

UDC 81-11

ANCIENT TURKISH WORDS IN THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Language is the most important element in inter-national and inter-state interaction. This contact constantly creates traces in the lexical composition of languages in various ways. The fact that the Turkish people have been able to maintain their language in a wide area despite the invasions and serfdom from time to time, and strengthen their position, is once again a sign of the maturation and stabilization of the ancient Turkish language long before our era. The ancient Turkish monuments were almost completely free from the influence of other languages: in the Gay Turkish monuments there are very few terms borrowed from Chinese and Tibetan languages, and in the ancient Uighur written monuments, mainly words borrowed from Iranian languages. The main goal of the research is to reveal the processing of the ancient Turkish words used in the old Turkish written monuments as they are in the modern Russian language or with certain phonetic changes. It is known that ancient Turkish words have historically gained functionality in the Russian language and even used in the derivational system of the Russian language. The scientific novelty of the work is the inclusion of the words used in the language of the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments, the first written monument of the old Turkish language, probably written in the 5th-8th centuries, in the vocabulary of the modern Russian language. As a result, we note that a number of words used in the ancient Turkish language (names of clothes, various objects, animals), signs, qualities and actions are used in the same way in the modern Russian language today. Ancient Turkish words were historically used in the Russian language and were even used in the derivational system of the Russian language.

Theoretical and practical significance - the scientific provisions of this article can be used in the teaching of the lexicology department in higher schools and in the teaching of the subject of comparative grammar of the Turkish languages.

Key words: *Turkish language, first written monuments, ancient vocabulary composition, modern Russian language, somatic words*

Introduction: The actuality of the subject. As a result of inevitable language contact, all languages have given words to each other and received words from each other. This research work is very important in terms of research and study of the lexical system of ancient Turkish written monuments. In this article, we witness the richness of the vocabulary of the old Turkish language of the V-VIII centuries, we clearly observe the use of ancient Turkish words denoting name, sign, quality, action in the vocabulary of the modern

Russian language. The comparative study of the vocabulary of the Orkhon-Yenisei written monuments with the vocabulary of the modern Russian language constitutes the relevance of the research work.

Main part: The greatest work created by a nation throughout history is the language of that nation [Kazimov 2014: 206].

If you want to learn a language to travel, you should start with Turkish, because without knowing this language it will not be possible to go from one country or region to another country or region. This language is the main language of the palace of Constantinople, one of the largest palaces in the world. The vast majority of all Persia and Asia write and speak this language. This language is spoken by the population living along the entire coast of Egypt, Africa, including in all areas where the Turkish rule extends, which covers a part of our Europe and Africa, and a large part of Asia [Abbasov, Bayramova 2020:151].

Sources: The vocabulary composition of Orkhon-Yenisei written monuments, "Divan" of Mahmud Kashgari, played the role of the main source in the Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary research work. In some research works, the Turkisms that were transferred to the Russian language through the Azerbaijani language were discussed and they were grouped as follows: names of national food and drinks, words related to socio-economic and social conditions, words denoting the names of household items and clothing, words related to animals and plants, natural phenomena and words denoting geographical concepts, words related to the military field, words related to religious imagination, words denoting surnames [Khalilov 2015: 54-58].

Research methods: Descriptive, historical and comparative methods were used in the research process. The historical-comparative method was used during the analysis of the lexical composition of the ancient Turkish language and the materials of the modern Russian language. When comparing the modern state of the Russian language with the linguistic landscape of the ancient Turkic language in the V-VIII centuries, the comparative method was used. In addition, the empirical method based on objective observations was used in the research.

Relevance of the article: A person who understands the world by understanding himself in terms of the anthropocentric paradigm accepts the existence of language contact and ethnic integration on the basis of intercultural relations. Historically, the ongoing interaction and contact in languages with different systems could not prevent foreign words from entering the language for certain reasons. From this point of view, the relevance of the work is to involve in the research the form of words of Turkish origin used in the language of the ancient Turkish written monuments today in the modern Russian language.

Our native language is one of the national and moral values that ancestors left to us based on the principle of inheritance. Each language indicates the

belonging of its speakers to a certain society, which is the most important factor of ethnic integration; can act as the main ethno differentiating sign of ethnos.

The Turkish are the creators of the oldest and most perfect alphabet, have historically established powerful states and empires that have existed in the vast steppes of Eurasia for many centuries, and demonstrated high socio-political management technologies. Today, we come across various picture: most of the ancient cultural centers of Europe and Asia were inhabited by different peoples speaking Indo-European languages. As a result of the interaction, contact and integration of the languages of the peoples living in these areas, borrowing words from different languages became a directly necessary process for the enrichment of this or that language.

When we look at the historical development of the Turkish language, we observe that neighborhood relations, socio-economic situation, historical invasions, development of technology, etc. factors caused the transfer of foreign words to Turkish. The great turkologist B.Khalilov classified the reasons for the introduction of foreign words into Turkish as follows:

1. Historically, as a result of our nation being subjected to a number of invasions;
2. Throughout history, our nation lived in neighborly relations with the peoples surrounding it from the East, West, South and North;
3. Due to the geographical conditions of Azerbaijan;
4. Regarding objective development laws;
5. As a result of political, economic, scientific, cultural relations with other nations, etc. [Khalilov 2015: 40].

Discussion and Results: According to the studies the introduction of words of Turkish origin into the Russian language began in the 1st-8th centuries of our era. Extensive use of Turkish words in the 12th century monument "Epic of Igor Polk", Turkish words used in the books "Az-Ya" by O. Suleymanov, "Russian surnames of Turkish origin" by N. Baskakov indicate the historically ancient traces of Turkish words in the Russian language.

The history of the study of words of Turkish origin in the Russian language began in the 18th century. In these studies, some of the ancient Turkish words were accepted without controversy, and some of them were investigated controversially, conflicting points arose, and as a result, the approaches of scholars regarding these words were not unambiguous. In the 19th century, the issue of Turkish-Russian language relations attracted the attention of many scientists as an actual problem. I.I.Sreznevsky's work which named "Comparative and Explanatory Dictionary and Grammar for Materials" systematically examined Turkish words used in Russian dialects by a number of linguists in 1854. The dictionary "Turkish words in Russian" written by E.N.Shipova contains 1,507 words related to various fields, whose transition

from Turkish to Russian is unequivocally accepted in 1976. We think that the number of ancient Turkish words used in Russian is not limited to these numbers. A number of Turkish words used in the language of ancient Turkish written monuments are used in Russian today either as they are or with a certain phonetic change (according to the orphoepic norms of the language). Some of these words need no explanation. For example: караул (karaul) , очак (ocak) – туман (duman) – fog, кочевать (kochevat) – move, яйва (heyva) – plateau, яйла (yayla), утюг – utu, сундук - sandik, кирпич – kerpic, карандаш – karandash, бакча – baxcha, yoğurt – yogurt etc.

Let's take a look at how some words denoting names used in ancient Turkish written monuments are used in Russian:

The word "yuul//yul", used in the ancient Turkish written monuments in the meanings of *dərə* (valley), *çay* (river), *arx* (arch), *bulaq* (spring) [Russian-Azerbaijan dictionary 2005], is used today in the variants of aul//ağıl/avul in most Turkish languages and is formed as a result of phono-semantic branching of the same root morpheme. is known. This word is used in the Hami dialect of the modern Uyghur language as ail" [Malov 2012:136]. In the ancient Uighur language, yul means "cay" and yayla means "kicik cay" (small river).

Baba Maharramli notes that the same word, which is divided into the forms of ağıl//aul//aqıl//aal//avul// ayıl//avıl in Turkish languages, is also separated in meaning. In the *"Etymological Dictionary of Turkish Languages"* the words "mind" and "aul" were analyzed as separate words. Actually, they are different phonetic variants of the same word. That is, those words were created as a result of phono-semantic differentiation of the same root [Maharramli 2012: 209-210]. It means "goyun yatagi (sheepyard)" in Persian [Zarinazade 2015: 140]. It should be noted that the word ağıl/aul is also used in the form of aul ("kend") in the languages of some North Caucasian peoples (Avar, Lezgi, Chechen). It also acquired the form geul ("kend") from Turkic languages to Armenian (Kaz. TKES, 45). The word "Аул" was transferred to the Russian language from the Turkish language and means "kend" [Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary 1982: 47].

We also find the word "ark" (arkh) in the monuments, which is a synonym of the word yuul: There is little *ämgäki at the head of this race*, but there is *ädgü next to kin*. - How can the arch freeze; that is under the sun [Khudiyev 2015: 305, 314]. The word arch was transferred to the Russian language in the form of "арик" with a certain phonetic change [Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary 1982: 43].

Sub//suv variants of the word "su" are found in ancient Turkish written monuments. The word sub means "su, chay, yer sub - olke"; and the word water is used in wider meanings: 1. *su, maye, nəm*, (water, liquid) 2. *içki, içməli*,(drinkable) 3. *şirə*, (juice)4. *ocean* (ocean) [Khudiyev 2015: 537-538].

The word "sup", which means "soup, soup" in the Russian language, also came from old Turkish.

In ancient Turkish writings, the lexeme used in the form of "tabar // tavar" and expressing the meaning of "*mal-mülk, var-dövlət, əmlak, davar (property)*" is used in the same way in Russian. Despite the fact that the word товар (əmtəə-goods), which is consolidated as a term in Russian, is repeatedly used in the written monuments of the Azerbaijani language and preserved in the form of tavar//davar in the meaning of karamal in modern dialects and dialects, it could not be consolidated in the general lexicon of the literary language, and the modern literary language of Azerbaijan has become archaic for the language. The word "goods" has been preserved in the active lexicon of many modern Turkish languages.

The word "товарищ" is not a word of Russian origin it is derived from the Turkish term "tavar", which was used to refer to cattle. Later, the word "tavar-goods" expanded its meaning and began to be used to mean any goods and property. After it was transferred to the Russian language, this word acquired a double meaning and began to express the meanings of property, transport, wagon (товар, транспорт, обоз). At the beginning of the 19th century, the word "товарищ" (yoldash-comrade) acquired a political color in the revolutionary wave, and this word acquired a new meaning in Russian - "usyankar-rebel" .

The word bark, which means "*Sərdabə, saray, ev, mülk, eb bark, yurd, məskən (property)*", is found in a number of ancient Turkish written monuments: bark yara-turtım named *Açar adınçığ bark yara-turtım, için-taşın adınçığ bədiz urturtım... I built a separate tomb for him. , I made separate decorations inside and outside...* [Khudiyev 2015: 189-191]. This word is used in modern Russian as "barak" and means "temporary building made of wood" [Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary 1982: 56].

The word "bar", which is considered to be a syncretic root, expressed several meanings in ancient Turkish written monuments:

1. var, mövcud; 2. bütün, bar bayağut - dövlətli, varlı; 3. var (Ton 10) → bar (КТ В 7) – varmak//getmək - 1. have, exists; 2. all, bar bayagut - wealthy, wealthy; 3. have (Tone 10) → bar (КТ В 7) – varmak//go [Khudiyev 2015: 468, 119].

The word "barın", derived from the root bar, means "whole, complete" in ancient Turkish writings. The word "барин" used in the modern Russian language is of Turkish origin and means "lord, landowner", and before the revolution it meant "a form of address to a person from the privileged classes in Russia (landowner, official) and a person who does not like to work".

The word "yasa" (yasag, rule - forbidden) [Khudiev 2015: 305, 573], used in ancient Turkish, has passed into the Russian language as well. In Russian, the word "ясак" (prohibition) means "*prohibition, sign, signal*" [Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary 1982: 670].

The expression, which is used in the old Turkic language as “*əmr, hökm, buyruq, sərəncam*” (*order, judgment, decree, command*) “*yarık//yarlığ*” [Khudiev 2015: 572], was considered to be a word of Turkish and Mongolian origin, having passed into the Russian language in the form of “*yarlik*” without any change [Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary 1982: 669].

In ancient Turkish written monuments, the word *tal* means “stalk, branch, willow tree” [Khudiev 2015: 542]. The Russian word “ТЫЛЬ” (ТЫЛ) comes from the word “*dal*” (*tal, тыл*), which means “*dal, til (back)*” in ancient Turkish.

The words “*kır, kira, kırğağlığ*” places in ancient Turkish written monuments mean “desert, rocky, earth, it expressed the meanings of “*plain, field, arable land and rugged*” (“*çöl, daşlıq, yer, düzənlik, tarla, əkin yeri və qıraqlı*”) [Khudiev 2015: 508].

The development of morphological word creation in Ulu Turkish is evident in words like *kon+ak, kır+aq*. The Russian word “край” (кíрай) is the *k-y* substitution form of the word *kıpak*.

Some of the animal names have also been transferred to the Russian language. Leopard, a large predatory animal belonging to the cat family, is depicted in several monuments in the form of “leopard” in ancient Turkish writings. This word means “bars, peleng - leopard, tiger” in monuments: *Kiyik enlayyu menlayyu barmys (IB 44) — Leopard went to hunt deer*, etc. [Khudiev 2015: 166]. In Russian, this word is used in the same way as “*barc*” and means “leopard” [Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary 1982: 57].

The word *bull* is also used in the form of *bull//buğa//buka* in the old Turkish monuments, and it means a name with both animal and human semantics: *Turuk bukalı, samiz bukalı* can in the back, *samiz buka, Turuk buka* can't listen (Т 6) - Lean bull, If a fat bull is recognized from behind, it will not be recognized as a fat bull or a bull [Khudiyev 2015: 171]. This word is used in modern Russian in the form of *бык//бугай* (meaning: *ox, bull*) [Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary 1982: 103,110].

M.Yusifov gives information about parallel transitions in languages with different systems, as an example of transition *k-s*: *корова* (Russian), *кyx* (Alm.), *kaw* (Eng.), *qav* (Persian); *sıyr* (cow), *sıer-sır* (Turkish languages); *kost* (Russian), *knoken* (Alm.), *skleten* (Eng.), *bone-(bone)*, *sook* (Turkish languages), *kopek* (Turkish languages), *собака* (Russian), *seg* (Persian), *sap* (Spanish) mentions the words *sape* (Italian), *kalb* (Arabic) [Yusifov 2012: 153]. We think that the substitution *k-s* is preserved in some words that have historically passed from Turkish to Russian. *Kefen - саван, карік//кирк - сорок, копек - собака* are similar words.

The word “*bordag*” used for domestic animals in Turkish languages is derived from the verb “*bordamak*” (*fed, well-fed and fattened, fattened, fattened*). This lexeme passed into the Russian language with a certain phonetic

change - in the form of барденик (bardenik) and means "an animal fed and fattened by пох (chece)" [Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary 1982: 56].

Today, many words based on the verb "basmak" have been preserved in modern Turkish languages. This word means: 1. *to press, crush*, 2. *to remove*, 3. *to press a seal*, 4. *to attack, to raid* [Khudiev 2015: 469]. The words basmac, basma, basik (meaning: 1. head tax, 2. night raid) found in ancient Turkish written monuments are also derived from this verb. The word "Basma" (basma) entered the Russian language without any phonetic changes: 1. basma (color for dyeing hair), 2. basma, stampa (a stamp with the image of khans on it during the Tatar-Mongol invasion of Russia) means. The word Basmac is also used in the Russian language in the form of "basmach" (basmac) and means "thug, bandit" [Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary 1982: 55,58].

The vocabulary of Turkish languages is very rich. A group of words that create this richness - somatic words - are used in all Turkish languages with a slight phonetic difference. Words denoting parts of the body, which are ancient linguistic facts, were developed in the Old Turkish language and passed to the national Turkish languages that arose during differentiation with the same features of development. The word "bashlig", which is distinguished by its polysemantics is also particularly distinguished in word creation, the words "bash" derived from the root "bash" and "başipozuz" have passed into the Russian language.

In the old Turkish writings, the word "bash" was used in the following meanings: 1. başlı, başı olan, (having head) 2. kiminsə başçılığı altında olan, under headed 3. yaralı mənalarında işlənilib (injured) [Khudiev 2015: 470]. The Turkish origin of the Russian word "башлык" (bashliq) is unambiguously accepted in the dictionaries, and it is shown as a warm cap - a cloth hood with long ends, which is often worn over a hat in Turkish. Also, the word "башибузук" is shown as a word of Turkish origin, it is mentioned that it is used in the meaning of "disruptor, thug, thug". We also see the emergence of new words from the root "bash" in Russian at the expense of national elements. For example, the words башка (head, skull), башковатый (intelligent, intelligent, shrewd) are of this type [Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary 1982: 59].

The names of clothing and household items occupy a special place in the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language as the oldest lexical units of the language. Although most of these words have become archaic in the literary language of Azerbaijan, they are used in our dialects. In M. Kashgari's "Divan", we see that the word basmak, which is an ancient Turkish foot wear, is used as basak//başmak (shoe). This word has been developed in the Russian language as "башмак" (башмак) and means "bashmak-slipper, shoe" [Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary 1982: 60]. This word is probably derived from the verb to press. According to the second hypothesis, the word slipper also reflects the meaning of "skin". The shoes made of that leather are called "shoes".

Chepkan is one of the national men's and women's clothes in Azerbaijan. Chepken was lined, so it was sewn to the body. The turban with a scar on the sides near the hem had so-called sleeves ending in gloves (buttons were sometimes sewn on the sleeves, which were lined with precious cloth). The waist was tied with a belt. Chepken was made of silk, comb, velvet, various gilded fabrics. The collar, hem, and the edges of the sleeves of the cap are made of delicate fabric, kabezanjira, etc. was decorated with embroideries. Sometimes they tied a silver belt over the hat. It is widespread among the peoples of Front Asia and the Middle East, in Azerbaijan (especially in Karabakh, Khankendi, Shusha, Baku, Sheki, Shamakhi). It is derived from the word kapanek, which means "yapinci" in the ancient Turkish language. This word is unambiguously confirmed to be of Turkish origin and it is noted that chepan-chepken is a peasant outerwear in Russian dictionaries [Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary 2005: 585].

The ancient Turkish name for clothing, back, is one of the lexemes that have been transferred to the Russian language. The word "Arkhaluk" (arkhalik, short men's and women's clothing that replaces the robe) is indicated in dictionaries as a word of Turkish origin, or even obsolete Azerbaijani origin. It is noted that backcloth is a type of women's outerwear that is widespread throughout Azerbaijan. They were made of silk, various silk fabrics and velvet. In the dictionaries, it is justified that the word "archaluk" passed from the Turkish language to the Georgian, Armenian and Persian languages.

In Turkish associations in history, eyeballs were given names such as *bonchug*, *bonjug*, *munchug*, *monjug*, *monshag*, *monchag*, *monchog*, *muynchag*, and some of these names are still present in the languages of a number of nations. These are things like a precious stone, a lion's claw, a charm attached to the neck of a person or a horse. The word tassel is another word used in this sense. It is argued that it is protected due to the attention of the eye being diverted. It is explained that very strong gazes crack the tassels (*gozbuncuk*) and even break them into pieces. "Кутас" (*kutaz*) is also used in the Russian language in the sense of "necklace with bells, tassel cord decoration" [Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary 1982: 604].

The word "yastik" derived from the verb "to lean" (to lean, to rest) was used as a pillow in the ancient and medieval Turkish written monuments and meant "a rectangular bag or pillow that is placed under the head when sleeping and filled with bird feathers, cotton or air". In ancient Turkish writings, the word *ястык* is also used in the sense of "money, silver coin" [Khudiev 2015: 573]. This word, which is used in everyday life, is also used in Russian in the form of *ястык* (*pillow*). In Russian-language dictionaries, it is unambiguously confirmed as a word of Turkish origin and means "*bag of caviar extracted from fish*".

It is a wrong approach to justify the origin of the word glass on the basis that two consonants do not come together at the beginning of the word in words of purely Turkish origin. This word is derived from the Turkic origin of the particles *toast* and *ka* (*kab//kap*). Studies show that in some Turkish languages this word is used as *tustakan*, *tostakan* and means "piyale", "bade".

The word "Dostakan" is found in the letter of the clergyman Ivan Kalita (died in 1340) written in the Russian alphabet in 1356. It is believed that the word *Tostakan* (a pot with a round bottom) is derived from Turkish wooden pots. In modern Kazakh, *tostagan* is a drinking vessel.

The word "yataghan", which means "curved sword" in Turkish, was translated into Russian in the form of "ятаган" (*yatagan*) and is shown in the dictionaries as the name of a weapon of Turkish origin [Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary 1982: 671].

The words *tolı/tolu* and *isig*, which denote signs and qualities in ancient Turkish written monuments, are also among the words that have been transferred to the Russian language. The word *tolı//tolu* means "full, all, complete, every" [Khudiev 2015: 469,553]. The Russian word "толстый" (*tolstiy*) is derived from the Turkish word "dolu-tolu", which means "full, fat in terms of volume, thick".

The word "Ishig" means "hot, warm" in the language of the monuments. sincere, warm; expressed the meaning of "heat, fever" [Khudiyev 2015: 493]. The Russian word "искра" (*iskra*), which means "spark, shine, sign", is the same as the Turkish word "issik" (*issikrag - istiye*, the hottest), which is the ancient form of the word "hot" [Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary 1982: 487].

We observe that the words denoting action in the ancient Turkish written monuments are widely transferred to the Russian language. The words "bîç, bîçilmek, bîchmak, bîchumak, bîchgu (knife), biçek (knife, scissors)" derived from the verb "bîch" (meaning: to mow, cut, chop, mow) in ancient Turkish are widely used in monuments [Khudiev 2015: 473]. The root morpheme *bich* in the form of "бич//бичевать" (*bich//bichevat*) is used in the dictionary of the Russian language in the meaning of "cut, whipping, crushing" [Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary 1982: 83].

In Old Turkish, the verb *kesmak//kesmak* is used as a synonym of the verb to cut, and it means "to cut, to break; defined" means [Khudiev 2015: 495]. Russian verbs *кусать* and *кушать* (*kusat, kushat*) are based on the Turkic root morpheme "cut". So *кусать* - injury, sinking teeth, clenching teeth; *кушать* - means to eat, take food. The fact that both words are derived from the Turkish verb "to cut" is clear from the semantics of the words. The Russian word "кусок" (*kusok*) is also related to the word "cut" of Turkish origin. *Кусок* - means part, piece.

Derived from the verb "konmak" in ancient Turkish - *konım* (relative, close), *konalmak*, *kunuk* (guest), *konşu* (neighbor), *kunkluk* (guest room), *konag*

words are used in the language of the monuments [Khudiyev 2015: 509-510] and among these words, we see that the word guest - "kunak" (meaning: camp, rest house, guest house) is unambiguously given as a word of Turkish origin in Russian dictionaries.

The word "sunmak" [Khudiev 2015: 538], which contains the meanings of "extend, present, examine by hand" in the monuments, is translated into the Russian language in the form of "sunut" (sunut) and means "to push, give".

In the ancient Turkish written monuments, the verb биш//пиш, which is the root of the words bishurmak (to cook), buřarmak (cook, prepare, improve), pishmak (cook, ripen), pishurmak (to cook), was transferred to the Russian language and stabilized in the form of "пишча" (pisha). The word "piřcha" is related to the word "cook, cooked, food, eat" in Turkish [Khudiev 2015: 473,479, 529].

The word "post" used in the Russian language is derived from the ancient Turkish word "pusmaq//pusmek" which means "to hide, lurk", means "place of ambush", "place of a stake" [Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary 1982: 529].

The word "chizmek" (to draw a line, scratch) used in the dictionary of ancient Turkish written monuments [Khudiev 2015: 481] is synonymous with the word "chertmek" (to draw) in the medieval written monuments. The Russian word "чертеж", which means "drawing, drawing", is related to the word чертем.

Conclusion: Some words in the vocabulary of the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments, which reflect the spoken language of the V-VIII centuries, have become archaic while the rest of the words are used with certain phonetic changes or as they are in modern Turkish languages. The transfer of some words containing name, sign, quality and action contained in the language of the monuments to the Russian language and gaining stability in the language is a clear proof that these monuments were written in a highly developed literary language.

1. As a result of the study, the historical-genetic development process of key lexemes was followed. The development of languages, it was determined that the need to borrow words from other languages existed historically.

2. After the Orkhon-Yenisei written monuments, the most important linguistic relic of the Turkic peoples is the "Divan" written by Mahmud Kashgari in the 11th century. The first dictionary of the Turkish language has preserved the vocabulary of the ancient Turkish written monuments, and the words of Turkish origin in the modern Russian language are also processed in this dictionary.

3. As a continuation of the research work, we can examine words of Turkish origin found in the Russian language during the Middle Turkish period.

4. As a result of the research work, we observe that certain phonetic phenomena are inevitable as a result of the contact and integration of languages that do not have the same typological structure.

5. The words that were transferred to the Russian language from ancient Turkish are mainly household words (words used in everyday life).

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