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THE ISSUE OF THE ORIGIN OF THE ANLAUT PHONEME [ʃ] IN THE BASHKIR LANGUAGE

BAŞKURTÇADA [ʃ] ÖNSESİNİN MEYDANA GELME SORUNU



Özet

Türk dillerinde sözbaşında [ʃ] sesinin bulunması, güncel sorunlardandır. Bu makalede biz Başkurtça'da [ʃ] önsesinin (anlaut sesinin) meydana gelme sorununu incelemekteyiz. Bu sesin Eski Türkçe'den *s > ʃ geçişi sırasında ortaya çıkan fonetik bir yenilenme olduğunu ve bu yenilenmenin sözlüksel alıntılara bağlı olduğunu düşünmekteyiz.

Anahtar kelimeler

Başkurtça, asimilatif eylem, alıntı, Bulgarizm, Moğolizm.

Abstract

The issue of the initial consonant [ʃ] in the Turkic languages is very topical. In the article we investigate the issue of the provenance concerning the Anlaut phoneme [ʃ] in Bashkir and the conclusion is the following: the phoneme in question must be a phonetical innovation due to the transmutation of the Old Turkic *s > ʃ as well as result of lexical loans.

Key words

The Bashkir language, assimilative action, loan, Bulgarism, Mongolism.

The anlaut phoneme [š] is not peculiar to the Proto Turkic (henceforth PT) state. "There is no doubt that initial *š - in all Turkic languages is secondary (probably, only except for imitative words, though in this respect additional research) is required (Chechenov 1996, 279). In this regard there appears a question of the origin of the initial š=ʷ in the Bashkir language.

In Bashkir (in the southern and east dialects) the Proto Turkic anlaut sibilant *s- generally gives a reflex in the form of the pharyngeal [h], through a step of flat slit [ç]. However there is a number of words in which s > ʷ; the Anlaut sound ʷ in the place of the PT *s- in subdialects of the Bashkir language is realized under assimilative action of the following hissing sound, while in some subdialects the anlaut s < PT *s- as in were remains):

PT *sāš (Räsänen 1969, 405) – Bashk., Tat. *шаш*- 'rave, overdo' – Kirg. *шаш*- – Cr. Tat., Az. *чаш*-; PT. *siš (Räsänen 1969, 424) – Bashk. *шеш* 'swelling' – Tat. *шеш* – Chuv. *шыç* – Kirg. *шшш* – Turkm. *чыш* – Khak. *сыç*; also in *siš 'spit' (Räsänen 1969, 424) – Bashk. *шеш* 'spit, skewer' – Tat. *шеш* – Kirg., Shor., Cr. Tat. *шшш* – Khak. *сис* – Turkm. *чыш*; Dim subd. [сөшле] (DSBYa 2002, 282) – Bashk. (lit.) *шөшлө* 'appliance' – Ik-Sakm. subdial. [hөшлө] (Mirzhanova 1979, 46) – Tat. *шөшле*; Tat. *саташу* 'rave' – Bashk. (lit.) *һаташыу* 'rave' – Dim, Sakmar., East. dial. *саташыу* – Middle Ural., Sakmar. *шаташыу*.

Loans as, for example Russian *семечки* 'sunflower seeds' > lit. *симешкә*; are exposed to the assimilative action also: *симешкә* – Kyzil., Miass., Middle, Karaidel subdialects [шимешкә].

The main group of lexemes with the anlaut š is made up by loans from other languages:

1. The group of lexemes with the initial ш is represented by Bulgarisms present in the Bashkir, Tatar and Chuvash languages:

PT *sīw-īk 'liquid' – Irgiz-Kamel. [сыйык] (Nadergulov 1981, 61) – *Танур* [сыйык] (Zaynasheva 2008, 58) – Tat. *сыек* – Bashk. (liter.) *шыйык* 'liquid', Dim. subd. [çайык] (Mirzhanova 1979, 192), Arg., Aj. Middle Ural., Ik-Sakmar., Middle subd. [һыйык] (DSBYa 2002, 384; Dilmukhametov 2006, 42; Mirzhanova 1979, 192) – Chuv. *шĕвĕ* 'liquid';

PT *sīrt 'bristle' – Bashk. *шырт* – Tat. *шырт* 'bristle' – Chuv. *шĕрт*;

PT *siāŋ (Räsänen 1969, 406) – Bashk. *шиң*- 'to fade' – Tat. *шиң* – Chuv. *шан*- 'to fade';

PT *siaŋ 'bog' – Bashk. *шар/шарлык/шырлык* 'a bog, a marshy place' – Tat. dial. *шар* 'wood' – Chuv. *шур/шурлăх* < Old Chuvash *šar* [Fedotov 1996, 462];

PT *siaka 'pastern, anklebone' (ESTYa 2003, 170-171) – Bashk. dial. *шәк, шака, шакалай, шакалак, шактаяк* 'bone', 'bat' (in games) – literary Bashk. *һака* – Tat. dial. *шакай* 'ankle'/Menzel. subdialect *шага* 'bat' – Chuv. *шакă* 'pastern', *шак* 'pebbles', *шек* (the origin of these lexemes in Chuvash is not clear), however, into Bashkir and Tatar they were rather borrowed from Chuvash (Bulgar); Bashkir *малай-шалай* 'boys, lads'; cf. Chuvash *шĕллĕ, шĕнкĕл* 'younger brother';

Common Turkic *sovush*- 'to move creeping' – Bashk. *шыуыш-/шыу*- 'to creep, slide' – Tat. *шыуш*- – Chuv. *шү-/шĕв*-; Bashk., Tat. *шыма* 'smooth' – Chuv. *шĕма* 'beautiful' < Old Chuvash **sytma*; Bashk., Tat. *шыт*- – Chuv. *шĕт*- 'to grow, sprout'; Bashk., Tat. *шүрәле* 'the wood goblin' < Chuv. *šĕvĕr, šĕür* 'needle' + *älig* 'hand' (Räsänen 1969, 450); Dim subdialect *шөшлөкĕй* 'pickerel' (Mirzhanova 1979,

230) – Chuv. *шешле, шёшлек* 'small pike'; Common Turkic *salqum* 'bunch of grapes' – Bashk., Tat. *шәлкәм* 'bunch, shred; selection' – most likely from Chuvash *супкӓм* 'brush'; Chuv. *шырлӓк* 'bench'/*сӓлӓк* 'shelf' – Bashk. *ширлек* 'bench'/*шӓрлек* 'shelf' – Tat. *шӓрлек* 'shelf'; Bashk. *шәушәк* '*metacarpus*' – Chuv. *шӓм-шәк* 'bones, skeleton, trunk'; (Bulg.) Chuv. *сӓпса/шӓпша* 'wasp' – Bashk., Tat. *шәпшә/шәпшә* – Tat. dial. *шыпша, шыпшы, шӓпшә*; Bashk., Tat. *шәу* 'entirely, completely, entirely' – Chuv. *шәв*; probably Chuv. *шӓмӓрта, сӓмӓрта, сӓмӓрт* > Bashk. (Dim, Tok-Soran., Irgiz. subd., north-west dial.) *шоморт* 'bird cherry', cf. also: – Tat. *шомырт* – Kazakh. *шомырт* – Uzbek. *шумурт* – Khakas *нымырт*, Shor. *ныбырт* – Altay *йымырым, дьымырым* 'idem'.

2. The following group of words with the initial ш is made up by Mongolisms which are represented also in other Turkic languages:

Proto Mongol **sižim*, **sidem*- 'a garter' – Khalkha *šijim*, Burjat. *šēžem*, Kalm. *šijm*, *šidm̄sn* > Turkic *sižim* (ESTYa 2003, 270-271) – Bashk. (Dim, Middle) *шыжым* 'the bottom and top ropes of a seine' – Kazakh., Karakalpak, Nog. *шыжым*; PM **silūsün* 'saliva; current' – Tok-Soran, Irgiz, Miass, Sakmar subdialects of Bashkir *шеләгәй* – Bashk. (liter.) *һеләгәй* 'saliva' – Irgiz-kam. subd. [*селәгәй*] (Nadergulov 1996, 61) – Dim. [*селәгәй*] (Mirzhanova 1979, 192) – Middle Urals [*шалағай*] (DSBYa, 392) – Tat. *селәгәй*; Mongol **sibaga* 'wedge' – Mongol *шидэнз*, Khalkha *šavga*, Burjat. *šabxa*, Kalm. *šawxə* > Bashk. *шыбаға* 'lot' – Tat. *шобаға* – Chuv. *шӓпа* 'lot, destiny' – Kirg. *сыбаға/шыбәгә* – Teleut, Tuba. *шибигә*; PM **sanž-i* 'hang down, droop, lower' (Räsänen 1969, 397; ESTYa 2003, 191-192) > Common Turkic *salaq* 'sloven' – Bashk. *шалак* 'bald'/Miass. subd. *шалкы* – Irgiz, Aj, Middle, Ik-Sakmar. *һалак, һалака, һалакы* 'careless, dirty' – Gaina *салакы*, Aj, Karaidel *çалакы* – Tat. *шалалай* 'thoughtless; talker' – Chuv. *шалак* 'unscrupulous talker' – Kirg. *шалакы* – Ujghur, Uzbek *шалак* 'sloven'; Mong. *salba-ra* 'be torn off' (Räsänen 1969, 397-398) > Common Turkic *салпы* 'loose-hanging, lowered; the sloven, sluggish'; *salay-* 'hang from weakness, descend' – Bashk. *шалпык/һалпыш/һалбыр* 'loose-hanging, flabby', *шалпайыу/һалпайыу* 'droop, dangle', *һалбырау* 'overhang, dangle' – Tat. *шәлпек* 'loose-hanging'/*шәлпек әу* 'droop' – Kirg. *шалпы* 'loose-hanging, careless', *шалпык* 'dangling' – Altaj *шалбыр* 'slovenly, careless'; PM *sibi-* 'whisper, whispering' (Räsänen 1969, 444-445) > Kirg. *сыбыр/шыбыр-а-* 'whisper' – Bashk. *шыбыр* 'imitation of whispering; rustling, noise', *шыбыр-лау* 'whisper' – Kazakh. *сыбырлау*; PM *sem* 'silently, silent' (Räsänen 1969, 409) > Bashk., Tat. *шым* 'silently, silent' – Shor. *шым, шым-шырак* – Yak. *sätäj* 'silent, modest'.

3. Loans from languages of other systems, for example: Finn – Ugric, Karel, Finn. *samppi*, Khanty. *sopi* (Akhmetyanov 2001, 247) 'burbot' > Bashk., Tat. *шамбы* – Chuv. *шампа* – Mari *шомбы*; Mari *шашкы, шашкә* 'mink' > Chuv. *шашкӓ* – Bashk. *шәшке* – Tat. *чәшке* 'idem'.

There are words with initial ш which are represented only in the Bulgar group of the Kypchak languages (Bashkir and Tatar): Old Turk. *syra* 'absolutely, completely' – Altaj *сырай, срай* – Teleut *сыраңай* – Kyzyl., Miass subd. (DSBYa 2002, 274) – Tanyр *сыр* (Zaynasheva 2008, 58) – Bashk. (liter.) *шыр* 'absolutely, perfectly' – Tat. *шыр*; Bashk. *шаңкыу* 'be deafened; be surprised' – Tat. *шаңку* 'be deafened, comprehend nothing' – Chaghatay *сангу* – Osm. Turk. *sanky*, Chagh. *sankur* 'surprise'; Bashk., Tat. *шәпкән* 'saffron milk cap (mushroom)'.

The word *шакмак* 'chock, block' (Tat. *шакмак* – Chuv. *шакмак* – Kalpak. *шакмак* 'piece') probably derives from an onomatopoeia *шак* 'imitation of strong knocking'.

Thus, as was stated above, the initial š =w is represented generally in loans. In the Bashkir lexicon proper it is the result of the transition *s > w under assimilative action of a subsequent hissing sound.

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