¹B. Sagyndykuly iD , **²B. Kulzhanova** iD , **³A. Zhuzbayeva** iD , **⁴N.B. Ilyassova** iD ,

¹ Doctor of Science, Professor, ²Candidate of Science,³doctoral student, ⁴doctoral student
of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty,
e-mail:berikbay.sagyndykuly@mail.ru; bahit777@mail.ru; ar-aika@mail.ru

PHONO-MORPHO-SEMANTIC DEVELOPMENT
OF NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE HUMAN BODY

Abstract. The article is about the ancient Turkic languages.Ancient words are the earliest words that came into being with him since the creation of mankind. From the time the first people came into existence, they referred to things that are common in everyday life. However, any of the words we use today are not part of the original language. The reason is that language enriches with the help of loan words in the context of historical development.

Language is a dynamic phenomenon.In the process of development, words are semantically interconnected, although they undergo some changes. Only the outward form of words tends to change. It is the duty of the philologist to identify these changes. The laws of economy of linguistic means that were discovered in recent years, the fusion phenomena, and the discovery of the sound of voices and loud voices helped to determine the cause of change in ancient words.As a result of the discoveries, it was possible to analyze any ancient word in Turkic languages. In the process of research exact examples have been taken from Kipchak group of Turkic languages i.e. Kazakh and Karakalpak languages, from the Karluk group of Turkic languages Uzbek, Uighur as well as Oguz group of Turkic languages i.e. Turkmen, Azerbaijan languages.This article refers to the names of body parts.

The article gives a lot of information to young scientists who are studying language history. It deals with the theoretical problems of comparative Turkology and the ways how to apply them in practice.

Key words: Turkic languages, laws, sounds, phonetic variants, related languages, allophone, audio interchange, conformity.

¹Б. Сағындықұлы, ²Б. Құлжанова , ³А. Жүзбаева, ⁴Н.Б. Ильясова,

әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университетінің
¹профессоры, ф. ғ. д., ²доценті, ф. ғ. к., ³докторанты, ⁴докторанты,
Қазақстан, Алматы қ., e-mail:berikbay.sagyndykuly@mail.ru; bahit777@mail.ru; ar-aika@mail.ru

Адамның дене мүшелеріне байланысты атаулардың
фоно-морфо-семантикалық дамуы

Аңдатпа. Мақалада түркі тілдеріндегі байырғы сөздер туралы айтылады. Байырғы сөздер дегеніміз адамзат пайда болғаннан бастап онымен бірге дүниеге келген ең алғашқы сөздер. Алғашқы адамдар пайда болғаннан бастап күнделікті тұрмыста қолданылатын заттарға атау беріп отырған. Алайда, қазіргі қолданып жүрген кез келген сөзіміз байырғы сөздердің қатарына жатпайтыны анық. Себебі, тіл тарихи даму барысында кірме сөздермен де толыққанын жоққа шығаруға болмайды.

Тіл – динамикалық құбылыс. Даму барысында сөздер әртүрлі өзгерістерге ұшырағанымен, өзара семантикалық байланыста болады. Сөздердің тек сыртқы бейнесі өзгеріп қала береді. Ол өзгерістерді анықтап білу – этимологтың міндеті. Кейінгі жылдары ашылған үнемдеу заңдылықтары, фузиялық құбылыстар мен дауысты және дауыссыз дыбыстардың түпкітектерінің ашылуы байырғы сөздердің өзгеру себебін анықтауға көп көмегін тигізді. Ашылған жаңалықтардың нәтижесінде түркі тілдеріндегі кез келген байырғы сөзді талдауға мүмкіндік туды. Зерттеу барысында түркі тілдерінің қыпшақ тобынан қазақ және қарақалпақ тілдері, қарлұқ тобынан өзбек, ұйғыр және оғыз тобынан түркімен, әзірбайжан тілдерінен нақты мысалдар алынды. Бұл ғылыми мақалада дене мүшелеріне қатысты атаулар сөз болады.

Мақала тіл тарихын зерттеумен айналысып жүрген жас ғалымдарға көптеген ақпарат береді. Сонымен қатар, салыстырмалы түркологияның теориялық мәселелері жан-жақты сөз болып, практикада қалай қолдану керектігі көрсетіледі.

Түйін сөздер: түркі тілдері, заңдылықтар, дыбыстардың түпкітегі, фонетикалық варианттар, туыс тілдер, аллофон, дыбыстық алмасулар, сәйкестіктер.

¹Б. Сагындыкулы, ²Б. Кулжанова, ³А. Жузбаева, , ⁴Н.Б. Ильясова,

¹ д. ф. н. профессор, ² к. ф. н. доцент, ³докторант, ⁴докторант,
Казахского национального университета им. аль-Фараби, Казахстан, г. Алматы
e-mail: berikbay.sagyndykuly@mail.ru; bahit777@mail.ru; ar-aika@mail.ru

**Фоно-морфо-семантическое развитие названий,
связанных с членами тела человека**

Аннотация. В статье говорится о исконных словах в тюркских языках. Исконные слова – это первые слова, которые появились в самом языке с момента его образования и человечества. С появлением первых людей присваивали названия предметов повседневного быта. Однако, очевидно, что любое действующее слово не относится к числу исконных слов, так как язык в историческом развитии пополнился заимствованными словами.

Язык – динамическое явление. В процессе развития слова претерпели различные изменения, но находятся в семантической связи между собой. Только внешняя форма слов меняется. Это задача этимолога – выявить изменения. Раскрываемые в последующие годы закономерности экономии, фузионные явления и раскрытие архетипов гласных и согласных звуков помогли выявить причину изменения исконных слов. В результате открытия появилась возможность проанализировать любые исконные слова в тюркских языках. В ходе исследования были получены конкретные примеры из группы кыпчако-тюркских языков (казахский и каракалпакский языки), карлукско-тюркских языков (узбекский и уйгурские языки) и огузско-тюркских языков (азербайджанский и туркменский языки). В этой научной статье рассматриваются названия, относящиеся к членам тела.

Статья полезна молодым ученым, занимающимся изучением истории языка, теоретической проблемой и практикой сравнительной тюркологии.

Ключевые слова: тюркские языки, закономерности, архетип звуков, фонетические варианты, родственные языки, аллофон, звуковой обмен, соответствие.

Introduction

In the historical development of the Turkic language lexicon, the words form mutual phono-morpho-semantic fields. As the language is a dynamic phenomenon, words undergo some changes and can have not only a new form but also may gain a new meaning.Such changes can only be determined by comparing related languages with each other.

A philologist who knows the laws of languages can answer any question concerning the changes in any word in a language. The work of the Soviet Turkologists has been further developed by Kazakhstani scientists. Many laws have been discovered and new theories have been born. These include law of language means economy, fusion phenomena, and disclosure of voice and voices. This article deals with the names of body parts in Turkic languages.

Experiment

Ass is the part of the body of a man or an animal from the thigh to the knee. (KTTS., 2008:157)

The thigh is the part of the leg of a man or a person till the knee. (KTTS., 2008:706)

The ancient variants and forms of words 'bu:t'and ''sa:n' in the Turkic languages. (ESTYA., 1978: 189)

Languages	But	san
Kazakh	-	san
Karakalpak	-	san
Uzbek	-	son
Uigur	-	san
Tukmen	but	-
Azerbaijan	bud	-

From this table it is possible to notice that while the languages from Kipchak and Karlyk group of Turkic languages use the word "san", the Oguz group uses the word 'but'. However, it can be found out that though these words have the same phonetic variants when they are pronounced, they have semantically a new meaning. For example, according to N. Bassakov the word "but" in Altay, Kirghiz, Tuvalu and Uyghur languages, used in the meaning "leg", but in the Kazakh and Turkish, languages it has the meaning "thigh", and in the Yakut language it means 'thigh'. Apparently, the same we can say about the word 'san' which we are dealing with, for example in the Tatar language, it means 'the thigh of the animal'(SIGTYA, 1962: 5)

The pronunciation of the phoneme 'a' as 'o' is a common phenomenon in the Uzbek language, so we think the fact that the word "san" is pronounced as 'son'does not require any clarification.

Synchronous development of Turkic languages is characterized by the palatalization of consonants. All consonants have been palatalized, and new, high-quality sounds b, d, g, zh, z have appeared. As all of them are used along with consonants they form matching forms. That is why it is a natural phenomenon that this wordis pronounced as 'but' in one language and in other ones as 'bud'. In modern Turkic languages, t-d sounds are considered to be phonetic variants and are easily interchanged. For example, in the Kazakh language the words are tyze-dyze, tyz-dyz, tyzak-dyzak are used simultaneously. However, there is no semantic difference between them.

The eyelid is the anterior skull of the ankle above the eyeball (KTTS., 2008:443). Ancient form: * kap-yak (ancient Turkic language 'kap'means close, in ancient Uighur language: * qapak-lid).

Languages	Kabak
Kazakh	Kabak
Karakalpak	Kabak
Uzbek	Kovok
Uighur	Kapak
Turkmen	Gabak
Azerbaijan	Gapag

In the Turkic languages given in the table, the word "kabak" is used only in one meaning.Only noticeable differences are noticed in pronunciation.For example, there is a change of consonants p-b-v in the middle of the word.

Because of its similarity to acoustic-articulation nature, it is possible to change sounds p-b freely across one another. In the dialects of the Kazakh language, the words paluan-baluan, pal-bal, pyta-byta, polat-bolat, pytyn-bytyn are interchanged with each other. In Turkmen dialects pyshyr-byshyr, in the Karakalpak language pal-bal, pychak-bychak, in the Altai dialect pala-bala, pash-bash etc. (B. Sagyndykuly., 2011: 17) The fact that the consonants p-b-v is genetically related has been proved by prof. B. Sagyndykuly. B. Sagyndykuly gives exact facts from the ancient and medieval monuments in his works, and considers that these had been allophones of one phoneme at one time and that they can be easily changed among the variants.

It is rare that in the Turkmen and Azerbaijani languages of Oguz group the sound k is pronounced as 'g'. is g. B. Serebrennikov and N. Gadzhieva says that the consonant 'g' is not used at the begin-

ning of the word in the Turkic language. They say that the sound 'g' at the beginning of the word is seldom."The second one is found at the beginning of the word, which happens as a result of vocalization of 'goz' from 'koz' in the Turkmen language, 'gel' from 'kel' in the Turkish language, 'gishi' from 'kishi' in the Kumyk language etc. (B. Serebrennikov, N. Gadgiyeva., 1979: 37)

The two parts of the skull between the ear and the forehead are called temple.In the ancient Turkic language, these synonyms have different variants. Ancient form: * ceikke

Languages	Sheke	samai
Kazakh	Sheke	samai
Karakalpak	Sheke	-
Uzbek	Чакка	-
Uigur	Чека	-
Turkmen	Chekge	-
Azerbaijan	-	kichkah

We can see that the word 'samai' s not found in other Turkic languages except Kazakh. However, the word 'samai' is prounced as 'saamai' in the Altai languages, the Bashkir language has the variant 'hamai'. Here we would like to say about one more thing. Prof. B. Sagyndykuly believes that the consonant 's' in the Turkic languages tends to be transmitted in the form of 'h' in the Bashkir language, and he also gives a number of examples: hyir – syir, нут – syt, haran – saran, sogys – hygysh, zhelym – hilim. G. Kiekbayev makes the following comment on the use of 'h' instead of 's': in Turkic languages: "In the phonetic affiliation of the Northern Uralo-Altaic languages, which include can Ewen, Buryat, Yakut, Bashkir and Baltic-Finnish languages are characterized by the transition of the old (s) into the laryngeal sound 'h' at the beginning of the word and in the middle between two vowels. (G. Kiekbayev., 1972: 15) G. According to Kiekbayev, pronouncing the consonant 's' with the laryngeal sound 'h' is related to the law of crowding out words.

Sheke-chakka-cheka-chekge. Here we see that the sounds k/g in the Uzbek and Turkmen languages have been weakened, compacted and degraded in other languages. Baskakov states that in the ancient Azerbaijani language the words 'samai, sheke' are called 'kichkah' (in the Persian language 'gizhgah') by referring to the B.V. Miller's Paris-Russian Dictionary published in 1953. (SIGTYA, 1962: 8)

Results and discussion

Zhelke – 1) The bottom of the skull, on the hinge. 2) Fibrous collagen tissue in the neck. Old Form: * jelka

Languages	zhelke	kezhege
Kazakh	zhelke	kezhege
Karakalpak	zhelke	-
Uzbek	-	-
Uigur	ielka	-
Turkmen	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	peisar

In the etymological dictionary of the Turkic languages, we see that the word 'zhelke' has a few meanings. This word is used in the Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Nogai and Tatar languages in the form of a back of the head of a person, and in Tatar and Uzbek dialects it has the meaning 'shoulder', in the Turkmen dialect it means 'tendon'. Among all the Turkic languages, the Turkic scholars do not remain indifferent to the use of the words "kechege" in the Kazakh, Kyrgyz languages.Taking into account the fact that in the Kazakh language there is an idiom 'my hindhead went back", it is not difficult to understand that the words 'kezhege' and 'zhelke' are synonymous with each other.According to the forecast by G. Derfer the word 'kezhege' is derived from the Mongolian language.In the medieval Mongolian monuments, this lexeme gives the meaning of the "hair", "wicked hair" and in general 'human hair'. (ESTYA., 1989: 181)

Analyzing the origin of the words 'zhelke/zhilka/zhelka' M. Riesianen considers that the root of the word is 'jal'. Although this opinion of M. Riasianen is supported by all Turkic scientists, none of them can explain the suffix – ka. Prof. B. Sagyndykuly says that the full version is 'kan' not –'ka'. If we take into account the fact that in the ancient Turkic language, all names end with the letter 'n', the original version of the word 'zhelke' can be 'zhalkan'. Therefore, there is a semantic link between the words 'zhelke' and 'zhelken'. Because in the Kazakh language there is a notion "Orphan hair". When the child becomes an orphan, the relatives grow the hair of the child to his hindhead. It means to look after the boy with a care, a special kindness. Hence, the child does not have a supporter. And if a sailboat doesn't have a sail, it can not go on the water.The reason for this is that the sail makes the sailboat move (KTTS., 2008:291) Therefore, we can say that there is a common seme between the words 'zhelke' and 'sail'. According to Baskakov the word 'peisar' can be from the Persian language.

The word 'auyz' is literally the body part that is used for the human and animal nutrition, the speech apparatus.Except the Chuvash and Yakut languages, in all Turkic languages it is used in the meaning 'mouth'. Ancient form: * auyz.

Languages	auyz
Kazakh	auyz
Karakalpak	auyz
Uzbek	ogiz
Uigur	egiz
Turkmen	agyz
Azerbaijan	agyz

B. Serebrennikov and N. Gadzhieva give some examples of the correspondence of the sounds g-u: * 'agyr' (heavy) in the Azerbaijan language and Turkmen languages, 'auyr' in the Kazakh language;* 'jag' means 'to fall down', for example to snow – falls down, to rain – rain falls down', 'aglak' means 'deserted', in the Kazakh language 'aglak' means 'far away'.There are also some examples, such as 'bagla-baila', 'tog-tuu', 'bagyr-bauyr', 'agyl-auyl' (B. Serebrennikov, N. Gadgiyeva., 1979: 45-46) On this corresponding words M. Tomanov says: "The sound 'g' in the middle of the word has become the sound 'u' in the Kazakh language: agyr, agyz, bagyr, agna are pronounced in the Kazakh language as ayur, auyz, baila, auna." (M. Tomanov., 1981: 59) However, scientist B. Sagandykuly says, "It is a mistake to say that the sounds are proportionate, because the sounds 'g' and 'u' can be interchanged. It's considered to be just a coincidence that came from the action of the law of economyy of linguistic means". (B. Sagyndykuly., 2009: 62)

Nose is the main body part for breath and smell of the person and the animals, the respiratory organ (KTTS., 2008: 603) Ancient form: * burun. (ESTYA.,2003: 245)

languages	myryn
Kazakh	myryn
Karakalpak	myryn
Uzbek	byryn
Uigur	byryn
Turkmen	byryn
Azerbaijan	byryn

What do we see inside? In the Turkic language, the Kipchak group uses the sound 'm', and the Karluk and Oguz groups use the sound 'b'. The scientist B. Sagyndykuly says: "In the ancient times, the phoneme 'm' was formed from the influence of the phonemes 'b' and 'p' on the phoneme 'n'. Later, these allophones were stabilized as a result of phonological loading and joined the active phonemes. After the phoneme 'm' has become active, it displaced 6 consonants in some words. This is due to the fact that both 'm' and 'b' are labial sounds.

The transformation of 'b' into 'm' is a phenomenon that was before the formation of the phoneme 'm'. (B.Sagyndykuly., 2009: 62)

Conclusion

Although the Turkic languages come from the same origin they have their own laws of self-development, phonetic, grammatical, semantic change and transformation. The above examples illustrate this development, the laws of change.

Литература

Исследования по сравнительной грамматике тюркских языков, Часть 4. Лексика // Под общей редакцией Н.К. Дмитириева, Н.А. Баскакова. Академия Наук СССР. – Москва, 1962.

Сағындықұлы Б. Қазақ тілінің тарихы. – Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2011.

Қазақ тілінің түсіндірме сөздігі / Жалпы редакциясын басқарған Т. Жанұзақов. – Алматы: Дайк-Пресс, 2008.

Серебренников Б., Гаджиева Н.Г. Сравнительно-историческая грамматика тюркских языков. – Баку: Маариф, 1979.

Киекбаев Дж.Г. Введение в урало-алтайское языкознание. – Уфа, 1972.

Этимологический словарь тюркских языков // Под общей редакцией Л.С. Левитской. – 4-том. Академия наук СССР. – Москва: Наука, 1989.

Томанов М. Қазақ тілінің тарихи грамматикасы. – Алматы, 1981.

Сағындықұлы Б. Таңдамалы туындылар. – Алматы: Үш қиян, 2009.

Этимологический словарь тюркских языков // Под общей редакцией Э.В. Севортян. – 2-том. Академия наук СССР. – Москва: Наука, 1978.

Этимологический словарь тюркских языков // Под общей редакцией Э.Р. Тенишев. – 7-том. Академия наук СССР. – Москва: Наука, 2003.

References

Etimologicheskiislovartyurkskihyazykov 4-tom (1989). [Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages.edited by L.S.Levitskaja] Moskva: Nauka. (In Russian)

Etimologicheskiislovartyurkskihyazykov2-tom (1978). [Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages.edited by E. V. Sevortyan]Moskva: Nauka. (In Russian)

Etimologicheskiislovartyurkskihyazykov7-tom (2003). [Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages.edited by E. R. Tenishev] Moskva: Nauka. (In Russian)

Issledovaniya po sravnitelnoi grammatike tyurkskih yazykov, Chast1 4.Leksika. (1986). [Studies on the comparative grammar of Turkic languages, Part 4.Vocabulary]Moskva.(in Russian)

Kazak tilinintusindirmesozdigi.(2008). [The explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language./ Chief editor T.Zhanuzakov]. Almaty: Dyke-Press(In Kazakh)

Kiekbaev J.G. (1972).Vvedenie v uralo-altaiskoeyazykoznanie[Introduction to the Ural-Altai linguistics]Ufa.(In Russian)

Sagyndykuly B.(2009).Tandamalytuyndylar[Selected works] Almaty: Ushkiyan.(In Kazakh)

Sagyndykuly B. (2011). Kazak tiltnin tarihy [History of the Kazakh language]Almaty: Kazak universiteti. (In Kazakh)

Serebrennikov B., Gadgiyeva N. (1979). Sravnitelnoistoricheskayagrammaticatyurkskihyazykov [Comparative historical grammar of Turkic languages]Baku: Maarif. (In Russian)

Tomanov M. (1981).Kazirgi kazak tilinin tarihigrammatikasy [Historical grammar of the Kazakh language]Almaty. (In Kazakh)