



TURKISMS AS A RESULT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND TURKIC PEOPLES

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the analysis of lexical units borrowed from the Turkic languages into modern Russian. Turkic words have been studied both in historical and functional aspects. It is revealed that the frequency of assimilation is not regular. The article provides information that today Turkisms are rapidly entering the modern Russian language in all possible ways.

Keywords: borrowing, Turkisms, vocabulary, linguistics, etymology, language connections.

Many years of relations between the Russian and Turkic peoples do not remain without affecting the life of language owners. Such effects are natural and full-fledged, which can be said to be necessary. Currently, work is underway in the field of economics, as well as trade, politics and economics. Franz tilshunosi J. Vandries bu zharaenga definition berar ekan, kuidagi farni bildirgan: "Tillarning continued the work of tarihiya jihatdan podliniya, and Budai davnashuv could not achieve this goal with the help of the fiery almashinuvi yuzaga keladi." [Vandries, 1937, p.257].

As a result of such inextricable links, the roots of which go back several centuries ago, one can cite concepts that have survived to this day in oral speech and words that represent them [Karimullina g.N. 2007, 6 p.].

In this area, many linguistic scientists from both sides have been working for almost 3 centuries. As you know, the composition of any language is regularly updated and enriched. This process occurs not spontaneously, but rather through the adaptation of society and human beings in relation to time. In this, not only new concepts and words are introduced into the momomala, but also cover existing ones in other languages. In the study of the mentioned process, various materials are relied on, in particular, written sources, fiction, dialects and dialects, folk art and the media. In this case, it is considered appropriate to build on grammatical - linguistic, phonetic, functional and methodological-etymological features in them. The main focus in this regard is, first of all, on the horses of the famous and related species, among which





the abundance of animal names, plant names, names of clothing, hats and objects used in everyday life is determined.

However, V.M. Despite the fact that, according to oreshkina, there is a lot of scientific work aimed at the study of Turkic words in the Russian language, "a shortage of generalizing and modern-era work is felt." [Areshkina M.V. 1994, 56 b] however, V.M. Despite the fact that, according to oreshkina, there is a lot of scientific work aimed at the study of Turkic words in the Russian language, "a shortage of generalizing and modern-era work is felt" [Areshkina M.V. 1994, 56 p.]

The study of Turkic words in modern Russian, the study of their etymology, linguistic meaning and changes after mastering are among the primary tasks of specialists in modern Russian and Turkic languages. According to custom, when we understand that Turkish words are words that have Turkic roots that exist in the Russian language at the moment, since closely this comment has been changed somewhat.

The study of Turkic words in modern Russian, the study of their etymology, linguistic meaning and changes after mastering are among the primary tasks of specialists in modern Russian and Turkic languages. According to custom, when we understand that Turkish words are words that have Turkic roots that exist in the Russian language at the moment, since closely this comment has been changed somewhat. According to him, the ranks of Turkic words also include words in other [Persian, Tajik, Arabic and other] languages that entered the Russian language through Turkic languages. In this case, it will be appropriate for Turkic languages to be called the intermediary language, and another language, that is, the language of the word being mastered, is called the primary language. And the language that receives the words, in our case, is called Russian, a recipient language [Buribaeva, 2013, 99 p].

In modern Russian, Turkic words [turkisms in some sources] retain their own mental-cultural semantics. There are 3 main aspects of the study of the activity of turkisms in the modern Russian language, each of which analyzes words from different angles: lexicological, lexicographic and historical - etymological aspect [Nazirova 2013, 168 p].

But the literature studied, as well as the modern approach, require that a different study of turkisms, in particular, they should be studied in separate thematic groups or in relation to a specific area [I.G. Dabradamov, A.N. Kononov, K.R. Galiullin, N.G. Dmitriev and others].

The basis of the mastering process is related to the relations and processes of mastering foreign words in the recipient language. The process of mastering is studied and evaluated in many ways by a comparative method. G. N. Karimullina [2007], N. J. Shaimerdenova [2007], D. X. Akanova [2008], E. D. Scholars such as Suleymanova





[2015] have studied the influence of turkisms on the vocabulary and structure of the Russian language in their works. As we noted above, this influence is the result of geographical, social and historical ties.

The vocabulary composition of the modern Russian language indicates that the share of assimilated words in it is 25-35% [taken approximately from the presence of words with ambiguous etymology]. Words derived in Russian are divided into two large groups: Slavic and non-Slavic groups. The most important representatives of the non-Slavic group are Turkic words. We would like to draw attention to the fact that in these percentages [25-35% of the above mentioned] the share of Turkic words is almost half of them, that is, up to 50% of all their words. This proves the idea that Turkisms are being identified and actively used in all spheres of life.

The process of studying the influence of the languages of Eastern nations on the Russian language led to the development of a scientific interest in this area, its analysis using the method of detailing it. A. I. Sobolevsky was one of the first scientists to study the eastern lexicon as part of the Russian language, noting in 1891 that turkisms were a clear example of the influence and place of the Eastern Languages in the Russian lexicon. In his opinion, the Russian language included not only turkisms, but also words and concepts related to the Arabic, Mongolian, Indian and Chinese languages through them [Buribaeva 2013, 3 p; Samarin 2018].

In other studies, for example, I. U. In asfandiyarov's work, Oriental lexicon is interpreted as a term that combines not only turkisms, but also arabisms and lexicon belonging to other Eastern ethnic groups [Asfandiyarov 1991, 38 p]. Even in the early 90s of the last century, many scholars did not distinguish between Eastern [in a broad sense] and Turkic languages, the term turkisms in special literature was understood as part of a common group of Oriental Languages. V. I. Gabdullina considered turkisms synonymous with terms such as "Oriental lexicon", "Eastern appropriations" and "Oriental words", which began to be called turkisms, taken together [Gabdullina 2011, 5 p.].

Speaking about turkisms, it should be noted that it has become a tradition that their content is updated by adopting new concepts or by activating words assimilated in one way or another. These update methods include:

- * activation of a limited lexicon of a certain period [mainly passive lexicon is implied];
- * activation of thematic and semantically limited lexicon [words that are limited to use due to their moral and aesthetic characteristics];
- * activation of limited lexicon through derivation [Mukhina 2019, 122 p].

Speaking about the process of assimilation, first of all, it should be said that turkisms reflect the historical stages of conflict and speech communication of these peoples. In





addition, they also reflect the importance of the assimilated lexicon, which is the result of these connections. After all, these appropriations do not belong to one species and did not occur in one rhythm, regularly. There are still many unresolved problems in this regard and situations that require in-depth study.

The solution of these problems makes it possible to determine the degree of assimilation of turkisms, the origin of which is uncertain at the phonetic-morphological and lexical-semantic levels, their application as part of the Russian language. An important task of modern Russian and Turkish linguistics is the comprehensive study of the Turkic elements of the Russian language. This is usually done from the point of view of etymological research: to identify turkisms, to determine exactly which Turkic languages more words are mastered, to more accurately describe the reason and period of assimilation, etc. [Korkmazova 2004, 4 p.].

The lexical meaning of turkisms consists of three components:

- * denotative part, which conveys information about the properties of the object and its place in non-linguistic reality;
- * connotative part that provides information about the assessment of the object and the emotional attitude of the native speaker to it;
- * functional parts that characterize the belonging of Turkism to the functional style of speech and determine the conditions of the communicative ICT flow.

In turn, spiritual macrocomponents are divided into SEMEs representing "marginal and subtractive semantic microcomponents that represent specific signs of a phenomenon expressed in words" [Sternin 1985, 36-85 P].

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Based on the above, we can conclude that language is developing in times with society. The Russian language does not master the elements of other languages, but perceives them as its elements, since these elements gradually become an integral part of the Russian language.

Turkisms are words that entered the Russian language from Turkic languages. Since Turkic languages are not the same in structure, we can say that they have elements of Arabic, Persian and even sanskrit. According to the latest data, turkisms account for more than 50% of the total volume of modern Russian language perceptions. Hence, there is every reason to conclude that turkisms have an important place in the structure of the Russian language. Despite the fact that there are many scientific works dedicated to Russian-language turkisms, the need for modern research is very





great, large lexicographic publications and manuals are needed that allow them to be used in modern linguistics.

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