

USE OF CASE SUFFIXES IN THE SOUTHERN REGION DIALECTS OF KAZAKH TURKISH*

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Sorumlu Yazar

Abstract

Dialects are one of the methods by which we can follow the history, different grammatical structures and vocabulary of a language. Thus, it becomes possible to determine the periods of historical development of languages. The study conducted about the dialects and the documented materials have an important place in the creation of dialect atlases. Documenting and creating language atlases allows to compare dialects living in geographical regions that are far from each other. Many studies have been conducted on Kazakh Turkish language in Kazakhstan and other countries. However, the studies examining the dialects of Kazakh Turkish are quite few and insufficient. In this context, dialect studies conducted in various geographies of the Turkish language is even more important. Because researching and examining dialect-based texts will provide new information and data about the ancient periods of Turkish. Considering that there may be a solution to some issues of the Turkish language that have not yet been clarified, we based our study on the dialects of Kazakh Turks living in the Southern region of Kazakhstan. The dialect in question will be examined in terms of “case suffixes” and its differences from standard Kazakh Turkish will be revealed. Old Turkish and Kazakh Turkish will also be compared with the “case suffixes” of the Southern region of the dialect. Old Turkish and “case suffixes” of the Southern region dialects of Kazakh Turkish will be compared diachronically.

Key Words: Dialect, Turkish, Kazakh Turkish Dialects, Case suffixes, Old Turkish, Comparative Study

Öz

Bir dilin tarihî geçmişini, farklı gramer yapısını ve söz varlığını takip edebileceğimiz yöntemlerden biri ağızlardır. Bu sayede dillerin tarihî gelişim dönemlerini tespit etmek mümkün hâle gelir. Ağızlarla ilgili yapılan çalışma ve belgelenen malzemeler ağız atlaslarının oluşturulmasında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Dillerin belgelenecek atlaslarının çıkarılması, birbirine uzak coğrafyalarda hayatını sürdüren lehçelerin birbiriyle karşılaştırılmasına olanak sağlar. Kazakistan’da ve diğer ülkelerde ölçünlü Kazak Türkçesi üzerinde birçok çalışma yapılmıştır. Ancak Kazak Türkçesinin ağızlarını inceleyen çalışmalar epeyce az ve yetersizdir. Bu bağlamda Türk dilinin çeşitli coğrafyalarında yapılan ağız araştırmaları daha da önemlidir. Çünkü ağza dayalı metinlerin araştırılıp incelenmesi Türkçenin eski dönemlerine dair yeni

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bilgi ve veriler sağlayacaktır. Türk dilinin henüz aydınlatılmayan bazı meselelerine çözüm olabileceği düşüncesiyle çalışmamızda Kazakistan'ın güney bölgesinde yaşayan Kazak Türklerinin ağızı temel alınmıştır. Söz konusu ağız “hâl ekleri” bakımından incelenecek ve standart Kazak Türkçesinden farklılıkları ortaya konacaktır. Aynı zamanda Eski Türkçe ve Kazak Türkçesinin güney bölgesi ağzının “hâl ekleri” ile art zamanlı olarak karşılaştırılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağız, Kazak Türkçesi Ağızları, Hâl ekleri, Eski Türkçe, Karşılaştırma Çalışması

Introduction

When the dialects are evaluated in terms of the course of the language, it is extremely important to identify the distinctive features of the language, to follow the development and change in the language and to reveal the verbal existence of the language.

The data belonging to many sounds, suffixes and words that have been forgotten in the written language continue to live in the dialects. Therefore, dialect scripts play an important role in determining the processes of change and development that the language has undergone in history. In the relevant compiled texts and studies conducted in dialects, there is serious evidence to solve the problems of the measured language at various levels (Akar, 2016, 171-172).

Dialect researches of the Kazakh Turkish language is a branch of science that began to be studied later than other areas of Kazakh linguistics. In 1937, a research team was established under the direction of I. Kenesbayev to study the dialect features of the Kazakh Turkish language. Specialists in Kazakh dialects were sent to various regions of Kazakhstan to compile characteristics of the Kazakh dialect, and studies of the collected language materials were conducted on the subject of phonetics, knowledge of form, vocabulary. Later, in 1945, a department studying the history and dialectology of the Kazakh language was established at the Department of Language and Literature of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. Many studies such as monographs, articles, textbooks, dissertations, dialectology dictionaries and classifications have been conducted on Kazakh Turkish dialects with a history of 80 years.

In these studies, researches have been conducted only on the presence of words. The mentioned studies apparently lack the research methods necessary for Turkological dialect research. Our aim in this study is to eliminate the shortcomings in the study of dialects of the Kazakh Turkish language and to determine the position of the dialects of the region that we study in the Turkish language and Kazakh dialects. We can explain these shortcomings as follows:

One of the most important stages is to record the speech of the native speaker of the dialect correctly. In general, the language materials of Kazakh Dialects were compiled between 1940 and 1980. The recording of dialectical materials was carried out in accordance with the opportunities of the time, mainly on paper. However, the materials compiled by us have been identified with devices that record sound and images in accordance with the possibilities of our time.

The second is the stage of transferring to script, which is another important area in dialect studies. In dialect studies, it is extremely important to determine the unique sound characteristics of the regional dialect by transcription marks (translational alphabet). However, collections written using transcription labels make it possible to compare them with other Turkish dialects in terms of the historical course of the language, aspects of language development and change. However, the standard

Kazakh alphabet was used to transfer the language materials found in the Kazakh dialect studies to writing. However, this alphabet is insufficient to give the basic form of sounds. In this study, we have used the Latin letter dialectological translation system preferred in Turkiye Turkology.

Our study was conducted in the Southern region of Kazakhstan to provide a contribution to the Kazakh Turkish dialects. In the study conducted by Nakisbekov, it is seen that the dialect of the southern region is divided into the following six subgroups:

1. The Zhetisu dialect. (Almaty region)
2. Shu dialect. (Zhambyl region)
3. Symkent dialect. (Shymkent region)
4. Kyzylorda dialect. (From the East of Kyzylorda region through the Siri Derya to Turkestan)
5. Tashkent dialect. (Kazakh villages in Tashkent and Bukhara regions of Uzbekistan)
6. Tajik dialect. (Kazakh villages living in Tajikistan)

In this study, according to this classification, the dialect group of the southern region was taken as the basis.

Audio recording was made by going to the research area in order to determine the characteristics of the dialects of the Southern region of Kazakhstan and their current condition. The texts were compiled mostly from older generation of the region. Our classification topics were collected under the following headings: 1. Agricultural irrigation and water problem, 2. Memories (youth, military service, mobilization), 3. Preparation of Kazakh national dishes, 4. The customs of asking for a girl from past to present, 5. Wedding customs, 6. Information about shepherding, 7. Period of hunger, 8. About the profession of storytelling, 9. Kazakh horse games, 10. Beekeeping and breeding of bees, 11. Information about farming, 12. Horse milk and camel milk preparation processes, 13. Feeding horses, cows, goats, sheep animals, 14. Legends of Saints, 15. Historical background of the village, social and economic situation, 16. Beliefs and practices related to public health, 17. Holidays.

1. Kazakh Turkish Dialects

1.1 Studies on Kazakh Turkish Dialects

In general, we can divide the study of Kazakh Turkish dialects into three periods: 1) The studies carried out until the October Revolution. 2) Studies conducted during the Soviet period. 3) Studies carried out during the period of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

a) The Studies Carried Out Before the October Revolution

There is no detailed information about the dialects of the Kazakh Turkish language from scientists who worked in the field of Turkology before the October Revolution (1917). Because local and foreign Turkologists have not personally dealt with the dialectical features in Kazakh Turkish (Kaliyev - Saribayev, 2002, 129).

It is possible to come across materials with dialect features in some books published during this period. In some books published during this period, you can find materials with dialectical features. These materials have also prompted some Turkologists to put forward different ideas as to whether there are dialects of the Kazakh Turkish

language. For example, A group of linguists as W. Radloff, P. M. Melioransky (who later changed his opinion), especially A. M. Pozdneev reported that Kazakh dialects hadn't existed. The second group - N. Ilminsky, N. F.Katanov, P. M. Melioransky, M. Terentyev reported that dialects were found in part, if not in the entire territory of the Kazakh territory. In the works of A.V. Vasilyev, N. N. Pantusov, Sh. Valihanov, A.A. Divayev and others published before the October Revolution have important linguistic material that can be used in the study of Kazakh dialects (Shakhipova, 2007, 156). W. Radlov and A. M. Pozdneev believes that there are no dialects in Kazakh Turkish (Koch, 2014, 16). Unlike foreign Turkologists, Zh. Aymautov first introduced the term "peculiarities of the native language" into the Kazakh Turkish language and even wrote the first scientific article on this topic. In his article, Zh. Aymautov focused on both the local language characteristics in Kazakhstan and the historical, political and social formation processes of Kazakh dialects (Atmaca, 2012, 278).

b) Studies Conducted During the Soviet Period.

The serious study of Kazakh Turkish dialects from the phonetic, grammatical and lexical points of view began during the Soviet period. The first research group on the compilation of local linguistic features of Kazakhstan in Soviet Period was established in 1937 under the leadership of professor I. Kenesbaev, but from a theoretical point of view, research works began later. With the language materials obtained as a result of these researches, Kazakh dialectology has emerged as a branch of science. In terms of theory, the period of generalization and the beginning of more intensive compilation of dialects began after the 1940s. In 1945, the Department of Kazakh Language History and Dialectology was opened at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, and the cultural richness of the folk language began to be widely studied, and some articles have been published since 1946 (Kaliyev - Saribayev, 2002,129).

In 1937, the Kazakh Department of the Soviet Academy of Sciences sent three separate expert teams to Kegen Narinkol of Almaty region, Maktaaral district of South Kazakhstan region, Nura district of Karagandy region and started dialect examinations. These studies were continued in Mangistav, Torgay in 1939, in Sarisu, Aral, Orda in 1940, and many dialectical materials were compiled from these regions. These compiled oral materials were a source of research by Kazakh dialectologists such as S. Amanzholov, Zh. Doskaraev, N. T. Sauranbayev and G. Musabaev, according to the classification of the Kazakh dialect, after 1953 (Atmaca, 2012, 280).

For the first time in the history of Kazakh dialectology, in 1944, Zh. Doskarayev defended his master's thesis, *Some Issues of the Southern Dialects*, in 1948, S. Amanzholov his doctoral thesis entitled *The Main Problems of the Kazakh Language*. From 1948 and 1949, dialectology specialists of the Institute of Linguistics and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the KazSSR began to systematically go on trips to compile local language characteristics. They went to some remote regions sometimes two or three times and thus increased the number of dialectological materials. In 1951, Zh. Doskaraev and G. Musabaev published a small dialectological dictionary, and in 1953 and 1954 in the journal *Voprosy Yazıkoznaniya* S. Amandzholov and Zh. Doskarayev published articles on Kazakh dialects. Detailed scientific studies in this field were published in 1955 by Zh. Doskarayev and S. Amanzholov in 1959. In 1956, a guide was published to help in the study of compiling the local language characteristics of Kazakh Turkish. In these years, the number of dialectology

specialists has increased, and Zh. Bolatov, O. Nakisbekov, P. Omarbekov, G. Kaliyev and other young researchers have started their researches (Shakhipova, 2007, 158).

Since 1953, important names of the Kazakh dialect have started working on folk dialects. The following Dialectical Characteristics of the Kazakh Turkish were identified by the following linguists: in 1954 G. Kaliyev, The Dialect of Aral, in 1960, S. Omarbekov, the Dialect of Mangistav, in 1963 O. Nakisbekov the Shu Dialect, in 1964 E. Bayzholov The Dialect of Kazakh Turks in the Kostanay Region, in 1965 E. Nurmagambetov the Dialect of Kazakh Turks in Turkmenistan, in 1965 N. Zhunisov The Dialect of Kazakh Turks in the Karakalpak SSR, in 1966 E. Boribayev the Dialectical Characteristics of Orda Kazakh Turks, in 1967 T. Aydarov The Kazakh Turkic Dialect in Tamdi region of the Uzbek SSR, in 1967 Yu. Ebduveliev, Phonetic-Grammatical Characteristics of the Kazakh Turkish Tashkent Dialect, in 1968 Sh. Bektirov, The Kyzylorda Dialect, in 1969 B. Beketov, The Dialect Characteristics of the Kazakh Turks in the South of Karakalpakistan, in 1975 A. Tasimov Dialectical Peculiarities of Kazakh Turkish on the coast of Edil River (Atmaca, 2012, 281).

By making extensive use of the materials obtained since the 1950s, trial studies of DDKL have started to be conducted. One of the trial dictionaries of Turkic knowledge in this field is a short dictionary, by Zh. Doskaraeva containing about 1,500 words, which was published in 1955. Published in 1959 by S. Amanzholov, the number of words in the dialectological dictionary is close to 4000. Although these two dictionaries have some shortcomings, they were written in accordance with the demands of that period. In 1969, as a result of the joint work of dialectologists, the “Kazak Tilinin Diyalektologiyalik Sozdigi” was compiled, which contains more than 6,000 words (Shakhipova, 2007, 159).

c) Studies Carried Out During the Period of the Republic of Kazakhstan

During this period, the linguistic characteristics of the Kazakhs, which spread to all over the world, were studied more. Because information about the language characteristics of Kazakh Turks living abroad was not included in the mentioned DDKL. This deficiency was eliminated by the Regional Dictionary of the Kazakh Language published in 2005 as a result of the joint work of dialectologists and containing more than 22,000 words. The reason why this dictionary, compiled by combining the results of all studies conducted to this day, qualifies as a regional one is that it covers the linguistic peculiarities of Kazakh Turks living in China, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Iran, Russia and other countries. In 2007, an dialectical dictionary called Dialectologiyalik Sozdik was published (Shakhipova, 2007, 160).

The work of studying the language and dialectical characteristics of Kazakhs living outside Kazakhstan has also attracted the interest of linguists. Because the language characteristics of Kazakhs living outside the country have not been studied much. In recent years, extensive dialect studies have also been published in the works of B. Bazilhan, F. Sagindikova, Zh. Bisenbayeva, K. Kurmanaliyev, B. Otebekov, S. Mustafa and N. Biray. In addition, doctoral thesis studies have also been conducted on the local people’s dialects of Kazakhs. These are the research works of M. K. Esimbolova, B. Zhusipova, A. Z. Esenbay, K. S. Kalibayeva, M.S. Atabayeva and F. Shakhipova.

2. Classification of Kazakh Turkish Dialects

Kazakh Turkish, which is included in the Kipchak group, is spoken in a very wide area within the Turkestan dialects. Kazakh Turkish, according to researchers of Turkology, is part of the Kipchak-Nogai subgroup of the Western Hunnic branch of the Turkish language, along with Nogai Turkish and Karakalpak Turkish languages (Atmaca, 2012, 276).

Due to the difficulty of separating the dialects into precise lines, the classification of Kazakh Turkish in itself is also not very easy. Kazakh linguists have not reached a consensus on this issue either. The dialects of Kazakh Turkish have been the subject of debate for a long time (Demirci and others. 2016, 317-318).

We base the attempt to sort Kazakh dialects on the work of G. Aliyev and Sh. Sarybayeva "Kazak dialectologiyasi". In this study, Kazakh dialect specialists S. Amanzholov, Zh. Doskarayev, N. Sauranbayev and G. Musabayev tried to classify Kazakh dialects based on the compiled language materials. The opinions of these scientists on the classification of Kazakh dialects can be listed as follows:

a) S. Amanzholov divided it into 3 groups: Northeast, South, West.

b) Zh. Doskarayev divided it into 2 groups: Southeast, Northwest.

c) N. Sauranbayev divided it into 2 groups: Southeast, Northwest.

d) G. Musabayev divided it into 2 groups: Changeable dialect (Avispalı Soyleni), Local dialect (Zhergilik Soyleni).

The classification of Kazakh Turkish dialects was first carried out by S. Amanzholov. S. Amanzholov connects the emergence of the Kazakh dialect with the relations of hordes in the Kazakh region. According to him, three local dialects have emerged with the formation of three Kazakh hordes. It is reported that it is spoken within the boundaries of the Senior Horde (Northeastern dialect), Middle Horde (Southern dialect), and Junior Horde (Western dialect).

They are as follows:

Northeast dialect: Akmola, Pavlodar, Semey, Eastern Kazakhstan, Kokshetav, Karagandy, some regions of Northern Kazakhstan and some districts of Kostanay and Taldikorgan region. Amanzholov included the Kerey, Naiman, Argyn, Konyrat and Kipchak tribes in the northeastern dialect group. These tribes have occupied the Ertis, Esil, Tobol, Torgay river and the vast regions of Altay Tarbagatay since early periods. They are bordered by the tribes of the Senior horde in the South, the tribes of the Middle Horde and the Tatars, Bashkirs in the West; Altai, Barabin and Tobol Tatar Turks in the North, and in the East by the Mongolian, Chinese and Uighur Turks. S. Amanzholov stated that the Northeastern dialect is the dialect underlying the Kazakh literary language, and that it is very close to the written language when compared with other dialects in terms of phonetics, grammar and vocabulary. Amanzholov has not made any analysis of this group. The main reason for this is the opinion that the Northeastern dialect is the basis for the written language.

Southern dialect: Almaty, Zhanbyl, cities of Southern Kazakhstan and some southern districts of Taldikorgan and Kyzylorda. S. Amanzholov includes the languages of the old Uysin, Kanli, Duvlat and Zhalayir tribes in the southern dialect of Kazakh Turkish. These tribes have settled in the plains of Zhetisu, Sirdarya and Alataw since early periods, in other words, in the places where today's Almaty, Taldikorgan, Zhanbyl, Southern Kazakhstan and Kyzylorda region are located. It borders the Uyghurs in the East, the Nayman, Kerey, Konirat tribes in the Northeast,

the Alshyn tribe group in the Northwest, and the Uzbek and Kyrgyz Turks in the South. In the XVI century, before the Mongol invasion, this tribe, which joined the Kazakh people in the XII century, was called the “Senior Horde”. Since the social, economic and cultural conditions of these tribes were common from the very beginning, over time their spoken language turned into a local dialect. It was also influenced by the fact that the tribes included in the Senior Horde remained weak in relation to other Kazakh tribes for various natural and historical reasons. Lake Balkash, Betpak-Dala steppes in the north, Ulan-Baytak steppes in the northwest, Kyzylkum and Aral Sea were natural obstacles for these tribes. In addition, the language of Uyghur and Kyrgyz Turks has also been influential in the formation of these dialects. In the 17-19 centuries the influence of Uzbek Turkish can be mentioned with the fact that Senior Horde remained under the rule of Khokand and Hiva khanates. He has stated the following as the main sound changes of the Southern group in terms of phonology:

1. /s/ > /sh/ change: *mısıq* > *mıshıq*, *esek* > *eshek*, *masqara* > *mashqara*.
2. /sh/ > /ch/ change: *shurqırav* > *churqırav*, *shana* > *chana*, *shege* > *chege*, *shiyki* > *chiyki*.
3. /d/ > /l/ change: *teñdik* > *teñlik*, *tñda* > *tñla*, *mañday* > *mañlay*, *añdamav* > *añlamav*.
4. /b/ > /p/ change: *bolat* > *polat*, *bitiriv* > *pitiriv*, *beynet* > *peynet*, *baqır* > *paqır*, *bayqav* > *payqav*.
5. /ñ/ > /n/ change: *erteñ* > *erten*, *oleñ* > *olen*, *kobeñ* > *koben*, *qalıñ* > *qalın*.
6. /m/ > /p/ change: *mañay* > *pañay*, *maqta* > *pahta*, *meshpet* > *peshpent*.
7. /k/ > /g/ change: *kurish* > *gurish*, *koñ* > *goñ*.

The main features in terms of shape knowledge are:

1. The second person singular imperative mood is formed with the suffixes *-ğın/-gin*, *-qın/kin*, *-iñ/-iñ*: *suvirğın* (*suvir-*), *aytqın* (*ayt-*), *kelgin* (*kel-*), *barıñ* (*bar-*), *korin* (*kor-*) etc.
2. The first person plural imperative mood is formed with the suffixes *-lı/-li*: *baralı* - *barayıq*, *keleli* - *keleyik*, etc.
3. Using *+minan*, *+binan*, *+pınan* forms in the instrumental case: *atpınan keliw* < *atpen keliw*, *poyızbinan barıw* < *poyızben barıw*.

Western dialect: Western Kazakhstan, the city of Aktobe and the southern region of Kyzylorda, some districts of Kostanay in the West. S. Amanzholov considers the Western dialect of Kazakh Turkish to belong to the language of the Alshyn tribe group. These tribes have occupied the Aral and Caspian coasts, the coasts of the Zhayik and Or rivers since very ancient times. Accordingly, today this dialect covers all the districts of Oral, Gurev, Mangistaw, Aktobe region. It borders with the Southern dialect of Kazakh Turkish and Karakalpak Turks in the South of the Alshyn tribes union, Turkmen Turks in the South-West, Tatar Turks Nogai Turks, Northeastern dialect and Bashkir Turks in the Northwest. The Alshyn tribal union itself consists of three tribes: Alimuly (6 ancestors), Bayuly (12 ancestors), Zhetruv (7 ancestors). Alshyns have remained separate from other Kazakh tribes. Until the beginning of the XVII century, it was under the rule of the Nogai army, and later joined other Kazakh Hordes. Tatar and Bashkir Turkish languages have also had an influence on the formation of the Western dialect. The following has been stated as the most important of the Western

group in terms of phonology:

1. /sh/ > /s/ change: *sheker* > *seker*, *keleshek* > *kelesek*, *shoqayu* > *soqayu*, *shujiq* > *sujik*.
2. /sh/ > /j/ change: *keleshek* > *kelejaq*, *bereshek* > *berejaq*, *shañ-shuñ* > *jañ-juñ*.
3. /d/ > /b/ change: *dodalav* > *bodalav*, *jedeğabil* > *jebeğabil*.
4. /d/ > /j/ change: *domalav* > *jomalav*.
5. /n/ > /y/ change: *qanda* > *qayda*.
6. /o/ > /u/ change: *soraqı* > *suraqı*, *sonar* > *sunar*, *qoldanuv* > *quldanuv*.
7. /o/ > /u/ change: *ogey* > *ugey*, *moñirev* > *muñirev*, *donen* > *dunen* etc.

The following was specified as properties of shape of knowledge:

1. Formed with the *-uvlı/-uvli* suffixes of the past tense: *baruvlı* “*bardı*”, *keliuvli* “*keldi*”, etc.
2. Some words that are not reflexive in the Kazakh Turkish written language have reflexivity with suffixes *-ın / -in / -n*: *oqıv* > *oqımv*, *shıgıv* > *shıgımv*, *bolıv* > *bolımv*, etc.

Zh. Doskarayev divided Kazakh Turkish into two major dialects:

1. Southeastern dialect group: it covers Southern Kazakhstan, Zhambyl, Almaty region, Southwestern districts of Taldikorgan city and Southeastern districts of Kyzylorda.
2. Northwestern dialect group: West Kazakhstan, Guryev, Aktobe, Kostanay, Karagandy, Tselinograd, Pavlodar, cities in the Western districts of the North Kazakhstan region (Kazaly, Aral, etc.) and the Northwestern cities of Semey region enters.

Noting that the historical development paths of these two dialect groups had not been studied more clearly, he classified his own classification based on phonetic, morphological features and features of word types. For example, he states the differences between these Dialects as follows:

1. The change of /a/ > /a/ sounds in the southeastern dialect: *mazmun* > *mazmun*, *qaytedi* > *kaytedi*, *qarıya* > *kariya*.
2. Flat-wide sounds in the northwestern dialects are pronounced round-wide in the southeastern dialects: *biqtırv* - *buqtırv*, *kebe* - *kobe*, *inemi* - *unemi*, *kevırt* - *kukırt*, etc.
3. The consonant /sh/ in northwestern dialects is pronounced as /ch/ in southeastern dialects: *cheshe* - *sheshe*, *chal* - *shal*, *chabın* - *shabın*, *anchi* - *anshi*, *malchı* - *malshı*, etc.
4. The vowel / ı / in northwestern dialects is pronounced as /a/ in southeastern dialects: *sayaz* - *siyaz*, *ayqara* - *ayqıra*, *arqalı* - *arqılı*, etc.
5. Words spoken with the consonant /d/ in the dialect of the Northwestern are spoken in the dialect of the Southeast as /l/: *tañlay* - *tañday*, *tıñlav* - *tıñdav*, *teñlik* - *teñdik*, etc.

6. /o / > / u / change: *soraqı* > *suraqı*, *sonar* > *sunar*, *qoldanuv* > *quldanuv* etc.
7. /o/ > / u / change: *ogey* > *ugey*, *moñirev* > *muñirev*, *donen* > *dunen* etc.

Doskarayev reports the following as distinctive features in the Northwestern group:

1. It states that the verb will be formed by adding the *-uvlı / -uvlu* suffixes of the past tense. For example: *baruvlı*, *jayuvlı*, *bağuvlı*, etc.
2. It is reported that adjective-verb contains *-jaq / -shaq* suffixes: *barajaq // barashaq*, *alajaq // alashaq*.

The following features are found in the Southeastern group :

1. The imperative mood is formed with the suffixes of the II person singular – *qın / - kin*, *- ğın / - gin*: *aytqın*, etc.
2. Instrumental case suffixes are made with the endings *+mınan / + bınan / + pınan*. For example: *Men atpınan keldim*.

N. Sauranbayev classified the dialects of Kazakh Turks as Southeastern and Northwestern dialects. Sauranbayev's classification is close to Doskarayev's classification in general. However, Sauranbayev preferred to use the term "dialect" instead of "accent". Sauranbayev showed the sounds *sh, d* (for example, *shapan, shal, manday*) for the Northwestern group and *ch, l* (for example, *chapan, chal, manlay*) for the Southeastern group as distinguishing features (Shakhipova, 2007, 150).

Musabayev has divided the dialectical features in Kazakh Turkish into two groups. These are: The Changeable Dialect (Avuspalı Soylenis) and the Local Dialect (Jergilik Soylenis).

a) Commutative dialect: Musabayev has included in this group the words used by some of the indigenous people who come from other languages. The Kazakh language includes words from Uzbek and Kyrgyz Turkish in the South, Tatar and Bashkir Turkish in the West, Altay Turkish and Chinese in the East. In places where words are taken from the dialects of the Turkish language and Chinese, a commutative dialect has emerged. For example: The borrowed words such as *pahta (maqta)*, *katta (ulken)* from Uzbek Turkish, and *taygn (tazi)* from Kyrgyz Turkish languages.

b) Local Dialect: Musabayev thinks that the influence of ancient tribe languages and the state of the local economy are related to each other in the formation of a local dialect. Musabayev has discussed the reflection of place, animal, plant names and professional words in the local dialect on the literary language.

The transcription alphabet based on the subject discussed in this article within the framework of case suffixes is given in the table below:

Table 1. Transcription Signs

ā:	longer than normal a
ä:	an e vowel that is open from normal e but does not go to a
è:	between e-i, (closed) e
ê:	between e-o, e
í:	shorter than normal (falling) ı

ʷo:	when the vowel o is pronounced at the beginning of a word, it is heard with the sound w
ō:	longer than normal o
ǰ:	falling d consonant
ǰ:	discontinuous, voiced, back palatal consonant
ǰ:	voiced and fricative, back palatal consonant
ḥ:	wheezy, fricative and voiceless, bottom palatal consonant
K:	voiceless, front palatal k-g consonant
ñ:	nasal fluent, front palatal consonant
ń:	falling n consonant
ř:	falling r consonant

3. Case suffixes

3.1. Genitive case suffixes

The genitive case suffixes of the Kazakh language in the South region dialect looks like this: +*niñ*, *niñ*, +*nuñ*, +*nuñ*, +*diñ*, +*diñ*, +*duñ*, +*duñ*, +*tiñ*, +*tiñ*, +*tuñ*, +*tuñ*. Kazakh Turkish does not have round vowel forms in the written language. The existence of round forms in the dialect that we studied shows the differences between the Kazakh Turkish written language and the dialects of the region.

After the roots and stems ending with the vowel or with the consonants /m/, /n/, /ñ/ comes +*niñ*, +*niñ*, +*nuñ*, +*nuñ*; after the consonants /l/, /r/, /w/, /y/, /z/ comes +*diñ*, +*diñ*, +*duñ*, *duñ*; after the toneless consonants comes +*tiñ*, +*tiñ*, +*tuñ*, +*tuñ* suffixes. In Old Turkish, in inscriptions and in the dialect of ñ in different places the genitive case suffix is +ñ: it was widely used in manuscripts in the form of +*nxñ*. *munchuq+uñ*, *ilig+niñ*, *bag+nañ* (Gabain, 1988, 63); Tekin stated that the suffix has the form +*niñ* in bases ending in a consonant, and +*niñ* suffix ending in a vowel (Tekin, 2003, 106-107).

-*niñ*, -*niñ*:

ujumniñ “of the organization”, *ʷo gisiniñ* “man’s”, *qalḥuniñ* “of the nation”, *akemniñ* “father’s”, *kokomniñ* “uncle’s”, *qolñniñ* “of your hand”, *atalarıñniñ* “grandfather’s”, *qumniñ* “of the sand”.

-*nuñ*, -*nuñ*:

ʷozumnuñ “mine”, *tolduñ* “baby animal’s”, *ʷonuñ* “his/hers”, *bunuñ* “of this”, *kunnuñ* “sun’s”, *tovonuñ* “of hill”, *sonuñ* “his/hers”, *turunuñ* “of the face”, *shoboronuñ* “grandchildren’s”.

-*diñ*, -*diñ*:

awıldıñ “of the village”, *suwdıñ* “of the water”, *duwaldıñ* “of the wall”, *uydıñ* “of the house”, *qamırdıñ* “of the dough”, *qırǰızdıñ* “kyrgyz’s”, *qızıldıñ* “of the red”.

-*duñ*, -*duñ*:

kolduñ “of the lake”, *muzduñ* “of the ice”, *sholduñ* “of the desert”, *tawduñ* “of the mountain”, *tolduñ* “baby animal’s”, *ush juzduñ* “three horde’s”, *kuzduñ gunu* “the day of the autumn”.

-tiñ, -tiñ:

shoptiñ “of the grass”, *“ozbektiñ* “uzbek’s”, *yèttiñ* “of the meat”, *“ōristiñ* “Russian’s”, *qalıhtıñ* “of the nation”, *peynettiñ* “of the hardship”, *senim joqtıñ* “unreliable’s”, *attiñ* “of the horse”.

-tuñ, -tuñ:

jurttuñ “people’s”, *dostuñ* “friend’s”, *soğıstuñ* “of the war”, *quduqtuñ* “of the well” (Ibragimov, 2020, 230-326).

It is seen that in some words the suffix /-ın/, /-in/ is used as a genitive case suffix. This situation suggests that the Oghuz ethnic structure has an influence on this region.

-ın, -in < OK. -niñ, -niñ:

akemiñ “my father’s”, *mekeniñ* “of the area”, *doñun* “of the hill”, *azərbaycanıñ* “azerbayjan’s”, *kamazın* “of the truck”, *apamıñ* “my grandmother’s”, *qazanıñ* “of the sausage”, *adamıñ* “human’s”, *azze sultanın* “Hazrat Sultan’s”, *señin* “the deterioration of the ice”.

-ın, -in < OK. -diñ, -diñ:

biziñ “ours”, *balañızıñ* “your son’s”, *sozun* “of the word”, *jastarımızın* “our youth’s”, *awlumızın* “our village’s”, *jèriñ* “of the land”, *kozumuzıñ* “our eye’s”, *“ozimiziziñ* “ourselves”.

-in < OK. -tiñ:

yèrkekiñ “man’s” (Ibragimov, 2020, 230-319).

3.2 Accusative case suffix

The accusative case suffix of the Kazakh Turkish in the speech of the Southern region is as follows: +nı, +ni, +nu, +nü, +dı, +di, +du, +dü, +tı, +ti, +tu, +tu, +n, +ni. There are no rounded vowel forms of the suffix in Kazakh Turkish written language. In the dialect of the area we examined has both a rounded and flat form. To words ending in vowels +ni, +ni,+nu, +nü; to words ending in tonal consonants +dı, +di, +du, +du; to words ending in non-tonal consonants +tı, +ti, +tu, +tü; after names having suffixes of 3rd person singular and plural of possessive case takes the suffix +n. Old Turkish has had three forms of use of the suffix to indicate the accusative case. After noun root and stems +ğ/+g, after pronouns +nı/ni, after possessive suffixes comes +n suffixe. *ada+ğ, sabım+ın, ayalar+nı* (Gabain, 1988, 64).

-nı, -ni:

qozını “the lamb”, *mantını* “the manty”, *uyhını* “the sleep”, *berekeni* “the abundance”, *tārını* “the millet”, *kespeni* “the noodle”.

-nu, -nu:

bunu baylab “attaching this”, *“onu bir dosum* “him one of my friends”, *“onu buzıb* “destroying it”, *sonu qazıb alıb* “digging up and taking it”, *“onu aytsañ* “if you tell it”, *tuyonu* “the camel”.

-dı, -di:

jolımdı “my way”, *tirligiñdi* “your business”, *arıstandı* “the lion”, *qamurdı* “the dough”, *namazdı* “the worship”.

-du, -dü:

kopurdu “the bridge”, *“oguzdu* “the bull”, *sozumuzdu* “our word”, *“oz gunumuzdu* “our day”.

-tu, -ti:

ağashtı “the tree”, *kitaptı* “the book”, *yēsikti* “the door”, *koylekti* “the shirt”, *ashtıqtı* “the hunger”, *qamıstı* “the reed”, *qılıshtı* “the sword”, *jumıstı* “the work”, *mekteptı* “the school”.

-tu, -tü:

suttu “the milk”, *kokonmustu* “the vegetable”.

-n:

ulun “the son”, *berekesin* “the abundance”, *awzın* “the mouth”, *gulun* “the flower”, *buyruğun* “the order”, *qamın* “the anxiety”, *awhatın* “the meal”, *junun* “the wool”, *qızın* “the daughter”, *olugun* “the dead body”, *tapqanın* “the finding”, *buzulğanın* “the broken”.

We have mentioned that in Kazakh Turkish after the nouns that receive 3rd person singular possessive suffixes take +n suffix. However, in some words in the dialect of the region we are examining, after the 3rd person singular possessive suffix come +ni, +ni suffixes. It suggests that there may be an Oghuz ethnic structure in this region.

-ni, -ni:

sırrını “his/her secret”, *sozunı* “his/her word” (Ibragimov, 2020, 230-321).

3.3. Dative case suffix

The directional case suffix of the Southern region dialect of the Kazakh Turkish is as follows: *-ğa, -ge, -go, -go, -ğa, -qa, -ke, -ko, -ğa, -a, -e*. Kazakh Turkish written language has only flat vowel forms of this suffix, there are no round vowel forms. The dialect of the region we are examining differs from the Kazakh Turkish written language by having round vowel forms. Usually suffixes with round vowels come from words with a round vowel in the word root. After vowels and tone consonants-*ğa, -ge, -go, -gö, -ğa;* after toneless consonants, *-qa, -ke, -kö, ğa;* after possessive attached stems, the dative case comes with *-a, -e* suffix. In Old Turkish it is in the form *+ka* (Gabain, 1988, 63). The words with first and second person singular possessive suffixes take the *+A* suffix. In the case of names with a possessive suffix from the third person, it is used with the suffix *+ña*. *tash+ka, bastığı+ña, olortokum+a* (Tekin, 2003, 110).

-ğa, -ge, -ga, -ge, -ğa, -ğa:

malğa “to animal”, *qırmañğa* “to stockroom”, *turkustañğa* “to Turkestan”, *aparuwğa* “to take away”, *yēshkimge* “to nobody”, *ozumuzge* “to ourselves”, *adamğa* “to person”, *kursğa* “to course”, *qalağa* “to city”, *jağdayğa* “to condition”, *mashınağa* “to car”, *maħammadga* “to Mukhammed”, *armiyaga* “to army”.

Only in one example, it is seen that after possessive suffixes, instead of dative case suffix */a/* and */e/* should come dative case suffix */ge/* comes. This feature is also found in Uzbek Turkish: *bāla-m-ga, bāsh-ing-ga, qol-i-ga* (Ercilasun, 2012, 312).

me ishimge sıymay baratır “I can’t keep it in me”.

-go, -go:

juruwgo “to walk”, *tawgo* “to the mountain”, *bu jorgo* “here”, *shuboroggo* “to the fabric”, *yēg guñgo* “for two days”, *uygo* “to home”, *golgo* “to the lake”, *dunyoğo* “to the world”, *torgo* “to the head corner of the house”, *sundodgo* “to sunnah”.

-qa, -ke, -ğa:

shindiqqa “to the truth”, *qarmaqqa* “to the hook”, *qaliqqa* “to the people”, *yétke* “to the meat”, *tamaqqa* “to the meal”, *mltiqqa* “to the riffle”, *qayıqqa* “to the boat”, *shöbke* “to the grass cut”, *jumışa* “to the work”, *soğışa* “to the war”, *osıyağa* “here”, *soyağa* “there”, *buyağa* “here”, *turmusha* “to the marriage”, *alpişa* “sixty”.

-ko:

tobolosko “to the fight”.

/ğ/ omission: In some words, it is seen that the consonant of the dative case suffix drops by weakening. This situation suggests that the Oghuz ethnic structure has an influence on this region.

jaylawa “to the meadow”, *qıstawa* “to the winter stable”, *qolmıza* “to the hand”, *qızılordaa* “to Kyzylorda”, *osırā* “here”, *awıla* “to the village”, *malmıza* “to our animal”, *adama* “to the person”.

-a, -e: Added to words with 1st, 2nd and 3rd person possessive suffixes.

qasıma “next to me”, *keseneme* “to the mauseum”, *turmesine* “to the prison”, *aldıña* “in front of him/her”, *qasına* “next to him/her” (Ibragimov, 2020, 230-345).

3.4. Locative Case Suffix

Locative case suffixes in the Southern region dialects of Kazakh Turkish are as follows: *-da*, *-da*, *-de*, *-dö*, *-ta*, *-te*. In Kazakh Turkish written language, this suffix has only flat vowel forms. It has been found that there are round vowel forms in addition to the words with round vowels in the dialects of the regions we examined. *-da*, *-de*, *-dö* suffixes come after vowel and tone consonants; *-ta*, *-te* suffixes come after toneless consonants. Old Turkish language used the same suffix for locative and ablative cases. *+da*, *+da*, *+ta*, *+ta* suffixes indicated both case suffixes. For example: *balık+da*, *ab+da*, *yurt+ta*, *il+ta* (Gabain, 1988, 64; Tekin, 2003, 113).

-da, -dä, -de:

almatıda “in Almaty”, *boyunda* “along”, *aralda* “in Aral”, *mına jërde* “here”, *keleshegde* “in the future”, *turkıstanda* “in Turkestan”, *aldımızda* “in front of us”, *toñuroğunde* “around”, *dalada* “outside”, *ustunde* “on”, *uyde* “at home”, *shahtıda* “in the mine”, *daryada* “in the river”, *oahdä* “there”, *giraniydsadä* “on the border”, *famiylamdä* “in my surname”.

-dê: It is seen that the vowel of the locative case suffix in some words is spoken between *e-o* as a result of regressive similarity.

tubundê “in the bottom”, *buyordê* “here”.

-dö:

gundö “everyday”, *sozdö* “in the word”, *üydö* “at home”, *o gozdö* “then”, *soyordö* “there”, *jurgondö* “while walking”, *osh shordö* “here”, *buyordö* “here”, *turmödö* “in the prison”.

/d/ omission: It is seen that the consonant of the locative case suffix has fallen in some words. This happens when /d/ sound is found next to the voiced, dental /n/, /z/ consonants, which have the same characteristics as the /d/ consonant.

ma arımızda var “thus we have it behind us”, *qujati da var ma haltasına?* “Does he have the documents in his pocket?”, *senimniñ arhasına adam yekemis* “We are person thanks to our belief”, *odızı guni ja’s piddi bize* “competition finished on the thirtieth”.

-ta, -te:

jumusta “at work”, *sogısta* “in the war”, *qabatta* “on the floor” (Ibragimov, 2020, 230-349).

3.5. Ablative suffix

Kazakh Turkish in the Southern region of the Kazakh dialect has the following ablative suffix: *-dan, -den, -don, -tan, -ten, -nan, -nan, -nen, -non*. The region we are examining differs from the Kazakh Turkish written language with its rounded vowel forms. For words ending with a vowel and a toned consonant, *-dan, -den, -turn* is used; for words ending with a toneless consonant, *-tan, -ten* is used. After possessive suffixes (except 1st and 2nd person plural) the ablative suffixes *-nan, -nan, -nen, -non* come. Ablative suffix in Old Turkish, *+tin, +tin, +din, +din; n ağzında +tan. ada+tın, aw+tın, balık+tın, bulıt+dın* (Gabain, 1988, 64).

-dan, -dän, -dın, -den, -dön, -dun:

jolumuzdan “from our way”, *jerden* “from land”, *awıldağılardan* “from the villagers”, *jañadan* “new”, *qoyshıdan* “from shepherd”, *büyördön* “from here”, *yeg gözdön* “from two eyes”, *goldon* “from the lake”, *ustumuzdön* “over us”, *ömurdön* “from life”, *daryadan* “from the river”, *aydañ giyin* “in a month”, *birazdañ këyin* “after some time”, *muzdun* “oyıb ağan” “carved out of ice”, *qanshadın* “how much”, *turkiyadan* “from Turkiye”.

-tan, -ten:

bulahtan “from wellspring”, *meshitten* “from mosque”, *qayıqtan* “from where”.

-nan, -nen, -nan, -nön:

tarapınan “on the part of”, *uyalgannan* “because of the embarrassment”, *arhamnan* “behind my back”, *tusunan* “from the side”, *balasınan* “from his/her child”, *közümnen* “from my eye”, *ustünon* “from above”, *jayinnan* “from the catfish”, *kishKantayımnañ* “since childhood” (Ibragimov, 2020, 230-331).

3.6. Equality Case Suffixes

Kazakh Turkish language uses *-day, -dey, -tay, -tey* and *-sha, she* suffixes to make equality and similarity cases of names (Erzhilasun, 2012:445). The suffix *-lay* is noticed along with the suffixes *-sha, -she, -day, -day, -dey, -diy, -tay, -tey* in the dialect of the region we are examining. Old Turkish equality case suffixes are *+cha, +cha’*. According to Gabain, it is a suffix, which also forms the word, is probably a mutilated old final inflectional preposition. Since this does not make sense in itself anymore, it has been included into case suffixes. *aya+cha, toru+cha* (1988: 65). According to Gabain, this suffix wasn’t included into case suffixes. *+tag, rarely +tağ*: mean equality; rather, it can be seen as a final inflectional preposition (Gabain, 1988: 105). Ergin, in Old Turkish, we see the first form of the gerundium with the *-u, -u* form as *-layu, -leyu*: he says as in the example of *anchulayu* “just like that” (Ergin, 2013: 174).

-day, -däy, -diy, -dey:

munday “like this”, *dəgendey* “as he/she said”, *mıñday* “about thousand”, *yəluwdey* “about fifty”, *jet julday* “about seven years”, *onday* “like that”, *körgöndey* “as you see”, *turday* “like naked”, *bayağıday* “as old one”, *ananday* “like that”, *ush_egtarday* “about three hectar”, *kishkanday* “tiny”, *minanday* “like this”, *mendiy* “like me”.

-de: In some cases, it seems that the last fluent consonant of the equality case

suffix has fallen:

kadimgide “as usual”, *bıla ğaray* “this side”, *bësh shuzde* “about five hundred”.

-tay, -tey:

yëki sağattay “about two hours”, *boqtay* “like shit”, *alpıstay* “about sixty”, *ultaraĥtay* “tiny”, *adetey* “as usual”.

-lay:

bılay “like this”, *solay* “like that”, *osılay* “like this”.

-sha, -she:

balasha “childish”, *ozunshe* “own”, *qarsha* “like snow”, *uzunsha* “for a long time”, *kokshe* “like blue”, *pirshe* “like Patriarch” (Ibragimov, 2020, 238-362).

3.7. Instrumental Case Suffix

The Southern region dialect of Kazakh Turkish has the following instrumental case suffixes: *-men, -min, -menen, -ben, -benen, -pen, -penen*. This suffix has a narrow vowel form in the dialect of the region we are examining, it differs between Kazakh Turkish written language. After nouns ending with a vowel or with tonal consonants (except *z* and *j*), *-men, -menen*; the word ending with */z/* and */j/* consonants *ben, -benen*; for words ending with toneless consonants *-pen, -penen* are used. In old Turkish the instrumental case suffixes are *+n, +ın, +in*; sometimes in the dialect of *n +an, +an* and after the round vowels sometimes in some places becomes *+un, +un. yadaĝ+(i) n, arıĝ+ın, oz+ın, ot+ın, barga+n, kuri+n* (Gabain, 1988, 64).

-men, -min, -menen:

osimenen “With this”, *tiragdirmenen* “With tractor”, *suwmenen* “With water”, *somenen* “With him/her”, *betkeymenen* “With the mountain slope”, *bularmenen* “With Them”, *inismanen* “With his younger brother”, *balamen* “With Child”, *mashnamen* “By car”, *qaqpamen* “with gate”, *maĥtawmen* “By Praising”, *taĥtaymen* “With the board”, *koshemiñ goshe kirgen* “Entered the street by street”.

-ben, -benen:

niyedbenen “With Intention”, *kög ğaĝazbenen* “With blue paper”, *kölugben* “By car”, *izimizben* “On Our Trail”, *qiyamedben* “With resurrection”, It seems that this suffix also comes to words ending with a toneless consonant in some words: *qayıqben* “By boat”, *kirpishben* “With brick”, *sharwashılıqben* “With Farming”, *iĥilasbenen* “With willing”.

pen, -penen:

peynetpenen “With difficulty”, *tasarıqpenen* “With the stone”, *atpen* “With a horse”, *kezekpen* “In order” (Ibragimov, 2020, 230-350).

3.8. Belonging case suffix

Turkish language *+ki* belonging suffix exists in the Kazakh Turkish written language in the form of *+ĝı, +gi, +qı, +ki*, Kazakh linguists accept the suffixes *+niki, +diki, +tiki*, which is estimated to consist of the fusion of this suffix with the suffix *+nIñ, +dIñ, +tIñ* as the only belonging suffix (Koch ve Dogan, 2004, 202). In the texts we have compiled, there are *+ĝı, +gi, +qı, +ki* shapes of belonging suffix and *+niki, +diki, +tiki* shapes fused with possessive case suffix. Kazakh Turkish written language contains flat vowel forms of the belonging case suffixes. It was found that

there are both flat vowel and round vowel belonging case suffixes (-*gi*, -*gi*, -*ği*, -*gu*, -*gu*, -*ği*, -*qi*, -*hi*, -*ki*, -*ku*) in the dialects of the regions we examined.

This suffix is also found in Old Turkish. *soki* “formerly”, *suw uzaki* “on the surface of water”, *ilki sizdin baruki* “since time immemorial”, *ichraki* “inside”, *yirdaki* “on the ground, in the world”, *dört yñakdaki* “from four sides”, *oñdinki tizi* “the right knee” (Gabain, 1988: 47). Eraslan gives examples of the round forms of this suffix. *edgu* “good”, *esengu* “health, bon appetit”, *inchku* “peace”, *mengigu* “happiness, eternal”, *oğlangu* “kind” (Atmaca, 2012, 279). The usage of this suffix is as follows:

-gi, -ği, -gu:

When the temporal /g/ consonant in the word is between two vowels, it becomes weak and turns into /ğ/ consonant and becomes *gi* > *ği*. It is seen that after the words with a round vowel, the suffix of belonging case becomes rounded and turns into a *gi* > *gu* form through progressive similarity.

kazirgi “present”, *tomengi* “the following”, *jaaldeği* “just now”, *betindeği* “on the face”, *kesheği* “yesterday’s”, *so gözdogü* “of that time”, *küzgü* “autumn period”, *tübgü* “the bottom”, *“öyördögülermen* “With those in that place”, *üdegi* “home”, *keyingi* “next”, *buguñgu* “today’s”.

-ğı, -ğu:

Sometimes the belonging case suffix with flat vowel turns into a round /gu/ form through progressive similarity of /gi/ consonant.

togaydağı “at his/her wedding”, *jağasındağı* “ on the collar ”, *boyındağı* “ in the neck ”, *Qurandağı* “in the Qur’an”, *qolındağı* “in my hand”, *türKistandağı* “In Turkestan”, *burunğı* “In the old time”.

-qı, -hı, -ki, -ku:

In the case of adding -*ki* to the possessive case in the texts, the final /ñ/ consonant of the possessive case suffix is dropped. In some cases, the suffix /qı/, which is the belonging suffix, changes to the suffix /hı/ next to the toneless, voiceless consonants /s/, /sh/.

“oKumeditiki “of the government”, *qālıqtiki* “ belongs to the people”, *“köptiki* “of the majority”, *bizdiki* “ours”, *“olardiki* “theirs”, *“oniki* “his/hers”, *seniki* “yours”, *“olardiki* “theirs”, *qışhı* “ belongs to winter ”, *algashhı* “ belongs to the first”, *artqı* “ On the back side ”, *tüpkü* “ at the bottom ” (Ibragimov, 2020, 246-355).

Conclusion

Dialectology studies of the Kazakh Turkish dialects, which have been lying under the political pressures of the Soviet Union for many years, have not been able to develop. Political pressure in society has also limited the opportunities for Turkological studies. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Republic of Kazakhstan gained its independence, and a path was opened for the research and study of Kazakh Turkish dialectology. Many studies have been carried out on the dialects of Kazakh Turkish in the last twenty or thirty years.

The weakening of agriculture and animal husbandry due to the impact of industrialization has caused people living in rural areas to migrate to big cities in the hope of finding a job. The development of communication opportunities along with radio and television has led to negative effects on the dialects. Therefore, it is necessary to identify and evaluate the characteristics of the dialect as soon as possible, which are one of the most important elements of defining the local culture. Starting from this point, recording the unique features of the language, tracking the change in the language and determining the presence of words is very important in this regard.

Kazakh Turkish language for these reasons, we have tried to study the state of the dialects of the Southern region of Kazakhstan in order to contribute to the field of Kazakh Turkish dialectology. In this study, the following innovations are included, unlike the dialectical studies conducted earlier in the Southern region of Kazakh Turkish.

a) The dialects of the Southern region, which have not been studied before, have been identified.

b) “Textual” data on Kazakh Turkish dialectology were provided.

c) It has been tried to make as many past and present comparisons on the case suffixes as possible.

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