

# Language Peculiarities of the Official Letters of Abulhair Khan's Era

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**Abstract**---In order to study the history, language, cultural and spiritual values and social status of one country, the role of written monuments is great. One of the most significant manuscripts in the history of the Kazakh people is the official letters written in the khan's era of XVII-XIX centuries. The content of these letters, written by the Kazakh khans, was also varied in internal content. Since 1732, the original of the letters sent by the Kazakh khans and sultans to the heads of neighboring states and governors was stored in manuscripts of Kazakhstan and Russia. Most of these letters were in the form of application, statement, declaration, and notification. In this article, a brief analysis of the linguistic peculiarities of the official letters of the young khan Abulhair to Russian kings and ambassadors are made. In the course of the study, the peculiarities of the letters will be studied in detail. Separated language features will be studied individually and the similarities and peculiarities of the modern Kazakh language will be compared. It will also describe the characteristic of spelling, phonetic, lexical and morphologically specific features. In conclusion, the purpose of the studied article is to define the linguistic peculiarities found in the official documents of the XVIII century by studying the history of the Kazakh language. It is also an analysis of the linguistic features with the contemporary modern Kazakh language.

**Keywords**---phonetics, morphology, Kazakh, Abulhair Khan, set phrase.

## I. Introduction

The Kazakh language is studied by a diachronic method in many scientists' works, and there are different concepts on the history of the development of language and features of use. In researches of language writing literary language of the period of the foundation of separate Kazakh nation, based on these concepts, there is one of the important documents – official letters. These documents considered an official document written by Khans and sultans who ruled exact people, which showed nation's formation as a government and people's internal situation of that time and political authority. Those official letters were written from the first half of the 18th century to the mid-19th century when Kazakh khanate totally disappeared. Scientists in the second half of the 20th century studied official letters. Thus,

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we can see data about a writing style and language peculiarities with historical importance from the third volume of M.P. Vyatkin's work "Materials on the history of Kazakh SSR" [1].

The letter is a literary heritage with a peculiar mystery that requires a comprehensive study. Through the letter, we understand the needs of the country, the way of life, the political and social issues of the state, the extent of its relationship with neighboring countries. One of these letters is the official letters of the Kazakh khan, which were written in the 30's of the 18th century when the Kazakh land was under Russian domination and was related to the political and social conditions of that time. Among them, the khan of the Kishi zhuz (Junior zhuz), Abulkhair Khan, who ruled in the first half of the 18th century, has a unique place in the history of the Kazakh Khanate. This is because the Kazakh people's entry into the Russian Empire started at the time of Abulkhair, and in the subsequent years the Russian dominance of the Kazakh steppes began to dominate.

The original of many official letters written by Abulkhair to Russian kings and ambassadors are kept in the manuscript funds of Kazakhstan and Russia. In addition, the original of thirty official letters of Abulkhair Khan was given in the first volume of the work of Erofeeva [2] "Epistolary heritage of the Kazakh ruling elite of 1675-1821years", which was printed in 2014.

We can see linguistic peculiarities of official documents in the works of domestic scientists I. Kenesbayev, B. Abylkasymov, R. Syzdykova, N. Vali and G.Mamyrbekova who proved their opinion on the study and on the manuscript basis. One of them is Mamyrbekova [3] who suggested to describe official documents as examples of "old Kazakh script". In addition, the manuscripts of these documents are kept in the archives of Kazakhstan and China, and archives of major cities of neighboring countries such as Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kazan, Tashkent, Orenburg [4].

Regarding the linguistic peculiarities of these letters, they were written on the basis of Arabic letters. Here you can see the predominance of elements of the Turkic language in the Chagatai era. Of course, there are some phonetic features specific to the Kipchak language. However, due to the linguistic and structural peculiarities of these letters, Vyatkin [5] pointed out that the documents were written by the Tatar mullahs rather than by the Khans and sultans themselves, and that such a situation directly influenced the type and language of the writing subscription. In another paper, Kenesbayev [6] said, "The elements of Tatar are predominant, and the elements of the Kazakh language are much smaller... It was completely incomprehensible to the masses of the Kazakh people", and pointed that the letters had, primarily, Chagatai, Tatar, Arab and Persian elements. Nevertheless, in official letters, written in the Khanate era, it is possible to meet the unique features of the Kazakh literary language.

The official papers of the same period were written in the same pattern, which was based on the tradition of medieval literary language. This pattern is evident from the lexico-phraseological, morphological approaches and syntax structures of the official written language [7].

One more distinctive feature identified in the study of the letters is that there is a large number of spelling mistakes. Such mistakes are especially in the most common words in Arabic, Persian and Russian languages. For example, عدول 'adūl, راحمלו rahmlu, زيان ziyān, تاقير tegayyur, جواز cevzā' and in other words Arabic and Persian spelling features are not preserved.

In addition, some words which had the same meaning were written differently. We can see the spelling mistakes in letters in connection with the literacy of the secretaries near the khan and the sultans at that time. It should

be noted that the use of stable word expressions in official letters is often exposed in the official letters. Some stable word expressions in letters are widely used in modern Kazakh and Turkic languages.

The main content of this article's theme will be examined on the basis of the examples identified as a result of the individual analysis of the above features.

## II. Materials and Methods

One of the spelling mistakes in the investigated letters is that similar phrases and words of the same meanings are written differently. We can meet different variants of writing even in proper nouns, for example, in person's name. For example, the name of the khan of Uly zhuz (Senior zhuz) is written in different variants like *yolbaruś, ilparus, colbaris, colbarus*.

In the spelling analysis, particularly, during studying the non-compliance phenomenon of the sound synthesis in words, made by adding word forming suffix to roots, we shouldn't forget non-labeling of vowels in Arabic language and peculiarities of use consonants according to their softness and hardness.

Thus, the different types of writing in the letters and the different spelling features of the words with the same meaning can be considered, dividing into several groups

1. The writing of vowels in last syllable and word-forming suffix through using labial and unbalanced sounds.

For example: *artıķ ~ artuķ (over overmeasure), ayçılık ~ ayçuluķ (monthly route), batır ~ batur (brave), buyır- ~ buyur- (order), inamlık ~ inamluķ (reliability), qarındaś ~ qarundaś (sister), kiyew ~ kiyüv (husband), kiyik ~ kiyük (deer), kulçuluķ ~ kulçılıķ (obedience), küñçilik ~ küñçilük (one-day road), merahmetli ~ merhametlü (generous), ötünim ~ ötünüm (petition), yazı ~ yazu (letter).*

2. Writing through consonants that sound similarly (/k/~ /q/, /t/~ /t/, /h/~ /h/~ /h/, /g/~ /g/, /v/~ /w/).

For example: *dewlet ~ devlet (state), gubernator ~ ğubernator ~ gubernator (governor), hāci ~ hāci (hadji), hān ~ hān (khan), hatt ~ hāt (letter), hoş ~ hoş (glorious), katınaś ~ katınaś- (to communicate), kılığ ~ kılıķ (trick), kiyew ~ kiyüv (husband), küñçilik ~ küñşilik (one-day road), son ~ soñ ~ soñ (the end), teñ ~ teñ (equal), yurd ~ yurt (people), and others.*

3. Different writing of the same words through epenthesis phenomenon.

For example: *emr ~ emir (command), qaradaś ~ qarundaś (sister), ğırl, kılıcı ~ kılığuçu (executor), uçla- ~ uçula- (to keep), yurd ~ yurut (people), and others.*

4. Occurring errors in some words of Arabic and Persian languages.

For example, A. تَغْيِر 'teğayyur' > تَقْيِر 'taqayyir', F. شَائِد 'şāyed' > شَائِت 'şāyet', A. حَوَافِيَا 'hafiyye' > حَوَافِيَا 'huāfiye', A. حَفِيْظ 'hafiz' > حَوَافِيْز 'huāfiz' and others.

Also, we can not deny the presence of such errors as unwritten consonant letters or sounds in some borrowed and Turkic words. For example: *rās[t]hımız, fāti[h]a, yaz[u], yar[ar]lar, bala[la]rñ, [d]mitri gladişew, kitke[n]dür, vaq[t]hı, ki[l]mesün*, and in other words we can meet these mistakes.

It is possible to observe that some of the Arabic and Persian words used in the letters are based on the sound features of the Kazakh language. For example, such words as *ķabūl > ķabıl, rahm > rahım, ‘arz > arız, emr > emir, rizā’ > riza, her > ar, hākķ > aķı, metā’ > mata, pehlevān > balvan* not only did not comply with the original spelling of the original language but also changed in the sounds [8].

The official documents of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries used conditionally stable epithets that glorify the power of the various ranks. This distinction was widely used not only in the Turkic peoples but also in other nations. The letters of Abulhair Khan are often made up of adjective names in Arabic and Persian languages, which are typical of Turkic languages: *şevketlü (beneficent), ķudretlü (powerful), barķaķa merhāmetlü (generous to all), a‘zam hāzretleri (great Highness), rahmli (condolent), ‘izzetlü (authoritative), hūrmetlü (respected)*.

The stylistic nature of the letters is based on the Middle Turkic language and can be seen in the fact that it differs significantly from the Kazakh language. In this regard, Syzdykova [9] shows that the majority of the words in the letters are not in the Kazakh language, shows elements of ancient Tataric traditions with the Central Asian language, even in some places there are elements of ancient Uigur’s writing traditions.

Also, there is another distinctive feature of the official documents written in those periods - lack of punctuation. The punctuation marks that indicate the beginning and end of the sentence are not specified at all. Therefore, paying attention to the content of the letter is a great need to separate the sentence.

Speaking about the style of peculiarities of the letters, R. Syzdykova said in her work that recourse words began with respect like “honorable”, “dignified” and “kind”, and that the vast majority of these words were derived from the Central Asian literary and Tatar languages which are not typical to the Kazakh language [10]. As an example of this concept, we can say that in addition to the elements of the Turkic language in the Chagatai era, it is possible to find Arabic and Persian words and praise to Allah. For example, «*şevketlü ve ķudretlü ve barķaķa merhāmetlü pādişāhımız imperatoritse-i a‘zam hāzretleri*»; «*ol uluķ bik şevketlü ve ķudretlü ve barķaķa merhāmetlü pādişāhımız imperator-ı a‘zam*»; «*hūve’llāhu sūbhānu, ol uluķ bik merhāmetlü imperator pādişāh-ı a‘zam hāzretlerine*»; «*hāzret-i haķķ cell ve ‘alā hāzretleriniķ lātif ihsānı ile ‘avn ‘ināyetli el-ķerem*» and others.

Omirbayev [11] who studied the lexico-semantic and word-formation features of the old Kazakh records shows us several features according to the content and type of subscription of official style and epistolary. Among them, the well-established writing style of the letters has been preserved in the above-mentioned styles. That is, after introductory remarks, covering the main issue in writing the letter, it provides detailed information on the period of subscription and a person, who sent a letter. In addition, the sentence structure was often complex, with the aim of achieving a clear and complete sense of the point of delivery. For example, «*şevketlü ve ķudretlü ol uluķ bik rahmli pādişāhımız imperatoriye yelişavet petrowna hāzretleriniķ öz milketinde barķa rusiyeniķ istiķlāl-i küll hūkumdārı her ihtiyār-ı maşlahat ve cemī’ yurutlarnı özi bileģüçi halleda’llāhu mülkehu ebeden ve biz kırģız қазақınıķ tābi’ ve mutī’ bolģan ebū’l-hayr hān merhāmetlü rahmli pādişāh-ı a‘zam hāzretlerine ötünip ‘arz қalamız*». Some letters contain

emotionally-meaning phenomena through stable word expressions. For example, one of Abulkhair khan's letters said: «...bizniñ tabқан pādişāhdan ne ziyān kördüñler ata boldı bizlerge ana boldı...»; «...ihlāsımız birle atқан tañları çıққан küñdey ma 'zürıyyet birle ırte ve kiç rahmñızga қарap duā' қılıp tururımız bu āhiri zamāñday zamānda tabıққан...» and others.

Generally, the phonetic, morphological, lexical and syntactic peculiarities of the letter are one of the most pressing issues requiring comprehensive study. Because comprehensive analysis of the text of the letter allows recognizing the nature of the official letters of that period. At the same time, these letters are one of the main records in the study of the phonetic, morphological and lexical changes in the language of the historical epoch, as well as the continuity of modern Kazakh language with historical Turkic languages.

Omırbayev [11] concludes the following about lexical and grammatical features of letters, "social events at each stage, the extralinguistic factors, the degree of the sender's knowledge had an impact on the letter's content. That is why the lexis of letter's content at different stage has a reflection of that epoch. During analyzing the linguistic features of letter's genre, we have persuaded that there are phonetic, lexical - grammatical differences of that period, compared with the modern Kazakh literary language". That is, a large number of elements of the Turkic language in the Chagatai era and wide use of borrowings (from Arabic, Persian and Russian languages) are as one more feature in Abulkhair's letters. In this regard, researcher Vyatkin [1] connects this phenomenon with those who write the letter, "The Tatar language, mixed with archaisms and Arabism, which is typical of the Central Asian languages, has long been strongly preserved in the practice of Khanate and is used in all official correspondence. This language was totally unclear to the masses of the Kazakh people".

One of them is the names of the Russian ambassadors and the names of the military, the letters to the Russian queen are often used in the Latin «*empress*» or «*emperor*». For example, military rank notions like *podpolkovnik* (*lieutenant colonel*), *polkovnik*, *polkownik* (*colonel*), *kapitan* (*captain*), are widely used in modern Russian language. Even in modern Kazakh language, these words are often used as a military rank. Such terms as *lieutenant* (*paruşçık*), *cavalier* (*kawalir*) were widely used in the Russian language appeared once or twice in XVII-XVIII centuries. Additionally, there is a phenomenon of the prosthesis in the borrowings (*starshina* > *ıstarşın*). In other words, the phenomenon of prosthetic often appears in the borrowings that began from two or three consonants of, /l/ or /r/ sounds. Beyond the title and ranks, we can see some adjectives in Russian *diwni* (*diwni қal'a*), *қıtatdıсқа* (*қıtatdıсқа қızıl burlatlar*).

As an example of some of the phonetic features encountered in the letter, the main feature of the letter is that, as mentioned above, in a variety in writing the words with the same meaning and sound. The change in the sound of the common Turkic word /y-/ to sound /j-/, which is the main phonetic peculiarities of the modern Kazakh language, can be seen in the words of letters like *caқ*, *caқın*, *cal*, *can*, *cat-*, *cetim*, *ciber-*, *col*, *curt*. But, the use of the sound /y-/ at the beginning of the word occurs in words like *yaқın*, *yalғuz*, *yaman*, *yan*, *yaña*, *yardam*, *yarlıғ*, *yaş*, *yaşurun*, *yaz*, *yazu* and others.

Generally, the sounds /b-/, /k-/ at the beginning of the word are saved in the words like *bar-*, *bar*, *köz*.

Also, if we pay attention to the prosthesis of phonetics, the epenthesis, and elision of consonants, the Kazakh language's sounds in the prosthesis are often narrow vowel sounds. Modern Kazakh words, borrowed from Arabic and

Persian, Russian languages are formed through the appearance of this kind of prosthesis sounds in accordance with Kazakh language patterns. Thus prosthesis phenomenon is often met in borrowed words which begin from two or three consonants and sounds /l/ and /r/. According to this rule, we can meet borrowing such as *rus* (Russian) > *o-ris* ~ *o-rus* and *starshina* (*sergeant-major*) > *istarşın, renciden* (*take offense*) > *e-rencü-* in Abulkhair's letters.

But epenthesis or vowel between two consonants is not so often in the words like (*Kypshak, Shagatai*) *tört* > *tör-ü-t*, (*Kypshak, Shagatai*) *karşu* > *kar-u-şu*, (*Kypshak, Shagatai*) *kırk* > *kır-ı-k*.

Also, we can see a phenomenon of elision in the official letters – the disappearance of already existed sounds in word's structure due to external factors.

These phenomena are often seen in the borrowings. For example, (*Persian*) *rāst* > *rās-lıq*, (*нарсы.*) *hōca* > *hoca* and others

Also, the elision of /ğ/ and /g/ sounds are noticed in the middle of the word. As an example, we can see the disappearance of consonant sound /g/ in the first syllable of Turkic based word (*Kypshak, Shagatai*) *ögren-* > *ören-*. But this word was used as *ören-* in two works like *Kitâbü'l-İdrâk Li-Lisâni'l-Türkî* and *Et-Tuhfetü'z-Zekiyye Fi'l-Lügati't-Türkiyye* written in Kypshak language. Tomanov [12] said that the disappearance of ancient Turkic /ğ/ and /g/ sounds in the middle of the word was the result of assimilation, and showed a change of ancient Turkic sound /ğ/ in the middle of the word to sound /y/ *ağır* > *awır*, *ağız* > *awız* or sometimes to sound /i/ *bağla* > *bayla*, *yığıl* > *jıyıl* in Kazakh.

The phenomenon of internal change of the sounds (metathesis) in some words' structure is noticed in one-two cases of borrowed words. For example, (*Persian.*) *gümān* (*doubt*) > *günam* ~ *günām*, (*Arabic.*) *cewā'* > *cewāz*.

Double labial sound /w/ in the end or in the middle of the word is noticed in the words like (*Kypshak, Shagatai*) *ağız* > *awız*, (*Kypshak, Shagatai*) *atağ* > *ataw*. Partially vowel sound /i/ (*Persian.*) appeared at the end of the borrowed words like *hudā* > *hudāy* by the influence of long vowed sound at the end of the word.

In phonetics, there is a regular pattern of interaction between sounds inside each other. One of them is the phenomenon of simplicity (singarmonism), due to the soft and hard vowels. Some words of mentioned letters don't obey this law. For example, we can see that the phenomenon of the interaction of labial and non-labial vowel sounds doesn't exist according to that law. For example, *altun* (*gold*), *aldu* (*in front of*), *azğun* (*deceived*), *ayğur* (*stallion*), *belgü* (*sign*) and others.

There are some words based on dissimilative word combinations /nt/, /lt/, /mk/, /rt/, /nk/, sometimes /dk/ in ancient Turkic writings [12]. We notice dissimilative sound combinations /lt/, /mk/ met between route and ending of mentioned word patterns in the letters. For example words like *kildi* (*came*), *kiltür* (*bring*), *tamğa* (*label*), *töbengi* ~ *töbeñki* (*below*).

Movement of the stress to the last syllable changed word structure because of the complexity of word formation. Some syllables, which were not stressed, did not have any influence and finally, disappeared. Such kind of reduction phenomenon is widely used in historical Turkic languages, the word *karındaş* (*sister, sibling*) was written differently in three types like *kardaş* ~ *karındaş* ~ *karundaş* in Abulkhair khan's letters. When this word was firstly used, we can notice that there is no closed syllable /-ın/ or /-un/.

We also see that some of the sounds in the historical Turkic language are subject to change at the beginning, middle and end of the word.

The sounds /e-/ , /ê-/ in ancient Turkic language changed to sound /i/ like in the word *ilçi* (ambassador), *illi* (fifty) [13]. But there are differences in the point of view of some Turkish scientists about the use of sound /ê/ of ancient Turkic language in traditional Shagatai language [14].

If we talk about sound /ğ/ we can see that it can save its original form in some places at the end of the word, and in some cases, it can disappear by the influence of sounds' changes. These two types of use can be seen in words with the same meaning 'ulu' and 'uluğ'.

Morphological peculiarities in letters are often found in the structure of applications and verbs. Among them, insertions and suffixes are associated with input words. Especially in the Arabian and Persian languages, the word forming suffix continues the. For example, 'adület-lik, behbūd-çı-lık, bende-çi-lik, dost-lık, fayda-li, haber-leş-, himmet-lü, kadur-la-, kudret-lü, 'ömr-lik and others. Some borrowings among them are used until nowadays in modern Kazakh language by adding suffixes. The words *justice, human weaknesses, friendship, useful, contact, appreciate, powerful, vital* and others from above examples which are used now, are one of the words that have been used in our daily language, having been subjected to a sound change over time.

Among them, the use of *-lar, -ler*, as a multiple ending are indicative of a significant difference when compared to the modern Kazakh language. For example *hazret-ler-i-niñ, biz-ler-niñ, söz-ler-ün, māl-lar-un* and in other words there were no variants of multiple ending *-dar, -der, -tar, -ter* of modern Kazakh language. Also, the form *-gan, -gen* of participle was used like *miş, -miş*. For example *tilemiş, hürmetlenmiş, körgüzülmüş and others*. Syzdykova [15] suggests that form *-miş* was a suffix specific to Turkic language in the Chagatai era. We can see significant differences in the use of declensional endings. Comparing with modern Kazakh language forms like *-niñ, -niñ, -iñ* of Genitive were used. For example *pādişāh-ımız-iñ, ay-i-niñ, ruw-iñ, yıl-niñ, biz-niñ* and others. Endings of source case were used only in the form *-dan, -den*. For example, *rahm-iñiz-dan, burun-dan, dünyā-dan, orınboruñ-dan, öz-üñiz-den* and others. Tomanov [16] supporting B.A. Serebrennikov's view, studied form *-dan* from the sense of history, "–da means a motionless (static) place (locative) of action". Instead of the instrumental case, the service words *bile, ile* were used. For example *tunc köñli bilen bendeçilik ile, qaşımdayılar ile* and others. In this regard, according to E.Omirbayev, the endings of the instrumental case *-мен, -ben, -pen* in modern Kazakh language suggests that only modern Turkic languages are spoken in the Kypchak dialect of Uzbek language [11]. These service words, which are used in historical Turkic languages, are used differently in modern Turkic languages depending on their sound characteristics. There is also frequent use of *-dur, -dür* endings, which are added to various parts of speech, and give predicate values and conclude the sentence. For example, *yoқ-dur, tutquçı-dur, bol-ar-dur, ayt-ıp-dur, yaқın-dur*, and others.

The use of case endings is different: *-niñ (bi- niñ), -niñ (kal'a -niñ), niñ (halk-ınıñ), -ni (araқ-ni), -i (emr- ini), -ga (sawdā- ga), -ge (ilçilerüñiz-ge), -ke (bendelik-ke), -da ('aқl-da), -dan (bāzār-dan), -dın (dünyā- dın), -dın (düşmen-din), -den (il- den)*. Instrumental case is made by adding *birle* ('asker birle kilgey-siz). Copulative conjunction and service words' function was made by *ve, ve hem* which are used in Arabic and Persian languages and Turkic based words *yene, kim, bile*.

3-person of personal ending is made by adding *-dur* (*hānlık ornunda bilep turadur*). In addition, this form is sometimes of modal significance, and it was used to conclude thoughts at the end of the sentences (*'aqluñız hoş bağdur; sözüñizge köñlümüz açılatur*). This form is often used in the official writing language of the modern Turkish language.

The lexical character of letters is various. The names of the letters written by Abulkhair are not specifically mentioned at the beginning of the letter. Only the last part of some of the letters uses words that refer to the nature of the document *yazu, hāt, selāmnāme, hāt#nāme*. And we can define the internal content of the document with the help of combinations, which are notices in some letters, such as...*ötünemiz* (*we request*), ...*ma'lūm kılamın* (*I make a report*), ...*'arz kılip* (*making report*), ...*'arz kılamız* (*we complain*). Depending on the entry of Kazakhs into the Russian Empire the words *ra'ıyyet, tābi', mutj'* were often used in the meaning like “dependent”, “subordinate”.

In this regard, Abylkasymov [7] said that the notion of many new concepts began to appear because of the voluntary incorporation of the Kazakh land into Russia and that the Arabic and Persian words were among them, stabilized as a term, and he concluded his opinion with some examples.

Orders and decrees of emperor's representatives in Kazakh steppe and local rulers of those times mostly used the word *ukaz* (*decree*) of Russian origin and the word *emr* (*order*) of Arabic origin. Apart from that, the words like *yarluq* (*decree*), *buyur-* (*to order*) are often noticed in historical Turkic languages and frequently encountered. Only once, we can meet the word *fermān* (*order*) of Persian origin.

Some letters describe the public's attitude toward the inner social status of the country and the rule of the tsarist government. In letters of this content, there are words *halāyık* (*people*), *halq* (*nation*), *yurt, yurut* (*people*), *millet* (*nation, people*) in the meaning of simple nation, people,

At the same time, it is possible to find the term that comes from Arabic, Persian, Russian and Mongolian languages, which is formed by various branches of industry like *sawdā* (*sales*), *sawdāger* (*seller*), *māl* (*goods*), *ma'lūmat* (*note*), *mehmān* (*guest*), *metā'* (*tissue*), *mīraş* (*heritage*), *mīrżā* (*sir*), *mühür* (*print*), *yaşawıl* (*army*), *taynı* (*secret*). As well as by the government, the king of fortifications built in the border regions and cities were shown like *kal'a* (*city*), *şehr* (*town*). At the end of the document there is a date of writing the letter with Arabic numbers, names of month and days of the week were given by notions like *muharrem, rebj'u'l-evvel, rebj'u'l-āhir, şevvāl, receb, peñşenbe* (*Wednesday*), *cum'a* (*Friday*), *şenbe* (*Saturday*), *yekşenbe* (*Sunday*), *düşenbe* (*Monday*) and others and the names of week in Persian language.

Ordinal, quantitative, collective numerals were used in forms like *bir* (*one*), *beş* (*five*), *bişew* (*five*), *ikew* (*two*), *iki* (*two*), *ikinçi* (*the second*), *illi* (*fifty*), *kıriq* (*fourty*), *miñ* (*thousand*), *otuz* (*thirty*), *sekizinçi* (*the eighth*), *toquz* (*nine*), *törtew* (*four*), *törüt ~ tört* (*four*), *iç* (*three*) and others. And the use of adjectives is variable. For example there are many words like *kızıl* (*red*), *siyāh* (*black*), *aq* (*white*), *ala* (*varicolored*), *qara* (*black*), *yaşıl* (*green*), *sarı* (*yellow*), *çubar* (*spotty*) which show the color and description of something; *ülken* (*big*), *kiçkene* (*small*) which show a sign of shape, volume and weight; *yaña* (*new*), *yalguz* (*alone*), *caqın ~ yaqın* (*near*), *yaşsı* (*good*), *uzaq* (*long*), *küçli* (*great*), *hoş* (*well*), *fıkarā* (*poor*), *ferāvānlık* (*wealth*), *eski* (*old*), *diwni* (*miracle*), *bozuq* (*bad*), *bendeçilik* (*sin*) which show the quality of something. Some of these words are composed of a word-formation suffix, and some of the words are composed of adjectives borrowed from Persian, and Russian languages.



In addition, the names of the official and military rankings met in the letters are mostly Russian. For example: *kapitan (captain), kawalir (cavalier), istarşin (sergeant-major), ğeneral (general), ğospodin (lord), gubernator (governor), paruşçık (lieutenant), podpolkownik (lieutenant colonel), polkownik (colonel)* and other this kind of words of ranks used in Kazakh and Russian languages are met nowadays.

Syzdykova [9] points out that the frequent use of Russian words in official letters written by the Kazakh khans differed from those used in the official style documented in Central Asia. For the first time, such scientists like M.P. Vyatkin and N.K. Dmitriev have noticed these features.

In addition, these words can also be found in the letters in the modern Kazakh language such as *lower orders, ruler, ambassador, previous, bring, far, vodka, cart, horse, name, child, brave, tribe* and others.

### III. Results

Due to the syntactical structure of the official documents of the XVIII century, Dyusembekova [17] shows that the main feature of the syntax is that the phrases are used in a stretched and incomprehensible way.

The use of service words 've', 'hem' and 'birle' derived from Arabic and Persian languages in the structure of such long sentences commonly appeared. Also, the demonstrative pronoun of modern Kazakh language 'this' was derived from demonstrative pronoun 'uşbu' in Shagatai language.

Additionally, stable word expressions in everyday life in the modern Kazakh language allow us to recognize letters on the other hand.

Generally, stable word expressions are studied by dividing them into groups according to the structure in any language. Among them, Akhanov [18] divides Kazakh stable word expressions into four groups according to the unique meaning of phraseological units and connection in the meaning of its structural pairs, using the examples V.V. Vinogradov and N.M. Shanskii. They are classified as phraseological integrity, phraseological unit, phraseological combination and phraseological expression [19].

It is possible to define the character of stable word expressions in letters by classification to the phraseological groups mentioned above. For example:

1. Phraseological integrity - formed in the condition of semantically single phraseology, which lost their lexical meaning «*bitüme salıq qılalar*» (*levy a tax on*), «*bir tamçı qanım qalğunça*» (*to the last drop of blood*), «*sütdey uyup turğan*» (*friendly*), «*şawdā sözüge*» (*cheap words*) and other expressions;

2. The phraseological unit is a single variable meaning of phraseological variables, but preserves its internal structure in such word combinations like «*tili tintek*» (*with bad words*), «*kiyik yurt*» (*nomad*), «*baş sal-*» (*to worship*), «*qolumuz astındağı*» (*rule of smb*);

3. Phraseological expression - phrases consisting of a combination of connetive words in a voluntary sense «*ahd qıl-*» (*to swear*), «*ala qıl-*» (*strife*), «*kiñelik qıl-*» (*generosity*);

4. Phraseological expression - phrases consistent with the composition and usage of a stable, unambiguous expression of arbitrary words «*dost düşmān tabasığa ħudāy qoymağay*» (*let the best friend not fall*

*under the wrath of the enemy), «içli tıslı bol-» (to reconcile), «kökden tilegenimizni yerdin yarlukaptur» (what he asked of heaven, appeared here), «yerden tilegenimiz kökden tüşkendey bol-» (what was asked here, as if fell from heaven).*

#### IV. Conclusion

In short, the inscription contains a wide range of material that is still an epistolary genre, which is still one of the most important and valuable branches of our culture, which requires extensive research. Among them, the manuscripts of the khans and sultans, who have captured the people under one flag, when the country was in a difficult time due to the socio-political and economic situation of the country, are kept in the archives of the domestic and neighboring countries. These manuscripts give a clear picture of relations with neighboring countries. One of them, Kishi zhuz (Junior zhuz) khan who ruled in 1710-1748, Abulkhair Khan's official letters written to Russian kings and ambassadors have many peculiarities. In particular, we can see the occurrence of spelling mistakes, the introduction of verbal expressions, especially Arabic and Persian, and the historical formation of words that have been practiced so far, while maintaining sound laws. On the basis of the peculiarities of the main phonetic character of the historical Kipchak and Chagatai languages, we see that the letter language is composed not only of the Kipchak elements but also of the Chagatai Elements of the majority. This, in its own time, indicates that the common language in the Central Asian region, the Turkic language in the Chagatai era was widely used. However, the common Turkic language (Chagatai language), which was used in the written language, was not used daily among the people. In letters, it is clear that one word is different in phonetic variants. In addition, the self-styled peculiarity of the letters is the use of phraseological phrases for the use of persistent epithets in the introductory section and the use of phraseological definitions in the main part of the game to make it clear and accurate. Even proverbs and sayings which are widely used in the modern Kazakh language were in letter's writing.

Let us summarize our opinion that Abulkhair's letters contain Arabic, Persian, and Russian words typical for the epistolary language written by the Khan and Sultans of the Kazakh steppes; the beginning of the epithet with regular episodes; features such as spelling errors and verbal expressions based on the sound differences of the Turkic language.

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