

Turkic borrowings as a result of interlinguistic and cultural interaction of peoples

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Received: 26 October 2024; **Accepted:** 28 December 2024; **Published:** 30 January 2025

Abstract: This article reveals the concept of such a phenomenon in the Russian language as Turkisms, gives a brief history of the penetration of Turkisms into the Russian language and Russian culture, and also examines the situation of Turkisms in modern Russian.

Keywords: Turkish phrases, borrowing, primordially Turkish phrases, historical Turkish phrases.

Introduction: Any language is in a state of continuous change and renewal. The Russian language, along with other actively functioning languages, has a multilevel composition. The constantly changing and gradually renewing composition of the Russian language represents an organic connection of native and borrowed words. As Chernyshevsky stated in the 19th century, "the composition of the lexicon corresponds to the knowledge of the people, reflects their daily activities and way of life, and partly their interactions with other peoples" [Vvedenskaya 1978:5]. The issues of interlingual and cultural interaction among peoples have always been and remain relevant.

In modern Russian, Turkisms continue to retain their unique mental and cultural semantics. The study of the features of Turkisms in contemporary Russian is carried out in three aspects, which focus on different sides of the analysis: the lexical aspect, the lexicographic aspect, and the historical-etymological aspect [Nazirova 2013:168]. However, we have also noted studies aimed at examining Turkisms from a multifaceted perspective, for example, those focused on the analysis of Turkisms from specific thematic groups, or, conversely, narrowly focused studies related to solving a particular issue (I.G. Dobrodomov, A.N. Kononov, K.R. Galiullin, N.K. Dmitriev, and others). The basis of the borrowing process is related to the relations and processes of assimilation of foreign words in the recipient language. The process of assimilation is studied and evaluated in many ways by the comparative method. This problem was dealt with by

such scientists as N.J. Shaimerdenova (2007), E.D. Suleymanova (2015), and others, who in their works investigated the influence of Turkisms on the vocabulary and structure of the Russian language. As we have already noted, this influence was the result of geographical, social, and historical connections.

After studying the centuries-old relations between the Russian and Turkic peoples, it becomes clear that these relations are reflected not only in the commercial, socio-economic, military-political spheres, but also in the cultural and educational direction. A striking example of this is the continued influx of a large number of words and concepts from the Turkic languages into the Russian language. Relations between the peoples have switched to languages, which has brought them closer and continues to bring them closer to each other.

In modern Russian, Turkisms tend to update their composition due to borrowings of the new time and the actualization of words borrowed earlier in one way or another. The process of updating borrowings is carried out in the following ways:

- actualization of chronically limited vocabulary (mainly passive vocabulary);
- actualization of thematically and semantically limited vocabulary (words limited in use due to moral and aesthetic features);

- updating the derivation-limited vocabulary [Mukhina 2019:122].

When talking about the process of borrowing, first of all, it seems to us, it should be said that Turkisms not only reflect the historical stages of linguistic connections and penetrations of these ethnic groups, but also the quality of the contribution as a result of replenishment, which is not homogeneous and one-line, there are still many unresolved problems and transitional, ambiguous cases.

The process of borrowing is understood as a phenomenon in which words or elements of another language, as a result of linguistic and cultural contacts, penetrate into another language. A number of intra-linguistic factors should be attributed to the main reasons for this process. The functioning of the canon of linguistic economy, the existing gaps in the recipient language, the demand for expressive vocabulary or euphemisms, accelerated changes in society, its multilingual composition, cultural and social aspects of the relationships of small groups in it, the lack of genetic contacts in them, the types and conditions of their activation are externally linguistic factors. They form the basis for the potential occurrence of borrowings and their number at any historical stage.

Russian literature and culture To show the role and place of vocabulary of Turkic origin in Russian culture and literature, we turn to the great work of Russian literature - "The Word of Igor's Regiment."

Here are examples of common Turkisms in oral and written communication, which are important for understanding and interpreting the meaning of the great work of ancient Russian literature (25 examples are taken from the dictionary to «Слову о полку Игореве» (The Word of Igor's Regiment), compiled by us for research and educational purposes based on the dictionaries of E.N. Shipova, N.A. Baskakov, A.O. Madvaliev.

«Болван» - derived from the Persian word "pahlavan", meaning "hero" [Shipova 1976:85].

«Боян» – the name of a person, derived from the Persian word "boyon", meaning "rich"

«Купран» - originates from the Turkic word "kurgan", meaning "citadel" [Madvaliev 1:312].

«Ольбер» - derived from the Turkic phrase "olp er", meaning "strong man"

«Топчак» - derived from the Turkic word "toyptak", meaning "horse" [Madvaliev 3:662].

«Хан» - derived from the Turkic word "khan", meaning "king"

«Харалуга» - derived from the Turkic phrase "kara loiga"), meaning "black puddle"

«Хоругвь» - originating from the ancient Arabic-Persian-Turkic phrase "harbiygoh" (in the Turkic transcription "harvigo"), meaning "military place", usually the label of this was a banner.

Summing up the above review, we would like to make some generalizations.

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