

The Dialogue of Kazakh Steppe and Russian Forest: About the Character of Turkic-Speaking Linguistic Personality on the Territory of Russian-Kazakhstani Border-Zone

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Abstract: The article deals with the processes of language interpenetration in the structure of modern Eurasian language personality, there is revealed the interference character, leading to emergence of new traits in the regional language of the Kazakh and Russian in the Russian-Kazakhstani border-zone. By the example of speech of the local Kazakh and Russian, the authors show, how there happens the transformation inside the modern Eurasian language personality of the Russian-Kazakhstani border-zone. The authors mention the facts, showing, how the Kazakh language of the Russian Kazakh of West Siberia has an impact both on Russian language of the Kazakh and Tatar and on the Russian dialects of the Russian-Kazakhstani border in the area of Kazakhstani part. This process is reflected at all language levels. The authors prove that the Turkic Russian-speaking language personality in modern Eurasian continuum has a mega-conceptual character, which is poly-aspect in the modern palette of language sounding in boundary regions.

Key words: Modern Eurasian language personality • Russian-Kazakhstani border-zone • Interference
• Russian-speaking language personality • Turkic Russian-speaking language personality

INTRODUCTION

The dialogue of Wild Ground (Kazakhstan) and Russia has a long history, however, its evaluation was significantly re-thought. A researcher from Harvard of Ukrainian origin Omelyan (Yemelyan) Pritsak emphasized repeatedly the passionar role of Turkic nomads for the Slavonic (in particular, Russian) culture [1]. In our study the Russian border-zone is represented by the Tyumen Region and the Kazakhstani border-zone is represented by North Kazakhstan. In the situation with Tyumen Region, where the first place among ethnic groups is taken by the Russian and the second one - by the Tatar, it can be either Russian-Tatar or Tatar-Russian bilingualism with specific ethnolinguistic differentiations. However, the closer the Russian-Kazakhstani boarder is, the brighter the traits of Kazakhstani-Russian and Russian-Kazakhstani bilingualism are revealed. At present, the Siberian Kazakh live mainly south-west of Omsk and Tyumen Region

(from 9 to 16% of population), as well as Kurgan and Orenburg regions (up to 13% of population). The Siberian ethnographers consider, that the Siberian Kazakh are divided into two big groups: Omsk and Tyumen Kazakh. At the same time, it is necessary to analyze different aspects of another border territories of the RF and Kazakhstan (Saratovsky, Orenburgsky, Astrakhansky, Altai Territory *et al.*). No wonder, that the interaction character of the Slavonian and Turki makes the researchers to study this subject again and again [2-8].

The material of study, in accordance with the set tasks, has a heterogeneous character. In total, it was analyzed: a) more than one thousand and a half of examples of Kazakh speech of the Siberian Kazakh, recorded by us for the first time on the Russian territory of the Russian-Kazakhstani border zone; b) more than two thousand of speech fragments of the living speech of the Siberian Kazakh in Russian language (card-catalogue of Tyumen regional center of logopedia and speech development).

The central framework of studies is based on the synergetic approach (G. Hacken [9], A. Bergson [10] *et al.*). The central place in methodological procedure of our study belongs to basic fundamentals about language and society, which involves reasonably the anthropocentric, pragmatist and integrative principles. Poly-aspect character of the mega-conceptual evolution phenomenon of the Russian and Kazakh language functioning determined the synergetic approach as the main one in the suggested study.

We started the study in 2004; at the first stage, it assumed the deep analysis of positive and negative tendencies of culture formation of the Siberian Kazakh of the Russian-Kazakhstani border-zone, influencing on their language practice and vitality of their native language. The questionnaire survey involved 500 people, the Siberian Kazakh, living in the Russian area of the Russian-Kazakhstani border-zone, the gender correlation is the following: 75.0% of men and 25.0% of women. The representation of ethnos representatives as per different life spheres is the following:

agriculture – 14.1%; transport – 9,4%; public health service – 8.8%; services (service facilities) - 5.3%; system of communication – 4.7%; education – 4.1%; authorities – 3.5%; culture – 2,3%; commerce – 1.7%; construction – 1.1%. Besides, among the respondents, there were 7.6% students, 4,7% pensioners, 11,1% unemployed from the total number of respondents. Such social cut provided a possibility to understand, how deep are the changes in social and linguistic consciousness of the Siberian Kazakh under the impact of close interethnic dialogue and what the vitality of the Kazakh ethnos in whole is.

Despite the negative relation of the Orthodox Church to the marriage with unchristened, Cossacks, merchants, simple peasants and other service class men in Siberia almost without exception were married to local women; as a result of which appeared sub-ethnic communities - groups of bastard population, anthropologically close to nations-neighbors [11, 12]. The researchers fairly mention that in local speech Of the Russian there are also observed some peculiarities, passed from the source language: **kyrgyzy**, **kyrtma**, **tyngyte**, **kysy**, **bashkyry**. In the opinion of M.A. Romanova, the use of [y] after backlingual [k/g] within the word in Russian Tyumen dialects was adopted from the Tatar language, where the combination [ky/gy] is wide spread [13].

It is obvious, that mass migrations of the Russian population and disperse resettlement of the Kazakh contributed to the transformations of native Kazakh language of the Siberian Kazakh and reinforced the

variative Russian language in the Kazakh medium. Staying for a long time under the intense impact of inoethnic surrounding and significantly distancing itself territorially from the main "mother" massive, the language of the Siberian Kazakh began to reveal an increasing distance with the Kazakh language in whole, what mentioned 93% of respondents.

The works of R.A. Vafeev [14], Z.V. Polyvara and I.S. Karabulatova [15] deal with the studies, characterizing the formation processes of the Russian language personality, based on the interaction of state Russian language and native language in the everyday conversation of the Tyumen Region southerners [16]. At the same time, migrant Russian dialects of the Russian-Kazakhstani border-zone were studied neither by Kazakhstani, nor by Russian side, what makes it necessary to analyze the interaction of the Turki and Slavs on the abovementioned territory more thoroughly. A phonetic system of the dialects of only Western settlements of Gorky line at the modern stage of development with tracing the history of some phonetic and morphological phenomena was studied in the works of B.Z. Akhmetova [17]. The population of this region is stable and the Russian dialect speakers are mainly the descendants of the first settlers, coming here from the Northern Russian districts - Vologda and Perm.

The facts of the Kazakh language testify that both Northeastern and other dialects of the Kazakh language, since before literary language formation, borrowed many words from Arabic, Persian, Russian and other languages. At that, each of the dialects assimilated the new words in its own way. For instance, the Russian word «**krovat**» ("**bed**") at first in the west of Kazakhstan sounded as «**keruyert**», in the South – «**keruet**», in the Northeast – «**keruyeyet**»; the Russian word «**samovar**» ("**samovar**") in the West sounded as «**samauy**n» and in the South and Northeast regions – «**samauyr**»; the Russian word «**pech**» ("**oven**") in the West sounded as «**bech**», in the Northeast – «**pech**» [18].

There is its own specific character in adaptation of the Russian words in the languages of the Siberian Kazakh, living in the South of Tyumen Region, Kurgan and Novosibirsk Regions: «**türba**» from the Russian «**труба**» ("tube") is used in two meanings: 1) samovar tube and 2) chimney; «**sharip**» - «sharf»("scarf"); **kirenke** – «**krynka**» ("milk jar"); **kÿpchin** – «**kuvchin**» ("jar") *et al.* In the language of West-Siberian Kazakh, the reduced borrowed words are also met: «**zarpilat**» – «**zarplata**» ("salary"), **mächin** – «**mashina**» ("car"), «**ohilop**» - «**ogloblya**» ("shaft") [19]. As per our observations, the

language of the Western Siberia Kazakh, alongside with the literary Russian language, was under the significant impact of the dialects of settlers of later time. Therefore, the words milk jar (krynka (**kirenke**)), hay-stuffed mattress (cennik (**cenek**)), sheet "dripping-pan" (list «oven-tray» (**iles**)) reflect the active interaction process with the South dialects. The impact of Russian language on the Kazakh speech of West-Siberian Kazakh was so significant, that we observe the replacement of original Kazakh words by Russian borrowings: **borat** «vorota» ("gates") (instead of **қақпа**), **istene** «stena» ("wall") (instead of **қабірһа**), **sedelky** «sedelka» ("saddle") (instead of **ершик**), **käsek** «kocyak» ("jamb") (instead of **zhaқтау**), **rayon** «raion» ("region") (instead of **audan**), **märkop** «morkov'» ("carrot") (instead of **säbiz**), **sibekile** «svekla» ("beet") (instead of **қызылһа**), **girinät** «granat» ("pomegranate") (instead of **anar**), **kokraz** «kukuruzä» ("corn") (instead of **zhügeri**), **chilan** «chulan» ("pantry") (instead of **as üy**) *et al.* The intensity of impact manifests itself in the fact, that the choice between the synonyms is in favor of the Russian word, more accurately, the word of Russian origin [20]. One of the brightest properties of the Turkic languages (Tatar and Kazakh) is vowel harmony, that is why in the words in one syllable the combination of two consonant sounds is impossible and when borrowed from the Russian words (or European words by means of Russian), this phenomenon is eliminated by means of apocope, epenthesis and prosthesis.

The phonetic peculiarities of the language of the Siberian Kazakh are, mainly, come down to replacement of some sounds by another. For instance, we noted, that instead of literary palatalized [ä] in some words, the Siberian Kazakh use a hard vowel [ä]: **azhim** instead of **äzhim** "wrinkle", **aldäqachan** instead of **äldeqachan** "long ago", **ardayim** instead of **ärdäyim** "always", **araj** instead of **äreñ** "hardly", **ari-beri** instead of **äri-beri** "here and there" *et al.*

Besides, instead of the literary [e] in some words of the dialect, the hard [a] is used: **keremat** instead of **keremet** "marvelous", **qatalasu** instead of **qatelesu** "make mistakes", **qazhat** instead of **qazhet** "necessary". There is also observed a replacement of [y] with [ü]: **bülhary** instead of **bylhary** ("skin"), **chibar** instead of **chübar** "a plot, smothered with vegetation". Instead of front [y] and [i] after the palatalized sounds of the literary language in the insignificant quantity of words, their variants are used after the hard sounds [y] and [y]: **ybyrly-chybyrly** instead of **übiri-li-chübiri-li** "generation", **childahana** instead of **childehana** "treat on occasion of the child birth".

From the consonant replacement, there is a replacement of [d] with [t] in the anlaut: **dahdyr** instead of **tahdyr** "fate", **dize** instead of **tize** "knee", **deniz** instead of **teniz** "sea" *et al.* In our opinion, this phenomenon can be referred to the result of interference of Oguz language, as in due time S. Omarbekov and N. Zhunusov proved, that the replacement of [d] with [t] in the dialects of Kazakh language is connected with close communication with the other Turkic tribes [21]. Instead of the literary [l] in some words, the Siberian Kazakh use [d]: **sigdi** instead of **sigli** "little sister", **zordyk** instead of **zorlik** "violence", **aqchaday** instead of **aqchalay** "with money, monetary", **tiridey** instead of **tiriley** "alive". Voiced [b] in the language of the Siberian Kazakh corresponds to the literary [p]: **baluan – paluan** "knight", **biyaz – piyaz** "onion" (but not everywhere. In the language of Tyumen Kazakh **csarymsak** "garlic" in the meaning of "onion"), **batua – patua** "agreement" *et al.* Besides, we noted the epenthesis in the language of the Siberian Kazakh: **kigiz üy** instead of **kyiz üy** "yurt", **chilhy** instead of **chili** "too", **anyzraq** instead of **anyzak** "hot" *et al.* There is also the syncopation, for instance: **kenchek** instead of **kelinchek** "young daughter-in-law", **zheqche** instead of **chegeche** "daughter-in-law" *et al.* We also noted the cases of metathesis: **kapkan** instead of **qapqan**, **sepkil** instead of **sekpil** "spotted, with wrinkles", **dobra** instead of **dorba** "bag" *et al.*

In principle, the language of the Siberian Kazakh does not have the significant peculiarities from another dialects of the Centre-Northern group of the Kazakh language. However, it is necessary to mention several morphological differences. Thus, instead of postposition **üchin**, the Siberian Kazakh use the affixes **qanday/ kendeý, handay/gendeý**. For instance: **Biz oquchilardy bilim alqanday oqytymiz - Biz oquchilardy bilim üchin oqytamiz** "We teach the pupils in order they get knowledge"; or **Balamyzdy Ombiha zhiberdik, kitap ekelgendey – Balamizdi Ombiha kitap ekelü üchin zhiberdik** "We sent our son to Omsk to bring a book". Possibly, the Russian language facilitated the development of this phenomenon in the language of the Siberian Kazakh.

The language of the Siberian Kazakh has a strong Russian impact, but there are several abandoned lexical units, not used in the Kazakh literary language. For instance, the verbs **rizalasu** "to agree", "to come to agreement", **týgesu** "to finish", **chimqanu** "to wrap", **maskyrlenu** "to do something in a skilful way".

In the areas of intense interethnic interaction, there emerge the mutual phenomena on the part of both languages-contactors, contributing, under certain conditions, both to the evolution of the language personality and to the language systems in whole. Respectively, the speech disturbances of inhabitants of the Russian-Kazakhstani border-zone, classified by the researchers, testify about the adoption of Russian language standards through the prism of regional dialect and Turkic languages-contactors [22]. In our opinion, it gives evidence about the variative character of the Turkic and Russian language personality during the language functioning in the border-zone. For instance, in the novel "Ivan Ivanovich Vyzhigin" by F.V. Bulgarin, the main character changes his vision of the world under the impact of Kazakh assimilation of Russian language personality, in consequence of which we see the social-cultural transformation of Ivan Vyzhigin personality in whole. The author leads Ivan Vyzhigin, as a cultural character, through the limbo of Kazakh Steppe (which was equal to the world of Death in Russian consciousness) and then he resurges in new quality in the Russian world, where everyone takes him as a resurrected duke Andrew Miloslavsky. However, the peripeteia of the Kazakh life period of Ivan Vyzhigin changes him cardinally: mentally he becomes the Kazakh-nomad. The social-cultural and language identification of Ivan Vyzhigin and Kazakh duke Arslan, presented in the novel, bear a mutual character [23].

The severe Siberian realias conditioned the appearance in the language of the Siberian Kazakh of specific words, formed on the original Kazakh background, but having no analogues in the Kazakh dialects. For instance: **aḱkala**, literally, "white city" in the meaning of "snow fence" or **aḱḱese** // **aḱḱirek** literally "white tea bowl" in the meaning of "snow barchans", "snow banks" *et al.* Such kind of words is recorded only in the speech of the Siberian Kazakh, due to climatic conditions of farming specific character in the Siberian area of the Russian-Kazakhstani border-zone (nearly 20% of recorded rare lexical units).

In the language of the Siberian Kazakh there are motivated dialectal words with pronounced inner forms, which orients the native speaker to the specific character of denoting objects (sound assimilation of the function): **tayhak** "slippery surface of the lining cloth" from **tayu** "slip"; **chirtetpe** "snap fastener", "fastener" from **chirt** "snap during fastening"; **tisteyuik** "cutting forceps" from **tisteyu** "cut" *et al.* Nearly 7% of words in total.

A cooperative long-term intercultural communication of the Siberian Tatar and the Siberian Kazakh conditioned the borrowing of words of Tatar origin to the language of the Siberian Kazakh: **äni** "mother", **alla-balla** "lullaby" instead of **äldi-äldi**, **äti** "father", **oram** "street", **pärämich** "belyash" (tatar pie with meat). Nearly 14% of recorded words in total.

A linguistic geography points out the island dialects and subdialects. For instance, the Ukrainian-Russian "Surzhik" of the Kazakh in the settlement Kiyma of Akmolinsk Region is used instead of the Russian language. In comparison with the lexicology of the Kazakh language dialects, we revealed the words, widespread only among the Siberian Kazakh and juxtaposed them with the synonyms in the Eastern, Western and Southern dialects of the Kazakh language. For instance: **ahylop** "shaft" // **terte**, **arys**, **oktyḱ**; **tisteyuyik** "clips" – **kempirayuyz**, **atayuyz**, **zhilḱiyayuyz**, **balyḱayuyz**. Besides, the original Kazakh fricative [h] is supported by the presence of the similar sound [h] in South-Russian dialects of settlers, failing to differentiate unstressed vowels.

Besides, the Russian speech of Turkic-speaking inhabitants of the Tyumen Region South claims special attention; the mixture of the Russian and the Kazakh, the Russian and the Tatar is typical for it. For instance: **soobrazhay zhok** – "slow-witted", **prikol goy** – "joke" (where **гой** (goy) is an intensifying particle of the Kazakh language), **zhandirgalka** – "lighter" (zhandiru «burn» + lighter), **toktanovis** – "stand" (tokta «stop» + stand) и т.п. [24].

These and other facts prove out supposition, that we deal with the invariants of Turkic-speaking language personality and Slav-speaking language personality, which form at direct and/or indirect participation of the languages-contactors, which correlates with the studies of Beckwith C.I. [25] and Golden P. B. [26, 27] about the interference character of the Turki and other nations. In the situation with the Russian-Kazakh border-zone, the Turkic-speaking language personality, represented by the native speakers of the Tatar and Kazakh languages, is subject to great influence of the Russian language at all layers, at that, the native speakers themselves cannot feel the level of effect of the Russian language on their native language. Similarly, the Russian-speaking language personality of the Russian-Kazakhstani border-zone involves a great layer of borrowings from the Turkic languages, also traced at all language levels. At that the subdivision into the Russian and Russian-speaking

language personality is conditioned by the following parameters: under the Russian language personality of the Russian-Kazakhstani border zone we understand the ethnic Russian native speakers, living at both sides of the border; under the Russian-speaking language personality we understand the bilinguals, speaking Russian, but more or less possessing the native language. A mutative character of the evolutionary development of the languages-contactors provides a smooth transition from the Turkic-speaking language personality to the Russian language personality, where the intermediate link is the Russian-speaking language personality, providing the understanding and intercultural communication between such non-sister languages, as the Tatar // the Russian and the Kazakh // the Russian. The result of such efficient evolutionary development of different types of national language personalities become a Eurasian language personality, inside of whose there is a constant peaceful dialogue of Eastern and Western cultures.

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