

Historical periodization of Turkic languages

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Abstract: The development of the Turkic languages should again consider the following extralinguistical factors, it means every historical period in (instruction of individual languages) and out. Periodization Kazakh language history: firstly, should careful to creation Kazakh nation and process organize nation for explain the history Kazakh language (people language, organizing national language). Kazakh people like other tribes had little ethnic group. It has organized from dad to ru, from ru to union ru, from union ru to tribe, from tribe to union tribe, from union tribe to ulus, from ulus to nation. Scientists connecting History Kazakh language with history Turkic language (N. Baskakov, A. Kaidar, etc) had noticed 6 ages: altay age, gun age, ancient Turkic age, middle Turkic age, new age, modern age. We can't say whole age altay, cause it hadn't whole experienced just know: there were Turkic-mongol, tungus-manchzhur, korea-japon languages. Some experience informed history Turkic language had shumer age besides altay age. There historical writing memorial, writing badge Kazakh language connecting Kazakh history are very important organizing as a nation, people. Therefore, the periodization Turkic languages could be optimized by the application of the developed simulation model.

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Keyword: Turkic languages, periodization, globalization epoch of Turkic languages, relationship of Turkic language's.

1. Introduction

I offer what returning looks, character historical living on global linguistics or world linguistics languages of Turkic in history development each the languages of Turkic.¹

The development of the Turkic languages should again consider the following extralinguistical factors, it means every historical period in (instruction of individual languages) and out. For that reason develops, is formed history each turkic language peeps, there same basic, language turkic basis a change brings question language one basis near people language development about 100 mln (in 1992 year) summarizes that through earth conscience man renews again is, to him an obstacle social one meaning first economy, a border, individual politics, it feature of countries. Language is the social phenomenon.

General to the metatheory development included of linguistics was abundant, XIX especially question language by consideration of XIX alongside in linguistics in a century by history of people linguistics. Many linguists, that increased, not refutes the impression scientists to the language to development of society, conformities to law however to the language to the structure motion owner external the impression of forces not sends possibilities, that bear.

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'The pressure system', cut like 'the social pressure' the impossibility development technician the outcome komporatuistic (компаративистика) XIX century and head XX century phonetic legality, the present phonology of diachronic on history the world linguistics questions and diachronic of morphology separately will cut talk aspect bypass, before the investigation stage not was.

To the language of processes, though you identically be to the future standard of word on desire of people, that socially to put pressure, a jack bruises along, well-known, that people, that a word got lost, and self will get lost, is unreserved. It was in history repeatedly in recur row of process knowable. The development tongues very the present world level from of action pressure potentiality about 200 scolds potency for pressure impression is destroyed, what large social middle creates languagecoolness is no is leaves frizz of hair globalization epoch of Turkic languages return one basis created, return modernized is necessity known.

History tongue discriminate linguistics soil on calculation personal science, the divergence of history separately linguistics world arena of change execute historic linguistics resulting need again examininate, the aim of our scientific affair on the present social middle change this divergence of Turkic languages how compare realize from necessity conceived.

The social substratum "sotciolema" tongue, language collective, that is language middle, one

tongue speech tongue interference, through that of two tongue that the representative two dialect one association creates, mutual explain, the person the road development especially science line is opened. The sense "sotcium" word collective will be, sotciolema is a speech collective.

Direction of connection in social glorified representatives (A.A.Budilovich, A.A.Shakhmetov, E.D. Polivanov and so on) of linguistics labours talked by history of people language.

The tongue on technician, the tongue the developing normal social case (structure) part bearing, its tongue continuer, the adjuster will be find.

Sotciolema - the society and intersecting of development language unit.

Through sotciolema to development of language done "the social the pressure". To him resisted, only internal conformities of language legality.

Mutual social treatment - mutual information to interchange. Without language connection not comes true social relation. It starts from firstly economic, agriculture, product-economic, social diplomatic and cultural communication just after will be public communication.

The influence between languages is developed consider the influence of speaking. The basis of structure looks from every part of system languages: for example, from lexical, grammatical and phonological levels (circle, floor).

The acts of speaking is developing inner sotcium, than organize a big education of social collective. A mobile quality is belong to sotcium. In a few time it will be together and can be quickly alone. The volume of sotcium (the number of people in collective) is develop doing and connecting by position. In a way of our symposium, if it will between two or some nation or government organize one language, it is makrosotsotcium, as for megasotcium – the union of economical, political or serving in a cultural – historic or international places (OOH, NATO, The people of general economic communication). I think if the people of Turkic will speak in one language and understanding each other will be megasotcium.

The family of Turkic in a world typology are very unusually. For example Turkic languages are divided into two groups west and east and also differentiate other groups.

We know that struggle of member and membership ideology some levels lives in language and reserve impression for yourself in world linguistic. For example, the famous linguist Pol Lafarg inventered changed norm of literature and speech of French language and also creation of group of bourgeois and its created of membership ideology, in time of struggle orally and history of French in form of literature are divided into three groups, they are: 1.

Struggle of member in languages; 2. Use language as a means to combat; 3. Formulate various forces of membership in struggle for tongue and with tongue struggle.

The base means of people communication are all of social, connecting social origin with public. They are always depended on communication of people. The creative and maintenance of creative are developing with help of communicative and talking. For example, I believe this Turkish symposium will organize a good creation.

XX century philosophy of language Germanic scientist V. Diltey in his book "Rukhani gilimdarga kirispe" (1883) anticipated that the people owner phenomenon of subject to the humanities foundation and to understanding people we must firstly know his mind, opinion, ideas it means internal wild. A big problem in Turkic national languages to know, to understand, so I think at this moment organize the new centre of communication and scientist's minded from their closely terms in a few time. To my mind young types of linguistics including internal problems are developing in one way.

2. Materials and methods:

Oral – Altay languages – the types of linguistic which are experiment origin of languages are *oral (phin, ugor, samodi) and altay (Turkic, Mongolic, tungys-manchjur, Japon, Korean)*. F.Stralenberg has presented origin of Oral-Altay languages on one way, and called in linguistic – "the theory of Oral-Altay". XVIII century scientists (V.Shott, F.Videman, M.A. Kastren, O.Betlingk, G.Vinkler, V.Tomsen, M. Ryasyanen, D.Fokosh-Fukus, Dj.Kiekbayev, B. Bazylkhan, etc.) consented by theory and to knowing about Oral-Altay languages some phonetic, grammatic, lexical similarity, are divided into southern, northern, western, eastern groups. The opposite scientists (V.Kotvich, Dzh.Klouson, A.M. Sherbak, etc.) to Oral-Altay languages theory are thought that some similarity of stem words, some grammatical similarity cause of the longest historic connecting languages. The scientist B.Bazylkhan, consented by relationship of Oral-Altay languages, to his mind, firstly created general element to these languages, since evolution developing are created individual elements (sounds, words, morphologic, syntactical other parts). Oral-Altay languages saw "era of hint tongue", "era of short words", "era of compound words" in evolution developing and have to get democratic words. "The era of hint tongue" is the main introduction of speaking on people's communication of one or two division words, it means no basis set of words. About 140 scientist said to understand, to help of moving body such a consented it, or like a opposite with sounded. These two ways of sound Oral-Altay languages saved to nowadays, their called "the basis

morpheme', it may be "the basis general element" of Oral-Altay languages. The first set of word is created of connecting one, two division words at time of "The era of short words". Like a words without prefix-suffixes are using such short sentences. "Era Compound words "- Oral-Altay languages, all of divided into a democratic tongues, and was a one of "the era of far each other". The relationship of Oral-Altay languages has needed experiment yet. Linguistic has opposite opinion to Oral-Altay languages.

Nowadays we think that the history of Turkic languages has started a very long ago. But a very little information about life of generation in earlier, at that moment. For example, before for our days VII-IV-century, sak had lived from Centre Asia till now Kazakhstan. But we don't many know about those sak languages.

It has considered just know through "name of membership and name of earth which are stayed by historic chinese, greek" and so they lived in region north Kazakhstan that their Turkic and southern Kazakhstan are Iran languages. "Southern type" are lived between Karatau and Aral rivers, and more time lived on down Yaksart (Syrdariya) river.

Uisin and Kanly – a big one of membership after sak. The membership of Uisin had lived from Balkhash to Ystykkol from Talas to Shu, and nowadays Zhetisu, as for kanly membership was region of Karatau and the middle of Syrdariya. They are spoken in Turkic language.

The general developing Turkic languages N.A. Baskakov divided into six era in own reading book (1862; republished in 1970) for universities : 1) Altay era; 2) Khun era (befor our century V); 3) ancient era Turkic languages (V-X c.); 4) middle era Turkic languages (X-XVc.); 5) new era Turkic languages (XV-XX c.); 6) last era Turkic languages. Can saying the next for these eras.

Altay era hasn't many information in scientific. Unknown in what time began and ended. If it has looked some prognosis, called Oral-Altay languages at that time would had divided into oral (phin-ugor, samodii languages) and Altay languages. Some scientists for example N.A.Baskakov known altay languages divided into Turkic – Mongolic and Tungus – Manchzhur languages.

The foundation Oral-Altay theory F.Stralenberg which is lived in XVIII century. Continuer his ways scientists XIX century – V. Shott, M.Kastren, O. Betling, V.Tomsen, I.Gombots, G.Vinkleg, O.Donner, V. Prelo. It has scientists which are not consented with relation Altay languages and opposite to the theory Stralenberg. They are Dj.Klouson, A.M. Sherbak etc. If Hungarian scientist U.Nemet thought that ugor and Turkic languages are relation, as L. Ligeti said that we should look all altay languages and proofed their

relation. Such A.Kononov, N. Baskakov, G.Sanjeev, E. Ubryatova soviet scientists are foundation of theory relation altay languages –R. Ramsted. He had thought altay languages not only ugor-phin languages, and also indoeuropean languages are connected historical. This opinion touched Vinklud, Andersen, Munkachi, Pedersen, Kollender, Itkonen, which are minded Indoeuropean languages has one origin with phin-ugor. Oral –Altay languages are thinking such minded. This problem are thinking on course subject "introduction linguistic Oral- Altay languages" at Bashkurt Government University such it.

3. Khun era contained from before our days III century, till V century our days. There empire Khun are situated from Centre Asia to East Europe, and governed together memberships Turkic, Mongolic, Tungus and Manchzhur. I century our days Khun are divided into two groups and one of them came to till region Syr of border eastern Khun government. Both group had some government. As so they were spoken in Turkic.

It doesn't experiment during altay languages in Turkic languages development, its one big problems among scientists. Turkic- Mongolic has such relationship and phonetic system, lexical and grammatical structure has such relation, and some Turkish scientists talked hypothesis that before it has, as divided family Turkic languages: 1) Turkic-Mongolic languages; 2) tungus- manchzhur languages; 3) Japon- Korean languages. Such scientists as H. Vinkler, S.M.Shirokogorov, B. Kollinder, M. Ryasyanen, D.Shinor, A.Dilachar are experimented before group Altay tongues and offered Oral –Altay language theory. Among this project: some days ago, oral – altay had geneologic relation during unknown chronologic time.

All of consenter the theory Altay language doesn't have one mind. If some group of altaist (B.Y. Vladimirev, E.D.Polivanov, N.N.Poppe, G.I. Ramstedt, etc.) had considered altay languages as a relationship, other group altaist (V.L.Kotvich, L. Ligeti, Dj. Klouson, etc.) would had considered similarity of Altay as a typological similarity. One of soviet journalists which has various consider and added own role to the theory altay languages, soviet scientists are: N.A. Baskakov, G.D. Sanjeev, Dj. Kiekbaev, Sh.Sh. Sarybaev, V.I.Cinibus, O.P.Sunik, K.A. Novikova,I.V.Kormushin, D.M.Nasilov etc. Besides N.A.Baskaov, Dj.Kiekbaev's transactions as published other 4 special book for it during SSSR.

The relationship altay language's mind can be divide into two groups. Some scientist consenter by G.I. Ramsted's mind, and realize geneologic relationship altay languages (Turkic-Mongolic, Tungus-Manchzhur, Japon-Korean) family. They (V. Vladimirev, E.D.Polivanov, N.N.Poppe, N.A.

Baskakov, O.P.Sunik, I.Kenesbaev, Sh.Sh.Sarybaev etc.) altay languages are divided on one origin, so consent general mind and can give chance, as other scientists consent V.A.Kotvich's mind and said that they hadn't geneologic relation but among their lived by neighbor and among it became relationship. So they (L.Ligeti, G.D.Sanzheev, T.A.Bertagaev etc.) are interpreted similarity of Altay languages developed among enter materials, not among geneologic. Era Khun connecting with Altay language and longed before our days III century till V century our days. We have many information about tribe of altay era. For example, before our days and our days empire Khun had joined together tribes Turkic, mongol, and tungus-manchzhur, which are lived in centre of Asia and Sibir region.

Before our days II century in book "historical monument" by Cam Tsyhan was founded firstly and some whole information about Khuns.²

E.R.Tenishev Altay languages. There were destroyed G.I.Ramsted ancient altay tongue before our days II century. The destroy was before our days beginning I century by argument of V.Kotvich. To L. Ligety's mind, it has become by altay tongue before our days II-III century, as V.M.Yillich-Svitich's opinion, altay union has destroyed before other five group including by family nostratic, makrofamily.

Nowadays experiment has inference destroying was before our days X century (O.P.Sunik) and before our days VIII century (S.A.Starostin).

1.Ancient Turkic age (V-X). between Turkic tribes had become feudal terms since VI century our days. Their big union like early feudal government – Turkic kaganat was created in the middle of VI century. It has contained all of nowadays Altay and Mongolic region. VI century ending was created West Turkic kaganat, and governed Zhetisu region and it has included uisin, kangly, karluk, turgesh, chigil menyagma. If some nomadic tribes was settled Tarbagatay mountains, other tribes would settled Syrdariya. The centre of East Turkic kaganat

– mongol region, exactly shore Orkhon river. In the middle of VII century was influenced by empire China. East side of West Turkic kaganat had influenced by China after some times, as for west influenced by Arabian.

Region of Turkic tribes had become enlarge and number of them was more: from East Turkistan to region Karakum, came from Mongol, Zhetisu to Balkh and India. Uigyr and Kirgiz struggled for government, ogyz and kipchak had become firstly in history.

² T.N.Ermekova, MA.Zhunissova Historical periodization of Turkic languages. Textbook for university. –Almaty. -2013. P. II. -p.103.

Scientists had divided into 3 times using of Turkic language:

- a) ages of using Turkic tongue (V-VIII);
- b) ages of using ancient uigyr tongue (VIII-IV) ;
- c) ages of using ancient Kirgiz tongue (IX-X).

During this times was written Orkhon Enisei monument, created instance of old uigir write, and had done mix literature ogyz kipchak. There were lived dead tongues (ogyz, kipchak, ancient uigyr etc.).

2.The middle of Turkic languages (X-XV) - the age which some of them are living and independent. till nowadays. By speech A.N.Smailovich, then, in Centre Asia all of islam Turkic has lived one general literature. The tongue literature suffered three times:

A) Turkic literary tongue which were influenced by Karakhanid dynasty (centre – Kashkar city, IX-XII);

B) Literary tongue which used by Ogyz kipchak tribes languages (centre – down of river Syrdariya and region Horezm, XII-XIV);

C) Turkic literary tongue which lived in Shagatay ulus (centre Kulzha city, XV-XVI).

If Turkish language which inhabited in the centre of dynasty Karakhanid developed by tongues of uigyr-karluk tribes, than would a few influenced by ogyz-kypchak. Ogyz- kypchak tribes are spoken on ogyz – kypchak language. Territory – from Syrdariya through Altyn Orda to Little Asia and Egypt.

There were speech about literary work had written by Altyn orda and Egypt mamluk's tongue, but there wouldn't speech about work little Asia. XIV century, many literary works were published on Turkic literary tongue in the little Asia. For example: "Manttyk atty aiyr" (work of Attar translated by Gulshekhri), Akhmedi poems (8 thousand ways), "Iskandernama" (historic epic poem), "Zham shid-u Khurshid" (lyric piece), "Asrarnama" (lyric piece transfer like titled Attar piece)etc. All of such transactions should experiment among ogyz languages, and for the sake Kazakh languages, other kypchak languages, should more spare attention to firstly written on ancient kypchak language and published on Turkic language of Centre Asia. May be it cause we haven't transaction on Kazakh language.

Turkish which are shored Shagatay ulus, A.N. Smailovich called "language shagatay", famous on such language the transactions of writers started by A. Nauayi. Nowadays some scientists of problem of history ozbek language and ozbek literature are using instead of "shagatay languages" called "ancient ozbek language". Of course, we should agree with A.N. Samoilovich. (look at part of "shagatay language").

X-XV century was created such languages tribes: 1) kypshak language; 2) ogyz language; 3) karluk language; 4) Kyrgyz-kypshak language; 5) hakas, yakut, tuve, altay etc.

1. Modern Turkic languages organized as national languages during developing of Turkic languages. They are: tatar, bashkurt, Kazakh, nogay, karakalpak, karaiym, kumyk, karachay, balkar, kyrym tatarian languages, turkmeny, gagauyz, Balkan Turkish language, azerbaizhan, Turkic, ozbek, uigyr, tuva, karagas, yakut, hakas, shor, kamasin, kiuerik, sary uigyr, altay etc.

All of languages was organized as national literary language after rising Kazan. They are developed rapidly among social national languages. Turkic languages monument belonged to ancient are divided into two big groups:

1) Written on Ancient Turkic or old Turkic languages.

2) Written on Middle Turkic or old Turkic languages. Ancient Turkic languages are orkhon – enisey monuments.

Middle Turkic languages divided into four groups:

1. Monuments were written on Karakhanid Turkic language

2. Monument written on Centre Asia Turkic language;

3. Monument written on ancient Turkic language;

4. Monument written on Shagatay language.

Language monument of the Middle Turkic age dividing such four groups depend on region of monuments, environment, languages and role of them in social. We can say about it in short at the foot of page.

About, V-XV century inhabitation of Turkic tribes X-XV century were organized individual nation language.

XV-XVII century new Turkic language increased own nation language, created literary language, and XVIII- XIX century were whole developed and increased. XIX-XX century - many Turkic language had worked as best quality literary language age. Like a history of Modern Kazakh, ozbek, Kyrgyz, tatar, bashkurt etc. languages.

It has many materials written about many Turkic language and new Turkic language historic connecting each other and relationship. One of them should distinguished table of dividing Turkic languages done by M.Kashkari, N.Ilminski, A. Remuza, A.Muller, N. Aristov, N.Katanov, F.Korsh, A. Samoilovich, P. Ivanov, A.E.Kremyski, V.A. Bogoroditski, I.Bencing, I. Batmanov, S.Malov, N. Baskakov, M.Ryasenen, F. Zeinalov, K.Sartbaev etc. It has to get easy and so I haven't stayed especially. The book "the basis Turkic philological" has done including all of experience Turkic language. It was last classification Turkic language and decided offering for students:

1. Old Turkic language (Orkhon-Enisey language

2. Middle Turkic language

West Turkic language – 1) "codex cumanicus" language; 2) kypshak language: a) mamliuk kypshak language; b) armian kypshak language.

East Turkic language – 1) karakhanid Turkic language (epigraphic memorial language founded on region Zhetisu.); 2) Horezm Turkish language; 3) shagatay language

1. New Turkic language. Southern Turkish language – 1) old Osman language; 2) new Osman language and modern Turkish language; 3) dialect of Osman language: a) anatoly and rum dialects; b) gagauyz dialect; b) kyrym Osman dialect; 4) azerbaizhan language; 5) turkmeny language.

West Turkic languages – 1) kaspi groups: a) new kuman languages; b) kyrym tatar languages; c) kumyk language; 2) oral groups: a) kasan tatar and tatar language of region West Sibir; b) Kirgiz language.

Middle Turkic languages – aral - kaspi group: a) Kazakh language; b) karakalpak language; c) nogay language; d) kypshak dialect of ozbek language; e) Kyrgyz language.

East Turkic languages - 1) ozbek language; 2) new uigyr language; 3) sary uigyr and salar language.

False Turkic language – 1) altay language; 2) Abakan, chulum,shor languages: a)abakan language; b)chulum tatar language; c)shor language; 3) soyon and karagas language; 4)yakut language (include dolgon language).

Bulgar language – 1) gun languages, Dunay bulgar language, Edil bulgar language; 2) Chuvash language.

Should preventive – it has differentiation between classification and type of Turkic language. For example, "middle Turkic language" called "memorial middle ages", "west Turkic language" called "memorial written on ancient kypshak language", horezm Turkish language" say "memorial written on centre Asia Turkish language". It has own causes. There are some explaining about it.³

F.S. Hakimzanov Bulgar language. Bulgar language history divided into three: initial likeness main Turkic V -VII century with organizing bulgar union, it has continued till destroyed Bulgar. The living of dunay, kuban, edil, (Volga) bulgaric in VII-IX century; languages influenced by other languages.

IX-XIV century was Edil bulgar in history; compound languages outstanding, more functional stype using connecting with form.⁴

³ Languages of wold. Turkic languages. Bishkek. 1997. E.R.Tenishev Altay languages.

⁴ Languages of wold. Turkic languages. Bishkek. 1997. F.S.Hakimzanov Bulgar language.

E.R. Tenishev gun's language. Title of greek (Ptolomei, II century) in latin Gunny/hunny; on Russian: Hunnu, Gunny etc.⁵

Between mongol and Black sea (before our days I-V).

L.U.Tugusheva old Turkic language. Old uigur literary language had been created by old Turkic government shored on orkhon river in VI century (mongol region).

Uigur kaganat organizing connected star the second ages with developing (VII) old uigur language. It has informed that were uigur runic written form Shinesu and Sudzhi (mongol), VIII-IX century uigur had been literary tongue till this age.

Memorial was founded on Orkhon river compared with east group old Turkic languages are similar. In the middle of IX century some group uigur tribes before migrated to east Turkistan and Kocho prince government generated, old uigur tongue was the last third age. It had been till XIII century destroying Kocho government.⁶

G.A. Abdurakhmanov Karakhanid-uigur language. Karakhanid-uigur language is considered old Turkic language; its ages had been with Turkic language ages: old Turkic language – V-X century., ancient Turkic language – XI –XIII century., old ozbek, old Kazakh, old uigur, old Kirgiz, old Turkic and old karakalapak languages – XIV- XIX century, modern ozbek (etc. languages Central Asia) – start II part of XIX century.⁷

E.N.Nadzhip, G.F.Blagova Mamluk-kipshak language. Since II part of XIII century (came government Maluk- kipshak, and ended with come aibiud dynasty).

Kipshak written tongue organized on Egypt, by grammatical information one of his type saved on Tardzhuman –glossary etc. XIV century poetry of mamluk-kipshak tongue was Sarayi Gulstan and prose published on interference pirsh. Mamluk –kipshak speech tongue arab- kipshak dictionary (XIV) in Ad-dura al- mudia phil lugat at turkey, XV century are basis of terms. Shagatay tongue included element of mamluk –kipshak tongues. The tongue of ages were published on interpret Almankhalas – saphi about Arabic troops and Munizhat- ul dugat.⁸

⁵ Languages of wold. Turkic languages. Bishkek. 1997. E.R.Tenishev gun's language.

⁶ Languages of wold. Turkic languages. Bishkek. 1997. L.U.Tugusheva old Turkic language.

⁷ Languages of wold. Turkic languages. Bishkek. 1997. G.A.Abdurakhmanov Karakhanid-uigur language.

⁸ Languages of wold. Turkic languages. Bishkek. 1997. E.N.Nadzhip, G.F.Blagova Mamluk-kipshak language.

I.V.Kormushin Orkhon-Enisey written tongue. VII-VIII-X-XI century Orkhon-Enisey hadn't changed in own developing (ficsation) Orkhon-Enisey writing tongue and developed to three: ancient ages till VIII century, II-VIII century middle ages, last ages middle of IX century.⁹

V.G.Guzeev old anatoly Turkic tongue. Historic periodization (G.Derpher): the middle VIII century – was organized Ogyz government on border Aral river; Oguz languages are developed by one group of Turkic languages. X century – Seljuk had took on Islam faith, and organized government in down of Syrdariya river; starting Seljuk tribes (their generation: hora-san Turkish; Azerbaijan; Turkish) after oguz (their generation-turkmeny). XI century – Seljuk had stayed in Horasan and in conclusion they have saved differentiation for other till now. The win Mansikert (1071) – beginning of conquer Anatoly and independence of west Seljuk from east Seljuk (horasan Turkish).

I part XIII century – beginning old Osman literary (old Anat. Turkish literary).¹⁰

E.N.Nadzhip, G.F.Blagova Turkic language. Central Asia Turkic language dividing for three groups after shagatay tongue:

Central Asia Turkic;

Turkic of Edil shore ;

Norh Kavkaz Turkic language.

1. Influenced developing Altyn orda Turkic. Turkic languages should had been periodization with shagatay tongue, cause lived at the ending of XVII-XVIII century. Western oguz by Abul Gazy material (shezhire and Turkey); it has information turkey opposite to shagatay tongue.

2. Ending XVIII century- beginning XX century are organized ne literary centre. Dialect differentaion had influenced developing Turkic literary genre of Central Asia. government public materials had developed on Turkic language. The basis of deleeping of Edil Turkish – Altyn Orda Turkish, they called Turkic after destroying Altyn Orda.

Shagatay tongue are very influenced to every ages of Turkic Edil shore.

The periodization of Edil Turkic has two ages:

1) XVII- I part XIX century

2) II part XIX and beginning XX century were organized new tatar literary tongue and had done reform of arabian writing.

North kaukaz Turkish hadn't periodization.¹¹

⁹ Languages of wold. Turkic languages. Bishkek. 1997. I.V.Kormushin Orkhon-Enisey written tongue.

¹⁰ Languages of wold. Turkic languages. Bishkek. 1997. V.G.Guzeev old anatoly Turkic tongue.

G.F. Blagova Shagatay language. The periodization of Shagatay language: till classic ages: ending XIV century and XV century (sakkaki, lutfi, atom, hodzhandi, Said Akhmad, Haidar Horezmi, Amiri, Yakyni, Godoi, Akhmadi). The age had been more till the similar dialect a very big region, saving archaism, fresh language arabizm of grammatical and lexical in communicate linguistic. Classic age: last third XV century – XVI century (Alisher Nauayi, Husein Bkara, Hamidi, Shaibani, Ubaidi, Mukhammed Salikh, Mazhilisi etc.) Y.Ekman has connecting a big poem Alisher Nauayi with the beginning of age 1464 year. It was informed by many arbaizm.¹²

3. Result Analysis.

Periodization Kazakh language history: firstly, should careful to creation Kazakh nation and process organize nation for explain the history Kazakh language (people language, organizing national language). Kazakh people like other tribes had little ethic group. It has organized from dad to ru, from ru to union ru, from union ru to tribe, from tribe to union tribe, from union tribe to ulus, from ulus to nation.

Secondly, origin of Kazakh language and developing of Turkic are connecting with developing general Turkic language. Scientists connecting History Kazakh language with history Turkic language (N. Baskakov, A. Kaidar, etc) had noticed 6 ages: altay age, gun age, ancient Turkic age, middle Turkic age, new age, modern age. We can't say whole age altay, cause it hadn't whole experienced just know: there were Turkic-mongol, tungus-manchzhur, korea-japon languages. Some experience informed history Turkic language had shumer age besides altay age. There historical writing memorial, writing badge Kazakh language connecting Kazakh history are very important organizing as a nation, people.

The third, Kazakh tribe joining as nation, organizing Kazakh language was connecting with organize first Kazakh handyk and XV-XVI century Kazakh tribes independent from kipshak union, nogay union, after rising mongol on Kazakh region increase feudal-patriarh. Kazak people create as nation and language as a nation had started since II part XIX century and with Kazakh language organize nation literary language. Kazakh people – one of old people. Ancient history has much information about early history Kazakh people. Greek history has like information.

¹¹ Languages of wold. Turkic languages. Bishkek. 1997. E.N.Nadzhip, G.F.Blagova Turkic language.

¹² Languages of wold. Turkic languages. Bishkek. 1997. G.F.Blagova Shagatay language.

4. Discussion

Modern world science has other acts beside information gun or sak, altay origin of Turkic.¹³ For example, hypothesis about similar with shumer, However, the history of Turkic language had connected with history of social Turkic since during turkish kaganat, and in future will experience social linguistic on that times. In history of people should explain some ages connecting with history Turkic language and follow it.

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¹³ Kosymova G. Theoretical Foundations of periodization language. - Almaty. 2011.