

A Number of Roots Found in the First Periods of Language Establishment and their Manifestation in the Languages of Other Systems

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Abstract

Turkic languages are of the distinguished languages in the world by the vocabulary richness. In these languages, the words and terms related to almost all areas of life and household are found; and the borrowed words have been included in the lexical fund of the Turkish languages only in order to enrich the language and to increase its synonyms. However, there exist such words in our language, that they have been accepted as the product of any foreign language, or presented as a lexical unit belonging to only one language in the case of belonging to many languages of the world. These include the roots such as pa-, ter-/der-, id-/iz.

Keywords: first establishment period of languages, languages of other systems, similar word- base, Turkic languages, Indo-European languages.

Introduction

Finding the same word root in this or that language spoken throughout the world is one of the interesting facts in linguistics. A number of words of same root occurred as the result of being used since the ancient times in parallel way in the languages of different systems, and historical development of these words, their common sense in the different languages, wide or restricted derivational opportunities caused the promotion of studies in connection with researching the product of which language those words are. In fact, it can be considered as a result of the process of language separation, and those words are nostratic roots. The research conducted in historical-comparative aspect, raises the problem of which language these words exactly belong to in proper cases.

It should be noted, that the historical and archaeological research shows, that developing during the 35-40 thousand years, a language has been complicated, and is going to be disrupted as the result of increased migrations by the next millennium, and that proto-languages are emerging gradually, which differ from other languages by their initial form and structure and determine language families (Pletneva S.A., 1976:32). Thus, maintenance of the words of same roots in the languages of different system can be explained with this fact. On the other hand, as many linguists, as well as W.Humboldt and A.Schleicher mentioned, as the tribes moved in different directions in that period, the process of language crossing among the languages of far or close tribes and families, which was as the result of separation and combination of languages, caused the separation of the languages by turning into root and amorphous, incorporated, flective, agglutinative, analytic, synthetic, and others (Yarkova V.N., 1961:109-116). Taking into account all of these, the reasons for using historically the rest of the words of same roots in all languages can be determined.

In this paper we give comparative explanation of some words generally used in Turkic languages and in the languages of other systems in parallel and same meaning, stating from the Azerbaijani and Turkic languages materials.

First of all, note that, Turkic languages are characterized by the richness of lexical vocabulary. In these languages, the words and terms related to almost all areas of life and household are found; and the borrowed words have been included in the lexical fund of the Turkish languages only in order to enrich the language and to increase its synonyms. However, there exist such words in our language, that they have been accepted as the product of any foreign language, or presented as a lexical unit belonging to only one language in the case of belonging to many languages of the world. The word "paça" found in modern Azerbaijani, as well as in the most of the Turkic languages, which is used in sense "ayağındızdən budaqədərolan hissəsi" (the part of the leg from knee to hip), can be an example for such words. This word is mentioned in all dictionaries of the Turkic languages, as well as all of the Azerbaijani language as a word of Persian

origin. Besides recording this word in the dictionaries "Dictionary practice of the Turkic adverbs" by V.V.Radlov, "Comparative dictionary of Turkic-Tatar adverbs" by L.Z.Budagov, as well as in the "Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages" by E.V.Sevortyan as a word of Persian origin, it is shown that the word is derived from the Persian root "pa" meaning "ayaq" (foot) and from the "ça" diminutive suffix. However, the aspect should be noted, that there some words created by the people themselves, but not borrowed from other languages. The names of parts of body, and of some household devices are of this kind. Stating from this point of view, we can say that the root *ba-* meaning *ayaq* (foot) has been used in the ancient Turkic languages. At present, tens of words derived from this root are reflected in the Turkic languages, in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, as well as dialects and accents.

There is no doubt, that the Persian root *pa* means "ayaq" (foot) and the word *piyada* (pedestrian) used in the modern literary Azerbaijani language has been originated from this root. However, the usage of the root *ba* in the ancient Turkic languages in the same sense, and the development of various words from this root prove that it has not been borrowed from any other languages. At present, tens of words derived from this root are preserved in the Turkic languages, in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, as well as dialects and accents. In our dialects and accents there exist the following words derived from the same root: *badax* (to pull foot), *badağlamaq/badamaq* (to tie feet of an animal), *badalaq* (to tangle legs in wrestling), *badic* (high-socks), *badiş* (socks worn on calf without pedestal), *papış*(knitted house shoes) (ADDL; 1964:49,50,51), as well as the words such as *bazu*, *barmaq*, *başmaq*, *baldır* have originated from this root. In ancient Turkic languages the words such as *başa*(to set legs), *başak*(shoes), *başğak*(the part of the leg from hip to knee) has emerged from this root. The words *pubuç*, *bacak* found in the modern Turkish language have also taken their origin from this root.

We can come to such conclusion that the root *pa* existed not only in the Persian language, but it is of common origin, that is nostratic word. Thus, being the root of some word and in various phonetic forms in other languages, such as in French *pi/pe* (English-French dictionary; 2007:63), in German *fu/be* (Russian-German dictionary, 1981:230), in Persian *pa* (Russian-Urdu dictionary, 1958:388), the English *fo/fe* (English-Russian dictionary; 1971:218), in Romanian *pi* (Russian-Romanian dictionary, 1954:473) also approve our claims.

In our opinion, the historical development of the word *paça* in Turkic languages happened in two directions and stabilized according to the following scheme: *başğaq*→*baçak*→*bacak*→*paçak*→*paça* and *başğak* → *baçak* → *bacak* → *badak* → *adak* / *azak* / *atak* → *ayak/ayaq*.

The word *tereğ* which is found in among the ancient lexemes of Azerbaijani language, as well as of a number of Turkic languages has also draws attention. Visible only in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language, this word means "ağac" (tree) phenomenon. *Tereğ* was used in the Sumerian language with the meaning "forest" as "taru", in the ancient Indian language with the meaning "forest" as "daru/dru", in "Avesta" with the same meaning as "duru/dru", in Gothic as "triu", in the modern English "tree", in Russian "der/evo", in English-Saxon with the sense "gum tree" as "teru" (K.Musayev, 1968, p.19).

Ancient written monuments show that in a certain development stage of the language, *terek* was restricted in its meaning and got the meaning "qovaq" (poplar) in the Turkic languages (DTS, 1969:533). Today, in a number of Turkic languages the word *terek/deregis* observed to be used as a synonym for word *tree* in a literary language. As it is obvious, the root *tir/ter* has preserved its form and meaning in all above mentioned languages. Of course, this word had also common meaning in all these languages. Being used in the Turkic languages and found in the languages of the monuments proves its antiquity for the Turkic languages, as well. Basing on the fact, that the word *terek* is found in most of the Turkic languages in different phonetic coverage, K.Musayev comes to such conclusion, that this word is the same for the Turkic languages, but at the same time it shows itself formally only from the lexical point of view, but from the semantic point of view it separates the Turkic languages into different groups (Musayev K., 1984:142-143).

K.Musayev accepts the idea of that the word *derex* in the Persian language is borrowed from the Turkic languages, while R.Akhmetyanov claims contrary (Akhmetyanov R., 1979:87-95). Although, the Turkic languages have many derivational opportunities, it is difficult to argue about the origin of the word, that is, which language or languages it is passed through. However, it is possible to say that it is historically used in the Turkic languages, and a lot of new words have been derived from the same root. Currently, in many Turkic languages the following words have been derived from this root: "tirə-" in the sense of "to set", "tirəqu" in the sense of "column" and "support", "tereğ" in the sense of "a thing used for support", "tereqlik" in the sense of "birch forest", as well as the words found in modern Azerbaijani language, such as *dirək*, *dirsək*, *tir*, *darağacı*, *dorağacı*, *tirlənmək*, *durmaq*, *dİRƏMƏK*, *dİRMAŞMAQ*, *dİRƏNMƏK*.

One of the words common in the Turkic languages and other languages of different systems by its semantics and form is the word *idi*, which is the most widespread in the Turkic languages and meaning "*sahib*" (owner). Used in different meanings in the Turkic languages throughout the history, this word is finally stabilized as the sense of "*sahib*" (owner). It was used in ancient Altai, Ural, Dravidian languages. A number of linguists are indicating the usage of this root in the same sense, according to z~y sound coincidence in the ancient Saxon, Indo-European languages. The word has received possessive suffix, and the root of the word is *id*, V. Bang claims (Bang W., 1921, s2). While, K. Menges grounds on the studies conducted in connection with this word, and on the all forms used in the Turkic languages, as well as on the monuments and dictionaries, and determines the root *id* of Mongol origin, and it has passed to the Turkic languages from the Chinese language (K.Menges, 1976:104). In the paper entitled "Turkic ldl "Sir", its some reflexes in the Turkic languages and parallels in other language families", the author mentions the existence of this term in Korean, Japanese languages, as well, and emphasizes that it has originated from the Korean word *ezen*. Taking into account *t ~ r* consonant coincidence in common and pradravid languages of Chevebil, the author claims that on the basis of the some phonetic changes, the word has the same sense in other world languages.

If we summarize the ideas put forward by Menges, Baskakov, Ramstedt, Chinchius, Chevebiland other linguists, then we can say that the roots *id~idz~iz~ir~it* are of the same word, and are the dialect forms in different languages. As a result of the language separation process, each language family has taken and used the appropriate option. The later occurred phonetic forms of the word can also be regarded as a result of this process.

Taking into account all of this, we can say that today, advanced development of linguistics allows and obliges us to conduct researches in this direction with the historical-comparative method. As we mentioned, this kind of research is of great importance at a time of modern globalization and integration processes. This type of researches will contribute to reveal the archetypes used in the languages of different systems.

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