-century break the coinage of its own coin on the Golden Horde patterns was resumed). From that moment comes the general name of money.

As for the origin of the Turkic word of the Tenge, the opinions of scientists on this issue diverge. The suggestion made by Academician K. M. Frene about the connection of this word with the Turkic tamga (S.M. Fraehn. the origin vocabulary Russian money, Kazan, 1815.) was rejected in the middle of the XIX century by IN Berezin (I.N. Berezin, Sheibaniada, Kazan, 1849, p. 16.).

The possibility of transmitting the Turkic word "tyiyn", "tiyin" as -tin, is evidenced by Russian argotic expressions or "one-kopeck" bir tiyn (") not a penny "and unyinka" for ten kopecks ".

Turkism in the Ukrainian language.

In the Ukrainian language there are about 4 thousand Turkism without taking into account their own names. More than half of them are common: garbuz, kilim, kishmish, flock, fog, tyutyun, pants, brown, etc. The rest are historicisms (bashlik, bunchuk, jura, kanchuk, otancha, slander, sagaidak, yasir, etc.). , dialectics (bailiks, bicak, garam, kavuk, etc.) or are used in the role of exoticisms to describe the Turkic way of life (byi, harem, murza, sultan, khan, etc.). The Ukrainian language was an intermediary in the spread of the Turkism in the West Slavic languages.

Many Turkism words exist in the toponymy of Ukraine (Kremenchug, Ingul, Izyum, Samara, etc.). Certain problems arise in the analysis of the parallelism of the Ukrainian and Turkic proper names of southern Ukraine: the Molochnaya / Suteni River

(the Turkish milk station), the Chernaya / Karasu River (Turkic Chorniy, Su-water), etc.

The group of exoticisms is practically open and is constantly replenished (E.M Murzaev Turkic geographical names., M., 1996.)

Vulgarisms belong to the most ancient layer of the Turkism: the bolyarin, the carpet, the quiver, and Boris. The Turkism of the ancient Kievan Bulgarian, Khazar, Pecheneg, Kypchak and Tatar origin (sometimes as intermediary links for Mongolian, Persian, and Arab borrowings) are characterized by the phonetic transition of sound to: Bogatyr (Kypchak Bagatyr, Mongolian Bagatura, Bagadur), Khaziain the khachak, the Bulgarian, the Khusai, the Persian, the Khoja, the Arab, the haggi, the kolimaga (the Old Russian kolimog, the kolimag, the ancient Turkic kalymak, the Mongolian khalmag), the Khazars, the Khazars (from the barracks, the Khazars), Boldin gori balda / balta), Bakhmach / Bohmach (ancient Bohemia), Kozak (from the Cossack) .

This is not typical of the Turkism of the later period: they mostly retain the initial sound specifics: bairak, a tavern, a kavun, a trap, a calim, a saman, a chabak, a scimitar, and so on.

At the same time, according to experts, "the dictionary is somewhat overloaded with questionable or obviously not proven etymologies. Sometimes the author himself conducts similar etymologies, sometimes doubts such obviously false etymologies, and sometimes uncritically agrees with those expressed earlier by other authors "(Baskakov NA, Dobrodomov IG Review // Questions of Linguistics, 1978, No. 1, c 141.)

Although the number of false etymologies in the dictionary is small, they sometimes refer to the common vocabulary. Some words of known non-Turkic origin, wander from the list to the list: lagoon, balamat, barberry, ledum, mess, bergamot, tag, burka, jackal, shawl, saffron, sheriff, rough, lump, box etymologisches Wörterbuch: in 4 volumes / author-M. M. Fasmer [vol. I] .- M.: Progress, 1986-1987.)

Many researchers addressed the problem of Russian surnames of the Bulgar-Kazan and Tatar origin, among which the historian S.B. Veselovsky in his book "Onomasticon. Old Russian names, nicknames and surnames "(M., 1974) and N.A. Baskakov in the book "Russian surnames of Turkic origin" (Moscow, 1979). But they approached the problem from the positions of different sciences: the first as a historian, and the second as a philologist.

Turkism in English.

The languages of the Turkic peoples left many traces in a variety of languages, including English.

Turkic words in English were borrowed both with direct contacts, and through the language-descendants. The words of Turkic origin began to penetrate into the language extremely rarely in English - Angles and Saxons at the end of the IV century, when they were quiescent by the Huns-Turks. In 376, the whole of Central Europe fell under the rule of the Huns, and only in 449, shortly before the death of the king of the Huns of Attila, the first groups of Angles, Saxons and Utes began to migrate to the British Isles. This process of resettlement lasted about 150 years.

Many Turkism came to English through Arabic, Persian and Indian languages.

The first Turks in Egypt and Syria were Oguz tribes of Turkmens, some of whom settled in Spain under the Arab Caliphs. Since the tenth century, many Kipchaks arrive in Egypt in different ways and at different times, gradually changing the language situation.

The Turkism passed into English through different languages, for example,

German: shabrack, trabant;

Spanish: bocasin, lackey;

Latin: janissary, sable;

italian: bergamot, kiosk.

The greatest number of Turkism was translated into English from French, for example: badian, caique, caviar, odalisque, sabot, turkuose. In the cases when the Turkism passed into English through a number of languages, most often the last language was French (G.A.Aubakirova Turkism in English: Pathways and Language Adaptation).

The Turkism came to English not only from the Turkish language. In 1558-59, the English tried to use the Volga trade route, which had just fallen into the hands of the Moscow state, to enter India via Iran. In 1558, the English merchant Anthony Jenkinson and his assistants Richard and Robert Johnson and the Tatar interpreter, equipped with the letters of Ivan IV, set off down the Volga. They visited Kazan, Astrakhan, on the peninsula Mangyshlak, in Baku, Bukhara and Samarkand. After Jenkinson in the Volga region visited a lot of English travelers. In 1601, Sir Anthony Shirley and his assistant, William Paris, traveled the Caspian Sea. In 1625, он publishes his impressions of his journey. In 1858, Thomas Atkinson traveled to Kazakhstan. In addition to travelers, diplomats and merchants, in the XIX century, British intelligence agents also penetrated into Central Asia.

So, in 1824 Captain Connolly and Colonel Stogardt were executed in Kokand, who made their way under the guise of Muslims from India. By the beginning of the twentieth century in the hands of English

capitalists are almost all copper, polymetallic, coal mines in Kazakhstan, where many English skilled workers and engineers worked. The diaries, reports, letters of the Englishmen who have visited the Volga region, Transcaucasia, Central Asia and Siberia, are full of Turkism reflecting concepts and realities previously unknown to the English and who did not have equivalents in the English language: astracan, aul, batman, carbuse, jougara, pul, saigak, toman, turquoise (in the point of «precious stone») and others. (G.A. Aubakirova Turkism in the English language: ways of penetration and language adaptation.)

Conclusions

In conclusion, we want to emphasize that we made an attempt to open the question of the origin of

the Turkism by using the information about Turkic and Indo-European languages.

On the basis of the above, we came to the conclusion that along with the words of the Slavic languages, non-Slavic borrowings were included in the Russian lexicon at various stages of its development, for example, Greek, Latin, Turkic, Scandinavian, Western European. Borrowings from the Greek language began to penetrate into the native language even in the period of Slavic unity.

Borrowings from the Latin language played a significant role in enriching the Russian language, especially in the field of scientific, technical, social and political terminology. Words from Turkic languages penetrated into Russian due to different circumstances: as a result of early trade and cultural ties, as a consequence of military clashes.

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