

## PART OF TURKISH WORDS FROM THE FIELD OF HYDROGRAPHY

Sunchica Trifunovska Janikj, page 149-157

### ABSTRACT

During its historical development, the Macedonian language, like all other languages, was exposed to influences from other languages. Macedonia was under Turkish rule for five and a half centuries, so we can say that Turkishisms are the most numerous in the Macedonian lexicon in all areas of life. In this paper, we will consider some of the Turkicisms from the field of hydrography that we find in entire regions of the Macedonian dialect area and some that are represented only in the island area. According to the Questionnaire for collecting material for the Macedonian Dialect Atlas, in this paper we will process some of the Turkish lexical units. Based on the dialect material from the Macedonian dialect atlas project at the Macedonian Language Institute „Krstе Misirkov“ in Skopje, we will first give a geographical distribution of names. Then we will give a semantic analysis of the Turkish names according to the Interpretive Dictionary of the Macedonian language and finally we will give an etymological analysis.

**Keywords:** hydrography, etymology, Macedonian language, dialects, Turkish words.

**Sunchica Trifunovska Janikj, Lecturer**

*International Vision University, Gostivar - North Macedonia*

**e-mail:** sunchica.tj@vision.edu.mk

**UDK:** 811.163.3'373.45=512.161:[911.2:556

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## Introduction

Etymology, as the science of the historical richness and evolution of words in a language, studies the origin of words, that is, the emergence and development of individual words from their roots. The purpose of the etymological analysis of a word is to determine when, from which language, according to which word-formation model, based on what linguistic material, in what form and with what meaning the word originated, as well as which and what historical changes in its primary form and meaning determined the form and meaning known to the researcher.

Cvetanovski (2023: 9) states, “Much has been written about etymology as a science and its beginnings, even in ancient times, when the word *ἐτυμολογία* itself was derived from the Greek roots *ἐτυμος*, which means ‘true’ or ‘authentic’ and *λόγος*, which translates as ‘word’ or ‘expression’, i.e. the word etymology would be interpreted as ‘true, accurate, the study of words’.”

Hydrography is related to physical geography, as part of the natural sciences, where more specifically this discipline deals with recording and describing hydrographic objects, such as: rivers, springs, oceans, seas, lakes, canals, swamps, wells, etc. The names of these hydrographic objects, which are known as hydronyms. Hydronym (from hydro- < Greek. ὕδρω- < ὕδωρ 'water' + -onym < Greek. ὄνυμα = ὄνομα 'name').

„Turkish elements are the most numerous in the Macedonian lexicon, in which there is almost no area without Turkish words“. (Jashar-Nasteva 2001: 9). In the Macedonian dialect area, about thirty Turkish words from the field of hydrography have been noted, namely: ада, азм'ак, арк, ар'ал'ак, аус, батак, бош, бу'ас, бунар, б'ат'алн'ик, далга, дере (суо дере), г'ерен, г'ир'ис, гол, гул', ендек, кајнак, колтук, кор, кул'ак, к'андра, лагам, мемлиа, сас, сел', суф'а, талас, чаир, чешма and шамак.

In this paper, we will focus on some of the Turkish names from the thematic area of hydrography, where we will more specifically examine the names бунар, кајнак, аус, чешма and азмак (bunar, kajnak, aus, cheshma and azmak).

## 1. Bunar

A bunar is a dug and walled deep pit, a hole used to extract groundwater. Bunar provide access to underground water resources that are crucial to human life. Water from a bunar is used for drinking, cooking, bathing, irrigation, etc. Like other water sources, a well plays a vital role in human history and culture.

The name бунар (bunar) is found in independent use in 62 places in the Macedonian dialect territory. The name bunar is the most frequent and covers almost the entire Macedonian dialect territory. When extracting dialect material from the file for the Macedonian Dialect Atlas project at the Institute of Macedonian Language „Krstе Misirkov“ in Skopje, we found that in several island areas the name bunar is used in parallel with other names in the following places: Graždено (390), Tremno (348), Snevče (313), Gradobor (316), Suho (305), Visoka (306), Bansko (267), Stojankovo (201), Nikolić (206), Borovets (80) and Radožda (86).

We also find the name bunar in points, where it is used in parallel with three or four other lexemes, namely in Dojran (207), Podarešh (219), Veljusa (220), Radovish (226) бунар, кладенец, кајнак, Kalimanci (248) бунар, излак, кладенец, Kiselica (253) бунар, кладенец, излак, and Zelenich (352) бунар, извор, кладенец.

According to the Interpretive Dictionary of the Macedonian Language, the name bunar (well) is interpreted as:

- A dug and walled deep pit for extracting groundwater.

The name bunar is a Balkan Turkism, Turkish dialect: бунар, (bunar) ‘izvor’, literary: bınar, pınar, punar, where there is a change of  $p > b$ . In serbia бунар, croatian bûnâr, bulgaria бунар, albanian bunâr. (Jashar-Nasteva 2001: 58; BER I, 1971: 90; ERHJ I, 2016: 96; Nisanjan 2022; Skaljic 1966: 154; Skok 1971: 236).

In the Turkish etymological dictionary, only the name pınar appears, which originates from the name \*bınar with the meaning of water eye, fountain, fountain. (Nisanjan 2022).

## 2. A(v)uz

The name auz is dialectal, not considered standard vocabulary and therefore is not in the Interpretive Dictionary of the Macedonian language,

which includes only the most widely used vocabulary of the modern Macedonian standard language.

The name avuz is found with two meanings: 'usually a sink made of stone or cement' in Bitola and 'a swimming pool' in Ohrid. (Jashar-Nasteva 2001: 69-70).

The name auz is a Balkan Turkism of Arabic origin, Tur. havuz 'pool' < Ar. havz: Serbian авуз, Croatian (h)ă(v)uz, Bulgarian ха(в)ъз, Arom. avúz, hăvúze, Albanian haúz, Greek χαβούζα. (Jašar-Nasteva 2001: 69–70; Loma, 2003: 57; Skok 1971: 662, Škaljić 1966: 323).

According to Nishanyan (2017), this name is a loanword from the Arabic word ḥawḍ 'pond, pool, cistern', which comes from the root ḥwd. It is thought that the Arabic word may be related to the Persian āvāze 'pond, swamp'.

### **3. Cheshma**

The name чешма (cheshma) refers to a source from which water is channeled through a wooden or metal pipe. As a toponym it is found throughout the territory, cf. чешма, чешмана, чешмата, чешме, чешми, чешмите. (Vidoeski 1999: 172).

We encounter the name чешма (cheshma) in several places with parallel use of other names. In the point Radozhda (86) we noticed a parallel use of the name чешма (cheshma) with the name бунар (bunar), while as a toponym the name кладенец (kladenec) is encountered. In the southeastern dialect in the point Visoka (306) we encounter the name česma with a parallel use of the name бунар, бунару, бунари (bunar, bunaru, bunari) and at the point Chegan (341) we encounter a parallel use of the name чешма (cheshma) with the name кладенец (kladenec).

In the Interpretive Dictionary of the Macedonian Language, the word чешма (cheshma) is interpreted in two ways, as:

- ☐ A walled spring or place where spring water flows from one or several built-in spouts.
- ☐ A faucet on a pipe, a branch of a plumbing installation and the arranged place where it is located.

The name чешма (cheshma) is a Balkan Turkism of Persian origin, meaning ‘eye, source, fountain’ Tur. çeşme < Pers. Čāšma, Sk. чешма, чесма, Bug. чешма, Rom. cişmea. This word is derived from the Middle Persian word čašm “eye” with the suffix -a. (Jašar-Nasteva 2001: 36, 207; Nišanjan 2019; Skok 1971: 313; Škaljić 1966: 172).

#### 4. Kajnak

The name kajnak (kajnak) with the primary meaning ‘source’ is a common toponym in Eastern Macedonia and occurs in the forms kajнák, kájник, каинак, kajнáкот, kajнáците, kajначињата, kajнаклár итн. (kajnak, kajnik, kainak, kajnakot, kajnacites, kajnacchetes, kajnaklar, etc.).

The name kajnak (kajnak) with the meaning ‘place where water springs’ is found independently in the southeastern dialect (southern dialects) in the point Kretsovo (314) kajnak (kajnak) while with parallel use of the name извур (izvur) we find it in two points: in Mutlovo (311) and Ambar Koj (315).

This name is dialectal, it is not considered standard vocabulary and therefore is not in the Interpretive Dictionary of the Macedonian Language, which includes only the most commonly used vocabulary of the modern Macedonian standard language. We encounter the name kajnak with the interpretation ‘source’ in the Geographical Terminology in the Dialects of the Macedonian Language (Vidoeski 1999: 68).

The name kajnak (kaynak) is a Balkan Turkism and came to the Macedonian language from the Turkish language meaning ‘source’; Tur. Kaynak ‘source’ (Jašar-Nasteva 2001:58, Shkaljich 1973: 384). It is derived from the Turkish verb kay- + the Turkish suffix -uk (Nişanyan 2002). This verb is derived from the Old Turkic word kañ “place from which water gushes, source” with the Old Turkic suffix +(g)A-.

#### 5. Azmak

We encounter the name azmak (azmak) with the meaning ‘underwater land where reeds grow’ only in the point Krecovo (314) is the variation azmak of the name азмак (azmak) found, parallel to the names мучара (muchara) and жабураста вода (zhābunesāna voda). In the point Pehcheo (260), the accentual variety азм’ак (azm'ak) of the name азмак (azmak) is used in parallel with the lexeme kal, making a certain differentiation between

them, cf. kal 'mud that can still be walked on': azm'ak 'large mud that cannot be walked on'.

This name азмак (azmak) is dialectal, it is not considered standard vocabulary and therefore is not in the Interpretive Dictionary of the Macedonian Language, which includes only the most commonly used vocabulary of the modern Macedonian standard language. The name азмак (azmak) in toponymy is present in a wider area where it is found in a large part of the eastern dialect.

The name азмак (azmak) is a Balkan Turkism, Tur. azmak. Serbian азмак, Bulgarian азмàк, Aromanian azmák, Albanian hazmák. (Jashar-Nasteva 2001: 58; BER 1971: 5; Loma 2003: 73).

For the name бунар (bunar) as the most frequent Turkish word of those listed in the entire Macedonian dialect territory, it is important to mention the semantic variants in individual settlements in the Macedonian dialect territory, mainly on the western periphery:

1. Туин (143) 'бунар обичен, ископан' – (ordinary, dug).
2. Држилово (158) 'ископан кога е' – (dug when it is).
3. Стеблево (74a) 'рупка' – (hole).
4. Горенци (361) 'ископана дупка' – (dug hole).
5. Тумчевиште (49) 'ископан и изграден извор' – (source dug and built).
6. Слимница (392) 'длабок и широк' – (deep and wide).
7. Сараќинце (46) 'бунар обичен' – (ordinary well).
8. Брезно (42) 'со копање' – (by digging).

From this brief review of Turkisms in the field of hydrography, it can be concluded that Turkisms are still in frequent use today not only as neutral vocabulary, but also as dialectally or colloquially marked vocabulary, that is, they are abundantly used in the conversational language style, as evidenced by the attached lexemes. In this paper, we have focused only on some of the Turkish names in the field of hydrography. Regarding the

distribution of the names according to the Questionnaire for collecting material for the Macedonian Dialect Atlas, we can conclude that the names bunar and česma are the most frequent, i.e. they are widely distributed in the Macedonian linguistic territory. In contrast, the names kajnak, aus and azmak are spread over a smaller part of the Macedonian linguistic territory. From the presented material, we can conclude that the Macedonian dialect lexicon represents an inexhaustible source for the enrichment of the Macedonian standard language, where dialects are our greatest treasure and we should appreciate and cherish them forever.

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