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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**PHONETIC HARMONY AND NORM IN THE TURKIC
LANGUAGES OF THE OGHUZ GROUP**

Speciality: 5710.01 – Turkic languages

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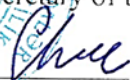
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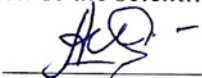
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INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the research topic and the degree of its development. The application of the historical-comparative method of research to linguistics laid the foundations for the study of the typology of the world languages. The use of the historical-comparative method was such an innovation in linguistic science that this method was not limited to the study of the typological proximity of related languages. Simultaneously with the use of this method, genetic connections between unrelated languages were revealed. As a result of applying the historical-comparative method to the language typology, the presence of common root elements among unrelated languages was revealed. As the research deepened, it became clear that regardless of where in the world unrelated languages are settled, the correspondence of elements at the level of single-root words between them is not excluded. For example, the root of *lu/lyu* in Chinese means the legendary dragon according to the concept of greatness. And in the Turkic languages, the concept of antiquity, greatness is expressed by the word *Ulu*. Or, each word in the Russian language forms the basis for the formation of many derivatives, such as *жарь* (*heat*) *гореть* (*burn*), *разгар* (*high point*), *сгореть* (*burn down*), *горящий* (*ablaze, burning*). And in the Azerbaijani language there is a word *gor* in the meaning of unquenchable fire, which contains the concept of burning. Of course, these words cannot be considered as transitional elements from one language to another. They consist of units that arose at the basis of a similar typology of thinking at the stage of monosyllability of languages. Since there have been differences in the typological structure of languages, these similarities have become somewhat invisible among their differentiation. Since the primary traces of the elements of the language are not completely lost, it becomes possible to restore them etymologically. And since the typological structure of the related languages was common, the differences between their roots occurred almost exclusively at the level of phonetic composition. But the differences that arise in connection with the differentiation between

native languages are more often observed in the composition of the grammatical system. This is also seen as differences resulting from specific linguistic-speech problems of related languages. The tradition of studying related languages has led to the expansion of the area of studies of Turkic languages. So far, fundamental research has been conducted on phonetics, vocabulary, morphology, syntax, etymology, phraseology, semasiology, onomastics, lexicography, and other areas of the Turkic languages. After the acquisition of independence of the Turkic peoples of the former Soviet Union, and as the prospects for the stabilization of internal norms and development based on the vocabulary of each language expanded, many innovations began to appear in the field of the study of speech culture. Research conducted in this field, in particular, on Azerbaijani linguistics, is attracting more and more attention. Comparative research on the speech culture of the Turkic languages is a new direction in Turkology. The purpose of conducting comparative studies is not to achieve conformity of norms between native languages. But this can be presented as a true desire at a time when each nation approaches it independently. But, of course, the achievement of normative stability by each independent language is a necessity that must be implemented throughout the entire period and time. For the Azerbaijani, Turkish and Turkmen languages, which live in independent conditions and implement an independent state policy, there are no obstacles to improving and stabilizing the norms of speech culture. However, much work still needs to be done to develop this area in the Gagauz language.

This research work on the norms of speech culture is devoted to the study of the linguistic and speech features of the phonetic normalization of the languages belonging to the Oghuz group and the study of their similar and distinctive features. This also poses the problem of solving such an important issue as the study of the causes of interlingual differences. The conducted research and analysis show that the act of speech is particularly active in the occurrence of differences in interlingual norms. The relevance of the topic is due to the fact that it is in each individual language the influence that the

speech act has on the language structure occurs. For these languages, the influence of the speech act is common, but the manifestations of the normalization of language elements are different. And the stability of the norms of speech culture contributes to the intensification of information exchange between comparable languages.

Object and subject of the study. The object of the study is the factual materials on the phonetic structure of the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group. Although the Turkic languages of Oghuz group are genetically and typologically similar, there are differences in phonetic normalization between them. There is no doubt that these differences are not radical changes in the structure of the language. They consist in differences in norms that arise under the influence of a speech act at a certain stage of language development

The purpose and objectives of the research.

The aim of the study is to identify speech differences that affect the formation of norm based on the problems of interlanguage phonetic harmony. The norms of each concrete language are formed in particular by the quantitative degree of these differences. The analysis shows that, since the Oghuz languages have an agglutinative structure, the similarity between these languages lies in their systemic unity. However, the difference lies in the structural composition.

Achieving the stability of the norms of speech culture is aimed at preventing possible transformations in the structural composition.

In connection with the purpose of the study, the following tasks are considered important:

1. The process of phonetic normalization in the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group
2. Issues of writing and graphic normalization in the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group
3. The activity of the speech act in the process of phonetic normalization of the languages belonging to the Oghuz group

4. Harmony of vowel sounds in the composition of the word and the norm

5. Harmony of vowel sounds in the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group

6. Rhythmic violations of vowel harmony in the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group

7. Violation of the rhythmic sequence and normalization of this violation by intensifying the speech act

8. The rhythmic sequence of consonants and the norm

9. Rhythmic violation of the sequence of consonant sounds and the role of the speech act in its normalization.

Methods of the research. The study mainly used the method of comparative comparison. Along with this, the descriptive method was also used in the analysis of the elements belonging to each language.

The scientific novelty of the research.

1) Interlingual differences are not systemic differences, but structural differences.

2) When structural differences occur arbitrarily they turn into transformations.

3) The main way to protect the language structure from transformations is the way the norms are applied to it.

4) The normative differences that arise in the structure of the language become dependent on the influence of the speech act.

5) The speech act intensifies and normalizes the changes themselves, just as it generates changes in the structure of the language.

The main concepts of the dissertation:

The main provisions submitted for defense include:

1) The Turkic languages of the Oghuz group come from the same root.

2) Each of the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group has its own phonetic norms.

3) Modern norms relating to the languages of the Oghuz group are not genetic. That is, these norms appeared at the stage of

differentiated development of languages.

4) In the phonetic normalization of some Turkic languages of the Oghuz group, arbitrary rules of the spoken language are prevailed, while in some languages mandatory norms are applied.

5) The application of mandatory norms is associated with the stabilization of written traditions.

6) The emergence of the stability of the norm in each studied language affects the provision of information intensity of this language.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the study is related to the study of the problems of norm and normalization in the Turkic languages. Conducting comparative studies on individual groups of Turkic languages is important from the point of view of studying the differences that occur from time to time in these languages. Interesting ideas have been put forward about the causes of changes and differences in studies of the structural composition of the Turkic languages. The results of research in this direction are mostly related to the issues of reconstruction. Traces of lost words and other structural elements in the language can be recovered from the materials of other languages. And the results of a comparative study and analysis of the norms of speech culture have an effect in another direction. Thus, the results of research on normalization issues are directly applicable to problems related to information. Issues of speech culture and norms are also important for the practical use of language. First, if the language has improved the norms of speech culture, information in this language is more intensively transmitted to the outside world; second, the presence of improved norms of related languages serves to remove barriers to the transmission and understanding of interlingual information. The perfection and stability of the norms of speech culture at this stage, which arose in connection with the social, social, economic, cultural, and everyday rapprochement of the Turkic peoples, are of particular importance both in theoretical and practical terms.

Approbation and usage. At the scientific seminars and other

conferences organized by the department, the main theses on the general content of the dissertation were discussed. At the same time, 8 papers prepared by the author in connection with the dissertation work were published in journals and collections in accordance with the requirements of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Name of the organization where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation work was carried out at the department of the Azerbaijani Language of the Ganja State University.

The total volume of the dissertation in symbols indicating the volume of each of the structural elements of the dissertation separately. The Introduction consist of 5 pages, chapter I consist of 47 pages, chapter II consist of 52 pages, chapter III consist of 33 pages, conclusion consist of 4 pages, list of used literature consist of 10 page. The dissertation work consists of 150 pages, 258, 720 characters in general.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

The introduction of the dissertation substantiates the relevance of the topic, the degree of its elaboration, defines the object and subject, goals and objectives, research methods, provisions submitted for defense, provides information about the scientific novelty of the research, theoretical and practical significance, approbation and application of the research work, the name of the organization in which the dissertation is performed, the volume of the structural divisions of the dissertation separately and the total volume with signs.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called “*Problems of phonetic and graphic normalization of the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group*”. This chapter consists of five subchapters. The first subchapter, called “*Classification of the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group*”, examines the conclusions about the classification of the languages of the Oghuz group within the framework of the classification of the Turkic languages and describes the attitude to

these sections from the point of view of modernity. It is shown here that the broad classification of the Turkic languages begins with historical and comparative studies in linguistics. The use of the method of historical and comparative study of languages should be regarded as an innovation at the level of a truly great discovery in linguistics. Just with the use of this research method it was established that the languages of the world have genetic and typological kinship relations. The discovery and application of the historical-comparative method began almost from the beginning of the XIX century. German scientists Franz Bopp (1781-1864), Jacob Grimm (1785-1863), Danish scientist Rasmus Rask (1767-1832) and Russian scientist Alexander Vostokov (1781-1844) had very great historical achievements in this field. The scientific achievements of these great scientists were largely applied in the analysis of the materials of the Indo-European languages. But at the initial stage, of course, it has not had to expect a comparative study of the Turkic languages from European scientists. However, the application of this method has subsequently led to many assumptions about origin of languages.

Not to mention the fact that even in the works of scientists of the East, a comparison of examples relating to individual languages is given. In this regard, *the encyclopedic work of the great linguist of the XI century Mahmud Kashgari "Diwan Lughat al-Turk", the works of famous personalities of the XIV century Yazichioglu Aly (XIV century) "Oguzname "and" Tarikhi-Ali Seljuk", the works of Mirza Kazymbek (1802-1870) can be considered the basis of comparative studies of the Turkic languages*¹. But in these works, the

¹ Məmmədov, N. Axundov A. Dilçiliyə giriş. / N.Məmmədov, A.Axundov.– Bakı: Maarif, –1980, – s. 27-28; Zeynalov, F.R. Türkologiyanın əsasları. / F.Zeynalov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1981, – s. 94-95; Yusifov, M. Türkologiyaya giriş. / M.Yusifov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2001; – s. 34-35; Faruq Sümer. Oğuzlar. / F.Sumer. – Bakı: Yazıçı, –1980, –s. 27; Реформатский, А.А. Введение в языкознание, / А.Реформатский. – М.:, Аспект Пресс, – 1996, – с. 346; Степанов, Ю.С. Основы общего языкознания. / Ю.Степанов. –М.:, Просвещение, – 1975, – с. 271

historical-comparative method, unfortunately, is not used as a concept. In this regard, the classification of the Turkic languages based on the historical-comparative method was applied in accordance with the principles of this method, which originated in Europe. In the general Turkic family, the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group are the languages closest to each other in phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic structure. Not to mention that during the time that passed after the differentiation of these languages, certain groups in their composition continued to remain in different territories. *Therefore, in some classifications, Oghuz languages also include groups that maintain their existence at a particular dialect level*².

Opinions on the classification of the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group can be found in classifications that appeared in the XIX century. In these classifications, the Oghuz languages are listed at retail among other languages, since comparisons by linguistic analysis have not been fully implemented. Without exception, it can be said that of all the classifications, the most appropriate are those carried out by Azerbaijani linguists. *The inclusion of the Old Oghuz, Pecheneg, Seljuk, Old Ottoman, Balkan, and Akhysk Turkic languages, as well as Crimean Tatar, in these sections, in accordance with the traditional classification, justifies itself in terms of historicity and area*³. However, since at present the structural composition of all the named languages of the Oghuz group is centralized according to the Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages, these languages, covering all the Oghuz languages, are represented in the classification under the name of the

² Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin tarixi. / Ə.Dəmirçizadə.– Bakı: Maarif, – 1979, – s. 67; Cəfərov. N. Azərbaycanşünaslığa giriş. / N.Cəfərov. Az. Ata, – 2002, – s. 9

³ Qurbanov, A. Türkoloji dilçilik. A.Qurbanov. –Bakı: Maarif, –1994, –s. 68; Zeynalov, F. Türkologiyanın əsasları. / F.Zeynalov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1981, – s. 61-63; Kazımov, İ. Axısxa türklərinin dili. / İ. Kazımov. – Bakı: Elm, –1999, – s. 278 s; Bəşirov, K. Oğuz qrupu türk dillərində qrammatik şəkilçilərin tarixi-lingvistik təhlili. / Dokt.diss./, – Bakı, 2014, – s. 12-32

Oghuz group.

The second subchapter of the first chapter is called “*The phonetic and graphic normalization in the Azerbaijani language*”. This subchapter interprets and summarizes the basics of phonetic and graphic normalization of the Azerbaijani language. It is known that the process of special normalization of languages is the product of the stage of their differentiation and formation as an independent subject. *The position of linguists on this issue is ambiguous. However, the reality is that in recent years, researchers have attributed the history of the use of the Azerbaijani language as a means of information to the end of the 2nd, the beginning of the 1st millennium BC*⁴. In any case, the period of independent functioning of this language and the creation of its norms can be attributed not only to the early middle Ages, but also to the time preceding it. During this period, of course, it is impossible to create an idea of the written language. However, due to the presence of common language norms that have developed according to the traditions of the spoken language, we can say that the history of the formation of the native language as a means of information belongs to more ancient times. Nevertheless, it is possible to put forward the idea that the process of normalization of the Azerbaijani language as an independent language began from the period when it separated from the general Turkic environment and freely developed. Because when the people lived within the framework of the tribal union, there could be no question of general normalization. At that time, language could exist only at the conversational level. And the process of general normalization was possible in a centralized language, which could happen after language differentiation. Phonetic normalization in a language can take on a general character when the phonemic composition of that language is fully formed. In the period when

⁴ Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin tarixi. I h. / Ə.Dəmirçizadə.– Bakı: Maarif, – 1979, – s. 67. Cəfərov, N. Azərbaycanşünaslığa giriş. / N.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Az Ata, – M.:, – 2002, – s. 9; Yusifov, M. Türkologiyaya giriş./ M.Yusifov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2001, – s. 56-63; –164-187

writing was not practiced, phonetic normalization occurs arbitrarily, where the intensification factor takes the main place in the formation of the structural sequence. The act of speech has a very important influence on the fact that phonetic units are amplified and normalized. Intensive processing of phonetic units in a speech act leads to their formation as independent units. The presence of independent phonetic units ensures their participation in the composition of the word, as well as the rhythmic sequence. It was as a result of the intensification of the speech act that nine vowel phonemes and twenty-five consonant phonemes were formed in the Azerbaijani language. But one of these consonant phonemes - the back explosive voiceless palatal consonant *k* under the influence of the principle of facilitating the speech act, the pronunciation of the palatal was replaced by the pronunciation of the velar; thereby the consonant *k* transferred its phonological and acoustic function to the consonant *g*. The back explosive voiceless palatal consonant *k* remained in local conditions (*gish-kish, gush-kush, gyfyl-kyfyl - qış-kış, quş-kuş, qifil-kifil*). In the Azerbaijani language, the back palatal explosive voiceless (velar *n*) consonant is not a common language norm. This consonant sound, used in historical written sources, does not cover all linguistic territories and is of a regional nature. Therefore, the velar consonant is not included in the system of consonants as a general language norm. In the process of graphic normalization of the Azerbaijani language, they remained outside the general language normalization. Before the Arab invasion (VII century), the fate of the written language of the Azerbaijani language remained a mystery. And since the X century, the alphabet with Arabic graphics has been formed in the Azerbaijani script. In 1929, 1939, 1947, 1958 and 2001, the alphabet was reformed in the Azerbaijani language. Undoubtedly, these reforms were based on the requirements of graphic normalization of the language. However, the reform of the alphabet itself makes it necessary to introduce new spelling rules. Currently, practical work is being carried out to improve and stabilize the spelling rules of the Azerbaijani language.

The third subchapter of the first chapter is called “*The*

phonetic and graphic normalization in the Turkish language". The first chapter treats the issues of phonetic and graphical normalization of the languages belonging to the Oghuz group, due to the fact that in all these languages the phonetic composition is not quite the same. This is due to the fact that languages undergo a special normalization process in the process of differentiation. In Turkish language, in contrast to Azerbaijani, the back explosive palatal voiceless consonant *k* was formed as an independent phoneme.

In contrast to Azerbaijani language, in Turkish, the consonant *q* did not go through the full process of formation as an independent phoneme. Also, in the dialects of the Turkic language, the velar consonant *n* is not included in the general normalization, as in Azerbaijani, since it has a regional character. In Turkish, in contrast to Azerbaijani, the consonant *x* has also not become a generally accepted norm, since it is regional in nature. As for the vowel system, the vowel *ə* in Turkish has not acquired a common language norm due to its regional character. In addition, in Turkish, the back fricative voiced consonant *ğ* is often pronounced softly, which in some cases leads to vowel lengthening. In Turkish, as in Azerbaijani, the alphabet was reformed (1928). We can say that serious problems with graphic normalization in the Turkish language are left behind.

The fourth subchapter of the first chapter is called "*The phonetic and graphic normalization in the Turkmen language*". In the Turkmen language, as in Azerbaijani, the consonant *q* is used at the level of an independent phoneme. But in the Turkmen language, the back explosive voiceless palatal consonant *ŋ* is also used as the norm. In the Turkmen language, unlike Azerbaijani and Turkish, the labial voiceless fricative consonant *f* is not normalized. At the same time, in the Turkmen language, in contrast to Azerbaijani, the consonant *x* has not become a common language norm. But in the vowel system, as in the Azerbaijani language, there are nine vowel phonemes. The Turkmen language also underwent periodic alphabet reforms (1928, 1940, 1996, and 2000). Currently, practical work on graphic normalization is being carried out in the Turkmen language.

The fifth subchapter of the first chapter is called "*The*

phonetic and graphic normalization in the Gagauz language” the Gagauz language unlike the Azerbaijani, Turkish and Turkmen languages has recently gained autonomy. Gagauz language has been used at the level of dialect for a long time. Gagauz language retains more elements of Turkish language at the level of dialect. However, this language has its own norms that differ from the Turkish language. Unlike the Turkish language, *q*, *x* consonants and *ə* vowel are processed as the norm in Gagauz. In Gagauz language, the consonant *ğ* is extremely soft and gives its place even to the prolongeable vowels. Gagauz written language was first developed in 1910-1930 by Gagauz and Moldovan cleric Mikhail Mikhailovich Chakir (1852-1922) on the basis of the Russian and Romanian Alphabet in connection with the reading of religious texts. Workers of science such as N.K.Dmitriev, V.Gafarov, L.Pokrovskaya, T.Kalyadina-Kaledina, F.Angeli, V.Tukan, R.Tanasoglu, M.Guboğlu, R.Kaidarji conduct a study on the study of the Gagauz language. Currently, Gagauz language continues its information activity as one of the Turkic languages.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called “*The vowel harmony and the norm*”. The provisions related to this chapter are treated in five subchapters. The first subchapter is called “*The phonetic harmony of vowel sounds*”. In this subchapter, it is shown that the use of open, labial vowels *o* and *o* in none of them was not related to the phonetic composition and was not a phonetic phenomenon and is common in the sequence of phonetic elements of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages. The inclusion of the vowel *o* in the second syllable in Turkish is a morphological phenomenon, not a phonetic one. Since the vowel *o* is used in Turkish words only in the singular and plural present tense (*ahyorum, ahyoruz*). In other cases, the vowel *o* cannot be included in the subsequent syllables of the word. And in the Azerbaijani language, the vowels *o* and *ö* are used only in the second syllable of several monolithized words. In Azerbaijani language, the vowel *e* is also used in some monolithic words. And in other languages, the vowel *e* is formed as a common norm in the second syllable. The vowel sequence was based on the

agglutinative structure of the Turkic languages. *Although the order of vowel sounds in the composition of a word in many linguistic literatures is called the law of sound correspondence, or the law of harmony*⁵, here the main place is occupied by the principle of correspondence and harmony.

In the vocabulary of the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group, the sequence of vowel sounds is not always observed. The material of the analysis shows that the order of the vocabulary of these languages is considered as a variant of the other, and not as identical or similar. But this does not mean that vowel harmony has undergone a transformation in these languages. It is well known that at the stage of differentiation of languages, each of them has its own specific tendencies of normalization. However, the increase in speech differences associated with normalization in languages does not actually affect the agglutination mechanism that makes up their system. That is, in affixes that are used after the root of a word, the consecutive use of vowels in the composition of several syllables is subject to an unbreakable rule. The sequential order of phonetic units in the composition of a word in the linguistic literature is called prosodic, partial, phonomorphological, and morphological phenomena. Although these names are different, in the Turkic languages, including the languages of the Oghuz group, the syllabic composition of the word expands after the root, which inevitably

⁵ Şərif, Ə. Türk dillərində sinharmonizm məsələsi.// “Azərbaycanı öyrənmək yolu” məcmuəsi. – 1931, № 1,2,3; –s. 29-33 və –81-87; Çobanzadə, B. Türkcənin səs uyuşması qanunu. / “Yeni yol” qəzeti, 7 noyabr. – 1924, № 36; 16 noyabr, – 1937, № 37; Çobanzadə, B., Ağazadə, F. Türk qrameri. / B.Çobanzadə, F.Ağazadə.–Bakı:–1929; Кязимов,Ф. Принципы сингармонизма в Азербайджанского языке. / “Известия АН СССР”, –М.:, – 1954, Том ХЫЫ, вып 1, – с. 88-96.; Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. / Ə.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1972, – s. 127-140; Черкасский, М.А. Тюркский вокализм сингармонизм. / М.Черкасский.– М.:, – 1955, с...; Əzizov, E.İ. Ahəng qanununun prinsipi haqqında. // “Türkologiya”, 2000., № 1-4 s. 47; Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dili./ B.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2007, – s. 147-157

ensures that the phonetic elements are ordered in a consistent order. The differences that arise in the results obtained from the analysis material are also observed in the dialect material of these languages. The reason for these differences lies in the principle of relief and rhythmic sequence in the speech act. Elements that can be intensified become a common language norm. And the elements that do not lend themselves to intensification remain within the local language norm.

The second subchapter of the second chapter is called “*The harmony of back vowels and the norm*”.

In each of the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group, there is a consistent processing of back vowels in the composition of the word, balanced according to the corresponding vowel. But not all back vowels can always follow each other. For example, the order of alternation of back vowels in the Azerbaijani language varies within the framework of the correspondences *a-a* (alar, atar, daraq, qara, baba), *a-ı* (alır, axır, qalır, qarı, darı), *ı-ı* (yığır, qırılır, sırayır, çırpır); *ı-a* (yığar, qırılar, sırayar, çırpınar); *o-a* (oxşa, otar, oyan, boylan), *o-u* (olur, otur, dolu), *u-u* (quru, duru, buruq); *u-a* (uzaq, qulaq, quraq). But the sequence of correspondences *a-o* (alov, qoşov), *a-u* (armud, arzu, axur), *o-o* (oxlov), *u-o* (buzov), *ı-o* (qırov) is monolithic, and the correspondences *o-ı* (otız, otır, yorır), *u-ı* (quzı, durı) is local, and there is no *ı-u* correspondence.

The correspondence *a-a*, observed in the Azerbaijani language, in the Turkish language functions in the variants *a-e* (ana-ane), *e-i* (yaşıl-yeşil), *e-a* (elma), the correspondence *a-ı* in the Turkmen language is observed in the variant *ə-i* (addım-ədim), the correspondence *a-a* - in variant *e-e* (ana-ene), the correspondence *o-u* - in variant *a-u* (ovuc-ouç), the correspondence *o-a* - in variant *a-a* (tovla-tavla), the correspondence *a-ı* in the Gagauz language it is found in the *a-u* (qabıq-kabuk) variant, the *o-u* correspondence in the *a-u* variants (sovrmaq-saurmak). It also consists of the changes that occur under the influence of the speech act in each individual language. In the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group, the word order in borrowed words is also normalized according to a peculiar

sequence of each language: *maaş* (məaş), *maarif* (məarif), *savab* (səvab), *salamat* (səlamət) (Azerbaijani), *Tavsiya* (tövsiyə), *tayin* (təyin), *taze* (təzə), *şahsiyyət* (şəxsiyyət) (Turkish), *adat* (adət), *ahval* (əhval), *alamat* (əlamət), *alaka* (əlaqə) (Turkmen), *vatan* (vətən), *maana* (məva (meyvə), *raat* (rahət), *taraf* (tərəf) (Gagauz).

2.3. In the third subchapter entitled “*The harmony of the dorsal vowel e and the norm*” the normalization of this sound in the languages of the Oghuz group is interpreted. The vowel *e* could not create a constant and general norm for the second and subsequent syllables in the composition of the word of the Azerbaijani language. The vowel *e* is used as a general norm, but only in the composition of some monolithic words (*quzey*, *güney*). Otherwise, the use of the vowel *e* in the second syllable refers either to the spoken language (*baxaydı-baxseydi*, *gəlsəydi-gələydi*, *baxaydı-baxeydi*, *gələydi-gələydi*), or to the local language (*gedir-geder*, *deyir-deyer*). And in other languages included in the Oghuz group, the norm of the vowel *e* in the composition of words is of a general nature. From this it is clear that the act of speech could not turn the vowel *e* into the general norm for the Azerbaijani language. In Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages, the vowel *e* was formed by the act of speech in the second and subsequent syllables at the level of the general norm, simplifying the pronunciation. In Turkish language, as well as in Azerbaijani the alternation *e-e* corresponds to the series *ə-ə* (*bələk-belek*, *ətək-etək*, *çənə-çene*, *əngəl-engel*), *e-ə* (*gerçək-gerçek*, *yengə-yenge*, *erkək-erkek*), *ö-ə* (*döngə-denge*). The alternation of *e-e* in the Turkmen and Gagauz languages also corresponds to the alternations *ə-ə* (*bəzəmək-bezemek*, *çəmən-çemen*, *çəpər-çeper*), *e-ə* (*seyrək-seyrek*, *yengə-yennə*) in the Azerbaijani language (*gələcək-gelecek*, *ətək-etək*, *təzək-tezek*, *təpə-tepe*, *çəngəl-çengel*); (*məşə-meşe*, *seyrək-seyrek*, *gerçək-gerçek*) (Gagauz language).

The replacement of the *e-e* alternations in the Azerbaijani language is associated with the strengthening of these alternations in the Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages. The alternation of the vowel *e* in the Azerbaijani language also corresponds to the alternation of *ə* and *i* and *e-i*. But the *e-ə* alternation is not the norm

in Turkish. In the Turkmen and Gagauz languages, the e alternation is normalized: *qelyar (gəlar)*, *beryar (verər)* (Turkmen language), *qesə (geca)*, *devə (dəvə)*, *gezmə (gəzmə)* (Gagauz language).

2.4. The problems of normalization of point vowels in the language are discussed in the fourth subchapter entitled “**The harmony of point vowels and the norm**”.

The general norm of point vowels ə in Azerbaijani is normalized according to the sequence of vowel sounds ə-ə (*ətək, ələk, bəzək, gərək*), ə-i (*çətir, dəmir, gəlir, dəyir*), i-ə (*irəliə, izləm*) ii (*ilik, iplik, indi, isti*), ö-ə (*ötər, dözər, göyar, göstər*), ö-ü (*ölçü, ötüş, bölüş*), ü-ü (*üzük, ütü*), ür-ə, (*ür-ə hürkən, gülək*). In Azerbaijani, the alternations ə-ö (*bənövşə*), ö-ö (*köntöy*), ü-ö (*bülöv, bütöv*) are observed in monolithic words, and the alternations ə-ü (*gəldün*), i-ü (*bilür*), ö-i (*gördi*), ü-i (*güdir*) is local. In Turkish, the sound ə is regional in nature, is used in certain speech areas and is not commonly used. Although in the Turkmen language the vowel ə is used in the first syllable of some words, in subsequent syllables this vowel does not have a common norm. In the Gagauz language, the vowel ə is used only in the following syllables of the word.

The vowel i has become a common norm in the languages of the Oghuz group: *bitki, çirkin, dilim, diri, bilgi, pişir* (Turkish language), *dirrik, qizlik, dikilmek, qiriş, şindi* (Turkmen language), *pişirim, dikiş, dikindi* (Gagauz language).

However, the alternation i-i is not exactly the same in the languages of the Oghuz group. For example, the alternation i-i in Turkish language has variants e-i in Azerbaijani (*işit-eşit*), ü-ü (*bitin-bütün*), i-i in Turkmen (*qidiş-gediş*), i-i in Gagauz language (*indir-endir*).

While in the Azeri language the vowel ö is consistently used only in some monolithic words, in the Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages there is no alternation ö-ö at all. This alternation was fixed in these languages by the variant ö-e (*kösev-kösöy*). The alternation ö-e was intensively normalized in Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages: *bore, döşeme, öfke* (Turkish language), *bövrek, bökqlek, çörek* (Turkmen language), *qözle, qözel, dökme* (Gagauz language).

As in Azerbaijani and in other Oghuz languages, the vowel *ü* is able to intensively follow each other in the composition of the words: *üzüm, ütü, büzük, külüng, gülüş, sümük, çürük* (Azerbaijani language), *düzüm, tütsü, yüzük* (Turkish language), *çürük, çüyük, düzüm* (Turkmen language), *düzqün, süylü, tüülu* (Gagauz language).

The sequential alternation of vowel *ü* also does not always coincide in the languages of the Oghuz group: *büyük* (Turkish language), *böyük* (Azerbaijani language), *gürültü* (Turkish language), *gurultu* (Azerbaijani language), *küçük* (Turkish language), *kiçik* (Azerbaijani language), *düüşçü* (Gagauz language), *döyüşçü* (Azerbaijani language), *üüsürük* (Gagauz), *öskürək* (Azerbaijani language).

While in the Azerbaijani language the alternation of *ü-e* is of a local nature, in the Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages this alternation is used as a general linguistic norm: *cüce, güzel, güve, güvev* (Turkish language), *düvme, qüneş, tümmek* (uğramaq) (Turkmen language), *tüfek, ürek, ürkek* (Gagauz). In the Azerbaijani language, the alternation of *ü-i* is also local in nature: *üti, güzgi, dügi, gülli*⁶. And in the Turkmen language, this alternation acquired a general linguistic character and normalized: *bütik, qüyçli, üçin, süytli*.

2.5. The fifth subchapter, called “*Cases of violation of the vowel sequence*”, is devoted to the disorders arising from the act of speech among phonetic units, and the cases of renormalization of these violations with the act of speech. It is shown here that no matter how stable the sequence of vowels in the languages of the Oghuz group is according to the principle of back-linguality and front-linguality, it cannot be argued that all vowels can create a norm in the same way. For this reason, a speech act affects every language within the boundaries of that language. For example, just as in the Azerbaijani language such words as *alov, axur, arzu, armud, ildirim,*

⁶ Агаев, А. Говоры Джалилабадского района Азербайджанского языка. /Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук/. – Баку: – 1975, – с. 8

ilxi, ilıq, ilan, inam were normalized by the amplifying effect of the speech act, so in other Oghuz languages, the alternation of a-u went through the process of normalization *avuc, davul, tavuk, çabuk, yavru, karpuz* (Turkish language), *çapavul, qavun, tavus* (Turkish language); *aul, aurt (ovurd)* (Turkmen language), *yavuz, kabuk, tauk, çabuk* (Gagauz language).

If in the Azerbaijani language the alternation *o-ı* (*otır, oyun, otız*)⁷ has a local character, in the Turkmen language this alternation is used as a general linguistic norm: *boqın* (*buyun*), *boqınız* (*buynuz*), *oqıl* (*oğul*), *otız, otır*⁸.

Violations under the influence of a speech act in the languages of the Oghuz group according to the normalized, using the example of one's own words, one can observe the changing and amplifying effect of the speech act in loan words: *ayinə* (f) *aynaq* (Azerbaijani language), *aşpəz* (f) *aşpaz* (Azerbaijani language), *saət* (ə) *saat* (Azerbaijani language), *əvam* (ə) *avam* (Azerbaijani language), *dəllək* (ə) *dəllək* (Azerbaijani language), *əxlaq* (ə) *ahlak* (Turkish language), *xəta* (ə) *hata* (Turkish language), *atəş* (ə) *ateş* (Turkish language), *dəvət* (ə) *davet* (Turkish language), *adət* (ə) *adat* (Turkmen language), *badə* (ə) *bada* (Turkmen language), *adil* (ə) *adıl* (Turkmen language), *əmanət* (ə) *amanet* (qaq.), *qəbahət* (ə), *kabaat* (qaq.), *doşman* (f), *duşman* (qaq.), *qədəm* (ə) *kadem* (Gagauz language).

The third chapter of the dissertation is called “***The harmony of consonants and the norm***”.

Issues related to this chapter of the dissertation are explained in four subchapters. The first subchapter of this chapter is entitled “*On the consonants` alternation*”.

It is shown here that the relative stability of the roots of words in Turkic languages ensures the sequence, order and harmony of vowels, and also regulates the use of consonants in a certain

⁷ Агаев, А. Говоры Джалилабадского района Азербайджанского языка. /Автореф.дисс.канд.филол.наук/. – Баку, 1975, – с. 9

⁸ Туркменский язык. ч 1. изд.”Туркменистан”, – Ашгабад: – 1970, – с. 97

sequence. In Turkic languages, as in other languages of the world, permanent stagnation is impossible. All linguistic elements change and normalize according to the intensity of the information through the speech act. A speech act does not transform these changes, it enhances them. In this intensification, as in all language units, in phonetic units a rhythmic sequence is also formed. The systematization of the rhythmic sequence stabilizes it as a norm of structural sequence.

The agglutinative mechanism of the Turkic languages regulates the formation of the order and sequence of vowels, as well as the order of consonants. Of course, *consonant sounds alone do not allow you to reach a specific sequence of words. Vowels in a word lead in the ordering of consonants. Therefore, linguists, sensing this fine line, show that hard vowels are followed by hard vowels, and soft vowels are followed by soft vowels*⁹. Regarding the order of consonants, Agamusa Akhundov specifically expresses the following thought: *“The second type of the law of harmony is the harmony of vowels and consonants. According to this law, consonants usually correspond to vowels and have shades in accordance with their physiological and acoustic qualities”*¹⁰.

A comparative analysis of the normalization of Turkic languages shows that systemic identity plays a key role both in the normalization of vowels and in the normalization of the consonants of these languages. That is, the rhythmic sequence of consonants in a word depends on the sequence of affixes relative

⁹ Hüseyinzadə, M. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. / M.Hüseyinzadə. – Bakı: Azərtədrisnəşr, – 1963, – s. 41-42; Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili./ Ə.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1972, – s. 132-137; Убрятова, Е.И. Опыт сравнительного изучения фонетических особенностей языка населения некоторых районов якутской АССР./ Е.И.Убрятова. – М.:, – 1960, – с. 68; Гаджиева, Н.З. “Тлухое начало слово в тюркском праязыке”. “СТ”, 1973, № 4, – с. 3-10

¹⁰ Axundov, A. Azərbaycan dilinin fonetikasi. / A.Axundov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1984, – s. 213

to syllables. However, in these languages, the systemic correspondence and the structural composition differ depending on the speech act. Therefore, if in some languages the arbitrary normality of the spoken language plays a leading role in the transition of the rhythmic sequence of consonants into a structural sequence, then in other languages the rhythmic sequence is dominated by direct regulation of the structural composition by mandatory rules.

The second subchapter of the third chapter of the dissertation is called “*The harmony of consonants and vowels at the beginning of a word and the norm*”. Here we are talking about the norm of using initial consonants before the vowels that follow them. This section shows that, since in the Turkic languages the main derivational load falls on the end of a word, a special order is observed in the sequence of vowels and consonants. This order is protected by agglutination in such a way that the original system is not disturbed. Changes occur in the structure, which affects the development of languages and the intensity of information.

In the languages of the Oghuz group, there are both similarities and some structural differences in the use of vowels after the initial consonant. For example, the consonant *h* is used in almost all of these languages, mainly before back and point vowels: *hara, haçan, haray, hoqqa, hoppan, hıqıltı, hırılı; hərlən, hürmək, hörgü, hündür* (Azerbaijani language), *halka, hamur, handı, hangisi* (Turkish language), *hanım, havlamak, hödürlemek, hütürdeşmek* (Turkmen language), *hayran (ayran), haraba, hangi*.

The use of back vowels after back consonants *q, x* in the words of the Azerbaijani language is the norm. Point vowels are not considered a genetic norm: *qar, qır, qor, quzu, quyu; xartılı, xırılı, xorultu*. In other languages of the Oghuz group, the use of a back consonant *k* before back vowels is the norm: *kapı, kakmak, kovmak, kırklık, kuyu* (Turkish language), *kava, kapuş, kuşak* (Turkmen language), *kabuk, kanat, kapu, koyun* (Gagauz

language).

In Turkmen, as in Azerbaijani, the consonant *q* is used at the beginning of a word, followed by back vowels: *qabar, qapı, qarrı, qovqa, qonak, qulluk*. However, in contrast to Azerbaijani, in the Turkmen language, instead of the consonant *g*, the consonant *q* is used with point vowels: *qozel, qureş, quni, qülüş*. In the Azerbaijani language, the dorsal and labial consonants are used both before the back and point vowels: *karıxmaq, kobud, kəpək, kirli, kötək, küləş; gurultu, giriş, gözlük, gülüş; yaxşı, yataq, yerli; tarla, toplu, tutmaq, təpə, pashı, pis, püskür* (Azerbaijani language).

Dorsal consonants *k, g* are used in Turkish language before point vowels: *kemik, kireç, köşe, küpe, geçit, gelin (türk); kese (kisə) kilim, köpük*.

The dorsal consonant *y* and labial consonants are also used before back and front vowels in Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages: *yanlış, yene, tavux, tüfek, parlak, pişmiş* (Turkish language), *yanı (yeni) yöneliş, tapındı, tüstüst bozuk, börek* (Turkmen language); *yaalık, yüce, tüsse (tüstü), tünni (irəli), patlama, pişirim* (Gagauz language).

The third subchapter is called ***“The reduplication of consonants in the composition of a word and the norm”***. There are different opinions on the reduplication of consonants in a word. *Some linguists point out that the reduplication of consonants in the composition of words is not typical for Turkic languages¹¹, while others argue that the reasons for this depend on various factors¹². Reduplication of consonants in a word is also called group*

¹¹ Дмитриев, Н.К. Некоторые вопросы Азербайджанского языкознания. // S.M.Kirov ad. Azərbaycan Dövlət Darülfünununun əsərləri. – Bakı; – 1949, – s. 63-64

¹² Şirəliyev, M.Ş. Azərbaycan dialektologiyasının əsasları./ M.Ş.Şirəliyev. – Bakı: Azərb. EA nəşr., – 1962, – s. 125; Гаджиев, Т. О происхождении геминат в тюркских языках. / Т.Гаджиев.“СТ”, – 1971, № 6, – с. 26-27

harmony, dating back to the ancient period of languages¹³.

In Turkic languages, consonant reduplication is not found in all parts of the word, either in the root-affix position, or in the affix structure due to the intensity of speech. Reduplication, which occurs in the root-suffix position, refers to the initial stages of the agglutination structure of the language. In the languages of the Oghuz group, such reduplication retains its traces in various forms according to the act of speech. For example, in Azerbaijani, words with paired consonants such as *saqqal*, *çaqqal*, *yeddi*, *doqquz* are used with one consonant in Turkish and Gagauz (*sakal*, *çakal*, *yedi*, *dokuz*). The paired variant is mainly preserved in the Turkmen language: *arık* (*arıq*), *çunñur* (*çuxur*), *çürriük* (*çürük*). For the Azerbaijani language, reduplication associated with intensity is more characteristic: *alaram-allam*, *bilərəm-billəm*, *ölərəm-ölləm*, *vuraram-vurram*.

In the Oghuz group of Turkic languages, consonant reduplication has become the norm mainly in imitative words: *qaqqıltı*, *çıqqıltı*, *dıqqıltı*, *hoppanmaq* (Azerbaijani language), *cakkır* (Turkish language), *cakqır* (Gagauz language), *sakkır* (Turkish language), *aññır*, *cırrıldı*, *çeññel*, *çürriük*, *yeññe* (*yengə*) (Gagauz language).

The fourth subchapter is called ***“The combination of consonants at the junction of the root and suffix of a word and the norm”***. It is shown here that the combination of consonants at the junction of the root and suffix of a word occurs in accordance with the composition of their structural sequence. In this position, combinations in the Azerbaijani and Turkmen languages are regulated based on the rules of the spoken language: *yaratdı*, *qurut-qurutdu* (Azerbaijani language), *kitap-kitapta*, *yarat-yaratı* (Turkish language), *akit-akitdirmek*, *arıt-arıtdirmek*, *bak-bakdirmek* (Turkmen language В. Журавлев. ге). In the Gagauz

¹³ Журавлев, В.К. Формирование группового сингармонизма в праславянском языке. / –М.: Наука, – 1967, – с. 45

language, as in Turkish, consonants are preserved according to the principle of structural sequence: *yat-yattırma*, *donat-donattırma*, *kaynat-kaynattırma*.

The variant, which has become the norm of the spoken language in case of violation of the principle of structural sequence in the Azerbaijani language, becomes the general norm in the Gagauz language: *günnük (günlük)*; *donnu (donlu)*, *düşkünnük (düşkünlik)*; *qaq. günnük, donnu, düşkünnük, çetinnik, yavannık, çannık, younnuk*.

The scientific conclusions obtained in the section “**Conclusion**” of the dissertation work are summarized as follows:

1. The classification of the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group is traditionally given as part of other Turkic languages. There are different opinions in specific classifications of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages. In the classification of Oghuz languages, this group of languages includes Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages, as well as the languages of the Crimean Tatars, Pechenegs, Seljuk, Balkan and Akhisk Turks and other languages of the dialectal level. According to recent studies, languages that are spoken independently belong rightfully to this group. Because languages of dialect level themselves are surrounded by some independent languages.

2. Phonetic normalization of Oghuz languages is a historical phenomenon. Phonetic normalization occurs in the structure of the language and is regulated directly by the speech act. The main and guiding principle of phonetic normalization of the language structure is simplification. According to this principle, vowels and consonants are based on a certain sequence in the structure of a word. If the order of vowels and consonants in the structure of a word makes it difficult to pronounce them in the speech process, then the principle of simplification ensures the regulation of norms by changing sounds.

3. Graphic normalization of the Turkic languages depends on the formation of writing and its application to the language. While phonetic normalization is based on arbitrary rules, graphical

normalization is based on the binding rules of the written language. If arbitrary rules create a difference in the structure of the language, then by means of binding rules the consistency of the structure of the language remains constant and protected.

4. As in all languages, in the Oghuz group of languages there is a peculiar process of phonetic and grammatical normalization. However, it cannot be said that phonetic and graphic normalization occurred in the same direction in all of these languages. When the process of special normalization in these languages arose separately from the time of their differentiation, each independent language began to form its own norms. Since the original, pre-literal normalization took place in accordance with the requirements of the spoken language, different regions also emerged in this normalization. Mandatory norms of writing exclude all elements of the area, including regional differences.

5. Since the written traditions in the Azerbaijani and Turkish languages are more ancient, the mandatory rules in these languages were more applied. Written traditions in the Turkmen language date back to a later time. In the Gagauz language, starting from the middle of the twentieth century, the writing was inconsistent. Therefore, in the phonetic normalization of the Turkmen and Gagauz languages, elements of colloquial speech based on involuntary speech are more often observed.

6. Since the internal mechanism of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages is based on agglutination, the stability of the roots of words in these languages is preserved to a greater extent than in analytic-inflectional languages. Therefore, when a series of affixes are added to the roots of words in these languages, a special sequence of phonetic elements arises. It creates a harmony of phonetic elements with this order, which is the basis of the sequence of vowels and consonants. In linguistic literature, this harmony is characterized as the law of harmony.

7. The harmonious order of vowels and consonants in the structure of the word is preserved in the written language. However, the influence of arbitrary rules of spoken language is

also observed in the formation of mandatory rules for written speech. The transition of arbitrary rules to obligation occurs at the request of the intensification of the speech act. In all languages of the Oghuz group, there is a transition from arbitrary rules to mandatory rules. By itself, this process is not one-sided in the languages being studied. In the Turkmen and Gagauz languages, where more attention is paid to the elements of colloquial speech, the number of transitions from arbitrariness to obligation relatively exceeds the elements of normalization in the Azerbaijani and Turkish languages.

8. In the process of phonetic normalization of the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group, not all phonetic elements have similar rules of order and sequence in the composition of words. This is due to the fact that each language has its own principles of speech act. For example, in the Azerbaijani language, the open labial vowels *o*, *ö* together with the open dorsal vowel *e* cannot create a single norm in the second syllable of the word. Only in some monolithic words (*quzey*, *güney*) the vowel *e* is included in the second syllable and is used according to the general language norm. In Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages, in contrast to Azerbaijani, the vowel *e* can acquire a general normalization in the second syllable of the word.

9. Regarding the norm of the sequence of back and point vowels, it should be noted that due to the agglutinative structure of these languages, each of them has a corresponding sequence of back and point vowels. In other words, according to the vowel harmony in each language, back vowels follow back vowels, and point vowels follow point vowels. This consistency and harmony is a requirement of the agglutinative system of the languages of the Oghuz group. This requirement is practically unshakable and forms the basis of the intensity of information content. Differences between languages arise only in the structural composition under the influence of the act of speech. For example, while some monolithic words (*kösöv*, *kötöy*, *köntöy*) are used in Azerbaijani with *o-ö* matches, there is no such order in Turkish, Turkmen and

Gagauz languages. Such examples among these languages are not accidental. Or, if in the Turkmen language the following vowel *i* after the vowel *ö* stabilizes as a norm (*gözli, görxli, öli, ölçi, gördi*), then in the Azerbaijani language this order is not general, but local.

10. In the harmony of phonetic elements in the composition of a word in Oghuz languages, the principle of point-point, back-back vowels is regulated by the hierarchy, but in some cases the hierarchy itself is violated by the act of speech. For example, in some words of the Azerbaijani language, if point vowel sounds are expected to follow after point vowels, this sequence can go to the point-back sequence: *plıq, ilxi, ilan, ıldırım, islaq, inam, girov, sinov, birovuz*, etc. This disorder is exacerbated by the speech act and becomes the general norm. Or words used in the order *ə-i* in Azerbaijani language are used in Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages in the *e-i* order: *deli* (Turkish language), *beri* (Turkmen language), *eski* (Gagauz language). The emergence of such differences in interlanguage norms is a direct consequence of the principle of intensification of the speech act. It seems that the speech act in its own way reinforces the phonetic elements in each independent language. This reinforcement becomes a separate option for each language as these languages differentiate over time and differences arise in the way they are spoken. Primary common language norms, as a rule, arise on the basis of colloquial speech.

11. In the languages of the Oghuz group, in addition to vowels, consonants also have a special harmony. There is also an interlingual inequality in the norm of consonants. For example, in Azerbaijani language back explosive voiceless consonant *k* is used in local words (*kuş-quş, kış-qış, kafil-qifil, kutu-qutu*), and in Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages the consonant *k* is used intensively at the beginning of a word. In addition, in the Azerbaijani language the consonant *k* gives way to the consonant *q*, while in the Turkish language the consonant *q* is not typical for the beginning of a word. In the Turkmen and Gagauz languages, the consonants *k* and *q* have a special norm. This shows once again

that the general norms of these languages are regulated by the act of speech based on colloquial speech.

12. In the languages of the Oghuz group, there are also differences in the norms of consonant reduplication and the use of paired vowels in the structure of the word. For example, some languages use paired consonants, while other languages do not use paired consonants: *qarrı* (Turkmen language), *qarı* (Azerbaijani language), *karı* (Turkish and Gagauz languages). Consonant reduplication is most commonly used in Turkmen: *senşer* (sandy hill), *tenşe* (silver coin), *çürrik* (rot), *çommek* (bend), *chunşur* (hole), and so on. There are also differences in the paired use of consonants in the position of the root-affix words. For example, while in the Azerbaijani, Turkish and Turkmen languages the use of paired consonants in the written norm is observed as a mandatory norm, in the Gagauz language, the use of the spoken language norm is observed: *anlamaz* (Azerbaijani, Turkish, and Gagauz languages), *annamaz* (Turkmen language). The applied principles are not exactly the same as for interlingual normalization. At the same time, it is necessary to apply the principle of harmony when normalizing each language. This can be seen as the basis for the emergence of freedom of interlingual information. The principle of harmony can be considered as the most convenient way to lead to a possible process of convergence of both the written and oral versions of the languages of the Oghuz group.

The main content of the research is reflected in the following published papers and theses:

1. Türk dillərində ahəng qanunu haqqında. //ADU, Elmi xəbərlər. Bakı: – 2015, № 4, – səh. 44-49
2. Oğuz qrupu türk dillərində fonetik uyğunluq və yazı mədəniyyətinin formalaşması. // ADU, Dil və mədəniyyət. Respublika elmi-praktiki konfransın materialları (8-9 oktyabr) – Bakı: – 2015, – səh. 339-341
3. Azərbaycan və Türkmən dillərində saitlərin ahəngi. //

İncəsənət, Dil və Ədəbiyyat İnstitutu. Axtarışlar (folklor, ədəbiyyat, dil, sənətsünaslıq və tarix). Elmi toplu, cild 6, № 1, – Naxçıvan: – 2016, – səh. 126-131

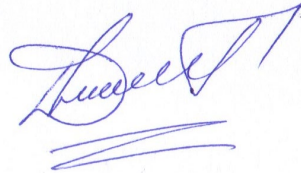
4. Равновесие согласных в Азербайджанском и Турецком языках. // Висник. Днепропетровського Университету. Имени Альфреда Нобеля.. Филологични науки. Украины, – 2016, № 1, (11), – ст. 189-193

5. Azərbaycan və Qaqaz dillərində saitlərin struktur və nitq uyğunlaşması. //AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu. Tədqiqələr, № 1, – Bakı: – 2016, –səh. 65-70

6. Türkmən dilində fonetik və qrafik normalaşma. //GDU, Elmi xəbərlər, Fundamental, humanitar və təbiət elmləri seriyası, № 1. – Gəncə: – 2017, – səh. 172-177

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8. Соответствие согласных звуков и норма. // «Advances in Science and Technology» XXV Международная научно-практическая конференция 15 декабря 2019 Научно-издательский центр «Актуальность. РФ» СБОРНИК СТАТЕЙ ЧАСТЬ II Moscow: –2019, –səh. 51-53



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