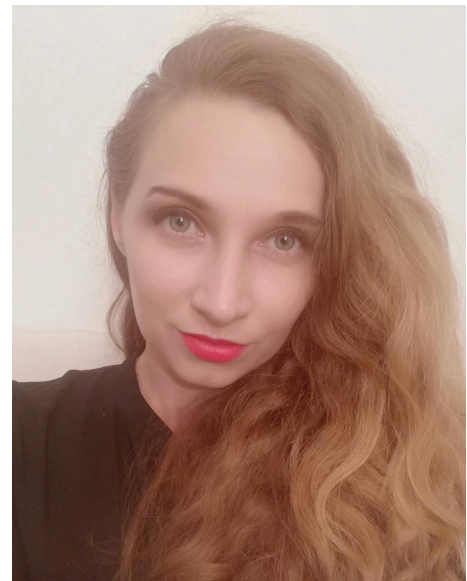


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ASSIMILATION OF COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC BORROWINGS OF TURKIC ORIGIN IN ENGLISH: ETYMOLOGY AND SEMANTIC EVOLUTION

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Abstract

Linguistic interactions arise from the intricate interplay of linguistic, cultural, and historical factors, constituting a pivotal facet of intercultural communication. Of particular intrigue are the Turkic lexical components, actively woven into the linguistic fabric of diverse languages. This research article undertakes the comprehensive examination of trade and economic vocabulary within the English language, encompassing elements either stemming from Turkic origins or acquired via the conduit of Turkic languages. The article delves into the nuanced exploration of the catalysts, pathways, and timelines governing the infiltration of Turkicisms into the domain of trade and economic terminology. It intricately dissects the trajectories of morphological and word-formation assimilation, elucidating their pivotal role in lexicon augmentation and the evolution of language.

A paramount emphasis is accorded to etymological inquiries and the meticulous tracing of lexical lineages. An integral facet of this scholarly investigation revolves around the discernment of the influence exerted by Turkic-origin trade and economic lexicon on the molding of English language vocabulary. The article conducts a rigorous examination of the etymological underpinnings and semantic metamorphosis inherent to words such as 'kiosk', 'magazine', and 'bazaar' within the purview of the English language, alongside an exploration of their counterparts' functionality within the Turkish language.

Through a comparative analysis of diverse languages, it becomes evident that the phenomenon of lexical borrowing is a universal linguistic phenomenon. It stands as a defining element imbued with linguistic significance, determining the absolute or relative chronology of their integration into various linguistic systems. Turkicisms, assimilated into the lexical-semantic framework of the recipient language, augment the

corpus of lexical units within the English language and other linguistic contexts. They illuminate the mechanisms governing their assimilation and the degree of adaptation, all while considering the unique lexical and phonetic potential inherent to each language.

It is noteworthy that Turkic borrowings encompass not only words of direct Turkic origin but also lexical elements introduced into English via other intermediary languages, including Arabic and Persian. These have left their imprint on English lexicographic sources. Hence, the term 'Turkism' encompasses words integrated into the English language, whether through direct Turkic influences or indirect channels via Turkic languages, with all sharing a common Turkic phase within their historical trajectory.

Keywords: Turkic borrowings, Turkicisms, assimilation, borrowing process, English language.

1. Introduction.

The study of the vocabulary of any language, including English, has not only linguistic but also historical and ethnographic interest. Language reflects many processes that occur in society. However, intensified contacts between speakers of different languages lead not only to the enrichment and expansion of the vocabulary of one language but also to the displacement of a certain part of lexemes from another language, which may have functioned for several centuries, sometimes even gradually leading to the loss of its core lexicon. In this regard, it is pertinent to investigate the lexical composition of a language and to understand the relationship between its native and borrowed lexicon.

Furthermore, the inclination to explore this topic is driven by the renewed and growing interest in Eastern countries, their cultures, and languages over the past decades, especially Turkic ones. English, in one way or another, retains phonetic and semantic features of many borrowed Turkic lexemes. It allows more effective resolution of complex practical issues in the study of both English and Turkic languages through appropriate methodologies.

2. Literature Review.

The process of identifying foreign and archaic lexicon in any language begins with a comparison of its lexical composition with that of both related and unrelated languages. One of the pioneering comparative linguists was Sir William Jones (1746–1794), a British linguist and Sanskrit scholar. He studied the Sanskrit language and made a significant contribution to comparative linguistics by establishing similarities between Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin languages.

In the 20th century, comparative linguistics continued to evolve, giving rise to new approaches and research methods. One of the prominent linguists of this period was Edward Sapir, an American linguist who introduced the concept of universal grammar and proposed a theory suggesting that all languages share common grammatical principles. Noam Chomsky, another American linguist, developed the theory of universal grammar, which examines linguistic structures and their shared characteristics. Joseph Greenberg, also an American linguist, formulated the theory of phoneme comparison, which became the foundation for many other comparative studies. Eric H. Lenneberg, a British linguist, developed the theory of generative phonology, which explores the sound structure of language. All of these research efforts contributed to a deeper understanding of archaic and borrowed lexicon within the English language.

The evolution of language is influenced by numerous factors, both intralinguistic (systemic changes) and extralinguistic (such as socio-political factors). Modern science increasingly focuses on the external factors shaping language, particularly the impact of societal changes. Kevin Tuite attributes these changes to the triple nature of language as a system, activity, and social education. Here, physiological and cognitive factors act as constraints on certain types of changes, rendering them conditioned rather than spontaneous (Tuite, 2006, p. 225).

It is necessary to differentiate the stages of language system development under the influence of intercultural contacts. Considering the diversity of outcomes resulting from such interactions, Elvin Fill proposes an ecological approach to language, where contact is viewed as a dynamic process that can lead to linguistic and cultural changes. He distinguishes between societal language contact (multilingualism, diglossia, etc.) and language contact in an individual's consciousness (individual bilingualism – code-switching, interference, translation activities) (Fill, 2007, p. 179, p. 187). Therefore, when studying the consequences of language contact, one must consider its nature and parameters of occurrence (time, place, scale, intensity).

Donald Winford has proposed a taxonomy of language contacts based on their impact on language:

- Language retention – situations of borrowing (common, moderate, intensive), convergent situations.
- Language change.
- Language creation – bilingual communities, pidgins, creoles (Winford, 2003, pp. 23–24), and the creation of language variants.

Language borrowings infiltrate a language as a result of contact between different ethnic groups that speak different languages due to social, political, economic, or cultural interactions. For comparison, when a particular ethnic minority resides in an area dominated by the host society, assimilation of the language occurs, or, as linguists often refer to it, a linguistic shift takes place. In such cases, the change of language is driven by pragmatic considerations, such as the need to find employment, access education, or engage in business activities.

The direction of linguistic shift is always influenced by the most impactful situational factors. The process of linguistic shift is inevitably associated with the process of conventionalization. S. Kemmer defines conventionalization as “a gradual process in which a word gradually permeates a larger and larger speech community” (Kemmer 2019, para. 5). The result of the conventionalization process is the complete loss of connections with the donor language according to the perception of the recipient community (Kemmer 2019, para. 5).

In English linguistics, researchers have identified several periods of conventionalization when the recipient language was influenced by a certain culture and its language, actively adopting new words (Kemmer 2019, para. 2). The result of conventionalization for the English language is the creation of a more or less stable version known to contemporary speakers (Kemmer 2019, para. 12).

In foreign linguistics, Turkic borrowings in the English language have been studied within the framework of oriental lexicology (Cannon, 1994; Cannon & Kaye, 2001; Vitkus, 2003; Gil Harris, 2008; Burton, 2011).

In English linguistics, studies of Turkic-origin vocabulary were not conducted until the end of the 20th century; however, fragmentary mentions of Turkic borrowings can be found only in lexicon and language history collections. At that time, it was claimed that the number of Turkic borrowings in the English language amounted to less than 20 poorly assimilated words (Robertson, 1936; Sekirin, 1964). However, due to a surge of interest in Eastern culture and languages in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, Turkic borrowings in the English language became the subject of research by linguists within the scope of oriental lexicology (Cannon, 1994; Cannon & Kaye 2001; and others). Different sources indicate different numbers of Turkic-origin words in the English language – from 10 (Amosova, 1956) to 800 (Butina, 1971).

The works of Irek Bikkinin encompass medieval borrowings. According to his data, there are approximately four hundred Turkic borrowings in the English language, of which 55% are ethnographic, 26% belong to social and political vocabulary, and 19% are words denoting natural phenomena (Bikkinin, 1998). Natural terms belong to the terminology of respective sciences, and therefore they are an essential part of the English vocabulary, although some of these words are familiar only to specialists.

A. Khamitova considers one of the most important indicators of the adaptation of Turkic borrowings in the English language to be their inclusion in various dictionaries of the English language (explanatory, etymological, phraseological), as well as their use in various literary works (Khamitova & Adilova, 2020, p. 24).

Despite the significant number of scholarly works in the field of linguistics, there still exists a substantial body of Turkic borrowings in the English language that requires thorough investigation.

3. Aim and Objectives.

The main goal of the research is to describe trade and economic Turkic borrowings as a component of the lexical system of the English language, as well as to characterize the phonetic-morphological, lexical-semantic, and lexical-stylistic assimilation of Turkic borrowings.

In line with the research goal, the following tasks have been set: identify the reasons, paths, and, if possible, the time of penetration of trade and economic Turkic borrowings into the English language, providing historical evidence of interactions between English speakers and Turkic languages and peoples; compile a register of trade and economic Turkic borrowings in the English language; identify and analyse the main phonetic changes in Turkic borrowings; examine the ways of morphological and derivational assimilation of the terms.

The primary material for the study consists of linguistic units collected from historical texts, dictionaries, and national corpora of English and Turkish.

4. Methodology.

In this research, we employ a comprehensive array of methodological approaches to shed light on the subject matter. We employ the comparative-historical, comparative-contrastive, and typological methods, drawing upon the historical and comparative dimensions of closely related languages and dialects of the English language. Furthermore, we harness general scientific methodologies and techniques, such as synthesis and analysis, deduction and induction, to illuminate various facets of our inquiry. In our endeavour to investigate the external factors that exert influence on the lexicon, transcending the confines of language per se, we employ the linguo-cultural method. In pursuit of refining the etymology of specific lexical units, a broad spectrum of comparative-historical analysis methods is brought to bear. In certain instances, we cast a diachronic lens upon the outcomes of synchronous analysis, concurrently employing a typological analysis method.

The systematic-classification method serves as our guiding principle in delineating thematic groups and facilitating the categorization of vocabulary, duly taking into account the inherent regularities that govern this process. This scholarly work finds its foundation in established theories of borrowing and translation, drawing extensively from the contributions of renowned theorists and historians in this domain.

5. Results and Discussion.

A comprehensive understanding of Turkic borrowings necessitates a systematic categorization of these linguistic elements. An essential approach involves the thematic classification of vocabulary, wherein words are grouped together based on shared extralinguistic associations. This approach proves to be both pragmatic and conceptually valuable. Thematic classifications facilitate the organization of words according to their relationship with tangible entities in the real world, with due consideration of extralinguistic attributes. Furthermore, the arrangement of words within specific thematic categories mirrors the structural order of objects, events, or processes in the non-linguistic realm.

In the construction of a thematic classification, antecedent scholarly perspectives hold a central position. In cases where the classification delineates domains that constitute focal areas of investigation within specialized fields of expertise, supplementary subdivisions are contemplated in alignment with established categorizations within the pertinent academic disciplines.

Throughout the course of our scholarly inquiry, underpinned by an exhaustive examination of historical texts, legislative decrees, official correspondences, epistolary archives, and authoritative lexical references, including but not limited to, the works of notable lexicographers such as W. Skeat's "Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language", J. Donald's "Etymological Dictionary", E. Partridge's "Origins: A Short Etymological Dictionary of Modern English", alongside authoritative lexicons including "The New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary", "Türkçe Verintiler Sözlüğü", "Türkçe Sözlük", İsmet Zeki Eyüpoğlu's "Türk Dilinin Etimoloji Sözlüğü", Eren Hasan's "Türk Dilinin Etimolojik", and the exploration of national corpora of the respective languages, notably the British National Corpus, Corpus of Contemporary American English, and Corpus of Historical American English, we have meticulously identified and categorized 14 lexical items into six primary thematic clusters within the realm of trade and economic vocabulary. These thematic groups include "Trade Items (Goods)" – 1 (*yogurt*), "Places of Commerce" – 3 (*kiosk, magazine, bazaar*), "Measurement of Goods" – 2 (*arshine, kantar*), "State Economy" – 5 (*copeck, denga, toman, tariff, yasa*), "Markings on Goods" – 2 (*jarlig, tughra*), and "Types of Profit" – 1 (*baksheesh*).

It is important to underscore that the classification we have propounded here stands as a foundational framework, which may be further enriched and refined through subsequent investigations in the realm of this intriguing topic.

In this article, our focus is dedicated to a comprehensive examination of the trajectory of penetration, nuances of assimilation, and the semantic evolution of Turkic loanwords, with a specific lens on the thematic cluster "Places of Commerce". Within this purview, we ascribe 3 nominations: *kiosk, magazine, and bazaar*.

Each loanword, upon its entry into the recipient language, embarks on a distinct path of evolution, characterized by the triad of phonetic, morphological, and lexical adaptation. This intricate process culminates in either the enduring integration of the lexeme into the language for epochs or its perpetual confinement to the periphery, failing to attain widespread utilization.

Notably, in certain instances, definitively determining the donor language for loanwords proves to be a formidable task, given the remarkable similarity among Turkic languages themselves. Occasionally, lexemes of Turkic origin may erroneously be ascribed to borrowings from Persian or Arabic (e.g., *toman*). Furthermore, in scenarios where a loanword traverses through a series of intermediary languages before reaching its destination, it may be ostensibly traced to one origin but is, in reality, derived from the etymon of another language (e.g., *copeck, denga*).

The English lexical entry '*kiosk*' made its debut in the English lexicon during the 1620s, initially denoting "a form of open pavilion" (Skeat, 1967, p. 278). In The Oxford English Dictionary of 1933, we find several spelling variants: '*chouske*', '*chiosque*', '*kiosque*', '*kioske*', '*kiosk*', '*chiosk*' (OED, 1933, V. 5, p. 710). At that time, the lexeme was used in two meanings: "an open pavilion or a light summerhouse on columns or surrounded by balustrades, common in Turkey and Persia and imitated in gardens and parks in Western Europe" (early 17th century); "a light decorative structure used for selling newspapers (in France and Belgium), for orchestras, or for other purposes" (mid-19th century).

The Oxford English Dictionary in the 1993 edition provides only one usage form – '*kiosk*' and mentions two additional meanings that the lexeme acquired in the course of its functioning in the language: "a light, often mobile booth for selling newspapers, cold drinks, cigarettes, tickets, etc." and "a building (in Australia) where cold drinks are sold in parks and zoos" (mid-19th century); "a telephone booth" (early 20th century) (OED, 1993, p. 1492).

Eric Partridge suggests the intermediacy of the French language in the borrowing of the term '*kiosk*' while pointing to Turkish or Persian as the donor language (Partridge, 2006, p. 1680). An etymological dictionary of the French language also indicates Turkish as the donor language, stating that the lexeme was borrowed with the meaning of "garden pavilion, belvedere" ("pavillon de jardin, belvédère") (Dictionnaire D'étymologie Française, 1888, p. 296). Later on, the term referred to street newspaper kiosks (since 1865), and from 1928 onwards, it was used to denote British red telephone booths (phone kiosk), which are famous worldwide for their distinctive appearance.

In modern American English, the term '*kiosk*' refers to a small booth with an open front where newspapers, cold drinks, tickets, and so on are sold. In the British English variant, it typically denotes a public telephone booth.

In the etymological dictionary of the Turkish language, the prototype '*köşk*' is used in the source language with meanings such as "villa, pavilion, mansion, tower" (TS, p. 1967). It was borrowed into Turkish from Persian as '*kūşk* / *kōşk*' (کوشک), meaning "a pavilion-like alcove, a room in the form of an alcove, a palace". The earliest source in history where the word '*kūşk*' is found is in Ashik Pasha's Garib-name from 1330.

In modern Turkish, the lexeme '*köşk*' functions with the meaning of "a large and elegant building constructed in a garden". Additionally, the term '*kiosk*' is used in Turkish, likely borrowed from European languages (possibly English), but it refers to a specific self-service device or terminal.

Therefore, we can conclude that the nomination '*kiosk*' entered the English language from several languages simultaneously, explaining the large number of graphical forms. From the 17th to the beginning of the 19th century, it functioned with the meaning with which it entered the recipient language. By the beginning of the 20th century, the lexeme had acquired three additional meanings, not only fully assimilating and becoming established in the language (as evidenced by the consolidation of a single graphical variant of usage) but also becoming integrated into English culture (being used to denote the iconic British red telephone booths). Furthermore, having undergone reinterpretation in English, the lexeme, along with its new meanings, was borrowed by several other languages (including Ukrainian, Russian, Turkish, and others).

The nomination '*magazine*' entered the English language at the end of the 16th century from French '*magasin*'. Initially, the term meant "a storehouse, depot, warehouse" and was often used figuratively to refer to books containing information useful for specific groups of people (in the metaphorical sense, "magazine of petitions", for example). The Oxford English Dictionary (OED) indicates the existence of several forms of usage of the lexeme in different periods: 16th century – '*magason*', 16th–17th century – '*magasin*',

'magazen', 'magezzine', 'megazin', 'magaseine', 'magozin', 17th–18th century – 'magazeen', 19th century – 'magazine'. The last form eventually became firmly established in the English language and is the only variant of usage of the term today.

In the English language, the lexeme developed several meanings, including: “a storage place for goods, depot, warehouse” (used both in the literal and figurative sense, e.g., “*magazine of petitions*”); “a designation of a country or region with reference to its natural products or cities as trading centres (*the city of London was the Magazine of money*)”; “a portable container holding valuable items or data (*his magazine of credentials was stolen*)”; “a military storage facility used during war for storing weapons, powder magazine, military provisions store, or shop where they are sold (*a powder magazine*)”; “a ship loaded with supplies, a provision ship, military storage ships in the fleet (*the Magazin ship...came into the Harbor*)”; “used as the title of books in the sense of “a collection of specific information” (*the Magazine of Warre*) and “a periodical publication containing articles by various authors (*Philosophical Magazine*)” (OED, 1933, Vol. 6, p. 22).

Additionally, the form 'to magazine' can be used (though rarely nowadays) as a verb meaning “to store in a magazine or warehouse” (*we do not magazine or store up Corn*) and “to publish a magazine” (*the storing away or magazing of force for the Animal Kingdom*).

Having entered the English language, the lexeme 'magazine' displayed its productivity, giving rise to a series of derivatives, including 'magazinist', 'magaziner', 'magazinery' (referring to a person who writes articles for a magazine), 'magazinish' (having characteristics typically found in magazines), 'magazinism' (the profession of writing for magazines), and 'magaziny' (characteristic or suitable for a magazine) (OED, 1933, Vol. 6, p. 22). Most often, the nomination is used in phrases like 'magazine cover', 'magazine rights', 'magazine section', and 'magazine story'.

In contemporary usage, the meaning of “a book containing specialized information intended for a specific readership” is considered outdated. Instead, the lexeme has acquired a new meaning, 'magazine program', referring to a regular television or radio program filled with diverse informational or entertainment content, which has been in use since the mid-20th century.

In the etymological dictionary of the Turkish language, it is indicated that the lexeme 'mağaza' comes from the Greek word 'magaziá' (μαγαζιά), which means “storehouse or warehouse” and is the plural form of modern Greek 'magazí' (μαγαζί). The modern Greek word can be traced back to the Venetian word 'magazín', which means the same. The Venetian term, in turn, originates from the Arabic 'maḡāzin' (مخازن), meaning “basements”. This form is a plural of the Arabic word 'maḡzan' (مخزن), which is derived from the Arabic root 'ḡzn'. In Arabic, 'mağaza' is still used with the meaning “shop” or “storehouse” (Eren; p. 358).

In the Turkish language, the term 'mağaza' is first attested in writing with the meaning “ship's holds” in “The Lingua Franca in the Levant” by Kahane & Tietze (1453). This work described Italian and Greek maritime terminology in Turkish. In the sense of “store”, the nomination appears in “Sultan ve Kamuoyu: Osmanlı Modernleşme Sürecinde” in 1840. In modern Turkish, 'mağaza' is used to mean “large store (shopping center)”. It is worth noting that there is also the nomination 'magazin', which functions with meanings such as “a magazine with short text and many images and stories on various topics that appeal to the public, typically simple and enjoyable” and “a radio or television program that briefly discusses various lighthearted topics”. This form with its definitions was borrowed from the English language and was first documented in the 1945 edition of the TDK (Türk Dil

Kurumu) Turkish dictionary, Türkçe Sözlük (as “an illustrated magazine of current issues”) and since 1990 in the sense of “newspaper news about the personal lives of famous people”.

The word ‘*magazine*’ made its way into the French language through the military sphere, acquiring a new meaning, “large store”, and was borrowed into the English language, where it developed other various meanings. From English, it was reintroduced to the Turkish language in a new form with additional definitions. Just like in the case of ‘*kiosk*’, the term ‘*magazine*’ was documented in several graphic forms, which suggests the involvement of multiple intermediary languages. In the English language, the lexeme was fully assimilated and adopted, as evidenced by the consolidation of a single graphical variant for its usage. It belongs to the active vocabulary and is widely used in everyday life in all the mentioned meanings.

In the Middle Eastern countries, bazaars played a significant role in transforming many cities into major trade and cultural centres. The size of bazaars depended on the city’s place in the country’s socio-economic and political system. Trade took place in bazaars every day or on specific days of the week, depending on the size of the bazaar and its location (within the city or outside). Bazaars were a source of pride for cities and served as their distinctive “business cards”. Various social strata of the population were represented there, including urban and rural dwellers, people engaged in settled agriculture or nomadic animal husbandry, as well as traders from nearby and distant countries. Urban bazaars specialized in the sale of specific types of goods.

According to the etymological dictionary of the English language, the term ‘*bazaar*’ was borrowed in the 1580s, likely from Turkish through Italian ‘*bazarra*’. It has the following meanings: 1. “A market (as in the Middle East) consisting of rows of shops or stalls where various goods are sold (late 16th century)”. 2. “A place for the sale of goods, a department store (early 19th century)”. 3. “A fair for the sale of goods, especially for charitable purposes (church bazaar) (early 19th century)”. Additionally, the lexeme is found in the name of the highly popular fashion magazine “Harper’s Bazaar”, which has been published since 1867 and is known worldwide (published in 28 countries).

In the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), multiple historical forms of the term ‘*bazaar*’ are documented, each associated with distinct chronological epochs within the evolution of the English language. These include ‘*basaro, -arro*’ from the 16th century, ‘*bussar*’, ‘*buzzar(r)*’, ‘*basarr, -are*’ from the 17th century, ‘*basar*’ spanning the 17th to the 18th century, ‘*bazar*’ prevalent from the 17th to the 19th century, and ‘*bazaard*’ documented during the 18th century. Finally, ‘*bazaar*’ emerges as the prevailing and sole variant during the 19th century (OED, 1933, Vol. 1, p. 715). Remarkably, this lexeme’s diffusion extends beyond the English language, permeating the territories of India and Turkey. Its earliest usage is traced back to Italian influence, providing intriguing insights into its etymological journey.

The Turkish counterpart, ‘*pazar*’, retains contemporary relevance within the modern lexicon, signifying ‘*bazaar*’. Additionally, it designates specific days of the week; ‘*pazar*’ corresponds to Sunday, while ‘*pazartesi*’, a composite of ‘*pazar*’ and ‘*ertesi*’ (after), designates Monday. Etymological investigations in the Turkish language attribute its origins to the Persian ‘*bāzār*’ (بازار), denoting a “market” or “shopping locale” (Eren, 1999, p. 326). Historically, its first documented appearance can be traced back to the year 1300 within the “Codex Cumanicus”.

Notably, despite sweeping transformations in society and the emergent contours of mass culture, traditional bazaars continue to resonate as immersive and evocative settings. Intriguingly, they persistently resist displacement by contemporary shopping complexes. Adam Leaver, building upon insights from McMillan, posits bazaars as distinctive economic

entities, embodying specific structural attributes, idiosyncratic transactional protocols, and embedded cultural norms (Leaver, 2019, p. 8).

6. Conclusions.

Every language, as a specific system, possesses its own set of rules to which its elements conform during their interaction. When a foreign linguistic element infiltrates, the system endeavours to subject it to its own laws. This very process is what we refer to as phonetic, morphological, and lexical adaptation, the result of which is the assimilation and integration of the “foreign” by the linguistic “organism”.

The paramount indicator of complete assimilation of a foreign element for us is the establishment of a singular graphical form of usage and the inclusion of the nomenclature into the lexicographic sources of the language.

All three lexemes we have examined, upon entering the English language, had multiple forms of usage during different temporal periods. However, in contemporary English, each of them corresponds to only one graphical form. Thus, we can assert that they have been fully assimilated and integrated.

Due to historical reasons, very few Turkic borrowings have made their way directly into the English language from Turkic languages. In most cases, the intermediary for borrowing was the French language (*'kiosk'*, *'magazine'*) and other European languages (e.g., Italian *'bazaar'*).

It is worth noting that after adopting Turkic borrowings and ascribing new lexical meanings to them, the English language has become a source of borrowing for other languages. The lexemes *'kiosk'* and *'magazine'* entered the Turkish language in new forms (*'magazin'*, *'kiosk'*) and with new meanings, coexisting alongside the previously used terms (*'mağaza'* and *'köşk'*), signifying different realities.

The research has shown that such lexical units can be intriguing subjects for the study of the history of language and the examination of the influence of other cultures on linguistic development. Exploring this topic can contribute to a better understanding of the processes of borrowing and adaptation of words from other languages, as well as their usage in contemporary speech.

The analysis of Turkic borrowings within the English language remains a relevant task since it contributes to the enrichment of the lexicon and the revelation of historical and cultural connections between different peoples and languages.

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Анотація

Лінгвістичні контакти виникають у результаті взаємодії мовних, культурних і історичних чинників та є важливим аспектом міжкультурного спілкування. Особливу увагу привертають тюркські лексичні елементи, які активно використовуються в різних мовах як мовні компоненти. Ця стаття присвячена вивченню торгово-економічної лексики у складі англійської мови, яка має тюркське походження або була запозичена через тюркські мови. У статті розглядаються причини, шляхи та час проникнення торгово-економічних тюркізмів. Досліджуються шляхи морфологічного і словотвірного освоєння та розглядається їхня роль у збагаченні лексикону і розвитку мови.

Окрема увага приділяється етимології слів. Важливим аспектом дослідження є також виявлення впливу торгово-економічної лексики тюркського походження на формування лексики англійської мови.

У статті детально розглянуто етимологічне походження та семантичну еволюцію слів “кіоск”, “магазин” і “базар” в англійській мові та функціонування їхніх аналогів у турецькій мові.

Порівняння різних мов показує, що запозичення слів – це загальне явище в мові, інгредієнт, що має лінгвістичну сутність, яка дозволяє визначити абсолютний або відносний час їх уведення в систему різних мов. Тюркізми, пов'язані з лексико-семантичною системою мови-реципієнта, розширюють загальну кількість лексичних одиниць англійської та інших мов, визначаючи способи їхнього проникнення та рівень адаптації. Тюркські запозичення включають не тільки слова тюркського походження, але й лексичні елементи, які прийшли в англійську мову через інші мови, у т.ч. арабську та перську, і знайшли відображення в англійських лексикографічних джерелах. Таким чином, термін “тюркізм” належить до слів, які були включені в англійську мову з тюркських мов або через посередництво тюркських мов, незалежно від джерела таких мовних взаємин, і мають тюркський етап у своїй історії.

Ключові слова: тюркські запозичення, тюркізми, асиміляція, процес запозичення, англійська мова.