

HISTORY OF KAZAKH LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT.**Tanatarov Qalmatay Amangaliy uli**

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Abstract : *The Kazakh language, belonging to the Turkic language family, is a large language with a common history, culture, and linguistic structure. Its emergence, development, and formation as a vernacular are closely linked to the cultural, political, and literary history of the Kazakh people. The roots of the Kazakh language go back to the Middle Ages, approximately to the 10th-12th centuries AD.*

Key words: *AD, Middle Ages, Kazakh Language , Turkic Language, Orkhon-Yenisei, Turkic-Kipchak*

The roots of the Kazakh language trace back to ancient Turkic languages. Its origin is based on the ancient Turkic language found in the Orkhon-Yenisei inscriptions (8th century). The Turkic-Kipchak languages had a great influence on the Kazakh language. The language that emerged among the steppe Kipchak tribes between the 10th and 13th centuries served as a regional language for several centuries.

After the formation of the Kazakh Khanate in the 15th century, the Kazakh people united and began to form their national culture and language. During this period, the Kazakh language served as the foundation of the people's worldview, literature, and oral speech. During this period, poets and writers like Abay Qunanbayuly, Aqtilek Jo'lamanov, and M. Ko'kayev contributed to the development of the Kazakh language by writing poems, prose, and wise sayings. Although the Kazakh language was subjected to political pressure compared to Russian during the Soviet era, between 1930 and 1980, scientific, literary, and public oversight was conducted in the Kazakh language. In 1989, the Law "On Languages" was adopted

in the Kazakh SSR, granting the Kazakh language the status of the state language. After Kazakhstan gained independence in 1991, efforts to re-learn the Kazakh language, teach it to young people, and popularize it were intensified.

Today, the Kazakh language is the official state language of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Kazakh language is widely used in schools, universities, television, publishing houses, and public institutions. The use of language is developing and adapting to digital technologies. In recent years, events have been held dedicated to the policy of transitioning to the Latin alphabet, modernizing the language, and making the Kazakh language a source of pride for young people. The Kazakh language has been in contact with many other languages throughout its historical development. Through these connections, certain changes have occurred in the lexical, phonetic, and grammatical structure of the language. This article provides information about the connection of the Kazakh language with other Turkic languages, as well as Persian, Arabic, Russian, and others.

The Kazakh language has long belonged to the Turkic language family, particularly the Kipchak group. It is very close to the Karakalpak, Kara-Nogai, Tatar, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, and Uzbek languages in terms of its phonetic and morphological features. For example, many words, affixes, and grammatical rules are similar or completely identical in these languages. With the spread of Islam, religious, scientific, and philosophical terms entered the Kazakh language from Arabic and Persian. For example, words like "*ilm*," "*kitob*," "*odob*," "*ta'lim*," and "*tarbiya*" are borrowed from Arabic, while words like "*dunyo*," "*savdo*," "*zamon*," and "*hunar*" are borrowed from Persian. These words were mainly used in written literature and religious discourse. At the end of the 19th century and throughout the 20th century, during the period when it was part of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union, the influence of the Russian language on the Kazakh language increased. Thousands of words related to technical, political, administrative, and everyday life have been borrowed from Russian.

For example: "telephone," "tractor," "school," "newspaper," "council," etc. These words are actively used in the Kazakh language today.

The history of the Kazakh language is closely connected with the history of the people. Its emergence, formation, and development spanned several centuries. Today, the Kazakh language is a symbol of independence and cultural struggle. Language is the heart of the nation, and safeguarding it is our sacred duty.

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