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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Science

OFFICIAL-BUSINESS STYLE IN TURKIC LANGUAGES
(based on the 8th-12th centuries old Turkic legal documents)

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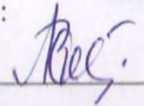
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INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the research topic and degree of its development. Just as the formation of administrative management and hierarchical structure in the political organizations created by the old Turks led to changes on the social level, cultural and historical conditions also created a rich and multifunctional language situation. The socio-political unity, tolerant, and democratic environment in the states built by the *"Turks who are a whole phenomenon spiritually"*[1] has formed the all-Turkic language as the official language, formed as an indicator of the political and cultural influence of the state, as well as turning it into a unified language of communication for a wide geography. The union realized against the background of centuries-old traditions of statehood ensured the formation of the Turkic language as a literary language and its development with all its highest indicators. The all-Turkic language, which became the official language of the state and nation from the household communication and literary-artistic language, gained functionality by containing cultural-political and social differences. Realities such as the gradual improvement of the state structure, the diversification of various social relations, and the increase in the socio-political influence of the language provide rich material for studying the formation and development of styles not only on the basis of cultural-historical, socio-political conditions, but also on the linguistic level of all levels of the language.

The formation of official-business style in Turkic languages, the process of separation from other styles is manifested in the context of the emergence of traditions of statehood in Turks, changes in political and social conditions, regulation of legal relations. In the course of these processes, the increase in the functionality of the language, the improvement of the work of compiling documents ensured the formation of an official-

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[1] Cəfərov N.Q. Azərbaycanşünaslığın əsasları / N.Q.Cəfərov, - Bakı: Pedaqogika, - 2005. – 256 s., – s.18-19.

business style, and the old Turkic language, which appeared in written form for the first time with the monuments of Goyturk, became a fact of the official-business style of writing. Thus, the documents that reflect the political-diplomatic situation, military, economic-commercial relations, various official-legal relations compiled in the 8th-12th centuries formed sub-styles - micro-styles of the official-business style. Against the background of these sub-styles, certain stylistic lines were formed in the lexical-grammatical norms of the official-business style that, starting from the 8th century, this developed towards polishing and standardization in a rising line throughout all subsequent stages. The study of a large number of ancient Turkish legal documents found in East Turkestan, Turfan, preserved in many libraries of the world, is relevant in terms of determining the history of stylistic differentiation of the language, which has already gained a certain literary reputation, and defining the functional-semantic possibilities of styles and the boundaries of these possibilities.

From the beginning of the 20th century, and in a multifaceted way from the 50s and 60s of the last century, the study of stylistic issues formed a separate direction in Turkology and became a research object[2]. In the 30s of the 20th century, stylistic issues were given a special place in the textbook written together by X.S. Khojayev and A. Taghizade[3]. A. Demirchizade classified the styles existing in the literary language of Azerbaijan according to the forms of thought[4]. T. Hajiyev took the unity of form and content as the basis for stylistic determination and wrote that "*in the determination of styles, special attention should be paid to the compatibility*

[2]Иванова, С.В. Развитие изучения стилистики якутского языка. Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики / С.В.Иванова. Тамбов: Грамота, – 2017, № 10(76), – в 3-х ч. ч. 3. – с. 103.

[3] Tağızadə, A.M, Xocayev, X.S. Müxtəsər üslubiyyat: orta məktəb üçün: 7 tədris ili: sintaksis və stilistika / A.M.Tağızadə, X.S.Xocayev. – Bakı: Azərnəşr, – 1933, – s. 91.

[4] Dəmirçizadə, Ə.M. Azərbaycan dilinin üslubiyyatı / Ə.M.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: – 1962, – s. 31.

between situation and image, appropriateness of content and expression, dialectical relation of form and content"[5].

In Azerbaijani linguistics, A. Baghirov[6], T. Efendiyeva[7] and others have studies related to stylistic issues, classification and modern functional styles. Regarding the history of emergence, formation, differentiation, of styles, there are classifications and studies based on different ideas, different approaches in world Turkology[8]. K. Sodikov classifies monuments according to their style, separates official-diplomatic, epigraphic texts along with literary-artistic, religious-philosophical, scientific works, and touches on the history of official-business style in Turkic languages, considers the old Turkic official-legal documents, decrees and letters as the main sources for the study of official-business style in Turkic languages.[9]. M. Ozyetgin, talking about the stylistic features of orders and letters, writes that each type depends on the period of its compilation, purpose and theme, and and notes that in official documents and official correspondence, the writing system established in a certain historical period, the stylistic molding has been used for centuries without much change[10].

M. Yusifov, who directly connects the position of language in society with statehood, writes that *"since the independent development, enrichment and influence of language is directly*

[5] Hacıyev, T.İ. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin tarixi / T.İ.Hacıyev. – Bakı: – 2012, – s. 242; 31.

[6] Bağırov, Ə.A. Ədəbi dilin üslubları haqqında / Ə.A.Bağırov. – Bakı: – 1967, – s. 7-8.

[7] Əfəndiyeva, T.Ə. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin üslubiyyatı / T.Ə.Əfəndiyeva. – Bakı: – 2007, – s. 7.

[8] Ильмухамегов, А.Г. Формирование и развитие официально-делового стиля башкирского литературного языка. Автореферат диссертации по филологии. Уфа, 2005

[9] Содиков, К. Туркий ёзма ёдгарликлар тили: Адабий тилнин юзага келиши ва тикланиши / К.Содиков. – Тошкент: Тошкент Давлат Шаркшунослик Институти, – 2006, – s. 83

[10] Özyetgin, M. Altın Ordu, Kırım ve Kazan Sahasına Ait Yarlik ve Bitiklerin Dil ve Üslûp İncelemesi, / A.M.Özyetgin. – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, – 1996, – s. 77.

related to statehood, language is considered one of the leading attributes of statehood"[11], and in this sense, the Turks, who founded three states and built a large cultural geography during the 8th-12th centuries, ensured the official-business existence of the language. When considering this point of view, extralinguistic factors have influenced the normalization and stabilization, the formation of styles, against the background of the increase in the functionality of the language, regional differences and individual tribal-dialect indicators.

Studying the history of Turkic official-legal documentation on the basis of the history of Turkic statehood, determining the stylistic possibilities of the language of the legal documents created during the period of the Turkic khanates in the 8th-12th centuries within the framework of linguistic norms, examining language facts on the basis of diachronic and synchronic analyzes with historical-comparative methods leads to multifaceted researches in Turkology. Although official-legal documents have been partially studied on the basis of textual studies and vocabulary, the history of formation and development of official-business style in Turkic languages, language features, historical lexicon, and grammatical issues have not been comprehensively investigated. These issues characterize the scientific-theoretical relevance and importance of the research work.

The object and subject of the research. The object of research in the dissertation is the sources and official-legal documents on the old Turkic official-business style. During the research, old Turkic official-legal documents are examined on the basis of original, authoritative scientific publications prepared by individual researchers. The subject of the research is to reveal the stylistic specificity of the primary sources on the old Turkic official-business style, as well as the functional characteristics at the lexical and grammatical level.

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[11] Yusifov, M. Dövlətçilik və dil / M.İ.Yusifov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2004, – s. 3. Bakı, Nurlan, 2004, 176 s., s. 3

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The goal and objectives of the research. To study the socio-political and historical-cultural conditions of the formation of the old Turkic official-legal documents belonging to the 8th-12th centuries, the history of the formation and development of the official-business style based on the language of these documents, to investigate the main features of normalization in the context of the Turkic languages, to determine the stylistic features observed at the lexical and grammatical level is the main goal of the research. For this purpose, the following tasks have been performed in the research:

- Analysis of the social factors, cultural-social-historical-political environment that determine the formation of the official-business style in the context of the historical development of Turkic languages;

- To identify, classify and analyze the primary sources reflecting the first periods of the formation and development of the official-business style in Turkic languages;

- To analyze the stylistic lexical layer derived from the content of old Turkic official-legal documents from a thematic and terminological point of view;

- To bring out the manifestations of the mutual relations of Turkic languages with different languages in the vocabulary of sources on official-business style;

- To study the thematic, structural-semantic features of individual word groups that ensure the lexical uniqueness of the official-business style;

- To follow the dynamic character of word formation in the language of official-business style sources from a stylistic point of view, to clarify the level of usage in word formation methods;

- To interpret the terminological system of the vocabulary of official-business style in Turkic languages on the basis of official-legal documents, to give the classification of the terminological system by fields, to determine the directions of origin of terms;

- To analyze the grammatical norms of old Turkic based on grammatical categories of noun in the context of the language of sources on official-business style;

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- To study the language of official-legal documents by diachronic aspect at the level of the case category, to reveal differences of manifestation of the case category;

- To investigate ways of expressing the category of number in the language of official-business documents written in different contents and forms;

- To determine the manifestations of the category of possession in the language of official-business documents, to follow the historical development of grammatical indicators;

Research methods. The work on the official-legal documents compiled in the 8th-12th centuries has been investigated through various methods. Comparative-historical, descriptive, statistical methods have been used in accordance with the goals and objectives in the research. Systematization, comparison, analytical, synchronous and diachronic analysis methods have been applied during the research.

Main provisions put forward for defense:

- In Turkological studies, the history of the emergence of the official-business style was linked to the new era, the scope of application and use was limited, and the history of the formation and development of the style was not determined correctly. In this sense, the study of the role of intra- and extralinguistic factors in the formation of the official-business style in old Turkic in the 8th-12th centuries, the comparative analysis of the language of official-legal documents in a diachronic and synchronic aspect will help to clarify the history of differentiation of styles in Turkic languages, to determine the sociolinguistic conditions of styles gaining functionality, enables the study of specific language features on the basis of stylistic boundaries.

- In the 8th-12th centuries, when the functionality of the Turkic language was wide and its influence at the social, political and regional level increased, the sources on the official-business style constitute a rather large cultural-political and historical-linguistic treasure. Official-legal documents show that the first examples of the official-business style in the Turkic language created in these times.

- In the context of primary sources, the official-business style stands out as an independent style in the system of functional styles and has its own stylistic qualities, a rich history of development, and its roots go back to the 8th-12th centuries.

- Genre typology of official-business style sources in 8th-12th centuries includes official, legal, business, and civil documents. This variety proves that the style developed in the direction of separate microstyles.

- In addition to reflecting the genre-content typology of individual documents, the vocabulary of sources on official-business style includes special nomenclatural derivative and compound words of social-political, legal nature, as well as national and borrowed lexical units.

- The terms used in the language of old Turkic official-legal documents, their structural-semantic features, genesis, usage status in medieval and modern Turkic languages, thematic richness arising from the genre and regional category ensured the determination of the norms of the style, the formation of its boundaries covering differential features.

- The functionality of the grammatical-morphological structure of the Turkic languages, as well as the old Turkic language covering the 8th-12th centuries, as well as the indicators that ensure the stability of the literary grammatical norm, shows a regulatory and determining character in the language of the sources on the official-business style.

- The historical forms of the case category and its unstable manifestation at some points, diversity and parallelism in the expression manifestations of the categories of possession and number appear as a reflection of ethno-geographical and stylistic features.

- Starting from ancient times, the old Turkic language, which contains the most common and important elements of the previous stages, in the process of great historical development, reflected the characteristic and salient, normative aspects in all styles, and transferred it to the next stage.

Scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the dissertation is that it is the first work that aims to systematically study the official-business style based on the documents in the old Turkic language. The linguistic features of legal documents from the 8th-12th centuries have been fully, consistently and comprehensively studied in the dissertation within the stylistic framework. The set of linguistic and non-linguistic factors involved in the formation of the official-business style has been revealed and studied. During the study of the stylistic features of the documents, first of all, the history of the emergence and formation of the official-business style in Turkic languages has been looked through, the intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic factors, cultural, social-political conditions that influenced the formation of the mentioned style have been determined. In the research work, legal documents of various contents, official documents drawn up according to the principles of the foundation of the legal act between the state and the citizen have been included in the classification, linguistic and stylistic features have been investigated according to their types, the language of the documents has been analyzed at the lexical and grammatical levels, different and similar aspects have been revealed by comparing related to samples of documents written in different types.

The origin and ways of formation of lexical units used in tax, debt, rent receipts and legal documents for various purposes, in particular, lexical-semantic, morphological and syntactic word formation, system of terms, stylistic features of documents have been studied in a diachronic and synchronic plan, theoretically and practically in a complex manner. In this sense, the dissertation reflecting the historical development of the official-business style within the genre-content differentation is the first monographic research work.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. From a theoretical point of view, the dissertation can be evaluated as a scientific methodological model-source in the study of the history of functional styles in Turkish languages. The presented dissertation also conditions studying the history of formation and development of

official-business style in Turkic languages. Specialists dealing with the literary language of the 8th-12th centuries, authors of relevant textbooks, and students studying at philological faculties can use and benefit from the research.

The scientific-theoretical importance of the dissertation is also that the official-legal document style related to an important stage of the historical development of Turkic languages has been investigated as the first extensive and comprehensive research conducted in this field. The stylistic study of the old Turkic official-legal documents, which have been somewhat neglected in the linguistic history studies and Turkological studies, will help to determine new scientific directions. The dissertation will play as the main scientific-theoretical, methodological source for new research works on the old Turkic official-business style texts, in particular, the language of official-legal documents, as well as the history of official-business style. Practically, collecting the terms used in these written monuments and publishing them as a dictionary will create new opportunities for defining the specific lexical fund of the official-business style, as well as for returning to the past in the process of term formation in the modern era, reviving forgotten words in one way or another. The work will undoubtedly have an impact on conducting language history courses in higher education institutions, master's degree courses, teaching the stylistic history of Turkic languages, and increasing the scope (and quality) of research in this field.

Approbation and applying of the research. The main results obtained during the research, the conclusions of the main provisions of the research have been published in the periodical scientific publications included in the international summarizing and indexing systems (bases) and in the media outlets recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the results of international and national scientific-practical conferences, symposia reports and abstracts have been published. 12 articles have been published in the country, 8 articles abroad (one in the Web of Science database). The doctoral candidate

has been performed 7 reports at international conferences and 5 reports at national conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out. The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of Turkic languages of the Linguistics Institute named after Nasimi.

Structure and scope of the dissertation. The research work consists of introduction, four chapters, conclusion, bibliography, abbreviations. Each chapter of the dissertation is divided into relevant subchapters and paragraphs. The introductory part of the dissertation consists of 8 pages, Chapter I 74 pages, Chapter II 55 pages, Chapter III 36 pages, Chapter IV 55 pages, conclusion part 6 pages, bibliography 26 pages. The dissertation consists of 261 pages, 457,614 characters in total.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

Introduction of the dissertation states the relevance of the topic, the degree of usage, identifies the object and subject, the goals and objectives, the methods, the main provisions for the defense of the research, the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, approbation and applying of the research, gives information on the name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed, the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately and the total volume with characters.

Chapter I is called **"History of formation and stages of development of official-business style in Turkic languages"**. This chapter consists of four paragraphs, four sections. The first paragraph of this chapter entitled **"Cultural-social, political-economic environment that conditions the formation of official-business style in old Turkic language"** consists of two sections. In this chapter of the research, statehood traditions, socio-political life, cultural-spiritual values of the 8th-12th centuries, which is a certain stage of old Turkic history, are analyzed against the background of world civilization and socio-political changes.

The Turks formed big, strong, rich and powerful states in a quite turbulent historical epoch, starting from the times before our era until the 12th century. Historically, the peoples who established a state in the geography where they lived and dominated the geo-political regions under the influence of power created their own strong economic, social and legal systems against the background of cultural advancements. Based on what was written in the monuments belonging to the Goyturk Khaganate period, F. Eroghlu notes that the concept of statehood and the management system in Turks are based on four principles, which are *"Kut (luck) and Tore (law), wisdom, convention and resistance - the right of resist"*[12]. Turkic law, formed on the basis of Turkic national-spiritual, moral and legal thinking, was formed on the basis of centuries-old molded traditions and customs called "Tore".

"Tore" was a set of laws that the entire society, including the khagan, had to follow strictly, guiding the social life on the basis of national-cultural values and traditions. Administrators and leaders represented in all the highest statuses of the state felt the responsibility of a person who is loyal, who shows wisdom and can do things with advice. In this sense, during the 8th-12th centuries, the Turks, who established states such as Goyturk, Uyghur and Karakhanli, and built a large cultural geography, ensured the status of the language at the highest level. In the 8th-12th centuries, when the legal administration system and the code of laws existed, the expansion of the fields of application of the Turkic language ensured the formation of styles, as well as laid the foundation for the formation of the official-business style and influenced its development. From the "common contact-communication" tool, becoming a single linguistic-communicative factor of the state, the society, and the old Turkic, which is essentially the language of political power, and officiality, embodied both the cultural-political and various social manifestations of the era. T. Hajiyev's idea

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[12] Eroğlu, F. Türk Yönetim Tarihi ve Düşüncesi / F.Eroğlu. – İstanbul: Beta Basım Yayım, – 2018, – s.6-9

"literary language has always existed, even before the formation of the national language. Tribe language - dialect language has been its own literary manifestation variant of its period"[13] gives reason to say that possessing a socio-cultural and economic position, a high political influence and unity in a large cultural geography, both ethnically and in terms of statehood, the All-Turkic language was formed as a literary language with all its highest indicators, of course, against the background of the characteristics of its time, it also created a basis for the formation of styles. Appeals of the Goyturk khagans to the people and the administrators who came after them, the texts written in the form of reports and testaments should be considered as the initial embryos of the official-business style. In this sense, old Turkic written monuments, which are relics of the history of heroism and statehood of Turks, and documents reflecting various social-legal relations, are the primary and main sources that contain the official-legal writing style.

The first section of the first paragraph of the first chapter is called **"Concept of the "old Turkic language" and the issue of periodization in Turkology"**. In this section, the concept of "old Turkic language era" and "old Turkic language" in Turkology has been analyzed based on the opinions of researchers who have extensively studied this topic and the definitions created by different views, and the opinions related to this topic in world Turkology have been interpreted comparatively.

The Turkic nation lived in a multicultural environment in the most ancient times and from time to time had different levels of contact with various languages, which led to mutual influences. Although it was historically influenced by Chinese, Sogdian, Mongolian, Arabic, Persian, Russian and other languages, it was not defeated by these influences. According to E. Gungor, who considers language to be one of the three main sources of Turkic culture, *"even if the nations that have not lost their language change their religion,*

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[13] Hacıyev, T.İ. Azərbaycan ədəbi dili tarixi I / T.İ.Hacıyev – Bakı: – 2012, s. 28

they will not lose their unity and integrity"[14]. The formation, development, acquisition of functionality and emergence of styles of the old Turkic language as a literary language are based on deep layers of history. Styles and their gaining of differentiation, syncretism, manifestation of inter-style interactions characterize the literary language as a system. At this time, it should be taken into account that it changes at different stages of development of history and becomes a direct representative of the language norms of the time. In this sense, of course, when saying the old Turkic literary language, we mean the language that is related to the historical-social and cultural development of the 6th-10th centuries, where we got the first written examples, against the background of the tribal-dialectal characteristics of the time.

The concept of "old Turkic language period" has not been unilaterally explained in linguistics, especially in Turkological scientific literature. In Turkology, in general, from the point of view of both historiography and linguistics, the old Turkic period, the periods of development of Turkic history and Turkic languages, the concept of "old" (ancient) have been analyzed in various forms, fundamental works have been written about it, a wide range of studies have been conducted, contradictory and compatible considerations, opinions have been proposed. In order to explain the concept of "ancient Turks", N. Jafarov considers three fundamental scientific-methodological problems to be studied in full detail:

1. Determining the boundaries of "ancient times".

2. Imagining the geography of "ancient times" on a historical scale;

3. Specifying the parameters of the genetic inheritance between the "ancient period" and the "middle period" and, as a result, the "new period"[15].

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[14] Güngör, E.A. Kültür Değişmesi ve Milliyetçilik / E.A.Güngör. – Ankara: Töre Devlet Yayınevi, – 1980, – s. 106

[15] Cəfərov, N.Q. Azərbaycanşünaslığın əsasları / N.Q.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Pedaqogika, – 2005, – s. 18-19.

Z.V. Toghan's opinion that *"every writing and every story that talks about the course of events, even the past and the present state of matter and things, is history"* [16] is also interesting in this sense. That is, history is a kind of overview of one or other events, processes, activities, various situations, real, which can create a certain image, and the laws of development of society. With the broadest criterion of thought, history consists of various transitions of the movement of time. We periodize this movement of time, that is, we divide socio-cultural development into stages in a certain chronological order. In classification according to time, historical events are divided into periods and examined in chronological slices. The material evidences obtained during the history of the Turkic peoples from the "oldest" to the "old", exoticism caused by different stages, religious beliefs, different directions of culture, political manifestations, literary-historical written texts, which are considered to be perfect traces of human thinking, allow to make a special periodization. K. Sodikov, while researching history of Turkic language, periodize the history of Turkic languages, the period covering the 6th-10th centuries he calls "Old Turkic written literary language", the period covering the 11th-14th centuries, he calls the period "the period of the Old Turkic literary language". It is interesting that K. Sodikov divides the old period into 2 stages: *"1. Kokturk (Goyturk) language – (language of monuments of Orkhon and Yenisei, Tuva, Talas, Ferghana with Goyturk script created during the First and Second Turkic khanates); 2. The language of the monuments in the Goyturk, Uyghur, Mani, Brahmi scripts (called the old Uyghur language in today's scientific literature) created during the Uyghur khanates. Old Turkic literary language (from the 11th century to the beginning of the 14th century). It covers the following periods: 1) the language of the Karakhanid era (the language of the monuments created during the Karakhanid era) 2) Chagatai Turkic; 3) Old Khwarazm Turkic (literary language used in the Golden*

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[16]Toğan, Z.V. Tarihte Usul / Z.V.Toğan. – İstanbul: Türkiye iş Bankası Kültür Yayınları, – 2019, s. 14

Horde and Khwarazm environment); 4) Old Kipchak language (grammar and dictionaries written in Egypt, as well as the language of works created by Kipchaks in Western Turkic lands; 5) Old Anatolian Turkish (this is the written literary language used by the Oghuz Turks in the 13th-15th centuries)"[17].

The language of the Goyturk and Uyghur written texts, which were used in the 5th-12th centuries and spread over a large geographical and cultural space, especially the monuments in the Orkhon, Yenisei and Talas regions of the Asian region, is called "əski türkcə", i.e. the old Turkic language without any distinction. The German Turkologist A. von Gaben's work "Old Turkic Language"[18] can be cited as a source supporting this view. S.B.Ozonder emphasizes that *"the language of the Orkhon-Yenisei-Talas inscriptions, the language of Manichean and Buddhist Turkic texts, despite different opinions, is still studied under the name of "Old Turk" in Turkological literature"*[19] in order to determine the historical scope of the old Turkic language, especially to draw attention to the boundaries of this concept in terms of periods.

A.Garibli, while trying to reveal the essence of the linguonym-concept "Turkic language", considers it appropriate to consider the problem of the origin of the issue in two stages: *"1. until the first written and oral sources of "Turkic" appeared in one way or another; 2. after the emergence of those sources"* and as a result she makes the following generalization: *"neither in the first nor in the second stage the linguonym-concept of "Turkic language" encountered, but after the middle of the 1st millennium, the widespread spread of "Turkic" in both oral and written forms; the considerable strengthening of both political and cultural influence allows us to come to the conclusion that at that time the word "Turk"*

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[17]Baykara, T.A. Türklüğün en eski zamanları / T.A.Baykara. – s.5-7/https://www.altayli.net/turklugun-en-eski-zamanlari.html baxış tarixi: 24.03.2021

[18] Gabain A. Eski Türkçenin Grameri / A. Von Gabain. –Ankara: TDK Yayınları. – 2007. – 313 s

[19] Özönder, F.S.B. Türk Dilinin Tarihî Dönemleri Üzerine Birkaç Söz. Türkbilig / F.S.B.Özönder. – şəhər yoxdu: , – 2002/3,– s. 204

was used not only in the meanings of ethnos, state (political union), but also in the meaning of language[20]. In fact, the author's conclusion is the most acceptable in the definition of the boundaries of the concept of "old Turkic language" and the naming of the linguonym that was formed as a result of certain regional, cultural, political and ethnic concentrations.

In fact, the author's conclusion is the most acceptable in the definition of the boundaries of the concept of "old Turkic language" and the naming of the linguonym formed as a result of certain regional, cultural, political and ethnic concentrations.

It is possible to determine the historical boundaries of the old Turkic language based on the general facts listed so far, new provisions that have emerged, and specify its boundaries. When approaching the issue from a historical-linguistic perspective, we can say that the boundaries of this concept and the historical stages included in the concept cover the periods from the 6th to the 12th century, and this period can be considered as the old Turkic period (the period of the old Turkic language).

The second section of the first paragraph is called **"History of formation and development of official-business style"**. In this paragraph, the system of styles, the issue of stylistics is involved in the study based on the ideas and researches of Turkological literature, world linguistics and Azerbaijani stylists, the place of the formal-business style in the system of functional styles, its historical development path, stages of emergence and formation, which norms and development within the framework of standards has been studied.

In the context of historical development, both the main factors of social relations and the connections that appeared at different levels formed the essence of the diversity of the language and accelerated the emergence of the variety of styles.

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[20]Qəribli, A.N. "Türk dili", "türk ləhcələri" və "türk dilləri" anlayışlarının genotipologiyası / A.N. Qəribli. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2018, – s. 36

In our linguistic consciousness, speech is manifested in scientific, life, fictional, journalistic and official-business styles. These forms of manifestation, such diversity of speech, of course, are formed by the influence of many intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors. Functional styles (literary, official-business, scientific, journalistic, lifestyle) together make up the literary language. General phonetic, lexical and grammatical features of the literary language are the norm for each of the functional styles. In this sense, it is of great importance to study the language of official and business documents, which are considered valuable resources of the old Turkic language, based on the system of norms of the literary language. It is true to say that "*a certain set of historically widely used language tools, the rules regulating their selection and use are the norms that have become a generally accepted specific language community in a certain period of time, it is one of the important features that ensure the functionality and historical inheritance of that language*"[21]. The stylistic shade manifested in individual elements of the language, that is, their belonging to a certain type of speech (we can also call it style), means that all these separate elements are united with each other in terms of semantic concentration and structural connection based on certain rules and principles, reveals correlative and differentiated stylistic systems in the language system. Naturally, these shades, stylistic colors, stylistic coloring, similar and different language elements are formed and developed in different social forms of speech activity, different types of speech, acquire functionality and create a style of literary language. We would like to emphasize that, on the one hand, the emergence of stylistic diversity is related to the structural qualities, forms, lexical or grammatical norms of a certain language in the speech process of linguistic elements, and on the other hand, it is also related to socio-cultural facts, economic-political environment, and the political thinking of the society. We would not be mistaken if we

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[21] Məmmədli, N.B. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti. (Norma, nitq mədəniyyəti sahələri və nitqə verilən tələblər) / N.B.Məmmədli. II cild. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2022, – s. 21

say that functional styles - are the variety of language due to differences in the areas of communication and the main functions of the language.

The official-business style is directly related to state traditions and the social-cultural, political-legal environment. As political, economic, and military power is accompanied by socio-cultural, ethno-psychological innovations, it affects the reputation of the language in the society, it reveals the literary language that is standardized, categorized in a certain sense, and has such generalized rules in both ethnic and geographical differentiation that the "*internal structure and meaning opportunities*" of this literary language can create a sufficient basis for the formation of styles[22]. Just as the increase in the functionality of the language in society forms styles, the fields of politics, diplomacy, military, economic-commercial relations, legal-official documentation also create sub-styles - micro-styles of the official-business style. Against the background of these sub-styles, unity and integrity are formed in lexical-grammatical norms in the official-business style, which, starting from the 7th-8th centuries, develops towards improvement and stabilization with a rising line in all subsequent stages.

Old Turkic official-legal documents, civil documents, and other existing subsections of this style support our opinion. Clarification of the nature of the content and layout of documents is of particular importance, which allows determining the dependence of the purposeful selection and use of linguistic units on the functional-communicative purpose of each type of document.

The second sub-chapter of the first chapter is called **"Publication and study of primary sources on old Turkic official-business style"**. In this subchapter, we tried to identify the first sources of the official-business style and reveal its initial manifestations. In this paragraph, information has been given about official-legal documents and written texts belonging to the 8th-12th

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[22]Yusifov, M.İ. Dövlət dili və Norma / M.İ.Yusifov. – Bakı: "Kitab aləmi" nəşriyyat poliqrafiya mərkəzi, – 2005, – s. 4

centuries, research has been conducted based on descriptive, statistical, historical-comparative methodology. In the paragraph, various sources containing formal-business style are grouped and classified.

The history of the formation of the old Turkic legal document style, the official-business style, is periodized mainly on the basis of the obtained materials. In this sense, the analysis of the sources emerging as a manifestation of different styles of the formation of old Turkic as a written language - a literary language allows us to group the documents as follows (note that since no written documents relating to earlier times and the Hun era (from the 3th century B.C. to the 5th century A.D.) were found, the Hun era was not included in the classification):

1. Documents related to the period of Goyturk khanate (6th-8th centuries).

2. Documents related to the period of the Uyghur khanate (8th-10th centuries).

3. Documents related to the Karakhanid period (from the second half of the 10th century to the 12th century);

4. Documents related to Chagatai period (12th-13th centuries).

Since the documents we have studied cover the 8th-12th centuries, we examine the language of Turkic official-legal documents on the period of the Goyturk and Uyghur khanates. Official-legal documents convey to us the main historical facts related to Turkic law before Islam, and are the main sources that reflect the initial manifestations of the official-business style, the formation and developmental landscape of this style. The history of study, publication and research of old Turkic official-legal documents mainly begins in the 20s of the 19th century. In general, many classifications and divisions have been made in Turkology regarding official-business style documents. Among them, the classifications of many Turkologists such as R.R. Arat, A. Jafaroglu, N. Yamada, O. Izgi, T. Moriyasu covered relatively all documents both in form and content. Based on his research on old Turkish-Uyghur legal documents and civil documents, N.Yamada has

presented the documents in a new form, this time with a more comprehensive and complex classification[23].

In different periods, A. Jafaroglu, R.R. Arat, T.Tekin, S.Chagatay, O.N.Orkun, Sh.Tekin, O.N.Tuna, T.Banguoghlu, O.F. Sertkaya and others conducted researches on the ethno-social situation of the ancient Turks, state structure, political-legal culture, customs, and Turkic Tore etc., and based on the obtained theoretical and experimental results, they created fundamental scientific works[24].

The third paragraph of the first chapter is called "**Genre-content typology of old Turkic official-business documents**". Generally, the documents consist of census, civil law documents relating to taxes paid in exchange for goods and money. In addition, letters, wills, adoption, marriage and divorce contracts, family law, slave trade, tamga-stamped labels reflecting the contracts concluded between individuals are also among the primary sources of official-business style. Examples of these documents "Servant's complaint to the master", "A document on the sale of land", "Sesame debt document", "Oil debt document", "Rent field", "Exchange paper of field with linen", "Exchange document of a woman with linen" and other documents[25] can be shown.

All types of documents written in the official-business style are classified according to their content (reflection of the official-business situation) and form (the structure of the main elements of the text). In this sense, monuments can be classified based on the following principles: *1) according to the genre - a) official-legal documents, b) monuments reflecting elements of style (Orkhon and Yenisei monuments, Biography of Suan-Tszyan, Kutadgu Bilig,*

[23] Yamada, N. Sammlung Uigurischer Kontrakte, 3 vols. Ed. by J. Oda / P. Zieme / H. Umemura / T. Moriyasu. Osaka, – 1993, – s. VIII-XII

[24] Quliyeva, Q.V. Qədim türk rəsmi-hüquqi sənədlərin tədqiqinin klassik dövrü / Q.V.Quliyeva. – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2022. №2, – s.224.

[25] Rəcəbli, Ə.Ə. Qədim türk yazısı abidələri. 4 cild. Qədim uyğur yazısı abidələri / Ə.Ə. Rəcəbli. –c. 4, II hissə. – 2010. –s.250

Diwan Lughat al-Turk); 2) according to the content - official documents; business documents.

In this paragraph, certain rules for the compiling of documents have been discussed, and the rules of layout according to their genre and content has been touched upon. In the documents, first the date of its preparation, then the content of the document is given, conditions are indicated, then the names of the persons and witnesses related to the document are indicated, and the seal-confirmation of the witnesses and persons is included[26].

Chapter II of the dissertation is called **"8th-12th centuries vocabulary of Turkic official-business documents"**. The first paragraph of the second chapter is called **"Diversity of origin of the official-legal documents' vocabulary"**. The vocabulary of the old Turkic language is made up of words that reflect the lifestyle, world of life, religious-mystical worldviews, and different emotional and expressive emotions of the Turks. These words are the product of the social-political, cultural-ethnic thinking of the Turkic nation. M.Asgarov who mentions V.A.Avrori's opinion, which calls *"the expressive and communicative functions of language two sides of the same coin"*, as well as, noting that Budagov's *"unity of communication and thought expression functions of language"* is logical, puts forward an interesting and very correct opinion: *"... we do not understand or realize an object, entity, state, or action that does not have a word equivalent, i.e., a thing without a name, i.e., there is no concept in our brain that does not have a word equivalent"* and as a result, *"the information in our brain is only from linguistic structural units, that is, words or consists of forms"* [27]. A word that expresses a concept in a time and space tandem undergoes changes in the process of historical development, can lose its functionality, live again or leave the language. Just as language is the most important indicator of the existence and identity of a nation, it

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[26] Rəcəbli, Ə.Ə. Qədim türk yazısı abidələri. 4 cild. Qədim uyğur yazısı abidələri / Ə.Ə. Rəcəbli. –c. 4, II hissə. – 2010. –s.250

[27] Türk dillərinin tarixi-müqayisəli leksikologiyası məsələləri. AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu. I cild. – Bakı: Kitab aləmi, – 2004., s.32

is the people who create the word. In this sense, K. Musayev's opinion completes the summary of the general nature of what was said against the background of the history of the word is the history of the people: when it is said that *"the language reflects the history of the people, then above all, its vocabulary are meant. Neither the phonetics nor the grammar of the language can fully convey the living conditions of the people to us as well as the lexicon"*[28]. Indeed, the vocabulary of each language forms the initial and more influential ideas about the people who are the speakers of that language. Centuries, environments, cultures, writing systems, worldviews, change the language in work and social activities, update the vocabulary. As written by H.Mirzayev, *"the language is constantly developing and improving on its roots... The vocabulary of language constantly enriches, its grammatical structure becomes fluent and improves due to the issues such as the development of science, technology, culture, agriculture, the expansion of economic, political relations etc."*[29].

The main layer of the vocabulary of the old Turkic language is occupied by the lexicon of Turkic origin. The lexicon that unites under one roof the modern Turkic languages that continue to live in different geographies, cultural and political environments, and different political conjunctures. A small part of the lexical units found in the language of old Turkic texts and documents is completely archaic for the modern Turkic languages, some of them are preserved in the dialects and accents of the Turkic languages, and a significant part of the vocabulary is in the modern Turkic languages as well as in the modern Azerbaijani language, it is used with certain phonetic and lexical-semantic differences. The general lexicon of the language of sources on official-business style can be conventionally divided into three groups: 1) Words denoting name; 2) Words denoting sign and quality; 3) Words denoting state, action.

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[28]Мусаев, К.М. Лексика тюркских языков в сравнительном освещении / К.М.Мусаев. – Москва: Наука, – 1975, – s.12

[29]Mirzəyev, H.İ. Azərbaycan dilində fel. (Yenidən işlənmiş və təkmilləşdirilmiş ikinci nəşri) / H.İ.Mirzəyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2006, – s. 6

I. Words denoting names: A certain part of the common lexicon of documents consists of name-denoting words. Although official-legal documents at first glance do not create the impression of a source where common words can be widely used, the content of the documents and the legal expression of various acts ensured the formation and wide processing of colorful thematic word groups. Words denoting names make up a certain part of the general lexicon of the language of texts on official-business style. These words reflect separate areas, the lexical-semantic landscape, which includes the names of animate and inanimate beings, human names, names of animal and plant, month, day, year, professional lexicon etc.

Words denoting kinship: The language of some documents contains a large number of words denoting kinship based on the content: "*akam, inim, uruğum, toğmışun, oğulum, yüzligim*" – *my elder brother, my younger brother, my descendants, my births, my sons, my relatives.*

Names of tool and means. Based on the content of the documents, words denoting certain tools and means have been used: *ayak – glass; bağırçık – saddle, bärgä – whip; boduğ – paint; äd-ed – goods, thing; idiş – dishes; kaŋlı – cart; eşiç – pot, pan; küp – bowl, jug etc.*

Names of food, drink, eating activity: The reasons for the use of words denoting food and meal in official and business texts are limited in number, depending on the content of the documents and the satisfaction of the need: *aş – ash, meal; aşı – repast, meal; azuk – foodstuffs; ät – meal; bor – wine, beverage; keslig – cheese; suv – water; süçüg – wine, sweet wine, milk; tüş – fruit, bar; vegetable*[30].

Names of arts, professions and specialties. A certain part of the vocabulary of Turkic languages is made up of art, profession, job and specialty names. A. Abdurakhmanov writes when talking about the words of art and profession: "*the history of the formation of the names of art and profession is equal to the history of the creation of*

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[30]Keskin, B.E. Eski Uygur Türkcesi Hukuk Belgeleri / B.E. Keskin. – Ankara: TDK Yayınları, – 2022, – 831 s..

mankind. They were formed in connection with the main activity processes of people in various socio-economic formations and reflected the history, traditions, everyday life, lifestyle, aesthetic and ethical views of the people"[31]. A comprehensive study of the language of the monuments proves that such lexical language units are quantitatively numerous: *ayğuçı – the one who teaches, who says; bedizçi – artist; boşgutçı – teacher; elçi – ilçi – envoy; eşi – officer; inäl – advocate, assistant; iş ayğuçı – master; käsgüçi – the one who cuts, kiçig – pupil; yalavaç – envoy, (or prophet); suvçı – water carrier; otaçı – doctor; koynçı – shepherd; tamğaçı – stamper; tägirmänçi – miller; udçı – herd, shepherd [cow, cattle]; ulağçı – coachman etc.*

Religious-mythical lexical units: *alkış – applause; arka – community; ıduk – holy; kam – shaman,; kuvrağ – people, crowd; teŋriken – godlike; Täŋri – God; Ugan – God; yazuk – sin, guilt, error; yoruğ – ritual, canon, nom – law.*

Words denoting emotions, feelings and sense: *Emgek - pain, sorrow, distress; enç - peace, calmness; kadgu - care, anxiety, worry; küsüş - desire, wish, passion; muŋ sıxıntı, grief, distress; sävinç – joy, happiness; sıkış – hard work, labour; tap – passion, faith; tarkınç – confusion, sadness, boredom; kü – un, fame, sound etc.*

Body and organ names (somatisms): Somatic lexicon is rich: *adak - leg; the farthest; baş - head; first, before; bod - body; boguz – throat; life; boyın – neck; elig – hand; iz - trace, sign; köŋül - heart; kulgak – ear; täri - skin; töpö - the top of the head etc.* [32]

II. Words denoting sign, quality, quantity: Words denoting signs and qualities form an important part of the general lexicon of Turkic languages. The words denoting sign, quality, quantity used in the language of old Turkic official-legal documents can be grouped as follows:

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[31]Əbdürəhmanov, A.A Azərbaycan dilində sənət və peşə adları / A.Əbdürəhmanov. – Bakı: Bilik, – 1998, – s.3

[32] Keskin, B.E. Eski Uygur Türkcesi Hukuk Belgeleri / B.E. Keskin. – Ankara: TDK Yayınları, – 2022, – 831 s.

Words denoting physical characteristics and state: *bädzlig – painted, ornamented; irük – cleft, crack; kalın – thick; kuruğ – dry; sämiz – big, fat; sınuk – broken; tas – rude; tälük – hole; yaŋı – new; yoğun – stout; yumışak – soft etc.*

Words denoting a certain size and value: *ağır – heavy; bilgə – wise, erudite; boş – empty; çığay – poor; ädgü – good; kıvlığ – happy; körtläçi – beautiful; küçäk – powerful; öni – different; sävig – gracious; silig – clear, pure; üvgä – quick, fast; yarağu – appropriate; yarlıkaguçı – merciful, forgiving; yeg – good, very good etc.*

Words denoting number and volume: *az – bödük – big; ärtiŋü – very; köp – much, over; üküş – much, too* etc.

Words denoting names of color: *ak – white; ala – particolored; arda – name of the colour; bozak – grey; kara – black; kızıl – golden, red; uvaz – orange; yuruŋ – white etc.*[33]

III. Words denoting state, action: H.Mirzayev when talking about the words denoting state, action, he notes "*in our language, the words denoting things are grouped under of names in a broad sense and nouns in a narrow sense, while verbs are grouped under the name of words denoting action in a broad sense, state, action, situation in a narrow sense*"[34]. The group of words included in the vocabulary of Turkic languages, which almost constitute the basis of the purely Turkic origin layer of the lexicon, have a multifaceted categorical nature and scope of usage, are units denoting state, and action. These words are divided into different groups in terms of the meanings they reflect.

1) words denoting action: *kir-, kaç-, käl-, ket-, köç-, yaş- "to disappear, to run away", yaŋ- "to turn, to turn aside", mün- "to get on";*

2) words denoting state-action: *sat-, kur-, köl- "to close", käs-, al-, ber-, adırmak-, aç-, at-, bul-, tap-, yığ-; öl-, bat-, kör-, sok-;*

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[33] Keskin, B.E. Eski Uygur Türkcesi Hukuk Belgeleri / B.E. Keskin. – Ankara: TDK Yayınları, – 2022, – 831 s.

[34] Mirzəyev, H.İ. Azərbaycan dilində Fel / H.İ.Mirzəyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2006, – s. 57

3) speech verbs: *ay-, te-;*

5) words related to thinking, seeing and hearing: *bul-, tıŋla-, unıt-, u-, amran, antık- to swear* [35].

Old Turkic written monuments, which are the primary sources of Turkic history, culture, and language, stand out for their rich, colorful, multicultural and multidisciplinary lexical landscape. The richness is in its thematic spectrum, the variety is in its semiological landscape, the multiculturalism is in its content, the multidisciplinarity is in the genre typology born from its stylistic diversity.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is called **"Borrowed lexicon in the language of official-business documents"**. This paragraph consists of two sections: **"Study of borrowed lexicon in terms of its origin"** and **"Structural-semantic features of borrowed lexical units"**. One of the sources of vocabulary enrichment is the entry of borrowed lexical units into the language. In general, during cultural, economic, political, and religious contacts between different peoples and ethnic groups, it is inevitable that the language will be affected. Relations and influences, which take place at socio-political, commercial-economic, cultural, geographical levels, are more evident in the vocabulary of the language. The changes that take place at different levels and in different forms form a special layer in the vocabulary of the language, which is made up of lexical language units - borrowed words, which show differences in terms of content, form and functionality. Turkic languages also came into contact with other languages (or with each other) against the background of wide and diverse spectrum of relations, and as a result of these relations, words and terms, expressions, and even the phonetic and grammatical system were affected. In general, it should be noted that borrowed words preserve the characteristics of the etymon language in very few cases, mostly they adapt to the phonetic and grammatical rules

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[35] Keskin, B.E. Eski Uygur Türkcesi Hukuk Belgeleri / B.E. Keskin. – Ankara: TDK Yayınları, – 2022, – 831 s.

of the receptor language, and convey the peculiarities of the language they are passing through. In particular, it should be emphasized that the borrowings used in the language of documents on the old Turkic official-business style show that phonetic-graphical and morphological changes occur in lexical units from different languages.

In the paragraph entitled **"Study of borrowed lexicon in terms of its origin"**, borrowed lexical units of various origins used in the language of documents compiled in the 8th-12th centuries are studied and analyzed. First of all, by what criteria is the borrowed lexical unit defined, the issues of which words we call borrowed words have been clarified, the ideas related to this topic in linguistics have been given a place, and the appropriate attitude has been expressed. If we have to classify the borrowings used in the sources of the old Turkic official-business style on the basis of certain principles and provisions, the following division is obtained:

1. According to their origin;
2. According to their semantics;
3. According to their structure.

In the first division of the classification, borrowings are studied according to their origin. It should be noted that the analysis of these borrowings according to their origin clearly shows which languages Turkic languages have been in contact with since the earliest times, with which languages they have exchanged words, and at which levels (decrease or increase according to languages and periods, lexical units covering which word groups) this process has emerged historically.

When grouping words transferred to old Turkic according to their origin, it is more appropriate to give the following division from the point of view of history (this is, of course, relative, because it is logically impossible to determine which words entered the language earlier in old Turkic by origin) as follows:

1. From Mongolian – Tungus - Manchur language;
2. From Chinese language;
3. From Sanskrit - Hindi - Tibetan languages;

4. From Sogdian - Tokharian languages;
5. From Persian - Arabic languages.

For examples: Words from Mongolian – Tungus - Manchur language: *ağa "ağabəy, yaşlı, qohum", büdrə- "to slip, to get stuck in the leg", car (çəkmək) "news, to inform", ceren "gazelle, deer", çilav "bridle", cida "to endure, be patient"; ulus – "people, nation"* etc.; words from Chinese language: *totok → tutuk (military leader); put zhong→ buçuŋ - invalid; chao çuv → qəbz, sənəd; kou fa → kuvpar penalty fee, fine; bǎo rén →paoşın - guarantor; tong qu→ tuŋsu joint debtor (co-creditor)]; yang → yaŋ - model, mould, law; w*ords from Sanskrit - Hindi - Tibetan languages: *bor/ wine for sale, uvar, kuvpar/ monetary penalty etc.; w*ords from Sogdian → Tokharian languages: *künçit/ sesame etc.*

It should be noted that the entry of borrowed words into the language on the basis of various relationships is not only realized on the basis of socio-political and cultural relations, but also due to the fact that both languages meet under different reasons and under different conditions, their existence in a common environment, their use, the interaction of certain linguistic features, it is also realized by reflecting or transferring it to one.

In the second section of the second paragraph of the second chapter called **"Structural-semantic features of borrowed lexical units"**, some of the borrowed lexical units have been analyzed etymologically, structurally-semantically, extensive analyzes have been made about their origin, form of usage and lexical meaning in the old Turkic language, their status and frequency of usage in modern Turkic languages.

The third paragraph of the second chapter is called **"Terminological lexicon of official-legal documents"**. This paragraph consists of three sections called **"Concept of term and terminization process in Turkic languages"**, **"Classification of terms in the language of official-legal documents"** and **"Semantic-structural features of terms in the language of official-business documents"**.

The emergence of official-business style, the formation and development of stylistic terminology in Turkic languages is related to social and political reasons. As these reasons change, the genetic-derivative picture of the stylistic lexicon changes, the sources of formation are enriched and renewed. S.A. Sadigova periodized the history of the formation and development of the terminology of the Azerbaijani language in the following way:

"1. The period from the 6th-7th centuries to the 15th century.

2. Formation of the term in the 16th-18th centuries.

3. Formation of terminology in the 30s-90s of the 19th century.

4. The development of terminology in the first quarter of the 20th century.

5. The development of terminology in the 20s-90s of the 20th century.

6. The development of terminology in the 90s of the 20th century (in the years of independence)" [36].

In our opinion, this periodization is actually a successful division in terms of reflecting the development lanscape of the terminology of Turkic languages, too. A large number of terms have been used in the language of sources on official-business style. The diversity of the documents covering the 8th-12th centuries according to genre typology, diversity of content and form at the same time ensured the diversity of its terminological lexical palette and formed a database of multi-field terms. In the language of the documents compiled in this period, enough terms and term-specific words and word combinations have been reflected that these lexical language units are different thematically, in terms of origin and structure:

Legal terms: *yaŋ – custom, law; tutuk - prisoner, pledge; tanuk – witness, törü – custom, law, state order, main law; törüçi – jurist, according to the law, bitig – law, document, töləç – compensation, ulam yarluk - main document, document of khanate, decree; yargu –*

[36]Sadıqova, S.A. Azərbaycan dilində terminologiyanın təşəkkülü və inkişafı / S.A.Sadıqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 2005, – s. 33

judgment, boğağulukçı – executioner, murderer; kıyın, kın – penalty; çam, çarım – protest, claim;

Financial terms: *tüş – percentage, per cent; ağıçı - treasurer, ağıçı uluğu – head treasurer, alım – debt, alımçı – lender, birim – debt; birimçi – borrower;*

Tax terms: *bergü – vergi; birimçi – vergi alan, ülüş – hissə, salık – üzüm vergisi, kabın/kurut – qurut vergisi; tüşük- faiz vergisi; kubşır/qubçır – heyvan vergisi; yulluğ birim – məhsul vergisi; kab – qab vergisi (dulusçulardan alınırdı); birt- kölə vergisi;*

Economic - commercial terms: *inçü - əmlak, ed- mal, mülk, buçung – qəbz, yanut – əvəz, qarşılıq; tär – haqq, ödəniş, rüsum, muzd; tärçi – fəhlə, muzdlu, gor/kor - zərər, ziyan, ert-berti- gəlir, xeyir [ETHB]; inçü - property, ed - goods, buçung – receipt, yanut – exchange; tär – payment, fee, tax; tärçi – worker, wage earner, gor/kor - damage, ert-berti – income, profit*[37].

It is clear from these examples taken from the language of the old Turkic official-legal documents that each of them is different in terms of fields, but if looking at the context in which the terms belonging to the same concept are used, it is possible to see that there are different meaning characteristics between them.

Chapter III of the dissertation is entitled **"8th-12th centuries word formation in the language of official-legal documents"**. In the first paragraph of this chapter entitled **"Ways of enrichment of the vocabulary of Turkic languages"**, the ways of the enrichment of the vocabulary and lexical content of the language are analyzed in the light of separate official-legal documents. The rich vocabulary of old Turkic is composed of words that have a materialized form based on the unity of the existing ("element of reality") and its realized image. The content and form of the lexical units in the old Turkic texts actually strengthens this hypothesis that *"With the activity of understanding the element of reality, the image of the intellect, after this phase of understanding, the need to provide information about it*

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[37] Keskin, B.E. Eski Uygur Türkcesi Hukuk Belgeleri / B.E. Keskin. – Ankara: TDK Yayınları, – 2022, – 831 s.

ends with thinktual understanding, this process forms the word – language structural unit." [38]. In general, the study of the documents shows that two methods have been used to express new notions and objects, new concepts, and terms in Turkic: firstly, forming a new lexical unit for the concept to be expressed, the secondly is that a word in the appellative lexicon acquires a new meaning by being included in the relevant field. It should be especially emphasized that when looking at the lexical fund of the documents, it can be seen that the methods of word formation existing in modern Turkic languages have also been active in this period. More precisely, various methods have been used in the formation of new lexical units, which are mainly lexical-semantic, morphological and syntactic methods, and the morphological method is distinguished by its productivity.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is called **"Word formation by lexical-semantic method in official-business style"**. Although the lexical-semantic method of word formation in linguistics is shown as the simplest and most convenient method, it is actually the most complex and variable compared to other methods. By this method, word formation takes place with actualization and specialization of the lexical meaning, improvement or deterioration of the meaning, expansion and widening of the meaning of the word. The terms used in the language of official-legal documents include a vocabulary with special functionality, reflecting concepts and notions related to social and political life, traditions of statehood, economy and culture, industry and agriculture.

Words acquiring additional meaning, adding various suffixes to word units of Turkic origin or borrowed words, combining two or more words, reusing archaic lexical units, the emergence of new words by replacing national words with borrowed words in different periods shows the richness of Turkic language's expressive possibilities.The colloquial language is a fertile source for the formation of words using the semantic method. Supporting this idea,

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[38]Türk dillərinin tarixi-müqayisəli leksikalogiyası məsələləri. / Türk dillərinin tarixi-müqayisəli leksikalogiyası məsələləri. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2012, – III c, – s. 46

M. Gasimov notes that *"one of the main ways of term formation is to give additional meanings to common words in the language and to use them as an expression of a specific term in a certain field of science and technology"* [39].

In the context of official-business style, two forms of lexical-semantic formation of words in the language of documents can be shown:

1. Terminalization of common words,
2. Specialization of words that characterize the terms by fields.

As society develops, new objects and phenomenon appear in social life, and there is a need to form new words to name them. Semantic derivation is the use of existing words in a language to express new concepts based on a certain semantic relationship. Logically, there are three manifestations of semantic change: meaning expansion, meaning narrowing, and meaning transfer. Research shows that the semantic narrowing of the meaning is more evident when words are termed in the language of old Turkic legal documents.

In the language of official-legal documents, words reflecting this feature, i.e. gaining a new semantic load by undergoing meaning derivation, were used: teŋri – (god) - strength, state; son, child – in general child - guardian, bitig - writing, letter - document, etc. The word "yiŋak", which generally means "direction" in old Turkic texts, was used in the language of official legal documents to mean "real estate".

The third paragraph of the third chapter is called **"Word formation by morphological method in formal-business style"**. The development of the vocabulary of each language is accompanied by its own characteristics (derived from the geneological and typological structure of the language) under the influence of intra- and extra-linguistic factors. The second way of enriching the lexicon of the Turkic languages included in the group of agglutinative

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[39]Qasımov M.Ş. Azərbaycan dili terminologiyasının əsasları / M.Ş.Qasımov, – Bakı: Elm, –1973, – s. 23-24

languages with the internal capabilities of the language, the most productive method for almost all stages of the development of the language, is the morphological method. Each language has the ability to form a word, which includes genetic, typological, as well as ethnocultural and ethnopsychological points, and is regulated by methodological and principal laws that knead and bring out these nuances within itself. As Sh. Hasanli-Garibova noted, *"the process of word formation does not take place in a chaotic, disorderly way, it is realized in a deliberate and conscious manner and is systematized by regulating"* [40].

In Turkic languages, which belong to the group of agglutinative languages, word-forming suffixes play a key role in the formation of new words. B. Maharramli mentions that the method of word formation by morphological means is active for the later stages of Turkic languages, that the language's possibilities of forming words are limited in the stage of amorphousness, and grammatical forms have not yet been formed, and connects this process with the process of transition from amorphousness to agglutinativeness[41]. Morphologically, all suffixal morphemes participating in the process of word formation do not have the same status, some of them are more active and productive, while others are less active and have a non-productive function by forming words in a limited scope and content. But productivity and non-productivity can be flexible according to time, content and internal laws of language. The range of content created by word-forming suffixes in Turkic languages is wide and thematically-semantically, they have different meanings. In this sense, the morphemes involved in the word formation process by the morphological method, forming various meaning features in the language of the documents, are grouped as follows:

1. Morphemes that form words denoting names;
2. Morphemes that form words denoting state, action.

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[40]Həsənli-Qəribova, Ş.R. Oğuz qrupu türk dillərində isimlərdə söz yaradıcılığı / Ş.R.Həsənli-Qəribova. – Bakı: "AVROPA" nəşriyyatı, – 2017, – s. 8
[41]Məhərrəmli, B.B. Türk dillərinin qədim leksikası / B.B.Məhərrəmli,– Bakı: "Xəzər Universiteti" nəşriyyatı, – 2017, – s. 80

-çı⁴: Adding to the words of Turkic origin or borrowed words, this morpheme mainly form words denoting the owner of profession, art, specialty, a person with some abstract moral characteristic, a certain place, place of origin: *asığçı – beneficial, income-producing person, temürçi –blacksmith, yarluğağçı, boğuluğçı-executioner, birimiçi – tax collector, ağıçı –treasurer, okıgçı – inviter, sakışçı – accounting clerk, bitkeçi/bitigçi – secretary, a person who is writing, bözçi – cloth weaver, iş ayguçı – master, saŋçı – treasurer, water carrier, who is engaged in irrigation works* etc.

-lıg–lig/-lık, -lik,/-luk, lük (-lag, -läg): is one of the actively used and productive suffixes in Turkic languages: *kavlalık, ağılık - treasure, baylık - wealth, beglik - beylik, ögelik - advisable, appropriate, uyğun; kablığ – case, kəpəzlik – cottoniness, sokumluk-butchery, kanlık - khanate, belonging to the Khagan etc.*

This suffix also forms words denoting sign, quality, place: *berimlig – debtor, bedizlig- ornate, Koçolug – Kocholu, kinlig- tied, knotted, başlığ – headed, ipliğ – corded, emgeklig - troublesome, erklig – strong, üküşlüg - smart, wise etc.*

The following morphemes can be given as examples of adjectives from nouns with sign, quality meaning (forming adjectives from nouns):

-ığ, -ig; yarıg stony, rocky; turug grassy, grassland, kıdıg qıyı, edge, the farthest; sävig merciful, caring; silig clean,pure, tapıg respect, service etc[42].

In the language of official-legal documents, suffixes that form names from words with the meaning of state and action form richness: *-a, -ä, -ı, -i, -u, -ü, -d. -duk, -dük, -tuk, -tük, -ığ⁴; -ıg⁴, -ğa, -gä, -ğaç, -gäç, -kaç, -käç, -ğlı⁴, -glı⁴; -klı, -ğma⁴, -gmä⁴, -ğın, -gin, -kın, -kin, -ğan, -ğak; -gäk; -ğuk; -gük, -ğuluk, -ğusuz, -ğuka, -ğuçı, -güç; -kuçı, -küçi, -ağul, -ägül, -ıl⁴, -im⁴, -ma, -mä, -mak, -mäk, -maz, -mäz, -mış, -miş, -mır, -mur, -sık, -sık⁴, -ış⁴, -ıt⁴, -taçı, -täçi, -daçı, -däçi, -yak, -yäk, -ayak, -äyäk, -yuk, -yük, -duk, -dük, -tuk, -tük, -ığ⁴, -*

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[42] Keskin, B.E. Eski Uygur Türkcesi Hukuk Belgeleri / B.E. Keskin. – Ankara: TDK Yayınları, – 2022. – 831 s.

ig^4, -ğalı, -gäli; -kalı, -käli, -ığlı^4, -ıglı^4, -ğma, -gmä, -ınçığ^4, -ınçig^4, -ınsığ, -insig^4, -nçığ^4, -nçsiz etc.

-k, -k, -uk, -ük: *ögürük - advice; ötüg - wish, desire, request, offer; käzig - order, row, rank; tälüg – hole etc.*

-nç, -nçu, -nçü: *sävinç - joy, tarkınç - sadness, distress, kiginç - answer etc.*

-ğu, -gü, -ku, -kü: *bälgü – sign, feature, image, içgü – drink, drinkable, birläki being together, yaragu – befitting, suitable, küdägü – son-in-law etc.*

Suffixes that form words with the meaning of state and action from nouns are widely used in the language of documents. As an example of these suffixes we can show the following ones: *-d, -ığsa^4, -ıgsa^4, -ğur, -gür, -kur, -kür, -ıl^4, -ımsın^4, -msin, -ma, -mä, -n^4 , -k^4, -k^4, -ı^4 + r, -a^2 + r, -sı, -si, -sık^4, -sık, -ış^4 , -t, -tur, -tür və s.*

-a, -ä, -ı, -i, -u, -ü: *amra- to love, asıra - to grow, to nurture etc.*

-la, -la^4 – *başla- to start, to act, buyanla- to have mercy, çugla- to close, to complete, iglä- get sick, to be ill, ikilä- to multiply, ädlä- to work, to sow and reap,   karıla- to measure etc.*

-ış/-iş: *berüş- to give reciprocally, biliş- to understand, to agree, to be responsible, ayıtış- to get along, körüş- to meet etc* [43].

aş/-eş: *keŋäş- get along, to consult etc.*

As can be seen from their contents, the range of content and shades of meaning created by suffixes that form names, state, and actions in the language of the sources of the old Turkic official-business style are not wide, but rather cover concepts related to a certain field, profession, and activity. The morphological method not only reflects the internal capabilities of the language in new word formation, but also serves to determine the characteristics of the formation of the subtlest shades of meaning.

The fourth paragraph of Chapter III is called **"Word formation by syntactic method"**. In this paragraph, the formation of new lexical units through the syntactic method, the boundaries of

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[43] Keskin, B.E. Eski Uygur Türkcesi Hukuk Belgeleri / B.E. Keskin. – Ankara: TDK Yayınları, – 2022. – 831 s.

compound words, the concept of compound words in Turkic languages, the opinions put forward by Turkologists and linguists about compound words are analyzed, compound words are clarified on the basis of official-legal documents in old Turkic. I. Giganov says that depending on the characteristics of the main component, compound words are divided into several types, and their formation relates with the phenomenon of analyticity[44].

F. Zeynalov, who calls word formation by syntactic method an "analytical-syntactic way", notes that the process itself is complex, and there are contradictions in relation to this issue in Turkology: "*A group of words formed by the combination of two or more independent lexical-semantic words, creating a new lexical unit different from the meaning of the words forming the combination and having a common accent*"[45]. Speaking about compound words, H.Mirzayev notes that "*compound words formed by combining two or more words with syntactical possibilities, on the basis of the function, sign, similarity of the object, by repetition of the word or on the basis of literal translation, are characteristic of our language, and the role of other languages in syntactically forming words is noticeable*"[46].

A. Rajabli, who noted that syntactically word formation is poorly developed in Turkic languages, as well as in the language of old Turkic written monuments, "*the first reason for this is that the nature of the language of Turkic languages, including the language of old Turkic written monuments, denies long, polysyllabic words, however, the process of permanent complexity occurs in a number of languages of the world, it is rare to find compound words consisting of even three words in Turkic languages*", and as a second reason, he writes that "*Turkic languages are agglutinative languages and in them, he shows that there are enough lexical, i.e. derivative suffixes*

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[44]Гиганов, И. Грамматика татарского языка СПб / И.Гиганов, – 1801, – s.45, 61

[45] F.Zeynalov. Türk dilərinin müqayisəli qrammatikası / F.Zeynalov. –Bakı: MBM nəşriyyatı. –2008, –s.74

[46] Mirzəyev, H.İ. Azərbaycan dilində fel/ H.Mirzəyev. –Bakı: Elm. –2006. –s. 36

to form a new lexical unit, to form a new word, therefore there is no need for compounding" [47]. Paraphrasing F.I.Tahirova V.V.Radlov's opinion that *"in Turkic languages, the joining of some noun and verb roots to express a concept is a universal (common) phenomenon"*, notes that this phenomenon being characteristic of most languages of the world, even mentiones the existence of compound words in Proto-Slavic, Proto-Turkic, even in Altai and Sumerian [48]. Summarizing the theoretical hypotheses about the concept of compound words, G. Mahmudova concludes that *"certain boundaries of compound words have been defined that lexical units only that meet these principles can be called compound words formed syntactically"* [49].

Analyzing the process of word formation by syntactic way against the background of the phenomenon of compounding, we can group it as follows:

1) lexical-syntactic way;

2) morphological-syntactic way.

Syntactically formed compound words used in the language of sources on 8th-12th centuries official-business style are the following: *Karabuka, Muŋsuv, İlbuka, İlteris, Yalturğan; Bişbalık, Yinçügüz (Yinçü Ögüz), karabaş-cariyə.*

There are various levels of research and studies in the Turkological literature about double-written words. Syntactically formed words of this type have been the subject of research and have been called by different terms. Speaking of double words, A. von Gaben writes that there are examples of quite different variants and content in old Turkic, but for some reason, he notes that the origin of this word comes from the Chinese language, copying or calquing.

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[47] Rəcəbli, Ə.Ə. Qədim türk yazısı abidələrinin dili / Ə.Ə.Rəcəbli. I. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2006, s. 366-367

[48] Тагирова, Ф.И. Сложные слова в современном татарском языке: проблемы лексикографировония и орфографировония: Дис. канд. фил. наук: 10.02.02: / Ф.И.Тагирова. – Казань: – 2004, РГБ ОД 61: 04-10 / 1021 / s. 4

[49] Mahmudova, Q.Ç. Müasir türk dillərində sözyaratma prosesləri / Q.Ç.Mahmudova – Bakı: – 2021, – s. 56-58

We were able to identify the following types of double words used in the language of official-legal documents:

I. Words formed with synonyms: *iş küç, sab ötüg (request), kadas adas (relative, friend), eb berk, oguş bodun (people, nation) etc*.

II. Words formed with antonyms: *teŋri yir – earth-sky, universe, tün kün; (per day)*.

III. Repetitions formed by combining words with suffixes-lı;-lığ: *inili eçili (one and all), tunli künli (day and night), adığlı toŋuzlı – (bear and pig)*.

Chapter IV of the dissertation is entitled **"Grammatic features of official-business style in 8ᵗʰ-12ᵗʰ centuries Turkic languages"**. This chapter consists of 4 paragraphs. In the first paragraph, called **"Grammatical categories in Turkic languages"**, the classification and characteristics of grammatical categories have been investigated. In general, grammatical categories occupy a special place in the grammatical system of the language, morphology, each of them has different and unique morphological and syntactic functions. Touching on the issues of the essence of grammatical categories and the concept of grammatical category, A.Akhundov comes to the conclusion against the background of conflicting, idealistic considerations and ideas given on this issue in linguistics that "*a grammatical category is a real linguistic unity or unit of grammatical meaning and its material expression*"[50]. General grammatical categories belonging to several parts of speech are manifested as "*expression of grammatical meanings through grammatical forms*"[51], that is, they are formed through word-modifying suffixes.

Although the logical categories related to the objective entity and the phenomenon surrounding it are the same for all nations, their forms of manifestation, means of expression in any language, and methods are different. It is rightly noted that "*grammatical category*

[50] Axundov, A.A. Ümumi Dilçilik/ A.A.Axundov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1988. – s. 147
[51] Seyidov, Y.M. Azərbaycan dilinin qrammatikası. Morfologiya / Y.M.Seyidov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, – 2002. – s. 148-150

is one of the widespread forms of expression of grammatical meanings"[52]. Different grammatical means of communication are involved in the formation of different grammatical categories. Each grammatical category has its own morphological and syntactic features. Of course, these features are not the same for all world languages. Since the grammatical structure of each language has different and specific laws and development history, the grammatical categories are also different, and Turkic languages are rich languages in this sense.

The second paragraph entitled **"Category of number in the language of old Turkic official-legal documents"** deals with the forms of expressing the category of number in Turkic languages. In the grammatical structure of the language, the quantitative category occupies an important place due to its functionality and indicators. This category includes not only nouns, but all other parts of speech, so it is considered a general grammatical category. The concept of number, numerals, quantity is related to the innovations in the way of life and activity of a person. Because one of the additional concepts of a person about an object is its number. The process of comprehensive understanding of the object also required knowing its minority-majority and the amount of signs in it. Noting that the concept of number is realized on the basis of the existence of singular and plural, B. Khalilov notes that the concepts of singularity and plurality are created by the life imaginations of a person, the concept of number is simple in the first life imagination of a person, and later the concept of number changes and develops in connection with the development of the life imaginations of a person[53]. In Turkic languages, as well as in Old Turkic, the concept of number is formed in three ways:

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[52] Hacıyeva, A.A. Ruhi Bağdadi Divanının dili / A.A.Hacıyeva. – Bakı: "CBS-PP", – 2016, – s. 39

[53] Xəlilov, B.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfologiyası. I hissə / B.Ə.Xəlilov. – Bakı: 2000, – s. 232

1. Concept of number expressed lexically; 2. Concept of number expressed syntactically (through word combinations and repetitions); 3. Concept of number expressed morphologically.

The concept of number, quantity expressed lexically includes very few words in old Turkic: *az, kop, kopan, uküş,* etc. In the semantic capacity of these words, there is a concept of number.

Morphological expression of number is typical for the language of Goyturk and old Uighur texts, as well as for the language of works written in Karakhani Turkic. In order to express the multiplicity, totality, collection of an object, sometimes its sign or quality, it is formed by adding the morpheme -lar^2 to the end of the word, and in some cases adding the suffixes -at, -iz/-z.

In the language of old Turkic official-business documents, the main morphological indicator of the category of number is the suffix -lar^2, too: *birimçiler, tanuklar, borlukçılar* etc.; *ma take özge kisilər (and other people), buyakçı beglerim kutuŋa (in honor of my beys who have done good work); tegiler bile köni bilsünler (let them divide it properly [equally] with their relatives), borluk birip sözləri yarımasunlar (don't interpret the words by giving vineyard), bu yirkə birimlərim kəlsər (if my taxes come to this place);*

The historical course of the suffix -lar^2 from old Turkic to modern Turkic languages shows that it has surpassed other formants due to its activity and scope of usage and has become a common Turkic language factor.

The third paragraph of the fourth chapter is called **"Category of possession in the language of old Turkic official-legal documents"**. The participation of various tribal language elements played an important role in the formation of the category of possession in Turkic languages. During the period of the old Turkic language, the changes that took place in different levels of the language, the development towards stabilization and establishment of the literary norms of the language, as in other systems, in the morphological structure, individual grammatical signs were generalized, polished, and certain characteristic features were categorized by showing homogeneity.

Touching on the terminological content of the category of possession in Turkic languages and its naming features in different Turkic languages, F. Zeynalov writes: "*the category of possession is related to three persons, being singular and plural, and serves to indicate a number of characteristics related to them, especially possession, affiliation, kinship, a part of the whole etc*"[54]. Talking about the grammatical functionality of possession in Turkic languages, I. Kazimov writes that "*the category that expresses the belonging of an object or an event to one of the three persons is determined by personal suffixes in modern Turkic languages, gaining a purely morphological value*" [55].

In Turkic languages, when expressing the concept of belonging by the morphological method, both the owner person and the belonging object are also expressed in one word. More precisely, the concept of belonging is expressed by adding the corresponding personal suffix to the word (object or subject):

buyakçı beglerim kutıŋa// in honor of my beys who have done good work; *adaynıŋ evintin ünertə, işiŋ, küçin...//; begimin tamgasın//* my bey's stamp; *Bu yirmiŋ sıçısı//* the boundary of this place; *Mısırnıŋ Koçutakı borlıkın altım//* I bought Misir's garden in Kochu etc.

In general, the formants of category of possession have hardly changed historically. A. von Gaben, in his work "Grammar of the Old Turkic Language", when talking about the suffixes of possession, writes that these indicators are the suffixed version of personal pronouns[56].

In the language of official-business documents covering the 8th-12th centuries, the possession category is manifested in various ways and morphological indicators:

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[54]Zeynalov, F.R. Türk dillərinin müqayisəli qrammatikası / F.R.Zeynalov. – Bakı: – 2008, – s. 101

[55] Kazımov, İ.B. Türk dillərinin müqayisəli morfologiyası. III cild / İ.B.Kazımov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2019, – s. 82

[56]Gabain, A.von. Eski Türkçenin Grameri. (Cev.: Mehmet Akalın) / A. von Gabain. – Ankara: TDK, – 2007, 313 s. § 192 - § 193.

	Singular	Plural

Singular | Plural

I person: +m   I person: +0m 0t.

Singular — Plural

I person: +m

I person: +0m 0t.

II person: +0ŋ; +0ğ, +0g +0g0z, +0g0z

II person: +0 ŋ 0z, +0 ŋ;

III person: +sı; +ı; (+sı, +ı)

III person: -si; +i; (+sı; +ı), +ları, +läri

Expression of possession by analytical-synthetic method: *begimiŋ tamkasıŋ – my bey's seal.*

Expression of possession by synthetic method: *Kiçigim;* – my little; *beglerim* – my beys; *begim* – my bey.

Analytical method: *biziŋ kisiler"* – our men; *Kara Kobuznıŋ yir* – place of Gara Kobuz; *Kuus Baksınıŋ ok yir* – place of Kuus Bakhshi; *Kasuknıŋ tegiler* – Kasug's relatives.

Sometimes in the texts, the words that know the possessive person and the belonging object change their order stylistically in the sentence:*Bu nişan mən tanuk Buyan Karanıŋ ol// bu nişan mən tanuk Tolı Karanıŋ ol; Bu nişan men tanuk Turşış Temürnıŋ ol; Bu nişan biz Tədmileg, Kara Buka ikegünıŋ ol* this sign belongs to us Tadmilag and Kara Buka[57].

The fourth paragraph of Chapter IV of the dissertation is called **"Case category in the language of old Turkic official-legal documents"**. Case category, which is "one of the most important and primary grammatical categories" of Turkic languages, realizes *"implementation of many morphological-syntactic and semantic processes in the language"* [58]. The wide and perfect reflection of the cases of the noun in old Turkic, the slight change from ancient times to the present, indicates that the morphological features of the case category in Turkic languages are historically ancient. Although 6 cases of the noun are used in modern Turkic languages (in some 8 cases), 8 case forms are recorded in old Turkic. F. Zeynalov writes that the case category serves to indicate the relation of nouns with

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[57] Keskin, B.E. Eski Uygur Türkcesi Hukuk Belgeleri / B.E. Keskin. – Ankara: TDK Yayınları, – 2022. – 831 s.

[58] Bəşirov, K.K. Türk dillərinin müqayisəsi / K.K.Bəşirov. – Bakı: "Elm və Təhsil", – 2018, – s. 71

other words within a word cobination and a sentence and notes that "*all nouns in Turkic languages have a single case system. In other words, these languages have neither the first, second, and third types of declension as in Russian, nor the weak, strong, and mix declension types as in German*".[59]

A. Rajabli writes relating to the issue of historical manifestations of the case category: "*The case category was formed in very ancient periods of history, because a comprehensively developed case suffix existed in the language of the old Turkic tribes 13-14 centuries ago*" and based on linguistic facts, touching on the issue of which cases of nouns are used in the language of old Turkic written monuments, the author notes that the number of cases used in old Turkic is greater than the number in modern Turkic languages, and in the majority of Turkic languages instrumental-conjunctive and directional cases are not used, in this sense, the number of case suffixes used in the old Turkic language and the phonetic structure are slightly different from the modern Turkic languages[60].

Nominative case. The nominative case presented as "Simple case"[61], "Main case", "Nominative case", "Indefinite case" has no morphological sign, as in modern Turkic languages. The nominative case, which is the basis of other cases of the noun, can be used in the place and position of all other cases of the noun, and can replace those cases. The nominative case reflects the following functionality and morphological syntactic relations in the 8th-12th centuries Turkic texts (on the official-business style):

Özge kişiler ma yulep alayın – let's get other people too; *Tağdını ma öken adırar* – from the north, there is also a river; *Yuldaçı kişi korluq bolsuŋ* – let the person suffer who gets something by force; *Tigüy tayşe başlap – Tigüy tayşı başda olmaqla; biz Tolı*

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[59] Zeynalov, F.R. Türk dillərinin müqayisəli qrammatikası / F.R.Zeynalov. I hissə – Bakı: – 2008, – s. 97

[60]Rəcəbli, Ə.Ə. Göytürk dilinin morfologiyası / Ə.Ə. Rəcəbli. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2002, – 259 s., s.

[61]Gülsevin, G. Eski Anadolu Türkçesinde Ekler / G.Gülsevin. – Ankara: TDK Yayınlar, – 2011, 3. baskı, V+156, – s.17

Kara, Mısır Uluğ, Ənç Kara Mısır başlap... we including Tolı Kara, Misir Ulug, Anch Kara Misir.

Genitive case: The words formed in the genitive case, which F. Zeynalov calls *"Pure grammatical case"*, *"in addition to indicating belonging, ownership, also express a part of the whole, quantity, different relationship"* [62]. In Turkic languages, there are indefinite forms of the genitive case with suffixes - definite and without suffixes, and many scholars are unanimous in the opinion that this indefinite form is the first. About the formation and morphological syntactic functionality of the case category in Turkic languages, M. Qıpchak puts forward the idea that the formant -nıŋ^4 of the genitive case is a sign of double declension: ni^4+ni = nün = nin/ŋ[63].

-ıŋ^2; -nıŋ^2; -ıg^2 – *Kabıznıŋ yir* – place of Kobizın yeri; *İnim Kasuknıŋ tegi lek bile köni bilsinler* - Let my younger brother Kasakun and relatives know the truth; *begimin tamğasın* – my bey's stamp; *inim Kasuknıŋ – my brother Kasukun.*

It should be noted that, as in modern Turkic languages, in the language of old Turkic official-business documents, the word in the genitive case, when used independently, conveys the function of the predicate of the sentence: *Bu nişan mən İlçimiŋ ol – This seal belongs to me, I am an envoy; Bu nişan mən tanuk Buyan Karanıŋ ol – This mark belongs to me, I am a witness Buyan Garan.*

Dative case: *-a^2; -ga": Siz onluklarka kalmış üçün Uday ilçike* - to Uday envoy because we are left to tens; *Taplamasar, adın kişike ödkürü sadsun* – if he doesn't like it, let him sell it to someone else later;

Accusative case: *Min bəgimin tamğasın kakıp* – minbashi stamped my bey's seal; *Amtı ol bitiglerini begim Yaman kayuda*

[62] Zeynalov, F.R. Türk dillərinin müqayisəli qrammatikası / F.R.Zeynalov. – Bakı. –2008. – s. 99

[63]Кыпчак, М.Д. Категория Падежа в тюркских языках / М.Кыпчак. – Баку: Издательство Бакинского Государственного Университета, –1994, –s. 37

koſup ukıtdı - now Yaman bey left those documents somewhere and forgot them[64].

Locative case: *-ta/-te: Kiçigimte bitik üzik pan boksut ögrenmiş üçün bu ok ökente, bu borluk teginçe* - constructing sentences on this river bank along this garden; *Küz yaŋıda yegirmi iki badır künçid köni birurmen* – In autumn, I will give twenty-two badir of sesame.

Ablative case: *-tan/-ten: Men Bintrin adaynın adaynın evintin* – I'm from Bintun father's house; *Onluklarka ön öndün ində böz kergek bolup* – when descending from the front east to the ten people, it was necessary a cloth; *İl temürtin bir küri kunçit aldım*: I bought a kuri (unit of measurement) of sesame from El Tamir [65];

It should be noted that when we analyze the language of the documents, we observe that cases can replace each other, or that different cases are represented by the same formal indicator. As noted by M. Qıpchak, the proto-Turkic case system is close to each other, or the expression of the same grammatical meanings with different variants shows that the cases are not yet fully differentiated[66]. In the language of the documents belonging to the Goyturk, Uyghur and Karakhanli period, the characteristic features of the Proto-Turkic case system were also reflected.

As a linguistic phenomenon, the historical and modern status of grammatical categories in Turkic languages, observing of changes in their formal indicators, the issue of replacing grammatical means each other with are among the actual issues of Turkological linguistics. Investigating of grammatical categories, including possession, number and case categories based on the language of documents and within the framework of official-business style, comparative study of diachronic and synchronic methods and

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[64]Keskin, B.E. Eski Uygur Türkcesi Hukuk Belgeleri / B.E. Keskin. – Ankara: TDK Yayınları, – 2022, – 831s.

[65] Keskin, B.E. Eski Uygur Türkcesi Hukuk Belgeleri / B.E. Keskin. – Ankara: TDK Yayınları, – 2022, – 831s.

[66] Кыпчак, М.Д. Категория Падежа в тюркских языках / М.Кыпчак. – Баку: Издательство Бакинского Государственного Университета, –1994, –s. 33-34

genotypological aspect, case suffixes and the forms of expression of the grammatical meaning expressed by them, study of historical manifestations of case substitutions in Turkic will serve to clarify controversial pages of historical grammar.

Conclusion. At the end of the research, the following *results* have been obtained:

1. Throughout its historical development, the Turkic languages have conveyed both integral and differential character as a result of genetic commonality, geographical proximity, dominance of ethno-linguistic features of individual tribes, fusion in certain areas and political concentration. The historical process covering many centuries by revealing the common origin, as well as, has ensured the formation of the all-Turkic literary language by gaining various qualities in the context of ethno-cultural and ethnolinguistic diversity.

2. In the 8th-12th centuries, when the traditions of statehood, legal-administration, order and laws existed, the functionality of the Turkic language at a wide level created the basis for the formation of styles, influenced the differentiation between styles.

3. Although the system of norms differs at different stages of language development, it is subject to the internal laws of the language as a whole. In this sense, the official-business style also developed on the basis of the system of norms of the All-Turkic literary language and in the context of the purposeful use of language means, and at the same time, it gained functionality by reflecting the socio-political tendencies of each stage.

4. The study of legal documents, which are considered to be the primary sources of the official-business style in the 8th-12th centuries Turkic languages and are the embodiment of the old Turkic society, social-political thinking, and traditions of statehood, is important from the point of view of both socio-political and linguistic history.

5. Documents prepared in official, business, legal, civil, economic etc. fields are examples that prove the emergence of

various branches of official-business style. This feature shows that official-business style is realized with intra-style separations, having various characteristics based on different micro-styles.

6. The first examples written in the official-business style in the old Turkic language belong to the 7th-8th centuries. These examples are in the nature of a report, compiled in the form of the khagan's report to the people, and mostly reflect the legal regulation of the state, the administration of the khagan within the framework of the laws - through the tore so-called "Il Yani". The documents compiled in the 10th-12th centuries are notable for their wider spectrum. These documents reflect almost all the features of the official style against the background of the linguistic landscape of the time. These documents are the most obvious examples of the expression of social and political thinking in the old Turkic language.

7. In addition to reflecting multilateral relations between individuals and the state-individual, official-legal documents that reveal Turkic legal thought, culture are classified according to various content and genre features, as well as their compilation forms. The compiling of these documents, having a certain form, sealing, witnesses, state laws, and approval show that the official-business style is formed on the basis of legal foundations.

8. Documents reflect stylistic differences, at the same time, they also have syncretic features with other styles. The spread of the Turkic language in a large cultural and political geography, the norms, which became a advanced means of communication from a common language, ensured uniformity and generality in the language of documents. With almost a few exceptions, the vocabulary of the documents, especially the terms, shows a difference.

9. Ways of enrichment of the vocabulary of old Turkic legal documents are considered in two directions and it is determined that the enrichment of the lexical layer takes place at the expense of the internal capabilities of the language and at the expense of borrowings. Although the lexical-semantic, syntactic method has been used in the language of the 8th-12th centuries old Turkic official-business documents of the, the morphological method shows itself as

the most productive form of word formation.

10. In the language of old Turkic legal documents, lexical-semantic word formation is reflected with its own nuances. Studies show that the essence of this method, which is manifested in the language of the documents, is that some words have moved away from their previous meanings and gained a different meaning and convey a terminological character. The examples reflect the changes of words in the lexical-semantic field, especially the polysemy of the same language units. This situation is observed not only in national words, but also in foreign terms. The main directions of word formation by the lexical-semantic method occured as a result of narrowing of meaning and widening of meaning.

11. The formation of words in the morphological way reflected in the language of the documents, the formation of a style-specific terminological system conveys more extensive and productive character than other methods. In our opinion, this is primarily a process arising from aggluninativeness, but it can also be explained by the quantity and semantic variety of word-forming morphemes in Turkic languages. The fact that the morphological method is productive and convenient in old Turkic has allowed the widespread use of this method. Morphological word formation in the language of documents has developed on the basis of both Turkic origin and borrowed words.

12. In the language of old Turkic legal documents, word formation by syntactic method is also manifested itself. Formation of words by syntactic method reveals a very interesting picture of word formation. The words and terms formed by this method are more in the pattern of word combinations. In the language of documents, the lexical units formed in this way appear as language units with different structural and semantic properties.

13. During the research, it became clear that words and phrases of Turkic origin were widely used in the types of documents compiled, the lexical richness of Turkic, the opportunities of expressing any concept, understanding, legal act have been observed on the basis of various types of documents. Enrichment of the

lexicon of documents on official-business style due to the internal capabilities and borrowings of the language is related to the way of thinking of the speakers of that language. This connection ensures structural-semantic diversity in the terminological system.

14. When classifying lexical layer of Turkic origin of the vocabulary of the language of the documents by fields, a very rich landscape of vocabulary emerges. This lexical layer contains words denoting name, sign and quality, state-action in the scope of common words, as well as includes a group of words belonging to different fields. The names of various instruments and tools, somatisms, names of professions and arts, names of plants and animals, words that express size, time, and kinship in the language of the documents reflects nominatively and semantically similar to modern Turkic languages, and differ in terms of phonetic structure and semantic capacity.

15. Researches show that the sources of lexical enrichment of the old Turkic official-legal documents are words taken from the Chinese, Mongolian, Tokharian, Sogdian, and Sanskrit languages. Borrowed lexicon used in the language of documents forms a certain layer. The ratio of these words demonsrates variation across periods and languages. These words mostly refer to civil-legal fields, tax, trade, economy documents. Borrowed words and expressions, terms are indicators of the intensity of interlinguistic relations. The characteristics of the usage of borrowed terms in the language of documents and in later periods show that they have undergone changes in form and meaning throughout history.

16. Although the grammatical structure of Turkic languages is distinguished by its stability, the differential signs manifested by regional and periodic changes in the means of expression of grammatical categories are determined against the background of written monuments. In this regard, the language of the 8th-12th centuries old Turkic legal documents of the are important sources that reflect the differences in the expressive possibilities of the grammatical structure of the language within the ethno-linguistic environment of different tribes.

17. The usage characteristics of the categories of number, possession, case in the language of documents, forms of expression, and images of manifestation make it possible to describe the general landscape of the language characteristics of the period, and also help to clarify different points in Turkic languages. As a result of the research, it is clear that the differentiating features in the means of expression of grammatical categories are mainly observed with differences in phonetic structure and semantic capacity.

18. The language of the 8th-12th centuries old Turkic official-business documents is distinguished by its nationality and simplicity. The diversity of content and form of documents is distinguished by its unique characteristics within the framework of language functionality and the system of norms. These features are an indicator of the formation and development of the official-business style, in terms of the language expressing legal opinion, reflecting the official documentation process and business relations appears to us as an important fact. As a result, the official-business style is manifested as a logical continuation of the development of social-political thought, cultural-political advancement, and legal thinking. And its formation not only creates an idea of the general level of functional-stylistic differentiation of the literary language, but also confirms the existence of rich state traditions in the old Turks with irrefutable evidence.

The following monographs, theses and articles covering the content of the dissertation have been published:

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