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### **Words of Turkic origin in ancient Greek**

**Abstract.** The article notes the functioning of turkisms in many languages of the world, including Greek, English, French, Russian and other languages. It is known that the Turks established socio-political and cultural ties with many ancient peoples, and sometimes settled on the territories of these peoples or in areas close to them. Such areal contacts caused language and lexical borrowings.

N.A. Baskakov in the book “Russian surnames of Turkish origin”, wrote that the origins of 300 noble Russian families go back to Turkic roots, including genealogy and the scientist A.Kh. Khalikov notes numerous Turkic words in the Russian language. In the book “500 generations of Turkish-Bulgarian-Tatar origin, known as Russian”, he explores 500 surnames of Turkic origin. In the book “Turks in the ancestral roots of the Russians” also gives information about the origin of the Turks and the Turkic generations, known as the Russian generation. According to Chingiz Aitmatov, one third of Russian words are Turkic.

Similar language Turkish loanwords are observed in ancient Greek and modern Greek, which is the subject of this article. According to some researchers, the Indo-European languages on the territory of the Balkan Peninsula appeared thanks to the Greeks. Even in ancient times, researchers noted that in the territory of modern Greece once lived people who did not speak the Indo-European language, which is approximately 2500 BC. The era of 2500-1600 BC is associated with the Hittites, later the Greeks settled on the territory of Hellas.

According to some researchers, the most ancient inhabitants of the territory of Ancient Greece were the traki, whose language was later assimilated with the language of the hittites, and then the Greeks. In ancient scandinavian sources, there are relics of the language of tracts belonging to the Western branch of the proturks, which is confirmed by the praturkian vocabulary and onomastics. The Greek-Turkic language substrata and units imprinted in ancient Greek confirm the presence of Turkic loanwords, which have not lost their relevance in modern language contacts between Turkish and Greek.

**Keywords:** loanwords, turkisms, russian, ancient contacts, language substrates, Turkish, Greek.

### **Introduction**

The article talks about the ancient history of the Turkic language, the settlement of language carriers-Turkic-speaking ethnos in many regions of the world and their important role in the development of culture of other peoples living in these regions. The influence of Turkic ethnos on the development of languages of other peoples is explained by the presence of words in the language of those peoples.

It is known from the study that words of Turkish origin are available in many languages, including Russian, Greek, French and other languages.. In the book by Shipova “«Dictionary of Turkizms» deals with that there are 2000 words in Russian with Turkish origin. [6; 15; 16 ]..

It has been established that the five hundred surnames, known as russian are of Turkish origin. In addition, in Azerbaijan. In his book “Turks in the dynasty Russians” İ.Jafarsoylu gave information about the origin of the Turks and Turkish generations known as russian generations. According to Chingiz Aytmatov (Kyrgyz writer), a third of Russian words are turkish words. However, as Baymirza Hayit said, the main issue is not that there are many Turkish words in russian. The main thing is that in russian important words are pronounced in Turkish.

Many centuries ago there was an opinion that before the Greeks in Greece there was no language of non-Indo-European origin. The idea was given that there were people who did not speak Indo-European language here by scientists who investigated the language. The Greeks have settled since 1600 and the oldest people are Traks in the area of Greece, and they are first exposed to language assimilation by Hittites, and then by the Greeks. In ancient Scandinavian sources, the belonging of the Traks to the western arm of the Proto-Turks was considered to be of Turkish origin in ancient Greek, not in early Turkish onomastics, but with the help of samples, the beginning of that was considered questionable, but Turkish origination is able to be determined.

### Methods

During the preparation of the article, historical-comparative method, areal-geographical method and descriptive method were used to compare Turkish with other languages. In addition, the statistical method was used, modern linguistics methods were applied.

### Analysis

A lot of words from Turkish family are used in many languages around the world. Old Turkish tribes had very keen relationship with the people in their neighboring territories and in the areas they settled and according to these long relations words of Turkish origin are used in Greek, English, French, Russian and in some languages.

As we noted, at the time of socio-political and cultural relations, it is possible for one of the peoples in contact to pass a word from one language to another. One of such languages is Greek.

The history of relations between ancient Greek and Oguz goes back to ancient times, legends, mythology. Greek and Turkish Ethnos, language carriers, comparisons between epos, parallels allow us to say this idea. Homer's Polyphemus in "Odyssey" and Tepegöz/single-eyed creature in the epos "Kitabi-Dede Gorgud" can be an example of this. However, it should be noted that these mythical similarities can be the result of relations between Greek and Turkish language carriers, language contacts. Because the Greeks observed features that belonged to the peoples in contact at the same time, they learned the legends, epics and fairy tales they heard and brought them to their homes [1, p.71].

According to A. Konratbayev in the epos the Greeks came to Asia to get acquainted with the literature and culture of the Turkic-Saxons, took the image of Baba-Kumar, as well as the epos about Polyphemus in "Odyssey" to Greece. Here the proximity of the famous Greek name of Baba-Gumar in the Kazakh Epos can also confirm the idea: Gumar//Homer. [2, p. 199].

It is known that in ancient Greek there are elements of language that are not peculiar to the Greek language. This idea is also accepted by European scientists. European scientists believe that these elements may have passed through the language of some ancient peoples who lived in this geographical region.

Before the Greeks in Greece there was the idea that there was no language of non-Indo-European origin [3, p. 11]. In ancient times, linguists accepted the idea that there were people who did not speak Indo-European language here [3, p. 12]. Probably the Traks in Ellada up to 2500, Hittites between 2500-1600 BC, the Greeks have settled since 1600.

In ancient Greek, the language units of Turkish origin are supposed to pass through the language of the same ethnos called Pelasgi and Trak, as the ancient authors say.

The language units of Turkish origin, preserved as substrates in Greek, consist of both lexical and morphological units.

For example, in ancient Greek dialects, some cases of the noun were expressed with the help of prefixes of Indo-European origin, as well as suffixes of alien origin. We can say that these suffixes, which were observed in the dialects of Attica and Miken of the ancient Greek language, as well as in the dialect in which Homer's works were written, were also the noun-case formers in the

Turkic languages. In the Greek dialects, along with the means of expression of the noun's place and origin in ancient Greek, are the suffix-*oi* and *oen* were also used. –the suffix-*oi* used in turkish as -*da-de-də- ta,- te,- ta,- ta*,the suffix –*oen* as *dan –den- ten* as noun –case forming suffixes [4, p. 401]. These variants of the place and speech are also in the Bashkir language. For example; 1) - Type: *oi- keroi* (in the heart); *teloï* (far away); *Iloï* (Troyada); *poï* (where) etc. 2) - Type: *oen- uykouen* (from home); *uranouen* (from the sky); *xamaoen* (from the ground) etc. [5, p. 188].

In Etruscan writings, the-type : *oi- // -ti* suffix, which is used as the suffix of the noun, corresponds to the form used in Greek dialects.

There are also other forms of cases common to ancient Greek dialects, Etruscan and other Turkic languages. But we consider it appropriate to pay attention to some of the lexemes of Turkish origin, which were developed in ancient Greek.

\*Note: the [ə] voice shown above corresponds to the [y] voice in Turkish.

[ b/p] sounds, intensively used in ancient and modern Turkic languages, are manifested in ancient Greek lexemes, mainly in the form of [f]. This can also observe on the basis of examples:

1) in ancient Greek, the word *qefira/bridge*, which is included in the group of words whose etymology is unknown, is used in the meaning of the bridge/*korpu*. The phonetic compatibility of this word with the words *kepir – keper-korpy/bridge* is obvious. This word in the form of *Kepir – keper –korpy/bridge* is in the Chuvash language; the *koporo* variant in the Kyrgyz language; in the phonetic version of the *korpu/bridge* in the Azerbaijani language; in the bridge version it works in many modern Turkish languages. As can be seen from the examples, the main difference between the Greek variant and the variants in Turkish is the [f-p] sound difference. It can be assumed that this word has passed from the old Turkic languages to the ancient Greek language. This gives reason to say that the inhabitants of Ellada before the Greeks were Turkish Ethnos [6, p. 69]. The basis of such a provision can be justified by the presence of other words-lexemes, which we observed in ancient Greek. Let's look at some examples in ancient Greek: 1) the word *iren-yigid* corresponds to the word “*ərən -yigid*” in Turkish [7, p. 66]. The word *iren* in Khakassia; in the tatar language is used in the form of *iran*, which means *iren/“brave, hardworking”*. 2) *ilot*-this word in ancient Greek means “lower stratum of population” is the same as the word *elat* (simple people, ordinary stratum of population) in Turkish languages [8, p. 539].

In ancient Greek in the meaning of *iras* is in the meaning of *brave* [9, p. 100]. We also come across the word “*Eriz*” is usually used in ancient Turkic languages along with the word “*kağaz*” in the same meaning For example: *Oguz kağan bir eriz kağaz kisi/erdi. // Oguz kağan was a brave man* [10, p. 179].

In ancient Greek the word “*ireneo*” is in the meaning of funeral song . The word “*yirünu*”, which was used in the ancient Turkish language - can be considered a phonetic change of the word in the sense of crying, whining, pity on something. Ancient Turkic texts *yirünu-yığla //sobbing* , For example; *kelip yirunudiler/yığladılar // mourned and cried* [10, p. 263]. The root of this verb is the name “*ir, ır, yır, yir*”, which is used in the ancient Turkic language in the meaning of “*song, poem*” [11, p. 285]. The word “*irla, yirla, yurla*” at the root of the word is used in the meaning of “*To cry to the dead people , whimpering and to cry*”. This word can also be phonetically associated with the word *ağlamaq –zırlamaq//cry –mourning* which is used in modern Turkic languages.

The other word of Turkish origin is also used in the ancient Greek language in the sense of crying. This is the word” *ialem, ielem*“, which is used in the meaning of “*grief song //ağı*”. The root component of this noun “*ial, iel*” is the verb to cry //*ıla-ıla-yıla-yıqıla-yığla* [6, p. 70], as well as the Sumerian verb “*i-lu//cry*” of the same origin.

In the modern Azerbaijani language, the words “*yug-yuglamaq-ağı-ağlamaq//cry*” can also be associated with the words *agi/aglamaq//to cry* .

In ancient Greek, it is possible to increase the number of words of this type of Turkish origin. Scythians who settled in the north of Black Sea are ethnically related to traks with inhabitants of

Eastern Europe inhabitants [6, p. 71].

The word *oorak*//*Yarak* (weapon), which belongs to the group of words included in the lexicon, taken by ancient Greek language researchers, can also be explained in terms of Turkish languages. Even without any serious research, the relation of this word to the word “*yaraq*” (weapon), which is used in ancient and modern Turkic languages, is obvious.

In addition, the ancient Greek language “*xre*” [5, p. 178] associated with the *gerek* in Turkish *xerek* in Yakut *keray*–Uzbek variants in the meaning of *gerek* //need [12, p. 25] is worked out. One of the proofs that this word is of Turkish origin is the fact that such a word does not exist in Indo-European languages.

### Result

We can summarize some of the findings of our research as follows.

In ancient historical sources, written texts, and Scandinavian sources, it is accepted that the Trojans and Traks were of Turkish origin. *Tursk* (Latin) reflected in European sources; ancient Greek “*tirsen*” - Etruscan; Scandinavian *tiras* and other ethnonyms refer to the ancient Turks. The existence of these ethnoses in these areas creates the basis for the development of language units.

From this point of view, based on the comparison of some lexical units used in Greek with Turkish words, we can note that the verb “*ireneo*” used in ancient Greek to mean “funeral song, lament, weep” is used in ancient Turkish as “*yirünü*” (to cry, grieve, pity something) is similar to the word. Another word is “*ialem, ielem*” used in the ancient Greek language to mean “to weep”, the main part of which is the component “*ial, iel*” with the verb “*ila-ila-yila-yigila-yigla*” (to cry, to mourn), as well as the Sumerian may have the same origin as the verb “*i-lu* // to cry”.

The lexical unit *oorak* // *yarag* (weapon) as a word included in the lexicon of ancient Greek by researchers can also be explained in terms of Turkic languages: *oorak* // *yarag* is clearly related to the word “*yarag*” (weapon) used in ancient and modern Turkic languages.

At the same time, the word “*xre*” (in the sense of necessary) in the ancient Greek language is used in the Turkic languages in the variants *xerek* (*tuva*), *kerex* (*yakut*), *keray* (*Uzbek d.*), In the Azerbaijani language in the form “should, necessary”. At the same time, one of the factors proving that the word is of Turkish origin is the fact that such a word does not exist in Indo-European languages.

Issues such as the comparison of Turkish and Greek languages and the presence of Turkish words in Greek are still controversial in linguistics and require extensive research.

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### Ежелгі грек тіліндегі түркі тектес сөздер

**Аннотация.** Мақалада грек, ағылшын, француз, орыс және әлемнің басқа да көптеген тілдерінде кездесетін түркизмдердің қызметі көрсетіледі. Түркілер көптеген ежелгі халықтармен әлеуметтік-саяси және мәдени байланыстар орнатқаны белгілі, кейде олар осы халықтардың аумақтарында немесе оларға жақын аймақтарда қоныстанды. Мұндай аралық байланыстар тілдік, лексикалық кірме сөздерге жол ашады.

Н.А. Баскаков “Түркі ныспылы орыс әулеттері” кітабында орыстың 300 ақсүйек әулетінің

тегі түркілік екенін, оның ішінде ғалымның өзінің шығу тегі де осыған барып тірелетінін жазады. А.Х. Халиков орыс тілінде түркі сөздерінің көптігіне назар аударады. “Болгар-татар тектес 500 орыс фамилиясы” кітабын ол өзі көрсетіп отырған тақырыпты зерттеуге арнайды. И.Джафарсойлу «Орыстардың түпкі тегіндегі түркілер» кітабында орыс арасына сіңісіп кеткен түркі әулеттерінің пайда болуы туралы ақпарат береді. Шыңғыс Айтматовтың пікірінше, орыс сөздерінің үштен бірі – түркі сөздері.

Мұндай түркі кірме сөздері ежелгі грек және қазіргі грек тілдерінде байқалады. Кейбір зерттеушілердің пікірінше, Балқан түбегіндегі үндіеуропалық тілдер гректердің арқасында пайда болды. Ежелгі дәуірді зерттеушілер де қазіргі Грекия аумағында бір кездері үндіеуропалық тілде сөйлемеген адамдар өмір сүргенін атап өтті; бұл шамамен б.д.д. 2500 ж. жатады. Ғалымдар 2500-1600 жылдар аралығын хеттермен байланыстырады, кейінірек Эллада аумағын гректер қоныстанды.

Кейбір зерттеушілердің пікірінше, ежелгі Грекия территориясының ең көне тұрғындары фракиялықтар болған, олардың тілі кейінірек хетт, содан кейін грек тіліне сіңісіп кеткен. Ежелгі Скандинавия дереккөздерінде прототүріктердің батыс тармағына жататын фракия тілінің сарқыншақтары сақталған; мұны ілкі түркі лексикасы мен ономастикасы растайды. Көне грек тілінде таңбаланған грек-түркі тілдік субстраттары мен бірліктері түркі тілінен кірме сөздер бар екендігін дәйектейді; бұл қазіргі түрік пен грек тілдерінің байланысында да өзінің өзектілігін жоғалтпаған.

**Кілт сөздер:** кірме сөздер, түркізмдер, орысша, ежелгі байланыстар, тілдік субстраттар, түрікше, грекше.

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#### Слова тюркского происхождения в древнегреческом языке

**Аннотация.** В статье отмечается функционирование тюркизмов во многих языках мира, в т.ч. греческом, английском, французском, русском и других языках. Известно, что турки установили социально-политические и культурные связи со многими древними народами, а порой расселялись на территориях этих народов или в районах, близких к ним. Подобные ареальные контакты обусловили языковые, лексические заимствования.

Н. А. Баскаков в книге «Русские фамилии тюркского происхождения» пишет, что истоки 300 знатных русских семей восходят к тюркским корням, в т.ч. и генеалогия и самого ученого. А.Х. Халиков отмечает многочисленные тюркские слова в русском языке. В книге «500 русских фамилий болгаро-татарского происхождения» он исследует пятьсот фамилий тюркского происхождения. И. Джафарсойлу в своих трудах дает информацию о происхождении турок и тюркских поколений, известных как русское поколение. По мнению, автора в лексике русского языка много тюркских слов.

Подобные языковые тюркские заимствования наблюдаются и в древнегреческом и современном греческом языке, чему посвящена данная статья. По мнению некоторых исследователей, индоевропейские языки на территории Балканского полуострова появились благодаря грекам. Еще в древности исследователи отмечали, что на территории современной Греции некогда жили люди, которые не говорили на индоевропейском языке, что приблизительно относится к 2500 г. до н.э. Эпоху 2500 - 1600 до.н.э. ученые связывают с хеттами, позже на территории Эллады поселились греки.

По мнению некоторых исследователей, самые древними жителями территории Древней Греции были Пеласки или Тракки, язык которых позже ассимилировался с языком хеттов, а затем греков. В древних скандинавских источниках сохранились реликты языка траков, принадлежащих

к западной ветви прототюрков, что подтверждается пратюркской лексикой и ономастикой. Греко-тюркские языковые субстраты и единицы, запечатленные в древнегреческом языке, подтверждают наличие тюркских заимствований, которые не потеряли актуальность и в современных языковых контактах турецкого и греческого языков.

**Ключевые слова:** заимствования, тюркизмы, русский, древние контакты, языковые субстраты, турецкий, греческий.

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