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DIFFERENT LINGUISTICS DISTRIBUTIONS AND A GREAT NUMBER OF TURKISH WORDS IN THE FIRST EMBODIMENT IN THE VOCABULARY OF KHINALUG

*Sadagat ABBASOVA**

ABSTRACT

The disappearance of a language is just not only as mean the loss of its language specifications. At the same time, it is a great cultural losing, perhaps, it means the eradicating an ancient history of the world, but the most important, ultimately, all of these lead to wipe out all humanity completely from the earth, and so with it, we are doomed to loose our cultural heritage, traditions and customs. Our study will be discussed from linguistics and lexical care. And there will also be discussed the linguistic comparisons of words and terminology used in both language (in Khinalug and in Azerbaijan Turkish).

The Khinalug is one of the only language is distinguished by its ethnic diversity in the world among the other languages. In terms of an ethnographic and origin point, it includes to the "Caucasian Languages" ("Shahdag Languages") groups. This language is known as an independent ethnic language group by the name of their village where they live in Khinalug district in the North of Azerbaijan. In our current study, are investigated the lively using of Turkish words and terms in the same sense, but with different writing system in the structure of Khinalug vocabulary and the identical phonemes of Khinalug and also the categorical characteristics of these cognate languages. In our opinion, the using process of many words and phrases in Khinalug language genealogically, enable us to say that, these two languages have been common points with the Turkish language rather than before. In this study, the details about the language and culture of Khinalug (Xinalıq), whose roots date back to the Paleolithic period, will be discussed, as well as a number of words of the same rooted Turkish and Azerbaijani origin and their categorical

* Doç. Dr., Kafkas Üniversitesi, E-posta: sadagat2001@hotmail.com

characteristics. At the same time, these two languages (Khinalug and Azerbaijani- Turkish) are today known as a language in which everyone in the environment can speak together.

STRUCTURED ABSTRACT

The disappearance of a language is just not only as mean the loss of its language specifications. At the same time, it is a great cultural losing, perhaps, it means the eradicating an ancient history of the world, but the most important, ultimately, all of these lead to wipe out all humanity completely from the earth, and so with it, we are doomed to loose our cultural heritage, traditions and customs.

The Khinalug is one of the only language is distinguished by its ethnic diversity in the world among the other languages. In terms of an ethnographic and origin point, it includes to the "Caucasian Languages" ("Shahdag Languages") groups. This language is known as an independent ethnic language group by the name of their village where they live in Khinalug district in the North of Azerbaijan. In our current study, are investigated the lively using of Turkish words and terms in the same sense, but with different writing system in the structure of Khinalug vocabulary and the identical phonems of Khinalug and also the categorical characteristics of these cognate languages.

In this study, will be given the details about the language and the culture of Khinalug (Xinalıq) whose the roots are based on the Paleolithic era, and at the same time, a large number of the same-rooted Turkish origin words and its categorical features are used and still spoken together today in both languages (in Khinalug and Azerbaijan Turkish). The same concept as the language of culture and civilization which are expressed as well as in Turkic Language (more generally in Azerbaijanian Turkic), together with Khinalug language, embodies the characteristics of the same function, in term of ethnography and origin. If the people can make the same words or phrases and other values in any languages sufficiently, therefore, the use of this language style and lifestyle can be a common part of the literary language.

According to the respect to the language development laws, language is objective, no any reason, no any subject does not follow them in any form to its will. In general, as far as nations are different in the world, their languages also are diverse, and even talking in any languages in this regard, the speech style or the sequences of sentences can be sorted in different formats.

As we mentioned, as a language, Azerbaijanian Turkish has its unical structural and genetic factors and in this respect also, the languages spoken here, are divided according to the several language groups:

- Azerbaijani Turkic languages;
- North Caucasian languages;
- Indo-European languages.

Generally, the usage of large quantities of old Turkish words in all Shahdag languages, play an important role in the speech and language creativity not only Khinalug language, but also in (Griz, Budukh, Udi) and in other languages. The official language of the Khinalug willage is naturally Azerbaijani language. The indigenous people can speak freely in two languages. But in daily conversation, the different language aspects is always showing of its own peculiarities very easy in both languages, even in Russian language too. For eg.

Çuval xeyirl hayvan – ma. in Xinalıq language.

As we see, in this example the words “good and animal” are given in both (Azerbaijani Turkish and Xinalıq language) in the same way. Although these two words are given in a different writing style, they have the same meaning in two languages.

In Xinalıq language	“Çuval xeyirli hayvan – ma.”	xeyirli - heyvan
In Turkish language	“Koyun hayırlı bir hayvandır.”	hayırlı - hayvan
In Azerbaijani Turkish	“Qoyun xeyirli bir heyvandır.”	xeyirli - heyvan
In English language	“The sheep is a useful animal.”	useful - animal
In Russian language	“Овцы - хорошее животное.”	хорошее - животное

These two words (xeyirli – hayvan) have the same meaning in both languages are used in verbal morphology in long formations, as well as to make sentences with nominal predicates; but “ma” was Past Tenses suffix in indicative: “was”. Ma = “is, was” suffix in Present and Past Tenses in Khinalug language.

Language is define as a power that, enables people and culture to negotiate all over the world. In Khinalug language, although there are different approaches between the spoken and the written language, the elements and indicators have appear according to their using form. Our goal is not to lose the traces of the Turkish words in the Khinalug language since ancient times and at the same time, to assess the real thoughts and the reasons of language of a common culture. As a result, while investigating the etymology of words in the Khinalug language, we have come to the conclusion that, the most of these words are resistant to the effect of the Turkish language. And in this context, we are used to give a little bit, to the linguistic arrangements of polyethnic language, which is considered as the geographic, cultural region of Azerbaijan.

Keywords: Khinalug, Turkish word, ethnic, categorical, cultural, ethnography.

KINALIK DİLİ SÖZLÜĞÜNÜN İLK VERSİYONUNDA ÇOK SAYIDA TÜRKÇE KELİMELERİN FARKLI DİL AÇISINDAN YÖNLERİ

ÖZ

Bir dilin kaybolması sadece dil özelliklerinin kaybı anlamına gelmez. Bu aynı zamanda, büyük bir kültür kaybı, belki de dünyanın eski bir tarihinin ortadan kaldırılması anlamına gelmektedir, fakat en önemlisi, tüm bunlar insanlığın yeryüzünden tamamen yok olmasına yol açmaktadır; dolayısıyla onunla birlikte, kültürel mirasımızı, gelenek ve göreneklerimizi kaybetmeye mahkûmuz. Çalışmamız dilbilim ve leksik bakımdan nitelendirilerek ele alınacak. Ve ayrıca, her iki dilde (Hinalık ve Azerbaycan Türkçesinde) kullanılan sözcük ve termonolojilerin dilbilimsel karşılaştırılmaları yer alacaktır.

Hinalık, dünyanın diğer dilleri arasındaki etnik çeşitliliği ile ayırt edilen tek dildir. Etnografik ve köken açısından “Kafkas Dilleri” (“Şahdag Dilleri”) grubuna dâhildir. Bu dil, Azerbaycan’ın Kuzeyinde bulunan Kinalık köyünde yerleşen halkın adı ile bağımsız bir etnik dil grubu olarak bilinmektedir. Mevcut çalışmamızda, eş anlamlı Türkçe kelimelerin kullanılması, fakat farklı yazı sistemi ve Kinalık dilinin özdeş sesleriyle aynı köklü sözlerin kategorik özellikleri incelenmiştir. Kinalık dilindeki pek çok kelime ve cümlelerin kullanım şekli ile Türkçenin ortak noktalarının olduğu görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada, kökleri Paleolitik dönemeine dayanan Kinalug (Xinalıq) dili ve kültürü ile ilgili ayrıntılar ve aynı zamanda, burada kullanılan çok sayıda aynı köklü Türkçe kökenli kelimeler ve onların kategorik özellikleri hakkında konuşulacaktır. Aynı zamanda, bu iki dil bugün bile (Khinalug ve Azerbaycan Türkçesi) herkesin birlikte, ortak konuşabildiği bir dil olarak bilinmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kinalık, Türkçe kelime, etnik, özellik, kültürel, etnografi

Introduction

In this study, will be given the details about the language and the culture of Khinalug (Xinalıq) whose the roots are based on the Paleolithic era, and at the same time, a large number of the same-rooted Turkish origin words and its categorical features, are used and still spoken together today in both languages (in Khinalug and Azerbaijan Turkish). The same concept as the language of culture and civilization which are expressed as well as in Turkic Language (more generally in Azerbaijan Turkic), together with Khinalug language, embodies the characteristics of the same function, in term of ethnography and origin. If the people can make the same words or phrases and other values in any languages sufficiently, therefore, the use of this language style and lifestyle can be a common part of the literary language. “Most of the languages that have been studied to have recursion, but there does appear to be at least one exception” (Traxler, 2012: 5).

In paralel, the language structures in Khinalig Language, are still protected untill now under the main language database of the real structure of Turkish Languages (style, image, motifs, symbols) and with other meanings for centuries.

Geographical Dimension of Khinalug

Khinalug is a mountain village which was built from ordinary river stones and especially warm and comfortable nested houses has been done from the ground mud (land bricks). It is located in the West of Azerbaijan (approximately 2500-3000 km at sea level), in the Southern part of the Caucasus Mountains. The weather of Khinalug is very clean, but the winter is very cold and very snowy.

Although the population of Khinalug is very low, but the material and spiritual culture of the village is based on very old. And as for the population of Khinalug constitute separate ethnographic group with its own language.

Together with this, other peoples, who are living here, as under the name of (Qriz, Budukh, Haput) and more others also recognized as an independent nation or a separate, different ethnic group. Every little ethno's traditions and culture are as close as possible, but their languages are very different. According to preliminary studies by the historian and linguists, the history of Khinalug as it had been before much earlier than our era and even, it is believed that, Khinalug age is over the 5000 years old.

The Classification Concept of Khinalug Language

One of the many reasons and importances that reflecting and living the culture of Khinaliq on this land is that, especially, the traditions and languages of Azerbaijanian Turks have more ancient history here. But, in term of modern ethnolinguistics, the language power and population impact, inherently, belongs to Azerbaijani Turkish, which included in the Oghuz group of Turkish Languages.

“The first historical source describing the Khinalug and their location is a study of the Caucasus by I. Gerber, completed in 1728. In this edition the Khinalug are regarded as a people speaking the Lezgi language whose ethnic characteristics have been strongly influenced by Azerbaijani culture. The lack of any information previous to the 18th century, and also the scarcity of more recent statistics, has hindered the research of the ethnic origin of the Khinalug. Their language is the only cultural component that has retained its idiosyncrasy regardless of many centuries of Azerbaijani influence. A study of other spheres of Khinalug society and culture reveals general Caucasian and Azerbaijani traits. The first are represented by the structure of the society and also by the general way of life, the latter by the narrower sphere of material life: clothing, food, buildings and folklore” (visit the guestbook or mail comments to the webmaster). <http://www.redbook.ee/english.html>

The Use Of Ancient Turkish-Azerbaijani Words In Khinalug Language

In linguistic terms, in the division of language families into language groups the importance of geographical area and geographical parameters is very high. According to Joseph, “Language”, in the sense of what a particular person say or writes... is central to individual identity” (Davies, 2007: 25).

With respect to the language development laws, language is objective, no any reason, no any subject does not follow them in any form to its will. In general, as far as nations are different in the world, their languages also are diverse, and even talking in any languages in this regard, the speech style or the sequences of sentences can be sorted in different formats. Smith states that: “Different languages have different word orders: in some, like English... even the signed languages of the deaf manifest the same kind of word order differences as spoken languages” (Smith, 2004: 9).

As we mentioned, as a language, Azerbaijanian Turkish has its unical structural and genetic factors and in this respect also, the languages spoken here, are divided according to the several language groups:

Azerbaijani Turkic languages;

North Caucasian languages;

Indo-European languages.

It has been written so many various research studies, scientific books, (even the alphabet and dictionary) about Khinaliq and its language until today. The most advantages in these scientific studies belongs to the scientists of Russia, Europe and Azerbaijan. Especially, Russian scientists (philologists, historians and geographers have been more careful and more precise in this regard, and they tried to study the Khinaliq language in a more systematic way.

But today, we want to talk about the Turkish origin common words used in both (in Azerbaijani Turkic and Khinalug) languages and therewithal, about their closeness or similarity and more.

Elicited Lexical Entries

Generally, the usage of large quantities of old Turkish words in all Shahdag languages, play an important role in the speech and language creativity not only Khinalug language, but also in (Griz, Budukh, Udi) and in other languages. The official language of the Khinalug willage is naturally Azerbaijani language. The indigenous people can speak freely in two languages. But in daily conversation, the different language aspects is always showing of its own peculiarities very easy in both languages, even in Russian language too.

Let us consider a few examples:

Çuval xeyirli hayvan – ma. in Xinaliq language.

As we see, in this example the words “**good and animal**” are given in both (Azerbaijani Turkish and Xinaliq language) in the same way. Although these two words are given in a different writing style, they have the same meaning in two languages¹.

Example 1.

In Xinaliq language	“Çuval xeyirli hayvan – ma.”	xeyirli - heyvan
In Turkish language	“Koyun hayırlı bir hayvandır.”	hayırlı - hayvan
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These two words (**xeyirli – hayvan**) have the same meaning in both languages are used in verbal morphology in long formations, as well as to make sentences with nominal predicates; but “**ma**” was Past Tenses suffix in indicative: “**was**”. **Ma** = “**is, was**” suffix in Present and Past Tenses in Khinalug language. Or another example more:

¹ The same meanings of these sentences are also given in Turkish, Russian and English languages.

Example 2.

In Xinalıq Language	Vi kallar ixer miça fikirdir atma.	kallar - fikirler
In Turkish Language	Kafanda çok karanlık fikirler var.	kafa – fikirler
In Azerbaijani Turkish	Başında çox qaranlıq fikirlər (düşüncələr) var.	baş - qaranlıq
In Russian Language	У вас очень темные мысли в голове.	голове - темные
In English Language	You have very dark thoughts in your head.	head - thoughts – dark

But in English is – “You have very dark thoughts in your head” that gives it meanings (thought exist) literary and at the same time in spoken language (your head has dark thoughts). (Khvtisiashvili, 2013: 98).

As in the example given above, these two words (kalla-r and fikir) have been used equally in all three languages in the same sense, without making any changes, no in terms of in sentences, in both neither in its meaning nor in naming.

In addition, the voices and words in the style of speech and sound are often changes, and it maintains enough scientific coherence with the Turkish language laws of harmony.

In modern Turkish “baş; kelle; kafa” (head) as a term is used from the “Orhun’s inscriptions” untill now. All the same meanings are used in the same corpus in the whole Oghuz group language and dialects (even if there are some phonetic changes). (Doğan, 2005:146).

Another example;

In Xinalıq Language	Hava xarab kûitoa. (Desheriev, 2015: 4).	hava – xarab
In Turkish Language	Hava kötü olacak	hava – kötü
In Azerbaijani Turkish	Hava pis olacaq.	hava – pis
In Russian Language	Погода станет плохой.	погода - плохой
In English Language	The weather is going to become bad	weather - bad

In this comparison, as a common factors, (air and ruined or devastated) carries the same language feature in Azerbaijani and Turkish languages. Both they have the same meanings as “damaging or destroying”) something. Therefore, it is believed that, the (lexical expressions, idioms, proverbs and others) describes the same language features in paralel in Modern Azerbaijan and Turkish languages are carring the pair language parameters and when they are examined the characteristic of that society emerge spontaneously.

But what is the natural difference here? The variations, different phonetic pronunciation of the words available in the language of Khinalug, but keeping the nature of the literary language features as a grammatical synonym words in Azerbaijani and Turkish languages.

Furthermore, there is no any consistent source for the etymology of the word “kûitoa” as a word used in the Khinalug language. According to us, “kûitoa” has the same meaning as the “bad” (kötü) in Turkish language, by accepting the Turkish Language components under the result of the consolidation process.

Such stereotyped Turkish word sequences, as an example, within them (transmissive and conductive words, and other complex expressions) like this, have contributed to the whole verbal existence of Khinalug language in a concrete expression. Parallel to this, we can examine many idioms and proverbs by adding them here. In any case, we do not see them only use it as a daily necessities and reasons in bilingual relations, at the same time, even, the most abstract thinking in both languages has created portmanteau word strategy in Khinalug language.

Mixed Khinaliq Language Features in Both Azerbaijan and Turkic Dialect

When the indigenous people speak in the Azerbaijani language, of course, they are pronounced the words and letters differently under the influence of their own language. But most of the time, the significance of most of the words remains unchanged, only different language behavior features are described in terms of language rules. Yule states that, “this type of variation is sometimes described in terms of “audience design” but is more generally known as speech accommodation” (Yule, 2010: 258).

For example, as a proverb:

In Xinaliq Language	Ĥürmät âĤî cığ bäräkätim âĤijmâ. (Kibrik, 1972: 46).	ĥürmät - bäräkätim
In Turkish Language	Saygının olduğu yerde bereket var.	hürmet - bereket
In Azerbaijani Turkish	Hörmətin olduğu yerde bereket var.	hürmet - bereket
In Russian Language	Там, где есть уважение, там и изобилие.	уважение - изобилие
In English Language	Where there is respect, there is abundance.	respect - abundance

The use of the same words in both languages, to express our views on issue keeps us having enough ideas. One of the main influences of the language here, is the using of the functions and the analogies of the language as in the Turkish literary language. Also, there are a large number of hyperbolic idioms and expressions, which we can add to them.

Conclusion

Language is defined as a power that enables people and culture to negotiate all over the world. In Khinalug language, although there are different approaches between the spoken and the written language, the elements and indicators have appear according to their using form. Our goal is not to lose the traces of the Turkish words in the Khinalug language since ancient times and at the same time, to assess the real thoughts and the reasons of language of a common culture.

Based on these explanations, in order for a language with more than 5000 years of history to be enlarged and to bring more benefits to society, must be formed natural flow of language, also should be provided definition to the community and education by promoting the correct and in beautiful use.

As a result, while investigating the etymology of words in the Khinalug language, we have come to the conclusion that, the most of these words are resistant to the effect of the Turkish language. And in this context, we are used to give a little bit, to the linguistic arrangements of polyethnic language, which is considered as the geographic, cultural region of Azerbaijan.

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