



REVISTA INCLUSIONES

SEMINARIO BRASIL
AS REPRESENTAÇÕES SOCIAIS NO CONTEXTO DO BRASIL

Revista de Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales

Número Especial Octubre / Diciembre

2019

ISSN 0719-4706

CUERPO DIRECTIVO

Directores

Dr. Juan Guillermo Mansilla Sepúlveda

Universidad Católica de Temuco, Chile

Dr. Francisco Ganga Contreras

Universidad de Los Lagos, Chile

Subdirectores

Mg © Carolina Cabezas Cáceres

Universidad de Las Américas, Chile

Dr. Andrea Mutolo

Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, México

Editor

Drdo. Juan Guillermo Estay Sepúlveda

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Editor Científico

Dr. Luiz Alberto David Araujo

Pontificia Universidade Católica de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Editor Brasil

Drdo. Maicon Herverton Lino Ferreira da Silva

Universidade da Pernambuco, Brasil

Editor Ruropa del Este

Dr. Alekzandar Ivanov Katrandhiev

Universidad Suroeste "Neofit Rilski", Bulgaria

Cuerpo Asistente

Traductora: Inglés

Lic. Pauline Corthorn Escudero

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Traductora: Portugués

Lic. Elaine Cristina Pereira Menegón

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Portada

Sr. Felipe Maximiliano Estay Guerrero

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

COMITÉ EDITORIAL

Dra. Carolina Aroca Toloza

Universidad de Chile, Chile

Dr. Jaime Bassa Mercado

Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Dra. Heloísa Bellotto

Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dra. Nidia Burgos

Universidad Nacional del Sur, Argentina

Mg. María Eugenia Campos

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Francisco José Francisco Carrera

Universidad de Valladolid, España

Mg. Keri González

Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, México

Dr. Pablo Guadarrama González

Universidad Central de Las Villas, Cuba

Mg. Amelia Herrera Lavanchy

Universidad de La Serena, Chile

Mg. Cecilia Jofré Muñoz

Universidad San Sebastián, Chile

Mg. Mario Lagomarsino Montoya

Universidad Adventista de Chile, Chile

Dr. Claudio Llanos Reyes

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile

Dr. Werner Mackenbach

Universidad de Potsdam, Alemania

Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica

Mg. Rocío del Pilar Martínez Marín

Universidad de Santander, Colombia

Ph. D. Natalia Milanesio

Universidad de Houston, Estados Unidos

Dra. Patricia Virginia Moggia Münchmeyer

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile

Ph. D. Maritza Montero

Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela

Dra. Eleonora Pencheva

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Dra. Rosa María Regueiro Ferreira

Universidad de La Coruña, España

Mg. David Ruete Zúñiga

Universidad Nacional Andrés Bello, Chile

Dr. Andrés Saavedra Barahona

Universidad San Clemente de Ojrid de Sofía, Bulgaria

Dr. Efraín Sánchez Cabra
Academia Colombiana de Historia, Colombia

Dra. Mirka Seitz
Universidad del Salvador, Argentina

Ph. D. Stefan Todorov Kapralov
South West University, Bulgaria

COMITÉ CIENTÍFICO INTERNACIONAL

Comité Científico Internacional de Honor

Dr. Adolfo A. Abadía
Universidad ICESI, Colombia

Dr. Carlos Antonio Aguirre Rojas
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Martino Contu
Universidad de Sassari, Italia

Dr. Luiz Alberto David Araujo
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dra. Patricia Brogna
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Horacio Capel Sáez
Universidad de Barcelona, España

Dr. Javier Carreón Guillén
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Lancelot Cowie
Universidad West Indies, Trinidad y Tobago

Dra. Isabel Cruz Ovalle de Amenabar
Universidad de Los Andes, Chile

Dr. Rodolfo Cruz Vadillo
Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla, México

Dr. Adolfo Omar Cueto
Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina

Dr. Miguel Ángel de Marco
Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Emma de Ramón Acevedo
Universidad de Chile, Chile

Dr. Gerardo Echeita Sarrionandia
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, España

Dr. Antonio Hermosa Andújar
Universidad de Sevilla, España

Dra. Patricia Galeana
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dra. Manuela Garau
Centro Studi Sea, Italia

Dr. Carlo Ginzburg Ginzburg
Scuola Normale Superiore de Pisa, Italia
Universidad de California Los Ángeles, Estados Unidos

Dr. Francisco Luis Girardo Gutiérrez
Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano, Colombia

José Manuel González Freire
Universidad de Colima, México

Dra. Antonia Heredia Herrera
Universidad Internacional de Andalucía, España

Dr. Eduardo Gomes Onofre
Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, Brasil

Dr. Miguel León-Portilla
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Miguel Ángel Mateo Saura
Instituto de Estudios Albacetenses "Don Juan Manuel", España

Dr. Carlos Tulio da Silva Medeiros
Diálogos em MERCOSUR, Brasil

+ Dr. Álvaro Márquez-Fernández
Universidad del Zulia, Venezuela

Dr. Oscar Ortega Arango
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, México

Dr. Antonio-Carlos Pereira Menaut
Universidad Santiago de Compostela, España

Dr. José Sergio Puig Espinosa
Dilemas Contemporáneos, México

Dra. Francesca Randazzo
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Honduras

Dra. Yolando Ricardo

Universidad de La Habana, Cuba

Dr. Manuel Alves da Rocha

Universidade Católica de Angola Angola

Mg. Arnaldo Rodríguez Espinoza

Universidad Estatal a Distancia, Costa Rica

Dr. Miguel Rojas Mix

*Coordinador la Cumbre de Rectores Universidades
Estatales América Latina y el Caribe*

Dr. Luis Alberto Romero

CONICET / Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Maura de la Caridad Salabarría Roig

Dilemas Contemporáneos, México

Dr. Adalberto Santana Hernández

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Juan Antonio Seda

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dr. Saulo Cesar Paulino e Silva

Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dr. Miguel Ángel Verdugo Alonso

Universidad de Salamanca, España

Dr. Josep Vives Rego

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Dr. Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Blanca Estela Zardel Jacobo

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Comité Científico Internacional

Mg. Paola Aceituno

Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana, Chile

Ph. D. María José Aguilar Idañez

Universidad Castilla-La Mancha, España

Dra. Elian Araujo

Universidad de Mackenzie, Brasil

Mg. Romyana Atanasova Popova

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Dra. Ana Bénard da Costa

Instituto Universitario de Lisboa, Portugal

Centro de Estudios Africanos, Portugal

Dra. Alina Bestard Revilla

*Universidad de Ciencias de la Cultura Física y el
Deporte, Cuba*

Dra. Noemí Brenta

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Rosario Castro López

Universidad de Córdoba, España

Ph. D. Juan R. Coca

Universidad de Valladolid, España

Dr. Antonio Colomer Vialdel

Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, España

Dr. Christian Daniel Cwik

Universidad de Colonia, Alemania

Dr. Eric de Léséulec

INS HEA, Francia

Dr. Andrés Di Masso Tarditti

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Ph. D. Mauricio Dimant

Universidad Hebrea de Jerusalén, Israel

Dr. Jorge Enrique Elías Caro

Universidad de Magdalena, Colombia

Dra. Claudia Lorena Fonseca

Universidad Federal de Pelotas, Brasil

Dra. Ada Gallegos Ruiz Conejo

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Perú

Dra. Carmen González y González de Mesa

Universidad de Oviedo, España

Ph. D. Valentin Kitanov

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Mg. Luis Oporto Ordóñez

Universidad Mayor San Andrés, Bolivia

Dr. Patricio Quiroga

Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

REVISTA INCLUSIONES

REVISTA DE HUMANIDADES
Y CIENCIAS SOCIALES

Dr. Gino Ríos Patio

Universidad de San Martín de Porres, Per

Dr. Carlos Manuel Rodríguez Arrechavaleta

Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, México

Dra. Vivian Romeu

Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, México

Dra. María Laura Salinas

Universidad Nacional del Nordeste, Argentina

Dr. Stefano Santasilia

Universidad della Calabria, Italia

Mg. Silvia Laura Vargas López

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, México

CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA EDITORIAL

Dra. Jaqueline Vassallo

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina

Dr. Evandro Viera Ouriques

Universidad Federal de Río de Janeiro, Brasil

Dra. María Luisa Zagalaz Sánchez

Universidad de Jaén, España

Dra. Maja Zawierzeniec

Universidad Wszechnica Polska, Polonia

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía

Santiago – Chile

Representante Legal

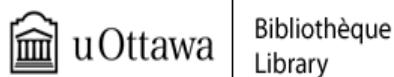
Juan Guillermo Estay Sepúlveda Editorial

Indización, Repositorios y Bases de Datos Académicas

Revista Inclusiones, se encuentra indizada en:



CATÁLOGO



Vancouver Public Library





REX



UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN



Universidad de Concepción



BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCIÓN

THE ORIGINS AND STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD TATAR LITERARY LANGUAGE

Dr. Fanuza Sh. Nurieva

Kazan Federal University, Russia

fanuzanurieva@yandex.ru

Dr. Enze Kh. Kadirova

Kazan Federal University, Russia

mega.sppa@mail.ru

Dr. Ayzilya R. Sitdikova

Kazan Federal University, Russia

mega.sppa@mail.ru

Dr. Zarema N. Ekba

Institute of linguistics Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

mega.sppa@mail.ru

Fecha de Recepción: 22 de junio de 2019 – **Fecha Revisión:** 29 de julio de 2019

Fecha de Aceptación: 30 de agosto de 2019 – **Fecha de Publicación:** 25 de septiembre 2019

Abstract

Among the Turkic languages, Tatar is an old written language and has a continuous writing and literary tradition, which goes back to the common Turkic literary tradition: the ancient Turkic, Karakhanid-Uygur. To achieve the goal, the following linguistic methods were used: descriptive, which has a number of linguistic observation techniques, as well as methods of classification and systematization; comparative historical, comparative research methods. A technique was developed which consists in evaluating synonymous and specific grammatical forms and phonetic phenomena in terms of their frequency.

Keywords

Turkic – Old Tatar – Literary language – Tradition – Language

Para Citar este Artículo:

Nurieva, Fanuza Sh.; Kadirova, Enze Kh.; Sitdikova, Ayzilya R. y Ekba, Zarema N. The origins and stages of development of the old tatar literary language. Revista Inclusiones Vol: 6 num Especial (2019): 746-751.

Introduction

According to the writings on the typology history of literary languages, as well as according to Turkology literary languages are divided usually into two main stages - pre-national, or the old written languages and modern languages, i.e., national literary languages. The second half of the XIX-th and the early XX-th century are considered to be the periods of the national Tatar language development. National Tatar literary language did not appear out of nowhere. The traditions of the old written Tatar language played a great role in its development. Old written Tatar language in science is called the Old Tatar literary language. To date, a factual material is accumulated due to the efforts of scientists from XIX-th and XX-th centuries, the written records were published. They represent different aspects of the Tatar literary language development history of pre-national and national periods.

The difference between two types of literary languages is not only socio-historical one; they differ from each other by operation character, style branching, development sources, and hence the different nature of the linguistic norm. The theory of literary language history was used during the study of pre-national period monuments.

Methods

A deep theoretical development of Tatar literary language history problems of the history of the Tatar literary language is presented in E.R.Tenishev's studies since its origins. The scholar notes the following: "The most difficult and obscure period in the history of the Tatar literary language is the pre-national one, its time frames are represented by XIII - XVIII centuries, the power of influence reaches the 30-ies of the XX-th century. The concept of a systematic and a comprehensive analysis written records of the Golden Horde period, developed by F.Sh. Nurieva, is the promising one at the language analysis of Old Tatar literary texts. The analysis of language element functional loading makes it possible to determine the basic and the peripheral signs, to determine the relationship between the standard and the variability of old-Tatar literary language. The selected phonetic and morphological features are the classifying indicators in the classification of Turkic languages.

Main part

During the study of pre-national period literary traditions scholars unanimously emphasize that a special variant of the literary written language was developed and operated in the Volga region. This variant was named differently: the Turks, Volga Turks, Old Tatar, Turkic-Tatar.

Old Tatar literary language - the Tatar literary language of pre-national period, was developed on the basis of the Bulgaro-Kipchak dialects of the Volga and Ural regions under a strong influence of literary and linguistic tradition of the previous periods: the ancient Turkic and Uighur-Qarakhanid one.

The literary language used during the XII-th - XIV-th centuries in Volga Bulgaria and the Golden Horde is regarded as the initial stage of the old-Tatar language development. The language monuments written during the early Middle Ages in the Volga region have the heterogeneity of literary languages. It should be noted that this is not a regional feature - almost all medieval Turkic literary languages were mixed ones.

The development of local lexical, grammatical, and partly phonetic and stylistic rules peculiar only to the Old Tatar literary language, can be observed in the written monuments of Volga Bulgaria "Kyssai Yusuf" by Kul Gali, in the epigraphic monuments. The reflection phonetic vibrations [ä]~[i]. [ð]~[j]; The inclusion of certain Kipchak morphological elements - genitive - niḡ, accusative - ni cases - in literary language is associated with the nature of the addition of regional standard development during an early stage. The Golden Horde stage of the Turkic literary language development was a significant step for the development of the Turkic people culture. The Jochi Ulus territory was an extensive one and the Golden Horde had several cultural centers. Volga Bulgaria remained one of the cultural centers, and later the Kazan Khanate became such a center. This cultural center of the Golden Horde, in contrast to the Lower Volga region and Mamluk Egypt, where complex ethnic processes, the development of supradialectal Koine, the creation of literary language variants took place after the Mongol invasions and had a long-standing cultural and writing tradition. Our studies show, that writing and literary form in its development is focused initially on phonetic-graphic and grammatical rules of literary languages in Qarakhanid-Uighur area. It is quite understandable that these habitats remained the center of Islamic education spread during this historical period. Due to ethnic and demographic conditions Kipchak population started prevail in the Jochi Ulus. This ethnic situation contributed to the development of supradialectal Koine of Kipchak type in the centers. The analysis of written language records evidences the impact of the people spoken Koine on the standard of writing and literary language during the Golden Horde period. This influence and interaction of the old tradition with new language processes language is reflected differently in the language of the individual records, depending on the genre belonging of a record. The religious-didactic literature remained more stable and secular literature adapted innovations more quickly according to an author's level of education and his belonging to a particular literary and art school, from the customer of a record, such as "Khosrow and Shirin" by Qutba, "Muhabbat-name" by Khorezmi, from the specific conditions of a creation place, from a transcriber, his tribe belonging, and a native language knowledge. One may state that the early records of the Golden Horde preserve firmly the Qarakhanid-Uighur tradition and a new version of the regional literary language - Old Tatar literary language is developed simultaneously in Volga region.

Among the phonetic-graphic signs of Qarakhanid-Uighur literary tradition the lip harmony, the intervocalic -q- and the combinations of -ayü- type are the stable ones. The anlaut [ä], which gives the position of the front vowel [i] is the most dynamic one among the phonetic signs, and -ð is changed into -j.

The morphological characteristic of the record language reflect the general regularities of the old-Tatar language development. The study of the declension in a text allows to state that the transition to Kypchak declension type occurred in the fourteenth century. The forms, which remained outside of the base system, for example, in the nominal paradigm the Dative case with -a, the accusative case with -i and the original case with -dan. The consideration of their position in the declension system of a record allows to attribute them to the Oguz type of declension and to consider them as peripheral ones in relation to the basic Kipchak system. The analysis of a verb temporal forms in the language of specific Golden Horde records demonstrates the interaction of the literary tradition with the regional Koine. Among the indicators of the past tense the form ended by -dy, the use of the affixes -myş, -yan, -yp tur was a limited one. These three forms of the perfect tense demonstrate the penetration of new Kipchak form in the literary language - yan; -myş is retained as the indicator of the prestigious book tradition, -yp tur is a colloquial dialect form.

The considered grammatical indicators of tense system in the language of the Golden Horde sources show that the traditional system, along with the stable basic components, rising to Qarakhanid-Uighur linguistic tradition in the Volga habitat, as well as the system of declension undergoes significant shifts towards the inclusion of new local and regional Kipchak forms in it: -a, -a turur, -yan, -yb, -ybtur.

-maq form dominates in the sphere of impersonal forms. This form became a widespread one in the texts of the Golden Horde and Chagatai records. Among nine records we analyzed only the language of "Khosrov and Shirin" by Qutb, "Muhabbat-name" by Khorezmi, "Gulistan-bit Turks" by Seyifa Sarayi, "The Code Kumanikus" states the low frequency of a new substantive form -rya, which is a regional one, characteristic for the Volga region language.

The official business style - the language of cliches - was developing actively during the Golden Horde period. In respect to the basic structure of Toktamysch Jagaile language cliches, Timer Kutluga noted the linguistic features typical for Povolzhye areal: the declension is entirely Kypchak one, epy participle ended in -gan, олтурган "sitting", тушманлык кылган Бекбулат "Bekbulat is our enemy", infinitive ended in - yrga: тута туурга алтын нышанлык ал тамгалык жарлык бәрилди "yarlyk is given with a golden seal and a scarlet tamga", etc. [5]. This feature of cliches is explained by the typological proximity of business writing language to the specific regions of their origin. As we know, this kind of the Golden Horde literary language is directly related to the Volga region. This feature has more language peculiarities of local Turkicspeaking tribes than in other functional-stylistic varieties of the written language within this period. The analysis of over two hundred epitaphs of Volga Bulgars, taking into account the transfer peculiarities of Turkic word graphic features based on the Arabic alphabet allowed F.S. Hakimzyanov to describe in detail the graphic-phonetic structure, the phonetic, grammatical and lexical features of the inscription language. As the scholar notes, the vocabulary of this group of records has much in common with modern Kypchak languages, mainly with the Turkic languages of the Volga and Ural region - Tatar, Bashkir language. The lexemes with the Kypchak features are quite distinguishable at different language levels: it is the past tense participial drawing aγan «the man who raised», the additive case development using -yan (asraγup in morphology using the aff. - a «to the eternal world», etc. However, the records showed the indicators of Qarakhanid-Uighur (baqıy dunja literary tradition, a certain place is occupied by the Arab-Persian borrowings [8, 64-65]. Taking into account the relatively strong facts from F.S. Hakimzyanov about the development of supradialectal language form of common Turkic (Kipchak type) language during the pre-Mongol period in the Volga Bulgaria, it can be assumed that this tradition also had to play its role in the development of the old-Tatar language.

During the period of the Kazan Khanate, many peoples of the region were experiencing the process of ethnic development, particularly the ethnos (or the subethnos) of Kazan Tatars was being developed during that period. Of course, these changes led to the new stage in the development of literary and written language among Tatar people.

According to the standard classification of medieval Turkic literary languages, the period of regional Turkic literary language existence, such as the old Uzbek, the old Azerbaijani, the old Tatar etc. starts from XV-XVI century approximately. The standards of the Old-Tatar literary language in XV - XVI centuries are clearly reflected in Mukhamedyarov's poems "Tuhfai Mardan" and "Nury sodur" in the works written by Umami Kamal, Mohammed Amin, Garifbek, in cliches and epigraphic inscriptions.

The analysis of linguistic sources within the study period shows that the elements of the Tatar national language penetrated more and more into the written language. At this point the main types of functional styles are developed: the scientific, epistolary, journalistic style of business papers, which is improved during the subsequent periods of the Old Tatar language.

The consolidation of new phonetic, morphological forms takes place in written literary language at the turn of the XV-XVI centuries [4]. For example, along with the formant of the present-future time -yr/-er, -ur/-ür, the affix -a/-ä occurs. However, it has a limited application in records.

The action name in the records of the Kazan Khanate period is presented in the form of Oguz ended by -maq/-mäk, the cases of -u/-ü form use are. This form is characteristic of the modern Tatar literary language. The infinitive is presented by two forms in texts. The traditional form ended by -mağa/-mägä is stably preserved in the works, the form -yrğa/-ergä is also used actively recorded.

The sources of XV-XVI centuries use three forms of participle, usually correlated with the past tense: -ğan, -myš, -dyq. The actual intersystem ratio of participle forms involved in them is different. They are characterized by an uneven frequency of use. If Muhammedyar's poems, the Ibrahim Khan's and Khan SahibGiray's cliches, the work "Zafername Vilayeti Kazan", Kula Sharif's works had the prevalence of -myš form within the predicative function, the Kipchak form ended by -ğan / -gän prevails in the participate meaning. The cliches use the participle form ended by -ğan exclusively.

The detailed language study of numerous official and business documents of diplomatic correspondence with the East, the administrative correspondence samples in Russia showed that the Old-Tatar language of business writing was very close to the Tatar spoken language in its basic system. In the area of official business use it was called "Tatar writing", "Tatar language" everywhere. The origins of this style were in the famous yarlyks and certificates of the Golden Horde, the Kazan Khanate and the Crimean Khanate period. Since the second half of the XVIII-th century the Old Tatar literary language begins to feel the impact of Chaghatay literary tradition more clearly, in which the Arab and Persian borrowings prevail. The language of written sources of that period is largely different from the language of the preceding records.

Since the middle of the XVIII-th century the functionality of the old-Tatar literary language is extended: the study of the old-Tatar literary language begins at educational institutions, textbooks, anthologies and different guidebooks are published.

Conclusions

In the Old Tatar literary language of the late nineteenth - early twentieth century, the differentiation of the traditional norms of the old-Tatar written language and the colloquial forms of Tatar language becomes a systematic one according to genre features and addressing. Unlike other steps the same writers, such as Z. Bigiyev, F. Karimi, G. Chokry used common Turkic forms in scientific works, journalistic articles and travel notes. The nationwide conversational forms were used in popular works devoted to a Tatar reader. The novice writers G. Tukai, F. Amirkhan, Sh. Kamal kept the traditions of Old Tatar language in their early works, and the subsequent ones were written using national literary language, based on the nationwide-spoken language.

Summary

Thus, the study of the Old Tatar record language gives the reason to believe that the Old Tatar literary language widespread over a large territory is basically the Kipchak one, and it is markedly different from preceding Qarakhanid Turkic-Uighur language by structural characteristics. The old Tatar language of XVI- XIX centuries spun off from the Golden-Kipchak literary language remained a relatively stable one in its basic system throughout its operation.

Acknowledgements

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

CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA EDITORIAL

Las opiniones, análisis y conclusiones del autor son de su responsabilidad y no necesariamente reflejan el pensamiento de la **Revista Inclusiones**.

La reproducción parcial y/o total de este artículo debe hacerse con permiso de **Revista Inclusiones**.