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## **Words denoting wrestling in Khakas and Tuvin languages (on the origin of the word *küres* / *hyreš*)**

### **Abstract**

The article analyzes the possibilities of word variation in the development of the semantic (lexical) system of language. The necessity of this study is determined by the fact that in Khakass and Tuva linguistics there are not enough works devoted to development patterns of categorical semantics of the word. The article defines how the meaning of words found in proto-languages is advanced at further stages of language development. The obtained results demonstrate that the original words with the semantics in question already existed in the Old-Turkic era. Their semantic development is characterized by its own logic: the vector is set by the inner form of an ancient root (*kyš*, *küs*); during affixation (*küres*, *hyreš*), the choice of the motivating root is observed. The hypothesis is proven that for different Turkic languages, the vector can be either “the same” or different. In the second case, the distinctive lines, although visible enough, extend within certain limits: even with a sufficiently strong deviation from a given line of variation, they maintain a deep bond with the semantics of the original root. The results of the analysis of these words, as representatives of a certain semantic field, are important for linguists who specialize in the field of lexical typology. This study shows the paths of semantic development from the two ancient roots of the Turkic proto-language. The example of words with the meanings ‘force’, ‘daring’, ‘wrestling’, shows the ways of semantic representation of the original ancient root. Conclusions about semantic changes are based on the framework of the form-meaning variation of ancient Turkic languages, as well as on the knowledge that the original ancient root varies according to phonetic laws leading to the emergence of separate, independent languages, and therefore, semantic development can be either similar or different.

**Keywords:** word, inner form, lexical derivative, phonetic laws, Khakas language, Tuvin language, Turkic languages.