



## The Advance of Turkish and Kazakh Lexicography

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**Abstract:** In terms of containing the vocabulary of a language, dictionaries stand in a very important place in terms of revealing and preserving the cultural values of nations. The vocabulary contained in the dictionaries is mainly composed of internal items and external items. Dictionaries are one of the main sources in which these internal and external items of the language are written together.

The lexicography works, which started in the first century BC, continue to develop. In this development, it is seen that Turkic languages and historical dialects have been included in the works initiated by Mahmud al-Kashgari in the 11th century. In this research, the dictionary types, the purpose of the dictionary studies, the development of the lexicography studies in Turkish and Kazakh languages have been mentioned in the chronological order and the methodology of the valuable dictionaries, which have been put forward in this field, has been emphasized.

**Keywords:** *Lexicography; Lugat; Turkish and Kazakh Dictionaries; Vocabulary Science*

### Introduction

Dictionaries, which are the main sources of the vocabulary of all languages, are rich blends of societies' emotions and thoughts. This mix sometimes manifests itself in the idiom dictionaries, sometimes in the term dictionaries, sometimes in the dialect dictionaries, and sometimes in the concept dictionaries. In the preparation of the dictionaries, lexicology, one of the sub-branches of linguistics, is used. When preparing dictionaries, many characteristics such as the origins of the words, their meanings, types and the context in which they are used are taken into consideration. One of the main tasks of the dictionaries is to use them as learning and teaching tools (Karadüz, 2009).

Although the dictionary science used in the preparation of the dictionaries is a new branch of science, it can be regarded as a science because dictionaries are designed in a scientific way. This branch emerged as a result of the predictions of Fide

Saussure. This is why Fide Saussure is called the precursor of this branch. Dictionary science or lexicology is the chapter that deals with the existing connections between languages. Dictionary science is a branch of linguistics that tries to put the word assets of a language or of different languages in a comparative way in the form of a dictionary, thus putting new methods into practice (Aksan, 1990).

Vardar (2002) stated in his Dictionary of Linguistics Terms with Explanations to look at the dictionary science for the explanation of the science of vocabulary. He made a long explanation about the science of vocabulary in that chapter. The expression, which is used as the Lexikologie in German, lexicologie in French and lexicology in English, is the branch that deals with the lexical units in a language, in other words, that investigates the lexical features of semantic units, non-linguistic ones, and the lexical units, which examine the different types of combinations of the linguistic methods, and also the

theoretical problems that arise in the construction of the dictionary.

It is seen that for the vocabulary science the term "leksikoloji" (< Fr. lexicologie) is being used in Turkish. The word leksikoloji, which entered into Turkish from French, was formed by the combination of *lexikón* (Brachet, 1873; Chantrell, 2002), which was used in ancient Greek as a dictionary, and *logiā*, which means science. Lexicon is based on the ancient Greek word *lexis*, which means a word. This word is known to have the same root as ancient Greek word *légein*, which means, to say, to talk, to speak, to collect, to choose and a Latin word *legere* with the meaning of read, select, collect. In Latin and ancient Greek, there are other words developed from this common root. Stories about the life of the Saints, the Latin word *legend*, and developed from the word *lēctiōnem*, which means reading, reading job the old French word *leçon*, English word *lesson* (<lessoun 14th c. <lesceun 13th c.) and so on (Chambers 2006) are based on a common root (Akalin, 2010).

It is known that the word treasures of all languages consist of all the words of those languages. Some events in society affect the treasures of words in languages. Constantly changing economic, political, cultural, scientific situations in societies also help to adopt new words in the language and to develop the vocabulary of that language. The old words in the language are archived in the language while the old words are fulfilled with new words that develop and enrich the language (Balganbayulı, 1997). The fact that new words are included in the language and old words are kept somewhere is of great importance for the future of the language. With the necessity of having reliable sources to put the vocabulary of the

language, eventually, it shows how accurate and proper studies of dictionaries are. There are many definitions related to the dictionary, where the most valuable treasures of the language are placed.

The Turkish Dictionary (2005), while making the definition of the word dictionary, used the work expressions, which defined, explained, gave meaning that correspond in other languages for the words and phrases of the language, which were taken in alphabetical order and used in all or a certain period.

Püsküllüoğlu (2004), for the word dictionary used the expression of a term used to describe all the words and phrases of a language, or words and phrases used in a certain area, in alphabetical order, describing their meanings, defining or showing their equivalents in another language.

The dictionary is an alphabetical sequence of the words and phrases of a language that are present at a certain time or at all times. Another name for the dictionaries is *Lugat* or *Kamus* (Gökçöl, 1993).

According to the statements of Dogan (2005), the definition of the word dictionary is a book, *kamus*, *lugat*, a *lexicon*, in which all or some of the words of a subject, a branch or a language are collected in an alphabetical order.

## **Methods**

### **Research Method**

In scientific studies it is very important which research model will be used in solving the problem. Qualitative research method is generally used in solving social problems. From this point of view, this research also shows a qualitative research feature. In the study, the

method of document analysis, which aims to reveal the procedures by finding, reading, taking notes and evaluating resources for a specified purpose, was used (Bryman, 2004).

### Population and Sample

Many sources have been used in this field to identify Turkish and Kazakh lexicography, developments and changes in this field. The population of the article consists of books, theses, articles, papers, dictionaries, and web pages on the Internet. The sample is composed of the sources written and put forward, especially on the lexicography of two languages.

### Data Collection and Analysis

With the document analysis method used in the study, the information about the lexicography of Turkish and Kazakh was collected in a file. Afterwards, the information about the lexicography of the two languages was separated and the information was divided into two titles according to chronological order. In the last part, the information about the dictionaries of both languages was analyzed with content analysis.

## Findings and Discussions

### Turkish Lexicography Tradition

The dictionary word is used not only to show the vocabulary of a language but also to describe the sources where information about a field has been collected. The Dictionary of History Idioms and Terms written by Pakal, the Encyclopedic Divan poetry Dictionary prepared by Iskender Pala for Turkish language and literature, the Dictionary of Names in Our Literature of Necatigil, The Dictionary of the War of Independence prepared by Çiloğlu are

the works in the style of the dictionary put forward in different areas (Ünal, 2013).

Aksan (1998) grouped the dictionaries in terms of different criteria as follows:

1. In terms of processing the vocabulary of one or more languages:
  - a. Monolingual dictionaries
  - b. Multilingual dictionaries
2. Whether or not it is based on the alphabetical order:
  - a. Alphabetical dictionaries
  - b. Conceptual (or concept area) dictionaries
3. According to the nature of the vocabulary:
  - a. General dictionaries (common language, written dictionaries, encyclopedic dictionaries)
  - b. Dialectology dictionaries
  - c. Dictionaries of synonymous, homonymous, antonymous items
  - d. Dictionaries of foreign items
  - e. Historical dictionaries
  - f. Origin dictionaries
  - g. Specialized dictionaries (term dictionaries)
  - h. Slang dictionaries
  - i. Idioms and Proverbs Dictionaries
  - j. Narrative science dictionaries
  - k. Artist and text dictionaries
  - l. Incorrectly placed items dictionaries
  - m. Reverse dictionaries and other dictionary types.

In addition to the grouping of Aksan, Yılmaz (2017) grouped the main criteria and types of dictionaries used to classify dictionary types in this way:

#### **i) In terms of the language of the dictionary;**

- a. *Monolingual dictionaries*
- b. *Bilingual dictionaries,*
- c. *Multilingual dictionaries.*

#### **ii) In terms of the material evaluated in the dictionary;**

*a. General (common) language based dictionaries, b. Encyclopedic and cultural material dictionaries, c. Terminology or sublanguages dictionaries, d. Dictionaries based on specific areas of language*

**iii) In terms of the size of the dictionary;**

*a. Standard or collegiate edition, b. Concise edition, c. Pocket edition*

**IV) In terms of the publication environment of the dictionary;**

*a. Printed dictionaries, b. Electronic dictionaries, c. Internet-based dictionaries.*

**V) In terms of time covered by the dictionary;**

*a. Contemporary dictionaries, b. Historical dictionaries*

**VI) In terms of understanding followed in the dictionary;**

*a. Descriptive dictionaries, b. Normative, prescriptive dictionaries.*

Although Hartmann (2001) thinks that the dictionary classification process is very difficult and inadequate, every step in achieving the hard work and eliminating the deficiencies in the inadequacies has a different value in this area.

In the creation of dictionaries, dictionary science is being used and the applications of dictionary science are accepted as an area of linguistics. Dictionary science is a branch of linguistics that evaluates the lexical units of a language, the dictionaries of the units of meaning, and the combinations of non-linguistic and dictionary units, also examines the theoretical side of creating the dictionary (Kiran and Kiran, 2006). Bo Svensen (1993) defined the science of dictionary as follows: dictionary science is the name of applied language science that deals with observing, compiling, selecting, and describing the units in the presence of

words and in the combination of words in one or more languages (AKT. Kocaman, 1998).

The authors present their works of preparation the dictionary for different purposes. However, as long as these objectives are not generally grouped under certain headings, it is difficult to evaluate and compare them. In this respect, Dursunoğlu (2011) states that the dictionary studies are carried out in accordance with the following purposes:

- To present the existence of the vocabulary of the language,
- To enrich the language by supporting the vocabulary,
- To adopt the richness of the language,
- To transmit richness in languages to future generations,
- To protect the language from the influence of foreign languages,
- To assist in the correct and effective use of language,
- To prevent mistakes made in language use,
- To prevent mistakes in the discourse,
- To help in learning of other languages,
- To demonstrate the relationship between languages,
- To present the words in the local dialects to the people by compiling them,
- To resolve the problems in the understanding of language in educational life.

It is still a matter of curiosity about where the first dictionary on earth is prepared, by whom, when, with what features. Some assumptions about this subject have been carried out and some information has been put forward. The work which resembles the dictionaries used in some ways (according to the findings, the first work that can be accepted as a

dictionary) is the work of some Byzantine Aristophanes, who was the director of the Alexandria Museum, in the 2nd century BC. It is a work that is used in Greek to examine some words that are rarely used and very difficult to explain. When an evaluation was made in terms of content, some necessary definitions in different parts of the dictionary were also given (Gökçöl, 1993).

According to some sources in Greek and Latin works it was mentioned about the first dictionaries. The Greek dictionary of Pamphilus, which is composed of 95 books and another work by Marcus Verrius Flaccus, written in Latin in the 1st century AC, are examples that should be considered in this field. (Cornish, 1968).

After this time, a lot of dictionary appeared in the East and the West. The name dictionary was first used by John Garland in 1225. There are not many dictionaries prepared in terms of their origin until this time. While there is a very long history of lexicography in the eastern part of the world, the development of this issue in the Western world has occurred in the later years (Aksan, 1990).

In the Eastern world, which is said to be more developed in the lexicography, the works of the most important lexicographer Abu Nasr Ismail Cevheri (1010), *Tac-ul-lugat* and *Sihah-ul-Arabiye* are of different importance among Arabic dictionaries. It should also be mentioned about the Arabic dictionary *Al-Kamus-ul-Muhit*, which is composed of 60 volumes, written by Iranian Arab linguist Abu Tahir Muhammad bin Yakup Firuzabadi, who lived between the 14th and 15th centuries. Another important point is the translation of this very comprehensive work into

the Turkish language in the 18th century by Asım, who is supposed to be a lexicographer (Gökçöl, 1993).

In addition to the first lexicography studies in the history of the world, it is important to note that there are many valuable studies on Turkic history. When the studies related to this subject in the Turkic world are examined, it is understood that the tradition of lexicography is a very old tradition. In accordance with the information, we have today, the first Turkic dictionary is the great work written by Mahmud Al-Kashgari called *Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk* (1072-1074). It is understood that the purpose of this work is to teach Turkic to the Arabs.

The *Divân-u Lûgati al-Turk* dictionary created by Mahmud Al-Kashgari in the 11th century has a great value in terms of being the first study to be written comparatively on the existence of Turkic writing languages and their dialects and thus on the existence of words belonging to the Eurasian Turkic. After this work, writing the dictionaries of etymological and translation features in a comparative way about the existence of Turkish written languages and dialects is a field of study which has been continuing since the 19th century and resulted in large-scale research (Budagov, 1869; Radloff, 1888-1911).

The foundations of Turkic lexicography, no doubt, begin with the work of *Divan-u Lûgati al-Türk* which is the first example of comparative dictionaries written by Mahmud Al-Kashgari in the 11th century with the principles of Arabic lexicography. As it is known, Arabic language has long served as an agreement, science and art language in the Islamic world. For this reason, it is natural for Turkic scientists to write Arabic dictionaries at that time. The traditional Arabic

lexicography of the Middle Ages provided great benefits in the development of Turkic lexicography. As a result of this positive effect, Turkic - Arabic, Arabic - Turkic dictionaries were written. Turkic scientists have produced many works showing that old Turkic civilization is not behind Arabs and Iranians. One of the proofs of this is that Mahmud Al-Kashgari saw the Arabic language and Turkic language equally. Before considering *Divan-u Lûgati al-Türk*, the first and most important work of Turkic lexicography, it is undoubted that al-Kashgari studied many different examples of traditional Arabic and Persian lexicography (Aksan, 1990).

All the studies in the Turkic lexicography started with Mahmud Al-Kashgari in 11th century are possible to classify into four different groups in terms of content and method as comparative etymological – translation, explanatory - descriptive, simultaneous languages - translation and comparative - explanatory or descriptive - transitive dictionaries (Musaoglu, 2002).

In addition to the *Divan-u Lûgati al-Türk* of Al-Kashgari, which is one of our oldest dictionaries in the lexicography field, the book of *Mukaddimetu'l-Edeb*, which belongs to Zemahsheri, *Kitâbu'l-Idrâk li-Lisâni'l-Etrâk'i* written by Abu Hayyan, and the dictionary of Ibnî Muhenna, are also some of the important examples of this system. Related to this topic Ülkütaşır (1948) stated the following: sometimes, political influences have been played in the reasons for writing the vocabulary formed within this system. As a result, the great Seljuk State had an important influence in the Islamic world at the time of the writing of *Divan-u Lûgati al-Türk*. In these times, the Baghdad caliphs were in political relations with the

Turks, as well as learning the Turkish language for the Arabs became necessary for many reasons.

Some of the dictionaries introduced in ancient times have religious content. In these dictionaries, the Turkish equivalents of the Arabic words in the Qur'an and in the religious sources are given. These words are the thematic languages of the Qur'an, which have a special type written by the Turks for easy reading and understanding. The most famous manuscript of this genre is *Ferishteoglu Lugat*, written by Ferishte Ibnî Melik in 1392 (Muhtar, 1993). Important dictionaries of Turkish, especially after the mid 19 centuries, that is, after the Tanzimat period, were raised by the intellectuals of the period, which independently evaluated the language, and the studies on this subject gained speed. (Polarlar, 1995).

According to the study conducted by Bingöl (2006), important information has emerged about the dictionaries encountered in the history of the Turks. The dictionaries prepared after 19 centuries are examined in three sections as Kypchak lugats, Chagatay lugats and Ottoman works. The *Mukaddimet-ul-Edep*, which was written by Abul Kasım Zamahsheri and replaced in the Kypchak works among the oldest, has a layout in Arabic-Persian-Turkic-Mongolian form. Vankulu Mehmet Efendi, one of the most important scholars of the 16th century, was known for his work *Kitab-ı Lugat-ı Vankulu* (1729). *Sıhah-ı Cevher*, written by Cevher Farabi, which is the translation from Arabic language, is considered as the first book to be published by the printing press established in Turkey. It is possible to encounter some dictionaries prepared in verse during the Ottoman period. Among these, *Tuhfe-i Vehbi* (1719-1809), written by Sunbulzade Vehbi, verse

from Persian to Turkish, has been taught as a textbook in schools. All of these dictionaries give the meaning of Arabic and Persian words.

Another important work in this field after Sunbulzade Vehbi's work is the work written by Muallim Naci, *Lugat-i Naci* (1890). This work is a work written in the Ottoman language. This work reveals the meaning and synonym of Arabic words and Persian words in the Ottoman language. Shemsettin Sami penned the most valuable and best *lugat* of this period. The name of the work is *Kamus-ı Turki* (1901). Most of the *lugats* written up to this work have been bilingual *lugats*. They are written in Arabic-Turkish or Turkish-Arabic type. In some dictionaries, such as the well-known *Lehçe-i Osmanî* belonging to Vefik Pasha and *Lehçetu'l-Lugat*, the Turkish words are included. The Turkish nation has not been able to reach another dictionary in which the words are written in Turkish until *Kâmûs-ı Turki*, unless the framework of the dictionary drawn by Namık Kemal was not considered as the Ottoman dialect, and the existence of the words of the Turkish language has not been revealed with its own self-existence (Yavuzarslan, 2004). Later on, this work has been published twice in the *Hayat-Büyük Türk Sözlüğü* (Life-Big Turkish Dictionary) (1969-1971) and in three volumes the Basic Turkish Dictionary *Kamus-ı Turki* (1985), which has been published in a simplified manner by making some changes and arrangements.

The most comprehensive vocabulary of Turkish language in Western linguistic models is undisputedly the *Kamus-ı Turki* written by Sami. This work brought a very different perspective to Turkish lexicography and not only created the principles of Turkish

linguistics but also caused them to appear. (Yavuzarslan, 2004).

The first dictionary published after the Alphabet Revolution on November 1, 1928, is named the New Turkish *Lugat* and prepared by A. Sedat, S. Tevfik and K. Sadi, in the rule of İbrahim Alaettin in 1930. This dictionary is written in Latin alphabet with 30.000 words. Hüseyin Kazım Kadri also presented a large-volume dictionary. Consisting of four large volumes, this artifact is known as *Büyük Türk Lügatı* (Big Turkish Dictionary). The first and second volumes were written in Arabic letters (1927-1928); the other two volumes were written in Latin alphabet (1943-1945). In addition to the Arabic and Persian words spoken in the Ottoman language, this work also includes the words of Uighur, Azeri, Koybal, Kazan, Chuvash, Kyrgyz, Yakut dialects of Turkic language. In 1932, the Turkic Language Society, which was called the Turkic language institution (TDK in Turkish), was founded and started its activities in order to conduct research in the field of Turkic language. In the following years, it has been seen that this institution has also fulfilled the task of creating dictionaries.

The dictionary prepared by Shemsettin Sami revealed the first modern dictionary of Turkish, but the expansion and development of this dictionary could not be made for a certain time (Ölmez, 1994). For this reason, the first important study was carried out by TDK under the chairmanship of expert M. Aghakay, after the start of compilation and scanning studies in order to reveal the existence of the Turkish language. This dictionary is based on the words of S. Sami's *Kamus-ı Turki* and the words that were derived from that time until 1945 and which were acquired into

Turkish through derivation and compilation (TDK, 1945: prologue). Turkish Dictionary started to attract attention after this period and many editions were made. This work is one of the most important dictionaries in which the words in the last edition, together with the meanings of the words, are presented in the language revolution, which has been trying to develop the existence of Turkish language in the 20th century with new words and make them richer and more recognizable (Bingöl, 2006).

In the following years, the Turkish Language Association benefited from this dictionary and has led to the emergence of other dictionary studies. Dictionaries prepared for Turkish are not prepared by TDK only. In addition, some publishers and some other people have also made valuable studies in this field in the following years (Ölmez, 1994). One of the valuable works in the dictionary area with the Turkish dictionary is the dictionary section of the twelve volume Meydan-Larousse Büyük Lugat and Encyclopedia (1969-1973). This chapter is also important in terms of handling the words and their meanings in speech and writing together with examples.

As a result of the inability to obtain written lugats and their copies, different types of lugats written after the Tanzimat are discussed under the name of Turkish lexicography and published mostly in the Ottoman printing house in Turkey and in different Turkology centers. It is possible to encounter some scientific studies in this field in Turkey recently (Atsız and Türkmen, 2004).

Other studies that have contributed to the lexicography of Turkish (Bingöl, 2006) have exemplified as

following: Ali Püsküllüoğlu has made important contributions to this field by bringing together the words which are added to the vocabulary of Turkish together with the innovations in the language in his work called Öztürkçe Sözlük (Original Turkish Dictionary). In the following years, this area has started to be enriched with the publication of other dictionaries. In 1982, Kemal Demiray penned the Great Turkish Dictionary and the Illustrated Encyclopedic Great Dictionary, which contributed to the enrichment of the area. Apart from the Turkish Dictionary prepared by the Language Association, there are other dictionaries including such topics as compilation, screening, term, Turkish dialects, ancient dialects, etc. The eight-volume Screening Dictionary (1963-1977) and eighteen-volume Compilation Dictionary (1963-1982) are among valuable works. In addition to these, the dictionary works on the official website of TDK are as follows: Updated Turkish Dictionary, Great Turkish Dictionary, Voice Turkish dictionary, Personal Names Dictionary, Terms dictionaries, Turkish Dialects Dictionary, Dictionary of Words Of Western Origin In Turkish, Turkey's Turkish Dialect Dictionary, Proverbs and Idioms Dictionary, Turkish sign language dictionary, International Metrology dictionary, Nursing dictionary. Dictionary of Spelling Terms, prepared by T. N. Gencan, H. Edizkun, B. Dürder, E. N. Gökşen, E. Özlokot' s Language Science and Terms Dictionary are one of the other important works prepared in this field (Gökçöl, 1993).

It is a known fact that preparing a dictionary is a difficult task. Ercilasun (2009) states the following about the lexicography of Turkish: today, the truly Turkish dictionary is not yet prepared. Although valuable research and studies were introduced in the



field of language during the first years of the Republic, no major steps were taken on the dictionary studies. As a result of the intensive efforts of the TDK, together with the first dictionary, which was prepared in 1945, a significant increase was observed in the dictionary studies. In particular, there has been a significant increase in this area in the 1970s and this has continued further in the following years., There were written many dictionaries in the same year related to the dictionary studies which became even more intense after the 1980s. Some dictionaries have been issued more than once in a year and have contributed greatly to this field. Besides the works prepared on the basis of individuals, the dictionaries prepared by institutions have increased considerably during this period. Due to the developments in foreign language education, there has been a great increase in the preparation of comparative dictionaries; some of the comparative dictionaries have increased the number of printings in a short period of time. Together with the independence of the Turkic Republics, dictionary studies have gained a different dimension and many dictionaries related to Turkic dialects have started to be published in a row. A. Püsküllüoğlu, M. N. Özön, M. D. Doğan, A. Doğan, K. Demiray, M. A. Ağakay, M. Kanar are prominent names in the history of the Turkish dictionary. These people have provided great benefits to this area with many dictionaries they have written. In addition to the works presented by these individuals, dictionaries such as Redhouse, Ottoman Turkish-Turkish Encyclopedic Lûgat, Turkish Dictionary (TDK) are among the vocabulary that are repeatedly printed (Dursunoğlu, 2011).

After its establishment in 1932, TDK started to perform works on the origin of the language, and began to study the lûgat works in 1939, after 7 years

of its foundation. As a result of these studies, the work of the Turkish Dictionary was introduced in 1945 (Durmus, 2004).

The years of publication and the number of words of the Turkish Dictionary prepared by TDK are presented below:

- I edition (1945) -32 104
- II edition (I 955) -35 738
- III edition (1959) -37921
- IV edition (1966) -37669
- V edition (1969) -38470
- VI edition (1974) -31693 headwords, -13485 in-clause words
- VII edition (1983) -40836 headwords, -18891 in-clause words
- VIII edition (1988) -46825 headwords, -16496 in-clause words
- IX edition (1998) -60152 headwords, - 13555 in-clause words
- X edition (2005) -63818 headwords, -13589 in-clause words
- XI edition (2012) -77005 headwords, -15287 in-clause words

In this great work prepared by TDK, an increase in the number of words is noticeable as the years go by. However, as a content assessment, Aksan (1997) uses the following words: when all the publications of the Turkish dictionary prepared by the TDK from 1943 to 1988 are evaluated as a whole, it is observed that there is no holistic approach in terms of head changes.

Dursunoğlu (2011) presented the dictionaries of the period together with citations in his article entitled Dictionary Studies During the Republican Period: 3 dictionaries between 1945 and 1949, 6 dictionaries

between 1950 and 1959, 12 dictionaries between 1960 and 1969, 19 dictionaries between 1970 and 1979, 35 dictionaries between 1980 and 1989, 82 dictionaries between 1990-1999, 106 between 2000-2007. In the light of this information, it is observed that lexicography works are increasing rapidly every day. Martınyuk (2004) has made the reasons or explanation of this increase as following; In fact, the experience gained as a result of the numerical superiority and intensity gained by practical dictionary writing until the 20th century has begun to be constructed and expanded in the mid-20th century. With these enlargements, the theory of lexicography has emerged. Ölmez (1994) used the following statements about the Turkish lexicography:

- The deficiencies in Turkish Dictionary mentioned in a contemporary way, errors made in different publications should be corrected and the Turkish dictionary should be rearranged. Without distinction of the author, the best examples should be included in the relevant article.
- In this respect, it is necessary to recover Turkish into a written text that can be understood and to prepare a written guide accordingly.
- It is necessary to reveal the detailed and complete idioms dictionary of Turkish in consideration of the studies carried out so far. In addition, the innovations seen in the technical aspects, advances, including the pre-written term dictionaries need to be developed through a review again.
- The science dictionaries of the origin of all Turkic languages and dialects should be prepared with priority of the Turkish first, while on the other hand, comparative dictionaries should be tried to

put forward. This research is of a different importance for the maintenance of a comparative study, even if it does not come into the form of a dictionary, as Ölmez States.

### **Kazakh Lexicography Tradition**

It is possible to separate the Turkic lexicography tradition or especially Kazakh lexicography tradition into two periods. In the first stage, the Arabic tradition and Persian tradition had a great influence, while the dictionaries written at that time were written in connection with these traditions. At the other stage, it was affected by Russian and Western lexicography traditions (Bayniyazov and Bayniyazova, 2014).

In addition to the lexicography studies of the Turkic language, there are many works in this area belonging to Kazakh. Kazakh is a Kypchak dialect. The Turkic tribes who lived in the Kypchak area in the Middle Ages were called Kypchak, and the language that emerged with the use of the language by this tribes were called Kypchak or Old Kypchak language. Towards the end of the 11th century, Kypchak, Yagma, Araq and Jaruqs created the ethnic element in the Kypchak area, and the dialects spoken by these tribes also emerged as Kypchak (Savranbaev, 1948). Turkic migrations covering the northern part of the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea are mostly based on the Kuman and Kypchak elements, and the Turkic languages and dialects developed in this region have also taken the lead on the basis of Kypchak Turkic. For this reason, North West Turkic is also called Kypchak Turkic (Korkmaz, Birinci, Ercilasun, Gulensoy, Parlatir and Zulfikar, 2005). Kypchak which is used in the Kypchak area, was also used Turkic language between 13-15th centuries in The Golden Horde, Egypt and Syria.

One of the important Kazakh linguists who researched the works of the Middle Ages was the Kurushjanov. Kurushjanov, in his work entitled *Issledovaniye Po Leksike StaroKypchakskogo Pismennogo Pamyatnika XIII Veka Turksko-Arabskogo Slovarya* (study on the vocabulary of an old Kypchak written monument of the 13th century- Turkish-Arabic dictionary, Almaty 1970) has evaluated a Turkic - Arabic dictionary *Tercüman-ı Türki and Arabi*, which was written in 1245 in Egypt, and grammar in terms of language. In his research, he has included the comparison of the Turkic words with the Kypchak inscriptions and the vocabulary of the today's Kypchak Turkic dialects (Bayniyazov and Bayniyazova, 2014).

The first scientific study on the tradition of lexicography in Kazakh language and the history of lexicography has been revealed by Malbakov (1992), a doctoral study named *History of Qazaq Lexicography*. In this study, Malbakov examined works written from the end of 18th century to the beginning of 20th century. The information about the arrangement of the heads of articles and the ways of reflecting the meanings they carry in the dictionaries of this time was presented in this research. Since 18th century, as Russia's influence on Central Asia and Kazakhstan's dependence on Russia has increased, there have started developments in the field of lexicography as well. For this reason, in order to get to know the local people better and to carry out the missionary activities in the best way bilingual dictionaries were prepared. While the lexicography of the Kazakhs continued the tradition of the Arab-Persian-Turkic lexicography in the period before the dependence on Russia, the Russian invasion caused the disconnection of contacts with the tradition of lexicography dependent on the Arabic alphabet, which

was coming from the Middle Ages. For this reason, since the 18th century, most of the dictionaries related to the Kazakh were prepared in Russian-Kazakh type, mostly to meet the requirements of Tsarist Russia, and were presented in such a way as to serve Russian language policy. In the words of Sızdıkova (1975), one of the famous Kazakh linguists, the Kazakh lexicography has gone through a process that has been directly connected to the Russian language since the last two centuries.

By using the widely owned language materials since 1950, trials on KTDS (Dialectology Dictionary of the Kazakh Language) have been made. One of the trial dictionaries of the Turkic knowledge in this field is Doskarayev's work written in 1955. This study can be considered as a short dictionary with nearly 1,500 words. In the dialectology Dictionary of Amanjolov published in 1959, there are nearly 4,000 words. Although these dictionaries have some shortcomings, it can be stated that they are written in a way to meet the demands of the period they belong to (Sarıbayev, 1976). In 1969, as a result of the joint efforts of dialectologists, the first major KTDS (Dialectology Dictionary of the Kazakh Language) covering more than 6,000 words was introduced. The dictionary benefited from J. Doskarayev's and S. Amanjolov's vocabulary, the vocabulary types included in the fund of the Department of Dialectology of the Institute of Linguistics of the SA SSRK (Science Academy of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Kazakhstan) and the theses defended in the field of dialectology. How the content of the preparation of the dictionary will be detailed has been handled and published in the press. Although it was the largest of all the dictionaries published up to that time, it was considered incomplete

because studies in some parts of Kazakhstan was not fully completed (Saribayev and Nakısbekov, 1989).

Ondasinov studied Arabic and Persian elements and prepared a compilation dictionary of foreign elements in Kazakh. In Arabic - Kazakh Dictionary (Almaty, 1969), he stated that Kazakh language adopted and accepted more than four hundred words from Arabic. In 1974, he published his Persian-Kazakh Dictionary (Ondasinov, 1974). The works of the last period show progress in the new direction. Bürkütbay (2003) examined the dictionaries in terms of the variability of Arabic elements and provided important information on this subject in his doctoral study.

As a result of the study of Arabic and Persian elements, Bekmuhanov (1977) presented his work entitled Explanatory Dictionary of Arabic and Persian Words. In this work, he has given examples with Kazakh and Russian explanations to the thousand and five hundred words that are still used in today's Kazakh.

KTTS (Kazak Tilinin Tüsindirme Sözdigi), which is one of the most comprehensive Kazakh dictionaries in terms of being ten volumes, contains nearly one hundred thousand words. In this dictionary, nine hundred seventytwo words were identified as a foreign element. It should be noted in this section that Kazakh language was less influenced by foreign languages than Turkish. Explanations on defining each element in the dictionary as Arabic, Russian, Mongolian, or Persian and examples related to them are given (Kazak TilininTüsindirme Sozdigi, 1975). About this dictionary Ölmez (1994) used expression that this work is the largest of Kazakh, a total of ten volumes written in Kazakh. Öner (1999) considers dictionary

(Kazak Tilinin Tüsindirme Sozdigi, I-II. Almatı, 1959-1961), which was published as a pre-study preparation of this dictionary and consists of 18.135 words and 3.371 expressions, as the first model of the ten volumes explanatory Kazakh dictionary, which will be presented in the following years. The materials included in this dictionary are the basis for the Kazakh Turkic dictionary, which was translated in 1984 in Istanbul. This valuable work that emerged with the management of A.I. Iskakov by the Institute of Language Science of Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences has the distinction of being the largest dictionary of the Kazakh language. In addition to this, it has a different importance in the field of Turcology as the most voluminous dictionary. When this comprehensive study was started, it was stated that the number of vocabulary receipts was approximately two million in 1967 and this number reached up to 5 million in 1982 (KTTS, c. 10: 505). Around 200,000 samples were scanned from 2827 written works and presented as 91,429 units in a 10 volume dictionary. The number of all the meanings given by the dictionary is 103,627. Additional 12,198 meanings are added to this number (Öner, 1999).

The first dictionary study prepared to reveal the word staff of the Kazakh language is the list of words that consist of German – Tatar – Kazakh - Bukhara dialect - Kalmak (Kaydarov and Orazov, 2004). The heads of the work consist of 200 words. There are meanings of 133 Kazakh words in it. Another dictionary about Kazakh is the French - Kazakh work written by H. J. Klaproth (Eren, 1998) in 1825. This work contains about 400 Kazakh words (Tomanov and Malbakov, 1989).

In addition to the speech guides prepared in the 19th century for the purpose of language teaching, small Kazakh dictionaries were also written. There are dictionaries in the last part of the book with many texts, containing the words given in the part. The second part of N. I. Ilminskiy's (Eren, 1998) work *The Russian Grammar for the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) Children*, published in Kazan in 1861, was prepared in the form of a dictionary. The dictionary part of the words mentioned in the textbooks of the Kazakh writer Altynsarin *Qazahskaya Hrestomatiya* (Kazakh Chrestomathy) and *Nachalnoye Rukovodstvo K Obucheniye Kazahov Russkomu Yaziku* (The Initial Guide to Teaching the Russian Language to the Kazakhs) were prepared in 1879. In 1883, *The Russian - Kazakh and Kazakh - Russian dictionary*, written by Esmuhambet Bukin, was published as a different work. 10 years after this work in 1869 in Orenburg, *The Small Russian - Kazakh Dictionary*, and in 1897 *The Kazakh-Russian Dictionary* of V. V. Katarinskiy (Eren, 1998) were printed. Many studies on the works of this type continued to increase after these years, especially starting from the first years of the 20th century. Some examples of such studies include: the most voluminous *Russian - Kazakh Dictionary*, containing 50 000 words, prepared by Savranbayev in 1954 and was presented to the use of people. After Russian dictionaries and explanatory dictionaries, idiom dictionaries in Kazakh language (Kazakh tilinin frazeologiyalyk sozdygi etc.) started to be revealed (Tekin and Kengesbayev, 1982).

Beketaev and Ibatov have published a shortened version of Al-Kashgari's *Divan in Kazakh Turkic*, in a work entitled *Tübi Bir Turki Tili* in 1993. With this research, they found that 875 words and 60 proverbs in the *Divan* were used in the same way in today's

Kazakh language (Beketaev and Ibatov, 1993). *Kyravbaykyzy ise, Divan 'da yer alan 675 sözcüğün ve 60 civarında atasözünün günümüz Kazakçasında değişikliğe uğramadan aynı şekli ile kullanıldıklarını dile getirmiştir.* (Kyravbaykyzy, 2001). All of the *Divan in Kazakh* was published for the first time in 1997 in three volumes by the famous poet and critic A. K. Egevbay. It is known that Uyghur, Uzbek copies and Atalay translation, which was written and published in Turkey, were used in the presenting of this work (Egevbay, 1997). However, in addition to the works of Kypchak Turkic, the grammar and dictionaries related or irrelevant to Kazakh Turkic have not been sufficiently studied so far. In this respect, more studies should be made in this field.

With the rapid easing of communication and transportation, the need for language learning for the Kazakhs living in different parts of the world, the different words of Kazakh language used by them, and different language characteristics of the Kazakhs living abroad necessitated a little further increase of the work in the field of lexicography. Because the previously prepared *KTDS (Kazak Tylynyn Aymaktyk Sozdygy)* did not contain information about the language features of the Kazakh Turks living in other countries. The lack is considered to have been completed in a way with the dictionary named *The Regional Dictionary of Kazakh language*, which has more than 22 000 words and was published as a result of the joint efforts of dialectologists in 2005. The reason why this dictionary, which emerged as a result of combining the results of all the studies carried out until the time of publication, is characterized by its regional nature, because it includes the language characteristics of the Kazakhs living in China,

Mongolia, Afghanistan, Iran, Russia, etc. (Sarybayev, 2005).

Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences is one of the leading institutions which pioneered the emergence of valuable works in the field of lexicography in Kazakhstan. Some of the valuable works put forward by this institution in the field of Kazakh lexicography can be listed as: Kazak SSR Gylym Akademiyasy; Kazak Tiliniñ Termindery, Kazakhstan, 1936; Kazak Tiliniñ Tusindirme Sozdygy, Almaty, 1974; Kazak Tiliniñ Tuşindirme Sozdygy, volume I, Almaty, 1974; Kazak Tilindegy Sinonimder Sozdygy, Almaty, 1962; Kazak Tiliniñ Dialektologiyalyk Sozdygy, Almaty, 1996; Kazak Tiliniñ Kyskasha Etimologiyalyk Sozdygy, Almaty, 1966; Kazaksha - Oryssha / Oryssha - Kazaksha Terminolgiyalyk Sozdyk, Respublikalyk Memlekettyk Rawan baspasy, Almaty, 1999; Oryssha - Kazaksha Sozdyk, volume II, Ankara, 1978.

Other dictionaries of Kazakh Turkic besides the dictionary studies mentioned above: Koch, Bayniyazov and Bashkapan (2003) Kazakh Turkic - Turkish dictionary; Bayniyazov and Bayniyazova (2007) Turkish – Kazakh Turkic dictionary; Oralay, Yuce and Pınar (1984) Kazakh Turkic dictionary translated from the Kazak Tilinin Sozdygy; Kaliyev (2014) Kazak Tilinin Tusindirme Sozdygy.

### **Conclusion and Suggestions**

Nowadays, printed dictionaries are gradually replaced by electronic (digital) dictionaries. Both the digital dictionaries and the dictionaries available on the internet have passed the printed dictionaries in terms of usage. Tiny electronic devices have now replaced large-volume dictionaries, which are difficult to carry

with us in daily life. As these facilities increase, people are more likely to turn to the digital works. The digital world, which cannot offer the pleasure of reading and researching the book-based dictionaries, will always remain a secondary way for real researchers, despite advancing years. (Balaban, 2014). Especially, Kazakh dictionaries electronically (digitally) should be made available to people. Kazakh citizens living abroad may need such studies to a great extent. Today, it is necessary to focus on the necessary Kazakh dictionary studies for the quality of the translations in the Internet programs that people use for translation.

There is a need to prepare a spelling guide that is accepted by scientists based on Turkish dictionaries (Ölmez, 1994). There is a great need for consensus, especially on the spelling of some foreign language words. Both languages should speed up the exchange of words among themselves to improve their vocabulary and to increase the number of words in the dictionary. For a word to be introduced into the language, they should first go through a search within themselves. Some words in dictionaries should also be updated. Words should be replaced with new ones in dictionaries as soon as possible, especially if they are adopted by the public. One of the most important points in this regard is that necessary steps should be taken to increase the use of dictionary and enrich the lexicon of the new generation in both languages. The necessary assistance in this regard should be provided by the states. Scientists and educators should also support all activities in this field.

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