Particularities of Political Vocabulary in Tatar and Mari Mass Media: Synchronic and Diachronic Analysis

Flera Ya. Khabibullina1 & Iraida G. Ivanova1

1 Mari State University, Yoshkar-Ola, Russia

Correspondence: Flera Ya. Khabibullina, Mari State University, Yoshkar-Ola, Kremlevskaya Street 44, Yoshkar-Ola, Mari El, 424000, Russia. Tel: 8-906-335-5882. E-mail: khflora@yandex.ru

Received: February 21, 2015   Accepted: March 15, 2015     Online Published: April 29, 2015
doi:10.5539/res.v7n8p65          URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/res.v7n8p65

Abstract

Politics, like any other social sphere, is served by a distinct system of lexical resources, namely—political vocabulary. The article examines semantical and structural organisation of political vocabulary in two languages —Tatar and Mari—both from a historical perspective and at the present stage of their development. Lexico-semantic groups expressing the concepts of “power” and “politician” are thoroughly explored. The following dominant ways of political vocabulary formation are identified: morphological, morpho-syntactic, lexico-grammatical and phono-morphological. Political lexemes deriving from Altai, Turkic and Tatar strata are investigated. Borrowings in the political vocabulary are carefully examined, data drawn from the leading Tatar- and Mari-medium newspapers. The article also covers a study of functioning of the political vocabulary related to the concepts of “power” and “politician”, such as: state / country, government, political party / movement, heads of state departments, elections.

Keywords: political vocabulary, socio-political vocabulary, system of terms, nucleus, peripherals, synchronous analysis, lexico-semantic classification, structural classification, historical-genetic formation

1. Introduction

Questions investigated in this article are essential constituents of a topical problem of language and culture development, enrichment and interaction. The article abides by the theory of contact linguistics. The most significant works in the field of linguistic contacts were carried out by G. Ascoli, H. Schuchardt, J. Baudouin de Courtenay, U. Weinreich, E. Haugen, L. Sheherba, etc. V. Vinogradov, Y. Zhuktenko, N. Mechkovskaya, V. Klokova, A. Molodkin, E. Volodarskaya, G. Bagana should be mentioned among the Russian linguists who focused on the problems of contact linguistics.

Importance of the article is determined by the rising interest towards regional languages in the linguistic society—their lexis and interaction from synchronic and diachronic perspectives; as well as by the absence of a systematic comparative study of the political vocabulary of the Tatar and Mari languages at the present stage of their development.

Tatar and Mari are ancient peoples of the Mid Volga Region. The Tatar language belongs to Kypchak group of Turkic languages. It’s occasionally called Bulgaro-Tatar or Volga-Tatar. The language is primarily spoken in Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Mordovia, Mari El, Chuvashia, Komi, Chelyabinsk, Sverdlovsk and some other regions of the Russian Federation, Central Asia and Azerbaijan.

The Mari language belongs to the Volgaic group of Finno-Ugric family. Other than in the Republic of Mari El, it extends along the Vyatka river basin and eastwards to the Uralas: in Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Udmurtia, Nizhny Novgorod and Sverdlovsk regions. The Mari language of today has four variants: Hill Mari, Meadow Mari, Eastern Mari and Northwestern Mari.

Contacts between Mari and Turkic peoples started in the second half of the first millennium. There were several periods of active language influence and interaction.

Mari first encountered Bulgar people. During almost five centuries the Mari people were a part of Volga Bulgaria. In the XIII-XIV centuries, the Khanate of Kazan occupied the territory, bringing Mari under control (Churikov, 1999). Strong mutual exposure (Turkic and Finno-Ugric) between the Tatar and Mari languages dates back to VIII century. Thus, on the one hand, we can assert that the unified Mari language, formally based on the
languages of several ancient Mari tribes, was in an intermediate position between Volga and Perm groups of Finno-Ugric language family, subject to a profound effect from Turkic languages. On the other hand, one of the prominent and notable features of Mari-Turkic language contacts was the existence of Mari borrowings—marisms (a term suggested by N. Isanbaev)—in Turkic languages (Isanbaev, 1989). Later, in the XVI century, Russian influence, especially on the Mari language, became more apparent.

Therefore, historical facts indicate a long-term co-existence of Finno-Ugric and Turkic peoples in the same geographical region, which naturally led to certain changes in their languages and cultures.

Terminology analysis is a major part of contact linguistics studies, particularly for the multi-cultural regions. Due to the significance of language as a means of expressing and transmitting information, more and more attention is currently being paid to extensive and thorough research of separate systems of terms. Rapid development of international relations, openness and mobility of borders result in an increasing linguistic interest in political terminology.

In Russia, political vocabulary research is immediately related to the concept of “socio-political vocabulary”. The latter, to a certain extent, is covered in bilingual dictionaries (Russian-Tatar, Tatar-Russian, Russian-Mari, Mari-Russian). However, specialised dictionaries of political vocabulary are quite scarce. Two Tatar publications are particularly worth mentioning—"Political Vocabulary" (Seyasi, 1925) and “Political Dictionary” (Politik, 1958) published in 1925 and 1958 respectively. In the Mari language, political terminology hasn’t to date been arranged into any specialised dictionary, but can be found in the Records Management Manual in the Mari language (Ivanov, 2007).

Analyzing socio-political vocabulary, linguists commonly support a unified opinion that there’s a clear-cut nucleus within this lexical stratum—a word of strictly political classification—such as “state”.

According to L. Muradova, a socio-political vocabulary nucleus can be identified as follows: if a lexical unit contains “political” and “social” components in its meaning, then it can be regarded as an integral part of a nucleus of socio-political vocabulary (Muradova, 1986). Dictionary definitions help to pinpoint these components.

L. Zhdanova distinguishes 4 distinct “zones” at the basis of socio-political vocabulary. The first zone includes socio-political vocabulary itself (in its narrow meaning)—designated names of people, places, concepts, structures constituting political life of society. Zones two to four include ideological, theme-based and “peripheral” terminology (Zhdanova, 1996). All language transformations, according to A. Miniyar-Belorucheva, are evinced on the level of lexical units, in their substantial and functional essence. This phenomenon can be explained by the fact that semantics is a core of language, it contains the “meaning of linguistic creativity” (Miniyar-Belorucheva, 2014).

It’s equally complex to determine periphery constituents of socio-political vocabulary, on account of a complicated nature of the very concepts “political” and “social”. For instance, L. Muradova characterises the content of the periphery quite comprehensively including lexical units from the fields of economics, diplomacy, culture. State politics covers various spheres of social life since it touches upon most areas of human activity.

Simultaneously, politics is an area directly related to relations among classes, nations, social groups; and the essence of it is the everlasting strive to conquer, retain and use the state power. Political systems of most societies include, along with states, political parties, church, organisations and movements seeking political power and dominance. For that reason, it’s evident that both nucleus and periphery of socio-political vocabulary are complex notions, and that the borders of the periphery are relatively conditional.

In contrast to terminology of political science, political vocabulary is attributed to common lexical resources and is used in texts targeting general public. Thus, political vocabulary can be defined as a theme-based combination of commonly used words that need to be understandable for general public.

E. Sheigal states that politics as a specific sphere of human activity is, by its nature, a cluster of speech actions (Sheigal, 2000). Political vocabulary is section-based: in the centre there are “genres” which conform to the fundamental objective of political communication—a strive for power. Those are: parliament debates, political leaders speeches, elections. In peripheral “genres”, according to the author, the function of “fight for power” incorporates functions of other types of discourse: juridical, scientific, educational, medical, religious, etc. The author names the two concepts—“power” and “politician”—as fundamental for political vocabulary.

Political vocabulary momentarily reacts to all the changes happening in today’s world. Presently, the foreground tendency of its development derives from mobility and cross-cultural dynamics and is demonstrated in intensification of the usage of political borrowings in all the world languages. Causes for borrowings emerging
in the Russian, Tatar and Mari languages are thoroughly described in the works of I. Krysin, M. Khairullin, S. Sibatrova and other linguists.

2. Materials and Methods

Descriptive and classification methods were applied; the latter one incorporating semantic and structural classification of lexical units in the sphere of politics in the Tatar and the Mari languages.

Comparative approach was applied; that allowed to deduce both general principles and specific national features of various political discourses.

The study of political lexemes was based on samples from print media of Tatarstan and Mari El. In the modern age, mass media, especially periodicals, embody the very sector of social development that ensures functioning of political vocabulary. The data were drawn from leading Tatar- and Mari-medium newspapers: Ватаным Татарстан (My Homeland Tatarstan)—socio-political newspaper in the Tatar language, published in Tatarstan; and Мариый Эл (Marij El, Mari El)—socio-political newspaper in the Mari language published in the Republic of Mari El, and also newspapers Бөзнең гажыт (Our newspaper) (Tatar) and Акчарлак (Seagull) (Tatar) Кугарныя (Friday) (Mari).

3. Results and Discussions

A unified system of socio-political vocabulary was established during the final period of the Tatar and the Mari nations genesis (end of XIX—early XX centuries); one of the most significant reasons for that being emergence of periodical press in the discussed languages.

The most significant impact on the process of development of the Mari political vocabulary came from the Tatar language. A large amount of words conveying the meaning of social status and other social concepts finds roots in the Tatar language (Isanbaev, 1978).

Political vocabulary in the Tatar language, hence second-handedly in the Mari language, derives from the four primary historico-genetical strata: 1) Altaic; 2) Turkic; 3) Tatar; 4) stratum of borrowings (Aleeva, 2009). G. Aleeva indicates that the Tatar socio-political vocabulary was organised in a terminological system during the Bulgar period and had Arab-Persian roots.

Standardisation process began during the second half of the XIX century, piquing by the XX century. After 1917, a significant proportion of Russian and Western European borrowings penetrated the Tatar language.

For centuries, these layers were a source of borrowings in the political vocabulary of the Mari language.

Socio-political terms from the Altaic strata are хан, түлəү, кабала, etc.

The word хан “Khan” refers to the title of a ruler for Turkic and Mongolian peoples, as well as the person having this title. In the “Tatar-Russian dictionary” word хан is given with the meaning of “Khan” (hist) (Tatar-Russian Dictionary, 2002 13, p. 374) and in it is close to the meaning of such words as идарəче “leader”, хөкемдар “ruler”, “overlord”. In the Mari language dictionary the word хан is fixed with the meaning of “Khan”—the ruler of Turkic peoples. Presently, the word retains its meaning and has historico-stylistic connotations.

The lexical unit түлəү “payment, remittance” conveys a meaning of giving money or other valuables as a compensation to terminate sth, to void. In the “Tatar-Russian dictionary”, the lexical unit түлəү possesses two meanings: 1) fee, payment, instalment, remittance; 2) colloquial tax (Tatar-Russian Dictionary, 2002). In the Mari language түлəү (n) from the verb түлəү indicates “fee, payment, clearance, remittance” (Dictionary of the Mari language, 2002).

The word кабала (servitude) means: 1) lifelong subserviency due to debt obligations; 2) complete economic dependence of the exploited country. In the Tatar-Russian dictionary the lexical unit “servitude” is given in the sense of “enslaving subserviency”.

The lexical unit кабала (servitude) has the following meanings in the Mari language: 1) hist. servitude (slavery). 2) indirect bondage; complete subordination (Dictionary of the Mari language).

The Turkic stratum is a core layer of the Tatar socio-political vocabulary. The following words can be singled out: башлык “head of state” из “country”, киңəш “council”, сайлау “elections” сорашу “poll”, түрə “officer”, “public authority representative” мүштəчә “leader”, жөри “state”, жөрөл “embassy “, акча “money “, etc.

Tatar word башлык “head of state” (concept—“politician”, category—“heads of governing bodies”) retains its basic meaning in some dialects of Eastern Meadow, Hill and Eastern dialects of the Mari language (Gordeev, 1983).
The word \textit{илу} “country” (concept—“power”, category—“state / country”) is defined as: 1) the terrain, the area distinguished on the basis of geographical location and natural conditions; 2) the state with a certain governing control (Tatar telenen anлатмali сузлеге, 2005). The word itself goes back to the ancient Turkic “tribal alliance, a people, a state”. In the “Tatar-Russian dictionary” there are 6 meanings of this word: 1) country; 2) homeland; 3) province; 4) dialect village; 5) people, world, society; 6) adj. worldly, material, mundane (Tatar-Russian Dictionary, 2002). The same meanings of the word exist in the Mari language; the word \textit{илу} occasionally takes the form of \textit{эл}.

\textit{акча} “money” (peripheral genre—“economics”)

Tatar \textit{акча} “money” means: 1) paper money; 2) capital, wealth. In the Tatar-Russian dictionary the word has three meanings: 1. money, currency; 2. coins; 3. fund, asset. In the Meadow Mari language dialect, this lexical unit is used in the form of \textit{окча} with a semantic meaning of “money, banknote” (Tatar-Russian Dictionary, 2002).

\textit{Көрəс “council” (concept—“power”, category—“governing bodies”)

In the modern Tatar language, this lexical unit functions in the following meanings: 1) meeting; 2) council, an advisory organ.

In the Meadow Mari language dialect \textit{көрəс} operates in the form of \textit{капану} with the meanings of: 1) advice, counsel, recommendation; 2) meeting, gathering, assembly (Dictionary of the Mari language, 1992). Along with the Russian borrowing \textit{совет “advice”}, the lexical unit \textit{капану} is contemporarily used to refer to governing bodies: \textit{мер капану “public council” самтырк көкләсе капану “coordinating council”, Министр-влас Совет “Council of Ministers”}.

\textit{Сайлау “elections” (concept—“power”, category—“elections”)

\textit{Сайлау} means “election by ballot.” In the Tatar-Russian dictionary, this lexical unit has the following meanings: 1) elections, ballot; 2) recruitment, selection.

The lexeme \textit{сайлау} is used in the Eastern dialect of the Mari language in its unmodified form: \textit{сайлау} “elections” (Isanbaev, 1978). As a result of assimilation, the borrowing is used with the suffix—\textit{маш} in the Meadow dialect: \textit{сайлышма “elections”}.

\textit{Түрə “official, representative of authorities, civil servant” (concept—“politician”, category—“heads of governing structures”)

In the ancient Turkic language \textit{тырə} used to mean “law”, later the meaning altered to “judge”, i.e. “defendant of law”. In the modern Tatar language it is used in the meaning of “chief, leader”. Tatar-Russian dictionary suggests the following meanings: 1) head, official, dignitary; 2) historical judge; 3) colloquial law (Tatar-Russian dictionary, 2002).

The Mari word \textit{мәрə} goes back to the Tatar one \textit{тырə}, however, it has a broader meaning than that in the original language: 1) colloquial chief, official; 2) spoken sir, a man belonging to a ruling class; 3) spoken lord, chief; 4) spoken judge, an official at the court (Dictionary of the Mari language Vol. 7, No. 11, 2002, pp. 194-195). As an adjective this word corresponds to the Russian relative adjectives seigniorial, bureaucratic.

Genesis of the Tatar stratum of the political vocabulary concurs with the period of initial formation of the Tatar people (X-XII centuries.). It consists of words existing and formed on the basis of lexical and word formative material of the Tatar language itself.

Relatively ancient vocabulary includes such non-derived words as: \textit{үзгəртеп кору “perestroika”, шарттыым “contract”, төрөлым “stagnation”, яңарыш “renovation, “идарəханə “board of directors”, тархан, ярлык “prime minister”, илтибəр “prime minister”. The Mari language adopted some of those, for example, ярлык “announcement, decree, command”.

The lexeme \textit{ярлык “announcement, decree, command”}

In the Tatar-Russian dictionary the word \textit{ярлык} is fixed in the form \textit{ярлык} with the meanings: 1) label, sticker; 2) figurative sobriquet, a stereotypical nickname characterizing someone quite superficially (Dictionary of the Mari language, 2005). As a result of semantic development of the word its meaning was narrowed. The use of such borrowings is determined by a need to create a missing lexical unit to name phenomena.

Among the terms of a later period there are the words that were formed under the influence of political events in people’s and the country’s life. This group of words was mostly formed through internal resources of the countrywide language. These are suffix and complex words, terms and phrases that are included in the category.
of the analyzed stratum of the Tatar language. For example: зыялы “intellectual”, тамгаханə “customs”, раслау “approval”, өндөү “agitation, campaigning”, үзгөрөт көрү “perestroïka”, министрлык “ministry”, etc.

Дүүркечел “statehood” from дүүлөт (concept—“power”, category—“governing bodies”)—the state system, the state organization (structure).

Тамгаханə “customs” (concept—“power”, category—“governing bodies, services”) from тамга—agency which controls import of goods and charges special fees for such an activity. It has recently appeared in the Tatar language as an equivalent of the word customs; in other Turkic languages it is not found.

The lexeme тамга operates in the Mari language as a “brand, label as a sign of ownership” and a “written sign, font, sign” (stamp) (spoken) (Dictionary of the Mari language, 2002).

A certain part of the Tatar political vocabulary consists of early direct borrowings from the Oriental and European languages which were included in the Mari lexical system indirectly through the Tatar language. This happened due to close contacts, exchange of scientific and technological advancements, economic, cultural, political connections.

In the modern Tatar language, the borrowed stratum of political vocabulary is significant. Words related to this layer came from the Arabic, Persian, Russian and other languages. They are direct loanwords. The earliest borrowings are orientalisms—borrowings from the Arabic and Persian languages, which began to penetrate due to Islam adoption in the X century. In the early XX century Tatar periodicals language was a simplified version of the classic ancient Tatar and Ottoman Turkish languages; along with the traditional for the time Arab-Persian borrowings, it included words of both Russian and Western European origin (Minullin, 2012).

In Mari these borrowings appeared via the Tatar language.


Дүүлөт “state” (concept—“power”, category—“state / country”)

Дүүлөт (Arabic “empire, state”) means “a political organization, society, led by a government and its agencies, designed for the protection of the law and the system; a country with such a political system”.

The word дүүлөт appears in dialectal forms of the Mari language as дәүләт, тәүләт with the meaning “wealth” (Gordeev, 1983).

Хөкүмөт “government” (concept—“power”, category—“governing bodies”)

Хөкүмөт represents the highest executive and delegating public authority exercising direct control of a state.

In the Mari language the word form һөкүмәт is characteristic of the Eastern dialect; with the meaning of “state” (Isanbaev, 1978).

Халык “population, nationality, nation” (concept—“power”, category—“foreign / domestic policy”).

Халык means “population, inhabitants of a country; state” (from the Arabic “a people”).

The lexeme халык (Tatar халык, Arabic ҳаълак “creation, people) in the Mari language is used in the meanings “population; nationality, nation” and appears in the forms: халык, халык

Қаза (Arabic қазина “treasure, trove; treasury) (peripheral genre—“economics”) means “amount of financial and other assets of a state”; in the ancient Turkic қазақ is “property buried in the ground”.

Қаза, қажға functions in the Mari language with the meaning of “treasury”.

Certain words from the Persian language rooted and adapted in the Tatar language: базар “market; the place for public trade”, көзәү “official written document”, дошман “enemy” and others.

Tatar word базар (Persian ｂәзәр) (peripheral genre—“economics”) operates in the Mari language in the form of пазар with the semantics of “fair, market” along with Russian borrowing рынок (рынок). However, the latter one has a broader usage: Үүнимбәл рынок “international market”, рынок условный “market condition”.

In the Mari language, the Tatar lexeme көзәү “paper, a formal written document” (concept—“power”, category —“political and administrative documents”) appears in the form көзәү and is used with the following semantics: 1) paper, writing material; 2) paper, a formal written message, document (Dictionary of the Mari language, 1992).

The Farsi word дошман (situational political vocabulary) means “the enemy; the one who is in a state of
enmity”.

Тушман from the Tatar дошман has a wider use in the Mari language. In addition to the first meaning inherited from the source language, this lexeme is functioning in a figurative sense: enemy, evil, obstacle (Dictionary of the Mari language, 2002). In a position of an adjective, тушман expresses such qualities as hostile, inimical: тушман айдеме “a bad (hostile) person”, тушман шулыш “hostile attitude”.

Synchronic comparative analysis of the political vocabulary of the Tatar and Mari languages allowed to establish theme-based groups in accordance with the basic concepts of political discourse.

The basic concept of “power” is expressed by such lexico-semantic groups as: state / country; state system; national symbols; party / political movements; elections; foreign / domestic policy; governments, government bodies, agencies, departments, institutions. The concept of “politician” comprises: the head of state, heads of government structures (Khabibullina & Ivanova, 2014).

The concept of “power” is expressed in the Tatar and Mari languages by such lexico-semantic groups as:

- **state / country (tat. / mar.):** из / эл country, даулет / кутыжаныш state, халык / кылгудо people, республика / урман republic;
- **National symbols (tat. / mar.):** байрақ / тисте flag, герб / ойпидыш coat of arms, гимн / чапмуру anthem;
- **Party / political movements (tat. / mar.):** берлышма, союз / унем union, confederation, узэк аппарат / рүдө аппарат central office, headquarters, харжат / тольын movement (political movement);
- **Elections (tat. / mar.):** сайлау(лар) / сайлымаш elections, сайлаучы / йүкълыздо (йүкълышдо) voter, сайлау / йүкълышда ballot;
- **Foreign / domestic policy (tat. / mar.):** кылгудо / ойпидыш contract, илече / кылъен ambassador, илечелек / кылгудо embassy, кылица, шартнама / көнөмөй, соглашенный agreement, тышкы политика / велсө политике foreign policy, эчке политика / элкөрө политике domestic policy, карар / пунчал decree, вакил / шантаньен, полнономичный представитель plenipotentiary;
- **Governments (tat. / mar.):** утырыш / погын meeting, съезд / съезд congress, хокумэт / виктер government, хакимият, власт / кучем power, Даулэт Собраниясы / Кутыжаныш Погын the State Assembly, Даулэт думасы / Кутыжаныш Думо the State Duma, жирле идарә / верыме кучем local administration, башкарма комитет / шуктын комитет executive committee.

The concept of “politician” is reflected in the Tatar and Mari languages in the following lexico-semantic groups:

- **Head of state (tat. / mar.):** башлыча / вуйлатыше head, илбашы / президент president, хокумэт башлығы / виктер вуйлатыше, виктервый head of government;
- **Heads of power structures (tat. / mar.):** чөн эшләр министры / элкөрө паша министр Minister of Internal Affairs, Home Secretary, чит ил эшләре министры / йотзэ паша министр Minister of Foreign Affairs, салымтәлек саклау министры / ташлык аралыме шотышто министр Minister of Health, сәүдәт министры / торгайыме шотышто министр Minister of Trade.

Based on the structural classification of socio-political vocabulary, the following types of words can be distinguished in the modern Tatar and Mari languages: a) simple and b) complex. By simple we understand root words and derived words formed by suffixes; by complex words—compound and composite.

**Root words (tat. / mar.):** из / эл country, чик / чек border (state border), жир / мландә native land, халык / кылгудо people, эш / паша work, казна / казна treasury, акча / окса money, ыл (мар.) communication, relation, устав / урман statute.

**Words formed by affixes (tat. / mar.):** гражданин / гражданик citizenship, тынычлык / тынычлык world, ирекле / ырыкле autonomous, ачыч / паша паша working, депутатлык deputative.

**Paired compound words (tat. / mar.):** хисан-сайлау / отчётно-выборный reported, elected, ваш-ыл (мар.) cooperation, development of bilateral relations, мер-политике (мар.) social, социал-экономик, иктимагый-экономик / социал-экономик socio-economic, мораль-политик / мораль-политике moral and political, гореф-гадзэт (тат.) habitude.

**Complex words (tat. / mar.):** узидәрә / шкевиктем self-government, урынбасар / амлышвуи deputy, халыкара (тат.) international, узилгеләну (тат.) self-determination, хезмәттәшәткә (тат.) cooperation, очылыөн (мар.) leader, сомыышкуткы өчылыөн (мар.) executive, ачымланә (мар.) fatherland, йотзэ (мар.) abroad, виктемвый (мар.) manager, ўшанъе (мар.) authorized representative, proxy.
Compound words are formed mostly by adjoining two components: сайлан алу (tat.) select, яулан алу (tat.) conquest, conquer; тавыш бирү (tat.) election, vote, идарə итү (tat.) leadership, эш хакы (tat.) salary, кутырен келышыме (tat.) contract.

Fairly well-developed system of political lexemes formed by various ways of word-formation suggests the availability of means and patterns for such formation.

In both languages the following methods of formation of political vocabulary were discovered: morphological (affixation, simplification), morpho-syntactic (formation of compound words), lexico-grammatical (conversion), phonetic-morphological (abbreviation).

Word formation by suffixes is a prevalent type of formation. The most common suffixes include: -лык / -лек (tat.), -лык (mar.); -че / -чы (tat.) / че, -ле, -зо, зо (mar.); -ле (tat., mar.) and other (tatk., mar.) suffixes/ -ле (tat., mar.) and other (tatk., mar.): законъык / төръыкъык legality, кийинчи / канышча counsellor, шуктъыу (mar.) executive, пашаче (mar.) figure (representative), йүкълыз (mar.) voter, эрккене (mar.) autonomous.

By simplification we understand words that have lost their primary structure so that, in the modern language, their stems and affixes are not prominent, i.e. they have become whole words impossible to be divided into constituent morphemes: нерек / эрккен liberty, олкə (tat.) area, сайлау (tat.) elections, караба (tat.) decree, тавыш voice, оныкъа (mar.) Chairman of the Mari Council.

Formation of compound words is a productive way of word formation. In both languages, there are quite numerous examples of the words formed according to the following models: N+N, N+N+N, N+V, V+N, Adj+V, Adj+N, N+V, N+V+, Pron+N, etc: массакулəм (tat.) universal, шартнамэ (tat.) contract, тавыш бирү (tat.) ballot, башкода capital, алмашчык (mar.) deputy, виктəмчү (mar.) manager, сомъыкъ (mar.) official, внисъыкъым ман (mar.) open-source voting, шкевиктем (mar.) autonomy, пашаче (mar.) presidium.

Conversion, or lexico-grammatical method of creating political vocabulary, can be demonstrated on the examples of zero formation of nouns on the basis of verb forms (infinitive, participle, etc.)

Tatar: сайлау vote, elections, олкə agitate, agitation, олкəчүе agitating, agitator, кийинчи agreement, agree (come to a consensus, comply), сайлауы voting, voter, кабул итү accept, acceptance.

mar.: вийлатышы (вийлыш), leader, leading, алмаштышы deputy, substituting, acting, погышыш遴 attendees, сиркəлыш (вокалыш) secretary, writing, йүкълыобо voter, voting, виктарыше manager.

At the present stage of language development the number of abbreviations is increasing drastically. For the languages under discussion, there’s a characteristic change—from abbreviation borrowings to abbreviations formed on the basis of language potential itself.

Tatar: ТР—Татарстан Республикасы The Republic of Tatarstan, БДБ—Байсең дуугтар бергəлəгə CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States), ЭЭМ—чең чэлл бер кийинчылык Ministry of Home Affairs, БМ—Бер кийинчылык Миллəтлəр Оешмасы UN, АКШ—Америка кийинчылык USA, ТИУ—Татар ижтимаүагы улəгə the Tatar Public Center, БУБ—Ботепросясия улəк Башкыра All-Russian Central Executive Committee, ФМХ—Федерал миграция көзмөт FMS (Federal Migration Service).


Sources of abbreviation emergence are both internal resources of languages and borrowings from the Russian language with their subsequent adaptation (tat. / mar.): РФ—Россия Федерациясы / Росий Федераций the Russian Federation.

Loanwords occupy a special place in the Tatar and the Mari languages. They come into the languages in a fixed form, but assimilate according to the rules of receiving languages (tatk. / mar.): халык / калык nation, population (Arabic); базар / пазар market, кагаз / кагаз official letter, document (Persian); федерация / федерация federation, республика / республик republic, конституция / конституция constitution, президент / президент president, губернатор / губернатор governor, депутат / депутат delegate, декларация / декларация declaration, референдум / референдум referendum, диктатура / диктатур dictatorship, цензура / цензур censorship (Latin); автономия / автономий autonony, демократия / демократий democracy, кризис / кризис crisis, система / системе system, идеология / идеология ideology (Greek); муниципалитет / муниципалитет municipality, парламентаризм / парламентаризм parliamentarism, путч / путч putsch, лозунг / лозунг slogan, саммит / саммит summit (German); министр / министр minister, премьер-министр / премьер-министр prime

71
The study of the modern political vocabulary in regional languages was carried out in accordance with the basic concepts of political discourse—“power” and “politician.”

Lexico-semantic group state / country is reflected in the nomenclatural names of territories, territorial confederations.

Drastic changes in the political life of the Soviet Union led to the emergence of Russian Federation, the Republic of Tatarstan and the Republic of Mari El on the world map. Consequently the political vocabulary of the Tatar and Mari languages acquired the following lexical units:

**Tatar:** Россия Федерациясы, Мари: Российский Федерация “Russian Federation”; Tatar: Татарстан Республикасы (Татарстан) “the Republic of Tatarstan (Tatarstan)”, Мари: Мари Эл Республика (Марий Эл) “the Republic of Mari El”.

E.g.: Tatar: Татарстан Республикасы Дузләт Советы карары. “Decree of the State Council of the Republic of Tatarstan”;

Mari: Түңеммә, Түңеммә — мәр Элъын вүйләтәшә Йошкар-Олаасе сервис технологи-валак техникумын түнәмә дә түнәкъыто пашаж денә пальме лийин. “The president of the Republic of Mari El familiarised himself with the study process at the College of Service and Technologies, Yoshkar-Ola.”

The renewed word stock, on the one hand, reflects the new content of previously known concepts (region, district, autonomy), on the other hand, it fixes the newly emerging territorial and political institutions (CIS, EU).

Mari: Ўтшо (студент-влашын VII түнәмәл конференциялыы) Россиысы 54 вузда СНГ ыччы 170 наре учүчник чыгыргынын (Mari El, No. 59). “Around 170 participants from 54 Russian and CIS universities attended the VII International Student Conference”.

**Tatar:** АКШ, Канада, Евросоюз артъярнын, кич эвстралия да Россияга карата санциялар кертүен белдердә (Shehri Kazan, No. 30). “Yesterday Australia, following the USA, Canada and the European Union, has announced imposing sanctions on Russia.”

**Tat:** “Бүрятта татардырынчыларында мада автономиясы: тарихы, формаалары, усш перспективалары” дигә китап деньә күрәдә (Vatany Tataristan, No. 18-19). “A new book has recently been published—“National and cultural autonomy” of Tatar peoples of Buryatia: history, formation and prospects of growth.”

Mari: Национально-культурный автономия-валак шотышто федеральны законны илыышы шынаралат толыкто жотышто Мер Канаш вуйверының ишке А.Радыгын (Удмуртый) радымлен (Mari El, No. 56-57). “Chairman of the Public Council A. Radygin (Udmurtia) presented a report on the implementation of the federal law regarding national and cultural autonomies.”

**Tatar:** Татарстан авыллары ыяча чыгара. (…) Идел буе федераль округыныда элеш күрәеткеч—44, э Россияда 58 процентны ташкил итә (Vatany Tataristan, No. 18-19). “Tatarstan villages disappear. (…) The percentage shows 44% in the Volga Federal Region, and 58% nationwide.”

Mari: А тиеда жапышке “Йошкар-Ола” ола округдун администрийкен промышленность, транспорт, свяйда предприятийге отделдә (…) конкурсым уварттаран (Mari El, No. 56-57). “Meanwhile the Department of Industry, Transportation, Communications and Business of the administration of the city of Yoshkar-Ola “(…) has announced a competition.”

**Tatar:** (…), региондырынчы кызматды және, үзөк ҳам жириле массакулам мыйлумат жарайыланда жылы жыйненнен жакырымылы (Akcharlak, No. 5). “(…) activities of leaders of regional, central and local entities were touched upon (…)”.

Mari: 27-28 мартыгы Йошкар-Олаште, Марий Элъын Мер-политике рүдерыштыже, “Марий форум: шошо сессий” регион-валак кокләсе конференция эртән (Mari El, No. 56-57). “On March, 27-28 the Interregional conference was held in the Socio-Political Center of the Republic of Mari El; the topic was “Mari forum: Spring Session”.

The names of political and ideological trends and their members should be attributed to the lexico-semantic
group of party / political movements; e.g.: national separatists, nationalists, neo-fascists, pluralists, etc.
Mari: (...) неофашист, националист-власькин торгялыкштлган мучаш огеш кой (Mari El, No. 48). “(...) no end to acts of violence by neo-fascists and nationalists.”
Despite the fact that “pluralism, pluralists” had long been recorded in dictionaries, they were introduced in a new meaning by Mikhail Gorbachev during perestroika—existence of many equal opinions.
Tatar: Дин ел безопас, плюрализм—шакый куркыныч нерсә (Vatanym Tatarstan, No. 59). “Democracy and pluralism in religion—quite a dangerous notion.”
High frequency of use of the names of parties, movements and their participants leads to occasional lexical neologisms:
Tatar: Бүгенге илбашы кем ул? Реформаторыны, бер яктан икенче якка чайкалу-тайпалулырны булдырмачын “стабилизатор”-мы, эллә соң эллеккә ябышып ятучы консерваторыны? (Vatanym Tatarstan, No. 18-19). “The head of state today: who is he? A reformist, an inept, rushing from side to side “stabilizer”, or a conservator clinging to the past?”
The political background of the modern world is largely affected by religious activities. Hence political vocabulary is constantly being updated (Wahhabi, Jihad, Mujahideen), for example:
Tatar: Студентлар арасында әлләнбыймазалар күрене, алларны шунда үк құып қығаралар (Vatanym Tatarstan, No. 59). “As soon as students adopt Wahhabism, they are immediately expelled.”
The names of electoral and related technologies have enlarged the political vocabulary of the former Soviet Union: lobbyists, populism, rating, referendum, electoral, electorate. e.g.:
Tatar: Бер өңдө—ике референдум (Vatanym Tatarstan, No. 59). “За день—два референдума”. (...) Американың “The New York Times” газетасы, Кырымдагы референдум Россия салдатларының күзтөү астында үткән, дип яз (Shehri Kazan, No. 30). “Two referendums a day.” (...) The American newspaper “New York Times” wrote that the referendum in the Crimea was held under a careful surveillance of Russian soldiers.”
Mari: Тудо (Общероссийский митинг) Крымшитә эртышә референдумын лекәлешә негъанеш Крыым дә Севастопольдым Россий сәвәтәш пәртәмә йөлдшы дене кылалтын (Mari El, No. 48). “The All-Russian rally was inspired by the results of the referendum concerning joining of the Crimea and Sevastopol to Russia.”
The word “rating” means “position of a politician based on a comparative assessment”, and is an indication of popularity of people among their own kind.
Tatar: Рейтингта бөрөнчелеккә 95 балл ыйынг дә Ушман-Ненец автономияле округты губернаторы Дмитрий Кобылкин чыккан (Akcharlak, No. 5). “According to the rating, the first place was taken by the Governor of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug Dmitry Kobylin with the total score of 95 points.”
Mari: “Түнөктәл рейтин-2013” медиасообществын икешмәшәчә ычып, икъыме номеран политиклан РФ президент В.Путин биштәло (Mari El, No. 46-47). “According to the media group “International Ranking 2013”, Vladimir Putin, president of the Russian Federation, is recognized as the most popular politician.”
The nomenclatural names of political and administrative departments reflect the concept of “power” and are included in the category of “governing bodies”. Here we can distinguish such lexemes as: the Parliament, City Hall, municipality, prefecture, the Duma, the Cabinet of Ministers, and police.
Tatar: Кичә дүрәнчә чакырышы НР Дүләт Советы депутатлары, язга сәясияне ычып, парламенттың 37 ычы утырышын уздырыды (Vatanym Tatarstan, No. 18-19). “Yesterday the members of the State Council of the fourth convocation of the Republic of Tajikistan, opened a new spring session with the 37 session of Parliament.”
Mari: Конгресс поплыщын Күтүкаяныш Погыны “Марий Элеште мер контроль практике нергә” темә денә парламент көлышмашына эртен (Mari El, No. 58). “Parliamentary hearing of the National Assembly on “The practice of social control in the Republic of Mari El” was held in the Palace of Congresses”.
Tatar: Административ хәхәү боозлар туръында Россия Федерациясы кодексын узгәрәшләү көрүтә ҳакында федераль закон проектин Россия Федерациясы Федераль Собрание Дүләт Думасына көрүтә буенча Ставрополь крае Думаының закон ычыгы инициативасы туръында (Vatanym Tatarstan, No. 18-19). “On enforcing new amendments to the Federal Assembly of the State Duma regulation on administrative offences by
the initiative of the Duma of Stavropol Territory”.

Mari: Нуным тыгык РФ Кугъякныш Думын депутатынә Л. Яковлева саламлен (Mari El, No. 56-57). “They were also congratulated by L. Yakovleva, the member of the State Duma of the Russian Federation.”

Tatar: Шунына сөз күрәтә буласында Министрлар Кабинетында узгән киюшымда 2013 елда энергияне сак туту окления республика программаны тормышча ашырал юпмаклары һәм ыялга бурычлар буенча фикер алышла будылы (Vatanym Tatarstan, No. 39). “Later on, in the framework of the meeting at the Cabinet of Ministers the formal ideas exchange on the implementation of the republic-wide energy-saving program for 2013 and the tasks for the current year took place.”

Normally, official executive bodies on the city-level are called: “administration of the head of the city”, “city hall”, “the government of the city”, “city administration.”

Tatar: Узгән ел бу “буләк”кә Казан мөрәвәсы һәм “Электрон ҳоҳумәт” лаек булган идә (Vatanym Tatarstan, No. 59). “Last year, the Town Hall of Kazan and “Electronic government” deserved this “gift”.

Mari: Түшка мероприятийым әртарымылан көра 12 ыч 13 шагат марте Ленин проспектын Советский ден Первомайский урем көкәля чыла түрлө транспортлан петырым луяеш,—увертарыш Йошкар-Ола мөрәйин көрсөлөнүн сүрәт-службыштыы (Mari El, No. 56-57). “Due to the mass events from 12:00 to 13:00, the access for all types of vehicles will be restricted from Lenin Avenue to Sovietskaya St. and Pervomayskaya St.—the city hall of Yoshkar-Ola press office announced.”

Mari: Талантан икшыве-шамымыч Морко районыцо депутат-влак погынымашыч вуйлатышы С. Иванова, районын администрациый вуйлатышыларын алаштырышыч влак саламлыгы (Марий Эл, No. 59). “Talented children were congratulated by S. Ivanova, Morkinsky District deputy of the head”.

The new names appeared for the former authorities of the Soviet period, for example, the militia was renamed the police, KGB-FSB:

Tatar: Полиция ыымтаклары ялгычыны әләү бөлән мөшгүл (Vatanym Tatarstan, No. 18-19). “The police are busy looking for a fraudster”.

Mari: Көпчө кечылышты марий полицияны сөз күл сөздөр Сочи ычы бергылын (Mari El, No. 59). “Last week, the combined police squad returned from Sochi.”

Tatar: (…) анда бик күп полиция, ФСБ һәм Казан шәһәре базары комитеты ыымтаклары тора (Akcharalak, No. 5). “(…) a lot of police, the FSB and the representatives of the executive committee of Kazan were present”.

The concept of “politician” fits into the lexico-semantic group of the head of state, head of government structures and is widely used in the nomenclatural names of persons: the President, the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, the Speaker, the Mayor, etc.

The borrowed word “president” is nowadays firmly set in both languages under the influence of extralinguistic factors, despite the fact that in the pre-perestroika period it was used mainly in reference to heads of foreign states, such as the US President, the French president:

Tatar: Татарстан Президенты “The President of Tatarstan”; Mari: Марий Элны Президенти “The President of Mari El Republic”.

Tatar: Татарстан Республикасы Президенты Ростам Миннеханов Токто шәһәнә (Япония) ике көнlek эш визиты бөлән килдә (Chehri Kazan, No. 30). “The President of the Republic of Tatarstan, Rustam Minnehanov, arrived with a business visit for two days in Tokyo (Japan).”


Numerous names of the heads of governing bodies has changed. Such words as the Mayor; the Prime minister; the Prefect, etc. appeared in the vocabulary.

Tatar: Мәскәү олкесеңең Красногорск шәһәрәндә РФ Президент-министры Дмитрий Медведев рәислегендә Россия Гражданнар оборонасы һәм гаддәттән тыш хәлләр министрлыгы житәкчелеге, гражданнар оборонасы көчләрәнен гомурроссия якыны булы. Чараңда Татарстан Президент-министры Ростам Миннеханов каташты (Vatanym Tatarstan, No. 18-19). “The meeting of Russian Civil Defence and the Ministry of Emergency Situations was held in Krasnogorsk, Moscow region, chaired by the Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev. The Prime Minister of Tatarstan, Rustam Minnehanov, participated in the meeting.”
Presently, the word *Mayor* is the official title of a chief executive in the cities of Kazan and Yoshkar-Ola.

Tatar: *Мэр* Ильсур Метшин да, докладта хынтарларга, узун кыйнкыр бәлләрен: “(...)“(Chehri Kazan, No. 30). “The Mayor Ilsur Metshin also expressed his opinion on the issues raised in the report: (...)”.

Mari: Ґычык-Эл дерье Мостафа Жәмилевка 2019 елга кадәр Россия территориясенә керу сыяман (Vatanym Tatarstan, No. 59). “The leader of the Crimean Tatars, Mostafa Dzhamiliev, has been denied entry on the territory of Russia.”

A greater part of borrowed political vocabulary in the mass media penetrates into regional languages; in most cases it has English origin. For instance, many anglicisms are taken to refer to those concepts which have not been previously mentioned in the dictionaries of the Tatar and Mari languages. They are, to some degree, the “only” ones possible (*meeting*, *briefing*, *speaker*, *leader*, *sanction*, etc.).

Tatar: Кырым татарлары лидер Мостафа Джемилев 2019 елга кадәр Россия территориясенә керу сыяман (Akcharlak, No. 5). “Mass meeting participants protested the adoption of the laws by Verkhovna Rada on January, 16.”


4. Conclusion

Political vocabulary in the Mari and Tatar languages is a sufficiently developed and orderly system. It serves as the core of the socio-political word stock. The vocabulary under discussion reflects two basic concepts—“power” and “politician”—and is represented by the following lexico-semantic groups: a state / a country, the state symbols, parties / political movements, elections, foreign / domestic policies, governing bodies; the head of state, heads of government structures.

The structure of the Tatar and Mari political vocabulary is formed according to the general classification criteria. The structural and semantic equivalence of the studied units indicates their linguistic relevance in terms of comparative analysis. Political vocabulary of the Tatar, as well as the Mari languages uses not only the external resources but also the internal ones. The following methods of word formation are represented in both languages: affixation (by suffixes), compounding, abbreviation and conversion. In both languages, morphological derivation is the most productive way of word formation. Morphological derivation reflects specific characteristics of each of the languages. Loan words predominantly coincide in their meanings as well as in their formal features.

Political vocabulary of the languages in contact—Tatar and Mari—goes back to the four historico-genetic strata: Altaic, Turkic, Tatar and the stratum of borrowings. One should mention the predominant tendency to form new Mari political lexemes on the basis of the existing Tatar ones. The fundamental lexical units related to public and political systems in the Tatar and Mari languages are of the Turkic origin. They are concentrated around two basic concepts: ”power” and “politician”.

According to the results of the study, it can be stated that the process of borrowing political vocabulary in regional languages is determined by the changes in global politics, actualization of new political realities which the Tatar and Mari languages lack adequate definitions for or the existing designated units have changed their semantic-functional status.

The modern political vocabulary of the Mari and Tatar print media can be characterised by its unification, international nature, universalisability and tendencies towards standardisation.

Acknowledgements

The authors of the article express gratitude for the translation into English to Natalia Egoshina, ESL instructor at Elite English, Beijing, China (精英英语, 北京, 中国).

References


**Copyrights**

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/).