

The role of the convergent processes in the formation of the Hungarian language

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Abstract: The present article examines the problem of the role and place of the major historical process called the Great Migration of Peoples, which took place in Europe in the 2nd-10th centuries, in the formation of the Hungarian language. The problem is very relevant and interesting due to the fact that, being on the territory of Eastern Europe, the Hungarian people created a state in the very heart of Western Europe, forming the so-called "language island" in the center of a huge territory inhabited by Indo-European peoples. The author analyzes this problem using the etymology of Hungarian words and comparing them with the material of ancient Turkic languages.

Keywords: Hungarians, Magyars, Huns, Turkic peoples, nomadic tribes, substrate, Bulgars, Khazars, Kipchaks, Christianity, Orthodox Church.

Introduction: The rapid disintegration of the Hunnic state was facilitated by a number of factors. The Romans, who were closely monitoring this, developed a strategy aimed at preserving the territories they occupied, no longer focusing on Rome as the center, but concentrating on preserving the Roman characteristics of the Romanized population in these remote regions, thereby preserving and developing Latin and the newly emerging Romance languages, Roman culture and the corresponding sects of Christianity in the peripheral regions, and developed corresponding tactical moves. These measures did not fail to bear fruit. In the 6th-13th centuries, the territorial expansionist tendencies of the Germans and Celts ceased. The Huns remained only in a small territory - in Hungary. The Romans, on the other hand, managed to create states on the territory of the former colonies and strengthen them in all respects. In the same context, from the east, the Magyar tribes, belonging to the Finno-Ugric family, made a long campaign and gradually reached the territory of modern Hungary, occupying it. This did not happen in one day, one week, one month or one year. The peoples who had survived the fierce battles of the Great Migration were exhausted by wars, campaigns, defenses and sieges, their economy was in ruins and they could not influence, stop or accelerate the events

happening around them. In the same context, the peoples who settled the territory of Hungary displaced the Hunnic language and established the dominance of their own language. However, since the local population spoke the Hunnic language since the 5th-6th centuries, many Hunnic words entered the Hungarian language as a substrate element. Having settled well in the new territory, the Hungarians created an economy, political system, economy, religion, law, army, culture and other social institutions in accordance with the standards of the new civilization, and this state has existed since the 10th century to the present day. Historically, the Hungarians are a Finno-Ugric people who settled along the northern coast of the Black Sea from the east, from Central Asia, around the 8th century. In the second half of the 10th century, they conquered the former Pannonia, where they transformed from a nomadic people into a sedentary people and founded a state between the Tisza and the Danube called Hungary. [4]

The Hungarians called themselves Magyars. Before the year 1000, the heads of state in Hungary were called khans. This is the legacy of the Great Migration of Peoples, the Hunnic state from the 4th to the 9th century, that is, before the arrival of the Magyars. - This is evidenced by the very existence of Hungary and the fact that its kings were called khans. Beginning in 1000,

the Hungarian king Stephen I (Hungarian emperor 1, 997-1038) ordered to call himself "king" and not "khan". This is directly related to the adoption of Christianity in Hungary. Since Stephen I had previously adopted Orthodoxy, later, under pressure from neighboring countries - Germany, the Czech Republic and Poland - he converted to Catholicism and forcibly converted the Hungarian people to Catholicism. The Arpad dynasty was established in Hungary. [3]

The Hungarians (Magyars) were originally a Turkic-speaking people who were influenced by the Finno-Ugric peoples of Eastern Europe in the 8th and 9th centuries and adopted a language from the Finno-Ugric family. When they arrived in Pannonia, the local population spoke not Latin, but the Hunnic language. Although the Hunnic language was the language of the ancient ancestors of the Magyars, over the next three centuries there appeared generations who had completely forgotten this language, speaking another language. When the Magyars arrived in Pannonia, they settled there and underwent a process of assimilation with the local population. Because the sedentary Huns, who began to live here in the 3rd-4th centuries, by the 10th century had organized their socio-economic and cultural life at the level of the Central European Standard (CES) of that time, and their level of development was significantly higher than that of the nomadic Magyars. As a result, the Finno-Ugric language became the main language of the ruling class, and the Hunnic language was gradually forgotten, and although by the 12th-13th centuries it was completely forgotten, the Turkic substrate left many traces in the Hungarian language. [3]

We studied the words that entered the Hungarian language from the Turkic languages, taking into account the Mongol invasion of Hungary in 1241–1242 and the occupation of Hungary by the Ottoman Turks in 1390–1683, as well as the subsequent borrowing of Turkish (Ottoman Turkish) words into the Hungarian language. First, we generally excluded words that exist in modern Turkish. The aim of this work was to study the influence of the Great Migration on the Hungarian language and the traces it left behind. [5]

To complete this task we will use the Hungarian language. - We carefully studied the vocabulary of the Hungarian dictionary and identified words that came from the ancient Turkic languages: Hunnic, Bulgar and others. To check whether the words found existed in the ancient Turkic languages, or rather, to verify them, we turned to the "Old Turkic Dictionary (OTD)". To determine whether a word in OTD entered the Hungarian language through Turkish, we gave it three forms at once: the Hungarian word, its Uzbek translation. If the Hungarian form differs from the

Turkish one, then the word has existed since ancient Turkic times and entered the Hungarian language somewhere between the 7th and 10th centuries. [4]

1. dengir (sea; Turkish-Deniz. Due to rhotacism, the initial z(z>r) became r. [2]
2. Arslan (lion, lion). "Aslan" in Turkish. The absence of the (r) sound in the Turkish version suggests that the Hungarian word is much older. [1]
3. Balta (axe). "Axe" in Turkish. This word can also be considered one of the words that came into use during the Hunnic period.
4. Bazar (market). In Turkish it is "pazar ". The fact that the first consonant in Turkish is voiceless speaks in favor of the Hunnic language.
5. There is no word for "katrany" (resin, tar) in Turkish.
6. Kazan (boiler). [2, 646 pages] Kazan in Turkish. It is difficult to determine how this word came into use.
7. Iroda (Idora) - this word does not exist in the Turkish language. The phenomenon of metathesis of the type "soil - soil" arose. It is interesting that metathesis occurred not only with words of Turkic languages, but also with words of Slavic languages. For example: bodnar (in Russian бондарь) (in Russian, блоха - flea)
8. Vezir - minister. It is difficult to determine when this word entered the Hungarian language. [1,2]

It has been proven that ancient Turkic words have become an integral part of the vocabulary of the modern Hungarian language.

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