Features of the Origin of Ornithonyms in the Bashkir Language and its Dialects

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Abstract: The article discusses the etymology of ornithonyms in the Bashkir language and its dialects. The aim of the study is to identify the features of the origin of bird names in the Bashkir language with the data of the Turkic languages. The object of study is the lexical material of the Bashkir language. The subject of the study is the names of birds in the Bashkir language in comparison with the Turkic languages. Methods of work: etymological and descriptive. The results of the study consist in the fact that the current works on this issue have been studied, the value and significance of ornithonyms in Bashkir and Turkic linguistics have been revealed, common and distinctive features of Bashkir and Turkic vocabulary on this topic have been identified. The article examines the lexical material of the Turkic languages and ancient Turkic manuscripts. The conclusions show that many terms are recorded in the dialects and sub-dialects of the Bashkir language and a rich lexical material associated with ornithonyms has been preserved; the general Turkic nature of bird names in the Bashkir language testifies to the truth, antiquity and richness of the Bashkir vocabulary. The scientific novelty of the work consists in the analysis of significant material on the vocabulary associated with the ornithonyms of the Bashkir language in parallel with other Turkic languages, the original terms are defined, the common Turkic words are studied. The study of this topic is relevant, since many Bashkir terms are recorded in the form of tracing paper from the Russian language. The ornithonyms reflect the type, color, habits, size, habitat and other features of birds. The problems of this topic have not yet been studied in comparative terms. Ornithonyms are the oldest historical layer of the vocabulary of each language. There are many dialect terms recorded in the Bashkir language, its dialects and sub-dialects. The introduction of such terms into scientific circulation remains in the future.

INTRODUCTION

Ornithonyms make up the oldest layer of lexicology. The study of this topic is of great interest to many linguists. In Bashkir linguistics E.F. Ishberdin describes the names of birds living in Bashkortostan (Ishberdin, 1986). G.N. Yagafarova considers onomatopoeia in Bashkir ornithonyms (Yagafarova, 2009). R.S. Akmanova touches on the species names of birds of a general Turkic character in the Bashkir language and its dialects (Akmanova, 2021).

As for the peculiarities of the origin of ornithonyms, they are considered superficially. The distribution, functioning, etymology of this terminology are closely related to Turkic lexicology and are of great interest in Turkic linguistics. The above facts determined our appeal to the peculiarities of the origin of ornithonyms in the Bashkir language and its dialects. The study of this terminology clarifies many issues not only of Bashkir, but also of Turkic lexicology. This is the relevance of the chosen topic.

The article discusses the etymologies of the Bashkir terms таҙғара "black vulture", бөркөт "eagle, golden eagle", торна "crane", өйрәк "duck", күгәрсен "pigeon" and others. It should be noted that the ornithonyms recorded in the Bashkir language and its dialects reflect different characteristic features and particularities of birds. It is noted that with the help of bird names, the etymology of other lexemes can be clarified.

The hypotheses of this work are:

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– the achievement of the task is to comprehensively study the ornithonyms of the vocabulary of the Bashkir language in parallel with the vocabulary of the Turkic languages;

– the comparative study of lexical material drawn from related languages is special in clarifying this problem.

The ornithonyms of the Bashkir language and its dialects, considered in the study, have a close relationship with the materials of the Turkic vocabulary. The study of bird names is closely related to mythology, folklore and ethnography.

Scientific novelty: new terms fixed in the dialects and sub-dialects of the Bashkir language are introduced into the scientific sphere. Ornithonyms in the Bashkir language and its dialects are studied comparatively for the first time in our work.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The purpose of this article is to study ornithonyms in the Bashkir language and its dialects.

Research tasks:

– to compare the ornithonyms of the Bashkir language and its dialects with the lexical materials of the Turkic languages;

– to reveal the features of the origin of this vocabulary in parallel with the Turkic languages.

The study uses descriptive, comparative-historical methods that help establish the etymological connection of many Bashkir ornithonyms.

It is noted that the article examines the materials of the vocabulary of the Bashkir language and its dialects in parallel with the data of other Turkic languages.

Ornithonyms make up an ancient layer of the vocabulary of the Bashkir language. The names of birds of the Bashkir language are the object of research. The subject of the study is the ornithonyms of the Bashkir language in parallel with other Turkic languages.

The research materials are the data of the vocabulary of the Bashkir language, names recorded in dialects and sub-dialects, terms presented in scientific papers (Akmanova, 2021; Akmanova, R.S., Samirkhanova, G.Kh., 2021; Ishberdin, 1986; Sevortyan, 1974, 1978, 1980; Yagafarova, 2009).

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research is the works of E.V. Sevortyan (Sevortyan, 1974, 1978, 1980), E.F. Ishberdin (Ishberdin, 1986), R.S. Akmanova (Akmanova, 2021), G.N. Yagafarova (Yagafarova, 2009) and others.

3 RESULTS

The lexeme таҙғара "black vulture" (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir language, 2016) goes back to the ancient Turkic word taz "scab, bald", tazγar "to be covered with scab" (Ancient Turkic Dictionary, 1969). In the middle sub-dialect of the southern dialect of the Bashkir language, the names are recorded: таҙбөркөт, таҙһара "black vulture" (Dialectological Dictionary of the Bashkir language, 2002).

Bashkir lexeme бөркөт "eagle, golden eagle" has many meanings. 1. Eagle; golden eagle. 2. Eagle (used in relation to a brave, strong person). 3. Eagle, mythologized bird, totem, progenitor, patron; symbol of the sun. 4. My eagle (used in relation to a male child) (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir language, 2011). In other Turkic languages: бүргүт / bürgüt in the Turkmen language, Uyghur dialect; бургут / burgut – in Uzbek; бүркүт / bürküt – in Kyrgyz, Uyghur; бөркөт / bŭrkŭt – in Bashkir; бүркит / bürkit in Karakalpak; бүркіт / bürkіt – in Kazakh; бөркет / bŭrkĭt in Tatar. This lexeme in the meaning of "golden eagle" is recorded in Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Tatar, Uzbek, Uighur and in the meaning of "eagle" is represented in Turkmen, Tatar, Bashkir, Uzbek, Uighur languages (Sevortyan, 1978). The name "бөркөт" in the meaning of "golden eagle" is also recorded in the Bashkir language and is presented in the "Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir language" (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir language, 2011). The ancient Turkic word berk means "strong; powerful, mighty", berkit means "to strengthen; to grab, to catch (about the trap)" (Ancient Turkic Dictionary, 1969). E.V. Sevortyan notes that the lexeme бүркүт is formed from the verb бүр- "to grab prey (about the golden eagle)" is the meaning in Kazakh, "to grab with claws" is in Karakalpak (Sevortyan, 1978). In the Bashkir language, they are distinguished by types: диңгеҙ бөркөтө, бөркөт, көсөгән, ялан бөркөтө. The names are recorded in dialects and sub-dialects: балыҡ бөркөтө, аҡкүт; дала бөркөтө, уба бөркөтө (Ishberdin, 1986). In the Argayash dialect of the northwestern dialect of the Bashkir language, the name аҡкойроҡ бөркөт is found (Dialectological Dictionary of the Bashkir language, 2002).

The lexeme шоңҡар in the "Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir language" is presented in the following meanings: 1. Gyrfalcon. 2. Good boy, daredevil. 3. Gyrfalcon (sacred bird; totem, progenitor, first ancestor) (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir language, 2017). In the Bashkir language, the white gyrfalcon is called тойғон, the male gyrfalcon is

called шоңкар, the female gyrfalcon is called әтәлгe. The әтәлгe lexeme in different phonetic variants and in similar meanings is recorded in other Turkic languages and monuments of ancient Turkic writing. Let's compare: үтөлги / ütölgi – in the Turkmen dialect; үтелги / ütelgi – in Turkmen, Kumyk; ителги / itelgi – in Kyrgyz; әтәлге / ätälgĭ – in Bashkir, Tatar; йителги / jitelgi – in Karakalpak; ĭйтелгĭ / ĭjtelgĭ – in Kazakh. In the meaning of "hawk", this lexeme is represented in the Turkmen and Kumyk languages. In the Kyrgyz, Kazakh languages, this term is fixed in the meaning of "bird of prey"; in Turkish – "bearded vulture"; in Bashkir, as already mentioned, – "female gyrfalcon"; in Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Tatar - "lanner"; in Kazakh – "kestrel, falcon". The lexeme әтәлгe in the meaning of "the name of a hunting bird" is recorded in the dialect of the Turkmen language; "hunting bird" – in Karakalpak (Sevortyan, 1974). In the "Ancient Turkic dictionary" the term šuŋqar is represented in the meaning of "falcon, Altai gyrfalcon", toγan – "falcon", lačĭn – 1) "gyrfalcon; falcon, peregrine falcon" 2) "the brave man" (Ancient Turkic Dictionary, 1969). As E.V. Sevortyan notes, доған serves as a designation for various feathered predators, but mainly a falcon. The generating basis of доған ~ тоған is probably the same verb from which доғра- ~ тоғра- and others with the meaning of "to crumble meat", "to cut to pieces" (Sevortyan, 1980).

In the Bashkir language, birds of prey are designated by the following terms: ҡыйғыр "hobby falcon" (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir language, 2013), ыласын "falcon" (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir language, 2018), the Ancient Turkic word qïrγuj means "sparrow-hawk" (Ancient Turkic Dictionary, 1969). The following terms are found in the dialects of the Bashkir language: ҡырғый, ҡыйғыр ҡош (Ishberdin, 1986).

The term торна is fixed in the following meanings: 1. Crane. 2. The sacred bird of Bashkir (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir language, 2016). The lexeme torna in the meaning of "crane" is also represented in other Turkic languages: durna – in the Turkmen language; turna – in Turkish, Kumyk, Kyrgyz, Nogai, Uzbek, Uighur; turna – in Turkish; torna – in Bashkir, Tatar; tărna – in Chuvash; turuna – in Kyrgyz; and dialects: durna – in Turkish; turna – in Turkmen; torna – in Bashkir. The term turna in the Uighur dialect means "a kind of crane" (Sevortyan, 1980). In the monuments of ancient Turkic writing, the word turna is recorded in the meaning of "grey crane" (Ancient Turkic Dictionary, 1969). The origin of the lexeme 'turna' E.V. Sevortyan connects with the root tur- "to stand" (meaning the pose characteristic of the crane and stork) (Sevortyan, 1980). The following terms are recorded in the dialects and sub-dialects of the Bashkir language: һоро торна (torna, dorna), аҡ торна (ak selan), ҡара торна (Ishberdin, 1986).

The Bashkir lexeme өйрәк is fixed in the following meanings: 1. Duck. Ducklike. 2. Duck (birds that created the land); medium-sized pike; the name of one of the Bashkir divisions; boastful (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir language, 2014). This lexeme in the meaning of "duck" is also represented in the Turkic languages: ө:рдек / ö:rdek – in Turkmen; өрдек / ördëk – in Turkish, Karakalpak; ө(р)дәк / ö(r)däk – in Uighur; ӧрдәк / ӧrdäk – in Uzbek; өрдөк / ödök – in Kyrgyz; үрдәк / ürdäk – in Tatar; урдек / urdek – in Kumyk; өйрәк / üjräk – in Bashkir; үйрек /üjräk – in Kazakh, Karakalpak; and dialects: өрдәг / ördäg – in Uzbek; ӧрдек / ӧrdek – in Kumyk; үрзәк / ürzäk – in Tatar; өрәк / üräk – in Bashkir; өйрүк / öjrük – in Uzbek (Sevortyan, 1974). In the monuments of ancient Turkic writing, the word ördäk means "duck" (Ancient Turkic Dictionary, 1969). Species names wild ducks: ҡыҙыл өйрәк (ҡара ерәнсәй); ҡыҙылғойроҡ (беҙғойроҡ); һуна өйрәк (күгәл, күгән, һона үрҙәк); һоро өйрәк (сыҫкан һуна); һыҙғыраҡ сөрәгәй (сөрәгәй, сүрәгәй, сөрәкә, сөрәкә өйрәк); керелдәк сөрәгәй (сөрәгәй, сүрәгәй, сөрәкә өйрәк); ҡашҡалаҡ (ҡашҡа өйрәк, ҡашҡалдаҡ, ҡашҡалтай); ҡашыҡморон (көрәкморон, һоҡһоҡ, һуһыҡ, хухуҡ); ерәнсәй сумғыс, мәрйенгүҙ (аҡкүҙ сумғыс, һыргүҙ, мәрйенкәй өйрәк); сумғыс өйрәк (сумғалаҡ, сумаса, сумҡа өйрәк, сумғош); ала өйрәк (аласабан); ҡарабаш өйрәк, ҡарасабан (ҡара өйрәк, торпан); эяла (эялла, ияла); боған (буған); аҡсабан (аҡ өйрәк, аҡсабыр, аҡсумғыс); ҡушы (беле, ҡушбаш өйрәк, балыҡсы өйрәк); беле (ҡушы, ҡушбаш, ҡушбаш өйрәк, балыҡсы өйрәк); аҡбаш өйрәк (күктомшоҡ, сыбар өйрәк); турпан (ҡара өйрәк); турухтан (ҡорохтан, яр көйөлдөһө) (Ishberdin, 1986).

The Bashkir term күгәрсен has the following meanings: 1. Pigeon, female pigeon. / Dovelike. 2. My dove, my darling, my dove. 3. Totem, generic attribute (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir language, 2012). This term is fixed in the meaning of "pigeon" and in the Turkic languages: гө:ғ'ерчин – in Turkmen; көгершин – in Nogai, Karakalpak; күгәрчĭн – in Tatar; күгәрсен – in Bashkir; гөгүрчин – in Kumyk; көгүчкөн – in Kyrgyz; and dialects: көгершĭн – in Kazakh; көгерцĭн – in Tatar. In the meaning of "dove, female dove" is represented in the Nogai, Bashkir, Tatar languages (Sevortyan, 1980).

In the monuments of ancient Turkic writing, the word kökürčkän, kökürčkün means "pigeon" (Ancient Turkic Dictionary, 1969). E.V. Sevortyan notes that the basis of гө:ғ'ерчин is the name of гө:к, көːк, көк with the complex meaning "sky, blue color, blue, dark blue, green, gray" and others. However, he believes that the word in question is formed not from гө:к, but from the derivative of the verb гө:ғ'-ер-, көк-ер-, көг-ер- with the word-forming affix -ар-. The named verb, as you know, means "to turn blue" (~ "to turn dark blue" ~ "to turn green" and so on) / "to be blue" (/"to be dark blue" / "to be green" and others). The affix –чын or –чыл, combined with both a name and a verb, is used in various Turkic languages for zoological terms, in particular, to denote birds (Sevortyan, 1980). The following names are recorded in the Bashkir language and its dialects: төн күгәрсене (ҡурайсы, тырылдаҡ); күк күгәрсен (ҡыр күгәрсене); урман күгәрсене (ҡыр күгәрсене, һаҙ күгәрсене); алатуба (алтүбә, аладыуа, ҙур күгәрсен, дәү күгәрсен, урман күгәрсене); әберсен (ҡыр күгәрсене) (Ishberdin, 1986).

The Bashkir term сыйырсыҡ is represented in the following meanings: 1. Starling./ Starling-like. 2. Totem Bird (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir language, 2015). This lexeme sïγïrčïq, sïγïrčuq in the meaning of "starling" is also recorded in the monuments of ancient Turkic writing (Ancient Turkic Dictionary, 1969). In the Bashkir language, they are distinguished by types: сыйырсыҡ (сирсыҡ, сығырсыҡ); алтынғош (ялан сыйырсығы, алһыу ҡош) (Ishberdin, 1986).

The term һандуғас is fixed in the following meanings: 1. Nightingale. 2. Nightingale (mythologized bird; totem, progenitor, first ancestor) (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir language. 2017). The old Turkic word sandavač, sanduvač means "nightingale", sundïlač – "birdie" (Old Turkic Dictionary, 1969). The following terms are represented in the Bashkir language and its dialects: һандуғас (былбыл), шиҡылдаҡ (һылыу һандуғас) (Ishberdin, 1986).

The lexeme һайыҫҡан has the following meanings: 1. Magpie./Magpie-like. 2. Magpie (has both positive and negative semantics); The name of the generic division of Bashkirs-Burzyan, Usergan, Baryn (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir language, 2017). This lexeme is also recorded in the monuments of the ancient Turkic script: saγïzγan, saγzïγan – "magpie" (Ancient Turkic Dictionary, 1969). In the dialects and the sub-dialects of Bashkir language recorded the following terms: һайыҫҡан (һауыҫҡан, һайыҫҡаҡ); баян ҡош (сыбар һайыҫҡан, шыршы һайыҫҡаны); бараба (урман һайыҫҡаны, суҡ турғай)(Ishberdin, 1986).

It is noted that only a small part of this terminology is considered in the work under study.

Thus, the analysis revealed:

– scientific names of birds are given by species, color, habits, size, habitat and other features;

–the terminology associated with ornithonyms in the Bashkir language has a general Turkic character;

– the names of birds make up an ancient layer of Bashkir vocabulary;

– linguistic works devoted to ornithonyms of Bashkir and other Turkic languages are considered.

4 DISCUSSION

The study examines the current state of linguistic works (Akmanova, R.S., 2021; Akmanova, R.S., Samirkhanova, G.Kh ., 2021; Ishberdin, E.F., 1986; Yagafarova, G.N., 2009), related to ornithonyms of Bashkir and Turkic linguistics. The works of E.V. Sevortyan are devoted to the Turkic languages (Sevortyan, 1974; 1978; 1980). E.F. Ishberdin notes that mainly in the Bashkir language, linguistic calque is used, but different names are recorded in dialects and sub-dialects. E.F. Ishberdin describes in detail the names of birds that lived in Bashkortostan. He notes that Bashkirs have known ornithonyms well since ancient times. E.F. Ishberdin comes to the conclusion that many names of birds are recorded in the dialects and sub-dialects of the Bashkir language. G.N. Yagafarova considers onomatopoeia in Bashkir ornithonyms. She claims that sound acuity is one of the main principles of nomination in the formation of bird names in the Bashkir language. R.S. Akmanova touches on the specific names of birds of a general Turkic character in the Bashkir language and its dialects. It is noted that the previously obtained results of the author (Akmanova, R.S., 2021) only affect the etymology of the names of birds of the Bashkir language. In this paper, the researcher studies in more depth the terms presented in the Bashkir language, recorded in its dialects and sub-dialects. Also defines in detail the role of ornithonyms in Bashkir and Turkic linguistics, identifies common and distinctive features of Bashkir and Turkic vocabulary. Thus, E.F. Ishberdin focuses on the description of birds, examines and studies the names of birds found in the dialects and sub-dialects of the Bashkir language. G.N. Yagafarova explores onomatopoeia in Bashkir ornithonyms. R.S. Akmanova, the author, describes in detail the vocabulary associated with ornithonyms. The author

examines the etymologies of terms in parallel with other Turkic languages and concludes that many names have a general Turkic character.

5 CONCLUSION

Thus, we come to conclusions:

– ornithonyms make up a rich terminology recorded in the dialects and sub-dialects of the Bashkir language;

– in the dialects and sub-dialects of the Bashkir language, there are different terms for birds;

– the antiquity, the primordial nature of the names of birds confirms the richness of the vocabulary of the Bashkir language and shows that the bulk of the ornithonyms of the Bashkir language have a general Turkic character.

Theoretical significance: a new lexical material on the ornithonymic terminology of the Bashkir language is introduced into the scientific sphere in parallel with other Turkic languages.

In the future, the results and materials obtained will clarify many issues of lexicology of Bashkir and Turkic linguistics, will contribute to the compilation of bilingual, explanatory, etymological and dialectological dictionaries, textbooks and teaching aids.

Further research remains in the future:

– the need for a more in-depth and large-scale consideration of ornithonyms in the Bashkir language and its dialects;

– updating the vocabulary of bilingual, explanatory, etymological and dialectological dictionaries;

– introduction of new less commonly used names into scientific circulation.

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