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**RUSSIAN-TATARIAN LANGUAGE RELATIONSHIP AND CONCEPT
TRANSLATIONS**

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Abstract. Translation of concepts is one of the aspects occurring as a result of relationships among languages. In this study, it was investigated concept translations borrowed from Russian language by Kazan Tatar Turks who are bilingual Turkic clan. The words used in colloquial language were especially searched and classified under several titles. In this context, it was stressed how Russian language affected Tatar Turkish and the process of concept translations was studied. Depending on the language relations, one language can take sounds, words, suffixes and meanings from another. However, we focused on quotations called «meaning» or «concept « transmissions or translations, which were seen in the use of common expressions, relation words and question patterns in today's Tatar Turkish. Tatar Turkish is the language which is most influenced by Russian, and contains many Arabic and Persian elements. Although we have considered that the structure in the examples looks like Turkish, but the logic and functioning identity is in Russian.

Key words: Turkish, Tatar language, Russian language, bilingualism, concept translations

The necessity of people to live together forms the basis of language relations. When people with different languages have to live together or have relationships for various reasons, their languages are mutually affected. Elements taken from other languages are seen in every language. The language of every nation accepts new ideas, concepts and achievements with economic, cultural, political, military relations and technological effects. As it is known, in this context, European languages have been influenced significantly by Latin, Turkish, Arabic and Persian.

Bilingualism is defined as acquiring and using more than one language for various reasons and under different conditions, or learning a second language at a level of native language. Bilingualism in the Turkish Dictionary «1. Having two different languages or having the power and ability to read and write two different languages. 2. Region or country where two languages are spoken together».

The bilingual upbringing of a person is particularly seen in children of other nationalities and parents whose mother tongue is different. In addition, it occurs in those who have been living in

foreign countries for a long time in close relations with the people of that country, those who have the opportunity to practice this by having a good foreign language education, in the language of the minorities anywhere, in countries with the same official language, in short, when more than one language is learned and used.

Linguists and psychologists state that one of the languages is always the mother tongue, and this descends to the child's subconscious in bilingualism.

Considering the entire Turkish world, in the world today Turkishness of Turks outside Turkey, it is observed that all of the other of the bilingual Turkish tribes. In addition to their native language, Turks around the world use a language such as Russian, Arabic, Persian, Chinese, Bulgarian, Greek, Serbian, German, French and English as a second language, depending on where they live. This situation exposes Turkish in these regions to the influence of foreign languages, and even causes Turkish to take the second place over time.

Today, Tatar Turks living in Tatarstan Autonomous Republic and Idil-Ural Region are also a bilingual Turkish tribe. Tatar Turkish is the language most influenced by Russian, and it contains many Arabic and Persian elements due to its place in the common Islamic civilization. Tatar Turkishness, which came under the rule of Russia in 1552, has been significantly influenced by Russian in a period of nearly five hundred years. Therefore, every Tatar Turk living in the Russian Federation today is also bilingual.

Bilingualism in Tatarstan works more in favor of Russian and eliminates Tatar Turkish. A bilingual person is actually a person who knows his native language better and has difficulty in expressing his thoughts in the other language and therefore translates some concepts from his own language. But for Tatar Turks, this situation works the other way around. Bilingual (Tatar Turkish-Russian) Tatar Turk, while speaking and writing in Tatar Turkish, mostly thinks and conveys what he will say in Russian. This situation is due to the fact that Russian is the common agreement language of all Russian geography and finds more usage areas. Considering Russian as a useful language, imprisoning Tatar Turkish at home, and expressing every new concept in the language as Russian first lead to this situation.

Due to the strong influence of Russian especially in cities, we can say that Tatar Turkish is not used much in common places, and Tatar Turkish is also influenced by Russian. «Alsu bilen kayçan govarit ittin? « (Rus. Govorit - to speak) «Yarar min ana zvanit itermin» (Rus. Zvonit - to phone), «Ul minim drug» (Rus. Drug - friend), «Sin biznin uchin sami glavni kishi» (Rus. Samiglavni – the most important). It is not easy to find people who can speak Tatar Turkish correctly among the younger generation in the cities. When you try to speak Tatar Turkish to someone, they either answer you in a very corrupt Tatar Turkish or communicate in Russian because he knows little / does not

know Tatar Turkish. In short, bilingualism (Tatar Turkish - Russian) in Tatarstan is moving towards monolingualism (Russian).

The direction of quotation in interlanguage relations is generally from upper culture to subculture, from the ruler to the ruled, from the center to the provinces, from the producer to the consumer. Within these principles, it is possible to divide the citations into three parts in terms of their sources.

Borrowed Words: They are mostly internal quotations between the same language family or various layers of the same language. The words taken in such quotations do not undergo any change in terms of sound, shape and meaning. These resources that languages feed on are considered as «the life veins of languages».

Hybrid Words: These are called external quotations. It is the most common form of quotations. It is mostly seen in languages with different phonetic and semantic patterns. In such quotations, changes in the sound and meaning, structures of the words are occurred; usually the recipient language adapts it to its own structure: like *narduban* – ladder, *scale* – pier, *tabar* – tovar.

Transmission of Meaning: In such quotations, the sound and establishment structure of the word is copied from the receiving language, and its meaning from the meaning mesh of the donor language: *eisberg* – ice mountain, *edition critique* – critical edition, *wireless* – wireless.

When foreign elements in a language remain at the level of sound and word, it does not pose a great danger. Over time, these foreign elements can be removed from the language. However, grammatical elements and meaning transfer or concept translations from other languages disrupt the logic, functioning and original identity of the recipient language over time, and if these elements become too embedded in the language, the recipient language may eventually disappear. Today, *Turkey* is used in Turkish to «take tea», «take a shower to stop» and similar terms, may seem like a Turkish structure, the concepts are translated into Turkish from Western languages.

Receptive languages transfer the elements that are not in their concept world, some concepts that exist in the life and language of other societies through language. In this transference, the word or sound counterpart of the concept is from the source language and from the recipient language. Language indicators have two sides. The signifier is more often represented by sound or text. The shown is what the signifier meets and represents. The source shown in the concept translations is taken from the language, and the signifier is met with the elements of the recipient language. Since the strangeness in such transfers is not noticeable from the outside, a mixed structure emerges, almost from the body-receptive language and the soul from another language.

The meaning transfer or concept translation, which Dogan Aksan calls «full translation words» in language relations, occurs as a result of the translation of every member of the words in a

foreign language with their equivalents in the recipient language in accordance with the original. For example, the phrase «to pour the water in the face» in Turkish originated from the literal translation of the phrase «ab-ı ruyrihten» in Persian, «dead season» from the French «mortesaison». On the other hand, expressions such as cover girl, frogman, round table meeting are literally translated from English to Turkish.

Representing the administration, central and upper culture of a certain period, Russian gave many words and significant concept translations into Tatar Turkish for socio-psychological and political reasons. Therefore, he made a significant translation of Tatar Turkish from Russian. From «tormış utı» (fire of life), which is used in Tatar Turkish today, from «ogon jizni» in Russian; from «yalkınlı mexebbet» (fiery love), «plamennaya lyubov», «azatlık koyaşı» (sun of freedom), «solntse svobodı»; «duslık kuyaşı (the sun of friendship) is a literal translation of «solntse drujb».

The influence of Russian can be perceived in the expressions, words of relationships and question patterns of daily spoken language in Tatar Turkish. The effective use of Russian in a very large geography (one-sixth of the earth) for a long time due to its historical function caused the influence of the stereotypes, relation words and question expressions that have an important place in the use of the language in social life. For example, Turkey Turkish «Best wishes for a Happy New Year!» The expression is pronounced in Tatar Turkish as «Yana yıl bilen» (RTR, 162) This expression is a literal translation of Tatar Turkish from the Russian «S novim godom!» it is literally translated into Turkish as «İle yeni yılınız». As you can see, logic in this stereotype is in Russian, and the words and syntax are in Turkish: «Yata yıl bilen» (Yeni yıl ile).

Stating that Tatar Turkish is significantly influenced by Russian in terms of syntax and sentence structure, Safiyullina says that the influence of Russian is especially evident in official correspondence and in daily speaking language. «Tugan konin bilen!» (Rus. S dnmrojdeniya!) «Siznin selametligigiz uchin!» (Rus. Za vashe zdorovye) , «İrtegege kader!» (Rus. Do zavtra!) This process started to be settled in Tatar Turkish especially between the 1920s and 40s and continued to increase in the following years.

The influence of Russian on daily speech patterns was not limited to Tatar Turkish, it also affected other Turkish dialects living in the Soviet Union. For example, the expressions used in Kyrgyz Turkish: «Tuulgan künüz menen», «mayramınız menen (kuttuuktaym)», «canı cılınız menen» are all literal translations in Russian: «Ya pozdravlyayu s prazdikom», «s dnm rozhdniya», «S novım godom» An example of transferring the combinations in the donor language to the recipient language can be given for the meaning translations made by the Turkish people living in the Netherlands. For example, to blame «suçlamak, suç yüklemek» (Holl.De schuld geven), to play records «plak çalmak» (Holl.Een plaatje draaien), playing guitar «gitar çalmak» (Holl. Gitaar spelen).

We can also see patterns of expression in Turkey in the Turkish translate concepts. Especially in the translation of the expressions in foreign TV series and films into Turkish, because of the inability of the translators to have sufficient command of Turkish and rush the translations, «umarım!» (I hope), «lütfen Allahım!» (please my God!), «üzgünüm» (I am sorry), «olamaz!» (impossible), «harika!» (wonderful), «Sen onun için çok özelsin» (You are very special for him/her) are expressions that force the structure and logic of Turkish today, but are not very odd due to their frequency of use.

We will give below the expressions which are a part of daily life, frequently used in bilateral relations to celebrate, thank you, ask for good, good wishes and wishes and so on. It is possible to see that Tatar Turkish is under the influence of Russian in the expressions expressing the situations, and the logic is Russian, although the structure is Turkish. The examples we have taken are taken from Russian-Tatar speaking guides, whose abbreviations we have given, and daily speech samples (abbreviated as Süz.) Under the title of «Suyleshmelik».

1. Expressions of congratulations

Such expressions are usually realized by translating the Russian concept or expression literally into Tatar Turkish. The prepositions (ile) in Russian is met with «bilen» in Tatar Turkish, the phrase is translated literally, resulting in structures contrary to the Turkish meaning pattern as follows.

Rus. *S dnem rojdeniya*, Tat. T. *Tugan konigiz bilen* (RTR1, 37) (Happy birthday).

Rus. *S prazdnikom*, Tat. T. *Beyrem bilen* (RTR, 162) (Happy Holidays).

Rus. *S novim godom*, Tat. T. *Yana yıl bilen* (RTR, 162) (Happy New Year).

Rus. *S Pervomayem*, Tat. T. *Birinchi May bilen* (RTR, 274) (Happy May Day).

Rus. *S dnemPobedi*, Tat. T. *Jinu köni bilen* (RTR, 274) (Happy Victory Day).

Rus. *Pozdravlyayu s dnem rojdeniya*, Tat. T. *Tugan konin bilen kotlim* (RTR, 162) (Happy birthday/ My congratulations on your birthday!).

Rus. *S prazdnikom vas! Pozdravlyayu!* Tat. T. *Beyrem bilen sizni! Kotlim!* (Süz.) (Congratulations! Many congratulations!).

Rus. *Pozdravlyayu s novim godom*, Tat. T. *Yana yıl beyremi bilen kotlim* (Süz.) (My congratulations on new year).

2. Asking for permission

Patterns about asking permission are also under the influence of Russian. Most such patterns are created by the translation of the Russian word «mojno» (possible) into Tatar Turkish. While the Turkish language is created with the sufficiency attachment to the verb asking for permission, the Russian word «mojno» stands at the center of such expressions.

Rus. *Mojno vas sprosit?* Tat. T. *Sizden sorarga momkin mi?* (Süz.) (Can I ask you?).

Rus. *Mojno voyti?* Tat. T. *Kirirge momkin mi?* (KRTS, 69) (May I come in?).

Rus. *Mojno li poyti vmeste s vami?* Tat. T. *Siznin bilen birge barırğa momkin mi?* (RTR1, 48)
(Can I go with you?)

Rus. *Mojno li priyti k vam?* Tat. T. *Sizge kilirge momkinmi?* (RTR1, 43) (Can I come to you?).

Rus. *İzvinite, mojno s vami poznamomitsya?* Tat. T. *Gafu itigiz, Siznin bilen tanışırğa momkin mi?* (Süz.) (Excuse me, can we meet you?).

Rus. *Mojno mne posmotret etot televizor?* Tat. T. *Mina televizornı kararga momkin mi?* (KRTS, 47) (Can I watch TV?).

When making a request for help in Tatar Turkish, with the effect of the Russian «не» negative suffix, such expressions are formed in the form of negative question sentences.

Rus. *Ne mogli bı vı mne pomoç?* Tat. T. *Siz miña yerde m ite almassızmu iken?* (Süz) (Couldn't you help me? / Can you help me?).

Rus. *Ne mogli bı vı prislat mastera otremontirovat televizor?* Tat. T. *Televizor remontlarga master jibere almassızmu iken?* (RTR1) (Could not you send a master to repair the television? / Can you send a master to repair the TV?).

Rus. *Ne mogli bı vı sdelat eto segodnya?* Tat. T. *Monı bugın olgirtmessızmi?* (TRİS, 42) (Can't you do this today? / Can you do this today?).

3. Questions and statements containing information about the person

The influence of Russian can be seen in the questions asked about the age, profession, marital status, family and the answers given to the individuals.

Rus. *Skolko vam (tebe) let?* Tat. T. *Sizge (sina) niche yesh?* (RTR, 17) (How old are you?).

Rus. *Mne 25 let,* Tat. T. *Mina yigirmi bish yesh* (RTR, 17) (I am twenty-five years old).

Rus. *Skolko let sestrenke?* Tat. T. *Siniline niche yesh?* (Süz.) (How old is your sister?).

Rus. *Sestrenke 10 let,* Tat. T. *Sinilim on yesh* (Süz.) (Kızkardeşime on yaş/Kızkardeşim on yaşında).

Rus. *Vı zamujem?* Tat. T. *Sez kiyewdemi?* (RTR, 18) (Are you married?).

Rus. *Da, ya zamujem,* Tat. T. *Eyi, min kiyewde* (RTR, 18) (Yes, I'm married).

Rus. *Net, ya ne zamujem,* Tat. T. *Yuk, min kiyewde tugil* (RTR, 18) (No, I'm not married).

Rus. *Kem vı rabotayite?* Tat. T. *Sız kim bulıp ishlisiz?* (TRİS, 6) (What is your profession?).

Rus. *Ya injener,* Tat. T. *Min injener* (RTR, 27) (I am an engineer).

Rus. *Ya fizik,* Tat. T. *Min fizik* (RTR, 27) (I'm a physicist)

Rus. *İzvinite, vı Marat?* Tat. T. *Gafu itigiz, sez Marat mı?* (Süz.) (Excuse me, are you Marat?).

4. Stereotypes in telephone conversations

The questions asked and the answers given during the telephone conversation came from the literal translation of Russian into Tatar Turkish. In Russian, sign pronouns are used instead of personal pronouns in phone addressing words. These patterns are used exactly in Tatar Turkish.

Rus. *Alo, eto kto?* Tat. T. *Alo, bu kim?* (Süz.) (Hello, who are you?).

Rus. *Eto, İlnur,* Tat. T. *Bu, İlnur* (Süz.) (I'm İlnur.).

Rus. *Eto Milyavşa Raşitovna?* Tat. T. *Bu Milewşe Reşitovna mı?* (RTR, 15) (Are you Milewse Reshitovna?).

Rus. *Net, eto ne Tazhiyev,* Tat. T. *Yuk, bu Tazhiyev tugil* (RTR, 15) (No, I am not Taciyevev).

Rus. *Meryem, eto ti?* Tat. T. *Meryem, bu sin mi?* (RTR, 16) (Meryem, is that you?).

Rus. *Marat Bulatovich, eto vi?* Tat. T. *Marat Bulatovich, bu siz mi?* (RTR, 16) (Are you Marat Bulatovich?).

5. Patterns including asking for remembrance, saying goodbye and forward-looking contracts

The influence of Russian can be felt in expressions about asking for remembrance, which has an important place in daily relationships. When the expressions in Russian and Tatar Turkish are compared, it is seen that these expressions are passed as concept translations from Russian to Tatar Turkish.

Rus. *Kak jizn?* Tat. T. *Tormışlar nchik?* (RTR, 7) (How are you?)

Rus. *Kakiye novosti?* Tat. T. *Nindi yanalıklar bar?* (Süz.) (What's news?).

Rus. *Kak doma?* Tat. T. *Oyde ni xel?* (Süz.) (How are your parents?).

Rus. *Kak v škole?* Tat. T. *Mektepte nichik?* (Süz.) (How is your study?)

Rus. *Kak pojivayite?* Tat. T. *Nichik yeshisiz?* (TRİS, 3) (How do you do?).

The influence of Russian is also clearly seen in the stereotypes that people use to say goodbye when separating from each other. Especially the Russian preposition «do» (as) indicates a limitation in terms of time in such expressions, and this preposition makes a limitation in Tatar Turkish by meeting with the preposition *qadar* (as) and *xetli* (as) or orientation suffix.

Rus. *Ostavaysya do zavtra,* Tat.T. *İrtegege xetli kal* (RTR, 276) (See you tomorrow).

Rus. *Do skoroy vstrechi!* Tat. T. *Tizden ochrashkanga kader!* (RTR1, 39) (Hope to see you soon!).

Rus. *Do vstreçi! Do svidaniya,* Tat. T. *Ochrashkanga kader! Sav bulıgız* (RTR, 6) (See you! Goodbye!).

Rus. *Şçastlivogo puti!* Tat. T. *Xeyirli yul!* (RTR, 178) (Have a good trip!).

6. Addressing expressions for individuals

Addresses made to older or different persons in Turkish are formed as a title group. In the expressions of address, a person's name, a title or a relative name is used: Mehmet Bey, Ayşe Hanım,

Uncle Ali ... etc. Title groups, which are used in Russian contrary to the syntax of Turkish, first the title is followed by the name in Tatar Turkish as a concept translation.

Russian. *Tovarişç Bariyev!* Tat. T. *İptes Bariyev!* (RTR, 4) (Comrade Bariyev!).

Russian. *Zdravstvuyte, tovarishch Karimov!* Tat. T. *İsenmısa, iptes Kerimov!* (RTR, 13) (Hello, comrade Kerimov!).

7. Expressions used when asking for price

The influence of Russian is also seen in the expressions used in shopping or when asking for the price of anything.

Rus. *Skolko stoit?* Tat. T. *Kupmi tora?* (Süz.) (How much is it?)

Rus. *Skolko stoit eta kniga?* Tat. T. *Bu kitap kupmi tora?* (RTR, 139) (How much does this book cost?).

Rus. *Skolko stoit kilogram baranini?* Tat. T. *Bir kilogram sarık iti kupmi tora?* (Süz.) (How much does mutton cost?).

8. Question-answer patterns used depending on the concept of time and distance

The phrases used for expressions expressing the concept of time in Tatar Turkish are formed through concept translations from Russian.

Rus. *Vi nadolgo,* Tat. T. *Sez ozakkamı?* (Süz.) (Will you stay here for a long time?).

Rus. *Nadolgo li vi priexali?* Tat. T. *Siz ozakka kildigizmi?* (RTR1, 32) (Will you stay here for a long time?).

In question expressions used for location and distance, the Russian «do» (up) constraint prepositions are translated into Tatar Turkish with the prepositions «kader», «xetli» (as) or the orientation suffix, and thus Russian influence is seen in such expressions.

Rus. *Skolko metrov do pamyatnika?* Tat. T. *Heykelge kader niche metr?* (RTR, 74) (How far is the statue from here?).

Rus. *Daleko li do Moskvi?* Tat. T. *Meskewge xetli yirakmı eli?* (RTR, 178) (How far is Moscow from here?).

Rus. *Skolko kilometrov do Niznekamska?* Tat. T. *Tuben Kamaga xetli niche kilometr?* (RTR, 180) (How many kilometers to the Nizhnekamensk?)

9. Warning or caution statements

The caution statements used to prevent or avoid any situation are realized by the literal translation of the Russian structure into Tatar Turkish.

Rus. *Vidacha bagazha,* Tat. T. *Bagazhlarnı tirkew* (TRİS, 59) (Register your luggage).

Rus. *Ne sorit,* Tat. T. *Chuplemeske* (TRİS, 60) (Do not throw garbage).

Rus. *Ne trogat,* Tat. T. *Totinmaska* (TRİS, 60) (Do not touch).

10. Clock expressions

It is seen that expressions asking and reporting the time in Tatar Turkish are formed through the translation of the Russian structure.

Rus. *Kotoryy chas?* Tat. T. *Vakit kupmi?* (Süz.) (What time is it?).

Rus. *20 chasov 40 minut*, Tat. T. *Yigirmi segat kırık minut* (RTR, 78) (It is twenty minutes to nine).

Rus. *Bez desyati (minut) odinnadtsat*, Tat. T. *Unbir tulırğa un minut* (RTR, 78) (It's ten minutes to eleven).

In addition to the phrases we have given under various headings above, the examples used in some situations below are the expressions that are frequently encountered in daily life and translated into Tatar Turkish with the concept translation from Russian.

Rus. *Ya lyublyu kofe s molokom*, Tat. T. *Min kehveni sot bilen yaratam* (Süz.) (I like coffee with milk).

Rus. *Poezzhayte po etoy doroge pryamo*, Tat. T. *Shushi yul bilen turıǵa barıǵız* (RTR, 181) (Go straight on this road).

The division of Turkish into different branches in the historical process has brought about various changes. It was inevitable that the Turkish spoken by Tatar Turks, which is a bilingual society today, will be exposed to the influence of Russian. Russian has come to affect the syntax and sentence formation as well as the vocabulary of Tatar Turkish. Thus, Tatar Turks had to think and express in Russian even in their daily speaking language as a result of the influence of different cultures and political and administrative pressures.

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ОРЫС-ТАТАР ТІЛДІК ҚАТЫНАСТАРЫ ЖӘНЕ АУДАРМА ҰҒЫМДАРЫ

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Аңдатпа. Аударма ұғымдары – бұл тілдер арасындағы қарым-қатынастан туындайтын аспектілердің бірі. Бұл зерттеуде екі тілді түркі класы болып табылатын қазан-татар түріктерінің орыс тілінен алған аударма ұғымдары зерттелді. Сонымен қатар ауызекі тілде қолданылатын сөздер арнайы зерттелген және бірнеше атауларға жіктелген. Бұл тұрғыда орыс тілінің татар-түрік тіліне қалай әсер еткеніне назар аударылып, аударма ұғымдарының зерттеу жұмыстары жүргізілді. Тілдік қатынастарға байланысты бір тіл дыбыстарды, сөздерді, жұрнақтар мен мағыналарды екінші тілден ала алады. Тілдік қатынастар өткен соғыстардың, көші-қонның, мәдени өзара әрекеттестіктің, бір өркениетке қатысудың және қазіргі кездегі технологиялық даму заманына сай байланыс құралдарының таралуының салдарынан жеделдеді. Алайда, зерттеу барысында біз қазіргі татар түрік

тілінде жалпы өрнектерді, қарым-қатынас сөздерін және сұрақ үлгілерін қолдануда байқалған «семантикалық» немесе «тұжырымдамалық» аудармалар деп аталатын дәйексөздерге аса назар аудардык. Татар-түрік тілі – бұл орыс тілі ең көп әсерін тигізген және көптеген араб және парсы элементтерінен тұратын тіл. Біздің келтірген мысалдарымызда құрылым түрік тіліне ұқсас екенін, бірақ логика жағынан орыс тіліне сәйкес келетінін анықтадық.

Түйін сөздер: түрік, татар тілі, орыс тілі, билингвизм, аударма ұғымдары.

РУССКО-ТАТАРСКИЕ ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ И ПЕРЕВОДЫ ПОНЯТИЙ

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Аннотация. Перевод понятий – это один из аспектов, возникающих в результате взаимоотношений между языками. В данном исследовании были исследованы концептуальные переводы, заимствованные из русского языка казанско-татарскими тюрками, являющимися двуязычным тюркским кланом. Слова, употребляемые в разговорной речи, были специально исследованы и классифицированы под несколькими названиями. В этом контексте было подчеркнуто, как русский язык повлиял на татаро-турецкий, и был проведен поиск концептуальных переводов. В зависимости от языковых отношений один язык может заимствовать звуки, слова, суффиксы и значения из другого языка. Языковые отношения ускорились из-за миграций, культурных взаимодействий, и распространения в настоящее время средств коммуникации в связи с технологическим развитием. Однако мы сосредоточились на цитатах, называемых «смысловыми» или «концептуальными» переводами, которые были замечены в использовании общих выражений, слов отношения и шаблонов вопросов в современном татарско-турецком языке. Татарско-турецкий язык-это язык, который в наибольшей степени подвержен влиянию русского языка и содержит много арабских и персидских элементов. Хотя мы рассмотрели, что структура в примерах похожа на турецкую, но логика и функционирование идентичности на русский язык.

Ключевые слова: турецкий, татарский язык, русский язык, билингвизм, переводы концептов.