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## TURKISH LOANWORDS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

### RUSÇADAKİ TÜRKÇE ÖDÜNÇ SÖZLER



#### Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı; kısaca bu iki dilin, Türkçe ve Rusçanın özelliklerinden söz etmektir. Dilbilimsel inceleme fonoloji (ses bilimi), morfoloji (biçimbilimi), sentaks (sözdizimi) ve semantik (anlambilimi) yönünden incelenir ve tanımlanırsa amacına ulaşır. Dil temaslarının ortaya koyduğu farklılıkları ve benzerlikleri bu düzeylerde incelenmelidir. İç araştırmacı olarak, bu makalede, Rus dilinde Türkçeden alınan sözcükleri yalnızca morfolojik ve fonolojik bakımdan incelemeye karar verdim. Rus dilinde kullanılan Türkçe sözcüklerin anlamlarını belirlemek üzere, Max Vasmer'in (1886-1962) "Etymological dictionary of the Russian language" adlı sözlüğü kullanılmıştır. Bu sözlükte, Türkçeden ödünçlenen 150 Türkçe-Osmanlıca sözcük yer aldığı görülmüştür. Bu sözcüklerin bir bölümü, ses bilimi ve biçim bilimi düzeyinde analiz edilmiş ve ilgili tablolarda gösterilmiştir.

#### Anahtar kelimeler

Morfonoloji, fonoloji, alıntı/ödünç sözcükler, dil temasları

#### Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to present shortly the characteristics of both languages; Turkish and Russian. Linguistic description is considered effective if it achieves one or more of the following goals of Descriptive Linguistics: a description of the *phonology*, a description of the *morphology*, a description of the *syntax* and a description of the *semantics*. The differences and the similarities between Language Contacts should be analyzed in those levels. As an insider researcher, in this paper, I decided to analyse the Turkish loanwords in Russian language phonologically and morphologically. In order to find out the Turkish loanwords in Russian language I used the

"Etymological dictionary of the Russian language" by Max Vasmer (1886-1962). A hundred and fifty (150) Turkish-Ottoman and Turkic loanwords in this Russian dictionary are reported in the findings of this study. These loanwords were presented in a table and were analysed morphologically and phonologically.

#### Keywords

Morphonology, phonology, loanwords, language contact

## Introduction

The present study firstly aims to analyse morphologically and phonologically the Turkish loanwords in the Russian language and secondly to indicate certain findings in relation to possible Language Contacts of Turkish and Russian languages. This study is of a particular interest due to the fact that Turkish and Russian languages vary grammatically and syntactically. Russian language belongs to the family of Indo-European languages whereas Turkish language belongs to the Turkic branch of the Altaic family of languages.

According to Vasmer (1950-1958), I present a hundred and fifty (150) Turkish, Ottoman and Turkic loanwords in the Russian Language. Poppe (1971) reports that Gorjaev (1896) attempted to find, present and describe etymologically the Turkish/Turkic loanwords in the Russian language. In addition, Poppe (ibid) states that Gorjaev had also provided the etymological explanation of 150 Turkic loanwords in the Russian language. Other studies by Preobraženskij (1910-1916, 1949) and Berneker (1924) presented two hundred and fifty approximately Turkic loanwords. Poppe (op cit) reports that the dictionary by Vasmer provides the most efficient distinction between the Turkish and Turkic loanwords.

Therefore, Vasmer's dictionary has been extensively used for the purposes of this study. In Vasmer dictionary 1500 Turkic loanwords are provided etymologically. Seventy percent (70%) of these words are defined as dialectic:

Differences and similarities within language contacts (Turkish/Russian) should be analysed phonetically, grammatically, etymologically. As a result, one of the aims of this study is the analysis and interpretation of morphological and phonological differences and similarities between the two languages by presenting specific case studies (loanwords).

The present study includes two parts: a) phonological part b) morphological part<sup>1</sup>. In the phonological part I present the phonological structure of Russian and Turkish languages.

The phenomenon of linguistic borrowing, integration and interference are presented in relation to Languages Contact. In the second part, I present the morphological structure of the loanwords. I also report Turkish loanwords embedded within the Russian morphological language system.

## Part 1 : Language Contact- Phonology

### The Russian and Turkish Languages

Russian language is the most geographically widespread language of Eurasia, the most widely spoken of the Slavic languages, and the largest native language in Europe. Russian belongs to the family of Indo-European languages and is one of three living members of the East Slavic languages, the others being Belarusian and Ukrainian (and possibly Russian, often considered a dialect of Ukrainian). It is also spoken by the countries of the Russophone. Russian is written using a modified version of the Cyrillic

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<sup>1</sup> Semantic analysis (the study of how *meaning* is generated in language) of the loanwords presented in this study was omitted due to the words limits.

(кириллица) alphabet. The Russian alphabet consists of thirty three (33) letters. Twenty (20) of them are the consonants,<sup>2</sup> ten (10) are the vowels; three (3) of them are palatalized [one is the hard sign <ъ>,<sup>3</sup> one is the soft sign <ь><sup>4</sup> and one is the short <й>.<sup>5</sup> The vowel phonemes of the Russian language are the following:<sup>6</sup>

**Table 1: The vowel phonemes of the Russian language**

Front Central Back			
close	i	(ɨ)	u
с	e	(ə)	o
open		a	

**Table 2: The consonants of the Russian language:<sup>5</sup>**

Nasal	hard	/m/		/n/		
	soft	/mʲ/		/nʲ/		
Plosive	hard	/p/ /b/		/t/ /d/		/k/ /g/
	soft	/pʲ/ /bʲ/		/tʲ/ /dʲ/		/kʲ/* [gʲ]
Affricate	hard			/ts/		
	soft				/tɕ /	
Fricative	hard		/f/ /v/	/s/ /z/	/ʂ/ /ʐ/	/x/
	soft		/fʲ/ /vʲ/	/sʲ/ /zʲ/	/çç/** /ʐʐ/**	[xʲ]
Trill	hard			/r/		
	soft			/rʲ/		
Approximant	hard			/l/		
	Soft			/lʲ/		/j/

Turkish language is a very ancient language and belongs to the Altaic branch of languages. Turkish language is spoken by over 90 million people worldwide. Turkish language speakers are located predominantly in Turkey, with smaller groups in Bulgaria, Cyprus, and other parts of Eastern Europe.

<sup>2</sup> The consonant letters represent both “hard” and “soft” phonemes, depending (with some exceptions) on whether the iotated or softening vowel letters follow. The transcriptions of the names of the letters attempt to reflect the reduction of non-stressed vowels. See Russian phonology for details:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian\\_phonology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_phonology) (19 December 2006)

<sup>3</sup> The hard sign <ъ> is used to separate prefixes from a succeeding iotated vowel. Its original pronunciation, lost by 1400 at the latest, was that of a very short middle schwa-like sound, /ʊ/ but likely pronounced [ə] or [ʉ]

<sup>4</sup> The soft sign <ь> indicates that the preceding consonant is palatalized. This is important as palatalization is phonemic in Russian. For example, брат [brat] ('brother') contrasts with брать [bratʲ] ('to take')<sup>5</sup> Short *l* represents the semivowel /j/ as in English toy, but appears predominantly in the form of diphthongs like /ij/ in широкий (wide), /aj/ in край (end, krai), /ej/ in долей (portion), /oj/ in горой (mountain), and /uj/ in буйство (violence). It is transliterated as *j*, *y*, or *i* depending on which romanization system is used. <sup>6</sup> ibid

<sup>5</sup> ibid

Turkish is also spoken by several million immigrants in Western Europe, particularly in Germany. Like the other Uralic and Altaic languages, Turkish is characterized by vowel harmony and agglutination. Thus suffixes added to the stem of the verb may indicate passive, reflexive, causative, and other meanings. Postpositions are used instead of prepositions. Both the definite article and grammatical gender are lacking. The Turkish alphabet is a variant of the Latin alphabet used for writing the Turkish language, consisting of twenty nine (29) letters, a certain number of which (ç, ğ, ı, i, ö, ş, and ü) have been adapted or modified for the phonetic requirements of the language. Twenty (20) of them are consonants (see table 3) and eight (8) are vowels (see table 4).

**Table 3: Consonant phonemes of Standard Turkish**

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal		Velar	Glottal
<b>Nasal</b>	m		n						
<b>Plosive</b>	p   b		t   d			c   ɟ	k	g	
<b>Fricative</b>		f   v	s   z		ʃ   ʒ			ɣ	h
<b>Affricate</b>					tʃ   dʒ				
<b>Tap</b>				r					
<b>Approximant</b>			ɰ		l	j			

The vowels of the Turkish language are, in their alphabetical order, *a, e, ı, i, o, ö, u, ü*. There are no diphthongs in Turkish and when two vowels come together, which occurs rarely, only in loanwords or old Ottoman words, each vowel retains its individual sound. The phenomenon of interference (loanwords) is related to the phenomenon of lexical

**Table 4: Turkish vowels**

	Front		Back	
	Unrounded	Rounded	Unrounded	Rounded
<b>High</b>	i	ü	ɪ	u
<b>Low</b>	e	ö	a	o

borrowing or lexical integration (Sella, 2004). Lexical integration differentiates between lexical interference and lexical borrowing. The term lexical integration defines the adaptation of a word deriving from a foreign language by the dominant language (phonologically/morphologically). Weinreich (1968) states that languages social status influences lexical borrowing from the more prestigious language to the less prestigious one. In addition, lexical borrowing can be explained by investigating the points on which a given vocabulary is inadequate in the cultural environment in which the contact occurs. Differences and similarities between the language in contact must be explored (phonetic, grammatical and lexical) as a pre-requisite to an analysis of lexical borrowing. Therefore, linguistic interference exists within languages contacts. According to Weinreich (ob cit) the causes of interference phenomena can be determined by comparison of the phonic/grammatical systems of two languages and by investigating the

points on which a given vocabulary is inadequate in the cultural environment in which the contact occurs. The precise effect of lexical borrowing between languages varies with a great many other factors, some of which might be called extra-linguistic because they lie beyond the structural differences of the languages or even their lexical inadequacies. (e.g social status, political- geographical positions).

In table 5 most of the Turkish phonemes are similar to the Russian phonemes so the adaptation of Turkish by Russian is regular. As a result, a Russian-Turkish bilingual is able to pronounce the Turkish loanwords correctly due to the language contact. Although, in some cases irregular adaptation might be occurred as indicated by table 6.

**Table 5: Regular Adaptation of Turkish by Russian**

Russian	Ottoman and Kyrgyz	Russian	Ottoman and Kyrgyz
аба (1,1)	aba	хурма (3,279)	çurma
абдал (1,1)	abdal	кафа (1,542)	kafa
ашуг (1,33)	ot. aşyk <sup>6</sup> (*âşuğ)	каик (1,504)	kaik
ага (1,4)	ağa <sup>7</sup>	калабалык (1.506)	kalabalık
аладжа (1,10)	alaca	калыбь (1,512)	kalyp, kalyb
алым (1,14)	alim	кукла (1,684)	kukla
армуд (1,25)	armud	изюм (1, 476)	üzüm (ü>и, ю, <sup>8</sup> м>м, z>з)
арнаут (1,25)	arnaut	лахана (2,20)	lahana
балчуг (1,50)	balçuk	лиман (2,42)	liman
барбуня (1,55)	barbunya	мушмула (2,181)	muşmula
башлык (1,65)	başlık	намаз (1,196)	namaz
башмак (1,65)	başmak	нишан (2,222)	nişan
бей, (1,67)	bey	орда (2,275)	k. orda
бора (1,107)	bora	паша (2,328)	paşa
бүрүн iv. (1,150)	burun	пашалык (2,328)	paşalık
чалма (3,300)	çalma	пилав -а (2,356)	pilav
чамур (3.301)	çamur	сабур (2,565)	sabur
чүбук (-а) (3,350)	çubuk	сал (2,573)	sal
чума (3,354)	çuma	салма (2, 688)	salma
домбра (1,362)	kirg. dombra	шапка (3, 373)	şapka
туман (3,152)	tuman	тарпан (3,80)	kirg. tarpan

<sup>6</sup> About the word *aşık* Vasmer supports that it is from the Kuman-Ottoman *aşık* or *aşık*. The dictionary "Türkçe/Osmanlıca- İngilizce Redhouse Sözlüğü" supports that this word derives from *aşık* or from an old type *\*âşuğ*. If Russian language adapted the old type *\*âşuğ* the adaptation is regular otherwise if they took it from *aşık* the adaptation is irregular.

<sup>7</sup> The grapheme *ğ* does not exist in Russian language so the adaptation is regular; the sound /ɣ/ adapted from /g/.

<sup>8</sup> The vowel *ü* does not exist in the Russian language so the adaptation is regular. The adaptation of the vowel *ü* by the phoneme *ю* is more frequent. In other cases, when the vowel *ü* adapted by the combination of two vowels *и+о> ио* or by the grapheme *у* then the adaptation is irregular. Maybe the adaptation of the vowel *ü* in the word Изюм (1, 476) is not regular.

фуртуна (3,222)	fırtyna	тасма (3,81)	tasma
фундук (3,221)	fındık	терлик (3,98)	kirg. terlik
хан (3,229)	хан	тулум, (3,151)	tulum
халва (3,226)	halva	зурна (1, 464)	zurna

In *table 5* loanwords were adapted by the Russian language without pre-adaptation within the morphological/phonological systems. For example the following Turkish phonemes:  $m > м$ ,  $u > y$ ,  $k > к$ ,  $n > н$ ,  $r > р$ ,  $a > а$ ,  $b > б$ ,  $d > д$ ,  $\zeta > ч$ ,  $\xi > ш$ ,  $t > т$ ,  $f > ф$ ,  $y > я$ ,  $i > и$ ,  $e > е$ ,  $l > л$ ,  $h > х$  can be regularly adapted by the Russian phonological systems. The phenomenon occurs because Turkish graphemes are similar to the opposite Russian graphemes. In *table 6* phonological-morphological differentiations of the Turkish loanwords occur in cases that loanwords begin with a front vowel and not with a back vowel. Some words with similar graphemes in the Russian language are not regularly adapted. For example the *phenomenon of voicing* occurs in the following words:

*балда* (1,46) < *balta* ( $t > д$ ), *ашуг* (1,33) < *aşık* ( $\hat{a}\xi u\check{g}^*$ ), *балчуг* (1,50) < *balçık* ( $k > г$ ), *арбуз* (1,22) < *karpuz* ( $p > б$ ). The *phenomenon of voiceless* in language contact occurs also. In the words such as *Тарар* (3, 68) < *dağar* where the voiced consonant *d* adapted by the unvoiced consonant *t*:  $d > т$ . In words *аманат* (1,16) < *emanet*, *чердак* (3.319) < *çardak*, *башибузук* (1,65) < *başıbozuk*, *урман* (3,188) < *orman* occurs the *phenomenon of assimilation* ( $e > а$  and  $o > y$ ). It is interesting the fact that some words deriving from Kyrgyz and Uygur languages are adapted irregularly with the exceptions of the phonemes  $\ddot{u}$ ,  $\ddot{o}$  and  $\ddot{ğ}$ . Due to the fact that the above phonemes do not occur in the Russian language regular adaptation exists.

**Table 6: Regular and Irregular Adaptation**

Russian	Ottoman/Uyghur/ Kyrgyz	Regular adaptation	Irregular adaptation
архалук, архалух, архалык, ахалук (1,27)	Ot. arkalık	$a > а$ , $r > р$ , $l > л$ , $i > и$	$k > х$ , $i > y$ (instead of $и$ )
ашуг (1,33)	Ot. aşık*	$a > а$ , $\xi > ш$	$i > y$ (instead of $и$ ) $k > г$
аманат (1,16)	emanet	$m > м$ , $n > н$ , $t > т$ $a > а$	$e > а$
бакча, бакха, бакша (1,43)	bahçe	$b > б$ , $a > а$ , $\zeta > ч$	$e > а$ , $h > к, х, ш$
балчуг (1,50)	balçık	$b > б$ , $a > а$ , $\zeta > ч$	$i > y$ (instead of $и$ ) $k > г$
балда (1,46)	balta	$b > б$ , $a > а$ , $l > л$	$t > д$
башибузук (1,65)	başıbozuk	$b > б$ , $a > а$ , $\xi > ш$ , $z > з$ $k > к$ , $u > y$	$i > y$ (instead of $и$ ) $o > y$
буран (1,146)	Kirg. boran	$b > б$ , $a > а$ , $n > н$ , $r > р$	$o > y$
чердак (3.319)	çardak	$\zeta > ч$ , $r > р$ , $a > а$ , $k > к$ , $d > д$	$e > а$
чабан (3,297)	çoban	$\zeta > ч$ , $a > а$ , $n > н$	$o > а$
щерба (3,449)	çorba	$r > р$ , $b > б$ , $a > а$	$o > е$ , $\zeta > щ$
чинар (3,340)	çınar	$\zeta > ч$ , $a > а$ , $n > н$ , $r > р$	$i > y$ (instead of $и$ )
чумак (3,355)	Uyg. çomak	$\zeta > ч$ , $a > а$ , $m > м$ , $k > к$	$o > y$
тагар (3,68)	dağar	$r > р$ , $a > а$ , $\check{g} > г$ $r > р$	$d > т$

тептери, тептяри (3,95)	täftär,	t>t, e>e, r>p	f>п
духан (1,383)	dükkan	a>a, n>n, d>d, ü>y	k>x
духанщик (1,383)	dükkanı	a>a, n>n, d>d, ü>y	k>x, c>щ, i>и,
ясырь (3,498)	esir	s>c, r>p	e>я, i>ы
ферезь, ферязь (3,205)	feredže	f>ф, e>e, r>p	c>зь
ям (3,489)	cam	m>м,	ca>я
кавала (1,494)	Ot. kabal	k>k, a>a, l>l,	b>в
катуна (1,541)	kadın	k>k, a>a,, n>n	i>y (instead of ы), d>t
арбуз (1,22)	karpuz	a>a, r>p, u>y, z>z	p>б
кабав, кебав (1,494)	käbab	k>k, a>a, b>b, e>e	b>в, e>a
куврига (1.585)	kıvrık	k>k, v>в, r>p	i>y, и (instead of ы), k>г
киоск (1,558)	köşk	k>k, io>ö	ş>c
мослак (2,163)	maslak, muslak	s>c, k>k, a>a, l>l, m>m	o>a
урман (3,188)	orman	r>p, m>м, a>a, n>n	o>y
салеп (2,571)	saleb	s>c, a>a, l>l, e>e	b>п
шептала (3, 391)	şäftaly	ş>ш, e>e, t>т, l>l, a>a	f>п
тюлька (3,163)	tülkü, tülki	t>т, ü>ю, l>l, k>k	ü>a
зимбиль (1,456)	zembil	e>e, mb>b, i>и, l>l	e>и

**Part 2: Language Contact- Morphology** In Linguistics Morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. Turkish morphology was adapted by the Russian language structure due to the language contact.

### A. Verbs

The Turkish Infinitive has four forms of the infinitive, all of which can be used as nouns and can therefore take case endings and personal pronouns when required. The Standard Infinitive ending in *-mek* or *-mak*. The vowel harmony is important on constructing the inflected forms. In the Russian language infinitives end as:

- ать, ять
- еть
- ить,шибить
- оть, уть, ыть,сть, зть, ти, чь

In the above examples, in Russian the word *Ашаты* (1,33) takes the morpheme *-aš* from the Turkish *ašmak* and the production morpheme *-ать* from Russian language. Another example is the case of interjection (Ottom.) *ħaidä* [hadi, haydi=come on] which Russian language adopts and adds in the beginning of the word the vowel *У* and create the verb *Ухайдаты* (3,196). A third example, as shown in table 8, is the verb *Каруты* (1,533) deriving from the ottoman noun *kar* =snow.

## B. Nouns

In Turkish language there is no grammatical gender only natural. Pronouns and conjugations make no differentiation between he, she, or it. There is a difference between animate and inanimate nouns. In the Russian language nouns are divided into *masculine, feminine and neutral*. The masculine nouns end most of the times to the hard sign -ъ and they end with -ü. The natural masculine end with -а or -я. The feminine nouns end with the soft sign -ь and end with -а/-я. The neutral nouns end with the -о, -е, -ё and -мя.

### Table 7: Presents The Adaptation of the Turkish Loanwords by The Russian Language.

The words are categorized as follows:

- Animate with consonant ending
- Animate with vowel ending (often stressed to a )
- Inanimate with consonant ending
- Inanimate with vowel ending

**Table 7:** The adaptation of the Turkish loanwords by the Russian language

Animate-C	Animate-V	Inanimate-C	Inanimate-V	Adaptation in Russian language
			aba	аба (1,1)
	abaza			абаза (1,1)
	ağa			ага (1,4)
		ağaç		агач (1,4)
		ayran		айран (1,8)
			ayva	айва (1,7)
Arnavyt				арнаут (1,25)
		bayram		аайрам (1,41)
			balta	балда (1,46)
çoban				чабан (3,297)
	çelebi			щельбийры (3,389)
	hacı			ханжа (3,229)
imam				имам (1,479)
		kayık		каик, каюк (1,504)
	kadı			кадий (1,500)
	paşa			паша (2,328)
		kaval		кавала (1,494)
		fıstık		фисташка (3,210)
		fitil		фитиль- л (3,211)
		defter		тептери, тептяри (3,95)
		çubuk		чубук (-а) (3,350)
		çadır		чадра (3,299)



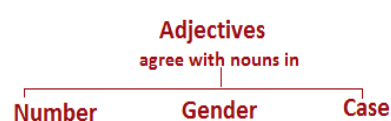
		kalıp		калып, калыбь, колыбь (1,512)
		kıvrık		куврига (1,585)
		sadık		сатоха (2,583)
		taban		табани (3,65)
		vakıf vakf		бакуфа (1,165)
		zembil		зимбиль (1,456)
			bamya	бамия, бамьи (1,51)

Table 7 provides some insights in the production of *inanimate* Turkish words with consonant ending. These words are shown to end with *-ь, -а, -и, -я* in Russian language. They are used as feminine words. *Animate* Turkish words ending with the vowel *-а* do not add ending. Turkish *animate* words ending with *ı* and *i* are adapted by Russian endings *ı > й а, і > ы* and they are used as masculine words. The *animate* Turkish words (stressed or not) ending with consonant and the *inanimate* Turkish words (stressed or not) ending with vowel add no ending in Russian language.

### C. Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe nouns or pronouns. In Turkish there is no adjective gender. All Russian adjectives must agree with nouns in number, gender (masculine, feminine, neuter) and case.

#### Figure 1: Russian adjectives



The majority of Russian adjectives have a stem ending to a *hard consonant*. In the nominative case, such adjectives have the ending *-ый* if they are masculine singular, the ending *-ое* if they are neuter singular, and the ending *-ая* if they are feminine singular.

The plural form of such adjectives is the same for all genders and always ends in *-ые*. The adjectives with a stem ending in the *soft н sound* acquire the endings *-ий, -ее, -яя, ие* in the nominative feminine singular, neuter singular, masculine singular, and plural respectively. These adjectives are called soft adjectives and always have a *stress* on the stem, as in *синий* (dark blue).

The adjectives with a stem ending in letters *к, г, х, ж, ш, ч, щ* have the muscular singular ending *-ий* (*маленький* - small), the feminine singular ending in *-ая* (*маленькая*), and the plural ending *-ие* (*маленькие*). In the neuter singular such adjectives end in *-ое* after *г, к, х* (*маленькое*), and end in *-ее* after *ж, ш, ч, щ* if *stress* is on the stem (*свежее молоко* - fresh milk) otherwise it has the ending *-ое* (*большое окно* - big window).

There is a small group of adjectives called stressed adjectives. They have the ending *-ой* instead of *-ый* or *-ий* in the nominative masculine singular. This ending is always *stressed* on the letter *о* as in *молодой* (young), *большой* (big), *другой* (another).

A first example of adaptation is the word *Заркий* (1,443) deriving from the ottoman word *zor* =hard. A second example is the word *духанщик* (1,383) < *dükkançı* deriving from the noun *духан* and the productive ending -CI.

**Table 8: Turkish, Ottoman and Turkic Words in Russian Language**

Russian	Ottoman	Kyrgyz	Uyghur	Turkish	Anlam/ meaning
аба (1,1)	aba			aba	strong coarse wool cloth, cloak or coat made of this cloth, aba
Абаза (1,1)	Abaza			Abaza	Abkhazia, Abkhazian
абдал (1,1)	abdal			abdal, aptal	a rank in some dervish orders, stupid
ага (1,4)	ağa			ağa	lord, master, agha
агач (1,4)	ağaç			ağaç	tree
айран (1,8)	airan	airan		ayran	airan, a drink made of yogurt and water
аир (1,7)	ağır			ağır	heavy, difficult
айва (1,7)	ajva			ayva	quince
аладжа, алача (1,10)	aladža	alača		aaca	multi-colored
алтабас (1,13)	altynbâz			altın - baş	muskmelon, cantaloupe
алым (1,14)	alym	alym		alim	a single act of taking, purchase, attractiveness
аршан (1, 29)	arasan			aramak	to look ( for), hunt (for), seek, to search
арык (1,29)	ark, arg			ark	irrigation trench, canal
архалук, архалух, архалык ахалук (1,27)	arkalyk			arkalık	back (of a chair etc), a sleeveless jacket
армуд (1,25)	armud			armut	pear
арнаут (1,25)	arnaut, arnavyt				Albanian
артыш (1,27)			artuč	artış	increase, augmentation
ашать (1,33)	aşmak	asmak		aşmak	to cross, traverse, to go through, to overcome, to exceed, to overtake, to ass
ашуг (1,33)	aşyk			aşık	in love, lover
Аманат (1,16)	âmanât			emanet	person or thing entrusted to another's safekeeping, a trust, checkroom for baggage
ичетки, ичетки (1,492)	ätik	ötük		etik/edik	
бакча, бакха, бакша (1,43)	bağça			bahçe	yard, garden
байрам (1,41)	bairam			bayram	flag
баерак (1,38)	bajyr			bayır	slope; slight rise, ascent, hill
балчуг (1,50)	balçyk			balçık	wet clay, potter's clay, sticky, difficult,
Балаган (1,44)	balağanä			bala-hane	child-house
балда (1,46)	balta			balta	ax, hatchet; battle ax

бамия, бамьи (1,51)	bamia			bamya	bamia
барбун, барбуня, барабуня, барбуля, барабуля (1,55)	barbunja			barbunya	red mullet
бардак (1,55)	bardak			bardak	glass, mug, cup
басалык i. (1,58)	başakly			başaklı	eared, spiked
басалык, басалук ii. (1,58)	batak			batak	swamp, marsh, bog, fen
башлык (1,65)	başlyk			başlık	headgear, headdress
башмак (1,65)	başmak			başmak	shoe
башибузук (1,65)	başybozuk			başybozuk	untrained recruit, irregular soldier, civilian
бег, бек, бей, бий (1,67)	bäi			beğ, bey	gentlemen, sir, a title meaning mr.
бичера (1,89)	bäkar			bekâr	single, unmarried, bachelor
бешлейка (1,84)	bäşlik			beşlik	any piece of currency in a denomination of five, e.g five-lira note
бекрень (1,71)	bekri			bekri	drunkard
бел(ъ)чуг (1,74)	biläzik			bilezik	bracelet, metal ring
бора (1,107)	bora			bora	strong wind, squall
буран (1,146)	borayan, burayan, buran	boran		boran	thunderstorm
бубрег (1,133)	böbrek			böbrek	kidney, renal
булгур (1,142)	bulgur			bulgur	bulgur, boiled and pounded wheat
бурун iv. (1,150)	burun			burun	nose
бурун, мурун ii. (1,150)	burun	burun		burun	nose, beak, bill, tip, pointed end, headland, cape, point, pride, arrogance, nasal
чадра (3,299)	çadyr			çadır	tent
чага (3,298)	çağa			çağa	
чагарник (3,298)	çajyr			çağrı	call-up a notice, draft notice, invitation, summons, call
чекан (3,310)	çakmak	çakan		çakmak	cigarette lighter, lighter
чалма (3,300)	çalma			çalma	stealing, ringing or tolling, sounding, blowing, playing, knocking on
чамур (3,301)	çamyr			çamur	mud, muck, mire, silt, sludge
чердак (3,319)	çardak			çardak	arbore, pergola, bower, bowery, summerhouse, booth
шельбиры (3,389)	çäläbi	şylbyr		çelebi	well-bred, educated, gentlemen, prince
чивиль (3,336)	çivil-			çivilemek	to nail, to smash,, to spike, to kill or injure with a sharp-pointed instrument
чабан (3,297)	çoban			çoban	shepherd, herdsman, herder
щерба (3,449)	çorba		çobra	çorba	soup, mess, jumble, muddle

чубук (-а) (3,350)	čubuk		čubyk	çubuk	rod, bar, wand, staff, the smaller of two drumsticks, chibouk, young branch, shoot, twig, stripe or rib in cloth
чума (3,354)	čuma			çıma	mooring line, hawser, the loop-end of a mooring line
чумак (3,355)	čumakdar		čomak	çomak	cudgel, truncheon, short thick stick, the larger of two drumsticks, stick, bat, cat-stick
чинар (3,340)	čynar			çınar	oriental plane, chenar, plane,
тагар (3,68)	dayar			dağar	earthen vessel with a wide top, leather pouch
тептери, тептяри (3,95)	täftär, däftär		täptär	defter	notebook, copybook, exercise book, register, inventory, tax roll, account book
тальяма (3,73)	dolama			dolama	winding, twist, dolman, whitlow, felon
домра, домбра (1,362)	tambura	dombra		dobra	bluntly, frankly
духан (1,383)	dükan			dükkan	shop
духанщик (1,383)	dükandžy			dükkançı	shopkeeper
туман (3,152)	tuman			duman	smoke, fumes, fog, mist, haze, opacity
товарищ (3,112)	-eş,- iş				one of a pair, mate, fellow, match, equal, like, double, duplicate, counterpart, husband, wife, mate, spouse, mate, friend, companion, partner
ясырь (3,498)	esir			esir	slave, prisoner of war, captive
ферезь,	feredže			ferace	a long, full coat worn
ферязь (3,205)					by Turkish women
фирман (3,210)	fermân			ferman	firman, imperial edict, command, order
фитиль –ля (3,211)	fitil			fitil	wick (of a candle, lamp, lighter), fuse, wick, tent, suppository,
Фуртуна (3,222)	fyrtyna, fortuna			fırtına	storm, tempest, gale, terrible difficulty, bewilderment
фундук (3,221)	fyndyk			findık	hazelnut, filbert
фисташка (3,210)	fystyk			fıstık	nut
тилигул (3,104)	göl			göl	lake
ханжа (3,229)	ħadžy			hacı	haji, hadji, hajji, pilgrim
хан (3,229)	ħan		ħan	han	caravansary, khan, office building, large commercial building
ухайдать (3,196)	ħaidä			hadi, haydi	come on
халва (3,226)	ħalva			helva	halvah, halva, halavah,
хурма (3,279)	ħurma			hurma	date (fruit), (japanese) persimmon
бурса (1,149)	ibriřim			ibriřim	silk thread, made of silk thread
имам (1,479)	imam			imam	imam, prayer leader, imam, one of the

					twelve divinely inspired leaders of the shi'a, imam, a leader regarded as a successor to the twelve imams
яик (3,486)	jajyk	çajyk	jajyk	cacık	a kind of cold soup made of yogurt, garlic, and chopped cucumber or lettuce and served as a side dish
ям (3,489)	jam		jam	cam	glass
кавала (1,494)	kabal			kaval	shepherd's pipe, flageolet
кадий (1,500)	kadı, kady			kadı	qadi, kadi, kadhi
катуна (1,541)	kadyn			kadın	woman
каторга (1,541)	kadyryǵa			kadırga	galley
кафа (1,542)	kafa			kafa	head, mind, mental attitude, intelligence, a large marble, shooter
каик, каюк (1,504)	kaik			kayık	caique, skiff
					shaped
каймак (1,505)	kaimak		kaimak	kaymak	cream, clotted cream, to slide, to slip, to skid
калабалык (1,506)	kalabalyk			kalabalık	crowd, throng, crowdedness, crowded, junk, stuff, clutter
калмыки (1,5 11)	kalmuk		kalmak	kalmak	to remain, be left, to be left over, to stay, to come to a halt, reach a standstill to fail
калып, калыбь, колыбь (1,512)	kalyр, kalyb		kalyр, kalyb	kalıp	mold, matrix, form; hat block; shoe last, template; pattern, model, bar, cake, piece (of something)
каришь (1,533)	kar			kar	snow
калуфер канупер кануфер (1,511)	karanfil			karanfil	carnation, clove pink, gillyflower, clove, clove tree
арбуз (1,22)	karpuz			karpuz	watermelon,
кошпа (1,652)	kaš			kaş	eyebrow, brow, projection, pommel (of a saddle), collet (for a gem)
курмач (1,700)	kavyrmaç, kavurmaç			kavurmaç	roasted wheat
					scorch
кабав, кебав (1,494)	käbab			kebab	shish kebab; meat broiled or roasted in small pieces; any food roasted in small pieces
киоск (1,558)	köşk			köşk	large wooden house, small, richly decorated outbuilding of a palace, richly decorated hunting lodge.
кукла (1,684)	kukla			kukla	puppet, marionette, hand puppet, puppet show, puppet, a tool.

кутейник (1.705)	kutu, kuty			kutu	box, case, tin can, can, pop-top can
куврига (1.585)	kyvryk			kıvrık	curling; curled, (hair) that has been given a permanent wave, (trouser leg) that has a cuff, cuffed
кишинёв (1,564)	kyşla			kışla	barracks
лябза, лябзя (2,80)	lafz			lafız	utterance, thing uttered or expressed
лахана (2,20)	lahana			lahana	cabbage
лиман (2,42)	liman			liman	harbour, seaport, port
мамона (2.93)	maimun			maymun	monkey, ape
майдан (2,88)	māidan			meydan	a wide, flat, open, outside area; open space; public square, arena; ring, field,
мослак (2,163)	maslak, muslak			maslak	pipe, from which water continuously flows, tank from which water is diverted to various places, watering trough
Мушмула (2,181)	muşmula			muşmula	medlar
намаз (1,196)	namaz	namaz	namaz	namaz	namaz, ritual of worship centred in prayer
Нишан (2,222)	nişan			nişan	sign, mark, indication token, target, decoration, medal, order, engagement, betrothal, engagement ceremony; engagement party
нохот (2,229)	noхud			nohut	chickpea, garbanzo
око (2,261)	okka			okka	oke, oka (a weight of 400 dirhems or 1282 grams)
орда (2,275)	ordu	orda	ordukānt	ordu	army
Урман (3,188)	orman			orman	forest, woods
палач (2,305)	pala			pala	scimitar, blade (of an oar or oar-like implement)
паша (2,328)	paşa			paşa	pasha, general; admiral; well behaved, sedate (child)
Пашалык (2,328)	paşalyk			paşalık	being a pasha; the rank and duties of a pasha, area ruled by a pasha
пилав –а (2,356)	pilav			pilav	rice, pilaf
Пилюк (2,357)	pilič			piliç	young chicken; pullet; broiler; fryer
прынч, прынц (2,452)	pirinç			pirinç	rice, the rice plant
порт (2,411)	pyrty			pırtı	worn-out things, (one's) belongings
рака (2,488)	raky			rakı	raki, arrack
сабур (2,565)	sabur, sabyr			sabır	patience, forbearance
сатоха (2, 583)			sadyk	sadık	loyal, faithful, devoted, veracious, true, honest and accurate

сал (2,573)	sal			sal	raft
салеп (2,571)	saleb			salep	salep (a hot drink made with powdered salep)
салма (2,688)	salma			salma	release, setting free, putting out, sending, dispatching, turning out to graze, a a stew containing rice, a policemen, head tax,
санчак (2, 577)	sançak			sancak	flag, banner, standard; ensign, star-board, sanjak
сабза (2,565)	sābz			sebze	vegetable
шапка (3, 373)	şapka			şapka	hat, chimney cap, chimney cowl, chimney pot, circumflex accent, truck
шептала (3, 391)	şāftaly			şeftali	peach
шербет (3,391)	şārbāt			şerbet	sherbet, solution made by mixing certain substances with water
шупел (3, 437)				şūphā> şūphe	doubt; suspicion, uncertainty
табани (3,65)	taban			taban	sole, floor, base; pedestal; foundation, floor, bed (of a road), flat top
тарпан (3,80)		tarpan		tarpan	tarpan (a wild horse of central asia)
тасма (3,81)	tasma			tasma	collar, leather strap
тушкан (3,159)	tauşan			tavşan	rabbit, hare
терлик (3,98)	tārlık	terlik		terlik	house slipper, house shoe; bedroom slipper; scuff
тюлька (3,163)	tilki	tülkü	tülki	tilki	fox
тулум, тулым (3,151)	tulum			tulum	animal skin, overalls; jumb suit, tube, bagpipe
тюфяк ii (3,165)	tüfenk, tüfāk			tüfek, tüfenk	rifle, gun
тузлук (1,149)		tuzluk		tuzluk	saltshaker, saltcellar
изюм (1,476)	üzüm	üzüm	üzüm	üzüm	grape, fruit of a grapevine, raisin
вакуфа (1,165)	vakf			Vakıf, vakf	foundation, waqf, wakf
зимбиль (1,456)	zāmbil			zembil	shopping bag, tote bag (made of woven reeds)
заркий (1,443)	zor			zor	trouble, difficulty, worry, problem
зурна (1,464)	zurna			zurna	a reed instrument somewhat resembling an oboe

## Conclusion

The findings of this study reveal that lexical borrowing has been existed through historical circumstances when language contacts occurred. Russian language adapts or excludes loanwords imposed by dominant languages. Lexical interference from Turkish to the Russian language occurs in two domains of impact; in the morphological domain and the phonological domain. The present study presented important differences and similarities phonologically-morphologically of the two languages (Turkish and Russian). There was no causal explanation of the particular phonological-morphological characteristics of these two languages. The presentation of regular and irregular adaptation of Turkish loanwords in the Russian language (phonologically, morphologically) was related to the etymological lexicon by Max Vasmer (op cit).

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