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FACTORS OF THE PENETRATION OF TURKISM INTO THE POLISH LANGUAGE

The languages of the Turkic peoples left many traces in a variety of languages. Turkism – any word in the language of the Turkic languages included in the entrance. The relationship between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Poland began in the XIX century. Polish language and Turkic languages are not related languages. The Polish language includes the roots of the words of Turkic origin.

The purpose of the article is to reveal the factors of penetration of the Turkism into the Polish language and to make comparative-comparative analysis of Turkic words.

Key words: Polish language, Turkic languages, contactology, loan words.

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Поляк тіліне түркизмдердің ену факторлары

Түркі халықтарының тілдері түрлі тілдерде көп із қалдырды. Түркизм – кез-келген тілдегі түркі тілдерінен енген кірме сөз. Қазақстан мен Польша мемлекеттері арасындағы байланыс XIX ғасырда басталған. Поляк тілі мен түркі тілдері бір-бірімен типологиялық жағынан туыстас тілдер қатарына жатпайды. Поляк тіліне түркі тілдерінен тек сөздер мен сөз түбірлері ғана енген.

Мақаланың мақсаты – түркизмдердің поляк тіліне ену факторларын анықтау, поляк тіліндегі түркі сөздеріне салыстырмалы-салғастырмалы талдау жасау.

Түйін сөздер: поляк тілі, түркі тілдері, тілдік байланыс, кірме сөз

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Факторы проникновения тюркизмов в польский язык

Языки тюркских народов оставили множество следов в самых различных языках. Тюркизмы – это взаимственные тюрские слова или слова тюркского происхождения в других языках. Взаимоотношение Республики Казахстан и Польши зародились в XIX веке.

Польский язык и тюркские языки не являются родственных языков. В польский язык вошли корни слов тюркского происхождения. Цель статьи – выявить факторы проникновения тюркизмов на польский язык и сделать сравнительно-сравнительный анализ тюркских слов.

Ключевые слова: польский язык, тюркские языки, контактология, взаимственные слова

Introduction

The language of each epoch reflects the knowledge of the people of a certain historical time. It always reflects the scientific knowledge

of the people, customs, traditions, relationships that develop between people. Language does not stand still, it dynamically develops and constantly changes. In the development of the vocabulary of the language, borrowing, both from related and

unrelated languages played a significant role and continues to play. In the lexical system of the Russian language, one of the leading places is occupied by the Turkism – borrowings from the Turkic languages or through the Turkic language from other oriental languages (Persian, Arabic and other languages).

Contactology is a section of linguistics. It studies the evolution of contact languages and their origin. Science considers natural human language in the whole world, as its individual representative. Thus, the study of the language contacts of past epochs makes it possible to correlate them with the current processes in this field, helping to draw parallels, or to establish discrepancies in one or other aspects. In recent years, due to the changing geopolitical situation and the overall growth of culture, interest and attention to the Turkic languages, namely, the language contacts of the Turks with the Slavs, with the European peoples, etc., have increased noticeably. In this connection, the study of the functioning of Turkism in different languages, the definition of semantics, the role and place of Turkic words in other languages has increased. Thus, interest in studying the history of words, revealing the etymology of specific words and expressions has increased markedly.

Lack of Turkic civilization in typological and classification research underscores the timeliness of the project and the need for research in this area, since it is certain that the “Turkic civilization” – is very old, original and universal civilization with its history: the birth, development and extinction.

In today’s world languages (European languages: Russian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Oriental languages: Chinese, Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Mongolian languages) we can found “traces of Turkic civilization” in the form of loan lexical items. This indicates the presence of the ancient history of Turkic civilization (БЭС. Языкознание. 1998: 527-529).

In connection with the development of the situation in the country after independence in the geopolitical culture and civilization and has significantly increased interest Turkic languages. The relationships of the Turkic peoples and slavs improved. This phenomenon in world languages, as well as any of that. Between Nations, intertwining languages, such communication occurs. Countries and countries is a political and economic and cultural relations between the languages, due to the exchange, begins the intervention (Kortabayeva, 2015).

Since ancient times, great spiritual and cultural land-the cradle of the support of the entire Eurasian spread. Topicality of the research: at the turn of

the century, there has been increasing interest in the problems of Turkish. The processes of globalization, integration and expression of peoples, Nations and humanity in the most important areas of life, culture, language, history acute issues of conservation and development. Thriving culture – among other things, regularly, result of centenary relationships. Relations in the language process “language interoperability” is called, in our opinion, it is the result of relations in languages. The results of the study of Polish language and the linguistic and cultural relations diachronically we are in the desert, – one language (Polish or ancient Turkic) influences to consider.

Language ties, communication scientists O.Yu. d. Desheriyev: “Linguistic relations”, or that dialect two or more languages on each other, influence each other, accession to, acceptance of a language at various linguistic facts of the language, and also at different stages of verbal communication understand that the results (Desheriyev, 1966:98)

Polish (język polski Polish ESIC) – one of the largest in the West Slavic languages, related languages of Europe. In the country of 16 million, and the number of users will approach 44 languages of the world. In addition, the Polish language is one of the official languages of the European Union. It as a second language”, 5 million people owns.

The lexical structure of a language is enlarged not only by different ways of form- and word-formation, but also by the native language units, by the words borrowed long time ago, as well as by constant entering of neologisms from other languages.

Methods

Studying the relationship of Turkic languages with modern and early languages is of great scientific significance not only for the history of Turkic languages, but also for the history of other neighboring languages. In this respect, Turkic languages have a special place in comparison with Indo-European languages. Indeed, the Indo-European languages are developed only in the surroundings of the native languages. The historical connection of Turkic languages with other languages of the world requires a thorough study. These contacts are both his and her own, as well as the formation of dialects of neighboring languages The Kazakh and Polish folklore contacts have been settled in the wilderness. The most interesting is the comparative study of Turkic languages in Polish. No matter what this Slavonic

– Turks problem is reflecting the historic process of interrelationships with the narratives was promptly introduced into the researchers' research, except for the linguists who studied the problems of comparative Turkic revival of the Turks in other Slavic languages, in particular, in the Polish language.

Purpose of the article is to identify the factors of penetration into the Polish language of Turks and to compare comparative-comparative analysis of the use of Turkic words in Polish.

One of the factors of the penetration of Turks into the Polish language is the XVI-XIX centuries. Some of the ambassadors, translators and translators in Russian-Kazakh relations who regard themselves as "Russian" understood that there were different nationalities sent from Russia to Kazakhstan and Central Asia, for whom Turks, Tatars, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Azerbaijani, Bashkirs spoke Tatar. Mass deportation of poles to Kazakhstan in 1936, the repression in the history of Ukraine, Belarus and wear for years to come. About 250 thousand of deportees during the Second world war Polish. 47297 according to the Polish census of 1999 in Kazakhstan, in the Karaganda region inhabited by the representatives of the nation, including part 5572 (Sienkiewicz).

The problem of studying Turkic-Russian language contacts, namely the Turkic elements in the Russian vocabulary, has a long tradition. Studies on Turkic-Russian were carried out on various materials (literary monuments, fiction, dialects, regions, folklore, the language of the media, etc.), in various aspects (etymological, chronological, phonetic, spelling, semantic, grammatical, functional, comparative-comparative etc.). The objects of scientific research were the Turkic borrowings of certain thematic groups (names of plants, animals, clothing, buildings and construction, household goods, names of persons, military vocabulary, vocabulary of food, etc.).

Analysis of the Turkism in linguistic sources is represented on the material of historical dictionaries (I.G. Dobrodomov, G.Ya. Romanova, etc.), dialectal (A.N. Kononov, L.A. Kubanova, etc.), etymological (N.A. Baskakov, K.R. Galiullin, G.R. Muratova, E.V. Sevortyan, R.A. Yunaleeva, etc.), foreign words (A.A. Babintsev, A.Z. Rozenfeld and others). Turkic borrowings as a part of explanatory dictionaries are considered in the studies of G.N. Aslanov, K.R. Babayev (lexico-semantic aspect), B.B. Zhaparova (as part of ethnographic and regional lexicon), N.K. Dmitrieva (etymological aspect), R.Z. Kiyasbeyli (semantic aspect),

N. Mikhailovskaya (as part of borrowings from the languages of the peoples of the USSR), etc.

Kazakh culture researchers

XIX in the history of poles in Kazakhstan. In 30 years, when Poland begins in the government of the Russian political Kazakh steppe against citizens being harassed. Tens of repressed poles including culture, Ethnography, literature, geography, Geology, and many honored those shares of the Sciences.

And among the poles who contributed to the study of culture. Yanushkevich, G. Zielinski, B.A. Zaleskiy and V. Zatyevich. In 1936-1939 and 2-poles deported to Kazakhstan during World War II. Currently, about 60 Polish live in the Northern regions of Kazakhstan.

In 1994, the established diplomatic relations between Kazakhstan and Poland, in Warsaw, the Embassy of Kazakhstan, Embassy of Poland in Almaty. 1999 and the President of Poland in Kazakhstan in October. Kwasniewski visited with official visit. 2002 the President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev arrived with official visit to Poland. Businesses operate in the United Poland. Shoes from Poland-Kazakhstan, furniture, medical supplies, mining machines. Oil from Kazakhstan, Poland, yellow phosphorus, gas, coal, metallurgical products and get <http://arquivo.pt/wayback>

In addition, culture, Ethnography, geography and other fields of mineral resources, a huge mark in the Kazakhstan poles, for example, Tomasz Zan, a famous geologist.

They are educated, progressive thinkers of that time: poets, writers, artists, doctors and other members of the intelligentsia. Land assessed at the history of the Kazakh people, traditions and special interest flora and fauna, weather and minerals studied. The poles, therefore, the names in the history of libraries, museums, related to the opening of schools.

Who are they?

Academician A. Tomasz Zan (1796-1851), one of the leaders of the national liberation movement, was a poet of the great poet A. Mitskevich, who was born in the territory of Orynbor. Humboldt was a conductor during his trip to Uralsk in 1829.

The conductor when Humboldt trip in 1829 to oral. T. Zan the birthplace of the poet Gustav Zieliński (1809-1881), graduated from the University of Warsaw, Poland in 1830-31, when in Russia, just intervene in social life is subordinated to the national liberation movement began in the country as one of

the active organizers of the “Public revenge” a secret organization, in 1834, were convicted once were joined for Patriotic, listed company. When injected in the villages along the eight years he Kazakh Esil, Ayaguz, Balkhash and the lands of Zhetysu was. West Siberian worked in the administration. Live in Kazakhstan for several years, in 1842 he returned to his native district. G. Zelinsky “in the Steppe” (1842), “the Kazakh” (1842), etc the author of the romantic poems. “Step” reflects the existence of the Kazakh people in the poem, raised important issues in their lives. “The poem of the XIX century, 1st half of the life of the Kazakh people, life and study real wrote (Zhaylau, 2013).

Famous composer, ethnographer, public figure Alexander Zataevich (1869-1936). The musicologist, the ethnographer, first published in 1925, “1000 songs of the Kazakh people”, “The 500 songs of Kazakhs” published in 1931, “Songs of different nationalities” published in 1971 and unpublished “Kazakh musical instruments” There are plenty of samples of state. A. Through his works Zataevich has translated the Kazakh music to the rest of the world and has received praise from leading artists.

Among modern Polish scientists, we can say that Yankovskiy, who is engaged in the Turkic studies. Among his works “the Altay languages phrases and participial Oral” (1987, in French), “Crimea-the grammar of the Tatar language” (1992, in Polish), “the Crimea of geographical names the historical-etymological dictionary” (2006, in English), “Crimean Tatar language” (2010, in Polish) can be called books.

Peculiarities of phonetic-phonological Turkic vocabulary in the adaptation of Turkisms in Polish language, methods of differentiation of lexical-semantic and morphological-morphological features of Turkisms in A. Younushkovich, G. Zelinsky, B. Zalesski’s works. Historical periodisation of Polish language has no unambiguous interpretation. Klemensiewicz Z., T. Lehr-Splawinski I. S. Urbanchik offer several periodisations of the account of changes in phonetics and grammar, not only large, but also the linguistic influence of neighboring States (Ananiev, 26-29).

Especially the definition of the word never in one letter, r, f, c, o, a letters not.

Phonetic features of Polish language

Turkic languages are related to each other languages such as Azerbaijani, Balkar, Bashkir, Gagauz, Kazakh, Karaim, Karakalpak, Karachai,

Kumuk, Nogai, Shoolym, Tatar, Turkish, Turkmen, Uzbek, Chuvash, Sakhal, Khakas, Shor etc. totaling more than 40 languages.

The Slavonian group includes Old Slavonic, Polov, Upper Lava, Low Ploid (Dead Sea), Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, Czech, Slovak, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian. Among these languages, if we define the Polish language composition, it consists of different elements. Depending on the various historical circumstances, the Polish language dictionary was supplemented with a lot of different words at different times.

Historically, Turkic-Slavic relations, especially those of linguists, have a great impact on the Slavic languages of Turkism, including the Polish language. This study is influenced by many Turkic languages in many Slavic languages, its study is very relevant and, therefore, is the problem of the necessity, the linguistic aspect of Turkic lexicon is mainly the study of other languages (Kortabayeva, 2015).

Polish language and Turkic languages with each other in related languages, typological employer.

The languages of the countries of Eastern Europe “sounds” sounds zy i.e., (rz/rs) in different languages (r) or sound (s/indicators) of the native has changed. R R rz replacement sounds, the sound and the presence of thin ponima skin YZ grammaticality Polish. Example: rz systems and native sound blended indicators. Subtle sound, the sound has undergone changes in connection with the conversion r rz the language of the ancient Slavs. In many of the same Turks who influenced the Czech language in the Polish language. changes in Bulgar. In the world of science such “tempting” switching to z-r, which is to switch or zetacism is called rhotacism (Kortabayeva, 2015).

The first informal groups of poles, according to the history of the Kazakh land in the XVIII-XIX centuries in the late 80-ies of Karaganda, Kokshetau, Pavlodar, Almaty, appeared in.

The translation of the land campaign in 1936, during the great Patriotic war and the severity of life of the Polish population forcibly Hindustani. About 250 thousand of the deported Polish citizens during the second world war.

In Almaty region special care of the Kazakhs is still a lot that saw elders, the word. Local Kazakhs lost from the value of the land an body all possible assistance in the issuance of poles. Some Kazakhs from his home to find the place of Polish immigrants from the villages, some of them are absolutely free up to the monastery.

«The linguocultural features of the use of Turkic lexicography in the works of Polish writers» by AB Ibrayeva «The diaries and letters of travel to the Kyrgyz steppes» of the Polish writer and ethnographer Adolf Januskevich, «Steppe» poem by Bronislav Zalessky, «Kyrgyz» by Gustav Zelinsky, «The Great Polish-Russian Dictionary of Polish» (D. Hessen, R. Scultula), 2 volumes «The Big Dictionary of Polish Language Synonyms» (edited by M. Banon, edited by A. Brockner of the Polish Etymological Dictionary) used as a resource.

Linguistic-cultural ties in different languages, which are presented in the works of the Polish writers, which we have analyzed. The authors – the Polish writers – literally and culturally, were able to penalize the linguistic-cultural language and national-specific vocabulary with the utmost care for the peculiarities and mentality of the Kazakh people. This process occurs in force any other words through oral and written language. Interpretation the same way anymore because of the “distortion”, and in force, by written lexical structure, meaning the side that is closest to the original. The researcher AB Ibrayeva shows three ways to enter the Polish language of Turkism:

1. Essays and diaries of ancient travelers, or from the works of the European ambassadors;
2. One of the reasons for the use of Polish words in modern-day Kazakhstan in the daily life or in the Turkish language;

3. Local use of the Turkic languages in connection with the return of repatriated Poles to their parents (Ibraeva, 2009: 10).

Turkic writings in Polish writers

Baszci, bez którego nie można się obejść podróżującemu po stepie, jak bez Indyanina w amerykańskiej puszczy, jest to pospolicie człowiek w wieku, bywały, doświadczony, który młodsze dni swoje przepędziwszy na barancie i włóczędze z jednego końca Hordy w drugi, częstokroć kosztem nie kresy na łbie, nabył dokładnej znajomości miejsc, że jest w stnie lepiej niż najdoskonalsza mappa.

Bashi, without which the traveler in the **steppe** can not do, as in the American forest without an Indian, it is usually a person aged, experienced, who, after spending his youth on the RAM and crossing the Horde from end to end, often at the cost of many marks on the forehead, acquired such a good acquaintance with the terrain that was able better than the most detailed map....

For example, Mówili Tatarzy, że tu mnóstwo dzołbarsów (tygrysów), ale wyżej, w lesie sosnowym.

... i wszystko to własną tylko siłą musi pasować się z cierpieniem, bo nauka Eskulapa, złożona tutaj w ręku głupich i yabobonnzch buksów, podaje środka ratunku po największej części nacechowane piętnem szarlatanizmu i guślarstwa.

Tatars said that there's a lot yulbarsov (tigers), but higher in primary forest.

And all of this alone must deal with suffering, as the science of medicine, are given here in the hands of stupid and ignorant bucks, uses the methods of treatment, marked for the most part the stamp of charlatanism and quackery.

In this example, Tatarzy Tatars (tatazhy), which in accordance with the laws of the Polish language-phonetic-the sound of R, given that, for example, a river (river) – rzeka (wih) or beach (beach) – brzeg (Brzeg), dzołbarsów (culberson) – yulbarsov.

In accordance with the Polish the Polish word through the letter ł example, a specific supply attached the author of the phonetics. Buksów the word Bucks (buxwv) already, the Polish language this word is translated Berlenga modification and additions in catelu online.

In the “Large Dictionary of the Russian language” the word “horde” has the following meanings: 1. The historical name of the major Turkic and Mongolian feudal states and unions of nomadic tribes in the Middle Ages; the whereabouts of their rulers. The Golden Horde, the Crimean Horde, the Nogai Horde. 2. Neglect Enemy army, horde. Fascist hordes, Defeat of enemy hordes. 3. Conversational, crowded, disorderly and noisy crowd, the congregation. The motley horde, Noisy horde (Фаркулина, 2015.).

Another example saw adaptation tokens are always right, do not apply to: tuistiuk ... (barania opiekana pierś węglach na), i kunardyk (rodzaj zrazików podsmażonych baraniej tłustoście w)...

For some readers it is difficult in connection with the transmission of sounds by the Polish author, using it is easy Turkism. Tuistiuk (tuctuc) – tastic and is kunardyk (conadic) – with instead of the kuyrdak.

A. Bruckner “Etymological dictionary of the Polish language” more than 60 Turkism identify. For example, alkohol, atembas, arak, ataman, atlan, atlas, balta, balyk, baraban, baran, barchan, baszlyk, berkut, bisurman, borduk, bulat, burka, dziengi, T. horda.

A. In the Polish language Yanushkevich “Diaries” dictionary ekstender a made using.

Ich Przywożono na koniach, krowach, wielbładach, a na najslabszych dwukolowych taradajkach, arbami zwanych. Them, horses, cows, tieman led to lsnders truck on two wheels, called tritiale.

Belonging to a military rank, this subgroup includes, for example, words like warrior, Sardar, General etc. In the dictionary definition of the word warrior, you specify three values 1) the hero of epic stories, fighting for the people with the enemy; 2) courageous, brave person; 3) use as praise anyone.

In some cases, the lexeme Batyr retains its first meaning created by uzul seeds "brave", "strong", sometimes acting together. In other cases, the fore one of the families "fighting for the people," the usual Sam "the brave", "strong". Semema token warrior is in the text A. Yanushkevich – "Największy w stepie batyr jest jeden – Barak!...»

The cult terminology

In the text there are such iconic things as: Allah, threats, Mullah, etc. A kind of updating of a token of "high" sememe imaginary token minaret "high the construction of the mosque, which urge Muslims to the creation of prayer»:

"Ber (jeden)... i wkrótce po nim jeszcze wroczyściej, z całą mocą ducha wiary, i jak gdyby ze szczytu w wystrzelonego by minaretu, pobożną nutą muły oddany wyraz Ałlach»

Name on social grounds

This group is quite numerous: Biy, Sultan, bastyk and others. Lexeme Biy is defined as: 1) the judge, resolving conflict situations; 2) the owner, the owner of something; 3) the name of the figure in checkers.

Academician Syzdykova R. G. believes that "the meaning of the term" Biy" means a connoisseur of the customary law of the Turks, the judge "or even" connoisseur of customary law", hence the" sage and "speaker". From the second half of the last century Biy represented an elected official and was in the official service (Syzdykova, 2005).

"Mnóstwo bijow w prostych Kirgizów ściaga się codzien z odległych uroczysk, aż zwirowy grunt tętni pod kopytami ICH dzielnych rumaków". (Yanushkevich A. Diaries and letters from travels on Kyrgyz steppes / translation Steklova F. – Almaty, 2002.)

Conclusion

On the basis of the above, we came to the conclusion that along with the words of the Slavic

languages, non-Slavic borrowings were included in the Polish lexicon at various stages of its development, for example, Greek, Latin, Turkic, Scandinavian, Western European. Borrowings from the Greek language began to penetrate into the native language even in the period of Slavic unity.

1. Turkic influence on the Polish language was reflected, first, in the field of vocabulary. Traces of this influence are present in this language and now, which is confirmed by the lexical borrowings from Turkic languages existing in the modern Polish language.

2. In the semantic-thematic plan in the works of Polish writers of Kazakhstan in the first place by the number of vocabulary is a group of turkisms, denoting domestic and agricultural realities, among which the largest part are the names of household items, vehicles, food and beverages, goods, clothing and footwear.

3. The next group by the number of turkisms are the names of animals and plants

4. Emotionally-estimated names of people, designation of their occupation.

Thus, the corpus of turkisms and their combinations, revealed from the texts of Polish-speaking writers, describes certain fragments of reality and captures the specific realities bearing ethnic semantics reflecting the mentality of the Kazakh people.

Moreover, investigations in this direction: to reveal national- cultural conscience, the solution of historical – social problems and they are conducive to strengthening of general Turkic ontology, semoseology, cognition sciences.

In short, the people of different languages around the world communicate with each other, and each other is talking about one another. The smaller or abundant number of other language-related words in each language is related to historical circumstances. For example: The Arabic vocabulary of the Persian is in the lexicon. And in the English language lexicon you can find a lot of words from Romance languages. This phenomenon exists in any of the world's languages, it is also lawful. Such a combination of languages is born of intercourse between nations. Interchange of languages, intervention, begins with the political, economic and cultural ties between the country and the country. The result of such a relationship is that there are a lot of Turkish words in Polish.

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