

General Lexicological Fund of Turkic Languages

Sagidolda Gulgaisha, Meirambekova Lyazat, Yeskeyeva Magripa and Sarekenova Karlygash
Department of Philological Sciences, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University,
Astana, Kazakhstan

Abstract: The study is devoted to the consideration of the development and formation process of the written Turkic languages from the beginning of the 20th century. The research is based on the construction of separate lexicology of Turkic languages on the materials of Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Kumyk, Nogai, Tatar and Azeri, Gagauz and Turkmen languages. The national written traditions of the Turkic speaker's nations their vocabulary and lexicology formation, the period of their literary national language development are analyzed. Some examples are provided in the given study.

Key words: Ethno-cultural values, Turkic language, modern Kipchak written languages, vocabulary and lexicology formation, historical, ethnic, social, political, cultural development

INTRODUCTION

It is obviously said that, the modernization spread broadly in the sphere of informational technology of Turkic nation's cultural relation in the 21st century. It has developed the responsibility to keep ethno-cultural values of Turkic languages in a qualified stage of generalization. There is great modern need in the relationship between Turkic languages and Turkic nations. About >30 Turkic languages developed from proto-Turkic language as well as independently. Collecting the word value of languages, it has a great importance and there is a need to compose a dictionary of Turkic languages. It has great significance to prove the difference in Turkic language's lexical fund and the impact of modern social changes on Turkic languages. These important problems are investigating in the field of comparative-synchronous vocabulary construction.

Taking into consideration the genealogic classification of Turkic languages, investigating in-and inter-language group comparative-characteristic analysis or comparative-characteristic analysis of separate languages of other groups constructed the Turkic languages comparative-synchronous lexical lesson's base. This issue has not been investigated previously. However, there is a considerable number of papers on comparative lexical turkology; comparison analysis of two or more Turkic languages in one aspect, namely Kazakh Turkic, Turkic-Yakut, Tatar-Bashkir, Kumyk-Nogai or with other root languages, namely Russian, English, German etc. In other words, on the basis of information on separate language's lexicology of Kazakh language, the

lexicology of Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Tatar languages prove that, there is a need to investigate general lexicological fund of Turkic languages. The word formation of Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Kumyk, Nogai, Tatar and Azeri, Gagauz, Turkmen languages and their modern situation are highlighting the scientific and theoretical significance of this study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Historical-comparative, comparative-characteristic, typological, comparative inter-languages and in language aspects. The investigation of the research is based on the construction of separate lexicology of the Turkic languages and on the materials of Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Kumyk, Nogai, Tatar and Azeri, Gagauz and Turkmen languages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Suggested further development and study of material base and theory of large lingua groups belonging to Turkic language family, namely Bulgar, Karluk, Kipchak, Oguz and such sub-groups as Oguz-Selzhuk, Kipchak-Oguz, Kipchak-Nogai and Kyrgyz-Kipchak their comparative-historical and other characteristic features necessary for the research work, theory courses and seminars dealing with modern Turkic languages. In the course of the research a great attention was paid to the development and formation of the written Turkic languages from the beginning of the 20th century. The given investigation broadly shows the national written traditions of the Turk speaker's nations, namely Kazakh,

Nogai, Bashkir, Tatar, Kumyk, Kyrgyz, Turk, Azeri, Gagauz, Turkmen their vocabulary and lexicology formation, the period of their literary national language development and there are some examples that they have much in common. These languages developed cooperatively, they have constructed as so-called “inter bridge” in broadening the stock exchange of the vocabulary. Significant number of new words appeared in many spheres of everyday life.

Formation and development of modern Turk literary language: “Modern Turkic languages” is used when we speak about the whole family of Turkic nations, large and small groups of languages and dialects used in various regions, their own features and peculiarities, stages of their historical, ethnic, social, political, cultural development they passed during their long way of formation. Speaking about “Modern Turkic written languages” we deal with those changes taken place in the first decades of the 20th century concerned with the language policy according to the nations speaking Turkic languages in the areas they lived and where their languages developed as a national written language.

In their long way of historical development Turkic languages as Tatar, Bashkir, Karachai-Balkar, Crimean Tatars, Karaim, Kumyk, Nogai, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Kipchak languages of Altaic group and Oguz language groups as Azeri, Gagauz, Turkmen formed as national literary written languages. Considering the formation of Turkic languages R. Syzdyk noted. The development of nation’s literary language is directly concerned with the social history of the nation. The language had been formed since a tribal stage was not the same as it was of the period when these tribes transformed into a nation.

The vocabulary of Kazakh, Bashkir, Kumyk, Nogai, Tatar and other modern Kipchak written languages starts its formation from the middle ege manuscripts of the 21th century scientists as Mahmud Kashkary “*Diواني lugat it-turk*” (turk dictionary) and Plano Karpini (12th C), Gilioma Rubruka (13th C) and from the old vocabularies of the 18th-19th centuries, from the period of Turkic comparative linguistics as a separate subject (The second half of the 19th C). These researches gave the start to the formation and development of modern Turkic literary written language.

The first information about lexicon of the Kazakh and Kyrgyz languages was published in the 18th century in P.S. Pallas’s “Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary”. The 19th century published A. Levshin’s “Description of the Kyrgyz-Kazakh or Kirghiz-Kaisak hordes and steppes”, N.I. Ilminsky “Materials for the study of the Kyrgyz

dialect” as well as the grammar of the Kazakh language of the P.M. Melioransky, V.V. Radlov, etc., in the writings of Turkologists. L.Z. Budagov published in 1869, the two-volume “Dictionary of Turkic and Tatar comparative Dictionary” the words of the Kazakh analyzes. The lexics of Kumyk vocabulary compared with other Turkic words of the famous German traveler and explorer in the early nineteenth century G. Y. Klaprot’s *Reise in den Kaukasus und nach Georgien in den Jahren 1807 und 1808*. Given a well-known work has become a science for the benefit of a great scientific achievement in the history of the study of the language of the Kumyk is a translator and language teacher of Kumyk’s T.N. Makarov wrote in 1848 on the basis of Kumyk spoken language “Caucus grammar of the Tatar dialect” in the same period, at that time Tatars of the Caucasus called the Turkic» people. Here is a rich visual material in Russian language translation of Kumyk.

Kumyk language models, the first notes of the 70 year of the 18th century. Most of the materials Pallas dictionary academician Sjorgen in 1794-1855 will be submitted for consideration. Bakmeyster and Pallas archived and related material, especially the Turkic language “Comparative dictionary of all languages and dialects” (1787-1789) may serve the purpose of comparative historical lexicography. K.G. Zaleman recorded in the form of a copy of the A. Shifner Russian-Kumik vocabulary as well as K.G. Zalemanin created by the student’s life (1867-1871) “Russian-Kumyk dictionary”. It is important to research the history of the vocabulary of the language of Kumyk (Dmitriyev, 1949). Bashkir state became part of Russia, the Bashkir vocabulary became the credentials of the Russian language at a later stage. For example, P.I. Rychkov *Lexicon or dictionary topographic orenburg province*” (1776). Dictionary of names of many of the Bashkir explanation or translation: Yamantau from Yaman “bad, worst” Aktau-White Mountain, Kizlyartau-Maiden mountain Iryak-tash-Osokorevy Stone. Developed the leadership of the guidance of Academician P.S. Pallas “Comparative Dictionaries of all languages and dialects collected by the right hand of the Highest Mark lady” (1787) reflected in the dictionary there are 200 word vocabulary material between 285 Bashkir. And the Orenburg province office of the college court Bashkir official M. Bichurin developed “Bashkir language translation of the word” (80 year of the 18th century) manuscripts 360 Russian Bashkir translation of the word is given in (Kissamitdinova, 2011) P. Utsadamtsev developed “Tatar, Bashkir, Kalmuk language translation of the word list” is the original manuscript of the dictionary. The amount of three hundred fifty seven Russian words is translated into the languages of the

above. In 1899 V. Katarnsky semantic and grammatical features groupings in 2500 about Bashkir words "Bashkir-Russian dictionary" announces. This dictionary is the practical value of the study of the pre-revolutionary Bashkir and Russian languages and is considered to have an important place in the Bashkir lexicography work (Kononov, 1982).

One of the most significant works in the Turkology in 19th-20th century is published by L.Z. Budagov "Comparative dictionary of Turkic-Tatar adverbs with addition of Arabic and Persian words with translation into Russian", second work is published by the academic A.A. Radlov "Experience of Turkic adverbs". There are 200 words in first book, 50 Bashkir words in the second language. There are nearly 200 Bashkir words in the work of M. Bichurun "Bukhars, Bashkirs, Kyrgyz and first book on learning Arab, Persian, Tatar languages for nation of Turkistan" (Kissamitdinova, 2000).

One of the earliest Turkic grammar books is "General Grammar of Turkic-Tatar languages" of M. Kazybek. There are awesome datum on Oguz group's Azeri and Osman languages. The real facts about Gagauz language is seen on the book of Russian ethnographer B.A. Mashakov, who collected materials from Bessarabia Gagauz villages in 19th century.

Investigating Turkmen language from the Oguz language group began from the beginning of the 20th century. After the work of A.I. Belyava "Grammar of Turkmen language" (1915), investigating continued in the works of A.P. Potseluevskiy, A.N. Samoilovich, A. Volodin (Baskakov, 1965).

The lexicology of Kazakh language established in the middle of the 20th century today etymology, historical lexicology, terminology, onomastics, phraseology, lexicography are important part of Kazakh language. In this field of study G. Begaliev and N. Sauranbayev published a book "The grammar of Kazakh language" for pedagogic institute.

From the second half of the 20th century the lexicology of Kazakh language developed dramatically. The general aspects of Kazakh lexicology is seen on the works of K. Akhanov, G. Mussabayev and A.T. Kaidarov, R. Syzdykova, M. Tomanov, M. Orazov, A. Aigabilov, K. Kussainov, E. Kajibekov, J. Tumbabayev, S. Bizakov, J. Mankeeva, E. Janpeissof, R. Shoibekov the Kazakh language's historical lexicology had investigated and it was researched from the etymological point. Sh. Sarybayev, A. Nurmaganbetov, O. Nakisbekov, J. Doskarayev, G. Kaliev, S. Omarbekov's dialectologic aspect, A. Amanjolov, G. Aidarov, K. Sartkozha, M. Yeskeeva's old Turkic written monuments language, B. Abilkhasimov, A. Ibatov, A. Kuryshzhanov,

B. Sagyndykov's middle century Turkic written value's language, A. Abdirakhmanov, T. Zhanuzakov, O. Sultanayev, E. Kerimbayev, K. Rysbergenova, B. Tyleuberdiev, G. Madiyeva's Kazakh onomastic, O. Aitbayev, B. Kurmanbayui's Kazakh terminology, G. Smagulova, S. Satenova, A. Islam, G. Sagidolda's outstanding works in phraseology are important in Kazakh lexicology.

In the second half of the 19th century, a number of works with a great significance appeared in Kazakh lexicology. That is to say, N. Sauranbayev's Russian-Kazakh Dictionary (1954), Orthographic Dictionary of Kazakh Language (1963). G. Musabayev's Russian-Kazakh Dictionary (1978), Ten Volume of Kazakh Explanatory Dictionary (1974-1986), I. K. Kenesbayev's Phraseological Dictionary of Kazakh Language which include more than ten thousand phraseology (1977), The Dialectological Dictionary of Kazakh Language (1996) and many other dictionaries. All these are a great success of Kazakh Lexicology. While A. Kaidar's In the World Of Kazakh Mother Tongue which almost systematically included all the Lexico-Phraseological units in Kazakh language and tried to explain the meanings of all of them is the work which shows the development of Kazakh Lexicology in the first years of the 19th century.

The formation of Kyrgyz Lexicology as an independent branch of Linguistics happened in the Soviet time of the Kyrgyz people. K. Tynystanov who made a series of school textbooks made a great contribution to this development. In these textbooks, the oral lexicons of Kyrgyz people appeared in the new written forms in Arabic scripts which were merely reformed.

In studying the Kyrgyz linguistics, specially its lexicology, I.A. Batmanov's research in comparing Kyrgyz language with Siberian region Turkic languages, Kyrgyz lexicology with lexicology of Enisey monuments, Altaic, Tuva, Hakas and Shor had a great significance (Batmanov, 1959).

It is important to mention the Kyrgyz-Russian Dictionary composed by K.K. Iudahin. The dictionary which included almost forty thousand words presents terms of all human professional activities and word depicting the political-economic, social-cultural and scientific life of Kyrgyz people in the middle of previous century. K.K. Iudahin made foundation of Kyrgyz Lexicology and Lexicography through this work, said Sartbayev (1970). B.M. Iunusaliyev studied Kyrgyz lexicology from the perspective of development of root words (Yunusaliyev, 1959). Kyrgyz lexicology is also discussed in Zh. Mamytov, Z. Kulumbayeva, T.A. Akhmetov and Zh.M. Mukambayev, A. Zhalilov's works. Although, A.A. Satybalov made the foundation of

Kumyk Lexicology in 1930s, (Essays on the vocabulary and semantics of the Kumyk language), it became an independent subject in the second half of the 20th century. The ancient lexics of Kumyk language was studied in Aboriginal Kumyk language vocabulary by K.S. Kadyradzhiyev. The kinship names were studied in the History of Kumyk Lexics by L.S. Levitskiy. The Polysemy in nouns and verb system were studied in Kumyk Language by U.M. Baturmurzayeva. Lexical Synonyms were studied in Synonyms and Synonymous relations in the Kumyk language lexics by P.I. Dzhaililova. The types of Homonyms and semantic relations about them were studied in homophones in the Modern Kumyks Language by Beshirov. The archaic words and historical lexics in Kumyk language were studied in Old Lexics of Kumyk Language by P.U. Asadulayeva. Emotive lexics were studied in E.M. Elmurzayev's emotives in lexics of Kumyk Language. The religious words were studied in Z.B. Yakhyayeva's religious Lexics and Phraseology of Kumys Language. The Houshold lexics were studied in E.S. Abdullayeva's Houshold Lexics of Kumyk Language.

The examination of the lexicology of Bashkortostan is closely connected with the name of Zh. G. Kiekbayev. His concept of Bashkirian lexicology development is reported in the book which is called Lexicology and phraseology of the modern Bashkirian language». In this work, the theory commonality between Bashkirian and Ural-Altai languages were described for the first time, borrowed words from Arabic and Persian languages were individually analyzed and semantic-structural components of the Bashkirian dictionary were examined (Kulumbayeva and Mamytov, 1971).

There are many bashkirian dialectologists, who made significant research work on languages investigations. For instance, T.G. Baishev examined the tasks and relation between dialects and literal language. N.Kh. Ishbulatov worked on comparatively exploring Bashkirian dialect vocabulary with materials in Fin-Ugrian languages (Akhmatov and Mukambayev, 1978).

Objectives of the historical lexicology were comprehensively studied in research works of E.F. Ishberdin's "The historical development of the vocabulary of the Bashkir language" (1986), M.Kh. Akhmrt's "The verb in the language of Orkhon-Yenisey monuments (in comparative terms with the modern Bashkir language)" (1978), T.G. Garipov's "Kipchak languages of the Ural-Volga region. The experience of synchronic and diachronic characteristics" (1973), R.Kh. Khalikov's "Language Bashkir shezhere and assembly documents of 18-19th centuries" (1990) and

onomastic lexicon was considered in A.A. Kamalov, T.Kh. Kusimova, F.G. Khisamitdinova, M.G. Usmanova, P.Z. Shakurov and Z. Shaikhislamov's works.

In the last 40-50 years along with bilingual dictionaries in the Bashkir language proficiency semasiological characterization and formation of words was made lexicographical work and different dictionaries such a dictionary of synonyms composed by Z.G. Uraksin, homonyms: M.Kh. Akhtiyamov, atonyms: M.Kh. Akhtiyamov, paronyms: K.G. Ishbaev, Z.K. Ishkildina; phraseological units: Z.G. Uraksin, F.A. Nadrshina, Kh.G. Jusupuv, morphemes: M.Kh. Akhtiyamov, Z.G. Urazbaeva, F.G. Khisamitdinova, A.M. Ishegulova. Onomastic collection of materials: a dictionary definition of of proper names: T.Kh. Kusimova, A. Bikkulova, F.G. Khisamitdinova, R.I. Sultanoa, S.Kh. Tupeev, toponym dictionaries: A.A. Kamalov, R.Z. Shakurov, G.Uraksin, M.F. Khisamatov, F.G. Khisamitdinova, Z.A. Sirazitdinov, N.F. Suphyanova, J.Kh. Juldashbaev and ideographic.

According to Azeri lexicology the majority of 20th century works had been publishing since 50-60. In A.J. Dzhafarov's work "Modern vocabulary of Azeri language", information about the main tasks of lexicology as a science, types of word meanings were given for the first time.

In recent 50-60 year of 20th century, there were different prospects in research works of E. Demirchizaden's "The style of Azeri language" (1962), A. Gurbanov's "Azeri literary language" (1967), N. Mamedov and A. Akhundov's "Introduction to Linguistics" (1966), M. Guseinzaden's "Modern vocabulary of Azeri language" (1954, 1963), N. Mamedov's "Fundamentals of linguistics" (1961). There were published many study that studied the vocabulary and its way of enrichment of the Azeri language: R. Kiyazymov's "The development of the Azeri language in Soviet times" (1952), I. Gadzhiev, A.J. Dzhafarov "Content our language dictionary and the develop ways" (1952), A. Maggeramov's "In Soviet times, the development and enrichment of the Azeri literary language" (1952), S. Dzhafarov "The process of formation of lexical words" (1958), A.J. Dzhafarov's "Words creativity in Azeri language" (1960) etc. Dedicated to the problems of dialectology with guidance of M. Shiraliev "The basics of Azeri dialectology" (1962), "Dictionary of Azeri Dialects" (I-II volume, Ankara in 1999), Seiftin Altaic's "Turkic Dictionary of Azeri idioms" were published.

A summary of the progress made in the study of vocabulary of Turkic written monuments: firstly, the general theoretical problems present lexicology of Turkic literary texts written in the 20th century II half-formed as

a separate subject, developed very quickly to the level of a single Turkic linguistics specially written textbooks and teaching aids, basic vocabulary for high schools, the Turkic language related to the composition of words appear in scientific research; secondly, we note that certain developments in the Turkic lexicology mainly shown in the field of lexicography, lexical richness of Turkic languages has the appearance and was grouped into etymological, intelligent, bilingual, spelling, dialectical dictionaries.

Mainly to the national tradition of the era of the written language of Turkic people are common to all. There is an investigation of the development of good oral speaking and folklore for centuries developing each of the Turkic languages written in wedge-Yenisei monuments Orhon-Talas ancient Turkic written language (6-7th centuries), the language of medieval Turkic monuments (12-16th centuries), then in other periods territorial division meets both language feature called "Chagatai language" is the official language of the Central Asian Turkic, Tatar khanate, used this language Turkic Golden Horde Volga-Ural Turks after they became separate nations of their official papers, literature, historical works adapted to write different versions such as the ancient Kazakh, ancient Uzbek, ancient Tatar originate from Turkic written language.

The time of formation of the national written literary language of Turkic languages are continuous with each other. For example, the second half of the 19th century Kazakh and Turkmen languages, the end of the 19th century and early 20th century, the Turkic language, the end of the quarter of the 19th century the Azeri language 20th year of the 20th century, the Kirghiz, Bashkir, Nogai and Kumyk languages 15th year of the 20th century emerged as the Gagauz language national language and literature written in the 20th century up to the level of quality of the new development.

Therefore, the present Turkic written languages are those languages which in terms of graphics are the exact brand of writing, extensive public social job horizons, divided by style points and improved on a level developing oral and written forms of language. These languages include the breeding of the western branch of the Turkic languages: relating to a group of Bulgarian Chuvash language; components Oguz group of Azeri, Gagauz, Turkmen Turkic languages; components Kipchak groups of Tatars, Bashkirs, Karachay-Balkar, Crimean Tatars, Kara, Kuruk, Karakalpak, Kazakh languages; components of the Karluk group of Uzbek and Uighur language included in the group of the western branch Uighur, Ogyz, Tuva, Yakutia, Yakaskia languages; constitute a group of Kyrgyz-Kipchak include Kyrgyz and Altaic languages.

Of those few languages such as Tatar, Bashkir, Karachay-Balkar, Crimean Tatars, Karayym, Kumyk, Nogai, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Altai languages Kipchak languages such as Azeri, Gagauz, Turkmen languages Ogyz languages such as Uzbek, Uigur, Karluk languages such as Tuva, Yakutia, Khakassia Turkic languages of northern Siberia retained the most ancient language signs on the banks of the Volga in the Chuvash language has become a full-fledged literary language written from the perspective of functionalism sbeginning to evolve through the branches of the Soviet Union, the problems of the national charts, education, education-science directly impacted by receipt of all-union, social significance.

The current Turkic written language in twentieth year of the 19th century of the state of Turkey was held to the policy language, including has been closely linked with the reform that has been done on the alphabet in 1928 and which subsequently developed. Adopted a new alphabet which was based on the Latin alphabet completely changed the system from outdated language input elements using the internal capabilities of the Turkic language and vocabulary related languages, the emergence of new names in this basis, supplemented by a wealth of Turkic language dictionary, a grammar that is fully consistent with the original reality Turkic language, the creation of textbooks and teaching aids, to differentiate and complement the richness of Turkic language through word of dictionaries, history and dialectology of Turkic language, undertake thorough study of written monuments of the Turkic language and other related activities carried out comprehensively led to a positive impact of the current development of the Turkic national writing literary language.

Turkic people as distinct ethnic groups, each formation and then to the languages in common Turkic languages record souvenirs as well as recording a new era of national literary languages (treasure words, grammatical structure, sound system) and various historical and position period status research in general, very wide and of course, a serious problem. However, level of spoken and written language models for each sub-system in terms of various aspects of language linguistics was established to review the methodological approach, turkic treasury will be allocated for research in the field of linguistic Turkic lexicology. Turkic languages have vocabulary stratigraphic layers: General Altaic and Turkic. Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Barley, Nogai, Tatar and Kipchak languages such as Turkic, Azeri, Gagauz, Turkmen Oguz language chronological structure of the genetic point of view such as. Turkic, Mongolian and Manchu language show genealogical layers of the given languages) consisting of common words in Turkic languages which

is describes as Turkic layer) Life for each of the Turkic people's knowledge of the nature and culture of the ethnic identity of the indigenous own vocabulary layer) Turkic people of historical and cultural ties with other nations in the access layer which can be divided into four stratigraphic layers.

General Altaic layer Turkic languages many words Altay direction of experimental studies which will be considered in the context of the root. For example, the root of the Altaic languages pilot words (elementary, primary) comparativical research Turkic-Mongol, Turkic and Mongolian-Tungus-Manchu and Mongol-TurkicTungus Manchu languages in parallel, with special emphasis on the point of view that is similar to the sound of the verbs Turkic. ora-packaging, faster check-out, fraud, cause the Turks. ora, Oct. ora-, UZB. ora-, Dial. hora-uyg. oru-lobn. ojo-chuv. var'-packaging, cause-and-drop ask around medium-mong. horchi-mong. Samuel orchi-rotation, oriya, oruya-turning around, cause-and-drop, H-mong. oro, orchi-drill. oro-orsho-Calm.ora,orcha-dwns. xoro-, Baoan District. hora, s.-yug. Horo, mongor. furo, xuro packaging, packing and drop'~tung. manchur.: Event. horol rotation, rotation' money. xojil-'emergency. Manchurian foro "rotation"; "something fast circuit; ulch..pori-mesh weaving;

Turkic. as-"hang": Turk. as, goose. as, xaladj. has, khalaj. us "hang"~writing. mong. asa, H. mong. asa, drill. aha' climb up, climbing auger. aha "registration, strap, to hang exceed"~tung. mancj. oroch. xasi, bread. hasi, fasi, bread. orok. pasi- 'implementation, hang on;

Turkic. Uskur "spell" "spray (spittle)": Turk. Usgur, xaladj. EsUr, Turkey. Oksur, gag. Usur, Chuv. Uzer "cough cough" "uslek~Mong." "spray, spraying "Hosur. Mong record. osur, usur, H.Mong. usre, left. osr, dagwr. . xesure xesre "spray" writing mong. Event. husu, news. hus, money. xusi, manchu. fisi, fise, fusu, ulch. pisuri, bread. pisi, fisi, nan. pisitchi, possoli "injection";

The Turkic language of the Turkic layer forms the core of the modern Turkic languages lexical fund. The Turkic word in the ancient and medieval monuments as well as large and almost all central words from Turkic languages. For example: Orkh., E., Tal. Jil "year"~Bashk. zil, sand., Rust, legs. Jil; Orkh., E., Tal. Jim (saq) "soft"~rust. q.tat. Jim dialects (Saq), in the snow. Tal. (saxophone), kkarak. dim(saq); Orkh., E., Tal. jis "dense, forest, rabble"~kkarakalp. zis, rust. Bashk. zis, Kyrgyzstan. dim. Kazakh language zinis "thick, dense" is related with lexeme of the ancient Turkic word jis; Orkh., E., Tal. Jis "girl, girl, daughter"~kaz., kkarak., nog., kum., bashk. Qiz Orkh., E., "shorten, cut" kaz., kkarak., nog. Qis (qa) "Short, concise"; Orkh., E. qil make kaz., kkarak., nog., qil, kyrg., bashk., tat., kil; Orkh., E., Tal. Qirq "fourty"~kaz., kkarak., nog. Bashk; qiriq; tat., kyrg. Kirk.

Many of the Turkic languages lexical semantic approach is the same but only the Turkic language to language groups, separate languages, distributed in accordance with the laws of the individual and group of languages, their phonetic, morphological and personality traits may occur. For example, consonants in the Turkic languages Q, K, Y, G, X, H sounds phonemes of the Turkic languages such as the development of the ancient era, one allophones of phonemes were so close to each other in terms of genesis, related sounds are considered (Baskakov, 1988).

Common consonants in the Turkic languages, the languages of the various factors developed specific properties. Formed from by only one sound and affricates spread from the general appearance of Q, K, Y, Z, R, H changes of allophones into individual phonemes as a result of long-term chronic phonologization; articulation, acoustic features of formation carried within the process of linguistic evolution, physio evolution. For example:

Qq (city) the lower part of the tongue to touch the back of the palate, the name of an emergency simply phonemes. The q sound at the end of words in most of the Turkic languages, including ancient Turkic language, kaz. tat. nog., bashk., kyrg., uyg., turkm., tuv. languages aq, uzb. language oq "white" in ancient Turkic language, kaz, tat, kumk, tuv. in balk, kyrg, tuv languages balik "fish".

Each of the features of the language at the end of a word sound forth a few changes: 1. q̃ ð (yak. suox, atax, ox; khakh. ajax, cox; azerb. jox, ox; kaz. ajaq, zoq, oq "leg", "bullet", "no"); 2. q~g (azerb. balig; kaz. bälük); 3. q'ä (uzb. ijroã, kaz. siraq); q̃ ø (chuv. ura, cere, pure; kaz. ajaq, zurek, bujrek). q̃ ð is in accordance with the Mongolian languages: ancient Mongolian language AQA, Mongolian yeah; October -Yeah, "the elder." Some of the Turkic languages consonant n junction a little different, for example, E.R. Tenisheva shows, old Uighur, Yellow uighurs languages hoarsely sound (aqh; "(verb)" kaz, Ak).

Providing modern Turkic languages, the sound data corresponds to the 7th and 9th century Turkic language Orkhon, Yenisei and Talas record is seen as the language of the main stem. Changes in the monuments of the language and voice language Kipchak Turkic general vocalization difficult path of development, the direction of the development process, Kipchak group, each of which refers to the characteristics of the ancient Turkic language and degree of linguistic phenomena. Orkhon, Yenisei and Talas inscriptions and of the Kipchak monosyllables the legitimacy of natural language voice coincidence. Monuments eight vowels in modern Turkic languages including the languages of Kipchak fundamental right to

vote in the system. For example, Spanish Kipchak monosyllables or polysyllabic words in the first two generations of vowels is one of the first voices. A.M. Sherbak Tuva, Yakuts sound from the point of view of an ancient vowels that Turkic influence on the formation (tip "faind" <faucet, Killeen "thick" <Kalin, IL "Brother" <and Mimir "root", "vein" <Mamir, Mij "vtoromw foal of the year with" <Major, etc.) and say "change the sound of the sound I Turkic nature ancient one language dialects" conclude. Changes in the volume of the monumental language that modern languages Kipchak systematically property, relations includes only the word of two or three of each, in other words and vowels are full compliance.

The old record for an inheritance in the words of one syllable vowel of Kipchak language group does not change. Anlaut: Orh., E., Tal. il(geru)~kaz. il(geri); Orh., E., (il) ki, Orh. "go down"~kaz. in, en "enter", bashk. ijn(erga) "enter", kum. ijn "hole", nog. ijn, kyrg. ijin; Orh., E., Tal. Ini "brother" ~kaz., kkalp. ini, kum. ijni, kyrg. ijni; nog. ijni; Orh., E. is "work" ~kaz., kkalp. is, tat., Orh., E., Tal., ic "in", ic(re) "inside" ~kaz. is, kum. ijc, nog. ijs, kyrg. ijc. Inlaut: Orh., E., Tal. Biz "we" ~kaz., kkalp. biz, kum. bijz, kyrg. bijz, nog. bijz; kum. bijl; Orh., E., bin "climb" ~kaz., kkalp. bil, nog. bijl (uö), kum. bijl, Orh., E., bin "climb" ~kaz., kkalp. min, kyrg. mijn; Orh., E., bir/ber~kaz., kkalp. ber(iw), nog. ber(uö), kum. ber(mek); Orh., E., Tal bir "one" ~kaz., kkalp. bir, nog. bijr, kum. bijr; Orh., E., bis/bes "five" ~kaz., kkalp. ~kaz. zit; Orh., E., Tal. ji(ti)/je(ti) "seven" ~kaz. zeti, nog. jeti/zeti; Orh., E., Tal. ~kim "who?" ~kaz., kkalp. kim, nog. kijm Orh., E., Tal. kic(ig) "little" ~kaz., kkalp. kisi, nog. kijs(kej), kyrg. kijc(ijne); Orh., E., Tal. sin(ili) "sister" ~kaz., sin(ili), bashk. hen(le), kyrg. sijn(dij); Orh., E., Tal. siz "you", bashk. hijz/hez, nog. kum. kyrg. sijz; Orh. tik "sew" ~kaz., kkalp. tik, nog. kyrg.tijk; Orh., E., Tal. tir(ig) "alive" ~kaz., kkalp. tir(i); Orh., E., tiz "knee", ~kaz., kkalp. tiz(e)/diz(e).

Auslaut: Orh., E., Tal. ti "say, tell" ~kaz., kum., nog., kkalp., de; tat. dij, bashk. tij. Vowel i in the content of monosyllables in the language of monuments are used with some similarities in Kipchak languages. The vocabulary of all Turkic languages was changed because of the development of all languages, extending and narrowing of the area of using the language changed the meanings of the words. Their first meaning which helped the development of the semantic meaning of the word is rarely shown in the vocabulary. Compare: chuv. tavar-, tat. tagara-, yak. tagiri-, ancient Turkic oegira "area, environment", tegir-man "mill", Turkmen tegelek "round", nog. togin "round", tat. dugim, chuv. togam "round", shagat. toa-lak "rounded", tel. toalok, kaz. doäalak, khak. toälax, "circle", kaz. To?orok "area, environment", togulok

"circle", tob. tu?alak "ring, circle"; turk. peli-(ending to make noun from verb); ancient. uyg. beli? "timid", ancient. uyg., shagat. balý?la- "to wake up in a fright", teleut. peli?da- "timidous"; ancient-turk. belin "fright"; turk. belin "astonished"; dial. belin "rabbit", kaz. bele "nervous", bele al-"nervous" (about horses). Vocabulary and native words of Turkic languages and borrowings.

Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Kumyk, Nogai, Tatar and Azeri, Gagauz, Turkmen nations because of the characteristics of their lifestyle and peculiarities of ethnical culture had developed its native vocabulary. This vocabulary is ethno cultural from the point of its meaning and from the point of its look they are derived words, complex words and phrases made by adding endings to the Turkic roots. For example, in Kumyk language: ò,œþê "a sleeveless warm cloth", ñüëäi÷û-"thing for swimming made from the metal", ià÷ééëääð-"shoes for wearing at home", è÷øäëääð/âëùøäëääð-"underwear", ááöýäëóéú "shawl" and etc.; in Kazakh language: îrynbasar, kalamsap, kysbegi, zhazbasha, ozinshe, kyzykty, adâpt³, syrtyky and etc., in Kyrgyz language äzyk-tuluk, àtala, zharma, surotker, zhetekchi and etc., in Gagauz language: bälâban-"high", basma-"kerchief", chyvdyryg-"silly", gugush-"pigeon" and etc.; in Turkmen language ärtýk "grandchildren", aydyzhi-"message", kokole "uncooked", kolay-"close", ososh-"grow" and etc.

Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, barley, Nogai, Tatar and Azeri, Gagauz, Turkmen language borrowed many of the words in Mongolian, Arabic, Persian and Russian languages that make up the words of the current access high percentage of Arabic words in Turkic and Persian languages, the French Italian, English, Greek, German, Latin, Spanish and Hungarian languages share and the Chinese, Mongolian, Russian, Japanese, there is considerably lower than the number of words of the Armenian language in the Turkic language.

Turkic language vocabulary access layers come in various socio-political context and objective history is not without reason. For example, part of the USSR in the Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Azeri, Gagauz people living in the Russian Federation and the Bashkir, Nogai, Tatar Turkic languages such as access many of the proportion of items in the words of Russian language. It is also available in the household (kopte, bouquet, biton, plaster, wood, sement, etc.; Oct.: coat, a jacket, shoes, Kedar; concrete, plaster, wood, cement; Kyrgyz.: Bateen koloch, kopos, bolko, chirkoo, etc.) and terminology (computers, video cameras, fans, cordless phones, pagers, the newsletter variant, iodine, potassium, calories, personnel, collection, landscape, bonds, radar, etc.) nature is meant to vocabulary into Russian in the Soviet period, a relatively high level of development of Kazakh-Russian;

Kyrgyz-Russian; Turkmen-Russian, Azeri and Russian, Gagauz-Russian, Bashkir and Russian, Tatar and Russian, Bashkir and Russian (or vice versa) associate bilingualism as well as among the Turkic-speaking peoples of the Russian language in public to this day relations as a second language can be explained by the active use of the system.

The intensity of the process of globalization, technological integration of information in the world today influences Turkic languages, for example each word in English language through the European Fund has its impact on the formation of a new access layer. For example: the boss, aria, opera, the tenor of the debate, orange, boatswain, memoirs, tender, etc.

The historical, cultural, neighborhood, trade, etc. relations of Turkic people with other nations will leave a trace in each of them. For example, A.M. Sherbak look at the Chuvash as the “periphery” of the Turkic languages, Azeri, Gagauz, Turkic Oguz languages such as Mongolian elements in the neighborhood mongolian little Altaic, Tuva, Yakuts such as Khakhas Siberian Turkic languages, with mongolian historical and territorial circumstances had close relations with the Kyrgyz, Mongolian and Kazakh languages, says that a lot of the elements (Sherbak, 1997). A.M. Sherbak: Ancient. *avla*, *goose*. *avla*, Turkic. *avla-*, mong. *avla* “fishing, hunting out”; Ancient. bash. *ruz*. mong. *medium*. *alda* fraud; ALT., TUV. *azyra-*, snow., massacre. *asra-*, *cvv*. *usra-* ‘feeding, childcare, education, written mong. *asara* foster care, education; Kyrgyz. *barqyra*, Yakuts. *baqqyra* (<*barqyra*), mong. *barxira* shout; Ancient. *biti*, ALT. *bici*, TUV. *bizi*, *medium* mong. *biti-bici*, mong. *bic*”; Ancient. *Turka*. *bol*, *azeri*. Turkic. *ol*, *rust*. *bul*”, written mong. *bol* “ALT. *burke*, Kyrgyzstan. *burko*, TUV. *burge* masks, close, written mong. *burke* coating, coating, *torlaw* (cloud) Turkic and Mongolian languages such as the common origin of the verb which is associated with the Mongolian languages.

CONCLUSION

In the lexical research such languages as Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Kumyk, Nogai, Tatar written languages and Turkic, Azeri, Gagauz, Turkmen modern Oguz written languages taken their root from the outstanding work on Turkic nation’s languages which is written in the 9th century by Makhmud Kashgari’s “*Diuani lugat at-Turik*” dictionary. Mostly information is taken from nations of these languages and their hand scripts of tourists, missionary’s of that time about these languages (middle of 19th century).

Turkic nation’s traditional literal written language is the same. Kazakh and Turkmen languages in the middle of

19th century, at the end of 19th century, Azeri language at the end of 19th century, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Nogai, Kumyk languages in 20th of 20th century, Gagauz language in the 50th of 20th century established as a traditional literal language, moved to a new stage of development in the 20th century.

As to form Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Kumyk, Nogai, Tatar and Kipchak written language and Azeri, Gagauz, Turkmen languages, modern Oguz written language’s words were classified into chronologic-genetic aspect:

- General Altaic layer of Turkic-Mongol and Tungus Manchu language’s genealogic root
- General Turkic layer with the common lexics
- Old Lexics layer with the difference of Turkic nation’s languages separately and ethnic, cultural root
- Mutual layer with the connection of Turkic nation with other countries

Lexics are the fastest acceptable part of social changes of the language, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Kumyk, Nogai, Tatar and Azeri, Gagauz, Turkmen languages word values contain General Turkic layer word value. General Turkic lexical layer of Turkic languages, general Altaic layer and every Turkic language’s old lexical “bridge” function are changed in constructing the root in new words.

New words in Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Kumyk, Nogai, Tatar and Azeri, Gagauz, Turkmen languages are derived from Mongolian, Arab, Persian, Russian languages. Nowadays, they are from Arab, Persian languages, then French, Italian, English, Greece, German, Latin, Spanish, Mazhar languages, Chinese, Mongolian, Russian, Japanese, Armenian. Separate words according to the function in social and cultural systems are changing into passive words, passive words into active words. In the last 20 years, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Kumyk, Nogai, Tatar and Azeri, Gagauz, Turkmen languages’ terminology changed. New terms which appeared during the Soviet period was replaced by the new one. Old lexics of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century are becoming active.

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