

1. Introduction

The migration of Turkish-speaking Greeks to the territory of Georgia started in 1829-30. S.Kaukhchishvili¹ says, that according to the Adrianopolis peace treaty through mediation of Russian general Paskevich the Russian emperor Nikolay I issued permission to Greeks living in Eastern Anatolian vilayets to move to Georgia. Greeks settled in the Southern part of Georgia, mainly in the Tsalka region. This part of Georgia in a result of the Turkish and Dagestan invasions was almost abandoned. By 1830 in the Tsalka region there were 18 Greek villages. Due to the above-mentioned circumstances, Georgians had to abandon the territory. In the same period, Greeks from North-East Turkish villages were moved to the Dmanisi region of Georgia.

According to the 1979 census, the ethnic Greek population in the district of Tsalka amounted to 30811 people. 4589 people in the 2002 census and were estimated to 1500 people in 2005.²

Urum is quite an interesting socio-linguistic phenomenon. Therefore Urum language became a subject of study of researchers³⁴⁵ of Georgia in second half of the 20th century. Urum language is spoken in some villages around the area. Our object language as compared with Turkish, the dialect of which it in fact is, has quite changed. Urum could not appear here as a developed language and regular use of it by representatives of not Turkish origin caused simplification of its structure.

¹ Simon Kaukhchishvili. Berdznebis dasakhlebis istoria sakartveloshi. [The history of Greeks migration to Georgia]. Kutaisi *tsuluk'idzis saxelobis saxelmtsipo p'edinst'it'ut'is shromebi* [Works of Kutaisi A. Tsulukidze state Pedagogical Institute]. vol.4.(Kutaisi. 1942), 219-237.

² Stavros Skopeteas. The Caucasian Urums and the Urum language. *Journal of endangered languages* (2013), electronic version: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/305245>.

³ Elisabed Gudiashvili. kvemo Tsalk'is turkuli met'q'velebis zogierti leksik'uri tavisburebis shesakheb [About some lexical peculiarities of lower Tsalka Turkish speech]. *St'alinis sakhelobis tbilisis sakhelmtsipo universit'et'is shromebi* [Works of Stalin Tbilisi state university]. (1960) vol.91. 197-207.

⁴ Nodar Janashia. *Zemo tsalk'is turkuli met'q'velebis tavisburebani* [Peculiarities of Turkish speaking population of upper Tsalka]. Thesis, (Tbilisi. 1954).

⁵ Iosif Korelov, A. *Sopostavitel'nyj analiz bazisnykh urovnej struktury jazyka urumov* [Contrastive analyses of basic levels of Urum structure]. Abstract of doctoral thesis. (Tbilisi. 1993).

Turkish-speaking Greeks having lived in the USSR for quite a long time didn't have any chance of regular contact with the Turkish world, even with Azerbaijanians who also lived in the Soviet Union and are Turkish-speakers as well. It's true that Turkish-speaking Greeks lived in Georgia, anyway in Soviet reality ethnic minorities living in Georgia indeed didn't study Georgian and got Russian education. They used Georgian on rare occasions. Thus, Urums lived in a linguistically isolated environment: they had negotiations with Georgians, Russians (by all means they would go to Russian schools), Armenians (living in the same region), and partly with Azerbaijanians. Proceeding from this, their language had a quite strong influence of Russian and from the other languages, it borrowed few lexical units as well.

The Greek language underwent a very strong influence on the Turkish language in the course of several centuries, which almost completely ejected the Greek language from the Urum people's speech. Having settled in Georgia Urums once again appeared in a new language environment. Their speech was again filled with new lexical elements. This process is absolutely natural in the history of language development. It is well known, that among the sources of enrichment the lexis, besides the new word creating an important role is played by the process of word borrowing from other languages. Urum language is not the exception. This is proved by the analyses of the corpus data collected from native-speaking informants.

Nowadays Tsalkian Urum involves several language lexical layers and thus can be considered as a "mixed" language. In soviet times in their speech, Russian clichés have taken considerable part and even borrowings of whole phrases and sentences took place.

2. Methodology

The research is based on corpus data of Turkish-speaking Greeks. The material has been collected, transcribed, and translated by one of the project participants Violeta Moisiđi belonging to above mentioned ethnic group within the framework of the Bielefeld university project¹. 13 native speakers living in Tbilisi, Georgia had been recorded, they were asked to answer some questions spontaneously, to speak naturally, as if they were talking with friends. The questions had been chosen from different topics touching the following issues - Ancestors, Culture, Feast, Family, Language, Village, People, and Marriage. Each speaker was due to answer all eight topics within 15 minutes. The numbering of the examples presented in the article is taken from the above mentioned corpus.

¹ Moisiđi, Skopeteas, Tsereteli 2014. Urum data collection (data collected, transcribed and translated by Violeta Moisiđi; revised and glossed by Nutsa Tsereteli; corpus design by Stavros Scopeteas. Bielefeld: Bielefeld University Corpus Recourse).

3. Integration of foreign elements

In general, when several languages appear in one area, priority is given to one of them. The priority may be conditioned by a political situation or the predomination of people of other nationalities. Firstly, the substitution of lexical units of one language by the relevant segments of another language takes place, then it is followed by the changes in grammatical structure of a language and by and by the language loses peculiar to it properties and then, it dies. Yet, nevertheless, it leaves some traces. As previous and present day research results show there is quite a number of Russian and little amount of Georgian, Greek and Armenian words in Urum, though prevailing are the Russian ones, and it is not surprising as in the 19th century Georgia so later in the entire Soviet Union, the Russian language actually was the state language.

Russian borrowings mostly are nouns. Anyway, other parts of speech are also met. Russian words are the main elements of phraseology.

As it is known, the words limited by system connection don't easily transfer from one language to another. That's why borrowed nouns are more frequently met than soft verbs.

4. Phono-morpho-syntactical integrations of nouns

It is known that when a word from a certain language transfers into another, different structure language, it changes its sound form as a rule. The stronger the borrowed word is established in the recipient's speech, the more it obeys to phonetic and phonologic norms of the latter.

In accord with the orthography norms in Russian oral speech stressless /e/ deviates toward /i/, e.g.: *televizor* 'television' is pronounced as [*tilivizor*]. It is similar to some Russian borrowings in Urum.

-ie ending changes into *-ia* complex in singular nouns, e.g.: *mučenie* 'torment' > *mučenia*, *pakalenye* 'generation' > *pakalenya*, *okruzhenie* 'environment' > *okruzhenia*, *pretesneniye* 'resettlement' > *pretesneniya*, and others. More could be said about these kinds of phonological changes; anyway, the goal of presented work is description and analysis of the process of morphological integration of borrowings.

Thus, this paper addresses the issue of morphological integration of Russian borrowings in Urum. In particular, the ways of adding case, possession, and plural markers to nouns as well as the formation of verbs forms.

4.1 Number

In Urum as well as in Standard Turkish there are two numbers: singular and plural. The category of number is expressed by the plural suffixes *-lar* and *-nar*, whereby the vowel is determined by the frontness harmony. With a stem-final back vowel plural suffix is *-lar*, e.g.: *yol-lar* 'roads', whereas with stem-final front vowel plural suffix is *-lär*, e.g.: *äv-lär* 'houses'. The variation of plural suffixes *-nar* occurs with a stem-final alveolar nasal *n* and this phenomenon is explained by assimilation; e.g.: *on-nar* 'they'.

Formation of plural number peculiar for Urum with Russian borrowings is as follows: plural suffixes are added directly to the stem of borrowed (Russian) word keeping to the rule of vowel harmony characteristic for Urum, e.g.: the word *mučenia* ‘torment’ ends in back vowel *-a* and takes the suffix *-lar*, e.g.:

- (1) *mučenia-lar-ınan biz-ım halh gäl-di*
torment-PL-INSTR 1.PL -GEN people come-PST-3.SG

‘Our people arrived with many difficulties.’(UUM-TXT-AN-00000-B01.008)

Also, as far as the word *rodstvenik* ‘relative’ ends in back vowel *ı*, is formed through the suffix *-lar*:

- (2) *sağ rodstvenik-lar gäl-äsi-di-lär*
all relative-PL come –PTCP-PST-3.PL
‘All relatives should also come.’(UUM-TXT-FE-00000-B09.006)

The same model works with other nouns as well, e.g.: *zemljanka-lar* ‘dugouts’, *udobstva-lar* ‘conveniences’, *bočka-lar* ‘barrels’, *korzinka-lar* ‘baskets’, *urok-lar* ‘lessons’, *čaška-lar* ‘glasses’, *padruga-lar* ‘friends’, *bljuda-lar* ‘dishes’, *kul’tura-lar* ‘culture’, etc.

The borrowing that ends in a front vowel is formed through the suffix *-lär*, e.g.:

- (3) *kamfet-lär meivä-lär gätür-ier-lär*
Candy-PL fruit-PL bring-IPFV-3.PL
‘(They) bring candies and fruits.’(UUM-TXT-MR-00000-B01.008)

In the given example the last vowel of the word *kamfet* ‘candy’ is *-e*.

The suffix *-nar* also applies to recent borrowings from Russian, e.g.: *slon-nar* ‘elephants’, *zakon-nar* ‘law’, etc.

Neither Turkic languages nor Urum has the grammatical category of gender. Hence, in the case of Russian noun phrase borrowings different gender adjectival modifiers are presented in one and the same form. It is particularly evident, with feminine and neutral loan words (in singular).

In the case of a borrowed noun phrases, adjectival modifiers, as a rule, are met in the only masculine gender in the nominative case, e.g.: *vechni pereselenia* ‘constant resettlement’; *gruzinski naselenia* ‘Georgian population’, instead of *vechnoe pereselenie* ‘constant resettlement’; *gruzinskoe naselenie* ‘Georgian population’. The borrowed modifier is presented by the suffix *-i*, which is unnatural for Russian oral speech and orthography.

In all Turkic languages, the nouns are always in the singular with

- cardinal numerals: *beş* ‘five’, *on* ‘ten’
- with indefinite pronouns: *çok* ‘many’, *fazla* ‘too much’, also *az* ‘few’ (when it is the opposite to many)
- definite pronouns: *her, hep, bütün* ‘all’

In noun phrase, construction head nouns and modifiers are presented by nouns. It is necessary for an agreement that syntactically connected words – main and subordinate – must have a common category. Head noun is never declined in Urum noun phrase just as it is in other Turkic languages. Thus, the category of number is maintained as a common one. With number agreement,

the issue of sinesis that is attraction should be discussed by all means. Usually, the influence of context on a form is called sinesis. When the lexical peculiarity of a dominant member is reflected by the form of a subordinate member. More expectable seems the explanation of sinesis, according to which the grammatical form is neglected and priority is given to the context. Sinesis should be considered as the agreement between the noun phrase expressing plurality and the modifier in the plural. This phenomenon is dominating in Urum; e.g.:

- (4) *çoğ ol-di izmenenia-lar*
 Many be-PST-3.SG change-PL
 ‘Many (things) have changed.’

Noun phrase containing quantifier, mainly, cardinal numeral, sometimes is followed by special words, e.g.:

- *Tane* – piece (thing), *beş tane kalem* – five pens
- *Baş* – head, on *başinek* – ten heads of cows
- *Takım* – set, *iki takım çamaşır* – two sets of linen
- *Adet* – piece, quantity, *bin adet tötübüs* – thousand buses
- *çift* – pair, *üç çift çorap* – three pairs of socks (stockings, tights)
- *El* – game, set, *beş el oynamak* – five sets of game
- *Parça, dilim* – piece, slice, part; *bir dilim (parça) ekmek* – one piece of

bread

A.N. Kononov¹ calls such explanatory words – the numeratives. According to him, special explanatory words: *baş* ‘head’, *adet* ‘piece’, *tane* ‘piece, thing’, *takım* ‘set’, *çift* ‘pair’, *el* ‘hand’, *dilim/parça* ‘piece, slice’ are introduced in the position between the cardinal numerals and nouns.

‘The Turkish language Grammar’ by T. Banguoğlu² says that if the noun is preceded by a cardinal numeral, it stays in the singular. A similar viewpoint is given in a grammar book by Z.Korkmaz, where the author says that noun can be preceded as by any numeral so definite or indefinite pronoun *bütün* ‘total’, *bazı* ‘some’, *başka* ‘other’, *her* ‘every’, *kimi* ‘some’, *çok* ‘many’, *herhangi* ‘whatever’, *hiçbir* ‘not any’, *fazla* ‘more than’, *birtakım* ‘some’, etc. In such cases (possibly only with some pronouns) the noun cannot be put in the plural.

The issue is also touched upon by H. Ediskun³. According to him cardinal numerals, except *one* express plurality. Nouns are determined by those kinds of numerals, as a rule, doesn’t take plural suffixes. It is the same in Urum as well:

- (5) *gäl-dı-lär* *ğırh beş gün daže* *çoğ-da*
 Come -PST-3.SG-PL forty - five day even^{Russian} many-and
 ‘They were on the way forty-five days and even more.’

¹ Andrey N. Kononov. Grammatika sovremennogo turetskogo literaturnogo jazyka [The grammar of the modern Turkish literary language]. *Ak’ademia nauk SSSR, Inst’itut vostok’ovedenia*. (Moscow-Leningrad. 1956).

² Tahsin Banguoğlu, Türkçe’nin Grameri. *Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları*. (Ankara. 1995).

³ Haydar Ediskun. Türk Dilbilgisi. *Remzi Kitabevi*. (İstanbul.2003).

According to M. Hengirmen¹, indefinite pronouns are the names that never define nouns, never specify the number of nouns. They are *hiç* ‘none’, *bir* ‘once’, *birkaç* ‘a few’, *birçok* ‘a lot of’, *her* ‘every’, *herhangi* ‘whatever’, (head noun stays in singular form) and *bazı* ‘some’, *bütün* ‘total’, *birtakım* ‘some’ (head noun stays in plural form). In Urum:

- (6) *çoğ urum halh ğal-di ğapıbaja-sız*
 Many Urum people stay-PST-3.SG door hut -without
 ‘Many Urum people left without houses.’

Though there are some deviations; e.g.:

- (7) *or-da çoğ köv-lär var*
 There -LOC many village-PL be
 ‘There are many villages.’

- (8) *öp äv-lär-i*
 All house-PL-ACC
 ‘All houses.’

Z. Korkmaz² considers that if in a noun phrase containing a cardinal numeral where the head noun stands in the plural form, it means that it is out of subordination (leaves an ordinary form of attribute) and defines a definite person or thing that have obtained some peculiarities.

In noun phrase containing a cardinal numeral where the head noun stays in plural form can be explained by the influence of translation from a foreign language.

It seems interesting to mention, that in Urum in the case of Russian borrowings we have come across the deviation in noun phrases involving quantifying determiners, such as *many*, where head noun stays in plural form, instead of singular; e.g.:

- (9) *çoğ muçenia-lar-ıman bizim halh ğal-di*
 Many torment-PL-INSTR our people come -PST-3.SG
 ‘Our people arrived with many difficulties.’

4.2 Possession

The category of possession is a grammatical category, which defines connections between a person of the possessor and a subject of possession. Suffixes indicating possession in Urum are:

SG	PL
1. <i>-(I)m</i>	<i>-(I)mIz</i>
2. <i>-(I)n</i>	<i>-(I)z</i>
3. <i>-(s)I(n)</i>	<i>-lArI</i>

The allomorphs with an initial vowel *-(I)m/- (I)n* of the 1 and 2 Person occurs after consonants; e.g.: *barmag-ın* ‘finger-POSS.2.SG’.

¹ Mehmet Hengirmen. *Türkçe Dil Bilgisi*. (Ankara. 2005).

² Zeynep Korkmaz. *Türkiye Türkçesi Grameri, Şekil Bilgisi*. (Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları. 2003) 827.

The third-person singular allomorph-(s)I(n) occurs -sI after (vowel, e.g.: *yarı -si* ‘its half’, appears as -(s)I when no other suffix follows it, *iş-lär-I* ‘his/her things’. When it is followed by a case suffix it appears as -(s)In: *öp-sin-dä n* ‘from its whole’, *torpağ-in-a* ‘to his/her ground’.

In contrast to standard Turkish, Urum uses the 2nd plural possessive suffix -(I)z instead of -(I)nIz. Second-person plural predicate and possessive suffixes are in a condensed form, actually drops out: -n/- -ını/- -ini-; -ni/- -ni- -nu/- -nü-, e.g.: Turk. *Babanız*, Urum. *Babaz* – ‘Your father’.

Here should be mentioned that morphological integration of loan words in Urum takes place in the following manner – to the loan word stem directly is added existing in Urum possessive affixes preserving vowel harmony characteristic for this language; e.g.:

(10) *ukraina-nın teretoria-sın-a*
Ukraine-GEN territory-POSS.3-DAT
‘To Ukrainian territory.’ (UUM-TXT-AN-00000-B05.006)

(11) *atnašenja-mız-da yahšiol-ier*
Relationship -POSS.1.PL-LOG good.be - IPFV-3.SG
‘We have good relationships.’ (UUM-TXT-PP-00000-B02.009)

From the given examples, it is evident that in loan words *ukraina* ‘Ukrain’ and *atnašenja* ‘relationships’ the stems are followed by the Urum possessive suffixes.

Also, *škola-m-a* (school-POSS.1.SG-DAT) – ‘to my school’, *semja-m-da* (family-POSS.1.SG-LOC) – ‘to my family’, *agarod-un-a* (garden-POSS.2.SG-DAT) – ‘to your garden’, *babuška-si* (grandmother-POSS.3.SG) – ‘his grandmother’, *kaličestvo-sun-i* (quantity-POSS.3.SG-ACC) – ‘it’s quantity’, *palajenja-mız-da* (situation-POSS.1.PL-LOC) – ‘in our situation’.

4.3. Case

Urum has the following cases:

Nominative -Ø

Accusative -i

Genitive -(n)In

Dative -A

Locative -DA

Ablative -DAn

Instrumental -(I)nIn/-(I)nAn

In Urum loan words completely obey the norms of the Turkish language grammar and are morphologically easily integrated into the case system. The case markers are directly added to the root of loanwords; e.g.:

Nominative case:

Familya ‘surname’, *mašina* ‘vehicle’, *kniga* ‘book’, *pokolenie* ‘generation’, *pogoda* ‘weather’, *put* ‘way’, *fartuk* ‘apron’.

Accusative case:

parašok-i (powder-ACC); *škola-y-i* (school-ACC); *most-i* (bridge-ACC).

Genitive case:

halh-in (people-GEN); *karzinka-nin* (basket-GEN).

Dative case:

rajon-a (region-DAT); *ulitsa-y-a* (street-DAT).

Locative case:

bočka-da (barrel-LOC); *Gruzia-da* (Georgia-LOC).

Ablative case:

Turtsia-dan (Turkey-ABL); *shkola-dan* (school-ABL).

Instrumental case:

Aktsent-inan (accent-INSTR); *dvorig-inan* (yard-INSTR).

5. Integration of verbs

Basing on the analysis of our data we can say that quite a number of Russian non-finite verbs are met in loan words. Mostly they are initial components of a compound predicate. Verbs are transferred in the infinitive form. Russian borrowed verbs often have contracted softness marker (Russian letter ‘b’) of the infinitive suffix *-atb*. Verbs transferred in such forms are not used independently to express any kind of action. They form complex verbs by means of auxiliary verbs, e.g.:

(12) *atmečat ed-ier-lär*

Celebrate do-IPFV-3.PL

‘(They) celebrate.’ (UUM-TXT-FE-00000-B01.001)

The first part *atmečat* ‘celebrate’ of this compound verb *atmečat edierlär* is Russian which is an indefinite form of a verb and is not nominal and it doesn’t decline. Russian infinitive followed by the Urum auxiliary verb *etmeh* (Trk. *etmek*), given in Present Definite tense 3rd person plural. Thus, we got the Russian-Urum compound verb. Also:

(13) *näsıl paskha-i vstrečat ed-ier-lär*

How Easter-ACC meet do-IPFV-3.PL

‘How Easter celebrate.’ (UUM-TXT-FE-00000-B04.001)

The first part *vstrečat* ‘meet’ of this compound verb *vstrečat edierlär* is Russian infinitive form and is followed by the Urum auxiliary verb *etmeh* (Trk. *etmek*) that stands in Present Definite tense 3rd person plural. That is, compound verb stem is given by two verb stems – Russian and native.

Besides the auxiliary *etmeh* we also have the auxiliary verb *olmah* (Trk. *olmak*, with the same function) that gives Russian-Urum compound predicate, e.g.:

(14) *nezavisimaya ol-di*

Independent became-PST-3.SG

‘Independent becomes.’

(15) *izmenenya ol-di*

Changes became-PST-3.SG

‘Changes had happened.’

In the given examples Russian loan words – *nezavisimaya* ‘independent’ and *izmenenya* ‘changes’ – represent nominal part of the complex verb as well. Both of them end on vowel *a*, but in the first example, it expresses feminine

gender, and in the second example – plural number. In Russian borrowed verbs are often met different forms of the infinitive which are also used along with the auxiliary verb; e.g.:

(16) *nazıvatsa-ed-er tsalka*
 call-do-IPFV-3.SG Tsalka
 ‘Is called Tsalka.’ (UUM-TXT-AN-00000-B01.009)

(17) *Tsalka-da abasnavatsa et-tı-lar*
 Tsalka-LOC settle do-PST-3.PL
 ‘They settled in Tsalka.’ (UUM-TXT-AN-00000-B08.007)

Besides the auxiliary verbs *etmeh* and *olmah* with loan words are used the auxiliary verb *imeh* (Trk. *imek*); e.g.:

(18) *o pastayanni abizatelni-idi*
 Constant necessary-PST.COP-3.SG
 ‘It was necessary.’ (UUM-TXT-MR-00000-B05.006)

(19) *or-da dört ulıtsa idi*
 Here-LOC four street-PST.COP-3.SG
 ‘And there were also four straight streets.’ (UUM-TXT-VL-00000-B02.009)

In both above-mentioned examples, the auxiliary *imeh* is represented through Past tense 3rd person singular.

Mostly *etmeh*, *olmah* and *imeh* are used as auxiliary verbs, not having their own separate meaning. Observed data have shown, that besides the auxiliary verbs building of verbal constructions is possible with predicate markers as well, in particular, with the affix - *Dir*; e.g.:

(20) *bu dil dialekt-tur*
 This language dialect -EPST.COP-3.SG
 ‘This language is a dialect.’ (UUM-TXT-LG-00000-B11.004)

(21) *biz-im halh čoğ gastepriimni-dir*
 1.PL-GEN people very hospitable-EPST. COP 3.SG
 ‘Our people are very hospitable.’ (UUM-TXT-PP-00000-B05.005)

To express action or state along with loan word there is a Turkish predicative word *var* expressing possession. In this case, as well, loan words are nouns followed by the predicative word *var*; e.g.:

(22) *biz-im dil-dä čoğ raznitsa var*
 1.PL -GEN language -LOC many difference be
 ‘There is a big difference in our language.’ (UUM-TXT-LG-00000-B02.001)

(23) *pismenast’ var är bir iş var*
 Writing be everything be
 ‘It has the writing’, everything is there (UUM-TXT-LG-00000-B11.003)

Obtained data analysis has shown that to form verbal construction Russian borrowings are often followed by the Urum auxiliary verb and so expresses action or state; although, there are some cases when the borrowed verb is used directly instead of Urum corresponding word.