

Functioning of Tatar Medical Vocabulary in Bilingual Dictionaries of the XIX Century

By

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Abstract

At present, a growing number of linguists are actively exploring terminology in a variety of ways: linguo-culturological, linguo-cognitive, semantics, pragmatic and others. The relevance of this study is determined by the need for an in-depth analysis of terms used in professional communication between specialists in various fields. Therefore, it seems relevant to study lexical units in bilingual Tatar-Russian and Russian-Tatar dictionaries of the XIX century. The article deals with lexical units that function in bilingual dictionaries of the XIX century and are part of the terminological field of medical vocabulary. The material of the study is lexical units, selected from Tatar-Russian and Russian-Tatar dictionaries of the XIX century. The scientific novelty of the study is evident against the backdrop of the lack of works on the study of the semantics of medical vocabulary, which were used in bilingual dictionaries of the XIX century. Bilingual dictionaries of the XIX century were analyzed, and conclusions were drawn about the presence of medical vocabulary. The authors conclude that the Tatar medical lexicon of the nineteenth century is a system reflecting the level of development of medicine of this historical period. It should be noted that the numerical superiority of the medical vocabulary of Tatar origin over borrowing in the XIX century was due to the increased role of the Tatar language in the development of the national medicine of the previous historical period. It is suggested that the results of the study may be used as illustrative material in

historical terms.

Keywords: Tatar language, dictionary, bilingual dictionary, lexical unit, medical vocabulary.

1. Introduction

The expansion of the dissipating area of the Tatar language in Russia was marked by the XIX century. Learning the Tatar language in all educational institutions, the appearance of numerous textbooks, manuals, dictionaries, self-help manuals, the training of translators who speak the Tatar language, and the assignment of the Tatar language to the role of a functional state language in the eastern policy of Russia allow us to assert that the XIX century was a golden age for the development of this language. In the XIX century, the Tatar language was first taught to representatives of other nationalities in various professional educational institutions. The Tatar language is included in the curriculum of Kazan, Moscow, and Kharkov universities. In theological seminaries, it explains the greatness of the Christian faith. All this has led to the intensive development of vocabulary, which has a long tradition. It is represented by several areas, one of which is the compilation of two-language dictionaries.

The sizes of dictionaries of the XIX century are diverse, but they reflect the richness of the Tatar language. In this regard, it is relevant and promising to study the medical vocabulary recorded in these bilingual dictionaries.

Thus, the purpose of the presented article is to cover the functioning of the Tatar medical lexicon in bilingual dictionaries of the IX century. The study of lexical units in the historical aspect will allow us to highlight special, individual features of the medical lexicon of the Tatar language, to clarify main questions and problems for further study in this field.

In this paper, we set the task of lexico-semantic review of medical vocabulary in bilingual dictionaries of the XIX century. The author also traces the historical fate of special vocabulary, which is of particular interest for the vision of the development and formation of Tatar medical terminology.

There are few works in the literature dedicated to this topical and insufficiently studied problem. These are the works of R. S. Nurmukhametova, R. R. Zamaletdinova and M. R. Sattarova "The vocabulary of Tatar literary language (the first half of the XX century) " (Nurmukhametova et al., 2014); Kh. Kh. Kuzmina, M. K. Khadieva and G. R. Galiullina "The History of the Development of Literary Tatar Language in the 20th Century (Based on the Example of the Language of Literary Works) " (Kuzmina et al., 2019) and etc. A significant contribution to the formation of the concept and tools of this work was made by R. R. Shamsutdinova (Shamsutdinova, 2001). According to R. R. Shamsutdinova, the history of the development of medical science in the Republic of Tatarstan began in 1814 with the opening of the medical department of the Imperial Kazan University. R. R. Shamsutdinova also points out that in order to promote medical science among the population, medical literature is translated into Tatar from Arabic, English, Turkish and Russian. Based on this, we can characterize the XIX century as a transitional period in the history of the development of Tatar medical vocabulary. And this once again confirms the fact that bilingual dictionaries of the XIX century are a valuable illustrative material for observing how the composition of the medical vocabulary of the Tatar language developed.

In the context of our study, the works of Z. M. Mardanova, Z. N. Kirillova, and E. V. Alkaya (2018), I. D. Yedikhanova, G. A. Nabiullina and R. I. Latypov (2020), R. R. Salakhova

and F. R. Sibgaeva (2015), R. R. Denmukhametov and E. N. Denmukhametova (2015) and other scientists were extremely useful. An important role in the study of many linguists is assigned to the mechanism of term formation.

2. Methods

The aim of the study was to use a set of methods and techniques. The study used a descriptive method that included observations and classification of the material to be investigated: a theoretical and analytical method that included a review of the scientific literature on a specialized vocabulary; and a classification of the vocabulary by origin and structure; Component analysis of the semantics of lexical units; verbal analysis of lexical units; quantitative and statistical method. A complete sampling method was used to find lexical units of interest in lexicographic sources.

3. Results and Discussion

Let's take a closer look at the medical vocabulary of each of the bilingual dictionaries.

So, the use of medical words is found in the printed dictionary of Joseph Giganov (Giganov, 1804). Tatar words presented as a translation-equivalent accurately determine the meaning of Russian words. The dictionary contains more than 130 words, which are an example of the Tatar vocabulary of that time. For example, there are few examples of medical vocabulary found in the dictionary: biryan- hydrops; tartyshu – spasmus; aksak- lame man; timrau-lichen; tabip – medico; taz – bald; talak – spleen, etc.

More than 20 thousand words are registered in the two-volume dictionary of Alexander Troyansky (Troyanskyi, 1835). This dictionary, published in the Kazan Printing House, contains more than 150 anatomical and physiological terms and names of many diseases. For example: jörek – heart; üt – bilis; chige - temple; böjrek – kidney; buyn – joint, spinal bone, retroflexion; tomau – runny nose; cerehet – wound, ulcer; bizgek – fever; chir – disease, illness; tilche - cancer, etc.

Nikolai Ostroumov, a well-known orientalist scholar, historian and ethnographer, made a significant contribution to the development of medical vocabulary. We also know two works by Nikolai Ostroumov: the Tatar-Russian dictionary, published in 1876, contains about a hundred medical lexis (Ostroumov, 1876). For example, bash suyagi – skull; boryn kimerchege – nose bridge; cotkolok – pharynx; sangrau – deaf man; yutkru – cough, etc.

The Tatar-Russian dictionary published by N. Ostroumov in 1892 corresponds to the dictionary of 1876, the only thing is that it was supplemented and compiled with the participation of I. I. Ilminsky and A. A. Voskresenskyi (Ostroumov, 1893). Examples of vocabulary not recorded in the previous dictionary of N. Ostroumov: azyu – cuspid teeth, grinding tooth; erselya – lose the heat; buma – epilepsy; byalsyan – balm; can bashy – hip; cauryr – shoulder blade, etc. The small Russian-Tatar dictionary is interesting because the medical terms of the Tatar language are presented in it on Russian graphics: patient-chirle, auyr, kakshagan; sore- syzlaulyk; inflammation – kyzaru; hernia – byuser; stomach-karynkaryn; peripheral arterial obliterating disease – chyachyak; barley- arpa, etc.

S. Kuklyashev made a significant contribution to the development of Tatar medical vocabulary. S. Kuklyashev's dictionary consists of 3 parts: 1) introductory article, 2) excerpts from Eastern classics, 3) dictionary (Kuklyashev, 1859). In the last part, a number of significant

vocabulary can be distinguished: bedfigyl' – malicious; hasta-disease; sulu-breath; kan – blood; mi-brain; yara-wound, etc.

Next lexicographic work "A short Tatar-Russian dictionary with the addition of some Slovene words with a Tatar translation" quite fully represents the Tatar medical vocabulary (A short Tatar-Russian dictionary with the addition of some Slavic words with a translation into Tatar, 1882). The dictionary, compiled in 1882 by the Kazan Missionary Society and published in the printing house of M. A. Gladysheva, attracts attention by the fact that lexical units are divided into forty thematic groups. Fifty of the words suggested in the dictionary are anatomical and physiological names and are placed in a separate section called "Composition of the human body". Among them: bash soyagi – skull; boron tishege – nostrils; byuyn-joint; zhangak-cheek; yuich tobe – palm; syrt baganasy – back bone, etc. In the usual type of dictionary, the predominance of terms-names draws attention to the presence of verbs. They are listed in the section "Kyilanu syuzlyare" ("Verbs"): totlokmak – stutter; tirlyamyak – sweat; sakaulamak – curse.

The translation dictionaries of K. Nasyri are of particular importance in the development of Tatar medical vocabulary. He translates into Tatar the terms of Arabic-Persian origin, which were not understood by the majority of the population, and replaced them with words from Tatar. In the bi-lingual dictionary of the scientist of 1878, terms of health care are presented, most of which are anatomical and physiological names. K. Nasyri included in his translation dictionary of 1892 and international vocabulary, often found in Russian-language scientific works (Nasyri, 1892). Next to this term, the scientist gives its interpretation in the Tatar language. The author collects borrowed international terms in a separate section of the dictionary, consisting of 76 lexical units, called "Foreign words". Among them: demonia – ech poshu zehmete; apoplexy – kan kybeyep berep chyga torgan ber avyru; cataract – kuz karangylanu; cardiology jorek turynda fender; hydrops – isteska zehmete, sary su cyelu; infection, epidemic - (zeher) ega torgan avyru etc.

The presentation of vocabulary in the dictionary in this way was a great impetus to the process of their rapid dissemination and assimilation. Thus, K. Nasyri promoted the dissemination in the Tatar language of the names of the leading medical science of the XIX century. And today, the results of this activity are obvious, that is, the names collected by K. Nasyri have found their place in modern medical terminology as separate lexical units.

The Russian-language dictionary of L. M. Lazarev also contains a considerable amount of medical vocabulary (Lazarev, 1864). The dictionary consists of a basic dictionary and a manual for studying grammatical rules of the Turkish-Tatar language. "When compiling this dictionary, I used the Turkish-French dictionary of Biyanki and the Textbook for the temporary course of the Military Academy, compiled by Professor Mirzo Kazem-Bek," the author writes in the introductory part. It is noteworthy that most of the units used as a term are Turkish, Arabic, and Persian words. For example: ajal – death; azar – disease; eshk -tear; bibek – eyelashes; deva – medicine; haste – patient. In total, about 70 units of medical vocabulary were registered.

Another bilingual dictionary, published in 1889 in Tiflis, contains 12 dictionary entries, related to medicine. The dictionary of S. Zelensky consists of three sections (Zelensky, 1889). In the first part of the document, proper words of the Tatar language are recorded, but among them words related to the healthcare sector do not occupy a large place. This can be explained by the fact that the work was specifically devoted to the study of the economy of Transcaucasian peasants. For example: ag bugun – sickness; dondurma –frozen; kzdyrma-

fever, general inflammation of the blood; yuhu – dream. In the introductory part of the dictionary, the author states that the Tatar ethnonym is a collective name for various Turkic tribes: "The people that we call Tatar, as you know, consists of various Turkic tribes belonging to the Mongol race: Azerbaijani Tatars, Turks, Jagatai, Bukharans, Kirghiz, Kumyks, Nogais and others. The present Tatar language has been strongly influenced by the more cultured languages of Persian and Arabic, that is, it has learned a lot of Persian and Arabic words. Therefore, the section of Tatar words given in this Explanatory Dictionary does not belong to one Tatar language, but refers to three languages of different origin, forming at the same time, due to a strong change in the forms of many words, as if one whole."

The next equally important source of formation of the Tatar medical vocabulary is "Comparative dictionary of Turkish-Tatar dialects" by Lazar Budagov (Budagov, 1869). The dictionary was published in the second half of the XIX century and was reprinted by the Academy of Sciences in 1960. The introductory part of the dictionary, the author's biography, information about his teaching and translation activities, and the structural structure of the dictionary are written by A. N. Kononov. He notes the peculiarity of the dictionary: "... many words are accompanied by an explanatory etymological composition, and the terms are given whole brief explanations, often with reference to the relevant source or literature... ". The dictionary indicates which language each word belongs to, including medical vocabulary. For example: heb (Arabic.)- pill; azar (Persian) – disease; eleksir – Greek.) - elixir; ispitaliya (Turkish, Ital.) – hospital , etc.

4. Summary

The results of the analysis allow us to draw some conclusions that are of interest for our study. The analysis of lexicographic sources showed that lexical units denoting anatomical and physiological names, the physiological state of a person, and the names of various diseases predominate in the dictionaries under consideration. Among them, you can notice the use of synonyms, that is, the same concept is expressed in several words. In many cases, the words that make up a synonym series belong to different languages by origin. Cultural, economic, and political influence, and the presence of oral and written contacts are the main reasons for the penetration of foreign language vocabulary.

Consequently, the lack of dictionaries studied indicates that at the same time there were words borrowed from different languages in the Tatar language. It should be noted that many Arabic and Persian loanwords currently moved to the normative vocabulary of the Tatar language and is widely used as medical terms: daru (pers.), daruhane (pers.), yesh (pers.), hasta (pers.), sirhau (pers.), tir (pers.); zihen (Arab.), shifahanə (Arab.), tabib (Arabic), cerehet (ar.), dewa (Arabic), ten (Arab.), səlamətlek (Arab.), matde (Arab.) and others. They occupy a significant place along with the general Tatar vocabulary.

A certain part of the illustrative material recorded in dictionaries has passed into passive vocabulary, and a separate part is not used at all in the modern Tatar language. Most of all, this applies to words of Arabic-Persian origin. The meaning of some of them has changed, and some words are not used in the literary language but are preserved only in dialects. For example, the word "kuksya" from the dictionary of the XIX century, which then meant "breast", is now actively used in the dialects of Menzelinsky, Zainsky and Kuban kryashens as the name of such diseases as "phthisis", "asthma", "chin cough".

The word "yagma" is of Turkic origin. In the XIX century, it meant the concept of

"ointment". The word got its name in connection with the mechanical movement "yagu" - daub. This word has fallen out of the modern Tatar literary language. Or the word "tamyrtibu" (pulse) got its name based on the process of heart rate movement of blood vessels. Today, the scientific term pulse is used in medicine. Examples of such words: ciresh -wrinkle; ajnyak -glasses; basym lau -attack; kuvarcellyk – pallor; tysh it – gum; kancashu – incest; bujga uzu – get pregnant; kajyrak oncoma, etc.

The sound of these words may seem strange and unusual for a modern person. However, it should be noted that the repetition of these words in several dictionaries of the XIX century indicates that they were part of the active vocabulary of the Tatar language of that time.

Thus, the historical fate of medical vocabulary functioning in dictionaries of the XIX century was directly related to the development of medicine as a science.

5. Conclusions

Thus, after analyzing the problem, one can say that the dictionaries discussed above are an important and valuable source for studying the development and change of medical vocabulary in the Tatar language throughout the XIX century.

Almost every dictionary reflects to some extent the vocabulary related to human health, which in turn is a vivid example of the colloquial speech of that period.

There are still many unstudied problems, in particular: issues of stratification and functioning of the verbal medical vocabulary of the Tatar language; there are no studies devoted to medical professionalism and corporate slang, as well as medical colloquialisms in the Tatar language; issues of medical lexicography and a number of other problems have not been studied. There are still many gaps in the analysis of linguistic and cognitive features of medical discourse, which makes the special vocabulary studied in this area promising.

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