The use of Turkic loanwords in the Russian language

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Abstract. The subject of the research is loanwords form Turkic languages in the Russian language. The basic rules for the development of the language, its connections with the history of society in different periods are clearly manifested precisely in the vocabulary. Loanwords from Turkic languages were borrowed through oral speech. This led to the emergence of various options for borrowing. The article describes the internal rules for the development of Turkic loanwords, reflected in their composition, functioning, semantics, and phonetics. The borrowing of loanwords, in particular, from the Turkic languages, is determined mainly by the needs of semantic differentiation. Turkic loanwords, as well as Western European loanwords, changed in semantics and went beyond the original sphere of functioning. In the process of development, Turkic vocabulary adjusts to the phonetic, morphological and semantic norms of the Russian language by changing their phonetic composition and semantics. Turkic loanwords are mostly monosemantic words that filled in the gaps in the system of nomination. Therefore, Turkic vocabulary was the only means of nomination for a long time. Later, becoming a part of the Russian language, Turkic loanwords acquire figurative meanings.

1 Introduction

The study of Turkic elements in the Russian language is one of the most important problems of Russian linguistics. The study of Turkisms in the Russian vocabulary began in the 19th century. The first experience of compiling Russian words with the words of Eastern languages dates back to 1769. Among the Turkisms there are such words as sunduk (chest), loshad' (horse), biryuk (loner), kamysh (bulrush) etc. The study of foreign vocabulary in the Russian language has a long tradition. The question of Turkic-Russian linguistic relations was of interest to researchers throughout the 19th century. There are many interesting observations in “Materials for comparative and explanatory vocabulary and grammar”, which were published in 1854, edited by I.I. Sreznevskij. Works by the famous linguist Franz Miklosich contain lexical material about Turkic vocabulary in the languages of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. In the 60s of the XIX century. Works by *Corresponding author:
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N.I. Il'inskij and V.V. Radlov gave rise to a new stage in the history of the study of Turkic languages. In the 20th century, such scientists as A.M. Sukhotin, E.D. Polivanov, E.V. Sevortyan dealt with the problems of Turkology.

The problem of borrowing language units from one language to another is complex and multifaceted. It includes a set of questions that are non-linguistic in nature. Borrowed vocabulary in the Russian language is heterogeneous in origin: it consists of borrowings from Slavic languages and borrowings from non-Slavic languages. Borrowings from non-Slavic languages are divided into Western European loanwords and Turkic loanwords.

The subject of the study is borrowings from the Turkic languages related to everyday life. The paper discusses the features of borrowing and use of Turkic words, issues of etymology and chronology of their entry into the Russian language. Until now, Turkology has developed as a complex discipline that studies the Turkic languages, ethnography and folklore of the Turkic-speaking peoples, but the issues of describing the specifics of the contacts of the Slavic peoples with the Turkic peoples have not been considered, the internal rules of development have not been described, which are reflected in the composition, functioning, semantics, phonetics of Turkic loanwords.

2 Experimental part

The paper describes the vocabulary of the Russian language, which consists of native Russian and borrowed lexicon. In this regard, the reasons for borrowing, which are mainly caused by the needs of semantic differentiation, are being investigated. Foreign vocabulary is represented by Western European and Turkic loanwords. Therefore, issues related to the etymology, modifications, phonetic and grammatical assimilation of Turkic loanwords using the methods of the comparative method are considered. The spheres and features of the functioning of loanwords, the place of Turkic borrowed vocabulary in the lexical and semantic system of the Russian language as an accepting language, features in the development of the semantics of Turkic loanwords and Western European loanwords are studied. The article deals with lexical and stylistic changes that cause the development of a sharply negative meaning in some Turkic loanwords, caused by the process of archaization, as well as issues related to the degree of assimilation of Turkic borrowed vocabulary in the lexical system of the Russian language.

3 Results and discussion

In the field of the history of vocabulary, the basic rules for the development of the language are especially clearly manifested, primarily the connection and development of the language with the history of society, with the history of the people in different periods. In the vocabulary of the Russian language, the main vocabulary fund stands out, which is very stable and has been preserved for a number of epochs. The main vocabulary fund gives the language a basis for the formation of new words, in other words, it is the main stable material and structural basis for the enrichment and development of the vocabulary of the language.

Budagov’s opinion, the history of words is not only the history of etymology, but also the history of their entire subsequent movement in language and society [1].

In the experimental part of the paper, the application of aspects of Turkic loanwords in the Russian language is considered, the values of borrowed words and the conditions for their stability are described. The possibility of developing the methodological basis of the study of Turkic loanwords for the purpose of the history of Turkic languages is considered.
It is possible to distinguish native Russian and borrowed vocabulary in the main vocabulary of the Russian language. More than 90% of the words used in the Russian language are native Russian vocabulary. Native Russian words form the main part of the vocabulary and determine the originality of Russian speech, its deep national identity. “A native Russian word is any word that originated in the Russian language or inherited from an older source language, regardless of what etymological parts it consists of. (Compare: native Russian words шоссеиний, маникюрша, форс and borrowed from the French language words шоссе, маникюр, форс)” [2]. Based on the above definition, native Russian words include, strictly speaking, not only Slavic words or words that arose on their basis in different periods of the development of the Russian language, but also words that appeared in the Russian language on the basis of borrowed roots, as well as whole words. So, for example, words ямщик, этюдник, штурмовщик derived from ‘yam’ (Tatar language), ‘étude’ (French language), ‘sturm’ (German language), are considered Russian, despite the borrowed roots. In native Russian lexicon, several layers of vocabulary are genetically distinguished (depending on the time of appearance in the language):

1) Common Slavic vocabulary;
2) Old East Slavic (Old Russian) vocabulary;
3) Russian vocabulary.

In the native Russian vocabulary, the smallest in quantitative terms is the vocabulary inherited from the era of the Common Slavic language and having correspondences in other modern Slavic languages. Most of the words are associated with the designation of family relations, specific objects, their qualities, actions. It goes back to the period of Indo-European language unity.

Loanwords, borrowed vocabulary, or foreign vocabulary are words “assimilated from one language (the donor language) into another language” [3]. In different historical periods, words from other languages came to the Russian language, which was due to economic, cultural and political relations with other peoples. However, words of foreign origin, occupying a significant place, make up a relatively small percentage. According to F.P. Filin’s opinion, Old Church Slavic vocabulary is no more than 10%; Greek, Latin, Western European and other borrowed vocabulary is about 14% (Figure 1) [4]. N.M. Shanski believes that the total number of borrowings does not exceed 10%.

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Fig. 1. The ratio of native and borrowed vocabulary in the Russian language

![The Ratio of Native and Borrowed Vocabulary](image)
Borrowed vocabulary in the Russian language can be divided into two groups:

1. Loanwords from Slavic languages, that are cognates to the Russian language.
2. Loanwords from non-Slavic languages: Turkic, Persian, Nordic, Italic, Germanic and other languages.

Borrowing was carried out in various ways: through writing or as a result of oral speech contacts. Most of the foreign borrowings date back to the reign of Peter I, which was the era of reforms and transformations, which were accompanied by the expansion of international relations in economic, political and cultural areas. During this period, the main sources of borrowings were such Western European languages as Dutch, English, German, Swedish, French, Italian and some others.

Despite the large number of foreign words in the era of Peter the Great, the foundations of the national Russian language remained unchanged. Academician V.V. Vinogradov writes about this as follows: “The process of Europeanization of the Russian literary national language. However, lexical borrowings are on the decline” [4].

The next stage of borrowing is observed in the first half of the 19th century. Loanwords during this period more organically enter the system of the literary language, experiencing not only phonetic and grammatical, but also actual semantic changes. The borrowing of foreign vocabulary during this period contributes to the enrichment of the synonymic rows of the Russian language, the formation of flexible and versatile terminology, without clogging the dictionary with unstable barbarisms and unnecessary doublets, as was the case in the era of Peter I.

The borrowing of foreign words is determined mainly by the needs of semantic differentiation, therefore, loanwords are firmly included in the vocabulary of the modern Russian language, having undergone phonetic and grammatical assimilation.

The problem of the interaction of the Russian and Turkic languages, in contrast to the problem of borrowing Western European loanwords, has not been sufficiently studied, since there is no specific methodology for studying elements of Turkic vocabulary in specific Slavic languages.

The development of Russian-Turkic language contacts can be divided into four periods.

First period. It includes the first centuries AD until the VIII century, before the formation of Kievan Rus', when closer linguistic contacts between the Eastern Slavs and the Turkic (Bulgarian, Khazar), Finno-Ugric and Iranian tribes began.

Second period is the 9th-12th centuries. It belongs to Kievan Rus and is characterized by intensive contacts between Russians and Oghuz (Oghuz, Pechenegs, Turks, Berendeys) and Kipchak (Kumans) tribes.

Third period. It includes the 16th-19th centuries. This is the period of Russian colonization and annexation of the peoples of the former Kazan, Astrakhan, Siberian, Crimean khanates, as well as the peoples of Central Asia and the Caucasus.

The fourth period is the period after the October Revolution. Borrowings occupy a special place in the lexical system of any language. At the moment of entry, a foreign word is mechanically transferred to the receiving language and only in the process of familiarization, obeying the phonetic, morphological and semantic norms of the latter, it changes its sound shell and semantic volume.

Western European vocabulary is a characteristic of the social, military, diplomatic, scientific and cultural spheres of life of the Russian people. Turkic loanwords, in contrast to Western European borrowed vocabulary, are represented mainly by names related to everyday life. The Turkic loanwords included in the Russian language are mainly used in everyday vocabulary. This is the feature of their semantics. Western European loanwords, in contrast to Turkic loanwords, were distinguished by the characteristic “reasonableness”
used “in a generalized and undivided sense, from which later other, more private, specific, narrow meanings and shades were formed” [5].

Turkic loanwords entered the Russian language sphere for the most part as monosemantic words denoting specific everyday realities of widespread use, for example, *almaz* (diamond), *altyn* (golden coin), *arak* (alcoholic drink), *bakhcha* (field with melons), *den’gi* (money), *kolchan* (quiver), *sharovary* (sirwal), *shtany* (pants), *yarlyk* (tag), *karandash* (pencil), *karaul* (guard), *tyufyak* (mattress), *tulup* (fur clothing), *chadra* (chador), *bashmak* (shoe) and others. The main part of the Turkisms was included through pral speech “approximately until the end of the 18th century” [6].

Western European borrowed vocabulary entered the Russian language “almost only in written form, mainly through such areas as the newspapers and academic writing” [7]. Foreign words that entered the Russian language through writing somehow obeyed the graphic norms of the receiving language, so Western European borrowed vocabulary was more standardized and unified compared to loanwords that came through oral communication. In this connection, Western European loanwords stabilized relatively quickly under the normalizing influence of written speech.

The oral way of entry of Turkisms, reflecting the pronunciation norms, manifested itself in different ways in different territories, which led to the emergence of different variants of borrowings, therefore, it is no coincidence that many Turkisms have variant forms, for example, *chemodan*, *chamadan*, *chumadan*; *armyak*, *ormyak*, *yarmyak*; *bakhcha*, *bokhcha*, *baksha*, *bokcha*; *izyum*, *uzum*; *ambar*, *anbar* and so on.

In the versatile lexical and semantic transformations that have taken place in the Russian language since the first half of the 18th century, a special place is occupied by the development of figurative meanings, which was characteristic of loanwords. Turkic loanwords, as well as Western European loanwords, were characterized by changes in semantics that contributed to going beyond the original sphere of functioning. However, there is a difference between them in the direction of these changes: among Western European borrowed vocabulary, there is a movement from special spheres of use to everyday language, in Turkisms, on the contrary, there is a movement into the sphere of special terminology. Western European loanwords, being for the most part designations of abstract, often scientific concepts, are beginning to be used as concrete, everyday ideas about these concepts, for example, *kvadrat* - square, *kub* - cube, *tsilindr* - cylinder.

Turkisms, obeying the general linguistic trend, being everyday words in their original semantics, acquire figurative meanings and enter into various terminological systems and into the sphere of abstract concepts and ideas, for example, *ser’gi* (earrings) “decoration and appendages of a rooster and a hen under the neck”; *kolpak* (cap) “type of headdress and lampshade”.

The process of borrowing Western European terms in some cases is characterized by duality, lexical redundancy, for example, *viktoriya*, *pobeda* - victory, *fragment*, *otryvok* - fragment. The situation was different with Turkisms, which were the names of new important realia in everyday life, for example, *sunduk* (chest), *ambar* (barn), *karman* (pocket), *chulki* (stockings), *tulup* (fur clothing). They filled in the empty space in the naming system. Therefore, Turkic loanwords have long been the only means of nomination. In the future, becoming part of the Russian language, Turkisms acquire figurative meanings. The phenomenon of lexical redundancy touched Turkic loanwords later, with the influx of Western European loanwords, which in some cases proved to be more viable, which led to the formation of synonymic rows: *bashmak*, *botinok* - shoe; *shtany*, *pantalony*, *bryuki* - trousers.

Let’s take a look at the history of the word “bashmak” (shoe).
Bashmak is an Old East Slavic loanword from the Tatar language. In the Tatar language, the word “bashmak” means “type of shoes”. It derived through lexical transformation from the noun “bashmak”, which meant “one-year-old calf”. This word in its turn derived with suffix from the noun “bash” – “head” [Shanskii, 2004:38].

Most researchers attribute the word “bashmak” to Turkic loanwords. Some etymologists associate it with the Turkic-Tatar root “bash” (head). Others, for example R.A., believe that the Tatar word “bashmak” (type of shoes) arose as a result of the lexical-semantic method of derivation on the basis of the word “bashmak” (one-year-old calf). “The lexical-semantic way of derivation is a result of the splitting of a word into homonyms, in other words, the acquisition of different meanings by the same lexical unit” [Rozental', 1985: 305-306].

The words “bashmak” with the meaning of type of shoes and with the meaning of one-year-old calf are homonyms. They are presented as separate dictionary entries in the Tatar-Russian dictionary.

Just as in the Russian language it is impossible to connect the literary word “borona” (harrow) and dialectal “borona” (quarrel, scolding), it is also impossible to connect the word “bashmak” (type of shoes) and “bashmak” (calf), since “bashmak” in combination with “tana” means a necessarily uncalved young cow. In the Oguz language, “bashmak” also is a type of shoes [8].

In the Russian language, as in some Turkic languages (Tatar, Uzbek), there are frequent formations in which the names of body parts are the deriving stems: bashlyk (headdress), borynchak (muzzle), muzenchak (collar). In the V. Dal’s dictionary there is a word “nalodyzhnik” [9-11].

It is interesting that in the Turkic languages, in particular, in Tatar and Uzbek, other words with the base “bash” are also known, acting as the name of a part of shoe or a specific type of footwear. To designate socks in the Tatar language there is a form “osk bash”, in Uzbek it is “bash osk”.

The form bashaltai is represented by two stems “bash” and “altai” and means end of the lower part of the leg or stocking. The Korean language also has the form palmak, where “pal” means “leg”.

Bashaltai consists of two stems “bash” and “altai”. “Al” means “front” in the dialects of the Uzbek language, which means this word were used to designate the front part of the foot.

Thus, the word bashmak is included in the same word-formation paradigm with the considered forms on the basis of the common semantic component “bash”. The root “mak” in this case is synonymous with “ai” as a means of deriving a word with the meaning of a device intended for an object indicated in the deriving stems. The word bashmak denotes an object worn on the front part of the leg, i.e. it is “ankle-toe”, “ankle shoe”. Socks are also a kind of “shoes” to the ankle.

At the end of the 18th century in the lexicosemantic system of the Russian language, the process of archaization, the loss of meanings and the lexemes themselves, is observed. This process was also reflected in the Turkisms. It applies primarily to old borrowings, which is associated with the obsolescence of a number of Turkisms, predetermined by the obsolescence of the reality itself, for example, epancha, tamga (mark), yam (post station).

Most of the Turkic loanwords, as a means of nominating new realities, initially functioned as neutral ones. In the future, some of them, being the designations of obsolete or obsolete items, began to acquire a stylistic coloring. The process of obsolescence of reality caused the development of a negative estimated value among the Turkisms, compare: kabak – noise, confusion; balakhon – oversized clothes; kolpak – simpleton;
4 Conclusion

If Western European loanwords were distinguished by “fuzziness”, uncertainty of meanings, then Turkic loanwords entered the Russian language as monodemantic words denoting specific everyday realities. Western European borrowings entered with written way, Turkic loanwords entered the Russian language through oral communication, which predetermined the variance of forms.

In the process of the development of the Russian language, a number of Western European borrowed lexemes moved into the sphere of special terminology, being used to designate specific, everyday ideas. Turkic borrowed words, on the contrary, being everyday words in their original semantics, acquire a figurative meaning. For Western European loanwords, in some cases, the duplication of the name was characteristic, while Turkic loanwords for a long time were the only means of nomination. Turkic vocabulary, in contrast to Western European one, served mainly as names related to everyday life. They served as the names of the realities important in everyday life, so often they were the only means of nomination. The Turkic loanwords were not affected by the phenomenon of lexical redundancy, which is characteristic of Western European ones.

The interaction of the Slavic and Turkic languages throughout the history of the peoples was so positive and active that it left deep traces in the language of these peoples.

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