

European linguistic borrowings in the Tatar sprachraum (by written sources of the XIX - XX centuries)

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Abstract. This study focuses on the analysis of linguistic borrowings from the vocabulary of European languages at an early stage of their penetration into the Tatar language. Author studies the loanwords collected from bilingual dictionaries, tutorials of the XIX century and Tatar periodicals of the early XX century. The paper shows the adaptation process and the gradual spread of this linguistic borrowing group over the various tiers of the Tatar language. Study of the initial stage of borrowing gives evidence that the process was caused mainly by influence of political, economic and social factors. At the initial stage, Western borrowings were penetrating through written sources and had a narrow scope of functioning.

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Introduction

Language cannot exist in a confined space without contact with other languages. Interaction of kindred languages, as well as the languages having different structures, contributes to the development and enrichment of the language system. For this reason, the issues of language contacts have always been the focus of linguists, and the systematic development of a problem and concretization of the term "borrowing" goes back to the XX century. The traditions established in the works of such scholars as E. Haugen, U. Weinreich, founder of Kazan linguistic school Baudouin de Courtenay and his apprentice S.K. Bulich, and L. Bloomfield [1-5] found further development in the monographic works of Russian linguists: for example, in the writings of L.P. Krysinina [6-7], as well as in the works of Tatar linguists [8-10]. Contemporary linguistics tends an issue on compiling of a unified database of lexical borrowings [11]. This approach allows us to make a comparative study of linguistic borrowing and clarify the source of individual words.

Tatar linguists often touch upon the issues of lexical borrowing. Typically, researchers make emphasize on the specific issues of borrowing, such as genotype [8], lexical and thematic classification [9, 12], and cultures and languages dialogue [12]. Meanwhile, contemporary language study lacks comprehensive review of the initial stage of penetration of Western European lexical borrowing with the involvement of diversified factual language material.

Materials and methods

Historically, in the Tatar language lexicon, two main groups of lexical borrowings were formed and developed. One of the groups includes the Arab-Persian words. This group of borrowing is the most

common, and it is fully adapted to phonetic, semantic, and grammatical rules of the Tatar language. Another group includes Russian words and the words, which came from European languages through the Russian language. This group of borrowings has firmly taken its place in the Tatar lexical fund since the late XIX - early XX centuries. These borrowed words differ by the fact that they partially or completely preserve the linguistic form of the donor language. However, the process of assimilation of these words by Tatar language was quite complex and long. Before coming into a literary language and adopt appropriate forms, such borrowings functioned in form of various intermediate phonetic, orthographic and grammatical options. Despite the fact that the Tatar linguistic science includes the works dealing with the study of mentioned group of vocabulary, there are no studies that provide an overview of the history of penetration and the specificity of adaptation of such words into the recipient language.

The aim of current study is to show the specificity of adaptation and dissemination of European borrowings into Tatar language, based on the review of written sources of the XIX and early XX centuries. Research sources included bilingual dictionaries and tutorials of the XIX century [13], as well as the periodical materials of the early XX century, i.e. the magazines "Shura", "Iktisad", "Yalt-yolt", "Yuldash", "An", and annual calendar "Zaman" (1908 -1917), etc.

In this paper author used descriptive method to investigate the factual language material, to carry out its generalization, interpretation and classification. Comparative-historical method was employed when detecting changes in the structure and composition of vocabulary borrowings, as well as determining the genotype of the words.

Comparative method was used to provide typological characteristics of Tatar and Western words.

Main part

In the VI-VII centuries, ancient Bulgars, the ancestors of today's Tatars, were in close contact with the Byzantine tribes. During this period, some words were borrowed directly from Western European languages into Bulgar language; for example, *kantar* (in Greek *kentar*), and *bətnek* (in Latin *mentum*). Initially such contacts were non-systemic. At a later period, namely from the XVI century, the Tatar language borrowed words from Germanic, Romanic, and Scandinavian languages. For example, the diplomatic acts of the XVII century include as a solitary instance the words borrowed from Russian and some Western European languages, such as *bulkavnik* "colonel" and *gubirnatur* "governor" [8].

Peter's era takes a special place in the history of borrowing the words from European languages into Russian, and further to the Tatar language (1690-1725). During this period, Tatar culture was paralyzed by the tsarist government pursued the policy of forced Christianization. The society was in a state of shock, which lasted until the middle of the XVIII century. A decree of Emperor Peter I on deprivation of estates and patrimonies of not Christianized servicing Mirzas and attributing them to the ship-building works was a sad shock. During this period, the language of business papers begins to use borrowings from Russian and Western European languages. Book-printing in the Arabic script emerged in Russia over the same historical period. Since the first samples of books, printed in the Tatar language, were of diplomatic documents and the Proclamation of Peter I, they used borrowed vocabulary: *impiratur hezretlere* "His Imperial Majesty", *chari* "tsar", *miliun rublelek* "ruble million", etc. [8: 195, 210].

The second half of the XVIII century left progressive mark in the history of the Tatar people. This period can be called the beginning of the spiritual rebirth of the Tatars, characterizing by building of mosques and madrassas, appearance of Tatar bourgeoisie, and sustainable book-printing in the Tatar language. The activities of the Russian state, taken in the last quarter of the XVIII century and aimed at the development of the East, were an important prerequisite for the overall progress of the Tatar society. The study of Oriental languages during this period was brought to the fore. The fact that in the XVIII century teaching of the Tatar language was carried out on a national level fulfilled an important role. At the same time commences training of the Tatar language translators into other languages and

vice versa. Study of the Tatar language extends to schools of different levels. State undertakings, such as the training of translators and the study of the Tatar language influenced the lexical structure of the language. Gradually, the language absorbs the Western borrowings, such as: *prikaz* [order], *passport* (in writing *pashpurt* / *bashpurt*), *rupey* (*rupie*), *kvartira* (*fartir*) [flat], *punch*, *vitse gubernator*, (*vitse gubirnatyr*) [vice governor], *brigadir* (in writing *byrgadir* / *pyrkadir* / *prkadir*) [foreman], *proviant* (*pyrbiant*) [foodstuff], *matros* (*matrus*) [sailor], *soldat*, (*saldat*) [soldier], *mayior*, (*mayur*) [major], etc. As is obvious from the above examples, the most words were borrowed from German and French. Most of these borrowings were used in the official Tatar language and came to everyday language through business papers, translations of Russian charters, diplomatic and trade documents.

In the XIX century, borrowing vocabulary from Western languages into Russian, and further into the Tatar language becomes more prevalent. The share of these borrowings increases and covers the wider social groups of population. The greatest inflow of foreign vocabulary is observed in areas of public life, namely, economics, administrative and clerical services, education, publishing, art, etc.

Gradual extension of the Tatar-Russian bilingualism promoted penetration of Russian and Western European borrowings into Tatar sprachraum. Most of lexical borrowings are recorded in bilingual dictionaries of that period. It should be noted that the extensive formation in the XIX century of bilingual dictionaries is explained by the aims and objectives of internal and external "Eastern" policy of Russia. Printed bilingual dictionaries began to emerge as late as since 1801. They were intended for study of Russian language by Tatars and Tatar language – by Russians. The Tatar-Russian and Russian-Tatar dictionaries by I. Giganov, published in 1801 and 1804, were the first issues. This activity was pursued by other authors. In the XIX century were published dictionaries by A. Troyanskiy (1833, 1835), S. Kuklyashev (1859), L. Budagov (1869, 1871), K. Nasyri (1878, 1892), the Missionary Society (1880, 1882, 1886, 1888, 1891) Sh. Gabdelgaziz (1893), A. Voskresenskiy (1894), M. and Yunusov (1900). European borrowings penetrated into Tatar language through various ways and rooted there. They took certain place in the dictionaries of the time. However, the authors of dictionaries sought to include in their works only the most active lexical items that did not have other equivalents in the language. These lexical formatives have played a positive role in the development of the lexical richness of the Tatar language [13].

Research of European borrowings in terms of their phonetic showed that the part of lexical borrowings used in those times underwent various phonetic changes. The other part preserved spelling and pronunciation of Russian language without any change; therefore these words comply with the spelling and pronouncing rules of the Russian language.

It should be noted that the language of the today's Tatars, compactly living outside Russia, includes the linguistic borrowings from European languages that are used in phonetically adapted version. For example, this is evidenced by the facts, revealed in the study of the language spoken by Tatars living in the People's Republic of China [14: 170].

Search for the ways to incorporate loanwords into the lexicon of the Tatar language is clearly shown in the "Complete Russian-Tatar Dictionary" by K. Nasyri (1892). In this work the author includes in the dictionary both versions: loanword and Tatar equivalent, for example, *oil - jir mayi*, "earth oil".

These bilingual dictionaries, created by scientists, teachers and missionaries brought us a wealth of lexical material of the era, which are reflective of the continuing cultural, historical and linguistic dialogue.

Russia's war with Napoleon helped to revive Russian-British trade that contributed to the penetration of terms relating to economy and trading relations. During this period, previously unnoticed borrowings from English, mainly related to economics and trading relations, began to emerge into the Tatar language; *banknote, clerk, quale, patent, rom/rum, twist, flannel, fund/punt, foot, shilling, yard, etc.*

Publication in the second half of the XIX century of a large number of Tatar newspapers and magazines (such as "Terciman" and "Vakit" newspapers, "Shura" journal, etc.) contributed to penetration of Europeanism into the Tatar language. During this period, phonetic and graphic adaptation of Europeanism in the Tatar language was underdeveloped; for example, the word *rubber*, used in the same magazine, was written differently as *coutchouc* and *kuiček* ("Iqtisad" magazine, №9, 1912). This was due to the fact that adaptation principles of a new foreign vocabulary into the Tatar language were not yet developed.

By the early XX century, the use of European linguistic borrowings in the Tatar language took a systemic character and became noticeable in all aspects of the Tatar language. Thus, for example, analyzing the written sources that present onomastic units, we noticed quite a large number of borrowings

in onomastics of Kazan city: *Fuksovskaya Street, Humboldt bystreet, hotels "Passage", "France", "Grand Hotel", "Europe", restaurants "Palais de Cristal", "Russian Swetzerland",* and others. Besides, advertisings of that period included European borrowings; this indicates a well-established tradition of using borrowings of this group. The advertisings of the early XX century, written in Arabic script, were duplicated in Russian Cyrillic. Using borrowings in advertisements, addressed to a wide segment of the population, demonstrates the fact that in the early XX century such European borrowings were widespread in Tatar language.

Researchers of Tatar language differently treated loanwords from Russian and Western European languages. Most researchers were against the invasion of the words, which were foreign to the Tatar language. For example, the famous Tatar linguist, social and political activist H. Maksudi, urged not be enthusiastic in borrowing of foreign vocabulary unless necessary [15: 24].

The process of European borrowing was intensified after the 1917 revolution. Unlike the initial phase of borrowing, in subsequent periods, loanwords retained their phonetic form, adopted in the Russian language. In this form, they are fixed in modern dictionaries and are accepted as the spelling rule of Tatar language. By the early XXI century, another feature has emerged: fully adopted graphic forms of the European words have been used in the Tatar language.

Conclusions

Penetration of the Western linguistic borrowings into the Tatar sprachraum was gradual and underwent various steps of adaptation. Study of the initial stage of borrowing gives evidence that the process was caused mainly by influence of political, economic and social factors. At the initial stage, Western borrowings were penetrating through written sources and had a narrow scope of functioning. By the early XX century they were spread to the spoken language of the Tatars.

Despite the different opinions about the functioning of the Western borrowings in the Tatar language, we should emphasize their important role in the nomination of the new realities, when it is difficult to find a suitable equivalent to designate a certain foreign word based on the native language.

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