

MAIN SOURCES OF TATAR ETYMOLOGY

Ilshat NASIPOV,

*M.Akmullah Bashkir State Pedagogical University, Department of Tatar Language and
Literature, Ufa, Bashkortostan,
nasipov2004@rambler.ru*

Abstract

The article talks about the main works on the etymology of the Tatar language. The main sources of Tatar etymology are the works of the famous Turkologist Rifkat G. Akhmetyanov, author of numerous studies on the history of the Tatar language. The most important is the two-volume dictionary "Etymology of the Tatar language", which is the fruit of the scientist's many years of effort. The article provides a meaningful analysis of all editions of the etymological dictionaries of the Tatar language, compiled by Rifkat G. Akhmetyanov.

Keywords. *R.G. Akhmetyanov, Etymology, Turkology, Tatar Language, Tatar Etymology, Etymological Dictionaries.*

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1. Introduction

Etymology is an independent branch of linguistics that studies the origin of words, the change in their meaning and appearance. It is very complex and interconnected with all other philological sciences. Since etymology primarily reveals the mysteries of the word over the centuries, it is associated most of all with the history of the archaeology of human society. The main goal of this science is to trace the change in the word in diachrony. It always pursues one practical end goal - the compilation of an etymological dictionary.

The presence of the main types of dictionaries determines the level of development of particular linguistics. Indeed, to create any kind of dictionary, this or that area of lexicography

must be at a high level of development of its main provisions. For the development of any science, the foundations must be laid and traditions developed by the works of predecessors. Tatar lexicography has such foundations and is based on the age-old traditions of general linguistics, creatively using the achievements of world lexicography. Its sources are the best achievements of Eastern and Turkic lexicography.

Tatar lexicography is today one of the most developed branches of Tatar linguistics, which at the beginning of the 21st century received its complete etymological dictionaries thanks to the titanic work of a whole galaxy of Tatar linguists, but primarily thanks to the talent and hard work of Rifkat G. Akhmetyanov.

Rifkat G. Akhmetyanov (1933-2018) - Doctor of Philology, Leading Researcher at the Institute of Language, Literature and Art named after A. Galimdzhana Ibragimova of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan (1963-1995), Professor of the Department of Tatar and Chuvash Philology of the Sterlitamak State Pedagogical Academy (Sterlitamak State Pedagogical Academy, 1995-1997), Professor, Head of the Department of Turkic and Finno-Ugric Philology of the Birk State Social and Pedagogical Academy (Birk State Social and Pedagogical Academy, 1997 -2005). Leaving his teaching activity in Birk, he returned to Kazan and continued his scientific activity. To complete the work on the creation of an etymological dictionary of the Tatar language, he was again invited to the position of a leading researcher at the Institute of Language, Literature and History G. Ibragimova of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan (2010-2015). He spent the last years of his life in his native land, where he was buried - in the village. Turbasly Iglinsky district of the Republic of Bashkortostan.

2. Sources of Tatar Etymology

Possessing great creative abilities, a talent of a philologist and showing linguistic abilities, he worked tirelessly all his life. The work of his entire life was the creation of an etymological dictionary of the Tatar language. His interest in the secrets of his native language and a thirst for scientific activity led him to Kazan, where he rose from a junior researcher to a leading researcher, became a Doctor of Philology and an internationally renowned Turkologist. He made an invaluable contribution to the development of the Kazan Turkic school.

Professor Rifkat G. Akhmetyanov has worked as a professor at the universities of Sterlitamak and Birsik for more than ten years, made a great contribution to the training of teachers of the native language and literature, the formation of the Department of Tatar and Chuvash Philology of the Sterlitamak State Pedagogical Academy, the Department of Turkic and Finno-Ugric Philology of Birsik State Social and Pedagogical Academy as leading scientific, methodological and social-cultural centres for Tatar, Mari and Chuvash philology and cultures in the Republic of Bashkortostan and the Russian Federation.

He had a wide range of scientific interests. The circle of his research areas covers the problems of comparative historical, typological and comparative linguistics, Turkology, folklore studies, ethnolinguistics, mythology, literary criticism, Tatar studies - the history of the Tatar language, the history of Tatar literature, Tatar folk art, Tatar lexicography, dialectology and etymology. He is a world-renowned linguist and well-known Turkologist, one of the most authoritative Turkic etymologists.

Professor Akhmetyanov participated in and organized dozens of scientific and educational folklore-dialectological expeditions. He made a great contribution to the development of Tatar dialectology, participated in the collection of materials for the Dialectological atlas of Tatar folk dialects. He was interested in the formation and functioning of the dialects of the Mordovians-Karates, Stavropol Tatars, Sergach Tatars, etc. In the system of Tatar dialects, he was the first to research and separate into an independent dialect - the Turbasli dialect of the middle dialect of the Tatar language. Materials on this dialect were included in the second book of the "Dialectological Dictionary of the Tatar Language" and in the "Big Dialectological Dictionary of the Tatar Language", in the first part of the textbook "Tatar Folk Dialects". He collected unique dialectal material, processed their historical and etymological foundations, was the author and co-author of numerous explanatory, terminological and bilingual dictionaries of the Tatar language (Насипов, 2004: 36-38).

Prof.Dr.Rifkat G. Akhmetyanov is the author of fundamental scientific works, which are unique scientific research on the history of the Tatar vocabulary and linguistic contacts of the Tatar people (Akhmetyanov 1978; Akhmetyanov 1989; Akhmetyanov 1981). He made a great contribution to the formation and development of the Tatar etymology. In his scientific dissertations, the theoretical foundations of Tatar etymology were laid and etymological excursions on the main vocabulary of the Tatar language were generalized (Akhmetyanov, 1970; Akhmetyanov, 1993). In etymological and comparative historical studies, he paid special

attention to the theoretical development of principles, techniques and methods of etymological research, highlighted the most pressing issues of Tatar etymology. He developed the main provisions of Tatar etymology as a science and published them in introductory articles to etymological dictionaries, which were subsequently included as integral parts of the academic lexicology of the Tatar language (ӘХМӘТЖАНОВ, 2005: 233; ӘХМӘТҖАНОВ, 2015: 543; ӘХМӘТҖАНОВ, 2015: 567).

“A Brief Historical and Etymological Dictionary of the Tatar Language” by Prof.Dr. Rifkat G. Akhmetyanov was the first published etymological dictionary of the Tatar language (ӘХМӘТҖАНОВ, 2001: 272). In the book, for the first time in Tatar linguistics, and in Türkology, the main fund of the Tatar vocabulary received a brief etymological coverage. According to the presentation of the material, it is a dictionary of the foundations of the words of the Tatar literary language: it gives a brief etymological characteristic (more than 2600 interpretations of lexemes) of each such basis. This characteristic represents the alleged most correct etymological interpretation of the word stem (only in rare cases, an explanation of the origin of the stem is given in two supposedly correct close interpretations) or the fact of the absence of a supposedly correct etymological interpretation is stated.

The dictionary contained only those words and forms of words that could help to prove the proposed presumably correct interpretation of the origin of the stem, that is, from the known variants of one word or another of the Tatar dialects and other Turkic languages, only those examples were selected that could help determine the ancient stem or root of the word. The area of distribution of the word was given only in the form of a general characteristic. The dictionary is defined by the author as a dictionary of nominal stems. The book pays more attention to the noun stems of nouns (issemnərgə) and adjectives (syyfatlarga). The etymology of verb stems is a very complex phenomenon, so the author limits himself to presenting the etymology of verb stems in a very brief form.

All bases in the dictionary are arranged in alphabetical order - in the order of the alphabetic arrangement of the modern Tatar alphabet based on the Cyrillic alphabet. In general, the "Brief Historical and Etymological Dictionary of the Tatar Language" is a valuable source not only for the origin of the Tatar nominal stems, but a very deep scientific work on the etymology of many Turkic and other neighboring related and unrelated languages. However, given that the book is a summary of the etymology of the main lexical units of the Tatar literary language, it is intended primarily for teachers and students of educational organizations of

various types, as well as for a wide range of readers interested in the secrets of the word of their native language (ӘХМӘТҖАНОВ, 2001: 272).

In a short book by R.G. Akhmetyanov "Historical sources of Tatar terminology" in an accessible form tells about the origin of Tatar terms (ӘХМӘТҖАНОВ, 2003: 174). The author draws attention to the theoretical issues of the formation and development of Tatar terminology as an independent branch of Tatar linguistics. He touches upon general issues of Tatar terminology, drawing attention to the need to study, first of all, Tatar terms denoting the realities of the spiritual and material worlds. Using specific lexical examples (terms), the author made a successful attempt to prove that the material world and the spiritual world of a person exist in parallel.

The book pays attention to the principles of term creation, examines the historical layers of Tatar terms, linguistic conditions for the formation of terms. For the first time, attention is drawn to the peculiarities of the composition of the root of Tatar terms, i.e. on the peculiarities of monosyllabic root foundations of the Tatar language, as well as on the peculiarities of the formation of Tatar terms. He also pays attention to such seemingly insignificant issues as the relationship between terminology and the type of writing, spelling. Reveals the peculiarities of the terminology of the Tatar language in the context of the common Türkic terminological system, emphasizing that the Tatar language is in the middle in relation to other Türkic languages by kinship. In the subsequent parts of the book, the author reveals the features of the formation of the Tatar terminological system using specific examples, determines its historical sources and general Turkic character. The general and specific in the terminological system of the Tatar language are highlighted (ӘХМӘТҖАНОВ, 2003: 174).

"Etymological Dictionary of the Tatar Language: in four volumes" (Birk, 2005 - only the first volume was published) and "Etymological Dictionary of the Tatar Language: in two volumes" (Kazan, 2015) are the main etymological dictionaries of the Tatar language (ӘХМӘТҖАНОВ, 2005; ӘХМӘТҖАНОВ, 2015; ӘХМӘТҖАНОВ, 2015). Despite the differences, these dictionaries are the same: in the two-volume etymological dictionary, the main features in the construction and composition of the four-volume edition were observed. The scientific apparatus and structure of the dictionary entry, the basic principles of selection and the peculiarities of the implementation of the presentation of lexical material, the peculiarities of the etymological analysis and interpretation of words were preserved. At the same time, a huge

amount of scientific processing of lexical materials was done and the quality of editing increased. It is possible that the volume of the presented material has also increased.

Therefore, these dictionaries can be viewed together. The dictionaries were prepared for publication in accordance with modern requirements and principles of lexicography, especially the observance of the requirements for modern etymological dictionaries was taken into account. In the two-volume dictionary, with the exception of variants, more than 10300 lexemes and their etymological interpretations were presented. In most of the examples, primordial Turkic and Tatar words-bases, as well as numerous dialectal lexical units were presented. At the same time, the representation of borrowed tokens in the dictionary was limited. The dictionary includes only mastered Russian borrowings, the most active Arabic and Persian words, borrowed for the most part in the earlier period of the formation of the Tatar language.

Among the words recorded as vocables, there are also lexemes reconstructed by the author himself, i.e. restored on the basis of derivatives according to linguistic patterns in their development. They were marked with an asterisk in the text.

Headwords are listed alphabetically. Together with the headword, its dialect variants are often given and the sources that recorded them are indicated. Parallels, word-formation models from related and unrelated languages are brought to the primordial Turko-Tatar words and long-mastered borrowings, phonetic, semantic and other changes are recorded. For borrowed words, as a rule, only the source is indicated - from which language it was borrowed.

The dictionary is compiled mainly on the basis of modern graphics, taking into account the peculiarities of modern spelling. Nevertheless, some words reflect the author's own position. Such cases are recorded by filing spelling variants of words next to the normalized vocabulary. The transcription of headwords with differences in spelling and pronunciation is also served. In the text, the author often uses outdated words or their especially dialectal variants, in some places he suggests new terms.

For example, *җефетләшү* - кушылгалашу (mixing), *күперчекләр* - (used to confirm the etymology of the assumption) bases and meanings, *тәкълиди сүз* - охшату сүзе (imitative word), *тәнәйтү* - reconstruction, *чигенте* - кагыйдәдән чыгарма (exception) and others. Such terms were left unchanged in the text if they were chosen as вокабул.

In addition to the main vocabulary part, at the beginning of the first volume, a fairly voluminous theoretical information was presented about etymology as an independent section of Tatar linguistics. It indicates the goals and main tasks of etymology as a science, its subject and object of research, methods and techniques of research, the essence and features of etymological analysis, etc. The author expresses his attitude to some controversial points and opinions in the Turkic etymology. At the end, there is a large list of literature relevant to etymological issues and problems. This rich theoretical information and factual illustrative material may well pretend to be an independent research work or a manual and a bibliographic source (ӘХМӘТҖАНОВ, 2015: 11-59).

It should be emphasized that the publication of etymological dictionaries became possible only thanks to people who understood its true meaning for the general scientific community and admirers of the native word. When publishing the first volume of the four-volume dictionary in 2005, this is the rector of Birsk State Social and Pedagogical Academy, Doctor of Pedagogy, Professor Salavat M. Usmanov and the head of the department of literature of Birsk State Social and Pedagogical Academy, Doctor of Philology, Professor Ildar Sh. Yunusov.

When publishing a two-volume dictionary in 2015, this is the leadership and team of the Institute of Language, Literature and Art named after A. G. Ibragimova, sponsored publishers, Candidate of Historical Sciences Kamil Alimovich Ablyazev and his Saratov friends. Therefore, the dictionary is not available for sale and is distributed by publishers free of charge. On the one hand, this is good, but on the other hand, it limits the possibilities of its widespread use by specialists for scientific purposes and teachers for educational purposes. After all, everyone can not buy it in bookstores.

It is noteworthy that Prof.Dr. Rifkat G. Akhmetyanov contributed to the development of etymology in general of Turkic and other unrelated languages not only by compiling Tatar etymological dictionaries, but also by supervising graduate students. Thus, the Turkish scientist Kerami Unal wrote a successful candidate dissertation "Military-administrative vocabulary of Turkish-Turkic origin in the Russian language / Военно-административная лексика турецко-тюркского происхождения в русском языке"(2004) under the guidance of Professor Rifkat Akhmetyanov, and also presented his research in a number of important articles: «К этимологии слова *ром* и *орда*» (2003); «К этимологии слова *час* » (2003); «К

этимологии слова "бирюч" и его варианты в русском языке » (2005) and etc. Thus, an important contribution was made to the etymology of the Russian and Turkish languages.

3. Conclusion

In general, the publication of etymological dictionaries of the Tatar language are truly historical events, not only for Tatar linguistics but for the entire Türkology. The rich linguistic material presented in the dictionary and studied in detail on the basis of scientific principles can give a large-scale idea of the influence of other languages on the Tatar language in different historical periods of its development. This means that it will help to better understand the past of the Tatar people and find out its true roots.

The etymological dictionary is a special reference edition, as a rule, created by the work of tens, if not hundreds of scientists. It is all the more valuable if it is the result of many years of painstaking work of one scientist. The creation of an etymological dictionary of the Tatar language was the work of Prof.Dr. Rifkat G. Akhmetyanov. This dictionary contains information on the etymology of words in the Türko-Tatar language. The vocabulary wealth of the Tatar language has been created over the centuries in conjunction with the languages of related and unrelated peoples. Therefore, this dictionary contains information about the origin of individual words and stems, revealing information about the phonetic and semantic changes that they have undergone during their existence. The origin of many words and stems does not lend itself to precise, unambiguous determination. Therefore the etymological dictionary captures various points of view and makes references to other sources.

Material of etymological dictionaries of the Tatar language Prof.Rifkat G. Akhmetyanova not only gives an idea of how and in which language a particular word and basis arose, what path they went through in their development, in which languages it was recorded, in what form and with what meaning, but also allows you to determine which words are more common all have an indisputable, the only true etymology, and which are hypothetical. These dictionaries are valuable sources on the history of not only the Tatar language but all the Turkic languages.

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