

Phonetic and spelling changes borrowed words in the Yakut language (on the material of the Bolshoi Dictionary of the Yakut language)

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Abstract—The article is devoted to the problem of spelling adaptation of words borrowed from the Russian language in the Yakut language. The purpose of the study is to trace the characteristics of the Yakut transfer of Russian consonants in borrowed words at the beginning of a word. The study is carried out on the material extracted from modern lexicographical sources: published volumes of the Big Explanatory Dictionary of the Yakut language and the Orthographic dictionary of the Yakut language. The theoretical basis for the study are the methodological provisions of N.D. Dyachkovsky on the description of the system of consonant phonemes of the Yakut language. The main methods of work are: the method of continuous sampling, the method of lexicographic analysis, descriptive method. The article presents the results of the analysis of spelling changes of Russianisms that have undergone phonetic development, which can be used in the practice of compiling the Single-volume explanatory dictionary of the Yakut language.

Keywords—*Yakut language; adaptation of consonants; spelling; spelling rules; borrowed words; rusizmy*

I. INTRODUCTION

At present, the lexical composition of the Yakut language continues to be actively replenished by Russian borrowing while preserving its fundamentals in the Russian style of writing or orthographic changes that form a wide layer of Russian borrowings.

This study is devoted to describing the problem of the characteristics of the Yakut transfer of Russian consonants in borrowed words at the beginning of a word. In our previous studies, borrowings have been analyzed that contribute to the appearance of previously little-known or absent combinations of consonants that do not undergo decomposition or are not peculiar to Yakut phonetic norms [1]. This article analyzes the spelling adaptation of consonants at the beginning of a word in borrowed words in the modern Yakut language. The use of sound combinations that are not peculiar to the Yakut phonetic norms is governed by the spelling dictionary of the Yakut language.

II. PURPOSE, MATERIALS, THEORETICAL BASIS AND RESEARCH METHODS

The purpose of the study is to trace the characteristics of the Yakut transfer of Russian consonants in borrowed words at the beginning of a word. The material of the study was the data of the published volumes of the Big Explanatory Dictionary of the Yakut language [2], numbering about 50 units, and also used the materials of the Orthographic Dictionary of the Yakut language [3]. We used the method of continuous sampling when collecting material from lexicographical sources, the method of lexicographic analysis, descriptive method using the methods of observation, interpretation, comparison, generalization.

The theoretical basis of the research is the works of O.N. Betlingk [4], A.E. Kulakovsky (Kulakovsky, 1979), N.D. Dyachkovsky [5-9], L.N. Kharitonov [10], P.A. Slepsov [11, 12] and others. So, O.N. Betlingk analyzed in detail the sound differences in borrowed words, which can be clearly seen in his dictionary, found that these words undergo phonetic alteration according to the sound laws of the Yakut language [4].

A.E. Kulakovsky formulated spelling rules for borrowed words and compiled a dictionary of borrowed words that reflect the most common pronunciation (Kulakovsky, 1979). N.D. Dyachkovsky, on a large factual material, found out the patterns of phonetic development of borrowed words and revealed that borrowed words, adapting to the phonetics laws of the Yakut language, at the same time lose their grammatical features that they possess in Russian, and are brought under uniform lexical and morphological norms and models of the Yakut language: a) they lose their generic characteristics, since the grammatical category of the genus is absent in the Yakut language; b) lose signs of grammatical number; c) words of one part of speech can be borrowed in the meaning of another part of speech [6]. P.A. Slepsov analyzed lexical borrowings of the pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary periods, compiled vocabularies that vividly illustrate the diachronic process of enriching the vocabulary of the Yakut language with Russian borrowings, the characteristics of their lexical-

semantic, phonetic development in different periods of development of the literary language [11].

A significant difficulty, often arising in the application of spelling rules, is the correct choice of writing a borrowed word - in Russian or Yakut form [13]. In the modern Yakut language, a large number of borrowed words are spelled in phonetised form. This is explained by the fact that the sound composition of the Yakut language has a significant difference from the phonetics of the Russian language. As is known, in the Yakut language there are seven specific monophthongs, four diphthongs, eight long vowels, a number of long consonants that are absent in the Russian language, however, there are no seven consonant sounds available in the Russian language (*в, ж, з, ф, ц, ш, щ* – *f, f, f, t, sh, u*), moreover, in the Yakut language the law of harmony of vowels and strictly defined norms of consonant use in the beginning, middle and end of the Yakut core words function very consistently. All these features of the phonetics of the Yakut language led to a strong change in the sound composition of Russian words borrowed directly through the spoken language of the people [10]. Reflecting precisely these peculiarities of the pronunciation of borrowed words, in the spelling rules of the Yakut language, the writing of a large number of Russian words is established according to the most common variants of their Yakut pronunciation. The current Yakut orthography rules, approved by Decree No. 501 of the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of December 22, 2015, provide improved spelling rules for Russian fundamentals and affixed forms [14]. The spelling rules preserve the Russian form of the notation for the basis of terms representing international, socio-political and scientific-technical concepts, and borrowed words from other functional areas are spelled in phonetic form.

III. UNUSUAL TO THE YAKUT LANGUAGE NEW PHONETIC PHENOMENA

In the Yakut language, there are large restrictions on the compatibility of consonants in the beginning, middle and end of a word [6, 10]. At the beginning of a word, only one consonant stands before a vowel sound. Combinations of consonants at the beginning of Russian words borrowed from the Yakut language are either separated by a vowel insert, or “moved” to the middle of the word by adding the initial vowel [6].

In the modern Yakut language, new phonetic phenomena unusual for the Yakut language are encountered, which will be the subject of this study. The design of the new phonetic phenomena is subject to spelling rules and vocabulary governing their spelling. So, the sound *z* at the beginning of the word in the Yakut language is used only at the basis of the word *geu gын* «делать» ‘to do’. Currently, the use of this sound at the beginning of a word in borrowed words is regulated and is used consistently in oral and written speech, for example: *гаайка* «гайка» ‘nut’, *гаас* «газ» ‘gas’, *гараас* «гараж» ‘garage’, *гизэрбээрий* «гербарий» ‘herbarium’, *гиинсэ* «гипс» ‘gypsum’, *гириим* «грим» ‘make-up’, *гизэrbэ* «герб»

‘emblem’, *горуох* «горох» ‘pea’, *гудуруон* «гудрон» ‘tar’, *гулубус* «глобус» ‘globe’, [2, 3] *гигийиэнэ* «гигиена» ‘hygiene’, *гирийдэр* «грейдер» ‘grader’, *гиэньий* «гений» ‘genius’, *гудуок* «гудок» ‘hooter’, *гуорун* «горн» ‘horn’ [3].

The consonant *κ* to at the beginning of the word in the Yakut language before the vowels *a, aa, o, oo* is not found, only locally used in dialect words, for example, *котоку* «бедняга, бедняжка» ‘poor thing, poor thing’ [3]. This phenomenon, which is unusual for the Yakut language, is consistently used in modern writing, for example, *каадыр* «кадр» ‘frame’, *кааска* «каска» ‘helmet’, *караат* «карат» ‘carat’, *кокуужка* «куколка» ‘pupa’, *колокуонньа* «колокольня» ‘bell tower’, *консультаассыйа* «консультация» ‘consultation’ [2, 3].

The consonant *л* in the Yakut language at the beginning of the word before the vowels *aa, ш, уу, o, oo* and diphthongs *иэ, үө* does not occur. Modern Yakut spelling rules prescribe the spelling of the following spellings: *лирик* «лирик» ‘lyricist’, *лирикэ* «лирика» ‘lyric poetry’, *лиис* «лист» ‘sheet’, *лиистик* «глист» ‘worm’, *лиитирэ* «литр» ‘liter’ [2, 3], *лиидэр* «лидер» ‘leader’, *лиит* «лифт» ‘elevator’, *лииньийэ* «линия» ‘line’, *личинэс* «личность» ‘personality’ [3], *луук* «лук» ‘onion’, *луукапка* «луковка» ‘onion’, *луунка* «лунка» ‘hole’, *луупа* «лупа» ‘magnifying glass’ [2, 3], *лиэйкэ* «лейка» ‘leica’, *лиэксийэ* «лекция» ‘lecture’, *лиэксийэ* «лексика» ‘vocabulary’, *лиэктэр* «лектор» ‘lecturer’, *лиэкэр* «лекарь» ‘healer’, *лиэнтэ* «лента» ‘tape’, *лиэһэй* «леший» ‘goblin’ [2, 3], *лүөн* «лён» ‘flax’, *лүөччүк* «лётчик» ‘pilot’ [2, 3].

In the Yakut language, at the beginning of the word, the consonant *n* is rarely used, in the interstitial and onomatopoeic words before the vowels *a, aa, o, ө, у, уу*, for example, *пааный, пахай* «междометия, выражающие отвращение, презрение, раздражение, удивление от какой-либо ситуации» ‘interjections expressing disgust, contempt, irritation, surprise from any situations’, *пал гын* «издавать щёлпающий звук; брякнуть» ‘make a splashing sound; to blur’, *пос* «подражание одиночному глухому звуку» ‘imitation of a single deaf sound’, *пөс гын* «издать глухой тяжёлый стук» ‘make a deaf hard knock’, *пус* «подражание однократному несильному глухому звуку» ‘imitation of a single lightly deaf sound’, *пуус* «подражание протяженному глухому звуку» ‘imitation of a prolonged deaf sound’, etc.

In many borrowed words, the initial *n* goes into *б*, for example, *партия* – *баартыйа* ‘party’, *парус* – *баарыс* ‘sail’ *простой* – *боростуой* ‘plain’, *пожар* – *баһаар* ‘fire’, *процент* – *бырыһыан* ‘percent’, etc. In some borrowed words, the initial *n* is preserved, for example, *пааматынньык* «памятник» ‘monument’, *папка* «папка» ‘folder’, *паарта* «парта» ‘desk’, *памаада* «помада» ‘lipstick’, *похуот* «поход» ‘hike’, etc. However, in the modern Yakut letter lately there are spellings that violate the norms of the Yakut phonetics, for example, *пиибэ* «пиво» ‘beers’, *пыласкаарта* «плацкарта» ‘placebo card’,

пэликлииньыкэ «поликлиника» ‘polyclinic’, *пэлииссийэ* «полиция» ‘police’ [2, 3], *пиирмэ* «фирма» ‘firm’, *пикетэ* «пикет» ‘picket’, *пиэрибэй* «первый» ‘first’, *пиэрмэ* «ферма» ‘farm’, *пүлүөнкэ* «пленка» ‘film’, *пүрүө* «пюре» ‘purée’ [3].

The consonant *x* in the Yakut language at the beginning of the word is found only before the vowels *a, aa, o, oo*. Modern Yakut spelling regulates the spelling before vowels and, *u, ш, y, yu*, for example, *химчиискэ* «химчистка» ‘dry cleaning’, *худуоһунньук* «художник» ‘painter’, *хуллор* «хлор» ‘chlor’, *хуор* «хор» ‘choir’, *хуутар* «хутор» ‘farm’ [2, 3], *химийэ* «химия» ‘chemistry’, *химик* «химик» ‘chemist’ [3], *хураал* «хурал» ‘Hural’ [3].

All the above examples show that in the current language situation with spelling adaptation of borrowed words, phonetic phenomena unusual for the Yakut language are characteristic.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Thus, with respect to the spelling adaptation of consonants at the beginning of a word, in borrowed words, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1) at the stage of mastering the language of borrowing, their foundations in the Yakut language can retain the original spelling, but, entrenched in the language, undergo various spelling changes;

2) consonants in the Russianisms of the Yakut language have undergone significant spelling changes that are associated with the features and differences in the phonetic systems of the Russian and Yakut languages;

3) the spelling of borrowed words is largely dictated by the use of words and the most frequent words are fixed in the dictionary;

4) new borrowings contribute to the emergence of previously absent sound combinations that are not typical of the Yakut phonetic norms, and require further study.

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