

Artículo de investigación

Traditions of compiling bilingual dictionaries for turkic peoples

Tradiciones de la compilación bilingüe para los turcos

Tradições de compilar dicionários bilingües para povos turcos

Recibido: 20 de abril de 2018. Aceptado: 10 de mayo de 2018

Escrito por:

Shermaymayti Kasemu**Alfiya Sh. Yusupova****Elvira N. Denmukhametova****Gulnaz R. Mugtasimova**

Kazan Federal University, Leo Tolstoy Institute of

Philology and Intercultural Communication

E-mail: info@ores.su

Abstract

Dictionaries are means to reflect the culture of the society, its national unique features, particulars of its life and activities. A special stress is made in this article on the issue of emerging bilingual dictionaries for Turkic peoples, their structure, social and cultural functions. As it was highlighted many times in academic literature, bilingual dictionaries serve as practical aids both for studying another language and for obtaining contrastive information. The paper draws special attention to research of development of Tatar bilingual dictionaries (especially Tatar-Russian and Russian-Tatar lexicographic sources) as one of representatives of the Turkic world; the structure, methods and means of compiling dictionaries. The material demonstrates the continuity in the Turkic lexicography that was founded in the first sources and has been in place up till now. The basic methods in the research are the observation method and comparative method, and based on their application, it was discovered that bilingual dictionaries for Turkic peoples were sources of contrastive information. The material represented is the first experience of showing mental qualities of Turkic peoples, including the Tatar people, documented as lexical units in bilingual dictionaries that provide an objective assessment of mastering of the sociocultural competence by the user. Results of the research promote an active use of bilingual dictionaries for studying Turkic languages for the purpose of diagnostics of levels of mastering the language, and for exposure of information on Turkic peoples living in different countries and being neighbors to many other peoples.

Resumen

Los diccionarios son medios para reflejar la cultura de la sociedad, sus características únicas nacionales, detalles de su vida y actividades. En este artículo se hace especial hincapié en el tema de los diccionarios bilingües emergentes para los pueblos turcos, su estructura, funciones sociales y culturales. Como se destacó muchas veces en la literatura académica, los diccionarios bilingües sirven como ayudas prácticas tanto para estudiar otro idioma como para obtener información contrastada. El documento llama especialmente la atención sobre la investigación del desarrollo de diccionarios bilingües tártaros (especialmente fuentes lexicográficas tártaros-rusos y ruso-tártaros) como uno de los representantes del mundo turco; la estructura, métodos y medios para compilar diccionarios. El material demuestra la continuidad en la lexicografía turca que se fundó en las primeras fuentes y que ha estado vigente hasta ahora. Los métodos básicos en la investigación son el método de observación y el método comparativo, y en base a su aplicación, se descubrió que los diccionarios bilingües para los pueblos turcos eran fuentes de información contrastante. El material representado es la primera experiencia de mostrar las cualidades mentales de los pueblos túrquicos, incluidos los tártaros, documentados como unidades léxicas en diccionarios bilingües que proporcionan una evaluación objetiva del dominio de la competencia sociocultural por parte del usuario. Los resultados de la investigación promueven un uso activo de diccionarios bilingües para estudiar las lenguas turcas con el objetivo de diagnosticar los niveles de dominio del idioma y de exponer la

Keywords: lexicography, bilingual dictionaries, lexis, Turkic languages, Tatar language, mentality.

información sobre los pueblos túrquicos que viven en diferentes países y ser vecinos de muchos otros pueblos.

Palabras clave: lexicografía, diccionarios bilingües, léxico, lenguas turcas, lengua tártara, mentalidad.

Resumo

Dicionários são meios para refletir a cultura da sociedade, suas características nacionais únicas, detalhes de sua vida e atividades. Neste artigo, especial ênfase é colocada sobre o tema dos dicionários bilingües emergentes para os povos turcos, sua estrutura, funções sociais e culturais. Como destacado muitas vezes na literatura acadêmica, os dicionários bilingües servem como auxílios práticos tanto para estudar um outro idioma quanto para obter informações contrastadas. O documento chama a atenção em particular para a pesquisa sobre o desenvolvimento de dicionários bilingües Tatar (especialmente fontes lexicográficas tártaras-russas e russas-tártaras) como um dos representantes do mundo turco; a estrutura, métodos e meios para compilar dicionários. O material demonstra a continuidade na lexicografia turca que foi fundada nas primeiras fontes e que está em vigor até agora. Os métodos básicos da investigação são o método de observação e o método comparativo e, com base em sua aplicação, descobriu-se que os dicionários bilingües para os povos turcos eram fontes de informações contrastantes. O material apresentado é o primeiro experimento para mostrar as qualidades mentais dos povos turcos, incluindo tártaros, documentados como unidades lexicais em dicionários bilingües que fornecem uma avaliação objetiva do domínio de competência cultural pelo usuário. Os resultados da pesquisa promover o uso ativo de dicionários bilingües para estudar as línguas turcas a fim de diagnosticar os níveis de proficiência na língua e exibir informações sobre os povos turcos que vivem em diferentes países e ser residentes de muitos outros povos.

Palavras-chave: lexicografia, dicionários bilingües, léxico, idiomas turcos, língua tártara, mentalidade.

Introduction

Linguistic dictionaries perform important social and cultural functions. On the one hand, they assist representatives of different peoples to better recognize and understand each other, to jointly resolve vital problems. On the other hand, such dictionaries concentrate the major volume of the knowledge accumulated by the time of their compilation for a certain nation or society. A bilingual or translation dictionary is a very important practical aid to study a different language. At the same time, it is a result of linguistic researches of its author, as in the process of the lexicographic description of a specific language, the author often faces problems that can only be successfully solved provided they have mandatorily mastered theoretical knowledge in various fields of linguistics (Dina Kh, 2016; Yusupova A. Sh, 2014; Bartolome R, 2014; Sibgaeva, F. R, 2015).

As it was written by an outstanding philologist of the 19th century I. I. Sreznevsky, "a good dictionary is to satisfy everyone using it. The more educated a nation is, the greater is the

share of educated people there, the better, the richer, the fuller, the more satisfactory is the lexis of the language" (Galimova, G. N, 2016), which proves its mental qualities leading to definition of identity of the people. The most important thing in a bilingual dictionary is the selection of exact translation equivalents. That said, compilers and publishers of dictionaries are to realize that they facilitate a better common understanding and cooperation of different peoples.

The purpose of the research is a chronologic analysis of dictionaries of Turkic languages to show the continuity. Resorting to such analysis of bilingual dictionaries of Turkic peoples is conditioned with the need for systematization of knowledge accumulated earlier, demonstration of the community and specificity of the lexicographic tradition in general. A ratio of linguistic and extralinguistic information in bilingual dictionaries is a vital issue for the contemporary lexicography. The bilingual dictionaries of Turkic peoples are regarded, on the one hand, as a storage of culture, and on the

other hand, as bridges between different cultures. Inclusion of the culturological component into the wording of a dictionary article corresponds to the anthropocentric attitude of the contemporary lexicography, which calls for a special linguistic research.

Materials and methods

The material for studies is the lexicon of Turkic languages documented in bilingual dictionaries. The authenticity of obtained results were assessed using various methods. For example, cognitive, contrastive, descriptive, component-wise, continuous-sampling and random-sampling, quantitative and statistical methods. For the purpose of a comprehensive analysis, the methods like linguistic descriptive analysis of items under study in their diachrony and synchrony were applied. The comparative historical method included the systematic analysis of lexis of dictionaries using the thematic principle. The etymological historical method represents an aggregate of research approached intended to a comprehensive research of origin and emergence of the lexical material documented in the bilingual dictionaries. An attempt was made to use elements of the statistical method to obtain quantitative values, definition of the frequency of use and functional features, properties of lexis of dictionaries. When regarding changes in the field of borrowed lexis during various periods of the XIX century, the comparative method was applied.

Results

1) Representatives of Turkic people honor and are proud of their lexicographic sources where features of mental qualities of the people, form of etiquette of intercultural relations are documented.

2) Tatar-Russian and Russian-Tatar bilingual dictionaries constitute a part of the Turkic lexicography that has encompassed peculiarities of the culture, language, and tolerance regarding other peoples. The history and theory of publishing bilingual dictionaries call for special researches, as there is a large number of Tatar-Russian and Russian-Tatar dictionaries that are kept in the Scholarly Library named after N. I. Lobachevsky of the Kazan Federal University, the National Library of the Republic of Tatarstan, in the Russian State Library in Moscow, in the Municipal Library of Berlin that

have not properly become a part of the scholarly usage.

3) Continuity in methods of compiling bilingual dictionaries for Turkic peoples is valuable for compiling a common Turkic dictionary, which is a source of contrastive information.

Discussion

A landmark for the history of the Turkic lexicography is the dictionary by Mahmud Kashgari (XI century) "Divanu Lugat-at Turk", where lexis of Turkic-speaking tribes of the Central Asia, and Volga region to a certain extent, is documented.

An important place in the history of Turkic languages is occupied by "Codex Cumanicus" – a monument of the Kipchak language of the late XIII-early XIV century compiled by Christian missionaries and republished many times in different countries. The dictionary reflects the colloquial West-Hunnish language from the family of Turkic languages, and glosses are transliterated with Latin letters. The dictionary is of great importance for studies of the then-shaped written language of Turkic-speaking peoples (Galimova, G. N, 2016; Nurieva, F. 2017).

Another very valuable source for studying the history of the Turkic languages was compiled in 1313 by Abu-Hayatin Garnati. Created in Cairo in the first half of the XIV century, the dictionary reflects the language of the mixed Kipchak-Oghuz population of the country.

Empress Catherine II entrusted a chaplain of the English trade post in Petersburg, honorary member of the Petersburg Academy of Sciences Daniel Dumaresq with compilation of the "Comparative dictionary of Oriental languages". In 1785, under supervision of Bishop Damascene, the «Dictionary of languages of different peoples dwelling in Nizhny Novgorod Eparchy, namely, Russians, Tatars, Chuvash, Mordovians, and Cheremises" was presented. The dictionary survived as a manuscript.

In the XIX century, studies of languages and lifestyle of Turkic peoples in Russia came to even greater scales. New dictionaries were created where one of the languages was Russian and the other – a language of one of the Turkic peoples living in Russia. Numbers of Turkic-language

linguists increased, there were outstanding specialists among them. For example, one of the most well-known connoisseurs of such a Turkic language as Chuvash was a founder of the present-day Chuvash linguistics, author of fundamental works, inspector of Chuvash schools in the Kazan academic district, graduate of the philology faculty of the Kazan University N. N. Zolotnitsky. From 1871 to 1884, he published 8 Chuvash-Russian and Russian-Chuvash dictionaries, including a thematic paper "Extracts from Chuvash-Russian dictionary" (1871-1874) and "Root Chuvash-Russian dictionary in comparison with languages and dialects of different peoples of the Turkic and Finnish language families and other" (1875).

A big contribution into studies of languages, ethnography and folklore of Turkic peoples was made by representatives of the Altay Christian Mission. Even nowadays, Altay-Russian dictionaries published back in 1868-1869 remain very valuable.

In spite of the fact that the Turkish language played an important role in the life of the Orient in the XIX century, not so many Turkish-Russian or Russian-Turkish dictionaries were published in Russia. Among them, a Russian-Turkish dictionary of 1854 can be mentioned that included 3000 lexical units. Dictionaries of Bashkir, Azerbaijani, Kyrgyz (Kazakh), Turkish, Sartish (Uzbek) languages were much fewer compared to Tatar-language dictionaries.

For the cause of publishing Bashkir bilingual dictionaries, "Brief Russian-Bashkir dictionary" (1893) and "Bashkir-Russian dictionary" (1899) by V. Katarinsky, played a special role. Kyrgyz (Kazakh) bilingual dictionaries were compiled under conditions of completion of the joining of the Central Asia with the Russian Empire in the second half of the XIX century. Noteworthy are "Russian-Kyrgyz (Kazakh) and Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary" (1883) by Ishmuhammad Bukin and "Brief Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary" (1895), "Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary" (1897) and "Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary" (1899-1900) by V. V. Katarinsky. All the dictionaries by inspector V. V. Katarinsky were issued by the Missionary Society of Gurias the Sanctifier.

The Tatar bilingual lexicography has its roots in the XVI–XVII centuries. During that period, several Russian-Tatar hand-written dictionaries intended for various purposes were compiled. Long before that, merchants used small hand-written phrasebooks and pocket dictionaries, the

necessity for which was caused by the life itself. These books that were continuously supplemented served as prototypes for making new dictionaries.

From the second half of the XVIII century, comparatively large dictionary of the Turkish language began to arrive to Russia in translation into the French, English and German languages. During the same period, a hand-written Russian-Tatar dictionary by S. Halfin (1785) was prepared, which contained approximately 25,000 words. Many principles developed by authors of bilingual dictionaries in the XIX century became widely applicable in the Turkic lexicography in the XX- XXI century. In contemporary linguistic researches, the systematic approach becomes of a special value. The material we have considered is so wide and varied in terms of its origin, contents and application, so certain tendencies or regularities are simply impossible to show without the systematic approach.

It is noteworthy that Tatar bilingual dictionary have always been closely observed by Tatar researches. A big contribution into studies of hand-written dictionaries of the Tatar language was made by M. Nogman. In 1964, M. Nognad defended his master thesis "Russian-Tatar hand-written dictionaries in the XVII – XVIII centuries". The works by M. Nogman contributed greatly into studies of the history of the Tatar language (Bayanova L. F., 2013).

Researches by R. Nurmukhmetova took a rightful place in establishing the Tatar lexicography, where she reflected basic tendencies of development of the lexis of the Tatar literary language in the first half of the XX century (Nurmukhmetova R. S., 2014). The author discloses the material based on Tatar-Russian dictionaries of the first half of the XX century, which is a period of intensive development of the lexis of the Tatar literary language. The main tendency, which is a drive for synthesis of all healthy lexical means in the Tatar language, irrespective of sources of their origin.

Dictionaries of the Tatar language of the XIX–XX centuries are mentioned in papers by V. H. Hangildin, L. Z. Zalyay, R. S. Gazizov, F. S. Faseev, G. S. Amirov, I. Sh. Avhadiev, Sh. S. Hnbikova, V. H. Hakov, R. G. Ahmetyanov, M. G. Mukhamadiev, M. Z. Zakiev, F. M. Hisamova, E. N. Najip, F. A. Ganiev, F. S. Safiullina. These dictionaries reflect the experience of the earlier

Russian-foreign (German, English, French, etc.) dictionaries. The Tatar-Russian and Russian-Tatar dictionaries of the XIX century were studied by A. Sh. Yusupova as the lexicographic sources for the Tatar language (Yusupova, A. S, 2014). It was noticed that makers of bilingual dictionaries of the Tatar language in the XIX century laid methodological and methodical traditions of shaping the dictionary fund of the XX century.

Analysis of the bilingual dictionaries of the Turkic peoples has proved that such dictionaries perform important functions in the human society, facilitate the expansion of knowledge and improvement of the language culture. It should be noted that the examined bilingual dictionaries can be classified by the source language, i.e. by the language from which the translation is performed. The first group – the group of the Tatar-Russian dictionaries – is constituted by the work by I. Giganov “Root words, the most needed to be known for studies of the Tatar language, collected in the main school of Tobolsk by a Tatar language teacher, priest of St. Sophia’s Cathedral Joseph Giganov, and attested by Yurtov mullas”; “Complete Russian-Tatar dictionary with annex of foreign words applicable in the Russian language as scientific terms” by a prominent Tatar enlightener K. Nasyri issued in 1892. Such dictionaries were passive for the Russian user as they were meant for reading texts in the Tatar language, to translate Tatar texts into the Russian language, as well as for memorizing Tatar words. Such dictionaries contained the words active in the colloquial speech, mostly related to the subject of the lifestyle, clothes, foodstuffs, environment.

There also were such lexicographic sources as “Russian-Tatar dictionary compiled in Tobolsk main people’s school by a Tatar language teacher I. Giganov and Yurtov Mullas” published in Petersburg in 1804, in the publishing house of the Emperor’s Academy of Sciences; “Tatar-Russian dictionary” by K. Nasyri published by the printing office of the Kazan Emperor’s University in 1878, and “Russain-Tatar dictionary with a foreword on pronunciation and etymological changes of Tatar words by A. Voskresensky” published in the same printing office in 1894, which are Russian-Tatar dictionaries, i.e. the source language for such dictionaries is Russian, and they constitute the second group. Such dictionaries reflect, mostly, common lexis: verb of motion, seasons of the year and weather phenomena,

names of furniture, etc.

The Tatar-Russian and Russian-Tatar dictionaries of the century also differ in terms of the structure. The structure is the ratio of sections of the dictionary and principles of its arrangement. There are several types of structures of the dictionaries: megastructure, or the framework structure – is the mutual positioning of sections of the dictionary (foreword, the body, afterword); macrostructure, or the order of location of the words in the dictionary. In terms of macrostructure, the dictionaries examined by us are classified as alphabetic and thematic ones. The alphabetic dictionaries are those by I. Giganov (1804), A. Troyansky (1833,1835), S. Kuklyashev (1859), K. Nasyri (1878, 1892), L. Budagov (1869,1871), N. Ostroumov (1876, 1892), M. Yunusov (1900); the thematic dictionaries, i.e. the dictionaries with the systematic macrostructure are the dictionaries by I. Giganov (1801), Sh. Gabdelgaziz (1893).

It should be noted that Tatar-Russian dictionaries of the XIX century were passive, i.e. they were meant for Russian-speaking learners, and many of them were mostly meant for reading tests in the Tatar language. Users could find there, first of all, translation equivalents.

Insights

Traditions for compiling bilingual Turkic languages continue. Since very long ago, they have facilitated verbal skills necessary for linguistic communications in various real-life situations.

According to the lexicography theory, the dictionary must be meant for one addressee only. However, materials of the research proved that Tatar-Russian dictionaries of the XIX century were meant for Russian-speaking users, they were monodirectional.

Lexical units documented in bilingual Turkic dictionaries are valuable for compiling the “Common Turkic Dictionary” that could help to recreate links with the past and help to identify common mental properties of Turkic peoples.

Conclusions

The Turkic dictionaries contain the material for familiarizing with the history, traditions, folklore of the Tatar people, they also hold information

on the phonetical and grammatical system of the language. It is their general tradition that is inherited from one generation to another, and present-day lexicographers should take such peculiarities into account in their new works.

Acknowledgement

The research is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

References

- Dina, Kh. (2016). Galiullina, Radif R. Zamaletdinov, Ramziya M. Bolgarova Comparison as the Way of Tatar and Russian World Picture Specificity Representation //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURAL STUDIES, 2016, Spessial Iss. August, pp. 556-562.
- Yusupova, A. (2014). Galiullina G. R., Denmukhametova E. N. Representation of national mentality in Turkic-Tatar vocabulary // Life Science Journal, Volume 11, Issue 7, pp. 506-508.
- Bartolome R. (2014). TATAR TERMINOLOGY: THE INFLUENCE OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL CONTACTS ON ITS DEVELOPMENT// TATARICA: CULTURE, PERSONALITY AND EDUCATION, №1, Pp. 7-12.
- Sibgaeva, F. (2015). Phraseological units as the way of tatar language person representation // Journal of Language and Literature, Volume 6, Issue 2, pp. 101-103.
- Galimova, G., Yusupova, A., Denmukhametova, Elvira N, Mugtasimova, G. R. (2016). TATAR PROVERB LANGUAGE AS THE REFLECTION OF WESTERN AND EASTERN CULTURES //Modern Journal of Language Teaching Methods, pp.198-201
- Nurieva, F. (2017). The Language of Written Records from the Golden Horde Period // THE GOLDEN HORDE IN WORLD HISTORY - Kazan: UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, SH. MARJANI INSTITUTE OF HISTORY, OF THE TATARSTAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, - Pg. 503 – 515.
- Bayanova L. F. (2013). DIFFERENCES IN NORMATIVE CONCEPTIONS OF TATARS LIVING IN A MONO-ETHNIC AND MULTI-ETHNIC ENVIRONMENT // TATARICA: CULTURE, PERSONALITY AND EDUCATION, №1, Pp. 207-211.
- Nurmukhametova R. (2014). Zamaletdinov R. R. and Sattarova M. R The vocabulary of Tatar literary language (the first half of the XX century). // Life Science Journal. –.11(10) P. 670-673.
- Yusupova, A. (2014). Tatar language dictionaries of XIX century as a unified historical and cultural phenomenon // World Applied Sciences Journal, № 6. Pp. 628-631.