

## Turkic Ethnographic Loan Words in the Modern English Language

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### ABSTRACT

*This given articles devoted to show of functioning Turkic ethnographic words in the modern English language media sources. Article is examined Turkic words that denote various thematically groups as things as clothes, footwear, person, food and others. One of the most important tasks of world linguistics is the study of the problems of borrowings to foreign language vocabulary in different systems languages of lingvocultural aspects, in particular the relationship between language and culture. Ethnographic borrowing or loan words is a linguistic process in which one word of language is borrowed from one language to another language. Language has a dynamic nature. It is believed that the lexical composition is influenced by social factors and changes.*

**Keywords:** Language, loan word, borrowings, exoticism, Turkisms, thematically groups, lingvo-culture.

### INTRODUCTION

A significant enrichment of the vocabulary is achieved by borrowing of new words as a result of the establishment of economic, cultural, political connection with other cultures, along with the new concepts and realities in everyday life. In the context of globalization, this process is considered naturally and helps expansion between nations. All of these statements and opinions defined actuality of this topic.

Loaning or borrowing is a process of adoption linguistic expression from one language into another language, usually when no term exists for the new object, concept, or state of affairs. Among the causes of such cross-linguistic influence may be various political, cultural, social, or economic developments (importation of new products, prestige, local flavor, internationalization of specialized languages and jargons, among others).

For half of the loanwords examined, self-reported difficulty and students' productive knowledge was consistent. The remaining words examined were inconsistent with self-report measures, generally underestimating students' actual productive knowledge.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

The first mentions of borrowings are found among authors such as Einar Haugen (1950) and Uriel Weinreich (1950) who distinguished three basic groups of borrowings [8]. Akhmanova O. S. (1966) and Jeribilo T. V. (2010) in their books *Dictionary of Linguistic Terms* gave adequate definitions of word borrowing and loan words [7].

According to O. S. Akhmanova:

Borrowing or loan words is referring to the lexical collection of other languages for expressions of new concepts, further differentiation of existing ones and designations of previously unknown objects (often these concepts and objects themselves become known to the speakers of a given language only due to contacts with those peoples from whose languages are borrowed matching words). [1]

T. V. Jeribilo wrote followings "Objective regularity of vocabulary development any language, based on the fact that this or that language absorbs foreign words, trying to adjust them phonetically and morphologically to the conditions of the functioning of the language system [7].

According to dissertation E. M. Davlatova it's clear that by the end of the twentieth century, linguists are exploring the process of borrowing in the cultural layer, i.e. in works on borrowing, linguistic issues were considered in connection with cultural issues [4].

A. E. Khudaykulov is also works on the problems of loan word .In his dissertation he denotes that words usually pass from one language to another directly or with help of an intermediary language. In most cases, this happens due to the absence of an equivalent word in the vocabulary of the borrower language [9].

Works of Baskakov are regarded as a classical theoretical works on turkisms. His books as *Turkic Languages* (1960), *Introduction of Investigating Turkic Languages* (1969), *Historical-typological Morphology of Turkic Languages* (1979) [11] considered one of the most important books of this science.

R. A. Yunaleeva denoting Turkisms denoting various types of clothes Turkisms in Russian [2: 131-146]. At that the same time, according to I. Bikkinin, Turkisms in English, the number of which, by different data, ranges from 400 to 800, insufficiently investigated [2: 7].

During investigation reviewed more than 50-60 loan-words referring Turkic languages.

#### METHODOLOGY

During writing this article was made comparative-contrasting analysis of Turkic word with English equivalent. The lexical borrowing process is a factor that increases the degree of non regularity of the language as a structure.

In some cases, borrowings obey the rules of phonetics, grammar and word-formation of the language "absorbing" them and gradually find their place in the speech connection of the speakers of the recipient language.

In other cases, they remain on the periphery of the lexical system as "alien" exoticisms used to describe the customs, everyday life, customs of other peoples, to create a specific text color.

The article discusses the borrowing from Turkish in English denoting various things as names clothes, shoes, person, professions, food and others.

Ethnolinguistic and linguistic-cultural aspects of the functioning of the lexical-semantic field "clothes" and "food" are the object of research of many modern linguists.

The lexical layer of Turkism is characterized by a rather high frequency, in this connection, it can be assumed that in the newest period of development of the English language some Turkism are adapted and actively used in speech, thereby expanding the picture of the world of speakers of the language-recipient.

According to the data of etymological dictionaries of the English language, about 30 Turkism are included in the studied thematic group of clothes more than 40 food Turkism things and 50 other various.

#### DISCUSSION

Adhering to this point of view, we believe that the classification and analysis of borrowed words is an effective method of research, and give us not only methodological convenience, but primarily in scientific purposefulness. For this reason we classified some Turkic words by following categories:

1. **Words denoting name of clothes:** Yarmulke, martagon, gilet, cassock, yashmak, shagreen, kaftan, caraco, kendyr, dolman, burka, choga, karakul

View. Tartan or **yarmulke**? Well, it's their day  
(*Uzbekistan Today*, 7 Apr 2002, p. 1288)

Sometimes called Turk's cap lilies, **martagon** are distinguished by reflexed petals that curl back from the center of the blossom.  
(*Guardian*, 3 Jul 2003, p. 18)

LVMMH Moet Hennessey Louis Vuitton, Kering and Chanel all French companies that grappled with looting in Paris during the **gilets jaunes** protest last year, could not be reached for comment.

Private Flying: **Cassocks** Dothed for Sports Clothes  
(*Guardian*, 8 Sep 1968)

Regardless of how **heyashmak** is classified Mr Leane said it.  
(*Guardian*, 30 Nov 2018, p. 107)

The intense patchwork of **shagreen**, python, satin and organza played on shadddes of black for an evening bag while Vivier's three-dimensional "prismic" bags sparkled with sequences.  
(*New York Times*, 3 Jul 2012, p. 99)

The deflation of theball gown from rigid satin cut in a bell shape to a softer and slimmer line is monitored from a 1970s orange **kaftan**, cut like a butterfly by the Japanese designer Yuki, worn by the actress Gayle Hunnicutt to a slim, pink dress made by Bellville Sassoon in 1966for Jill Slotover now Lady Ritblat.  
(*Guardian*, 21 May 2012, p. 445)

The timeline installation begins with a sumptuous French **caraco**, or loose jacketed dress of yellow silk satin (circa1778)  
(*Guardian*, 7 Sep 2001, p. 14)

Considerable progress is being made in the cultivation of **kendyr**, the new fiber plant found in a number of regions of the U.S.S.R., according to the Economic Review of the Soviet Union.  
(*Guardian*, 29 Jun 1930, p. 3)

For performing, the singer of "*Burqa di Gucci*" prefers a "mèches **burka**."  
(*Guardian*, 24 Oct 2020, pp. A8, 856)

The Indian **choga**, done in white pique lined in a green or in black and white paisley cotton lined in blue, is made short or floor length and is the sort of easy dress to live in during a hot summee.  
(*Guardian*, 14 Apr 1964, p. 1)

Capes and **Dolmans** in demand  
(*Guardian*, 23 Feb 1919, pp. 1550, N27)

Like the furry Russian ushanka or the fuzzy Afghan **karakul** the chullo was smoothly appropriated into the vivacious hodgepodge

of American clothing-notwithtaking the fact that pairing one with a North face jacket or Patagonia fleece can strike an off-note of cultural tourism.

(*New York Times*, 24 Nov2015, p. 181)

2. **Words denoting name of food:** ayran, bergamot, baklava, bamia, borek, boza, bulgur, casaba, coffee, cacik, dolma, doner kebab, kefir, pastrami, pilaf, sarma, shashlik, shavarma, taramasalata, yogurt, kielbasa, kumis, pirogi, caviar, tea

Eating can be so inexpensive it's a joke: a lunch of **donerkebab (665)** (gyro-style chicken or lamb) on puffy pita with tomato, parsley and onions and a container of the **yogurt (11557)** drink **ayran (31)** ran as low as 1.50 lira

(*New York Times*, 11 Jul 2012)

Einat Admony, the chef at Balaboosta, Taim and Bar Bolonat, came up with a simplified version of **baklava** that was featured in "Food52 Genius Desserts.

(*New York Times*, 4 Dec 2018, p. 904)

Sweet and Sour Lamb with Okrav (Bamia)

(*Guardian*, 26, Mar1985, p. 14)

Fold the ends of the phyllo back over the top and toward the center of the **borek**, and brush with oil.

(*New York Times*, 5 Nov 2019, p. 637)

**Bulgur**, which is made from precooked wheat berries, takes only about 20 minutes to reconstitute by soaking or by simmering

(*New York Times*, 12 Feb 2010, p. 671)

First though make the **bulgur**. If you have instant or fine **bulgur**, you don't have to cook it.

(*Guardian*, 27 May 2020, p. 671)

Next to the apples, oranges and fresh green beans stacked on fruit stands at the Belmont Market in Brooklyn are malangas, tains, **cassabas** and yamas.

(*New York Times*, 12 Dec1971, p. 25)

Called **cacik (50)** in Turkey tarator in Balkans ad tzatziki in Greece each version of this salad is a variation on a theme **yogurt**, (31) cucumbers, garlic and fresh herbs

*(New York Times, 26 Aug 2018, p. 50)*

Whatever containers you use for freezer storage ,place a circle of parchment paper directly on the top surface of the ice cream or **sorbet** to keep the air out.

*(New York Times, 6 Nov 2020, p. 4054)*

Tangerine **sherbet**. This **sherbet** reminds me of long ago Creamsicles and orange Juliuses at the mall, but it has a bright juiciness I don't remember from my childhood.

*(New York Times, 3 Jul 2009, p. 2244)*

Marky's **caviar** dealer, now sells beluga raised in at aqua farm in Florida .

*(New York Times, 29 Jun 2020, p. 10111)*

If you can't go over the river and through the woods to Grandmother's house this season, she might still appreciate a red and gold tin of Fortnum and mason's Christmas black **tea** a Chinese black leaf **tea** flavored with cacao nibs and clementine.

*(New York Times, 24 Nov2020, pp. 207, 738)*

A pub with **pirogi** and lamb meatloaf. Sapsuckers is respectful of pub fare, but takes it further to include dishes like shrimp gumbo, potato **pirogi** and baby back ribs.

*(New York Times, 24 Nov 2011, p. 268)*

Serve with pita and tahini, chopped cucumbers and tomatoes, some olives, chopped parsley, some feta, fried eggplant, **hummus (1802)** swirled with harissa, rice or rice **pilaf (1321)**.

*(New York Times, 15 Dec 2015)*

Outside, women with gold teeth in bright aprons and waistcoats sold **norin**, (93) noodles with horse meat.

One plump-fingered lady cut me off a bit of **khasib**, a sausage made of rice and intestine, basting in a thick viscous liquid like a wounded snake.

The winding road was lined with signs that said "**Tandir**" – clay ovens known as tandoor in India – and which, like **comca**

(pronounced “**somsa**”), cousin of the Indian samosa, were only more proof of the many fruits of the Silk Road.

Its holy precincts that owed their sanctity to the hundreds of mosques, madrassas and mausoleums they contained, for “these are the emblems of distinction in the holy city of Bokhara [*sic*] between an infidel and a true believer,” he wrote in 1835 .I was given a glimpse of those vast blank spaces that lay between the caravan towns of the Silk Road;

(*New York Times*, 22 Oct 1997)

3. **Words denoting name of animals and plants:** Caracul, corsak, burka, caragana, casaba, cavus, kulan, mammoth, saygak, saxaul, marmot, lilac, tulip, salep, jackal

Made from orchid tubers, the drinks is a winter staple in Turkey, but finding it in the United States can prove difficult. In Turkey winter is the season of **salep**

(4 Feb 2020, p. 13)

A group of old high school friends moved home and bought a **tulip** farm, just as he coronavirus threatened to devastate the industry.

(*New York Times*, 9 May 2020, p. 11649)

When I smell **lilacs**, I see nearly bare yard in a small town and children playing in the weight of their scent not knowing what it will come to mean to them in time.

(*New York Times*, 20 May 2017, pp. 10, 795)

This is the season of melons – the juicy honeydew, the sweet, mild **casaba**, the musky-tanged cantaloupe, the delicate cranshaw and the orange-fleshed Persian.

Broadtail and **karakul** for spring and summer

(*New York Times*, 31 Mar 1951, p. 28)

A Blue **burka** for Justice

(*New York Times*, 30 Jan 2012, p. A00027)

Mouflon sheep from Corsica and Sardinia are separated by a wire fence from **kulans** the fierce, wild asses from the border regions between Soviet Union and Turkey.

(*New York Times*, 11 Jul 1989, p. A00010 (3))

Remains of 60 **mammoth** found in Mexico May 25 (2191)  
The earth was covered in a faded green-and-pink shrub called **saxaul**.

*(The New York Times, 17 May 2020, p. 1)*

Raising temperatures have helped the **marmot** population at least for now.

*(New York Times, 27 Feb 2010, p. D3)*

I've been to Africa a few times, and every time I go I develop deeper affection for **jackals**. Does this mean I've been living in Washington for too long?

*(Guardian, 13 Oct 2001, p. 1807)*

4. **Words denoting names of person and professions:** ataman, bashlik, bosh, boyar, bulgar, cossacks, bey, begum, harambasa, khan, khanum, kipchak, oghuz, ottoman, pashabatman, beg, begum, binbashi, shaman, tungus, turk

Two years later, the Communists, under the leadership of Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze, were at the doors of these vassal kingdoms, driving their **khans** (28787) and **emirs** (4797) into exile.

Holland Cotter reviews installation by **Kutlug (54)** Ataman at Lehmann Maupin gallery

*(Guardian, 23 Feb 2001, p. E00035)*

**Bulgars** kill Greek shepherd

*(New York Times, 5 Jun 1962, p. 1871)*

The handmade leather shoes at **Osmanli** Yemine Dunyasi are a good deal at round 65 Turkshlira

The women's emancipation arouses suspicious here, expression "free woman" – **Khanum** free, the adjective transliterated from the English-is a post -2001 neologism that means a loose woman, a prostitute.

*(New York Times, 18 Mar 2011, p. 37)*

Approaching Muslim Central Asia he encounters minimal resistance from most of the local leaders until the kingdom of **Kipchaks (4)** governed by the fierce **Kairkhan**.

*(New York Times, 23 Aug 2002, p. E00014(4))*

Consul had mentioned the matter to Raschid**pasha** who promised to do all in his power to open the communication with Deir – el Kamar which was intercepted by the Durses

(*New York Times*, 13 Aug 1860, p. 14613)

The **Cossack** re unite in Russia's Rostov on don for their annual Don for their annual world festival and games.

(*New York Times*, 5 May 2015)

The consults have begged the **Binbashito** provide for the admission of the refugees but he will do nothing.

(*New York Times*, 13 Aug1860, p. 1)

Shamina **Begum** who joined ISIS in Syria can return to UK court says.

(*New York Times*, 16 Jun 2020)

The **Shaman** of Instagram. Durec Verret a friend of Gwyneth Paltrow and consort of princess Norway wants to bring spiritual healing to the masses

(*New York Times*, 9 Jul 2020)

Land of lonely **toungues**

(*New York Times*, 28 Apr 2010, p. 13)

**Things:** araba, caique, caracal, ketch, kibitka, kiosk, kurgan, sofa, torba

When Benjamin Disraeli visited in 1830 he wrote how much he enjoyed by chance “to court the air in a carved **caique** by shore which are a continual scene

(*New York Times*, 14 Sep 1997, p. 44)

Sharing a **sofa** with dinosaurs. Sep 25 2014 page C25 (25218)

Astrakhan Journal. Hotel for young lovers. Perestroika Turns Pale

(*New York Times*, 8 Jun 1991, p. 1470)

5. **Words denoting names of places:** Akhissar, Altay, Astrakhan, aul, Balkan, Barkhan, yurt, taiga Chorsu Bazaar was in central Tashkent, a short drive away from Hazrati Imam.

**Kara -Kum** Canal which carries water from the Amu- Darya to Turkmenistan arid regions is one of the main factors leading to the desiccation of the Aral Sea

*(New York Times, 15 Jul 2004, p. 33)*

When **Ottoman Empire** threatened Europe and the world . (book review)

*(New York Times, 18 Oct 2020, p. BR20 (13776)*

Go The Listings Feb17 -Feb23; Joe Bradley **KURGAN** WEAVES.

*(New York Times, 17 Feb 2006, p. 7071)*

US postpones **Balkan** Peace Summit in Bow to Trump Foreign Policy

*(New York Times, 26 Jun 2020, p. A16 (39899)*

New quake in Pakistani town .New quake in **Barkhan** February15 1966 (5)

SAVE THETAIGA .A new word is about to enter the environmental mainstream.

*(New York Times, 22 Oct 1992, p A27 (500)*

A Mongolian style tent a called **yurt** a suited couple minimalist to approach to life and brought them closer to wilderness

*(New York Times, 30 Dec 2009, p. 1342)*

## 6. **Words denoting names of musical instrument:** domra, balalaika, tambura

“Most Americans associate **balalaika** playing with the hurdy gurdy background music they hear in nightclubs,” said Walter Kasura, conductor, director, and principal arranger of the Balalaika and **Domra** Society. (34 results)

*(New York Times, 21 Sep 1979, p. 8)*

TODAY -- Playing **domras**, a mandolin, guitar, bayan, **balalaika** and contrabass, the Russian Carnival Ensemble appears at 2 p.m. at the Boulton Center on Main Street in Bay Shore. Information:

*(New York Times, 22 Feb 2004, (631)224-5420)*

While many dormitory students huddled around their hi-fi's, listening to rock and American folk music on a recent evening, a smaller number gathered on the State University here to listen to the guitar-like sitar and flute-like **tambura** as Diwali, the Hindu New Year, was ushered in.

(*New York Times*, 5 Dec 1971, p. 4)

#### CONCLUSION

The main reason of appearing significant number Turkisms or Turkic words in English language was extralinguistic factors. The Ottoman Empire is a rich and powerful state in XV century. Welfare the upper strata of society and the presence of fixed legal norms attracted the attention of Europeans. Diplomatic relations between England and The Ottoman Empire was the impetus for the spread of interest to Turkish words. Traveling of aristocrats to the East are bringing Turkish style into fashion. Due to this fact, new words appear in the English language.

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