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Some Notes on the Leipzig–Jakarta List of the Chulym Language

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Abstract

Based on the analysis of the most resistant words (Leipzig–Jakarta list) of Chulym Turkic in comparison with those of the Oghuz and Kipchak languages, authors come to a conclusion that Chulym Turkic is more similar to the Kipchak Turkic languages than the Oghuz ones. The Chulym Turkic material for the analysis is field dialectological data. The words of other languages under study were taken from dictionaries. The comparative method was used as the main research method. Previously, Chulym Turkic was considered as one of the Siberian Turkic languages also including Khakass, Shor and Saryg-Yughur, to which the authors disagree.

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1. Introduction

As it is known, modern Turkic languages are classified into different groups: the Oghuz, Kipchak, Karluk and others. Each group has its own members. For example, the Oghuz languages include the Turkish, Azerbaijani, Turkmen and others.

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Before discussing the classification status of the Chulym Turkic language some information about its speakers must be provided. The Chulym Turks are a people of the South-East of the West-Siberian Plain that inhabit the lower and middle flow of the River Chulym. The majority of the Chulym Turks are present settlers of the Russian Federation's Teguldet Region of the Tomsk Oblast and the Tjuxtet Region of the Krasnoyarsk Krai, mainly of the Pasechnoye and Chindat villages. The number of the Chulym Turks is around 365 people.

The Chulym Turkic language consists of the Middle and Lower Chulym dialects. At present, the Lower Chulym Dialect is considered to be totally extinct. The given differentiation goes back to the historical existence of indigenous provinces, or volosts.

1.1. Materials and Methods

To study the classification status of the Chulym Turkic language, the Leipzig–Jakarta list was taken into consideration.

The Leipzig–Jakarta list is a 100-word list to test the degree of relationship of languages by comparing words that are resistant to borrowing (Tadmor, 2009; Novgorodov, 2012; Novgorodov, 2014a). The 100 most resistant words mentioned were used to establish the relationship of Chulym Turkic among the Kipchak and Oghuz languages.

The Leipzig–Jakarta list was published on several Turkic languages (Novgorodov, 2014b; Novgorodov, 2014c; Novgorodov, 2014d).

It should be mentioned that previously we came to a conclusion that Turkic languages are divided into two main groups (Novgorodov, 2015a; Novgorodov, 2015b). The first one is the Yakut and the Kipchak languages, the second one – the Chuvash and Oghuz languages.

In order to establish the relationship of the Chulym Turkic language among the Kipchak and Oghuz ones, we take into consideration the Turkish language (which belongs to the Oghuz group) and the Tatar and Bashkir languages (which belong to the Kipchak group).

In our study of the Chulym Turkic language, the field dialectological materials of Valeriya Lemskaya (2007-2014) were used.

1.2. Results

This study results in revealing the Leipzig–Jakarta list words of the Chulym Turkic language in comparison with the Oghuz and Kipchak languages because the scale of the article does not allow to present the 100 words of the Leipzig–Jakarta list in full analysis.

Before presenting the words of the Leipzig–Jakarta list of Chulym Turkic, it should be noted that **1** is a number of the Leipzig–Jakarta list item; 'ant' – meaning; (3. 817) – the index number of the World loanword database, available online at <http://wold.clld.org/meaning>; chul. – abbreviation of the Chulym Turkic language; *kimirsya* – the form of a word; (< tu. (ESTJ, 2000 : 140)) – indication of the word origin, information of a source and its page; tur. – abbreviation of the Turkish language; (TRS, 1977 : 515) – indication of a source and its page; *karınca* – the form of a word; (< tu.) – indication of the word origin that was mentioned above; tat. – abbreviation of the Tatar language; (TRS I, 2007 : 703) – indication of a source and its page; *kirmıska* – the form of the word; (< tu.) – indication of the word origin mentioned above; bash. – abbreviation of the Bashkir language; (RBS I, 2005 : 558) – indication of a source and its page; *kirmıdka* – the form of a word; (< tu.) – indication of the word origin mentioned above. E.g.:

1 'ant' (3. 817) chul. *kimirsya* (< tu. (ESTJ, 2000 : 140)); tur. (TRS, 1977 : 515) *karınca* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1997 : 323)); tat. (TRS I, 2007 : 703) *kirmıska* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I, 2005 : 558) *kirmıdka* (< tu.).

2 'arm' (4.31), 'hand' (4.33) chul. *kol* (< tu. (ESTJ, 2000 : 37)); tur. (TRS, 1977 : 555, 265) *kol* (< tu.), *el* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1974 : 260)); tat. (TRS I, 2007 : 649) *kul* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II, 2005 : 334) *kul* (< tu.).

3 'ash' (1.84) chul. *kööl*, *kül* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1997 : 137)); tur. (TRS, 1977 : 580) *kül* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I, 2007 : 628) *köl* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I, 2005 : 398) *köl* (< tu.) etc.

2. Discussion

First of all, it should be mentioned that synonyms are traced in the Chulyum language, e.g.:

4 ‘back’ (4.19) chul. *peľi, päľ* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1978 : 135)), *čärni, šarni* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1989 : 65));

16 ‘child (kin term)’ (2.43) chul. *oyılan, uylan* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1974 : 411)), *käč, käš* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1997 : 75));

21 ‘dog’ (3.61) chul. *it* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1974 : 385)), *adaj* (< tu.); tur. (TRS, 1977 : 566, 482) *köpek* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1997 : 111)), *it* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II, 2007 : 673) *et* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II, 2005 : 419) *et* (< tu.), *kübäk* (< tu.) etc.

As this article deals with field dialectological materials of the Chulyum Turkic language, variants of the same word are found, e.g.:

35 ‘good’ (16.71) chul. *jaxši, čakši, šaxsi* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1989 : 63));

51 ‘leg’ (4.35) chul. *ajax, azak* (< turk. (ESTJ, 1974 : 103));

59 ‘new’ (14.13) chul. *jan’ë, čan, nä* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1989 : 124)) etc.

All these peculiarities characterize the Chulyum Turkic language as a mixed language (Shcherbak, 1994).

The majority of forms (67 items: 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 17, 21, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 100) of Chulyum Turkic are similar to those of the Turkish, Tatar and Bashkir languages and these forms are of the Turkic origin, e.g.:

2 ‘arm’ (4.31), ‘hand’ (4.33) chul. *kol* (< tu. (ESTJ, 2000 : 37)); tur. (TRS, 1977 : 555, 265) *kol* (< tu.), *el* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1974 : 260)); tat. (TRS I, 2007 : 649) *kul* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II, 2005 : 334) *kul* (< tu.);

3 ‘ash’ (1.84) chul. *kööl, kül* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1997 : 137)); tur. (TRS, 1977 : 580) *kül* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I, 2007 : 628) *köl* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I, 2005 : 398) *köl* (< tu.);

8 ‘bitter’ (15.37) chul. *aačiy* (< turk. (ESTJ, 1974 : 89)); tur. (TRS, 1977 : 21) *acı* (< tu.); tat. (TRS I, 2007 : 150) *ačir* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I, 2005 : 244) *äse, asir* (< tu.) etc.

Also, loanwords are revealed in the Leipzig–Jakarta list of the Chulyum, Turkish, Tatar and Bashkir languages, e.g.:

9 ‘black’ (15.65) tur. (TRS, 1977 : 511, 781) *kara* (< tu.), *siyah* (< pers. (Räs, 1969 : 421b));

16 ‘child (kin term)’ (2.43) tur. (TRS, 1977 : 283, 92) *evlât* (< ar. (Räs, 1969 : 52b)), dial. *bala* (< tu.);

28 ‘far (adverb)’ (12.44) bash. (RBS I, 2005 : 258) *alïd* (< mo. (Räs, 1969 : 17b)), *yïraq* (< tu.) etc.

Forms of several words (14 items: 4, 7, 14, 16, 26, 32, 50, 63, 67, 71, 75, 76, 78, 95) of the Chulyum Turkic language are not found in the same meaning of the Turkish, Tatar and Bashkir languages, e.g.:

4 ‘back’ (4.19) chul. *peľi, päľ* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1978 : 135)), *čärni, šarni* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1989 : 65)); tur. (TRS, 1977 : 63) *arka* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1974 : 174)); tat. (TRS I, 2007 : 117) *arka* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II, 2005 : 444) *arka* (< tu.);

7 ‘to bite’ (4.58) chul. *kap-* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1997 : 264)); tur. (TRS, 1977 : 236) *dişlemek* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1980 : 242)); tat. (TRS II, 2007 : 368) *teşläü* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II, 2005 : 549) *teşläü* (< tu.);

14 ‘to burn (intransitive)’ (1.852) chul. *köj-, koj-* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1997 : 88)); tur. (TRS, 1977 : 910) *yanmak* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1989 : 112)); tat. (TRS II, 2007 : 713) *yanu* (< tu.); bash. (RBS I, 2005 : 242) *yanïu* (< tu.) etc.

The survey shows that isolated word (item 43) of unknown origin is revealed in the Chulyum language, e.g.:

43 ‘horn’ (4.17) chul. *muz’, müüs, müs* (< tu. (ESTJ, 1978 : 243)), *aazir* (< ?); tur. (TRS, 1977 : 129) *boynuz* (< tu.); tat. (TRS II, 2007 : 57) *mögez* (< tu.); bash. (RBS II, 2005 : 326) *mögöd* (< tu.).

Words of the Turkic origin, which are not traced in the Turkish, Tatar or Bashkir languages and isolated words of the unknown origin reveal specifics of Chulyum Turkic.

Previously, Chulyum Turkic was considered as one of the Siberian group of the Turkic languages that also includes the Khakass, Shor and Saryg-Yughur languages (Mudrak, 2002).

We disagree with this statement.

Elicitation and comparative analysis of the most resistant words of Chulyum Turkic demonstrates that it is more similar to the Kipchak Turkic languages.

The analysis of the Leipzig–Jakarta list shows that from 100 items 67 (e.g.: 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 100) ones are found in the Chulyum Turkic, Turkish, Tatar and Bashkir languages simultaneously and these items are similar in form and

meaning. This fact demonstrates that these languages have originated from the Prototurkic source.

20 items (1, 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 27, 34, 41, 52, 57, 60, 69, 76, 77, 87, 89, 99) reveal that the Chulym Turkic list in its form and meaning is more similar to the Kipchak (Tatar, Bashkir) languages than the Oghuz (Turkish) Turkic ones.

3. Conclusion

So, totally from 100 items 87 of the Chulym Turkic language match the Kipchak (Tatar, Bashkir) items in form and meaning and 67 items are cognate to the Oghuz (Turkish) Turkic ones in the same way.

Thus, we consider that the Chulym Turkic language is more similar to the Kipchak languages than the Oghuz Turkic ones.

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Abbreviations

ar. - Arabian

mo. - Mongolian

pers. - Persian

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