



QUESTIONS OF STUDYING WORDS BORROWED BY THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE FROM VARIOUS TURKIC LANGUAGES

Uzbekistan.Bukhara State University Faculty of Philology

Senior Lecturer at the Department of Russian Linguistics

Shermuxamedova Nasiba Almasovna

shermuxamedova.n.74@gmail.com

Annotation: *This article deals with some issues of studying Turkism in Russian. It describes a study in this field of prominent Russian orientalists, as well as the importance of these monuments of ancient Russian literature.*

Keywords: lexicon, Turkisms, lexicography, Turkic languages, borrowing, numismatics.

ВОПРОСЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ СЛОВ, ЗАИМСТВОВАННЫХ РУССКИМ ЯЗЫКОМ ИЗ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ТЮРКСКИХ ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматриваются некоторые вопросы изучения тюркизмов в русском языке. Излагается об исследованиях в этой области видных русских востоковедов, а также важности данных памятников древнерусской письменности.*

Ключевые слова: *лексикон, тюркизмы, лексикография, тюркские языки, заимствование, нумизмат.*

The study of Turkisms in the Russian dictionary began back in the 18th century. In 1769, Vasily Tuzov's satirical magazine Podenshina published a list of Russian words similar to those of Oriental languages. The question of Turkic-Russian language relations interested many researchers throughout the 19th century. Russian Russian Literature Lovers Society at Moscow University put forward a competitive research topic on the influence of other languages on Russian in 1812, where the question of the influence of Turkic languages on the Russian vocabulary was to be investigated. But such a study remained unfulfilled. The question of words



borrowed by the Russian language from various Turkic languages was raised only on limited material.

Many interesting observations about Turkic words in Russian dialects are contained in "Materials for Comparative and Explanatory Vocabulary and Grammar", published in 1854 under the editorship of I. I. Sreznevsky. The first volume of Materials contains lists of Russian words similar to those of Eastern languages, and indicates a possible source among the Eastern languages. Famous Russian orientalists I. N. Berezin, A. A. Bobrovnikov, V. V. Grigoriev, A. K. Kazembek, I. M. Kovalevsky, P. Ya. Petrov, A.M. Shegren participated in the compilation of these glossaries. A lot of lexical material is contained in the work of the famous linguist Fr. Miklosic on Turkisms in the languages of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. The material is French. Miklosic's dictionary is similar in many ways to the glossaries in the Materials for Comparative and Explanatory Dictionary: there is no historicism in it, and the Turkic languages are not yet sufficiently differentiated. However, the weaknesses of the dictionary were explained by the insufficient knowledge of the Turkic languages at that time. "An additional list of Turkisms in the Russian dictionary (it includes some expressions omitted in the Explanatory Dictionary, as well as individual regional words)." N. K. Dmitriev's work is the most comprehensive study of Turkisms in the Russian language. Dmitriev paid great attention to the sound correspondences of Turkic and Russian words. Such comparisons of the corresponding Turkic words in different Turkic languages make it possible to more accurately determine the source of the loan. N. K. Dmitriev's work makes many adjustments to M. R. Fasmer's "Russian Etymological Dictionary", where the Turkic languages often do not appear sufficiently dissected. M. Fasmer used only the "Experience of the dictionary of Turkic dialects" by V. V. Radlov, which reflects the vocabulary of not all Turkic languages. On the other hand, N. K. Dmitriev's work does not always accurately use the data of the Old Russian script. As a typical example, the history of the word treasury can be considered in both works: M. Fasmer, using the "Experience of the dictionary of Turkic dialects" by Academician V. V. Radlov as a reference book on



Turkic vocabulary, outputs Russian. But M. Fasmer is better oriented in the monuments of Russian writing: he notes that the word first appears in the letter of Dmitry Donskoy in 1389, i.e. almost a century earlier.

It is important to take into account not only the data of the monuments of ancient writing and the data of the dialectology of the Turkic languages, but also the history of the objects with which this or that concept is associated. It is necessary, therefore, to refer to historical and archaeological materials that could indicate the cultural and historical circumstances of the borrowing of a given concept or object. At the same time, the subject itself, its specific features, which could also change over time, are of no small importance.

In this regard, it is interesting to trace the history of the names of monetary units in the Old Russian language. The oldest Russian names of money are associated with various kinds of animal names: cattle, kuna. A similar transfer of meaning is noted in the Turkic languages, where the word tin in Tatar, Kazakh and Uighur has the meaning of "squirrel" and "penny". This shift in values was probably caused by similar economic conditions in which fur-bearing animal skins were used as money. In addition, it should be noted that the names of monetary units are unstable.: They change over time, and they are not the same in different territories. For example, in Russian, a penny was a coin in denominations of either two kopecks or half a kopeck. Cf. also the Turkic tenge, which has different meanings in different languages. In Kazakh, Tatar, Bashkir, and Chuvash languages, the so-called "ruble" is used, and in Karakalpak, Turkmen (in the latter this word sounds more pronounced) languages, the so-called "twenty kopeck coin". Etymology of V. V. Radlov (from Turkic. the tenor "circle, wheel") needs additional argumentation.

But if we take into account the fact that the names of monetary units can be formed from the names of fur-bearing animals, then for the Turkic tenge one can find a good etymology on the Turkic soil. This name is based on the Turkic name of the squirrel teyin, tin, tin, tiyin, tiyin, tyin, etc. However, some unusual sound correspondences and historical considerations (the Turks have always been steppe nomads and therefore relatively late became acquainted with the forest animal



squirrel) suggest that this word was borrowed by the Turks from other languages.. The Turkic *tenge* is reflected in Afanasy Nikitin as *tenka*, and as a specifically Central Asian word it is found in modern Russian in several orthographic translations: *tenga*, *tanga*, *tenga*. It is very likely that the same word entered the Russian language in a different form, closer in sound to the name of the animal - *tyyn*, *tiyin*. However, it did not enter the Russian language on its own, but as an integral part of a word that arose on the basis of Turkic numerals.

However, numismatists disagree with this opinion: they take into account the real history of the thing itself. It is known that the Russian *altyn* has never been a gold coin, therefore the Turkic *altyn*, *altun* "gold" could not form the basis of this name. The famous Russian historian V. N. Tatishchev proposed a more convincing etymology in his "Russian Lexicon, Historical, Geographical, Political and Civil" (only the first 3 parts were published posthumously in 1793): it derives *altyn* from the Turkic numeral *alta* "six". However, this explanation left open the question of the end of the word, where the final *h* did not receive an explanation. The explanation was outlined only a hundred years after the publication of the "Lexicon" by V. N. Tatishchev in the academic dictionary of 1891, edited by Ya. K. Grot, where the Russian. *altyn* is explained as a reworking of the Turkic-Tatar *alty tiyin* "six squirrels".

It is interesting to note that in the "Experience of the regional Great Russian dictionary" the word *bejaltynny* is registered, which goes back to the Turkic numeral *bash* "five" in combination with *altyn*. The peculiarity of this word is that the vocalism here is not Volga-Turkic. The possibility of transmitting the Turkic word *tyyn*, *tiyin* as *-tyn*, is evidenced by the Russian argotic expressions *nibirtyn* "not a penny" (goes back to the Turkic phrase *bir tyyn* "one kopeck" and *untynka* "for ten kopecks" (goes back to the Turkic dative case *he tyynka*; the pronunciation of *un* speaks of a Tatar source). In this regard, we can assume a new etymology of the word *poltina*, known since the 12th century. There are three etymologies of this word:

- 1) "Turkisms confirmed by facts";



- 2) "Turkisms requiring additional documentation";
- 3) "Words classified as Turkisms in the order of hypothesis"
- 4) "Additional list of Turkisms in the Russian dictionary (it includes some expressions omitted in the Explanatory Dictionary, as well as individual regional words)".

Russian russians should pay more attention to the opinion of many Russian scientists who saw the Russian word kopek as an Oriental loan. F. I. Erdman already pointed out in his "Explanation of some words that have passed from Eastern languages to Russian" (Moscow, 1830) that the name kopeyka has an Oriental origin. He pointed out that the kopek coin is mentioned in Sharafeddin's "History of Tamerlane." G. Beveridge notes that this name is also mentioned in Babur. This Persian and Central Asian coin is undoubtedly related to the Russian kopek. Of the modern Turkic languages, this ancient name has been preserved only in the Turkmen language: kOpuk "kopek". However, some Turkmen linguists tend to see it as a Russian loan. F. I. Erdman, who for the first time pointed out the eastern origin of the name kopeyka, put forward the Turkic etymology of this word. According to him, this name comes from the Turkic word kopek "dog", because a dog was depicted on these coins. However, the coins could have been called penny dogs in jest.

The study of Turkisms in the Old Russian language is further complicated by the fact that the Turkic languages of the pre-Mongol period that the Eastern Slavs had to deal with (Bulgarian, Pecheneg, Polovtsian, etc.) are almost unknown to us: only a few words have been preserved from them. The exception is the Polovtsian language, from which we have separate monuments, although dating back to a later time: Codex cumanicus - Polovtsian dictionary and religious texts - dates back to the turn of the 13th - 14th centuries, other Polovtsian monuments date back to a later time. The dictionary of the Polovtsian language in the Polovtsian monuments that have come down to us is, of course, far from being fully reflected. Therefore, to explain the origin of Turkic elements in the Russian vocabulary, it is necessary to use data from many Turkic languages. However, the poor knowledge of vocabulary in the dialects



of different Turkic languages makes it difficult to reach precise and definite conclusions. The "Experience of the dictionary of Turkic dialects" by V. V. Radlov does not cover all Turkic languages, and the existing translated bilingual dictionaries of Turkic languages usually do not reflect the vocabulary of the entire language, being limited only to the vocabulary of the literary language. It is especially important to collect the vocabulary of the dialects of the Kipchak languages, which are genetically related to the language of the Polovtsians and other nomads of the Northern Black Sea region. Therefore, further study of Turkisms in the Russian vocabulary will depend on the development of the dialectology of the Turkic languages. In modern Turkic dialects, some grains of extinct languages may be found, which served as a source for replenishing the Russian language with oriental vocabulary.

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