

**R.A. AVAKOVA**<sup>1</sup>, **A.K. KOKSEGENOV**<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>*Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor**Al-Farabi Kazakh National University**(Kazakhstan, Almaty), e-mail: Raushangul.Avakova@kaznu.edu.kz*<sup>2</sup>*PhD Doctoral Student of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University**(Kazakhstan, Almaty), e-mail: be\_ed98@mail.ru***SOURCE ANALYSIS OF TURKISM IN THE BALKAN LANGUAGES**

**Abstract.** The connection of Turkic tribes with the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula has a long history. With the conquest of the Ottoman Empire, the influence of the Turks on the countries living in the Balkan region increased, and this situation led to significant changes for the Balkan peoples. Words of Turkic origin in the Balkan languages became the basis for the study of Turkic influence in the Balkans. Researchers should first of all determine from which language Turkic vocabulary was introduced. The term “Orientalism” is widely used by linguists to define words and phrases from any Eastern language (Turkish, Arabic, Persian). First, since orientalism entered the Balkan languages through the Ottoman Turkish language, which was spoken by the majority of the inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire and its territories, many researchers used the term “Turkism” to denote the characteristics of the way of life of the eastern countries. When linguists of the XVIII-XIX centuries defined the term “Turkism”, they relied on a small number and insufficient information about the origin of Eastern words. The purpose of this study is to make a detailed description and detailed analysis of the words that have entered the Turkic language in the Balkan languages. The research focuses on Romanian, Serbian, and Albanian languages, where the most Turkic words can be found.

**Keywords:** Turkic languages, Balkan languages, source analysis, intercultural connections, Ottoman Empire.

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**Андатпа.** Түркі тайпаларының Балқан түбегіндегі халықтармен байланысының ұзақ тарихы бар. Осман империясының жаулап алуымен Балқан аймағында өмір сүретін елдерге түркілердің ықпалы күшейе түсті, аталмыш жағдай Балқан халықтары үшін елеулі

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өзгерістерге әкеп соқты. Балқан тілдеріндегі түркі тектес сөздер Балқандағы түркі ықпалын зерттеуге негіз болды. Зерттеушілер ең алдымен түркі лексикасының қай тілден енгенін анықтауы керек. «Ориентализм» терминін тілтанушы ғалымдар кез келген шығыс тілінен (түркі, араб, парсы) енген сөздер мен сөз тіркестерін анықтау үшін кеңінен қолданады. Біріншіден, ориентализм Балқан тілдеріне Осман империясы мен оның қарамағындағы аумақтар тұрғындарының көпшілігі сөйлейтін Осман түрік тілі арқылы енгендіктен, көптеген зерттеушілер шығыс елдерінің болыс-тұрмысына тән қасиеттерді белгілеу үшін «түркизм» терминін қолданды. XVIII–XIX ғасырлардың тіл мамандары «түркизм» терминіне анықтама бергенде шығыс сөздерінің шығу тегі туралы саны аз және жеткіліксіз мәліметтерге сүйенген. Бұл зерттеудің мақсаты – балқан тілдеріндегі түркі тілінен енген сөздерді толық сипаттама жасау және егжей-тегжейлі талдау. Зерттеу жұмысы ең көп тараған түркі тілінен енген сөздерді табуға болатын румын, серб және албан тілдеріне бағытталған.

**Кілт сөздер:** түркі тілдері, балқан тілдері, деректану, мәдениетаралық байланыстар, Осман империясы.

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### **Источниковедческий анализ тюркизмов в балканских языках**

**Аннотация.** Контакты тюркских племен с народностями Балканского полуострова имеют многовековую историю. Тюркское влияние в балканском регионе усилилось с завоевательными походами Османской империи, что привело к серьезным изменениям в жизни балканских народов. Заимствования тюркского происхождения в балканских языках стали поводом для исследования тюркского влияния на Балканах. Прежде всего, исследователям необходимо выявить основной язык-первоисточник, из которого была заимствована тюркская лексика. Термин «ориентализм» широко используется учеными-лингвистами для определения слов и выражений из любого восточного языка (тюркский, арабский, персидский и так далее). Сначала ориентализмы проникли в балканские языки посредством османского турецкого языка, на котором говорило большинство населения Османской империи и подвластных ей территорий, поэтому для обозначения восточных реалий многие исследователи использовали термин «тюркизм». Лингвисты XVIII–XIX веков при определении термина «тюркизм», опирались на весьма скудные и недостаточно достоверные познания о происхождении восточных слов. Целью данного исследования является подробное описание и детальный анализ тюркских языковых заимствований в балканских языках. В рамках исследования основное внимание уделяется румынскому, сербскому и албанскому языкам, в лексике которых можно обнаружить наибольшее количество тюркских лексических заимствований.

**Ключевые слова:** тюркские языки, балканские языки, источниковедение, межкультурные связи, языковые заимствования, Османская империя.

### **Introduction**

Turkic influence in the Balkan region can be traced by looking deep into the history. The conquest of the Balkan Peninsula by the Ottoman Empire was the main reason for the widespread of

Turkic culture and the Turkic language in the lands conquered by the Ottoman Turks. The Ottoman Turks significantly changed the usual way of life in the Balkans. The lexicon of many Balkan languages has been significantly increased due to loan words of Turkic origin. The widespread distribution and influence of Turkic culture on the territory of the Balkan Peninsula aroused the interest of researchers on this linguistic phenomenon. In the middle of the 18th century, the term “Orientalism” was often used by European linguists to refer to foreign words and expressions that taken were into European languages from Turkic, Arabic, and Persian. Defining Turkic words and expressions was a major problem for Balkan language researchers of that time. A huge layer of foreign language vocabulary in the Balkan languages, called “Turkism,” that is of direct Turkic origin; some linguists agree that the Turkic language, which was spoken in the Ottoman Empire, became an intermediary language between European and Middle-Eastern languages. However, in modern linguistic science, the line between these two concepts is still not clear. The problem of defining these linguistic concepts remains unsolved and requires further scientific research. The main purpose of this study is to define the concept of “Turkism”, to make a historical review and source analysis on the concept of “Turkism” and express a point of view on this issue. As a part of this study, an analysis and description of Turkic borrowings in Romanian, Serbian and Albanian languages is carried out.

History full of cases when nomadic Turkic tribes, as a result of military conflicts, conquered their neighbors, thereby introducing fundamental changes in the life of the peoples they conquered. As a result of the mass resettlement of some of the Turkic tribes to the territory of the Balkan Peninsula, many Turkic peoples left a deep mark on the history and culture of the Balkan peoples. For example, some military ranks, administrative titles and professions in Balkan languages have Turkic origin. An interesting fact is that in the Balkan languages, terms denoting geographical and natural phenomena were also borrowed from the Turkic, which also proves the fact of Turkic influence in the Balkan region.

The Turkic influence on the way of life of the Balkan peoples can also be traced by the vocabulary of the Albanian language, which, like all other Balkan languages, was under deep influence of the Ottoman Empire, Ottoman language and Ottoman culture for five hundred years. The abundance of Turkic-originated words in the vocabulary of all Balkan languages once again proves the fact of close contact between Indo-European tribes and nations. Considering the degree of deep influence of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkan region for about five centuries, we can say that Turkic influence has become more in the present days, Turkic influence became more “unclear” among the different cultures of the Balkan Peninsula. The Turkic peoples, their cultural peculiarities, Turkic language have great influence on the Balkan culture.

The influence of the Ottoman Empire’s culture on Balkan culture led to the development of intercultural contacts between nations, which turned into a direct and complex social impact, especially because of military land conquests. Due to the sharp rise in urban development, the widespread of Islam religion and Turkic culture in the Balkans, the level of people’s culture and education has noticeably increased.

The cultural and religious influence of the Ottoman Turks on the disparate Balkan states can be traced by the stratification of Balkan society into Islamized societies (Albania), Orthodox Christian societies (Bulgaria, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia), and Catholic Christian societies (Croatia, Slovenia). The religious impact on the Balkan people’s, on their language and culture, as well as the share of Turkism (words of Turkic origin) among all Balkan languages significantly differ. With the emergence of new religious traditions in Balkan society, socio-cultural changes began to take on a deeper influence on society. Byzantine Empire left a political and religious legacy (Christianity) in the formation of the Balkan community, while the Ottoman Empire, from the other side, brought Middle Eastern religion (Islam) and culture. Today, we can truly state that

the Balkan community is the historical heritage of ancient Eurasian empires, expressed mainly in the folk culture and language of the Balkan inhabitants.

### **Research methods and materials**

During the study of Turkism in Balkan languages, one of the largest researches is the work named “Türkçe Verintiler Sözlüğü” by Günay Karaağaç [1], articles written in Kazakh language [2]; [3], some articles written in Russian language [4]; [5]; [6], and one article written in Uzbek language [7] were used.

In his dictionary, Günay Karaağaç described the relationships of Turkic languages with foreign languages of the world. The list of Turkic-originated words in Balkan languages is given in the mentioned dictionary. The dictionary by G. Karaağaç contains general information about Turkisms, specifically a list of Turkic words in alphabetical order, the approximate number of Turkic words in each language, and a brief describes the history of intercultural contacts between the Turks and other peoples.

One of the important works published in the Kazakh language on Turkic words in world languages by R.A. Avakova “Contactology: The Influence of Turkic Culture on World Civilization”. The impact of Turkic languages on world (western and eastern) languages is comprehensively studied in the above-mentioned work [8].

The methods of source collection, analysis, and comparison, and comparative-historical methods were used to study the concept of Turkism in Balkan languages and to describe the historical evolution of language. The comparative-historical method has great importance in determining the historical evolution of language, identifying the genesis of modern Turkic languages that originated from Old Turkic language.

Comparative-historical and etymological methods of research play an important role in determining phonetic changes in sounds, as well as in determining the linguistic profile of the Turkic world. The use of cognitive method is necessary to get information about similarities and differences of vowels and consonants used in Turkic languages, to determine the use of words from Old Turkic languages in Modern Turkic languages. Using given the scientific methods will help to study the historical evolution of Old and Modern Turkic languages, the history of Turkic-originated loan words in world languages.

### **Results and discussion**

The widespread Ottoman (Turkic) culture and partial Islamization of the Balkan Peninsula population in the XIX century led to the fact that the Ottoman way of life was deeply rooted in elements of the urban culture and lifestyle of the Balkans. The Turkic influence was also reflected in literature and art, which is noticeable in the abundance of Turkic words in the works of Balkan writers and poets. The Ottoman Turkish language was used along with the local Balkan languages, therefore, as a result of active interlingual contact between these languages, processes of linguistic borrowing occurred.

By studying the Turkic words in the Balkan languages, we can find extralinguistic information about the Turkic languages, their history, culture, lifestyle, politics, economics etc. As a result of research, we can say with confidence that Turkic and Balkan states were closely related during history, which left in the end rich cultural heritage.

For the first time, Turkic peoples were mentioned in written sources of the 8th century. Firstly appeared on Altai and Ural, Turks in the course of historical evolution settled about Eurasia, from Central Asia in the east to the Balkan Peninsula in the west, from Siberia in the north to India in the south. Due to the nomadic way of life, the Turkic peoples are currently settled in vast territories throughout the whole Eurasia.

Turkic written literary monuments appeared in ancient times and in different centers. In most of the ancient Turkic states, a foreign language, such as Sogdian or Persian, was considered the

administrative language. After the advent of Islam to the territory of the first Turkic states, the Persian language became the language of literature and poetry, while scientists and theologians began to use Arabic. Also, Russian and Chinese played an important role in the development of some Turkic languages. The main stages of formation and development of written Turkic language will be described below.

The most ancient period in the history of Turkic writing is the pre-Islamic East-Old Turkic period (7th-8th centuries), represented by inscriptions found on the territory of modern Mongolia carved into stone (Orkhon-Yenisei writing), which describe the glory and valor of the Turkic rulers of that time - Kultegin, Tonykok and Bilge. Ancient Kyrgyz writings also belong to them. During the reign of the Uyghurs, the ancient Uyghur writing appeared in the Eastern Turkic Khaganate, which is currently represented in the form of runic inscriptions and manuscripts.

The Middle Turkic period includes various early Islamic varieties:

– The first Eastern Turkic written language – Karakhanid Turkic language, was developed in the 11th century in Kashgar (an oasis city in the Tarim Basin region of southern Xinjiang, China), grammatically close to the Old Uighur written language, has been influenced by Arabic and Persian languages. Mahmud of Kashgar, in his colossal work “Diwani Lugat-at Türk”, is one of the first researchers to give information about the Karakhanid Türkic writings;

– The Khorezm Turkic language, first appeared in the 13th-14th centuries and used by the peoples of the Golden Horde, as well as in Mamluk Egypt, grammatically based on more ancient languages, but contains lexical units from the Oguz and Kypchak languages;

– This tradition continues in The Chagatai Turkic writing (15th century). The early Chagatai written language contains regional elements from the languages of the Timurid area. Later, the Chagatai language became the dominant written language of Central Asia, over time conquering a vast area of distribution and developing many regional varieties and dialects;

– The Western Turkic written language is the language of the Volga Bulgars, known from the epitaphs of the 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Information about early Kipchak Turkic is contained in the Codex Cumanicus compiled by Christians, as well as in dictionaries and grammars written in Mamluk Egypt and Syria;

– The Oguz Turkic language was first introduced by the Old Anatolian Turkic language (13th century), which was a minor written language until the end of the Seljuk rule. The Old Ottoman language is the initial stage of the Ottoman language, which began to be used by people since the founding of the Ottoman Empire in 1307. The literary language has been developing in Azerbaijan since the 15th century.

The pre-modern period began in the 16th century with the development of the Middle and Later.

Ottoman written languages, became the leading written languages with a rich literary heritage. The Chagatai written language continued to play an important role in the life of Turkic society and remained the literary language of all Muslim Turks.

The modern period of written Turkic languages begins in the second half of the 19th century with the formation of regional written languages. Global political changes in the middle of the 20th century, which led to the fragmentation of the Turkic-speaking world and the language policy pursued in the Soviet Union, Turkey, China, and Iran, had dramatic consequences that made it difficult for language contact between Turkic and non-Turkic communities. Political changes in the Turkic-speaking community have led to many problems and troubles, for example, dozens of “national” languages with a narrow radius of use have appeared. In Turkey, the Ottoman language has been replaced by modern Turkish. The social significance and use of many Turkic languages was limited. Currently, varieties and dialects of some spoken Turkic languages used for communication by Turkic communities living in large non-Turkic states have little opportunity for development.

Different writing systems were applied to the Turkic language, for example, a special runic script was created for the ancient Eastern Turkic language. Most of the ancient Uyghur texts are written in the Uyghur script, originating in the Middle East and then passed into use by the Mongols and Manchus. The Uyghur script is similar to the Sogdian script, both of which were used in the writing of Buddhist texts. Arabic script was used for the Turkic languages of the Islamic era (still used for Uyghur and Kazakh languages in China). In the early Soviet period, a single script based on the Latin alphabet was introduced for several languages, but later it was replaced by a script based on the Cyrillic alphabet. In 1923, an alphabet based on the Latin script was introduced in Turkey. Most of the newly created Turkic republics of the former USSR have already introduced or are gradually introducing the Latin script [9, p.p. 1109–1112].

For example, the first research related to Turkisms in the Russian language began in the second half of the 18th century. Turkic words, which have entered and assimilated into the Russian language from a long time ago, are completely subject to the grammatical characteristics of the modern Russian language and are undergoing phonetic and grammatical changes accordingly. At the same time, it seems that such Turkish words have changed semantically, that is, in terms of meaning.

Turkism is a word or turn of speech in any language, borrowed from any Turkic language or created on the model of a Turkic word or expression [10, p. 819]. Numerous dissertations are devoted to the study of Turkism in various aspects (in modern Russian, as well as in its ancient and Middle Russian periods of development) (I.G. Dobrodomov, Kh.Kh. Makhmudov, R.T. Mendekinova, G.Sh. Orazgaliyeva, M.V. Oreshkina, Sh.A. Sabitova, A.A. Umurzakova, N.A. Yunaleeva and others), in which the opinions of most researchers agree on the following definition of Turkism - these are Eastern words, for which the Turkic languages are the language source or intermediary language. In this work, the term “Turkism” refers to words that entered the Russian language through or directly from the Turkic languages. With such a definition, it is important to remember both the problem of ancient borrowings into the Turkic languages and the possible language contacts of the early Turks. According to A.V. Dybo, “this problem is connected with a huge number of questions of the internal and external history of the Turkic languages, as well as the internal and external history of the languages that were supposedly in contact with the Turkic in different chronological periods”. Even earlier, I.G. Dobrodomov confirmed this idea. He claimed that “words from the Chinese, Finno-Ugric, Iranian, Caucasian, Arabic, Mongolian languages got into the Russian language through the Turkic ones” [11, p.p. 252–253].

Many words were taken into European languages and reflect the Ottoman lifestyle, and Turkish culture. These words are called Turkism and they often can have Arabic or Persian origin. However, the Balkans, as well as Western Europeans, take words from the Turkish language as originally Turkish words, not paying attention at their real genesis. “Ottoman Turkish was used as the language of communication between the peoples that were under the influence of Ottoman Empire for five centuries. There is a strong belief in most Western countries to classify Turkish as one of the Middle Eastern languages because Turkish language historically and geographically related to Arabic and Persian. In philological institutes at the Oriental Studies Faculty three oriental languages studied in connection with each other. Any element of the language can develop into different forms over the time. However, when the same elements are copied by another language, the copied forms can sometimes be retained without major phonetic changes. Study Turkish words in other languages and compare them with their ancient forms plays an important role in researching the history of Turkish language in the field of phonetics, morphology and semantics [12, p.p. 164–165].

Romanians, like other Latin tribes, emerged in the first millennium and lived in the same region as the Indo-European “Dacians”, their Thracian ancestors. The history of Turks in Romanian geography goes back to ancient times. Oguz, Pecheneg, Kipchak, and then many other Turkic

tribes, who were among the old Turkish tribes, passed through the north of the Black Sea and settled in today's Romania. For this reason, the Turkic population density was high in the region, which was under the rule of the Golden Horde in the XIII–XIV centuries and the Ottoman Empire in the following years [13].

The first studies of Turkic elements in the Romanian language began in 1885, when Lazar Șăineanu published his work “Elemente turcești in limba romana (Turkish Elements in Romanian Language)” [14]. In period 1885–1900 research continues by B.F. Hasdeu, F. Rudov and T. Lebel. Theophilus Löbel's scientific work “Elemente turcești, arabesti si persane in limba romana (Turkish, Arabic and Persian elements in Romanian language)” was published in 1894 and devoted to the study of Turkish, Arabic and Persian elements in Romanian language [15]. Lazar Săineanu published his magnificent three-volume work, first in Romanian “Influenta orientala asupra limbii și culturei romane”, then in French “L'influence orientale sur la langue et civilization roumaines”, where he explores the Eastern influence on the Romanian language and culture, and also discusses the cultural aspects of how Turkish language influence on Romanian language [16]; [17]. Based on these studies, which identified about 3900 Turkish elements, many of the early studies were carried out outside of Romania, but the main source of new work was research in Romanian territory. Etymological dictionary of European (Germanic, Romance and Slavic) words of Eastern origin, published by Karl Lokotsch in 1927, contains 2235 words [18]. In 1960, Heine F. Wendt published his work “Die Türkischen Elemente im Rumänischen” (Turkish Elements in Romanian), which explored Turkish elements in Romanian [19]. In this work, which also attempts to indicate the periods of borrowing of words taken from the Turkic languages, 1541 words are considered as Turkic. Guboglu M. in his work published in 1968 “Romanya Türkolojisi ve Romen Dilinde Türk Sözlere Hakkında Bazı Araştırmalar” (Studies in Romanian Turkology and Turkish Words in Romanian) and Kerim Altai in his scientific report published in 1996 “Türkçeden Romence'ye giren sözlere - Romencedeki Türkçe Kelimeler” (Turkic words in Romanian - Romanian words in Turkic), according to the results of their research, stated that the number of Turkisms in the Romanian language is from 1700 to 3000 words [20, p.p. 265–272], [21, p. 220].

Finally, the scientific work of Muammer Nurlu “Romencede Türk İzleri (Turkic traces in Romanian Language)”, published in 2002, lists about 1200 words that entered the Romanian language from Turkish during the Ottoman period [22].

The first studies of Turkic elements in Slavic languages began in the 1850s and continue to this day. Turkic words in Serbian, one of the Slavic languages, are also included in Abdula Škaljič's work as a dictionary. Škaljič's scientific work “Turcizmi u Srpskohrvatskom - Hrvatskosrpskom jeziku (Turkisms in Serbo-Croatian and Croatian-Serbian Languages)” examines Turkic elements in South Slavic and Serbo-Croatian languages [23]. There are 8742 words in Škaljič's dictionary. Abdulla Škaljič, who added a short phonetic and morphological explanation to the beginning of his dictionary and evaluated some of the suffixes and structures that Turkic people gave to all Balkan languages, classified these words in 38 different groups according to their subjects at the entrance of his dictionary. As a result of a relationship of about one and a half thousand years, the absence of grammatical interaction is out of the question. In his research, Škaljič revealed great changes in the Serbian language under the influence of the Turkish language. Also, like Turkish, Serbian is an agglutinative language. Serbian language has been heavily influenced by the Turkish language, the studies done so far have not mentioned grammatical borrowings taken from the Serbian language. Not only words, but also morphological units were borrowed from Turkish into Serbian. Some words are taken from Turkish along with their suffixes. Suffixes borrowed from Turkish into Serbian have also adapted to the Serbian language.

Although the relations of the Turks with the Albanians are as old as the history of the Turkish tribes passing through the north of the Black Sea and advancing to the Balkans, like the other Balkan peoples mentioned above, the intense relations took place in the Ottoman period.

Studies of Turkic elements in Albanian language began in the second half of the 19th century. The first study on this topic belongs to Franz Miklosich published in 1884 “Die Türkischen Elemente in Den Südost Und Osteuropäischen Sprachen: (Griechisch, Albanisch, Rumunisch, Bulgarisch, Serbisch, Kleinrussisch, Grossrussisch, Polnisch (Turkic elements in the languages of the South-East and Eastern Europe: (Greek, Albanian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Serbian, Little Russian, Great Russian, Polish))” [24, p.p. 1–70].

Gustav Meyer showed Turkish words in the Albanian etymological dictionary. In the preface to his work, Meyer explains: “There are 5140 words in my dictionary. 1420 of them of ancient Romanian origin (according to Miklosich - 930), 540 Slavic words (according to Miklosich - 319), 1180 Turkic words, 840 Greek words, 400 words from another Indo - Germanic languages, and 730 words of unknown origin [25].

Gyula Nemeth in 1961 published an article “Traces of Turkish Language in Albania” [26, p.p. 9–29]. In 1964, Dilaver Berberi completed his PhD thesis on “Phonological and Morphological Adaptation of Turkish Loanwords in Contemporary Albanian Dialect of Kruja: A Synchronic Analysis”, in which he examined Turkish words in Albanian in detail from the point of view of phonetics and morphology [27]. Berberi concluded that “there are not enough texts in Albanian to compare them, only parallel research can be done on this issue”.

Norbert Boretzky publishes “Der türkische Einfluss auf das Albanische, Teil 1: Phonologie und Morphologie der albanische Turzismen” and “Der türkische Einfluss auf das Albanische, Teil 2: Wörterbuch der albanischen Turzismen”, scientific work in two volumes on the Turkish influence on the Albanian language [28], [29]. The first volume describes the sound changes of Turkish words in Albanian, as well as Turkish suffixes and grammatical constructions used in Albanian. The second volume is a dictionary of Turkism of the Albanian language. This dictionary contains 4078 words with their meanings. In addition, there are 585 Turkish words used in various dialects of the Albanian language, again with their meanings.

“The Albanian Etymological Dictionary” contains only 53 words of Turkic origin [30]. Vladimir Orel declares that many Turkish words are of Slavic origin, and he clearly states that he does not include many Italian, Greek, Romanian, Macedonian, and Serbo-Croatian words in the Albanian dictionary. As a result, a “fictional” dictionary emerged, which was formed not in the outside world but in the mind of the author, as he said, and began to serve its purpose within the framework of the phrase “Indo-European”, which the author used frequently. The main reason for this is that the influence of Turkish on these languages is also spread to the grammatical and syntactic planes, just like in Southern Slavic, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Romanian and Greek languages.

In the Albanian language, suffixes and grammatical constructions of Turkic origin have been the subject of many studies. Hasan Kaleşi carried out a monographic study “Arnavut Dilinde Kullanılan Osmanlıca - Türkçe Ekler” [31, p.p. 141–149].

Introduction of words with Turkish suffixes (plural suffix and adjective suffixes (-li; -siz), concept suffix (-lik), profession suffix (-çi), equality suffix (-çe), diminutive suffix (-çik)) into the Albanian language created a whole grammatical category so that subsequently these suffixes were also added to Albanian words.

### Conclusion

Under the influence of the Ottoman Empire’s culture and the massive Islamization of the Balkan peoples, the role and importance of religious literature in the life of the Balkan community increased. Some representatives of the newly formed Eastern literature wrote their works in Ottoman Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, while others preferred to use their own languages in their literary works. Writers and poets of that time made a great contribution to the development of Ottoman literature.



During the period of active dominance of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans, a large number of Turkic words penetrated the Balkan languages. The process of linguistic borrowing occurred due to Balkan young people who underwent religious training in the educational centers of the Ottoman Empire. During the educational process, immigrants from Balkan countries learned the literary Turkish language, which is subsequently used in compiling a grammar of the Balkan languages. Also, folk Balkan writers and poets composed their works in Turkish or used a lot of Turkic-originated words in local languages when writing their works. A large amount of Turkisms in the Balkan languages had a huge impact in the development of the Balkan folk literature, because using Turkisms in literature makes language more colorful and expressive.

The amount of Turkism in the Balkan languages and their influence on Balkan folk literature differs. Studies have revealed the approximate number of Turkisms in the Balkan languages:

- Bosnian, Serbian and Croatian languages have 6000–9000 Turkisms;
- Albanian language has 3500–5000 Turkisms;
- Bulgarian language has 3500–5000 Turkisms;
- Romanian language has 3000–5000 Turkisms;
- Greek language has 2000–3000 Turkisms.

The number of Turkism in the Balkan languages varies significantly. There are many reasons for this. The number of Turkic words in the Balkan languages is constantly changing depending on research methods, research materials, sources and the time of research. In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, due to the decline in political influence and the decline of the role of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkan region, the number of Turkic borrowings in the Balkan languages gradually began to decline. Therefore, the results of research on Turkism conducted at the end of the 19th century and the results of modern research differ significantly.

There are differences between the meaning and scope of the word “Orientalism” in language and cultural studies. Sometimes the concept of Orientalism is used to define Turkic words in the Balkan languages. It would not be the right choice to name Turkic words in Balkan languages with the concept of “Orientalism” in terms of both language and culture and the scientific connotations of the word and its scope. However, it is necessary to gather the Turkism in the Balkan languages under a concept. The term “Turkism” is the most suitable term to meet the need for naming the words in question. The majority of the words in the Balkan languages have Turkic origin and these words were transferred to the Balkan languages during the Ottoman Empire period.

Thousands of Turkic words and phrases have been borrowed into the vocabulary of major European languages. A characteristic feature of the Turkism words borrowed into European languages through other oriental languages (Arabic and Persian), is their phonetic, morphological and semantic changes, as well as the preservation of original meanings. This research shows that Turkic borrowing words, which penetrated many European languages, mainly as a result of close interlingual and intercultural contacts, made a significant contribution to the enrichment of the vocabulary of modern major European languages.

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