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Language contacts of Azerbaijani and Kazakh turkic languages (on the basis of azerbaijani dialectologist, academician Mammadaga Shiraliyev's creative works)

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Abstract. Turkic literary languages or dialects have very long common roots, and despite various political and geographical differences, these native languages have preserved their ancient roots, vocabulary, grammatical structure, and phonetic features. Even today, the carriers of these languages can easily understand each other in a common language. Dialectological studies while speaking of the phonetic features of Turkish dialects and language varieties traditionally refer to both vowel and consonant displacements and phonetic laws. The works, monographs and articles written by scholars of Turkic peoples are also mentioned when we talk about the idea of forming a common Turkic language in our modern age. M. Shiraliyev correctly points out that on the one hand our ancient written monuments, works of our writers of the past, and on the other hand materials of the Turkic languages, help to identify phonetic events and to refine their forms. In this regard, the works of the great Azerbaijani dialectologist and Turkish scientist, academician Mammadaga Shirali oglu Shiraliyev are of great importance. The researcher made a number of words that are typical for the Turkic languages and dialects, giving a comparatively phonetic explanation. The scientist has researched specific phonetic phenomena and laws in the dialects and varieties of the Azerbaijani language and has also touched upon the integration of Kazakh language and dialects when it comes to location. M. Shiraliyev did not exclude the specific features of the numerous words used in dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language, compared with the literary language and dialects of the Kazakh Turkish, revealed the similarities and differences with the skills of a true dialectologist. Here, too, there were positive results. It is also clear that not only Azerbaijani dialectologists, linguists, but also world Turkology scholars have benefited and will benefit from the work of academician M. Shiraliyev. M. Shiraliyev's research on the phonetic, morphological and lexical features of dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani and Kazakh languages is still relevant today.

Keywords: integration; phonetic character; researcher; literary language

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Introduction

Comparative research of Turkology, including Azerbaijani and Kazakh linguistics, the study of the Turkic languages in terms of dialects and varieties is one of the most pressing issues. It is possible to do some research on the scientific and theoretical and practical bases of Turkic languages or dialects. It is impossible to conduct valuable research without resorting to the language or dialect richness of such indigenous peoples like Azerbaijani, Turkish, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Gagauz, Uzbek, Nogay, Khakus and others in the Turkish language environment. First of all, the closure and intersection points of these kinship language traditions should be identified so that you can identify the language-dialect interconnection systems. Studies in the Kazakh language also indicate that the change in the graphic system of the Kazakh language in the Republic of Kazakhstan complicates the study of phonetic events and laws in various languages [6, p. 74].

Although the well-known Azerbaijani dialectologist, academician Mammadaga Shiraliyev

could write his work “Bases of Azerbaijani dialectology” in a synchronous manner, comparatively based on Soviet language and dialect material, but still enjoys the Turkish dialectology science. In the dialectology of Azerbaijan, M. Shiraliyev laid the foundations for a comparative - research - reconciliation method that refers to the phonetic composition of some words in Azerbaijani and Kazakh.

In our view, comparative linguistics, including the history - comparative and comparative - historical frameworks of the Turkic languages, are based on these principles. M. Shiraliyev's book “Fundamentals of Azerbaijani Dialectology” published in 2008 and a number of articles have shown a strong basis for dialect comparisons in both Azerbaijani and Kazakh. For example, the scientist describes the peculiarities of the dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language, noting that the phenomenon of replacing it with the sound is widespread in the eastern dialects and varieties of the Azerbaijani language. But to some extent this phenomenon is also reflected in our other dialects and varieties. $\ddot{U}>i$ process often manifests itself in various parts of the word before sonorous voices:

In the dialects and varieties of the Azerbaijani language: *bilbil, kitlät, biläv, minkin, körpi, sinbil, kömir, middät, üzük* və s.

In Kazakh: *bütün, qumis, tülki, kuşik* və s. [1, p. 44-45].

Nowadays and in historical times, the Turkic languages or dialects have been mutually understood. The great Turkish lexicographer M. Kashghary writes both Oguzian and Kipchak languages as “easy languages”. Academician T. Hacıyev writes that this means that both Oguz and Kipchak languages are polished, rich languages, and that they are based on ontogenic and lexical assimilation of the ethnicity of other Turkic tribes. [2, p. 61].

M. Shiraliyev cites well-founded facts and notes that the last sound of the word \ddot{a} in the Kazakh dialect is substituted by the sound e under the influence of y . A scientist who observes this phonetic phenomenon in the Kazakh language of the Turkic peoples shows that even when comparing the Kazakh language with the Azerbaijani language, this phonetic phenomenon can be seen:

In the dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language: *mekteb, mektub, eyleş, meçid* and so on.

In Kazakh: *sen, kel, kes, ter, seqiz, sekiz* and so on.

It is clear that the material basis of the words is made up of words, and on this basis the phonetic features and qualities of language sounds can be widely seen in both literary and dialects of Turkic languages. The phonetic composition of words, both in Azerbaijani literary language and in Kazakh, gives us a lot more insight into M. Shiraliyev's research in comparison with today's lexical units. The scientist points out that $b>m$ substitution is not so widespread in Azerbaijani dialects and varieties that we see this phenomenon occurring not in other words but in all other dialects and varieties of our language in the case of the demonstrative pronoun **bu**. Thus, in the demonstrative pronoun **bu**, the sound **b** is substituted by **m** in all cases except for the nominative case: *munun\|minin\|muna\|munu\|mini\|mında\|, mundan\|mindan* [1, p. 76].

The researcher also emphasizes that in some of our dialects and varieties we can see the $b>m$ phenomenon in a number of words; For example, *miz<biz (Nakhchivan, Ordubad, Sharur), xoruz manı<banı, mañkudr (Qazakh), mahanə (Qazakh), mahna (Baku)<bəhanə, məñig, mux-ara, mənəğşə, moyun (Gadabay)*.

Summarizing his view, M. Shiraliyev concludes that the phenomenon in Turkic languages is mainly related to the Kipchak type. In Kazakh *meyran “bayram”, moyun “boyun”, mıy “beyin”, müyüz “buynuz”, muz “biz”, münda “burada”*; noqay dillərində: *maşmak “başmaq”, moyun, muyuz “buynuz”* and so on [1, p. 77]. It should be noted that the substitution of the sound b into m is also found in ancient monuments of the Turkic languages:

In M. Kashghari's Dictionary:

meng(i)z – bəniz; miz – biz, müngüz – buynuz [3, p. 327].

In Abu Hayyan's:

Maniz, mənzədi – bənzdı, miz – biz, munda, muyuz – buyuz [1, p. 77; 14, p. 31].

One of the so-called substitutions in the dialects and varieties of the Azerbaijani language is the *d-t* phenomenon, which is according to M. Shiraliyev, is also reflected in the Kipchak-Turkic languages.

In Kazakh language	In Azerbaijani language
<i>tis</i>	<i>diş</i>
<i>tan</i>	<i>dağ</i>
<i>til</i>	<i>dil</i>
<i>taş</i>	<i>daş</i>
<i>tize</i>	<i>diz</i>
<i>tüsü</i>	<i>düşmək</i>

There is a very complex reason for the phonetic development of ancient Turkic dialects in the interaction between the meanings and the sounds of the Azerbaijani and Kazakh language units, and these reasons should be found in the vocabulary of the word, the different phonetic phenomena and the features of the laws. In this regard, one of the most interesting passages in M. Shiraliyev's research is the *ç, c>ş* transition. The scientist notes that the change of *ç* and *c* sounds is rarely found in dialects and varieties of the Azerbaijani language in Sharur, Mugan, Nakhchivan, Gazakh. The researcher also emphasizes that this phenomenon can be encountered in a number of borrowed words. Examples: *işqırıt* (*Sharur*) || *işqırağ* (*mugan*), *ispişku*, *boşgə* (*Mukan*), *basharinakh* (*Nakhchivan, Gazakh*), *ictimayi*, *poştu* (*Mugan, Sharur*). Referring to a number of explanatory and dialectological dictionaries, M. Shiraliyev writes that we can see the *ç, c>ş* phenomenon even when comparing some Azerbaijani language with the Kipchak type. For example: *qazax dilində: alşı "alçı", aşık "açıq", aşitu "açıtmaq", aşa "aqca", bakşa "bağça", emşek "əmcək", naşar "naçar" neşe "neçə", kişi "kiçik", kuşak "qucaq", küşik "küçük", köşirmə "köçürmə"* [1, p. 85; 15, p. 41].

Azerbaijani dialectology" contains many facts reflecting the phonetic peculiarities of the Azerbaijani and Kazakh languages, and one of them is the *h > ğ* phenomenon consonant transition. According to the scholar, in the other dialects and varieties, as well as in the literary language of Azerbaijan, the substitution of the *h* sound which is used between two vowels by *ğ*, occurs in some borrowed words in Shirik village of Jabrayil district. For example: *şağat, camağat, imtağan*. The case of *h > ğ* is observed in a number of Kipchak-type of Turkic languages. Example: in Kazakh: *bağalı, jamağat, şağat* [1, p. 87; 17, p. 52].

It is known that incomparable phonetics cannot be comparative linguistics [4, p. 316]. In this sense, M. Shiraliyev confronted and compared the phonetic peculiarities of words belonging to both Turkish literary and dialects and varieties, and clarified those that correspond to Azerbaijani and Kazakh. In some dialects and varieties of the Azeri language, the *ç > ş* transitions between words indicate that the occurrence of substituting *ç* sound with *ş* in one-syllable words is mostly reflected in Western dialects and dialects, in Sharur and Shahbuz. Examples: *koş, üş, heş, şeş, aş > aç, keş, qoş, iş* (Qazax, Qarabağ, Şərur, Şahbuz).

From the researches of the scientist it is clear that the *ç > ş* phenomenon shows itself in front of the affixes which start with consonants. But this is not happening to the affixes which start with vowels. Example: *koş-köşdə, köşdən, köçün, köçə, köçü, uşdu, uçur, seşgi, seçir, aşmax, içər, qaşdı, qaçır* və s.

At the end of both single or plural words, these are the Qipchak-type Turkic languages that accurately reflect the the event *ç>ş*. In Kazakh: *"aşu , ağaş, tilmuş, şaş, kılış. This phenomenon is found in Turkish dialects. Examples: ağaş, giliş, koşmüek, şaş, üş, babış* [1, p. 91].

In the dialects of the Azerbaijani language, the inclination of the summits is more widespread than the increase in the summits. In addition to sonor and **h, t, d, k**, there are also **y, v** sounds that are in a semiconductor state. At the beginning of the speech, the decline in the sound of the **h** is reflected in the western (especially Gazakh) dialects of Azeri and in the Zagatala dialect. Here, the **h** sound is preceded by lip consonants (**ö, ü**). Examples: *örümçəx' (Gazakh) || örümçək (Zaqatala), örməx' (Gazakh) || örmağ (Zaqatala) // ürməx' (Gazakh,) || ürmək (Zaqatala) // ürkmağ (Zaqatala) // örüx' (Gazakh)*. In certain dialects of the Azerbaijani language, or in the Kazakh language, which is part of the Kipchak group, the incident of the conspiracy took place at certain historical times, and the words that followed later became natural. In ancient phonetic phenomena, the occurrence of the word **h** is the primarily related to the position and attitude of the voices, as well as the power hierarchy of sounds. Thus, in the process of speech, some voices lose power and cannot remain in the same position. As a result of the sound loss, words are presented in simple form and in the process eliminates the so-called "excess". Initially, this event, which occurs at the level of speech, then progresses to the level of the language [5, p. 21-22].

Based on the research conducted by M. Shiraliyev, we can say that in the Gazakh and Shaki dialects, the prevalence of the sound of the **h** before the closed sound is sometimes reflected. Example: *ışqırır (Gazakh), içqırırğ (Shaki)*.

M. Shiraliyev shows that in many modern and ancient Turkic languages it is possible to see that there is no **h**. Example: in Turkish: *örmek, öldürmək, ürmək*; in Kazakh: «*ürkek, ürü "hürmək", örme, örü "hörmək"*»; In Kashgarari: *ördi, örümcek, ürkti* [1, p. 99-103; 20, p. 88].

In the dialects of Azerbaijani language, misunderstanding is one of the most common, and M. Shiraliyev shows that this phenomenon occurs more or less in all our dialects. The prevalence of sound **n** is preceded by the sounds **r, l, c, s, x**. The observations and analysis carried out by the scientist show that it does not occur in some Turkic languages, including Kazakh.

Example: In Azerbaijani: *dilmanc, qılnc*. In Kazakh language: *tilmanş, kılış* [1, p. 103].

Relevance

Azerbaijani and Kazakh phonetists have experimented with the phoneme system of these languages or dialects. In this way, the vowels and consonants of the Azerbaijani and Kazakh languages, various phonetic phenomena and laws have been adequately studied by academician on the basis of the spectral analysis of intervocal positions, articulation and physical characteristics of the strong and weak consonants, as well as against the comparison of Azerbaijani and Kazakh languages. Research by Mammadaga Shiraliyev. The analysis of specific features reflected in the work of this great turkologist and dialectologist, and in the phonetic system of Azerbaijani and Kazakh languages, is one of the most important tasks facing the Turkic science which has not been studied systematically, monographically.

Method of research

As in many other sciences, linguistics is one of the most important components of science. V. Afansev also rightly points out that it is impossible to achieve any scientific or practical task without applying a certain method [7, p. 10]. M. Shiraliyev is not indifferent to the problem of the method, he has done much to improve it and develop it continuously. This important issue has arisen in the focus of the researcher in comparison to the Azerbaijani and Kazakh languages and has been at the forefront of its creativity. «The scientific method is thought of as a system of methods (prioms) used in the scientific study of any subject.»

The article mainly focused on the linguistic description method, and the methods of comparative analysis and comparison were used. M. Shiraliyev's monograph «Fundamentals of Azerbaijani dialectology» provides a great deal of comparison between Azerbaijani and Kazakh languages, or dialects, which, although synchronous to the language facts, have also been applied to diachronical

authority. During the study of the topic the historical grammar, dialectology, scientific-theoretical provisions of modern Turkish works, the results of researches, theoretical theories related to comparative phonetics were used as methodological basic.

Mamadaga Shirali oglu Shalaliyev was born on September 13, 1909 in Shamakhi, a well-known linguist-scholar, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Azerbaijan. After graduating from high school in Baku in 1927, he entered the Department of Linguistics at the Eastern Faculty of the Azerbaijan State University, in 1931, he graduated from the same faculty and began to work as a teacher in Aghdam. In 1933, M. Shiraliyev entered the postgraduate course of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute on the specialty «Azerbaijani linguistics» and worked as a teacher, even as a graduate student. After completing his postgraduate studies, he was first appointed as a dean and then as a dean at the same institution.

From 1942 to 1946 MS Shiraliyev has been working at the Azerbaijan State University as the Head of the Department of «Linguistics» and Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Philology, and since 1946 - Vice-Rector of the University. In 1949 MS Shiraliyev was appointed director of the Institute of Languages of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Azerbaijan. M. Shiraliyev, who was already a prominent scholar at that time, came to work at Sofia University in 1953 at the invitation of the Bulgarian People's Republic, where he headed the Department of Turkish Philology [18, p. 3].

He takes an active part in the VIII Congress of the Turkic Language Organization held in Ankara in 1957 and is an honorary member of the congress. M. Shiraliyev is the Head of the Department of Dialectology at the Institute of Literature and Language named after Nizami of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan from 1952 to the 60s, and at the same time is Professor of the Department of Azerbaijani Linguistics at the Azerbaijan State University. He served as Director of the Institute of Literature and Language named after Nizami from June 1960 to February 1985. Shiraliyev is an academic secretary of the Department of Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan in 1968, the director of the Institute of Linguistics in 1969 and the editor-in-chief of the journal «Soviet Turkology». Shiraliyev was named the Honored Scientist of the Republic in 1960. In 1962 he was elected an academician of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan.

Results

All scientific works of Shiraliyev are based on the following issues: nation-wide Turkic problems, dialectological researches, principles of dialectological compilation, theoretical issues of modern Azerbaijani language; History of Azerbaijani language and literary language; Creation of Turkology magazine and its scientific level; Sphere of Linguistics: Speech Culture Issues. The formation of Azerbaijani dialectology is directly related to MS Shiraliyev. The scientific basis of the classification of dialects and geographical principles was first used by M. Shiraliyev. Since this classification also applies genetic and cultural-historical principles, this division of the scientist has been considered by all these turkologists to be the most appropriate and acceptable classification in Turkology so far. When classifying Azerbaijani dialects and syllables, Shiraliyev made two important points: 1) The various dialects representatives lived in the settlements that corresponded to the khanate and the sultanate during the feudal period; 2) have a number of phonetic, grammatical and lexical features.

In the book «Fundamentals of Azerbaijani dialectology» by Academician M. Shiraliyev, it is possible to obtain very interesting information about the languages or dialects of Azerbaijani and Kazakh languages. It is also important to note that the facts we have analyzed above are important in terms of a more detailed study of the history and comparative-historical phonetics of the Azerbaijani language or dialects, including the Kazakh language.

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Авторлар үшін:

Автордың қолжазбаны редакцияға жіберуі мақаланың «Turkic Studies Journal» журналында басылуына, шетел тіліне аударылып қайта басылуына келісiмiн бiлдiредi. Автор мақаланы редакцияға жіберу арқылы автор туралы мәліметтің дұрыстығына, мақала көшірілмегендігіне (плагиаттың жоқтығына) және басқа да заңсыз көшірмелердің (мәтін, кесте, диаграмма, безендірудің барлық сызбалары заңды түрде тіркелгендігіне) жоқтығына кепілдеме береді.

Жіберілген қолжазбаға қойылатын талаптар.

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- редакция талаптарына сәйкес рәсімделген болуы қажет;
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Language of publishing: Kazakh, Russian, English

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3. **Length** – 7-15 pages.

4. Scheme of articles construction:

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- on the next line (bold italic type, right alignment) – Full name of the article's author;
- on the next line (italic type, right alignment) – academic status, academic degree, name of higher institution, city or job position, work place, city (clipping is not allowed);
- on the next line (italic type, right alignment) – E-mail for contacts;
- abstract – optimum size is 100-150 words. Abstract is written in English and is given before the main text;
- keywords – 5-10 words. Keywords separate from each other a point from a comma;
- article title, full name of the article's author, academic status, academic degree, abstract, keywords should be given in 2 languages (English and on the article's language);
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2. Абимильдина С. Т., Сыдыкова Г. Е., Оразбаева Л. А. Функционирование и развитие инфраструктуры сахарного производства // Инновация в аграрном секторе Казахстана: Матер. Междунар. конф., Вена, Австрия, 2009. – Алматы, 2010. – С. 10-13.

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АВТОРЛАРҒА АРНАЛҒАН ЕРЕЖЕЛЕР

1. Мақаланы журналға жариялау үшін ұйымдастыру комитетінің e-mail: turkicstudies@gmail.com электрондық мекен-жайына жіберу қажет.

Жарияланым тілі: қазақ, орыс, ағылшын

2. Автордың қолжазбаны редакцияға жіберуі оның мақаласын қандай да болмасын шет тілінде журналда жариялау және қайта жариялау үшін Л.Н.Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетіне өз құқығын білдіреді. Автор мақаланы редакцияға жіберу арқылы автор туралы мәліметтің дұрыстығына, мақала көшірілмегендігіне (плагиаттың жоқтығына) және басқа да заңсыз көшірмелердің (мәтін, кесте, диаграмма, безендірудің барлық сызбалары заңды түрде тіркелгендігіне) жоқтығына кепілдеме береді.

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4. Мақалаларды әзірлеу тәртібі:

- мақаланың атауы бас әріппен, жолдың тура ортасына жазылады;
 - келесі жолда (қалың курсив, оң жақ шеті бойынша теңестіріледі) – мақала авторының аты-жөні толық жазылады;
 - келесі жолда (курсивпен теріліп, оң жақ шеті бойынша теңестіріледі) – ғылыми атағы, ғылыми дәрежесі, ЖОО атауы, лауазымы, жұмыс орны, қаласы (қысқартуларға жол берілмейді);
 - келесі жолда (курсивпен, оң жақ шеті бойынша көрсетіледі) – байланыстар үшін E-mail көрсетіледі;
 - түйін ағылшын тілінде жазылады және негізгі мәтіннің алдында беріледі (көлемі 100-150 сөз);
 - кілт сөздер – 5-10 сөз. Кілт сөздер бір-бірінен үтірмен бөлінеді;
 - мақаланың атауы, автордың аты-жөні, ғылыми атағы, ғылыми дәрежесі екі тілде беріледі (ағылшынша және мақаланың тілінде);
 - мәтінді, формулаларды және кестелерді теру үшін Windows-ке арналған Microsoft Word редакторын пайдалану керек. Мәтін редакторының параметрлері: барлық шеті 2 см; Times New Roman қарпі, өлшемі – 12; жоларалық интервал – 1,15; ені бойынша теңестіріледі; абзацтық шегініс 1 см; беттің кескіні - кітап;
 - Мәтіндегі әдебиеттерге ретіне қарай жасалған сілтемелер шаршы жақша арқылы рәсімделеді.
 - Әдебиеттер тізімі екі үлгіде:
 1. Мақаланың түпнұсқасы бойынша;
 2. Транслитерациясы және ағылшын тіліндегі аудармасы беріледі
 - Тізімнің қарпі – Times New Roman кегль 10, абзацтық шегініс 0,5 см. Әдебиеттер тізімі 20-дан кем болмауы керек;
- Үлгі:

Қолданылған әдебиеттер тізімін рәсімдеу мысалдары

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