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THE LINGUOGEOGRAPHIC BASIS THE TURKIC LANGUAGES IN WORLD SPACE

The formation of literate consciousness in the world space, historical, ethnic, cultural, political, linguistic, geographical features and achievements of modern Turks are the main prerequisites of the Turkic unity. Therefore in the presented scientific project a linguogeographical atlas about the spatial expansion of modern Turkic peoples and an encyclopedic dictionary that is compiled in connection with the study of the languages of the Turkic peoples, encompassing the scientific conceptual, terminological apparatus are one of the main activities on the path to preserving the Turkic unity in the era of globalization. This wide research is carried out not only within the framework of linguistic science, but also at the intersection of anthropology, sociology, cultural studies, cognitive and geographical sciences.

Key words: Turkic world, Turkic peoples, Turkic languages, linguogeography, linguocultural studies, Turkic terms, ethnos, geographical atlas, spiritual and cultural value.

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әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті,

Әлем кеңістігіндегі түркі тілдерінің лингвогеографиялық негізі

Түркілердің әлем кеңістігіндегі тарихи-этникалық, мәдени, саяси, лингвистикалық, географиялық т.б. ерекшеліктері мен жетістіктері туралы жүйелі, сауатты танымының қалыптасуы – түркілік бірлікті, түркілік бірегейліктің басты шарты. Қазіргі түркі халықтарының кеңістіктік таралымы туралы лингвогеографиялық атлас пен түркі халықтары тілдерін зерттеумен байланысты құрастырылатын ғылыми-концептуалдық, терминологиялық аппаратты қамтитын энциклопедиялық сөздік түркілік бірлікті, түркілік бірегейлікті жаһандануда сақтап қалу жолындағы басты шаралардың бірі. Зерттеу бір ғана лингвистика ғылымының аясында емес, сондай-ақ антропология, әлеуметтану, мәдениеттану, когнитология, география ғылымдарының да тоғысында жүзеге асырылады.

Түйін сөздер: түркі әлемі, түркі халықтары, лингвогеография, лингвомәдениеттану, түркітану термині, этнос, географиялық атлас, рухани-мәдени құндылық.

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Лингвогеографическая основа тюркских языков в мировом пространстве

Становление грамотного сознания в мировом пространстве, историко-этнические, культурные политические, лингвистические, географические особенности и достижения тюрков – основные предпосылки тюркского единства. Лингвогеографический атлас о пространственном

распространении современных тюркских народов и энциклопедический словарь, составляющийся в связи с исследованием языков тюркских народов, охватывающий научно-концептуальный, терминологический аппарат, – один из основных мероприятий на пути сохранения тюркского единства в эпоху глобализации. Исследование реализуется не только в рамках лингвистической науки, но также и антропологии, социологии, культурологии, когнитологии и на стыке географических наук.

Ключевые слова: тюркский мир, тюркские народы, тюркские языки, лингвогеография, лингвокультурология, тюркологические термины, этнос, географический атлас, духовно-культурная ценность.

Introduction

Realization of the large-scale activities as the Turkic Academy and the Association of Turkic Peoples Living in Kazakhstan opened according to the ideas of the Leader of the country N.A. Nazarbayev about the study of history, culture, literature, customs and traditions, as well as the worldview of the Turkic peoples by demonstrating the common roots, history and fate of their rapprochement, to strengthen their unity (Назарбаев Н. 2008:12). In the course of the project an electronic and paper-based version of the geographical atlas of expansion of Turkic peoples in the world space will be made, the place of Turkic peoples in the world civilization and geographical expansion of the Turkic-speaking peoples living in the world, commonness and systematic nature of the spiritual and cultural values to preserve ethnic uniqueness in the process of globalization will be determined by compiling an encyclopedic dictionary of Turkic terms.

Today the special attention of scientists from the whole world is paid to Turkology research in the world space. As, Turkology is a separate section of oriental studies which deals with the research of language, ethnographies, folklore, culture of Turkic speaking people (Авакова Р., Бектемирова С. 2013:7). Turkology was first investigated after studying written monuments of Orkhon-Yenisei, the ancient Uighur, Manichean monuments. These letters are valuable data/source in research of history, language, literary monuments, spiritual and material culture of ancient Turkic tribes which occupied Central Asia, as well as other territories. Also the development of Turkology is observed in the research of historical chronicles of the Arab, Persian, Turkic languages of the Middle Ages. The development of Turkology as a philological discipline is based on the research of literary treatises and philological works and studies of the XIX-XX centuries (Тенишев Э. 1997: 110). They included the systematized first scientific works of linguistic, historical and ethnographic, folklore sources about Turkic tribes – dictionary of Mahmoud Kashkari

Diuani's dictionary in Turkic (2 half of the XI century), Zhusip Balasagun's literary and didactic material *Qutadgu Bilik* (1069), *Tarikhi Rashidi* of Mohammed Haidar Dulati that supplies with the information on history, an origin of the Turkic people in the Middle Ages, *Collection of chronicles* of Kadyrgali Zhalayyri, *Zhami the at-tauarikh* Rashed-hell-Dinni etc (Махмұд әл-Қашғари. 2005: 998). All listed sources are the basis of formation and development of Turkology (2 half of the XIX century, 1 half of the XX century). The further development of Turkology is connected with the finding new written references, research of cultural and economic processes of the separate Turkic people, and also their language features (Шәймерденова Н., Авакова Р. 2010: 146). According to the opinion of the known scientist A.T. Kaydar: "Turkology – world science. Turkology is one of the humanities formed in all countries in the world nowadays that appeared three centuries ago, developed as one of the Oriental studies directions and nowadays. This science is a big field of ancient, productive and long living sciences contributing to human spirituality studying from various angles Turkic people appeared for the purpose of researching widely about 30 Turkic languages worldwide, oral literature, ethnography and ethnology of over 150 million Turkic people" (Қайдар Ә. 1998:98). Thereby the novelty of this scientific research consists in research of spiritual and cultural values of the Turkic people worldwide.

Methodological basis of the scientific research is directly connected with the formation of linguistics, the occurrence of information about world languages, increase of the interest in languages and creation of bilingual translation dictionary. Taking into account the huge influence of European geopolitics and European worldview on the notion "world civilization", formation of world linguistic science after the European scientists, there is a necessity of proving the use of comparative-historical method for definition of the concept "Turkic civilization" in the system of modern human sciences.

Diachronic and synchronic methods of the research are applicable to trace the historical and current status of related languages while defining their general laws.

When developing the worldview and scientific concept, determining the influence of the Turkic civilization on the largest language family and the laws of historical development of the Turkic languages, the *comparative-historical and diachronic-etymological methods* are applied, on the basis of which the concept of “Turkic civilization” is introduced into the modern classifier of civilization and that gives a possibility for historical-genetic research of the language group and language families.

Descriptive, contrastive and lexicographical methods play a significant role and are actively used in the analysis of linguistic material and compilation of the “Encyclopedic Dictionary of Turkic terms”.

With the aim of creating an electronic catalog used in Oriental and European languages, formed on the basis of *statistical, linguistic and quantitative methods*, functioning at the junction of linguistics and mathematics, the possibility of description and analysis appears. To determine the number of Turkic-speaking speakers, the SPSS program is applied, on the basis of which the Turk-speaking people are being monitored.

The method of social interview is used to determine the ethnic identity of the Turkic-speaking peoples in different areas.

Based on conceptual analysis and the method of associative questioning, the preservation, perception, processing of data of knowledge in the mind and in the preparation of a monograph for comparing the cognitive features of the Turkic ethnoses are studied.

The methods of abstract, systematic, graphic, semantic and symbolic description allow to create and systematize object models based on any material. Acceleration and reduction of the cost of work, creation of social atlases and development of information and scientific quality to date are possible with the use of GIS technologies or another method, their systematic compliance with the requirements of atlas mapping.

Experiment

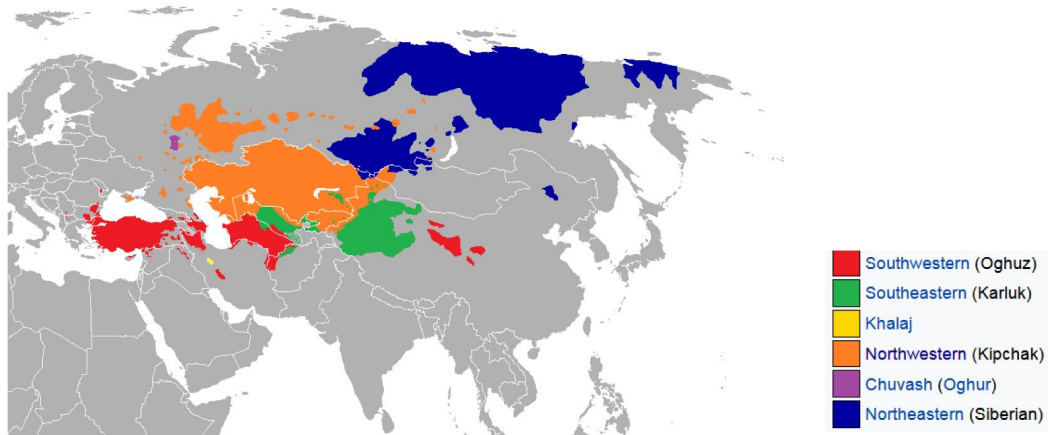
The Turkic-speaking peoples are a language family of more than forty-five (Dybo A. 2007:456) registered languages spoken by the Turkic peoples of Eurasia from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia and Western Asia, up to Northern Asia (especially in Siberia) and East Asia. The Turkic peoples spread out in the East Asian region, covering Western China and Mongolia, where, according to one of the

assessments, they say that they spoke Proto-Turkic, according to some estimates, about 2000-2500 years ago, from where they entered Central Asia and then to the west its temporarily first millennium.

More than 170 million people speak Turkic languages as their native language, and a single number of Turkic speakers, including those who speak a second language, connects more than 200 million. The Turkic language with the highest number of speakers is Turkish, which is mainly spoken in Anatolia and in the Balkans; its carriers connect about 40% of all Turkic-speaking peoples.

Special features of the Turkish language, such as consistency of vowels, agglutination and the absence of grammatical gender, are universal in a Turkic family. It also uses a high degree of mutual understanding between the diverse Oguz languages, including Gagauz, Turkish, Azeri, Kashkai, Turkmen, Balkan Gagauz Turkish and Crimean Tatar, under the influence of Oguz. Although classification methods are separated, Turkic languages are usually taken into account divided equally into two branches: Ogur, whose only surviving member is Chuvash, and Common Turkic, which includes all other Turkic languages, including the Oguz sub-branch. The Turkic peoples have some similarities with the Mongolian, Finn-Ugric, Samadiy, Tungus-Manchurian, Korean and Japanese languages. These similarities prompted some Türkologists to propose an Altaic language family, although this proposal was not widely spread. The obvious similarity with the Uralic language family even led to the fact that these families for a long time were taken into account uniform in accordance with the hypothesis of the Ural-Altai languages. However, there were no satisfying grounds to conclude that any of these macro-profiles exist, common descriptions between languages are currently attributed to the extensive relationship of prehistoric languages.

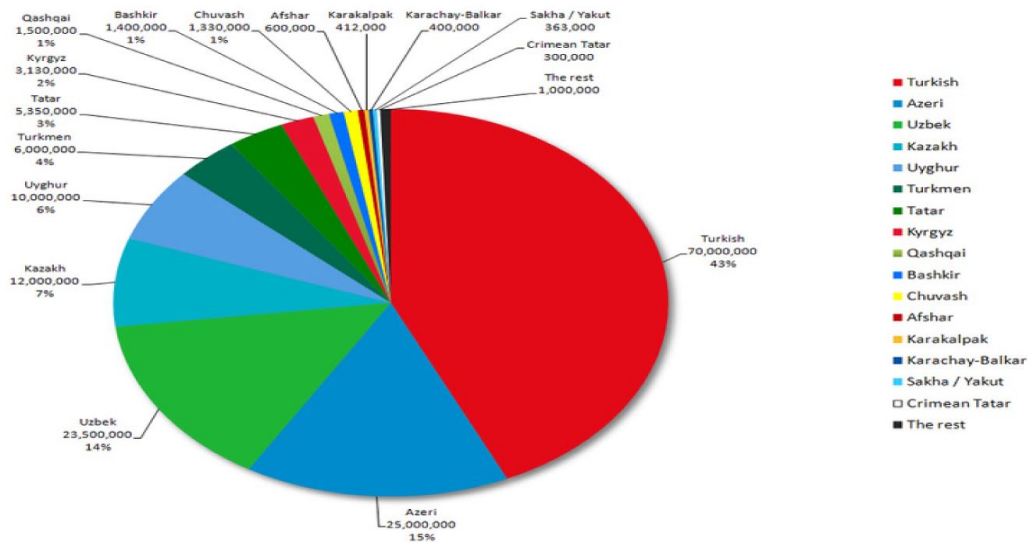
Large-scale communication took place among the proto-Turks and proto-Mongols in the first millennium BC; The unified cultural tradition of the two Eurasian nomadic communities is called the “Turkish-Mongolian”. Both communities divided religion, tengrism, and uses many explicit borrowings among the Turkic and Mongolian languages. However, the credits were bidirectional, currently the Turkic borrowings represent the largest foreign component in the Mongolian dictionary (Clark, Larry V. 1980:39). The most popular of these borrowed words include “lion” (Turkish: Aslan or Arslan; Mongolian: Arslan), “gold” (Turkish: Altyn; Mongolian: Altan or Alt), and “iron” (Turkish: Demir; Mongolian: tömör).



1– picture. Turkic languages

Several lexical and extensive typological identity between Turkic and nearby Tungus and Mongolian languages, as well as Korean and Japanese families (all formerly widely considered part of the so-called Altaï language family) in recent years has been attributed to prehistoric contact among the community, sometimes called the North-East Asian Turkic by area. Later (approximately in the first millennium BC) communication among the

“indigenous Altaï” (Turkic, Mongolian and Tungus) communication differs from this in that there are single-valued single words that, apparently, are mainly borrowed from Turkic to Mongolian and then from Mongolian to Tungus, since the Turkic borrowings in Mongolian are significantly superior to the Mongolian borrowings in the Turkic, and the Turkic and Tungus ones do not share a word that does not exist in the Mongolian.



2 – scheme. Relative numbers of speakers of Turkic languages.

At a distance of centuries, Turkic languages migrated freely and always mixed up, and their languages were under the influence of each other and, as a result, they communicated with surrounding languages, especially Iranian, Slavic and Mongolian languages.

It obscured the historical flourishing within any language and / or linguistic community, and, as a result, uses some systems to classify the Turkic peoples. The current schemes of the genetic classification of the Turks are still largely due to Samoilovich.

Turkic languages can be divided into six branches: Common Turkic

- Southwestern (Oghur Turic)
- Northwestern (Kipchak Turkic)
- Southeastern (Karluk Turkic)
- Northeastern (Siberian Turkic)
- Arghu Turkic
- Oghur Turic

In this classification, the Oghur Turkic is still affected as an ancient Turkic, while other branches belong to the common Turkic name. It is not clear when it can be assumed that these two main types of Turkic languages actually diverged.

With a lower level of confidence, the southwestern, northwestern, southeastern, and Ogur communities can be further summarized as West Turkic, northeastern, Kyrgyz-Kipchak, and Arg (Khalaj) as East-Turkic.

The Türkic languages of the northwestern and southeastern subregion belong to the central Turkic languages, and the northeastern and Khalaj languages are the so-called peripheral languages.

Hauschka, et al. (2014) use computational phylogenetic methods to calculate a tree of Turkic based on phonological sound changes.

3 table. The isoglosses are traditionally used in the classification of the Turkic languages

	Common meaning	Proto-Turkic	Old Turkic	Turkish	Azerbaijani	Qashqai	Turkmen	Tatar	Bashkir	Kazakh	Kyrgyz	Uzbek	Uyghur	Sakha/Yakut	Chuvash
	father, ancestor	*ata, *kaŋ	ata, apa, qaŋ	baba, ata	baba, ata	bowa/ata	ata	ata, atay	ata, atay	ata	ata	ota	ata	ağa	atte, aśu, aşşe
	mother	*ana, *ög	ana, ög	ana, anne	ana	ana/nänä	ene	ana, ani	ana, inä(y)/asay	ana	ene	ona	ana	iyе	anne, annü, amäşä
	son	*ogul	oŷul	oğul	oğul	oğul	ogul	ul	ul	ul	uul	o'g'il	oghul	uol	iväl, ul
	man	*ër, *ërkek	er	erkek	ër/erkäk	kişi	erkek	ir	ir, irkäk	er, erkek	erkek	erkak	er	er	ar/arşın
	girl	*kïr	qiz	kız	qız	qiz/qez	gyz	qız	qıó	qız	kız	qiz	qiz	kııs	hër
	person	*kili, *yalaŋjuk	kişi, yalaŋjuq	kişi	kişi		kişi	kege	keşe	kisi	kişi	kishi	kishi	kili	şın
	bride	*gëlin	kelin	gelin	gëlin	gälin	gelin	kilen	kilen	kelin	kelin	kelin	kelin	kiiyt	kin
	mother-in-law			kaynana	qaynana	qäynänä	gayın ene	qayın ana	qäynä	qayın ene	kaynene	qaymona	qeyinana		huřama
	heart	*yürek	yürek	yürek	üräk	iräg/üräg	yürek	yöräk	yöräk	jürek	jürök	yurak	yürek	sürex	çëre
	blood	*kiän	qan	kan	qan	qan	gan	qan	qan	qan	kan	qon	qan	xaan	yun
	head	*bałč	baş	baş	baş	baş	baş	baş	baş	bas	baş	bosh	bash	bas	puş/poş
	hair	*s(i)aç, *kil	saç, qıl	saç, kıl	saç, qıl	tik/qel	saç, gyl	çaç, qıl	säs, qıl	şaş, qıl	çaç, kıl	soch, qıl	sach, qıl	battax, kıl	şüs, hul
	eye	*göf	köz	göz	göz	gez/göz	köz	küz	küó	köz	köz	ko'z	köz	xarax, kös	kuş/koş
	eyelash	*kirpik	kirpik	kirpik	kirpik	kirpig	kirpik	kerfek	kerpek	kirpik	kirpik	kïprik	kirpik	kulaman, kirbii	härpäk
	ear	*kulkak	qulqaq	kulak	qulaq	qulaq	gulak	qolaq	qolaq	qulaq	kulak	quloq	qulaq	kulgaax	hälha

The following isoglosses are traditionally used in the classification of the Turkic languages:

Rhotacism (or in some views, *zetacism*), e.g. in the last consonant of the word for “nine” tokkuz. This separates the Oghur branch, which exhibits /r/, from the rest of Turkic, which exhibits /z/. In this case, rhotacism refers to the development of *-r/, *-z/, and *-d/ to /r/, *-k/, *-kh/ in this branch. See Antonov and Jacques (2012) on the debate concerning rhotacism and lambdacism in Turkic.

Intervocalic d, e.g. the second consonant in the word for “foot” hadaq

Word-final -G, e.g. in the word for “mountain” tąg

Suffix-final -G, e.g. in the suffix *IIG, in e.g. tąglig

Additional isoglosses include:

Preservation of word initial h, e.g. in the word for «foot» hadaq. This separates Khalaj as a peripheral language.

Denasalisation of palatal n, e.g. in the word for «moon», añ

Below is a brief companion of related words from the main vocabulary in a Turkic language family.

Empty cells do not necessarily mean that a specific language does not reach words to describe a concept, but the word “concept” in this language can be formed from a different basis and is not related to other words in a line or that the borrowed word is used in its place.

Another, there may be shifts in the meaning from one language to another, and therefore

this “Common Meaning” is considered only approximate. In sufficient cases, this form is found only in some dialects of the language, or the borrowed word is more common (for example, in

Turkish the preferred word “fire” is derived from the Persian language antes, while the native word is “dead”). Forms are given in native Latin spelling, unless otherwise indicated.

4 table. Vocabulary comparison of Turkic languages

Body parts	nose	*burun	burun	burun	burun	burn	burun	bonn	moron	murnn	murun	burun	burun	murun, munnu	
	arm	*kol	qol	kol	qol	qol	gol	qul	qul	qol	kol	qo'l	qol	xol	hul
	hand	*el-ig	elig	el	el	äl	el			alaqan	alakan		ilik	ilii	alä
	finger	*erjek, *biarjak	erjek	parmak	barmaq	burmaq	barmaq	barmaq	barmaq	barmaq	barmak	barmoq	barmaq	tarbaq	pürne/pörnä
	fingernail	*dirjak	tirnaq	tırmak	dırnaq	dırnaq	dırmak	tırnaq	tırnaq	tırnaq	tırmak	timoq	tırnaq	tingıraq	çerne
	knee	*dîr, *dûr	tiz	diz	diz	diz	dyz	tez	teð	tize	tize	tizza	tiz	tobuk	çêrsî, çerkuşsî
	calf	*baltır	baltır	baldir	baldir	ballır	baldyr	baltır	baltır	baltır	baltır	boldır	baldir	ballır	pıl
	foot	*(h)adak	adaq	ayak	ayaq	ayaq	ayak	ayaq	ayaq	ayaq	ayak	oyoq	ayaq	ataq	ura
	belly	*karın	qarın	karın	qarın	qarın	garın	qarın	qarın	qarın	karın	qorin	qerin	xarın	hırâm
Animals	horse	*(h)at	at	at	at	at	at	at	at	at	at	ot	at	at	ut/ot
	cattle	*dabar	ingek, tabar	inek, davar, siğir	inäk, siğir	seğer	sygyr	siyr	hiyr	siir	siyr	sigir	siyir	ınax	êne
	dog	*it, *köpek	it	it, köpek	it	kepäg	it	et	et	it	it	it	it	it	yitâ
	fish	*bälük	balıq	balık	balıq	balıq	balyk	balıq	balıq	balıq	balık	balıq	beliq	balık	pulä
	louse	*bit	bit	bit	bit	bit	bit	bet	bet	bit	bit	bit	bit	bit	piytâ/putâ
Other nouns	house	*eb, *bark	eb, barq	ev, bark	ev	äv	öy	öy	öy	üy, yort	üy	uy	öy		şurt
	tent	*otag, *gerekü	otay, kerekü	çadır, otağ	çadır, otaq	çador	çadyr, otag	çatır	satır	şatır, otaw	çatır	chodir, o'toq	chadir, otaq	otuu	çatâr
	wav	*völ	vol	vol	vol	vol	úol	vul	vul	iol	iol	vo'l	vol	suol	şul

Other nouns	bridge	*köprüg	köprüg	köprü	köprü		köpri	küper	küper	köpir	köpürö	ko'prik	kövrük	kürpe	kêper
	arrow	*ok	oq	ok	ox	ox/tir	ok	uq	uq	oq	ok	o'q	oq	ox	uhâ
	fire	*öt	öt	od, ateş (Pers.)	od	ot	ot	ut	ut	ot	ot	o't	ot	uot	vut/vot
	ash	*kül	kül	kül	kül	kil/kül	kül	köl	köl	kül	kül	kul	kül	kül	kël
	water	*sub, *sib	sub	su	su	su	suw	su	hw	su	suu	suv	su	uu	şw/şu
	ship, boat	*gëmi	kemi	gemi	gëmi		gëmi	köymä	kämä	keme	keme	kema	keme		kimë
	lake	*köl	köl	göl	göl	göl/gel	köl	kül	kül	köl	köl	ko'l	köl	küöl	külë
	sun/day	*gün, *günef	kün	güneş, gün	güneş, gün	gin/gün	gün	qoyaş, kön	qoyaş, kön	kün	kün	quyosh, kun	quyash, kün	kün	hëvel, kun
	cloud	*bulit	bulut	bulut	bulud	bulut	bulut	bolit	bolot	bult	bulut	bulut	bulut	bilit	pëlët
	star	*yultır	yultuz	yıldız	ulduz	ulluz	ýyldyz	yoldız	yondoð	juldız	jildiz	yulduz	yultuz	sulus	şältâr
	ground, earth	*toprak	topraq	toprak	torpaq	torpaq	toprak	tufraq	tupraq	topıraq	topurak	tuproq	tupraq	toburax	tâpra
	hilltop	*tepö, *töpö	töpü	tepe	təpə		depe	tübä	tübä	töbe	töbö	tepa	töpe	töbö	tüpë
	tree/wood	*ıgaç	ıyaç	ağaç	ağac	ağaj	agaç	ağaç	ağas	ağaş	jygaç	yog'och	yahach		ywäs
	god (Tengri)	*teñri, *tañrı	teñri, burqan	tann	tann	tari/Allah/Xoda	tañry	täñre	täñre	täñiri	teñir	tangri	tengri	tangara	turâ/torâ
	sky	*teñri, *kök	kök, teñri	gök	göy	gey/göy	gök	kük	kük	kök	kök	ko'k	kök	küöx	kävâk/koak
	long	*uñin	uzun	uzun	uzun	uzun	uzyn	ozin	oðon	uzin	uzun	uzun	uzun	uhun	vârâm

Adjectives	new	*yaŋi, *yeŋi	yaŋi	yeni	yeni	yeŋi	ýaňy	yaňa	yaňı	jaňa	jaňı	yangi	yengi	saňa	şenê
	fat	*semir	semiz	semiz, şişman	kök		semiz	simez	himeđ	semiz	semiz	semiz	semiz	emis	samâr
	full	*döli	tolu	dolu	dolu	dolu	doly	tuli	tulı	tolı	tolo	to'la	toluq	toluru	tulli
	white	*äk, *ürün	aq, ürün	ak, beyaz (Ar.)	ağ	aq	ak	aq	aq	aq	ak	oq	aq		
	black	*kara	qara	kara, siyah (Pers.)	qara	qarâ	gara	qara	qara	qara	kara	qora	qara	xara	hura, hora
	red	*kiñil	qizil	kızıl, kırmızı (Ar.)	qizil	qizil	gyzyl	qizil	qıñıl	qizil	kızıl	qizil	qizil	kihil	hêrlê
Numbers	1	*bir	bir	bir	bir	bir	ber	ber	bir	bir	bir	bir	biir	përre	
	2	*éki	eki	iki	iki	ikki	iki	ike	ike	eki	eki	ikki	ikki	ikki	ikkê
	4	*dört	tört	dört	dörd	derd/dörd	dört	dürt	dürt	tört	tört	to'rt	tört	tüört	tävattâ
	7	*yêti	yeti	yedi	yeddi	yeddi	ýedi	cide	yete	jeti	jeti	yetti	yetti	sette	şıççe
	10	*ön	on	on	on	on	on	un	un	on	on	o'n	on	uon	vunnâ, vunâ, vun
	100	*yür	yüz	yüz	yüz	iz/yüz	ýüz	yöz	yöđ	jüz	jüz	yuz	yüz	süüs	şêr
		Proto-Turkic	Old Turkic	Turkish	Azerbaijani	Qashqai	Turkmen	Tatar	Bashkir	Kazakh	Kyrgyz	Uzbek	Uyghur	Sakha/Yakut	Chuvash

Except for these the following methods are used to define the expansion of the Turkic languages in the world:

- the structure of the atlas will be developed, by determining the optimal functionality of GIS programs as a platform for the formation of cartographic products and spatial data when visualizing the area under study;

- search, structuring, preparation and quality control of digital cartographic materials are realized by realization of mapping web-applications that is in information resources, used as the quality index regulator of the digital cartographic and fund material for analysis of the expansion of the Turkic languages in the world.

- use of *GIS technologies* in compilation of electronic and paper-based versions of maps of expansion and registration areas of modern Turkic people, autonomies of the modern Turks.

- on the basis of the linguistic materials, for the purpose of proving the traces of Turkic civilization (turkisms) in making “Linguistics atlas of Turkic civilization” *ethno-geographic and cartographic methods* give a possibility to introduce Turkic civilization studies to the whole world and systematize the material of the textbooks and manuals for the secondary schools and higher educational institutions, develop the concept of the Leader of the country “Turkic world and Turkic consolidation”.

The listed above scientific and theoretical methods and conceptual methodology are the

main prerequisites for proving from scientific perspective that all prerequisites characteristic to world civilization classifier are peculiar to “Turkic civilization”, proving that on the basis of the culminating point and historical reasons of development history and formation Turkic world with “dying, fading” moments is an ancient and universal civilization.

Collecting material for publication of the scientific work about the development of ethnonym of the Turkic people, culture of ethnos, history, ethnogenesis, language, statistics, religion, customs and tradition, ethnic cuisine, anthropological type, geographical distribution worldwide of the given ethnos, spiritual culture is an invaluable contribution of Turkology to the Kazakhstan scientific environment. On the basis of this a scientific work about unity and systemacity of the Turkic people will be made.

Nowadays there is no dictionary written on theoretical basis on Turkology science except the dictionaries and reference books and works as a common for all Turkic people dictionary “the Dialect dictionary” of S. Amanzholov, “The comparative dictionary of the Turkish-Tatar adverbs”, “Old Turkic dictionary”, “The short etymological dictionary” of L.Z. Budagov, “Experience of the dictionary of Turkic adverbs” V.V. Radlov, “The dictionary of turkism in Russian” E.N. Shipovaya, “The etymological dictionary” M. Fasmer, “The Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary” K.K. Yudakhin, “The Kyrgyz

anthology” A. Alektorov, “Materials to studying the Kyrgyz adverb” I.I. Ilminsky, “Practical lessons of Russian for Kyrgyz” V.V. Katarinsky and “The initial Russian textbook for Kyrgyz”, “The short Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary” made by V. V. Katarinsky, “Short grammar of the Cossack – Kyrgyz languages” of P.M. Melioransky, “Materials to studying the Cossack – Kyrgyz adverbs” of N. N. Pantusov etc. (Гаджиева Н. 1990: 532). Therefore it is mentioned that the results of this project will undoubtedly be published in the form of the dictionary “*Encyclopedic dictionary of Turkic terms*” that will be a valuable work in the theoretical and practical plan.

Long time the Turkic people were the nomadic people. Therefore it is difficult to define precisely linguistic border of the Turkic peoples (Верецагин Е., Костомаров В. 2005: 67; Крадин Н. 2000: 136). And by that there is no basis to claim that internal classification of Turkic languages is ideal (Крадин Н. 2005: 45). Based on scientific statements as Modern Turkic languages (Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania. 2008: 711), Modern Turkic ethnoses, number of Turkic ethnoses worldwide, distribution of the Turkic people worldwide in the beginning of the XXI century, the Modern sovereign Turkic countries, Modern Turkic national autonomies, an area and distribution of the Modern Turkic people creation of the geographical atlas “*Expansion of the Turkic people in world space*” is planned.

The significance of the scientific project is in publication about the expansion of the Turkic peoples in a single world space and the linguistic geographic atlas and a new Turkic metalinguistic dictionary in modern science of Turkology meet the demand at the international level. Since the lack of linguogeographic information about the world space expansion of today’s Turkic speaking peoples, linguistic atlas negatively influences the formation of solid ethnic uniqueness. Moreover the researches in the humanitarian scientific sphere are closely interconnected. The offered project allows research in close interrelation with such sciences as linguistics history, historical grammar, general linguistics, linguistics, history, philosophy, sociology, anthropology, art history, geography, paleography (letter), diplomacy, epigraphy (studying of monuments), onomastics, phraseology. All listed disciplines are united with that they are connected with the person, that is they have anthropological character. Undoubtedly, all things made with the hand of people remain as a cultural heritage. So what we inherited from our ancestors: their thoughts, the idea, the used ethnographic means, monuments, the letter on stones, the mausoleums, saved in an oral

form of the fairy tale, legend, zhyr, various works are not an immortal cultural heritage, civilization index of only one linguoethnic societies, but of the whole humanity.

One of the main peculiarities of the project is studying the scientific terminology of Turkology as its independent metalanguage. Such researches give a possibility to define the lexicological corpus of words in Turkic languages, and form the systematic methodology of Turkology, use public opinions, scientific metalanguage, work with conference materials, organize disputes. The collection of the modern Turkic terms, their connection with the history are the research projects possible to realize.

Creation of the published and electronic forms of atlas “*The expansion of the Turkic people in the world space*” that will be compiled on the basis of the project for the first time will allow to use information and analytical, spatial geographical database of social and demographic indicators for the making of forecasts and programs of social and economic development, monitoring and management of the Turkic people. And this will undoubtedly be a sign of development of modern scientific technology in linguistics.

Social demand of the project will be a necessary electronic database for domestic/foreign education and scientific centres, also for philosophers, cultural studies scholars, ethnographers and historians, in general for the people who have an interest in and who learn the Kazakh language.

The electronic atlas will give the chance for the structures of the government bodies coordinating and directing the work in the social sphere to qualitatively assess the social and economic demographic questions of the regions.

The influence of the obtained results on the development of science and technology and expected social and economic benefit and contribution of this project is in the publication of the scientific works about the Unity and basis of systematization of the Turkic people, drawing up the Encyclopedic dictionary of Turkic terms, compilation of the electronic atlas about Expansion of the Turkic people in the world space.

The electronic atlas will have positive influence on state programs of social and economic value: perspective scientific researches and applied researches, development of thematic mapping, formation of branch and universal databases of geographical information systems of an applied orientation.

This project differs from other projects in the fact that in the result of the study terminological

dictionary of Turkic terms and paper-based and electronic geographical atlas with the use of GIS technologies will be developed and created.

The Atlas and the metalinguistic dictionary of the project on the topic “Expansion of the Turkic people in the world space” does not exist. In this project, there is an integration of not only linguistic sciences, but also the methodology of natural teachings. The increase of the scientific quality and informational

content of social and demographic processes is possible now only on the basis of wide use of the GIS-technologies which systemacity in the best way answers the requirements of atlas mapping. Therefore, specialists from different industries are involved in the project implementation, for example, new technologies and geoinformation systems. From this perspective, the scale of financing for this project is justified.

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