

The vocabulary of Tatar literary language (the first half of the XX century)

Raushaniya Sagdatzyanovna Nurmukhametova, Radif Rifkatovich Zamaletdinov, Madina Rashidovna Sattarova

Kazan Federal University, Kremlevskaya Street, 18, Kazan, 420008, Russia

Abstract. The article deals with the topic of formation and development of vocabulary of the Tatar literary language in the first half of the XX century. This period is very complex for the life of Russia, which is characterized by revolutions, different innovations, military actions, postwar construction and rehabilitation of national economy etc. The vocabulary records all these processes, as it presents the most variable layer of language. The study of lexical system at the definite stage of language development provides the rich material not only to linguists, but also to sociologists, historians, cultural experts. As a research task, in this work the authors made an attempt to provide general characteristics of the vocabulary state of the Tatar literary language in the specified period, based on the materials of Tatar-Russian dictionaries.

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Introduction

The study of lexical structure of the language is relevant in each period of its development. The changes, taking place in language, always caused a vivid interest of linguists and society. There are the works in Tatar language, devoted to description of definite words and word groups, clarification of lexico-semantic peculiarities of the writers' language of one or another period, the language of separate works. Separate layers of Tatar language vocabulary (terminology, name-study, phraseology, dialectology etc.) are also well studied. There are the works on Tatar literary language history; the ways of development of Tatar vocabulary are studied in separate periods of language existence [1]. Tatar dictionaries of the XIX century and their rich factual material were studied and evaluated by A. S. Yusupova [2-3]. In the last years, more and more attention is paid to the study of vocabulary of material and spiritual culture, ethnic cultural vocabulary of Tatar language; lexical linguistic peculiarities of Tatar diasporas [4-7]. The problem of usage of informational-communicative means in teaching Tatar language vocabulary becomes relevant [8].

The present work deals with the study of development of lexical system of Tatar literary language in the first half of the XX century. The specified period is an important stage in the history of formation of Tatar literary language, which is full of political, social, economic and scientific events in the life of the country. It is the first Russian and October Revolutions, then, the formation and development of socialistic government, the years of collectivization, the years of the Great Patriotic War etc. They became the reason of fast update and further replenishment of the Tatar language vocabulary system with new systems. This process is traced fully and vividly in

Tatar-Russian dictionaries of this period, which reflect the active vocabulary to the fullest extent. That is why Tatar-Russian dictionaries of the first half of the XX century are used as a source for this research. From 1900 to 1950 there were published 8 Tatar-Russian dictionaries by the following authors: M.Yu. Yunusov (1900), S.-M. Ganiev (1904), N.F. Katanov (1912), S. Rakhmankulov (1913), I.P. Berezin (1914), M. Kurbangaliev, R. Gazizov, I. Kuliev (1927), M. Kurbangaliev, R. Gazizov, I. Kuliev (1931), R. Gazizov, N. Isanbet, G. Ishmukhametov (1950). They were all the main reference books on Tatar and Russian languages of the first half of the XX century. On that basis, it is possible to investigate the complex situation, taking place in vocabulary, and they provide rich factual material to study the vocabulary of the Tatar language of the given period.

Procedure

In order to study the Tatar language vocabulary of the first half of the XX century in complex, based on the materials of Tatar-Russian dictionaries, the following research methods were used: a descriptive method was used to gather and systematize the materials according to the topic of research; the system and complete analysis of lexical material was carried out by means of lexico-semantic and historical-etymological methods; a comparative method was used to analyze new words and meanings; the elements of statistical method were required to get quantitative data; a contrastive method was used to consider the borrowed vocabulary.

Main part

The vocabulary is the most variable layer of language; it immediately reacts to all changes, happening in the society. Keeping its originality, it is being refilled with the borrowings from other kindred and non-kindred languages. The processes, which can

be seen in the vocabulary of the Tatar literary language in the first half of the XX century, are the following: on the one hand, it preserves all previous words of active or passive use, on the other hand, there appear new words by means of activation of language resources or word borrowing from foreign languages. In this connection, we distinguish internal and external resources of vocabulary refilling.

In the process of study of lexical material of Tatar-Russian dictionaries, four main directions of activation of internal resources were distinguished.

1. The formation of new words from the Turko-Tatar derived stems, with the help of word-formation means of the language. In the first half of the last century, the majority of words were formed by means of all existing ways of word derivation. According to our research, nouns take the first place (quantitatively) among new words. In the epoch of great changes in the society, new phenomena and objects appear; they were to be named. By means of suffixes, there were formed the words, referring to the sphere of technology, science and national economy: agyzgych – dropper, borma – screw, tagylma – prefix (gram.) etc.

In Tatar-Russian dictionaries of the studied period, the derived attributes are recorded: qatmarly – double (about flower), asylmaly – hanging, sagyshchan – thoughtful etc.; verbs: achulanu – to be angry, uynau – to play, sullashu – to turn left etc. The majority of these verbs were formed not only in the first half of the last century, but much earlier: they were in active vocabulary of Tatar language from the earliest times.

The presence of great number of words, formed by means of stem composition, prove, that this way is also productive in Tatar language: maymylkeshe – pithecanthropus, alqushymcha – prefix (gram.), achy tudyrgych – oxygen etc. Thus, the appearance of great number of new words, formed by the means of Tatar language itself, shows the increase of prestige of the native language among the Tatars.

2. The development of language at different stages of its existence is not always characterized by the quantity of new derived words. One of the most significant phenomenon in the Tatar language vocabulary is a broadening of word meaning. A new notion can be expressed by rethinking of lexeme meaning which exists in the language for a long time. It is a natural fact, which reflects great internal possibilities of the language. The dictionaries have a lot of such cases: aq – fair copy, basqych – press etc.

3. In 1930, the process of regular formation of words started, which denote the abstract notions, using the Russian structural patterns (calquing), started. "Avoiding" direct borrowing is shown in that lexical group, which is connected with nomination of

everyday and productive realias, new professions: quyuchy – supplier, qyrshauchy – hoop maker etc.

The one word, divided into parts, can contain both untranslatable and translatable morphemes. The first ones are just borrowed and it is resulted in "borrowed blends" or semi-calques: qyr yshyqlau polosasy – forest shelter, ozaq srokly – long-term etc. In some semi-calques, only a suffix is translated, and the stem is left borrowed: paromchy – ferryman, peyzajchy – landscape painter, aktivlyq – activity, zakonly – legal etc.

4. A lot of dialectal words can be found in the dictionaries of the first half of the XX century. Among them are the lexemes, denoting national dishes, dinnerware, utility constructions, related terms, clothes, plant and animal life etc: characha – a dressing-room, yalan – always, the whole time, constantly etc. The structure of dialectal words constantly changes, but their feature remains the same. They are the words with territorial limit in their distribution. Many of them are included to literary language, their dialectal origin disappears quickly.

The external resources of refilling the words are presented by the only way - word borrowing from other languages. The changes, conditioned by linguistic contacts, are typical for the history of each language. The borrowing process is natural and necessary in the life of each nation, when contacting with other nations [9-11]. For many millenniums, Tatar nation was in cultural, economic, religious etc. relations with Arabs and Persians [12]. That is why a lot of lexical units were included to the Tatar literary language from Arabian and Persian languages. Their quantity does not coincide in the studied dictionaries. It is explained by great changes in social, political, cultural life of Tatar people and in life of Russia in whole. Political events were also reflected in the fate of Arabian-Persian borrowings.

The materials of studied languages show, that in 20es of the XX century, there were a great number of Arabian-Persian words in the vocabulary of Tatar literary language. They were mainly the nouns, attributes and masdars. They were used in all life spheres: sabah – mourning, kabih – ugly, dirty, vile etc.

After the October Revolution, the vocabulary of Tatar literary language was actively filled with the borrowings from Russian and European languages, which start to displace gradually the Arabian-Persian words. However, it cannot but be taken into consideration, that traditions cannot disappear immediately. To free the language from alien elements, inexplicable to people, some time is required. That is why the sufficient number of words of Arabian-Persian origin stayed in active vocabulary of Tatar language. However, the tendency to use these

words in parallel with Russian and international ones was observed: *islah* – reform, *mantyq* – logics etc.

Many Arabian-Persian words were in active use up to 1940, they were preserved in modern Tatar literary language. These words also refer to different spheres of social life, there are a lot of social, political, economic, military terms, names of everyday objects: *han* – khan monarch, *shah* – tsar, sovereign, *qanun* – law, *gaqyl* – mind, brain, *dan* – glory, *rizyq* – food etc.

The research proves that many Arabian-Persian words took part in word-formation process of Tatar language: a lot of nouns, attributes, verbs were derived from them by means of Tatar word-formation suffixes: *ihlasly* – devoted, *ahyrgy* – last, *gazaplau* – to torture, to torment etc. The Arabian-Persian components are met as a part of pair, properly complex and composite units: *dus-ish* – friends, attendants, *asyltash* – precious stone, *hava toryshy* – weather etc.

The analysis of vocabulary of Tatar-Russian words allows making a conclusion, that up to 1920 of the XX century, Russian borrowings prevailed in the structure of borrowed vocabulary; there were little number of international words.

As a result of victory of October Revolution, the impact of Russian language on the vocabulary of Tatar literary language became more significant. In these years Tatar language was refilled with direct borrowings from Russian and European languages through Russian, connected with new soviet reality, socialistic everyday life and scientific-technical terminology. Thematic classification of borrowings provides an opportunity to understand, in what sphere of social activity the major changes take place. Concerning the semantics of Russian-European vocabulary, it is possible to distinguish the following thematic groups:

1) social and political terms: bolshevism, immigrant, revolution, census, government etc.;

2) the words, referring to different spheres of national economy: *artel*, stock exchange, industrialization, incubator, hippodrome, community, etc.;

3) financial notions: deposit, bribe, investment, grant, treasury, limit, obligation, pay packet, duty, price list, account etc.;

4) scientific names and terms: algebra, biochemistry, Darwinism, dialectical materialism, *x*, impulse, inversion, conversion, cone, microbiology, homonym etc.;

5) technical terms: automobile engine oil (*avtol*), car, apparatus, petrol, tow truck, trolley, lorry, depot, train, radiator, reagent, spring, ship, chassis etc.;

6) different documents: annotation, diploma of graduation, bibliography, notebook, lamentation,

card index, card, copy, trip ticket, notification, stenograph etc.;

7) military notions: *embrasure*, Berdan rifle, troop, general, generalissimus, soldier's blouse, garnet, orderly, pre-service man, interrogation, ambush, gate etc.;

8) chemical elements: aluminum, hydrogen, wolfram, duralumin etc.;

9) the words, connected with literature, art: antithesis, baritone, bass, dramaturgy, staging, carnival, movie, piano-keys, conservatory etc.;

10) medical terms: appendicitis, bacterium, glucose, hospital, flue, early treatment center, immunity, infection, camphor, cocaine, contusion etc.;

11) the words, connected with education: distance student, pass-fail exam, school desk, handwriting, dotted line, timetable, pen, session, technical school, examination etc.;

12) sport terms: volleyball, stadium, physical culture, finish etc.;

13) the names of different professions: archeologist, attaché, Pioneer leader, geographer, geologist, loader, zoo technician, ideologist, treasurer, correspondent, mechanic etc.;

14) food names: barberry, borsch, brinsen cheese, jam, vinaigrette, goulash, dessert, caviar, cocoa, coffee, starch, cake, sago, shchi etc.;

15) plant and animal life: aloe, eggplant, sturgeon, vetch, grape, hybrid, pear, fir, raccoon, zoo, oasis, palm tree etc.

In this period in Tatar language there appear a great number of borrowed attributes, which have the clipped ending of part of stem, and the clipped form of these stems is used as attribute: *analyst*, *anatomic*, *antagonistic*, *bolshevistic*, *bureaucratic*, *geographic*, *geologic*, *geometric*, *hermetic*; *agitating*, *decorative*, *discussive*, *qualifying*, *coalition*, *commission*, *melioration*; *administrative*, *accreditation*, *deductive*, *decorative*; *diagonal*, *diametric*, *magistral*, *maximal* etc.

It should be noticed that Russian-European borrowings in 1930 did not participate in word-formation process of Tatar language. In 1940, they became more "confident" and began to act as derived stems. For instance, new nouns were formed from them: *arhivchy* – recorder, *doktorlyq* – occupation, profession of doctor; attributes: *grimly* – made-up, *sroksyz* – termless; adverbs: *bolshevklarcha* – Bolshevik, in Bolshevik way, *despotlarcha* – domineering, despotic; verbs: *avanslau* – advance, *analizlau* – analyze, *evropalashu* – Europeanize etc.

The collected material gave an opportunity to make a conclusion, that mainly the nouns are borrowed. There are not many verbs among the borrowed words that is why there emerges a sharp necessity to express actions, laid in Russian verbs.

This gap is filled by complex verbs, formed according to the model - stem+auxiliary verbs: analiz yasau – to analyze, blokada yasau – to block etc.

Thus, the borrowings from Russian and from European languages through Russian were one of the factors of development and the source of enrichment of Tatar vocabulary of the first half of the XX century. Mass acquisition of borrowings and those changes, which took place in Tatar vocabulary under the influence of Russian language did not result in clearing of national peculiarity of Tatar language, did not deprive it of internal specificity; Russian language promoted the development and enrichment of internal possibilities and means of Tatar language.

Conclusion

Different from the society, which develops in revolutions, the language develops by means of evolution. However, in the period of complex social events, the language develops faster; the significant and qualitative changes in vocabulary take place. All changes later in the vocabulary are reflected in different dictionaries. The dictionaries preserved complex, contradictory process of changes and renewal of vocabulary at different stages of society existence. These works, as well as literary monuments, are reliable and trustworthy sources to study the vocabulary of one or another period of Tatar language functioning. The study of peculiarities of each stage of development provides many sciences with rich material: sociology, cultural studies, linguistics, history etc.

Summary

As a result of our research, we revealed the following main processes in the vocabulary of Tatar literary language in the first half of the XX century:

- the transition of vocabulary, which lost its relevance, into passive layer;
- returning of the words, which denote relevant notions in social and everyday life of the studied period;
- the invasion of dialectal words into literary language;
- the increase of borrowings from Russian and European languages;
- semantic changes in the vocabulary;
- the formation of new words which denote new phenomena and notions, etc.

The processes in development of vocabulary of Tatar language in the first half of the XX century create vivid and bright, but quite logical and explicable picture of language life - the dynamic,

intense and developing picture. It can be traced on many sources and linguistic monuments. However, the dictionaries are the most reliable ones, which passed through severe test of time.

Corresponding Author:

Dr. Nurmukhametova Raushaniya Sagdatzyanovna
Kazan Federal University
Kremlevskaya Street, 18, Kazan, 420008, Russia

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