

Synonyms in Explanatory Dictionary of Turkic Languages¹

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Abstract

Dictionaries are one of the most valuable sources for historical and linguistic studies of the language. They allow you to document the role and place of certain language elements in the history of the culture of the people, fix lexemes in certain historical periods, indicate the relationship of different languages, show the mutual influence of different-structured language systems. At the same time, dictionaries are an indicator of linguistic modification, i.e., innovations that arise in a language under the influence of various socio-political, social, cultural factors, manifesting themselves as linguistic variability at different linguistic levels of the language, including lexicographic. Despite the fact that they are not special lexicographic sources in the field of synonymy, in the explanatory dictionaries of the Turkic languages a lot of synonymous lexemes are recorded, showing the harmonious development of the literary and colloquial language. This study examines the lexical synonyms recorded in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Tatar Language (Tatar Telenen Anlatmali Suzlege, 2015) and the Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir Language (Academic Dictionary of Bashkir Language, 2012), as representatives of the Kipchak group of Turkic languages, which are considered in the linguistic aspect as components of a common Turkic lexical fund. The relevance of the study is explained by the tasks of identifying the role of the activity of synonyms recorded in the studied dictionaries. The article presents materials reflecting the research experience of teachers of the Kazan Federal University together with colleagues from the Republic of Bashkortostan on the study of Turkic languages, including the Tatar and Bashkir languages in synchrony and in diachrony. The purpose of this study is

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the lexico-semantic development of synonyms of the Tatar and Bashkir languages recorded in the explanatory dictionaries, relative to the vocabulary of the dictionary of Mahmud Kashgari “Divan lugat at-Turk”. In the course of the study, the authors studied the modern works of Russian and foreign authors on linguistics, philology; lexical material recorded in the explanatory dictionaries and dictionaries of synonyms of the Tatar and Bashkir languages is analyzed; comparisons of vocabulary and practical speech are made; The main trends in the development of vocabulary of the modern Tatar and Bashkir literary languages as representatives of Turkic linguistics are revealed.

Keywords: Explanatory Dictionaries; Tatar Language; Bashkir Language; Turkic Languages.

1. Introduction

Thanks to their knowledge, each nation enriches its vocabulary and brings into use more and more linguistic units, which after a certain time find a place in the literary language, are recorded in written sources. One such source is dictionaries. They perform important social and cultural functions. Currently, the world is so intertwined that it is sometimes difficult to determine the exact meaning of a word, establish stylistic shades of a lexeme, and find the exact boundaries of using a lexical unit to fully express a thought. For use in everyday speech, it may not be so important to know the etymology and genetic characteristics of each token, however, for linguists, the meaning of each word, its phonetic composition, grammatical categories and stylistic possibilities provide valuable information not only about this token, but also about the language system, which introduces into its lexical composition. This is particularly clearly expressed in the stylistic and lexical-semantic aspect.

The object of this study are the synonyms recorded in the explanatory dictionaries of the Tatar and Bashkir languages, as representatives of the Kipchak group of Turkic languages.

The subject of the research is the synonymous connections between common Turkic words recorded in Mahmud Kashgari's dictionary “Divan lugat at-turk” and borrowed words from different languages and the peculiarities of their use in modern Tatar and Bashkir speech.

The purpose of this study is the lexico-semantic development of synonyms of the Tatar and Bashkir languages recorded in the explanatory dictionaries, relative to the vocabulary of the dictionary of Mahmud Kashgari “Divan lugat at-Turk”.

Based on the goal, the following tasks are formulated: to identify the structural specificity of synonymous tokens in the explanatory dictionaries of the languages in question; identify the possibility of interchangeability of such synonyms in the flow of speech;

The source of the research is “Explanatory Dictionary of the Tatar Language” (Tatar Telenen Anlatmalı Suzlege, 2015), “Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir Language” (Academic Dictionary of Bashkir Language, 2012), dictionaries of synonyms of the Tatar and Bashkir languages (Khanbikova & Safiullina, 1999; Usmanova, 2010) and the ancient Turkic lexicological source of Mahmud Kashgari “Divan Lugat at-Turk” (Al-Kashgari, 2010). The actual research material is taken from the National Tatar language corps “Tugan Tel” [<http://litcorpus.antat.ru/index.htm>] and the Tatar Literature Corps [<http://litcorpus.antat.ru/index.htm>].

The issues of lexical synonymy in theoretical and practical terms have already been considered in numerous works of domestic and foreign researchers. These works investigate as general issues of the development of the linguistic system and describe particular forms of enrichment of one or another language, study changes in the lexical fund of a language based on extralinguistic and interlinguistic factors of speech, give linguistic and socio-cultural characteristics to the lexical composition of the language in connection with the above reasons. During the preparation of this article, analyzes of the vocabulary of the Turkic languages (including the Tatar and Bashkir languages as representatives of the Kipchak group of Turkic languages) recorded in its dictionaries were examined, materials considered on the basis of the phraseological and paremiological collections of these languages were studied (Yildiz et al., 2017; Apresjan & Mikulin, 2016; Sibgaeva et al., 2016; Denmukhametov & Mugtasimova, 2016), the studies of colleagues working with dialectic materials of the Tatar language are analyzed (Zamaletdinov & Faizullina, 2016), comparisons are made of the results of the influence of extralinguistic factors on borrowing tokens from Arabic, ne sidskogo, Russian and European languages with the general development of the Tatar language in the Russian Federation (Khanova et al., 2017; Koskenoja, (2019), considered analysis of studies on the associative field of tokens in the minds of speakers of Russian and Tatar languages (Izbasarov et al., 2017; Millanei, & Bagheri, 2016)). However, synonyms in the explanatory dictionaries of the Turkic languages to this day have not yet been the subject of separate studies, which explains the relevance of this work.

2. Methods

The study mainly used the descriptive method. To determine the chronology and sequence of language processes, a comparative historical method was used. To analyze the frequency and regularity of the vocabulary of lexical units, the statistical method was used. Also, the methodological base of the research is: an approach that determines the unity of activity and consciousness; axiological, culturological, hermeneutic approaches, allowing to interpret the lexical-semantic features of synonyms in the common Turkic linguistic environment.

3. Results and Discussion

The dictionary of Mahmud Kashgar “Divan Lugat at-Turk”, created in the 70s of the XI century, is a mirror of reflection through the lexical fund of all aspects of the life of the Turks of a thousand years ago. The dictionary of Mahmud Kashgari contains valuable material for a comprehensive, in-depth study and tracing of the patterns of development of the vocabulary and semantics of the Turkic languages of various areas. It is believed that almost all lexemes recorded in the M. Kashgari dictionary have exact parallels in modern Ural-Volga languages. Therefore, we attempted to identify synonymous parallels between tokens in the Tatar and Bashkir languages.

Studies have shown that among the words recorded in the explanatory dictionaries of the Tatar and Bashkir languages, there are lexical units with the same form and meaning as in “Divan Lugat at-Turk”, which are common Turkic words. Such tokens enter into synonymous relations with other common Turkic lexical units in one of the meanings of polysemantic words, or form synonymous pairs with words from Arabic or Persian, can also be in synonymous relations with tokens from Russian or European languages. It is revealed that the latter option is recorded only in the explanatory dictionaries of the Turkic language schools, which is explained by socio-economic relations in society and evolutionary processes in the development of languages.

It should be noted that M. Kashgari himself in his dictionary notes words from other languages and points to borrowed words, giving exact indications of which language it is borrowed from or makes assumptions about its origin, based on similarities with Persian and Arabic tokens. However, not all borrowings are marked. Sometimes, to establish the initial basis, the author of an ancient dictionary gives historical information and explains the structure of the lexical unit, referring to the phonetic specificity of Turkic languages.

In the explanatory dictionaries, you can see the following examples on the use of lexical units in synonymous relationships. For example, in the “Divan Lugat at-Turk” the word **kişi** was used to denote the concept of ‘man’. To convey the concept of ‘man’, the word **er is fixed**. In the modern Tatar language, the words *adem, insane, bende, kemse*, which are recorded both in the explanatory dictionary and in the dictionary of synonyms, are used to designate a person. In the modern Bashkir language, tokens are used tokens *keshe, asem, asem balahi* (lit. - ‘child of Adam’), *shekhes*, also with respect to man can also use such stable phrases as *jen ejehe* (letters. ‘bearer of the soul’), *Alla koli* ‘the servant of God’. The same phraseological units exist in the Tatar language, only with certain phonetic features. The words *keshe* ‘man’, *katin* ‘woman’, *ir* ‘man’ in the modern Bashkir and Tatar languages are ambiguous, widely used, but in the context they freely interchange the word *keshe*.

The dictionary of M. Kashgari recorded many examples, proverbs, poetic passages that describe the image of a person. For example, in appearance they described a person through such signs as *ak sakal er* 'bearded man / man', *saçlıy er* 'hairy man'; *karınlıy er* 'pot-bellied man'; for health reasons and physical qualities: *aruk er* 'thin man'; *esrük* 'drunk'; *ortu er* meaning 'middle-aged man'; *küçlüg bileklig er* 'strong, sleek man'. All these qualities that describe a person (man) are relevant in the language of the Tatars and Bashkirs to this day and are recorded in dictionaries. However, some characteristics of a person were preserved only in the dictionary of M. Kashgari and did not find reflection in modern dictionaries: *oyuşluğ er* 'a man with relatives', *süründi er* 'a man persecuted from everywhere'; *tawarlıy er* 'having a man'; *karaçı* 'th person'; *boş* 'divorced'; *ojnak işler* 'flirty woman', etc.

In modern Tatar and Bashkir literary languages *at* is used in the meanings: 1) horse; 2) a chess piece; 3) gymnastic apparatus; 4) *trans.* skates, car, bike, motorcycle, etc. In dialects and dialects, the token *at* is widely used in phytonyms of zoonomy, etc. In "Divan Lugat at-Turk" the word *at* was used in the meaning of 'horse, horse': *kuş kanatın er atın* 'bird wings, warrior horse'.

As you can see, the considered token *at* is a common word for all Turkic peoples and in all languages means one - 'riding horse, horse for riding', this is subject to the semantics of the derived verb *atla-* riding a horse, and in all Turkic languages, he survived without any external and internal changes. *At* in the Turkish texts has the following absolute synonyms *yelki*, *alasha*, contextual variants with different semantic changes also appear: *kulun* 'foal', *taj* 'foal', *ađyır* 'stallion'.

In the dictionary of M. Kashgari, the word *jilkı* was used to denote the common name of all four-legged animals. For example: *boş jilkı* 'free-range animal'; *tok jilkı* 'hornless animal'; *tülek jilkı* 'shedding animal'. In modern Tatar and Bashkir languages, the *jilkı* token is fixed in dictionaries with the value 'horse'. Apparently in modern languages, the meaning of the ancient Turkic *jilkı* has undergone a change in meaning-concretization.

In the dictionary of M. Kashgari, *kulun* meant 'foal'. In modern Bashkir and Tatar languages, the word *колон* is used in a similar sense. The lexical unit *kolon* is a part of stable expressions with the meaning 'have not yet gotten rid of foal fat / have not experienced adversity (about youth), as well as proverbs and sayings 'the mare sweats from work, and the foal from empty running around, etc.

In the dictionary, the word *taj* is fixed in the same way as the aforementioned word, meaning 'foal'. For example: *Tegür meniñ savımı bilgeleje aj / Tınar kalı atatsa kısırak sıpı taj* 'Bring my words to the experts.

In the dictionary of M. Kashgari you can find many colors of horses: *boz* 'gray; *kuba* ~ *koĸa* 'light brown' (in the Bashkir language *koĸa* stands for light brown, light brown, light yellow, fawn, pale brown suit, which corresponds to the descriptions of M. Kashgari) *kula* 'savras, bulan; *tüm* 'one-color; *torıy / toruy* 'bay'; *kaşya at* ~ 'a horse with a white face, with black rims around the eyes'.

As studies have shown, the majority of lexical units consisting in synonymous relations remains common for all Turkic peoples, this brings them together, proving their close relationship. Some lexemes recorded in the dictionary of M. Kashgari are considered archaisms in modern languages and recorded in explanatory dictionaries with the same note, however, in historical novels or in books about the history of the people they appear as synonyms of their Russian or European parallels. For example, *boka* ~ *ugezbozaw* `taurus`, *oylak* ~ *kejemogez* `capricorn`, *armit* - *pear*, *orek* - *plum*, *jozem* - *grapes*, *yün kuş* `peacock` ~ *tawis koshi*, etc.

It should be noted that most of the verbs with borrowed foundations fixed in the dictionaries are the words of the Arabic and Persian languages. For example, ***ziyan kuru*** (*incur loss, damage*) - *kaza kuru, zarar kuru, ziyatlanu*; ***kuchsizlenu*** (*weaken, weaken, lose strength*) - *khelsezlenu, jeger sezlenu, kuch betu, khel kitu*; ***khuplaw*** (*approve, consider it worthy, suitable*) - *khup kuru, khup sanaw, yakhshi dip tabu, qulay sanaw, qulay kuru*.

As the above synonymous series show, in most of them there are foundations from Arabic (*kaza* - loss; *zarar* - harm, *zekhmet* - disease, harm, *khel* - strength, *quet* - power, *gayret* - will, *khup* - beloved, good, *layik* - worthy, *muafik* - suitable, *megqul* - due, *Kabul* - accepting) and from the Persian (*ziyan* - harm, *jeger* - power, *zegif* - weak) words. They are used in Turkic languages with different shades of the same meaning of the word.

It was revealed that there are much fewer lexemes from the Russian language or international vocabulary, although they can often be found in modern colloquial speech and in the language of journalistic texts. For example, *khosusiylashtiru* (*privatize*) - *privatizatsiyalew*; *fotoga toshu* - *suretke toshu, resemge toshu*.

Borrowed words, as synonyms in speech, are used with different frequencies, but their activity depends on the stylistic coloring, and not on the etymological characteristics. For example, *Isenleshmi soyleshsen, awirmi ulersen* (*Proverb*), *Doshmaninni uzennen kuchle khisaplama* (*Proverb*) etc.

Thus, tokens recorded in the explanatory dictionaries of the Tatar and Bashkir languages have synonymous pairs that continue to develop their semantics from ancient Turkic monuments. The dictionary of M. Kashgari "Sofa Meadow at-Turk" to this day is an important source for filling in the gaps in the history of the development of the vocabulary of Turkic languages.

4. Summary

The study and observation of synonymous connections between tokens from explanatory dictionaries made it possible to formulate the following conclusions:

- Despite the common Turkic beginning, depending on extra-linguistic and inter-linguistic factors, each language changes and enters into different relationships with others.

- The bulk of the synonyms of the Tatar and Bashkir languages, nevertheless, is made up of the common Turkic vocabulary, although the shades of the semantics of the word reflect national specificity.
- In the modern world, because of the orientation toward globalization, tendencies toward the internationalization of the lexical fund are more often manifested. However, the Turkic languages are trying to preserve their linguistic canons, and when borrowing tokens, assign them their linguistic features. This is particularly evident in the synonymy of verbs.

5. Conclusions

Thus, the synonymous system of Turkic languages develops and changes, which is reflected in both oral and written speech. We can confirm this with respect to the lexical fund recorded in the explanatory dictionaries. Although the Turkic lexical system is relatively stable, innovations in social and social life, progressive technologies bring their corrections to this system. Therefore, you need to be able to use explanatory dictionaries and dictionaries of synonyms and skillfully choose stylistically correct lexemes.

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