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DEVELOPMENT OF WORDS IN TURKISH AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES

Summary: One of the methods of word creation in Turkish languages is the enrichment of the vocabulary due to borrowed words. Throughout history, Turkish languages have borrowed words from other languages - Chinese, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Mongolian, Persian, Arabic, French, Russian, etc., due to certain political, economic, military, and cultural relations, thereby meeting their vocabulary needs. This process continues today. In the article, the historical development process of loanwords, which constitute a method of word creation in two Turkish languages - Turkish Turkish and Azerbaijani language, was traced, the similarities and differences between the functions of loanwords in these two related languages were investigated.

Keywords: Acquisition, word creation, Turkish Turkish, Azerbaijani language.

In Turkic languages, especially Turkish Turkish and Azerbaijani, there are foreign words that pass from other languages to these languages and gain the right to citizenship, sometimes leave the language without gaining it, and sometimes obey the grammatical and phonetic rules of the language they passed and completely merge with that language. In terms of adaptation, both languages have gone through different historical development paths. In the lexical composition of Turkish Turkish, together with words of Turkish origin, there are words, phraseological combinations, and clichés from the languages of the peoples with whom they have had political and economic relations throughout history. In Turkish linguistics, these types of words are given by different terms. In books on linguistics, this type is called by different terms such as loan word (1, 204), borrowed word (2, 17), quoted word (3, 99-105), transfer (4, 15), copying (5, 28-29). words create one of the ways of adding new words to the vocabulary of the language. K. Imer and others gave the following definition to the term "loan word, borrowed word". , word combination, expression is present at all levels of the language (1, 54). In Azerbaijani linguistics, the topic of borrowing has been sufficiently involved in research, and these types of lexical units transferred from other languages to languages are given the terms "borrowings, foreign words, foreign words".

Although the Persian language has been accepted as poetry and Arabic as a scientific language for centuries, both Turkish Turkish and Azerbaijani language have been able to withstand the national chauvinism of both Persian and Arabic languages at the level of their spoken language. This shows that at one time, in the 20s of the 20th century, a policy of assimilation was carried out in the Turkish language of Turkey. In the Azerbaijani language, whether in the 30s of the 20th century, the 60s, or the 90s, there was a policy of assimilation in the Azerbaijani language, but it was not as comprehensive as in the Turkish language of Turkey.

From time to time, attempts were made to create new words in the Azerbaijani language in order to get rid of inappropriate borrowings. In the 1960s and 1970s of the 20th century, academician M.Shiraliyev used words such as "announcement, send-off, rest" and "beach, brake, etc." by various writers and poets. lexical units have been created. In order to clear the words borrowed from the language, first of all, it is necessary to find their equivalents, and

this has a universal character. Work is being done in this direction in Turkish and Azerbaijani. If at the beginning of the 20th century they tried to find the equivalents of Arabic-Persian words in Turkish Turkish, today the equivalents of words of European origin are investigated. Today, attempts are being made to find the equivalent of both Russian-European and Arabic-Persian words in the Azerbaijani language.

In the 92,292 articles of the latest edition of the Turkish dictionary (6), which is a dictionary of common words of modern Turkish, there are 6,512 from Arabic, 5,537 from French, 1,375 from Persian, 606 from Italian, 513 from English, 447 from Romanian, 105 from German, 68 from Latin, 39 from Russian, Greek 35, Spanish 31, Armenian 24, Bulgarian 22, Hungarian 15, Mongolian 12, Japanese 12, Hebrew 8, Finnish 2, Malay 2, Portuguese 2, Sogda 2, Albanian 1, Korean 1, Serbian 1, from the Slavic language 1 promise was made. A very small number of words from the native peoples of America, Brazil, Madagascar, and the Maldives through different languages are included in the vocabulary of Turkish Turkish.

The acquisition of words is also very large in the history of cross-country cultural relations has a role. From the earliest times of the Turkish written language to the present day, the exchange of words with many languages such as Chinese, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Mongolian, Sogdian, Persian, Arabic, Romanian, Armenian, Venetian Italian, French, English is actually a result of cultural relations.

Borrowings such as totok "soldier governor" from Chinese in Orkhon inscriptions, chintan "sandalwood" from Sanskrit, igar "strong, powerful" from Sogdian, makarach "name of a position or a person" from Hindi, and bilin "high official" from Tibetan in later periods started to be developed in Turkish written languages used in different geographies (7, 35).

In the language of the Uyghurs, who adopted various beliefs such as Buddhism, Manichaeism, Nestorianism, bushi means "alms", wedding means "monk", tytsi means "student" from Chinese. from Sogdian ajun "life; world", fristi "angel, messenger", tamu "hell"; from Sanskrit chambudiwip "world", chatik - the story of one of the Buddha's previous lives"; Borrowings from different languages such as Kunchit "sesame", lesp "part of the body" and Nayvazik "demon" were developed from Toharka (8, 259). The number of borrowed words in Uyghur has increased compared to Goktürk.

After the acceptance of Islam by the Turks, the Arabic and Persian words became Karakhani it started to be written in Turkic languages with writing from the period. In "Kutadgu Bilgi" "news, necessity, fitna, power, zalim, nafs, rabb, mercy, conversation" taken from Arabic; "prayer, admonition, fasting" etc. from Persian. lexical units are found. Borrowed words were also used in "Atabatul Haqayiq", which was written about two centuries after this work of Yusuf Has Hajib (9, 127).

Western Oghuz Turkic belongs to the first period of Turkey Turkish

Although Oghuz Turkish forms the main layer of the lexical composition of ancient Anatolian Turkish, words from Arabic and Persian are also found here. Today there are many concepts that we use their equivalents in foreign languages. But we witness the expression of these concepts in Turkish languages with real Turkish words in works written between the 13th and 15th centuries. Borrowed words are 20% in the works of this period. It was noted that there are 13% loanwords in Sultan Veled's "Genesis", about 20% in Yunus Amre's poems and Ashiq Pasha's "Garibname", and 16% in the translation of Gul Masud's "Kalila and Dimna" (9, 128). Since the beginning of the 16th century, the lexical content of literary works has seen an

increase in words from Arabic and Persian. In particular, as a result of divan poetry originating from Persian and Arabic literature, the appearance of Arabic and Persian borrowings in the lexical composition begins to change. Borrowed words are often used instead of their corresponding words in Turkish. This also led to the emergence of the language of the upper class. For example: "taste" when there is an eye; "marbling" when there is an eyebrow; "lip" when there is a lip; "dahan ~dahan" or "fem" when there is a mouth; "najm, kovkab, akhtar" or "sitare" when there is a star; "shams, aftab, mehr or khurshid" when there is sun; "gamar or mah" etc. when there is a moon. words are widely used.

In the period of Turkish Turkish and Azerbaijani language from the 16th century to the beginning of the 20th century, the grammatical rules and elements of the Arabic and Persian languages also influenced the structure of the language. The quantitative category of derived words is realized not by plural suffixes in Turkish, but by using special formats in Arabic and Persian languages. One of the most remarkable features of Turkish languages is the rule that the definite article comes before the definite article. In words from Persian and Arabic languages, the definite article comes before the definite article; Protection of gender category in Arabic words despite lack of gender category in Turkish words; Despite the addition of all suffixes to the end of Turkish languages, which is an iltisAQ language, the transition of prefixes from Persian and Arabic languages to Turkish shows that the influence of Turkish languages from these languages does not remain only at the level of lexical units, but goes back to the grammatical level. According to T.Banguođlu, Arabic and Persian borrowings were mostly in the written language, and in the spoken language there were a limited number (10,143). This fact is also valid for the Azerbaijani language.

One indicator of the influence of the Arabic language on Turkish Turkish was the need to create words or terms for new concepts during the Ottoman Turkish period. Arabic vocabulary was used to express new concepts in words. "Airplane" is derived from the root "tyre", "planet" is derived from the root "seyr" and travel is derived from the root "ulku" and "ideology" is derived from the root "ideology".

Words like emniyet, mukmir "moonlit", mukevkep "starry", mushemmes "sunshine, very sunny" and tahtelbahir "undersea" have also emerged from Arabic roots in Ottoman Turkish. However, these are words that do not exist in Arabic or, even if they do, have a different meaning, such as sayyarah.

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