Proceedings of the 8th International Scientific and Practical Conference «International Scientific Discussion: Problems, Tasks and Prospects»

(May 19-20, 2024). Brighton, United Kingdom

No 201

PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

DOI 10.51582/interconf.19-20.05.2024.027

Nature of common words in Kazakh and Turkish languages

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Abstract.
In this article, the history of the formation and development of the languages of peoples of Turkic descent develops in close connection with the history of the people who speak that language, and about the work «Diwani Lugat-at-Turk», which is a dictionary and encyclopedic heritage of the scholar M. Kashkari, who was the first to study Turkic languages, compiled from the common words of Turkic peoples. , as well as an overview of the studies of Turkic-scientists comparing and grouping Turkic languages and determining their genetic connection. In addition, this article describes the common linguistic elements in the vocabulary of the Kazakh language, which belongs to the Kypchak-Nogai group of the Kypchak group, and the Turkish language, which belongs to the Oguz-Seljuk group of the Oguz group; similar words in the Kazakh and Turkish languages are grouped by word class and meaning, and their sound differences are proved by examples; It is said about words introduced into the Kazakh-Turkish languages from the Arabic-Persian languages.

Keywords:
language
word
turkish
Kazakh
Turk
sound
vocabulary
linguistic structure
nation
history
Oghuz
Kypchak

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The problem of grouping the development and formation of related Turkic languages is considered one of the most important research objects in the science of Turkic studies. The study of correspondences in the vocabulary and sound, general linguistic structure of Turkic languages is often considered in the scientific works of journalistic scientists. Language is a complex phenomenon that is constantly on the move and goes through stages of development. Its formation and development live in close connection with the history of the people and nation speaking that language. Therefore, the languages of the peoples of Turkic origin have undergone many changes and passed through the stages of development. Turkic tribes sometimes joined and united into large tribal associations, and sometimes they disintegrated, and some tribes became part of other states. The disintegration of the Hun Empire, the division of the Turkic Khaganate into the Western and Eastern branches, the emergence of the Uyghur Khaganate and the Mongol states, the formation and fall of the Karakhanid state, the strengthening and weakening of the Seljuk and Oghuz tribal unions, the Mongol invasion, the Golden Horde state formed on its basis, and its disintegration into separate khanates - left a mark in the history of the formation of Turkic languages. M. Kashkari, who lived in the 11th century, was the first to study the fact that the history of a language develops in close connection with the history of the people who speak that language. The work of the great scientist «Diwani Lugat-at-Turk» is the first dictionary of Turkic languages dating back to the 11th century and our valuable relic. This relic is considered to be both a dictionary and an encyclopedic heritage consisting of common words of the Turkic peoples. He divided the Turkic languages into two according to their location: 1. The language of the Turkic tribes living in the area from the city of Kashkar to the high peak; 2. The language of the Turkic tribes who lived in the area from Kashkar to Rum. In 2006, Turkic scholar, scientist, critic A. Yegeubai translated this work as «Turkic Dictionary» and wrote about the scholar: «The collection of Turkic languages is the great heritage of the Turkic world, added to the world's scientific treasure. This three-volume research work is the first and most profound scientific description of all Turkic languages.

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Mahmut Kashkari, a great scientist of the Sahara, a unique thinker, a jeweler of languages, wrote the «Collection of Turkic Languages» after visiting, collecting, researching and analyzing all Turkic ethnic groups and tribes. Kulli is the first encyclopedic book to compare literature and language of Turkic countries. This encyclopedic in-depth study of the 11th century is a very necessary and useful work at a time when the process of revival in the ancient culture of Turkic nations has taken a new direction. The fundamental principles and laws of our native language, native literature and culture shine like stars on the pages of this qualified study» (Kashkari, 2006, p. 2). «Divan» is a Turkic-Arabic dictionary, where M. Kashkari analyzes and compares the meanings and sound changes of words found in the language of Turkic tribes. We believe that M. Kashkari was the first scientist who used the method of comparison in Turkology, and we have the right to say so. M. Kashkari laid the foundation for research in Turkology. However, according to academician A. Kaidarov, «the scholar could not fully use the comparative-historical method: if the Turkic peoples were not related only in terms of language, he did not analyze their history and development» (Kaidarov, 2004, p. 78). Since the Turkic languages are descended from the same root, Turkicologists, comparing them, expressed a similar opinion in determining their genetic connection. For example, Turkologists-scientists such as V.V.Radlov, N.F.Katanov, F.E.Korsh, A.N.Samoilovich, V.A.Bogoroditsky, S.E.Malov, N.A.Baskakov grouped Turkic languages considered in its own way. While V.VRadlov studied the phonetic differences of Turkic languages, NF Katanov paid much attention to the ethnographic side. Phonetic and morphological features of Turkic languages by F.Korsh, V.A.Bogoroditsky grouped the Turkic languages taking into account their geographical features. The majority of scientists consider N.A.Baskakov's classification as the most complete classification of Turkic languages. He divides all Turkic languages into West Hun and East Hun branches. According to N.A.Baskakov's classification, Kazakh, Turkish, and Uzbek languages belong to the West Hun branch. According to the scientist, the Kazakh language belongs to the Kypchak-Nogai group of the Kypchak group, the Turkish language belongs to the Oguz-Seljuk group of the Oguz group, and the Uzbek

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language belongs to the Karluk-Uighur branch of the Karluk group. All three of these languages are part of agglutinative synthetic languages (Baskakov, 1969, p. 22).

Although the Kazakh-Turkic languages, which are the object of our research, belong to two different groups, it is noticeable that they have many similarities as one Turkic language. Kazakh and Turkish peoples have common words, it is true, this phenomenon is explained by the Turkic origin of the two nations. Such similarities are reflected not only in their languages, but also in their culture, religion, worldview, and traditions.

Let's focus on the similarities between the religious beliefs of the Kazakh and Turkish peoples. It is known that the Turkic-speaking tribes living in Central Asia and Byzantium were subjected to many invasions. Arabs forcefully introduced their language and culture, as well as their religion, to the lands they conquered. He created the caliphate, caused the writing and drawing of the resident tribes, and changed the vocabulary of the language. These historical events also influenced the Kazakh and Turkish languages. Religious words common to both languages: *Алла [Alla] (Allah), Құран [Qur'an] (Qur'an), аят [ayat] (verse), сүре [sure] (surah), тәпсір [täpsir] (commentary), күрсі [kürsı] (sight), ақирет [aqiret] (hereafter), айт [ait] (Eid), иман [iman] (faith), зікір [zikir] (dhikr), зекет [zeket] (zakat), салауат [salauat] (salawat), жәннат [jännat] (paradise)* and many others.

There are many Arabic-Persian words that have been integrated into the vocabulary of the Turkish and Kazakh languages. There are not many scientific works and articles devoted to the study of lexical, phonetic and grammatical features of Arabic-Persian words in the Kazakh and Turkish languages. If we study the Arabic-Persian words in the Kazakh and Turkish languages, we notice that the imported words entered the Turkish language without any changes compared to the Kazakh language. For example: Arabic-Persian words: *базар (п) [bazaar (p)] (market), хата [khata] (error), дүнья (а) [dunya (a)] (world), дастан (п) [dastan (p)] (the saga), хәйуан (а) [khaiuan] (animal)*; words entered into the Kazakh language: *базар [bazaar], қате [kate] (error), дүние [dunye] (world), дастан [dastan] (epic), айуан [aiuan] (animal);*

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words that entered the Turkish language: *pazar, hata, dünya, destan, hayvan.*

It is a natural phenomenon that the words transferred from Arabic and Persian to the vocabulary of the Kazakh and Turkish languages obey the sound laws of those languages and undergo changes. The reason for this is that the phonetic features of the Arabic language do not meet the norms of the Turkic languages, so the Arabic-Persian words have changed their original phonetic character and adapted to the phonetic laws of the two languages.

It is possible to consider the common input words from the Arabic-Persian language into the Kazakh and Turkish languages.

The first group includes words that have changed their phonetic character, which were introduced very early, were assimilated, and were even accepted as native words. For example: *адам [adam] (person), халық [halyk] (people), уақыт [uakyt] (time), мұғалім [mugalim] (teacher), кітап [kitap] (book), қалам [qalam] (pen), гүл [gül] (flower), ант [ant] (oath), күнә [künä] (sin), ғаухар [gauhar] (diamond), кемел [kemel] (perfect), қазына [qazyna] (treasure), апта [apta] (week), есеп [esep] (report,), өмір [ömir] (life)* and many others.

Book vocabulary for the second group, religious concept, words related to abstract concepts are included: *ақшам [aqsham], шам [sham], намазшам [namazsham], балиғат [baligat], жамиғат [jamigat], дәреже [däreje], фирдаус [firdaus], қапы [kapy], жаһанам [jahanam], мүбарак [mübarak], нәпсі [näpsi], пана [pana], тәкаппар [täkappar], шерменде [shermende], неке [neke], мөр [mör]* and many others (Mamyrbekova, 2017, p. 304). Basically, common words in the vocabulary of Kazakh and Turkish languages are similar in pronunciation and spelling. Often, such words come from the same root.

And now let's look at the words common to the Kazakh and Turkish languages, grouped by word classes. Examples of common words:

Nouns: *Отан [Otan] – Vatan, қалам [qalam] – kalem, топырақ [topyraq] (soil) – toprak, халық [halyq] – halk, қыс [qys] (winter) – kış, жер [jer] – yer, бұлбұл [bulbul] – bülbül, әмір [ämir] – emir, ізші [izshi] – izci, тіл [til] – dil,*

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хабар [habar] – haber, қамыр [qamyr] – hamur, ұры [ury] – harami, сиырдың өт іркілетін қалтасынан шыққан тас (a stone from a cow's gall bladder) – haraza, амал [amal], әрекет [äreket] – hareket, шаян [shayan] – çayan, шығар жол [shygar yol] – çikar yol, шопан [shopan] – çoban, бала [bala] – çocuk, ауызашар [auyzashsar] – iftar, ақпар [aqpar] – ihbar, шөміш [shömish], ожау [ozhau] – kepçe, сорпа [sorpa] – çorba, қымыз [qymyz] – kimiz, зиян [ziyan], шығын [shygyn] – ziyan, қиыншылық [qyiynshylyq] – zorluk, ашық базар [ashyq bazar] – açik pazar, зәйтүн [zäitün] – zeytin, әдет [ädet] – âdet, амал [amal] – amel and many more.

Adjectives: *дұрыс [durys] (right) – doğru, ашық [ashyq] (open) – açık, жасыл [jasyl] (green) – yeşil, сары [sary] (yellow) – sarı, қысқа [qysqa] (short) – kısa, ұзын [uzun] (long) – uzun, қалың [qalyng] (thick) – kalın, ауыр [auyr] (heavy) – ağır, жаңа [janga] (new) – yeni, қызыл [qyzyl] (red) – kırmızı, зерек [zerek] (smart) – zeyrek, ақ [aq] (white) – ак, бүтін [bütün] (whole) – bütün* and many more.

Number nouns: *бір [bir] (one) – bir, екі [eki] (two) – iki, үш [üsh] (three) – üç, төрт [tört] (four) – dört, бес [bes] (five) – beş, алты [alty] (six) – altı, жеті [jetı] (seven) – yedi, сегіз [segız] (eight) – sekiz, тоғыз [togyz] (nine) – dokuz, он [on] (ten) – on, жиырма [jiyrma] (twenty) – yirmi, отыз [otuz] (thirty) – otuz, жүз [jüz] (hundred) – yüz, мың [myng] (thousand) – bin* and many others.

Pronouns: *мен [men] (I) – ben, сен [sen] (you) – sen, ол [ol] (he) – o, біз [biz] (we) – biz, кім [kim] (who) – kim, қанша [qansha] (how many)- kaç* and others.

Adverbs: *кеш [kesh]* (late) – *geç, ілгері [ilgeri]* (advanced) – *ileri, жазда [jazda]* (in summer) – *yazın, қыста [qysta]* (winter) – *kışın, осында [osynda] (here) – burada* and many others.

Adverbs: *үшін [üshin] (for) – için, соң [song] (after) – sonra* and others.

Action nouns: *білу [bilu] (to know) – bilmek, көру [köru] (to see) – görmek; келу [kelu] (come) – gelmek, кету [ketu] (leave) – gitmek, жүру [juru] (walk) –yürümek, қашу [qashu] (escape) – kaçmak, алу [alu] (take) – almak, беру [beru] (give) – vermek, жоғалу [jogalu] (disappear) – ziya* and others.

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Animal names: *түлкі [tülki] (fox) – tilki, қабылан [qabylan] (goat) – kaplan, піл [pil] (elephant) – fil, доңыз [dongyz] (pig) – domuz, аю [ayu] (bear) – ayı, қаз [qaz] (goose) – kaz, жылан [jylan] (snake) – yılan, ат [at] (horse) – at, түйе [tüie] (camel) – deve* and others.

Names related to nature: *жел [jel]* (wind) *– yel, су [su]* (water) *– su, көл [köl]* (lake) *– göl, ағаш [agash]* (tree) *– ağaç, тас [tas]* (stone) *– taş, ай [ai]* (Moon) *– ay, жұлдыз [juldyz]* (Star) *– yıldız, қар [qar]* (snow) *– kar, жер [jer]* (Earth) *– yer, тау [tau]* (mountain) *– dağ, теңіз [tengiz]* (sea) *– deniz* and many others.

Names of human body parts: *бас [bas]* (head) *– baş, құлақ [qulaq]* (ear) *– kulak, көз [köz]* (eye) *– göz, шаш [shash]* (Hair) *– saç, қол [qol]* (hand) *– kol, ауыз [auyz]* (mouth) *– ağız, тіс [tis]* (tooth) *– diş. іш [ish]* (abdomen) *– karın, мойын [moyın]* (neck) *– boyun, мұрын [murun]* (nose) *– burun* and many others.

Relative names: *ана [ana] (mother) – anne, әке [äke] (father) – baba, қатын [qatyn] (wife) – kadın, қыз [qyz] (girl) – kız, жиен [jien] (niece) – yeğen* and others.

The similarity of the Kazakh and Turkish languages is found not only at the level of words, but also at the level of phrases and even sentences. The semantic similarity of the two languages at the sentence level is often observed. For example, «...in Turks... refusal of coffee or tea by a guest is considered disrespectful to the host or impoliteness of the guest. There is a Turkish riddle about tea: *Kırmızı boyayı boyadım, misafirin önüne dayadım* / Қырмызы бояуға боядым, қонақтың алдына қойдым [Kyrmyzy boyauga boyadym, qonaqtyng aldyna qoidym].

Today, it is known that due to the development of science and technology, new words are entering our language. For example, the word «самолет» (ұшақ/uçak) came into use instead of the word *ұшақ/uçak* (airplane) In the same way, some state names were replaced by the Turkish language model. For example: Мысыр (Egypt), Алмания (Germany).

Although the Kazakh language and the Turkish language are basically related languages, they have phonetic differences from each other (Kumasheva, 2016, p. 1910). Sound exchanges in common words:

Exchange of Б [B] > В [V] sounds. In Kazakh, some words with «б» sound at the beginning of the word correspond to «v»

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sound in Turkish. For example: *бар [bar] (go) > var, бер [ber] (give) > ver, барлық* [barlyq] (all) *> varlık, бару* [baru] (visit) *> varmak* and many more.

The exchange of Ж [ZH] > У sounds. The consonant sound «ж» at the beginning of a word in Kazakh corresponds to the sound «у» [й] in Turkish. Since the Kazakh language has a «ж» language, and the Turkish language has a «у» [й] language, when common words appear at the beginning of a word, they change from «ж» to «у» [й]. For example: *жаз [jaz] (summer) > yaz [йаз], жас [jas] (age) > yaş [йаш], жастық [jastyq] (pillow) > yastık [йастык], жарыс [jarys] (race) > yarış [йарыш], жеміс [jemis] (fruit) > yemiş [йеміш], жеті [jeti] (seven) > yedi [йеді], жол [jol] (road) > yol [йол], жігіт [jigit] (guy) > yegit [йігіт], жетпіс [jetpis] (seventy) > yetmiş [йетміш], жасыл [jasyl] (green) > yeshil [йешіл], жер [jer] (land) > yer [йер], жылан [jylan] (snake) > yılan [йылан], жоқ [joq] (no) > yok [йок], жүз [juz] (hundred) > yuz [йуз], жыл [jyl] (year) > yıl [йыл], жалғыз [jalgyz] (single) > yalnız [йалныз]* and many others.

The exchange of К > G [Г] sounds. If the consonant «к» in the Kazakh language appears in Turkish, it is often «g» [г]. For example: *кел [kel] (come) > gel [гел], келін [kelin] (daughter-in-law) > gelin [гелін], керек [kerek] (need) > gerek [герек], көз [köz] (eye) > göz [гөз], күн [kün] (sun) > güneş, gün [гүнеш, гүн], кері [keri] (back) > geri [гері], көл [köl] (lake) > göl [гөл], күш [küsh] (strength) > güç, [гүч], күміс [kümis] (silver) > gümüş [гүмүш]* and many others.

Exchange of Т > D [Д] sounds. If the consonant «т» in the Kazakh language appears at the beginning of a word in Turkish, it is often «d» [д]. For example: *таяқ [tayak] (stick) > dayak, тіл [til] (language) > dil, тіс [tis] (tooth) > diş, tar [tar] (narrow) > dar, темір [temir] (iron) > demir, тікен [tiken] (thorn) > diken, тоқсан [toksan] (ninety) > doksan, төрт [tört] (four) > dört, теңіз [tengiz] (sea) > deniz, тері [teri] (skin) > deri, таңба [tangba] (character, mark) > damga, тесік [tesik] (hole) > deşik* and many others.

Exchange of М > В [Б] sounds. If the consonant «м» in the Kazakh language appears at the beginning of a word in Turkish, it changes to the sound «b» [б]. For example: *мен [men] (I) > ben [ben], мың [myng] (thousand) > bin [bin], мейрам [meiram] holiday > bayram, мұз [muz] ice > buz, мойын [moiyn] neck > boyun, мұрын [muryn] nose > burun* and many others.

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Exchange of С [S] > Ш [SH] sounds. If the consonant «С» [S] in Kazakh comes in the middle of a word in Turkish, in most cases it becomes «Ш» [SH]. For example: *асық [asyq] > aşık, қасық [qasyq] (spoon) > kaşık, басшы [basshy] (boss) > başçı, басқа [basqa] (other) > başka, есек [esek] (donkey) > eşek, тісші [tisshy] (dentist) > dişçi, кісі [kisi] (person) > kişi* and many more.

Exchange of У [U] > Ғ [G] sounds. Some words that end in the consonant sound «У» [U] in Kazakh become «Ғ» [G] in Turkish. For example: *тау [tau] (mountain) > dağ; жанартау [janardau] (volcano) > yanardağ* and others.

Exchange of Х [H], һ > Қ [Q], К sounds. Consonants «Х [H]», «һ» at the beginning of words from Arabic and Persian languages become «Қ» [Q], «К» or are dropped in Kazakh. For example: *hafta > апта [apta] (week), harf > әріп [äriр] (letter), haram > арам [aram], haysiyet > қасиет [qasiet] (property), hürmet > құрмет [qurmet] (respect)* and many more.

If two consonants appear in the middle of a word or at the end of a word in Turkish, in Kazakh, the sounds «Ы» [Y], «І» are inserted between these sounds. For example: *borç > борыш [borysh] (debt), ders > дәріс [däris] (lecture), kırk > қырық [qyryq] (forty), Tengri > Тәңір [Tängir], halk > халық [halyq] (population), türk > түрік [turik] (Turkish)* and many others.

In conclusion, there are often common words in the languages of two related peoples. There fore, representatives of the Kazakh and Turkish fraternal peoples who want to learn each other's language can quickly learn through the dictionary.

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