

RELATED ROOTS IN THE HUNGARIAN AND TATAR LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The article provides the examples of checking of root degrees of the languages of Hungarians and Tatars since their first resettlement in the region of the Lower Kama in the first millennium AD - the territory of modern Tatarstan from Zainsk to Bavly district inclusive. Objective: The main objective of the paper is the study of the roots of the Hungarian and Tatar languages. Method and methodology of the work. We used a set of methods and techniques of analysis of factual material, the basic of which is a descriptive one as well as the method of comparative-typological analysis, structural method, system and comparative-contrastive of the related roots in the Hungarian and Tatar languages. As a tool for studying we used the Russian-Hungarian online-translator: Translate. google. com, mrTranslate.ru Result. With a fairly cursory study, 110 related words in the Hungarian and Tatar languages have been found. This points out to the close relationship of the ancestors of the Magyars with the Turkic-speaking peoples. The data presented demonstrate the existence of related roots in the Hungarian and Tatar languages.

Keywords: *the Tatar language; dialectology; the Bulgarian state; related roots; linguistics.*

INTRODUCTION

The ancestors of the Hungarians (Magyars; Tat. мажарлар) are considered semi-nomads of the steppes to the east of the Urals.

The Hungarian language belongs to the Ural language family of the Finno-Ugric group, it belongs to the Ugric sub-branch.

It is believed that up to V - VI centuries great Ugric linguistic communication covered the territory of modern Republic of Bashkortstan as well as the Chelyabinsk and Kurgan regions [3].

The Hungarians resettled to the territory of the Lower Kama in about the first millennium AD and populated the Bulgarian state. The Hungarians lived in the territory of modern Tatarstan from Zainsk to Bavly regions inclusive. The studies on toponymy by L. Sh. Arslanov confirm this fact [1, 2].

In 1996, in the city of Naberezhnye Chelny there was held the third scientific conference of regional studies, which was timed to the 1100th anniversary of the resettlement of the Magyars from the territory of modern Tatarstan onto the Danube. This event was dedicated to the equestrian transition from the capital of Hungary Budapest to Naberezhnye Chelny. It turns out that the Hungarians moved to the Danube from the territory of modern Tatarstan in 896 and lived together with the Bulgars for 300 - 400 years.

The historical fact is that the Hungarians moved 26 years before the adoption of Islam by the Bulgar ancestors of the Tatars (year 922).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

That time, the Great Bulgar distinguished itself with its unity and military potential. Therefore, it is no accident that in 1223 the Bulgarians were the first in the history to win the Mongol horde. Therefore, the Mongols knew no defeat. The furious leader of the Mongols Subedey had twice attacked the Bulgarian state (in 1229 and in 1232) with 30-40-thousand army. But both times he was defeated in the Zhiguli Mountains and forced to fall back to Asia. In 1236 a large army of 150 thousand horsemen was led by the very Batu Khan. And he chose a defiant strong unified Great Bulgaria to be the first victim among the European states. The capital of state was being stormed for 45 days. The Mongol invaders had broken in Bilyar only after so many efforts.

RESULTS

Thus, three times in 1223, 1229 and 1232 respectively, the Bulgars had not allowed the Mongols to move further west thus saving the Russian principalities and the European countries from enslavement.

R. T. Talibullin, while in the Hungarian city of Szombathely in 1980, paid attention to the similarity of certain words in the Tatar and Hungarian languages. For example, an apple (Hung. alma, Tat. алма), mushroom (Hung. gomba, Tat. гөмбә) and so on [5].

Using modern technology, we carried out a comparative analysis of the Hungarian and Tatar languages to reveal family relations. Below are the results of research.

The words given in the Hungarian and Tatar languages are written in the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets, respectively, but must be read with consideration for the particularities of these languages. Therefore, the completeness and depth of perception of the material presented must be possible when using the Internet - Google Translator (translate.google.com), where one can listen to the pronunciation of each word.

Note that Cyrillic does not reflect the colouring and the fullness of phonation of the Tatar language, but, on the contrary, it misrepresents. When writing the words in Latin, many words of the Tatar and Hungarian languages have the same meaning and sounds.

SUMMARY

Thus, in a rather cursory study we have found 110 related words in the Hungarian and Tatar languages. This proves A. M. Tyurin's opinion about a close relationship between the ancestors of the Magyars with the Turkic peoples [6]. The studies in this direction are necessary to be continued.

CONCLUSION

The data presented demonstrate the existence of related roots in the Hungarian and Tatar languages.

Table 1.Comparative Analysis of the Hungarian and Tatar Languages

№	Language			№	Language		
	Russian	Hungarian	Tatar		Russian	Hungarian	Tatar
1.	беда	baj	бәла	56.	попынь	üröm	эрәм
2.	благородный	nemes	намуслы	57.	понятой	tanú	танык
3.	благородство	nemesség	намуслылык	58.	прежде	előtt	элек

4.	близнецы	ikrek	игезэк	59.	призрак	szellem	шәүлә
5.	борода	szakáll	сакал	60.	пшеница	búza	бодай
6.	ветер	szel	жил	61.	раздатчик	elosztó	өләшүче
7.	веретено	orsó	орчык	62.	рассудок	ok	акыл
8.	веснушки	szeplők	сипкел	63.	ровный	sima	шома
9.	внук	unokája	онык	64.	род	futam	токым
10.	ворота	kapu	капка	65.	рубанок	sík	ышкы
11.	врата	kapuk	капу	66.	сани	szánkó	чана
12.	галка	csóka	чәүкә	67.	сахар	cukor	шикәр
13.	гарем	hárem	хәрәм	68.	сверстник	kortárs	кордаш
14.	георгин	dália	дәлия	69.	свидетель	tanú	танык
15.	гладкий	sima	шома	70.	селение	falu	авыл
16.	год	év	ел	71.	синий	Kék	күк
17.	горох	borso	борчак	72.	слепень	bögöly	бөгәлчән
18.	гриб	gomba	гөмбә	73.	слово	szó	сүз
19.	деревня	falu	авыл	74.	смело	bátran	батыр
20.	дубина	husáng	күсәк	75.	смерть	halal	халәк
21.	идол	bálvány	балбал	76.	смотреть	karóra	карау
22.	жёлтый	Sárga	сары	77.	соха	faeke	сука
23.	заговор	összeesküvés	өшкерү	78.	стерлядь	kecsege	чөгә
24.	загородка	kerítés	киртә	79.	супруг	férj	ир
25.	картофель	burgonya	бәрәңге	80.	теленок	borjú	бозау
26.	квас	kuvasz	куас	81.	терпение	turelem	туземлек
27.	кузнечик	szocske	чикерткә	82.	товарищ	elvtárs	иптәш
28.	каштан	gesztenye	кәстәнә	83.	толпа	tömeg	төркем
29.	коза	kecske	кәжә	84.	труп	hulla	үлек
30.	книга	könyv	китап	85.	тучный	kövér	көр
31.	конопля	kender	киндер	86.	ты	Ön	син
32.	копоть	korom	корым	87.	увы	jaj	ah
33.	кошка	macska	мәче	88.	удав	boa	буар елан
34.	круг	kerek	түгәрәк	89.	ущерб	kár	зарар
35.	кукушка	kakukk	кәккүк	90.	филин	bagoly	байгыш
36.	лев	oroszlán	арыслан	91.	фильтр	szűrő	сөзгеч
37.	лягушка	béka	бака	92.	фисташка	pisztácia	пестә
38.	масло	olaj	май	93.	черепаша	teknősbéka	ташбака
39.	мать	anya	ана	94.	чибис	bíbic	бибек
40.	мамка	anyuka	әнкәй	95.	хвост	farok	койрык
41.	мох	moha	мүк	96.	хмель	komló	колмак
42.	название	cím	исем	97.	холуй	lakáj	ялагай
43.	обезьяна	majom	маймыл	98.	храбрый	bátor	батыр
44.	овод	bögöly	бөгәлчән	99.	цыплёнок	csirke	чеби
45.	оклик	jégeső	эндәшү	100.	частица	részecske	кисәкчә
46.	отвага	bátorság	батырлык	101.	чёлн	kenu	каек
47.	отец	apa	ата	102.	черенок	szár	сап
48.	пакля	kóc	сүс	103.	чета	pár	пар
49.	палатка	sátor	чатыр	104.	чибис	bíbic	бибек
50.	пальба	égetés	атыш	105.	число	szám	сан
51.	пах	ágyék	касык	106.	чихание	tüsszentés	точкеру
52.	пенька	kender	киндер	107.	я	én	мин
53.	перец	bors	борыч	108.	яблоко	alma	алма
54.	петух	kakas	этәч	109.	ягнёнок	bárány	бәрән

55.	пиво	sör	сыра	110.	ячень	árpa	árpa
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The question arises: Are there family roots between the ethnic groups?

To answer it, gene and geographic studies are needed. The latter allow to trace the origin of this or that ethnic group in full.

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