
Characteristics of Legal Literature in Turkish Languages and Laws of Sounds

G.N. Karimullina¹, R.N. Karimullina², Y.V. Laykova³, K.K. Sarekenova⁴

1Guzel Nurutdinovna Karimullina – Kazan Federal University, PhD in Philology, Associate Professor, Department of Applied and Experimental Linguistics, Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication, guzel_karimullina@list.ru

2Rezeda Nurutdinovna Karimullina – Kazan Federal University, PhD in Philology, Associate Professor, Department of Applied and Experimental Linguistics, Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication, re_ka@mail.ru

3Yulia Vladimirovna Laykova – Kazan Federal University, PhD student, Department of Applied and Experimental Linguistics, Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication, julaikova@mail.ru

4Karlygash Kurmangalikyzy Sarekenova – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Kazakh Linguistics, L.N. Gumilyov, sareke.kk@gmail.com

¹Kazan Federal University

²L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University

E-mail (электронный адрес для связи): guzel_karimullina@list.ru

Abstract

Law teaching in countries has gone in a direction that has distanced itself from other social sciences. Based on the approaches that have been created in relation to interdisciplinary studies, the relationship between law and other disciplines such as economics and sociology, which are closely related, has been re-established once again, however, the relationship between law and literature and cultural studies is still neglected. The least impact of this distance can be that the legal texts do not have the necessary literary standards and the language and literature used in the legal texts are far from the literature of today's society. This article discusses the features of common Turkic words. Among common Turkic words, there are those that do not differ in any aspect and differ little in sound composition. Phonetic changes and features of common Turkic words discussed in the article are analyzed. At the same time, the Turkic origin is the same, the root of the word is common, and these languages have individual autonomy and development. They are observed primarily in the areas of phonetics and morphology, and then in the areas of syntax. Most of the changes related to sound and morphology are clearly visible in the personalities of lexical units. Therefore, by assigning certain lexical personalities to the article, their meaning is distinguished, and only then do the phonetic features become clear. Common Turkic words are first compared on the basis of Kazakh and Turkish data, and then compared on the basis of a multilingual dictionary for nine Turkic languages. In comparison with the Turkic languages, we can see that these words have many differences in their marking or sound. They are usually considered as distinctive features of each Turkic language. These features are realized in accordance with the above-mentioned laws of sound. But we can not argue that the roots of the words given in comparison have the same origin.

Key words: Legal literature, law, Turkic languages, common Turkic words.

Introduction

It is scientifically proven that «the Turkic world» language, steppe culture, traditions and customs stand out in terms of proximity, kinship, and community with the peoples of Mongolian, Tungus-Manzhur, Urals, Japanese, Ugrophin, and Korean, whose roots are deeply rooted in this vast world. The purpose of this information is to revive and modernize the common laws of many Turkic languages, in addition to the distance and proximity, differences and differences that have developed over time, which are the core and core of the «Turkic world», which has been formed since ancient times in the vast expanses of Eurasia and has been defined in its own way [1, 2].

The Turkic language, derived from one parent language, is divided into several groups. And from groups it is classified into separate languages. It is known that the first step in the consolidation of Turkic languages begins with the work of Mahmud Kashgari. Then A. Remyusa, who grouped from a genealogical point of view, V.Radlov who divided the Turkic languages into four groups according to phonetic features, F.Korsh who suggested his own classification with a focus on phonetic and morphological features, A.N.Samoylovich, who divided them into six groups with a wide coverage of phonetic and morphological features, V.A. Bogoroditsky, who classified the geographical and territorial features, including sound differences, and S.E. Malov, who grouped on the historical formation, Turkologist I. Benzing, K. G. Menges, who guided by the geographical principle, the Turkish scientist T.

Tekin, and N.A. Baskakov, who divided it into Western and Eastern branches, we can see that the languages of the Bulgar, Oghuz, Kipchak, Karluk, Uyghur-Oghuz and Kyrgyz-Kipchak groups make up Turkic languages.

Methods

Descriptive, comparative, historical comparative, grouping, and systematization methods were used to determine the phonetic features of words common to Turkic languages.

Results And Discussion

The Turkic people have the same origin and common roots, but these languages have their own independence and development. They are observed primarily in the areas of phonetics and morphology, and then in the areas of syntax. Most of the changes related to sound and morphology are clearly visible in the personalities of lexical units. Because the main vocabulary of all Turkic languages consists mainly of common Turkic words. It is known that common Turkic words are words that are common to Turkic languages. We can express the opinions of G.Kaliyev and A.Bolganbayev: «Words common to Turkic languages include words that have been preserved from the ancient common Turkic vocabulary, which are found in all Turkic languages today. Therefore, they are also called common Turkic words. In general, from the Turkic words, we see the kinship of the Turkic languages, their origin. The similarity of the Turkic languages is due to the fact that the peoples who speak these languages have one Origin» [3; 130]. Common Turkish words can undergo various semantic or sound changes in each language. Sometimes even on the contrary, there may be no significant changes.

The main regularities that raise the Turkic languages to the level of independence, which belong to a single structure, can be attributed to a wide variety of sound changes. These include sound matching, sound exchange, metathesis, Open, Closed, Closed Joint formation, pollination, umlaut, sound attenuation, lip, tone harmony, sound reproduction, sound modification, gemination, and more than thirty other patterns. Here, the combination variants that arise as a result of the implementation of these laws in each language can have one common root number.

In this regard, it is quite natural that the lexical fund of related Turkic peoples is also common. «When referring to related languages, first of all, the concept of linguistic kinship is applied to languages that have inherited common language material (vocabulary, phonetics, grammar) from the same origin or from the same basis» [4; 130]. On the basis of this, common words for Turkic languages were considered.

As you know, words that have been preserved from the common Turkic and ancient vocabulary of Turkic languages are classified into more than a dozen semantic groups.

Many of these semantic groups of words common to related languages are common to Turkic languages. Because these peoples, that is, the Kazakh and Turkish peoples, are the same, related people. In both Kazakh and Turkish, vowels are classified as thick and thin, depending on the presence of the melody, and the tongue-in-tongue medium, depending on the presence of the tongue. And when referring to consonants, the original consonants in Kazakh and Turkish are common sounds of the two languages. For example, the sounds of *g*, *q*, and *ng* marked in the Kazakh alphabet are not indicated in the Turkish alphabet, but are found in spoken language pronunciation. That is, the general character of the sounds in Kazakh and Turkish is largely similar and corresponding, except for elongated sounds such as *ı*, *u*, which are found in Turkish. Therefore, words common to related Kazakh and Turkish languages do not differ from each other in terms of sound.

The analysis of the dictionary of words common to Kazakh and Turkish languages shows that the vast majority of common Turkic words, common to the two languages, have preserved a semantic similarity, but have undergone only minor sound changes, in particular, names of natural phenomena, names that express color, quality, numerical names and gestures in the dictionary [5].

The meaning of the word **kun** is a star that gives light, heat to the world, or the time of day between sunrise and sunset, during the day. That is, a day equal to twenty-four hours. The meaning of the word *gün* in Turkish is the same. For example: *birkaç gün sonra – birneshe kunnen kein*. At the same time, the word «sun» is used in our language and in Turkish as a variable. For example: *Güneş batmak – kun batu; güneş tutulmak – kun tutulu; güneş çarpmak – kun tiyu*, etc. The difference in the Turkish pronunciation of the word «sun» in the sounds of [k] and [g].

The word **tan (dawn)**, which means day, time of day, has the same meaning in Turkish. For instance: *tan ağarmak (veya anmak şökmek) tan atu, tan अगरip atu*. And the sound of this word is also the same in both languages. However, in Turkish, the word *tan* has other meanings. The meanings of this word in Turkish are name, title, glory.

The word **zhuldyz (star)** is also one of the common words for Kazakh and Turkish. The word «**zhuldyz**» has several meanings in both languages. **zhulduz** is a celestial body that shines at night and is visible as a dot in the sky; the most prominent, majestic, beacon of something; a pentagonal distinctive sign. For example: *Türk bayrağındaki yıldız beş ışıklıdır – Turk zhalauindagi zhuldyz bes buryshiti; sinema yıldızı – kino zhuldyzy; yıldız parlamak – zhuldyzy zhanu, martebesі zhogarlau*. In addition to the meaning of this word in two languages, it also has a corresponding sound. In both languages, the word sounds bold. Only instead of the sound [dʒ] at the beginning of the word, [y] is pronounced in Turkish.

The meaning of the word **Halyk** in Kazakh is almost identical to the meaning of the word **halk** in Turkish: the general set of people inhabiting a particular country or state, or people, the mass. The sound of this word in two related languages is also similar. *Köy halkı – aыл turgyndary; şehir halkı – kala turgyndary*. There are even regular uses in both languages, such as *halktan bir adam – halyk adamy*.

The Turkish translation of the word **ashy** is **acı**. Mutual meanings in two languages are strong, salty, salty, or salty, unpleasant, unpleasant to the ear, unpleasant to the soul. For example: *acı tuzlu yemek – tuzdy ne ashy tamak, aci çığlık – ashy aıqai etc.* However, it turns out that this word has a different meaning in both languages, which is different from each other. For example, in Kazakh, the word *ashy* means salt marsh, salt land and grass growing on it, and in Turkish, *acı* means sorrow and suffering. The change in pronunciation is observed only in consonants in the middle of the word.

Adil is the word of justice in a series of words that denote criticism – a supporter of correctness, a lover of truth, or has the meaning of straight, correct. *Adıl bir mahkeme – adil sot; adil değerlendirme – adil бага*, etc. The examples given are proof that *adil* word is a common word for the Kazakh and Turkish languages. In Kazakh, it sounds thin, and in Turkish, it sounds thick.

The word **aksak** in Kazakh is **aksak** in Turkish. The meaning of this word in two languages is that the person who presses his feet, is disabled, disabled. And the meaning of the variable in both languages is not progress, lag. For example: *aksak ihtiyar – aksak kariya; işin aksak – zhumis karkini basendegen*, etc. In addition to the meaning of this word, the sound is similar in both languages.

The words **ala** in Kazakh and **ala** in Turkish are indistinguishable from each other in terms of sound. In our language, the word *ala* is a kind of mixing of different colors, the white shell of the eyeball is not homogeneous *kula*; and in a variable sense, it has the same meaning as unity, solidarity; it has such meanings as dishonesty, evil. *Ala kilem eskirmiş – ala tuksiz kilem eskiripti; araları acık birliksiz – birliksiz; gözün ak tabakası – koz almasının ak tusti kabigi*, etc. *көз алмасының ақ түсті қабығы т.б.* From these examples, it can be seen that the use of the word **ala** in Turkish coincides with the use of the word *ala* in Kazakh.

The meaning of the word **artık** is excessive, abundant or useful, profitable, favorable, empty in the head, superfluous, unusual. Translation into Turkish is **artık**. The sound is also the same. It is also synonymous with the word **fazla**. And if we compare the meanings, they mean the same thing in both languages. This is evidenced by the following examples: Here *burada fazla kişi yok – artık kişi zhok; artık konuşma – zhon-zhosiksiz soileme*, etc.

The meaning of the word **kesh** in the Kazakh language coincides with the word **geç** in the Turkish language – the time when Twilight closes and darkness falls, not on time, but after, not having time to delay. *Geç kalmak – kesh kalu; geç gelmek – kesh kelu; geç vakit – keshki uakit, keshkilik uakit*. Or you can also give an example of this proverb: *geç olsun da güç olmasın – zhaksilikтин erte keshi zhok*. In both languages, the mentioned word sounds subtle.

The word **toku** means to make, prepare, or in a literal sense to understand, learn, master various threads, cross-stitch, weave. The meaning of the word **dokumak** or **örmek** in Turkish coincides with the literal meaning of the word **toku** in Kazakh. This is observed in the following examples: *halı dokumak – kilem toku; çorap örmek – baipak toku*, etc. A slight difference in the sound of the mentioned word in both languages is observed in consonants.

One of the words that denotes a common gesture in Kazakh and Turkish is **bailau**. **Bağlamak** is in Turkish language. The meaning of this word in two languages is to fix something with a thread, wrap a wound or something else, bandage, tie a knot. For example: *gemeyi iskeleye bağlamak – kemeni ailakka bailau*, etc.

Some of the words common to the Kazakh and Turkic languages are identical in terms of content and type, while some have few external sound features. As you can see, there is a correspondence of consonants in words common to the Kazakh and Turkish languages. For example, in Kazakh, the sound [dʒ] at the beginning of the word corresponds to the sound [y] in Turkish; The sound [k] at the beginning of the word in Kazakh corresponds to the sound [g] in Turkish, and the sound [q] corresponds to the sound [k] in Turkish; The sound [t] at the beginning of the word in Kazakh corresponds to the sound [d] in Turkish; the sound [sh] at the beginning of a word in Kazakh coincides with the sound [ç] (ch) in Turkish; in the middle and end of monosyllabic words, it forms a consonant [u] in Kazakh and a soft [ğ] in Turkish. It was noted that the Kazakh and Turkish languages have a lot of common words that are included in the common Turkic vocabulary. We can see that the peoples who fell at the pace of history at different times, for various reasons, kept their traditions, languages, and developed in their own way, even though they were far from each other.

Among the words common to the Turkic languages, there are those that have retained their original position and have undergone a slight sound deformation and have changed. For example, among the common words of the Turkic languages are horse, stallion, fox, bear, barley, millet, honey, foal, apple, pear and many other words. Among these words, in addition to the fact that the semantic identity is uniform, in many Turkic languages, the sound is also equal, and we can classify it as having slight differences in sound composition.

Among these common Turkic words, we can say that the words barley, honey, and horse are common words for many Turkic peoples, which are almost identical in terms of meaning and sound identity.

We can see that the word barley, which is used in the Turkic languages as one of the most valuable annual crops belonging to the grain family, is one of the common words of common Turkic words, which is pronounced not only in terms of meaning, but also in many Turkic languages in terms of sound composition. Among the nine Turkic languages listed above, only Uzbek has a subtle pronunciation of the word barley. In other words, it can be argued that in the language of the Turkic peoples, the use of the word barley, which is expressed in the same semantic, equal sound composition, was not formed only in the future. There are several opinions of scientists about the origin of this common Turkic word. According to the results of numerous studies, the Turkic peoples have long used cereals in the table menu. One of these crops, which belongs to the use of the Turkic peoples, is arpa (barley). E.V.

Sevortyan points out that the word arpa (barley) came from the Mongolian language. After all, M. Kashgari's work «at arpasiz (horse without barley)» is a testament to this. Because it is a very old word [8; 339].

Similarly, not only for the Kazakh people, but also for other Turkic peoples, the word bal (honey), which literally means sweet, liquid juice that bees suck out of flowers, and in a transitional sense-sweet, delicious, pleasant, interesting, is one of the common Turkic words. The word bal is one of the common Turkic words used in Turkic languages, both in terms of meaning and sound. As you know, most Turkic languages are characterized by sound exchange, sound matching or other types of changes. However, none of these changes occurred in the use of this word in the Turkic languages.

As one of the words in the Turkic languages, which sounds indistinguishable, denoting the same concept, we can consider the word at (horse), which is used in the name of a type of horse that uses the power of riding. There are many opinions that have emerged as a result of research on the origin of the word horse. For example, from the point of view of data in etymological dictionaries, it follows that the meaning of the name «at (horse)», given to a tame animal by the Asian Huns, is based on the desire to always move forward with all the strength, so that between the dynamic structure of the name and the root words there is a generalization in terms of meaning. In the dictionary of M.Kashgari, this word is indicated as one of the names of the general concept of horse. According to the author, the vowel at the beginning of a word seems to be pronounced short to give this meaning. And if it is pronounced long, then it is used as another word denoting a person's name. M.Kashgari clearly noticed and accurately recognized that vowels are pronounced differently in Turkic languages. The following words prove that the pronunciation of the word horse is the same in many Turkic languages today.

Among the common words that do not differ from each other not only in terms of meaning, but also in sound composition, and common Turkic words that have slightly changed their sound, we can include pear, millet, stallion, bear, fox, etc. For example, the pronunciation of the word aiğyr (stallion), which is used in the name of a horse that falls into a herd, in 9 Turkic languages for comparison:

in Azerbaijani: aigyr
in Bashkir: aigyr
in Kazakh: aiğyr
in Kyrgyz: aigyr
in Uzbek: aigyr
in Tatar: stallion
in Turkmen: aigyr
in Turkish: aigyr
in Uyghur: aigir [7; 36-37]

What we can see from this comparison is that although the word aiğyr (stallion) does not sound in the same sound composition in the Turkic languages, there is also no significant change. Only consonants of the same genus have been identified. In particular, as a result of the coincidence of the sounds [g] and [ġ], there is a difference in the pronunciation of this word in several Turkic languages. And in the sound composition of the Uyghur language, we see the exchange of vowels [i] and [ɪ].

If we look at the sources related to the origin of the word stallion in the series of common Turkic words, we can see that the thoughts of several scientists are intertwined in one channel. The word «aiğyr» is used in the works of M.Kashgari in the same sense as in the modern Kazakh language. In some ancient Turkic exhibits there is also a phrase stallion horse. This information is given in the «Ancient Turkic dictionary». According to K. Zhubanov's research, the word aiğyr was formed by adding the ancient Turkic suffix «male» to the main root ai: Ai-kyr – aiğyr. A. M. Shcherbak also supports the opinion of I. Ubryatova that the word aiğyr should be derived from the verb root ai. The main root of the verb ai has been used since ancient times and means «say». «A stallion usually manages his herd by walking, running. In the sense of a horse that makes such a sound, it is possible to make the face of a stallion from the word moon», – says Sh.Zhanabilov [9; 28].

The word qūlūn (foal), which is used to refer to a young horse up to six months old, is also one of the common Turkic words that has few differences in sound. If we compare the sound composition of this word in 9 Turkic languages, we can clearly see the same correspondence of consonants and the exchange of vowels.

in Azerbaijani: gulun
in Bashkir: kolon
in Kazakh: qūlyn
in Kyrgyz: kulun
in Uzbek: kulun
in Tatar: kolyn
in Turkmen: gulun
in Turkish: kulun
in Uyghur: kulun [7; 514-515]

As you can see, the consonants [q] - [k] - [g] have a similar correspondence. In addition, the exchange of vowels [ū] - [u] - [o] - [y] is also reflected. Since we are talking about the pronunciation of the word qūlūn in modern Turkic languages, it is necessary to give an opinion on what sound composition it was previously pronounced in. For example, according to M. Beisenova, who studied the names of four-toed cattle: «In the language of the Turkic

tribes of the Middle Ages, where the consonance of the lips is strictly observed, M. Kashgari wrote in his works that the son of a horse is called «Kulun». The meaning of the verb «qūlūndau» in the Kazakh language was then called kulna: kısırak kulnadı (kızyrak kulındı). It is believed that this form was created by adding the suffix -a, -e «öli» to the root word, inherited from the ancient Turkic languages. In ancient Kipchak monuments, it is also called kulun». That is, we can see that the modern sound composition of the word foal has not changed, moving away from the previous sound personality [10; 21]. And if we consider the opinions about the origin of this word, we can come across many conclusions. R. Panzarbekova, who defended her scientific work on the topic «The name of the young animal in the Kazakh language», commented: «the word gulun is a common semantics with the feature of the words gul, gol and on/un personalities in Mongolian, tungys-manzhur languages « [11; 16]. B. Toktagul, who was engaged in research on the topic «Ethnolinguistic nature of the names of four languages in the Turkic languages», proves that he does not agree with this opinion: «The origin of the word qūlūn in the Turkic languages is not related to Arabic, Persian, and Mongolian languages. The word structure that expresses this concept in these languages is completely different» [12; 13]. That is, the scientist believes that the origin of this word should be found in the Turkic languages. One of our scientists, G. Musabayev, who commented on the historical formation of the word qūlūn (foal), said: «At a young age, the foal has an organ, a mane-tail, an external sculpture that resembles a onager (kulan). Thus, the word «kulan «has been changed to» kulun», and kulan is a combined root of the two words «kol (hand)» and «an (animal)» [13; 48].

Among the common Turkic words that have undergone minor sound changes, there is also the word ayu (bear), which is used to refer to a large-bodied predatory animal. There are also different opinions of scientists about the origin of the word ayu. One of them, A. Nurmagambetov's research on etymology, says that the name of the ayu (bear) can be attributed to the characteristics of this animal. In the ancient Turkic dictionary, it is found in the meanings of aiğ – angry, evil, ayin – terrible, dangerous. And in Mongolian, ayul means danger, aih means fear, scare. In other words, it is believed that the word probably comes from the root «ai», « aiğ», which means terrible, dangerous, which was used in the past [14; 19]. The sound composition of the word ayu in 9 Modern Turkic-speaking folk languages can be seen in the following vocabulary:

in Azerbaijani: ayi
 in Bashkir: ayiu
 in Kazakh: ayu
 in Kyrgyz: ayu
 in Uzbek: ayyk
 in Tatar: ayu
 in Turkmen: ayu
 in Turkish: ayi
 in Uyghur: eiylk [7; 36-37]

Therefore, we see that there is a sound change in the pronunciation of the word ayu in Turkic languages. This is a change in the personality of the word sound exchange or one of the sound deformations separate from the sound identity. A change in the pronunciation of the word ayu is the addition or reduction of sounds inside and at the end of the word. That is, the pronunciation of the sound [i] inside the word, and the sounds [u], [k] at the end of the word are added and lowered. And the sound composition of this word in the Uyghur language differs from other Turkic languages in its subtle sound.

If we compare these words in Turkic languages, we can see that there are many differences in their marking or sound. They are usually considered as distinctive features of each Turkic language. These features are realized in accordance with the above-mentioned laws of sound. But we can not argue that the roots of the words given in comparison have the same origin.

Summary

Today, about thirty languages belonging to the category of independent languages are neither too far apart from each other, nor too close to each other, the presence of common features and differences is the norm of internal patterns of development of these languages, which have developed in different directions, have been differentiated from their point of view for centuries, have stabilized.

In Kazakh, the sound [dʒ] at the beginning of the word corresponds to the sound [y] (y) in Turkish; The Sound [k] at the beginning of the word in Kazakh corresponds to the sound [g] (g) in Turkish, and the sound [k] (k) in Turkish; The Sound [t] at the beginning of the word in Kazakh corresponds to the sound [d] (d) in Turkish; The Sound [sh] at the beginning of the word in Kazakh corresponds to the sound [ç] (ch) in Turkish; in the middle and end of monosyllabic words, consonants [y] in Kazakh and soft sounds in Turkish [ğ] creates a match. It was noted that the Kazakh and Turkish languages have a lot of common words that are included in the common Turkic vocabulary. We can see that the peoples who fell at the pace of history at different times, for various reasons, kept their traditions, languages, and developed in their own way, even though they were far from each other.

Conclusions

«The main linguistic criteria for the rules of classification of languages depending on the degree of kinship and stages of formation are phonetic-phonological, morphonological features that characterize the internal laws of the language» [15; 299].

According to this view, it is legitimate that there are also criteria for determining common Turkic words characteristic of related languages. Such criteria include phonetic-phonological, semantic and morphological criteria. It is not difficult to see that the common Turkic words analyzed above fully meet these criteria. And various exchanges, coincidences or drops of some sounds occurring in the sound composition of common words were evidence that the language of related peoples developed in its own way, as their pronunciation quickly entered history.

During the comparison, it was noted that the main meanings of common words are preserved, some words sound the same, balanced, and some are pronounced with phonetic changes. It was found that among the changes that occur in common words, the exchange of sounds and the finding of consonants are common.

Compared words occupy a place in the main vocabulary of Turkic-speaking peoples. Since most common Turkic words are a series of words that denote material meaning, the concept of critical quality, quantity, and measurement names, communication between Turkic-speaking peoples can be carried out with ease.

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