



ISSUES OF STUDYING THE LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF TURKISH WORDS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ANNATATION

This article discusses the lexical and semantic features of loanwords from Turkish to Russian.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES: *written language and culture, semantic language plasma.*

ВОПРОСЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОЙ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЮРКСКИХ СЛОВ В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются лексические и семантические особенности заимствованных слов из турецких в русский.

Ключевые слова и фразы: *письменный язык и культура, семантическая плазма языка.*

DISCUSSION

Turkic words came to modern Russian at various times from a variety of languages. The first major poetic works written in the Turkic language was the poem of Yusuf Balashovskogo "Kutadgu Bilig" ("Knowledge that gives happiness») XI, poem Ahmad ADIB Yugnaky "Atabat al-hakaik", which

was copied by the scribe of Zainul Abidin Ibn Sultanah al-Guragon-al-Husayn. Prior to this, the poem was called "Hibat ul-Haqaiq" ("Gift of truth"). The writing of the Turkic language was developed on the basis of the languages of Uyghur, Karluk and other tribes, among them the Oghuz took an important place. Later, the Karluk tribes and some



of the Oghuz tribes merged with the Uyghurs, creating a common written language and culture. In the XIV-XV centuries, two main Turkic languages developed: Uyghur-Karluk and Kipchak-Oguz. In the same century, two literary languages were formed: the Central Asian Turks and the Volga and Ural Turks. These languages are closely related to the heyday of the Golden Horde and its cultural centers (Sarai, Sygnak and Urgench).

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When studying borrowings from individual languages, you should answer the following questions: 1) When, in connection with what historical events and what kind of vocabulary was borrowed from this language (household, military, political, scientific, etc.)? 2) How was the borrowing (oral or written, directly from this language or through an intermediary language)? 3. What are the external signs, signs by which we can know that the word came to us from this language (it is not always easy to answer the last question, especially if we are talking about very old borrowings and these signs have been erased)? Even if the etymology of the word is perfectly clear, there may be different answers to the question: what is the origin of the word? The one who says it will be right. What's the word *сундук* (*chest*) it came from the Turkic language, and the one who refers this word to the number of borrowings from the Arabic language is not mistaken.

It should be noted that the contradiction here is apparent, imaginary. The fact is that the word chest entered our vocabulary in the XV century from the Turkic language, but in the Turkic language it appeared under the influence of Arabic. So the near etymology of this word is Turkic, the far etymology is Arabic. In such cases, it is said that the word came

from Arabic through Turkic. Word diamond. Russian borrowed from the Turkic languages, most likely from Tatar. Tartar *алмас* Almas) borrowed from the Arabic language. Arab *almas, olmas* it goes back to the Greek adamas - "indestructible".

It should be noted that all peoples change words and borrow them from each other. But not all foreign words that have entered the language retain their meaning. Here is a small history of the word *диван* (*divan*).

Sofa (furniture), borrowed from French in the XIX century. French *divan* - "sofa, sofa" has its original source in Iran-*divan*- "raised floor covered with carpet". In the Turkic language, the word *Devon-divan* meant "the wisdom of the book, the source of wisdom, a collection of poems, writing, wise advice".

Goethe, admiring the poetic culture of the East, created a number of works United in a cycle called "the Western-Eastern *divan*". In this case, the word *sofa* is used in the sense of "collection of poems".

In the 60s in Leningrad (Saint Petersburg), the Department of manuscripts of the Saltykov-Shchedrin public library received a parcel from Central Asia. It contained a small brick. A very rare handwritten book was immured in the brick, which was called "Diwan hikmetov", which means "Collection of wisdom".

The author of the manuscript, Ahmad Yassawi (1105-1166), lived about 800 years ago. He was very Asian. Sufi poet and preacher who influenced the development of Turkic-language poetry. The book contains songs rewritten in the XIII century by this ancient singer. But the word "divan" also had another meaning in the Turkic languages - "Council of dignitaries under the Sultan", later - "a room for meetings, conferences, in which the state Council with wide Eastern "sedamits" met. The nearest neighbors of the Turks, Bulgarians and Croats, began to use the word *sofa* in the sense of "reception room for guests".

As the word continued its way further West, to the Italians and French, it changed its meaning again: it is no longer "a room for receiving guests", but "furniture in the room" where they receive. With this meaning, the word *sofa* came to us from the French. In Polish, *sofa* means "carpet", i.e. what lies on the sofa, what covers the furniture, which we currently call a sofa.

In Russian, there are two different meanings of the word *sofa*. One-borrowed directly from the Turkic languages - "collection of poems, advice of the wise", the other-passed a long way through the Western languages - "upholstered furniture for information and lying". In linguistics, the lexical and semantic features of Turkic words are still fully revealed, and their lexical, semantic, phonetic and



morphological features should be mastered. As we already know, there are two main ways of forming vocabulary: the direct way in which the so-called native words of the language arise from the elements present in the language; a borrowing path in which new words come from outside, from other languages, i.e. directly and indirectly.

Russian language, enriched by borrowed words, remains basically Indo-European-Slavic-Russian. This was one of the important reasons for preserving the Russian language's unique national character.

It should be noted that it is not always possible to distinguish between the concept of "native" and "borrowed" in the language. First, the etymology of some words has not yet been clarified in modern Russian. Secondly, the words whose etymology is generally known, can all be considered borrowed? Can, for example, the word Elevator operator be considered a loan? It would seem that everything is clear: the root of the word of English origin (English.lift), the suffix *-ер* – French (-eur), which is part of words such as: Director, conductor, miner, fitter, juggler, etc. The word is clearly not native. But the thing is, what's the word *лифтер* (*Elevator master*) not in English or French. Most likely, this word (despite its foreign appearance) arose in the Russian language from the English root and the French suffix.

By virtue of active economic, political, and military activities. Russian people's cultural and similar ties with other peoples, the Russian language has penetrated and strengthened in its system quite a significant number of foreign language lexical elements. Russian phonetics and grammar, the rules of Russian word production, and the semantic system were used to process everything taken from the outside in the Russian language. These are words like *школа* (*school*) (from Latin through Polish), *карандаш* (*pencil*) (from the Turkic languages), *студент* (*student*) (from the German language) *оазис* (from Latin) and many others.

Usually, borrowings come from languages that have had long-term communication with native speakers. Russian has a lot of borrowings from Turkic, for example, *баклажан*, *кумыс*, *арба*, *казак*, *кумач*, *каланча*, *лапша*, *плов*, *чебурек*, *ярлык*, *башмак*, *башлык*, *штани*, *утюг*, *кирпич* (eggplant, kumys, cart, Cossack, bun, Kalancha, noodles, pilaf, cheburek, label, Shoe, Shoe, pants, iron, brick, etc).

Very often, a word in the process of borrowing passes from one language to another. Such borrowing is called "indirect", and words that pass from language to language are called "itinerant" by some linguists. So, for example, in Eastern Slavic speech,

there are Turkic words like: *zhenchug-pearl*, (n-m) *heel-heel*(K-g), *Tanga-money* (m-d), etc.

Russian linguists write that the above words entered the Russian language directly from the Tatar language in the XIII-XIV centuries, and some of these words entered the Russian language even earlier, for example, some Turkic-Tatar words are found in the "Word about Igor's regiment", created in the XII century.

Turkic words entered the Russian language orally. They entered the Russian language due to various circumstances, i.e. as a result of early trade, cultural and similar connections. Among the Turkic borrowings, words from the Tatar language have a large place, which is explained by historical conditions (the long-term Tatar-Mongol invasion). Turkic words are borrowed mainly from the languages of the Polovtsians, Turks, and Tatars. They mean:

- items of nomadic life: *кибитка*, *арба*, *кабак*, *ковер*, *шалаш*, *таз*, *чугун*, *кошма* etc. (the tent, the wagon, the tavern, carpet, Shalev, hand basin, cast iron, felt, etc).

- items of clothing and jewelry: *армяк*, *башлык*, *кушак*, *калпак*, *чалма*, *халат*, *жемчуг*, *бирюза*, *чулок*, *каблук* etc (armyak, bashlyk, sash, Kalpak, turban, robe, pearls, turquoise, stocking, heel)

- items of weapons and equipment: *кинжал*, *колчан*, *аркан*, *кабура* etc; (the dagger, quiver, the lasso, Cabourg)

- horses and their revenge: *лошадь*, *буланый*, *бурый*, *гнедой*, *каурый*; (*horse*, *bun*, *brown*, *Bay*, *brown*;))

- animals, birds, plants: *барсук*, *кабан*, *табун*, *сазан*, *изюм*, *камыш* etc ; (badger, boar, herd, carp, raisins, reeds;)

- name of food and drinks: *лапша*, *балык*, *шашлык*, *халва*, *кавардак*, *кумыс* etc; (*noodles*, *salmon*, *kebab*, *halva*, *mess*, *Mare*;))

- concept from the sphere of social structure and trade: *орда*, *хан*, *караул*, *мечеть*, *батрак*, *казак* etc; (*Horde*, *Khan*, *guard*, *mosque*, *farmhand*, *Cossack*;))

- disdainful names : *балбес*, *балда*, *болван*, *ереалаш* etc . (dunce, blockhead, idiot, areolas etc)

Some Arabic and Persian words came to us through the Turkic languages: *базар*, *бахча*, *сарай*, *бурка*, *бусы*, *сарафан*, *алмаз*, *кафтан*, *чемодан*, *бахрома*, *магарыч*, *визирь* etc . (*Bazar*, *melon*, *Saray*, *burka*, *beads*, *sarafan*, *diamond*, *Kaftan*, *suitcase*, *fringe*, *magarych*, *vizier*, etc)

The process of borrowing can be due to both non-linguistic and linguistic reasons. Non-linguistic reasons are of a socio-historical nature – diverse ties between peoples: trade, economic, political, and



cultural. As a result of such connections, the process of moving words from one language to another occurs. The semantic feature of a foreign language word is the variety of its meanings in the source language. Of which one or more has been translated into Russian.

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