

MODERN COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TURKIC AND KAZAKH ETYMOLOGY BASED ON QUALITATIVE RESEARCH OF M. KASHGARI

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Abstract. *This study is dedicated to a deeper study of Turkology, its main aim is to reveal more archeological and historical proofs. In this article the autor gives some facts about Turkology and its interconnection to Kazakh culture. In the end the author gives her opinion to that today's study about Turkology is too little and calls to investigate it more.*

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Turkology is a complex discipline. It studies languages, history, literature, folklore, culture, peoples speaking of Turkic languages. Turkology originally developed primarily as a philological discipline; linguistic turkology as an independent field began to take its form in the 2nd half of the 19th century. Important sources for the history of the Turkic languages, making their classification became the Orkhon- Yenisei inscriptions (see Orkhon- Yenisei inscriptions language) ancient Uighur monuments, works of medieval Arabic-speaking, Persian and Turkic-speaking authors. Of particular importance is a set of medieval Turkic information about the tribes and their languages”Devaney lugat at Turk ”, created in the 11th century by Mahmud-al- Kashgari.

Western Europe immediately met with the Turks in the 11-13 centuries. During the struggle against Byzantium and the Crusaders Seljuk Turks; interest has intensified after the capture of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks (1453) and the threat of their further invasion of Europe. By 14-17 centuries are described as Turkey made returning from Turkish captivity Europeans as well as travelers and ambassadors: the Venetian Marco Polo, Russian Athanasius Nikitin, Saxon Adam Oleary and others. In the late 16th century and in 17-18 centuries study of the Ottoman Empire was the main focus in the Western Orientalism Türkology and pursued mainly practical political goals: one of the first objects of study in Europe (until the 2nd half of the 19th century, he was practically the only one) was the Turkish language ; Istanbul, Venice, Paris, Vienna and other cities organized school translators, published grammars and dictionaries of Turkish language: in 1533 there was the first handwritten manual Florentine Filippo Argent, in 1612 - the first printed grammar I. Megizera . These and other works on the Turkish (Ottoman) language, especially Turkish grammar and vocabulary Meninsky Francis (1680, revised ed grammar . AF Kollar and republished in three volumes in Vienna in 1756, revised and reissued dictionary there in 1780), paved the way for the scientific study of Turkic languages in Western Europe and Russia. Beginning in the 18th century. Particularly well developed in France osmanistika (JB Golderman D., A. Pave de Kurt and others); Turkish study also engaged L. Bonelli, E. Rossi and others in Italy, J. Hammerstein Purgshtal in Austria, AL David's, JW Redhauz and others in the UK, T. Zenker, W.Bang and others in Germany (where in 1887 was established in Berlin Seminar of Oriental Languages), A. Pann, A. Kotula and others in Romania. Only with the 2nd half of the 19th century. Western scholars paid attention to the other Turkic languages: Chuvash, Kazan Tatar, Kumyk (Z. Gombots, B. Munkácsy, Prelov and others in Hungary), Uyghur (G. Raquette, then G. Jarring in Sweden); Türkology problems developed in connection with the Ural- Altaic linguistics MA Castrén, HJ Ramstedt, A. M. O. Räsänen in Finland. In Denmark W.Thomsen in 1893 found the key to the reading of ancient Turkic runic inscriptions [Turkic in Russia and the USSR]

Early contacts with the eastern Slavs Turkic tribes incurred before the formation in the 9th

century. Kievan Rus led a working knowledge of the Turkic languages, which is particularly strengthened during the Mongol invasion in the 13-15 centuries and supports the need for relations with the Golden Horde. There are official translators interpreters of Turkish Kazan Tatars and Crimean Tatar languages (late 15th - early 16th centuries), Turkic words interpreted among other foreign words in Azbukovnik. All this led to an interest in history, ethnography, languages of Turks and contributed to the birth of scientific Türkology in Russia. Organisation of Petersburg Academy of Sciences 18 expedition to explore Siberia, the Volga region, the Caucasus, Central Asia, especially second academic expedition 1769-74 played a significant role in organization. "Comparative dictionary of all languages and dialects..." (Vol. 1-4, 1790-91) included words from 279 languages, including lexical material of 19 Turkic languages and dialects. Dictionary included materials from numerous handwritten dictionaries (for example, "Russian - Tatar dictionary» S. Halfin, 1785 "Dictionary of Damascus" 1785 ; anonymous handwritten " Chuvash language dictionary ", which included about 30 thousand words, 1785 and others). From the 2nd half of the 18th century. There are secondary schools, which taught the Tatar language (Kazan, Astrakhan, Moscow, Omsk, Tobolsk). "Alphabet and Grammar Tatar language..." Ibrahim Halfin (1809) was, along with " Grammar of the Tatar language..." Giganova II (1801), one of the first textbooks of its kind in Russia; It was described by the grammatical structure by (mainly morphology) Chuvash, Tatar, Turkish, Azerbaijani, Uzbek, Altai, Kazakh, Tuvan, Tofalar languages, the language of a number of monuments.

Gradual involvement in the focus of interest of researchers is more languages and deepening studies themselves did Türkologists to mid-19th century and independent regions, including its development in the sphere of linguistics in general, especially in comparative historical perspective. Prominent role in the development of Turkic Studies played the activities of scientists who taught in religious schools (Ilminsky, Sablukov, Malov), as well as Orthodox spiritual missions. A significant event in the development work was Türkology Betlingk "On Language of Yakuts " (published in German under the title «Über die Sprache der Jakuten», 1851) and "Grammar of Altai "Ilminsky VI Verbitsky, MA Nevsky (Macarius) (1869). In the 60 -ies of the 19th century Radlov began his scientific activity, whose name is connected with fundamentally new stage in the development of national and world Türkology. At this time in orbit research were not only involved the living and the dead Turkic languages, but began their systematic comparative study, including the study of ancient monuments and averaged writing, drafting was undertaken to pan-Turkic dictionaries, etc. In 1859-71 Radloff studied languages, folklore, ethnography, archeology peoples of the Altai and Western Siberia; in 1866 came the 1st volume of the series "Samples of folk literature northern Turkic tribes"; in 1882-1883 they were published in the German language " Comparative Grammar of the northern Turkic languages, Part 1. Phonetics". From 1859 a scientist working on the fundamental work "Experience dictionary of Turkic dialects, including translations of all known at the time of the Turkic languages and dialects (c. 1 came out in 1888, edition completed in 1911, 24 issues combined in 4 volumes). Radlov made a great contribution to the study Radlov monuments of ancient Turkic writing: he published in 1894-95, 1897, 1899 series of " Ancient inscriptions of Mongolia", which contains the text of the monument, their translation, dictionary and grammatical sketch. In the history of the study of ancient Turkic monuments occupy a special place and the student works of Radlov

To improve the coordination of research in the field of Turkic Studies, as well as to strengthen the international contacts and scientific cooperation with foreign countries Türkologists in 1973 at the Department of Literature and Language.

In the United States Turkology originated in 30s 20 and began to develop rapidly in the 50 - 60s. Mainly by attracting turkologists from Europe and Turkey; with their help it put Turkic languages into teaching at Columbia University, Harvard University and is located at the Center for Middle Eastern studies, the University of Los Angeles, Indiana University and others. Indiana University publishes 1960 «Uralic and Altaic series», where printed manuals on Uralic and Altaic languages, including and in Turkic. Turkic in Japan, which had a long tradition, revived after the 2nd World War. Japanese Orientalists together at the Institute of Culture { 东方学会 }, founded in 1947 with offices in Tokyo and Kyoto.

As a result of Turkic linguoarcheological research it became clear that the standard theory of the great migration of peoples was invented. For example, in the traditional historical science assumed that resettlement Turkic nomads in the IV-V centuries. BC of Altai on the Black Sea began the great migration of peoples. Turkic linguoarcheological proved that the Turks a few thousand years

ago BC were distributed around the Black Sea.

The ancient name of the Black Sea in the extant Greek sources. The Greeks called it the Pont Euxenos, i.e. Pontus Euxine letters. Pontus hospitable. Pont - the Turkic name meaning 'charming, rich food feeder'. Bün - Mahmoud Kashgarly 'chowder, soup or food.' Punta word / bunly 'rich food', 'charming'. On the history of Greek colonization, we know that the Greeks in VII. BC Turkish Black Sea expanded settlements in Phanagoria Pantikapaion. Fanogoriyu long before the Greek colonization of the Turks built onogurs (hunogury), so this locality named as hunogur. In Greek, the sound [h] No, He passed as [f], so the word hunogur > honogur Greek sounded like Fanogoriya.

Sebastopol city stood on the Kerch Strait, it closes and opens the way to Pont, so called gate Ponta, Turkic : Pontykapy > Pontikapey later the city received another Turkic name: Koros, i.e. entrance to Pont, which phonetically changed as Kerch. Turkic linguoarcheologicals allowed to conclude that attempts to determine the ancestral homeland of the Turks (and other peoples) is untenable. Before proceeding to the presentation of different opinions about the ancestral home of the Turks, a few words about the ancestral home of the modern Tatars. Some historians who study the history of the modern Tatar people, based on the fact that this nation is the ethnonym Tatars, identify it with the Mongol- Tatar invaders and consider the immediate ancestral modern Tatars ancient Mongolia and its surroundings. And some Tatar historians headed by deepening this misconception proudly identified themselves and their people to "the great Tatar invaders". But this is sophomoric. After all, the Mongol-Tatars destroyed the rich state of the Bulgars - the ancestors of modern Tatars. Latest from the Mongols did not receive any anthropological or linguistic or cultural differences.

Widespread and another misconception some turkologists. According to their assumptions, Turkic ancestors of modern Tatars appeared in the Ural- Volga region supposedly only in the VII century AD, if they came here from the Altai Turks ancestral home.

The name Turk has entered into our environment by intellectuals in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In Türkology as the ancestral homeland of the Turks pushed over ten regions: 1) Altai 2) North and Northwest China 3) region of the Tien Shan mountains 4) Front Asia 5) Western Asia 6) Central Asia 7) North West Siberia 8) Pribay - Calle 9) Mesopotamia Irtysh and Ural 10) of the Ural- Volga region 11) Eastern Euro. For leading Türkologists time folding all ancestral home, except Altai, referred to as V-IV millennium BC, and the lifetime of the Altai ancestral homeland recognized VI-VIII centuries. BC, when there could be no ancestral home no people. Clearly, the ancestral home of the opinion of the Altai Turks appeared as a result of mixing of the people with its name, i.e. inability to distinguish the sign from its semantics as required by science semiotics. Indeed, the name Türk spread as a common name only in VI-VII centuries. BC during the reign of two Turk Empire and Turkic tribes lived under other names in the same place where they are common, many tens of thousands of years ago. If you consider that you must create a Turkic language found in some languages of the American Indians, whose ancestors came to the American continent from Eurasia 30-20 thousand years ago, we can assume that the Turkic language (of course, then it was called differently) was formed even earlier, maybe 50 thousand years ago. Consequently, the old doctrine of the ancestral home of the Turks and the time of its formation does not correspond to reality.

Definition of the ancestral homeland of Turks Türkologists engaged directly influenced by Indo-Europeists. Indo-Europeists Türkologists and no matter how much we try to define the ancestral home of his people, none of them still failed. In addition, recognition of the ancestral home involves finding there a tribe without mixing with other tribes, which eventually would lead to his biological extinction. Ancient tribes knew about it and so arranged special events, holidays, to establish a process of interpenetration tribes. Need for biological mixing tribes among themselves conflicts with the recognition of having ancestral home nations. Likely ancestral home of peoples did not exist.

Wiser, more research would suggest that the various tribes - the ancestors of all peoples, including Turkic tribes before the advent of productive labor in the absence of states and their borders in search of natural food were distributed around the globe (and the Turks - across Eurasia) and lived alternately with other tribes. The mixing process is facilitated. Somewhere Turks assimilated other tribes and non-Turkic regions formed there; Turks assimilated somewhere other, eventually there formed the Turkic regions.

Territory, where for thousands of years lived and still live, for example, roman languages nations are regions roman languages tribes and peoples. In these regions, of course, lived and Germanic, Slavic, Turkic, and other tribes, but later they assimilated among the most Romanesque.

Regarding Romanized Turks, then they were treated Süns / hoon / unu that in the II millennium BC lived among Romans. In the III millennium BC near the town of Vichy France lived Turkic tribes that were left there so called Glozel Turkic inscriptions.

The Apennine peninsula in I millennium. BC Turkic Etruscans had a high civilization, have made an enormous contribution to the cultural development of this region, but due to the small number of disappeared in Latin Rim ethnicity. Territory, where for thousands of years lived and now live Slav tribes and peoples belong to the Slavic regions. Here they multiplied and assimilated many Turks, Finno-Ugric peoples and other non-Slavic tribes.

Territories, where during the last millennia have lived and now live in Turkic tribes and nations are Turkic regions. As a result of the breeding of the Turks and other non-Turkic assimilations their tribes in IV millennium BC predominantly Turkic began the following regions: North- Eastern Siberia (Yakutia and its vicinity), South- Eastern Siberia (Tuva Republic and its vicinity), South- Western Siberia (Altai Territory), Western Siberia, Central Asia Uyghur part, Medium Applying the front, Asia Minor, the eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula, Eastern Europe. But as a result of aggression of the Mongol -Tatar conquest teley cohesion Turks significantly weakened, leading to what some of the Turkic regions gradually became not Turkic.

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