GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH WORK.

After the sovereignty, every nation, born of the Soviet totalitarian system, began to follow the history of self-knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary to study the history and language of the nation, to revive the spiritual values of the people and to know the history of the tribes that the Kazakh people formed, what culture and how they contributed to the world civilization. In the framework of the state program «Cultural Heritage» aimed at the collection, study, preservation, modernization and effective use of historical and cultural heritage on the basis of the national idea «Mangilik Yel», historical monuments and documents in the cultural heritage of the Kazakh people from foreign libraries and manuscript archives brought to Kazakhstan but comprehensive study has not been undertaken. Written monuments are a noble heritage of any nation, which tells about past history, culture, literature, language, life and religious beliefs. One of the monuments of this record is the medieval Armenian written monuments of kipchak.

Known scientist Turkologist E.R. Tenishev wrote letters in the XI-XVII centuries in the territory of Crimea, Podolia, Poland, Hungary, Egypt with rounder, Latin, Arabic, Armenian and Slavic inscriptions, pointing to the fact that the Pecheneg, Kipchak (Polovtsian, Kuman) languages and focusing on the place where the artifacts are among the modern Turkic languages, that manuscripts are very close to modern Kazakh, Karakalpak, Nogai languages, that the Kipchak monuments are a very important source in the study of the ancient history of the Kazakh language the heritage of the period the writer mentioned above had to be studied in detail [1, s. 78-81].

The Codex Cumanicus (CC), which has a Latin inscription in the Kazakh linguistics, artifacts of Mamluk Kipchak in arabian recording, Didactic «Dana Hikar Word», written in the Armenian alphabet, has been restored to the modern Kazakh language, they were given language specifications, historical monuments from the time of the Mamluks and «Codex Cumanicus» (CC) The language of work is more versatile, that is, descriptive, their separate language categories are divided, the genetic continuity with modern Kazakh language was the subject of a special doctoral dissertation (S.R. Boranbaev).

Among these important heritages, according to available data in the 11th century lived in the modern Ukrainian, Moldovan, Romanian lands, lived as a community, consumed the Armenian-Gregorian branch of Christianity, The Kipchak-
speaking ethnic group wrote in the western version of the Armenian alphabet with Kipchak language, the genre is different in nature. Its rich heritage is the monuments of the Armenian written Kipchak language [2, 251 6].

Regarding the language of the Armenian-Kipchak monuments, T.I. Grunin, E.V. Sevortyan, Dzh. Closon, J. Deny, A.N. Garcavaets, S.Zh. The Kudasovs have valuable opinions. According to the book of Kamenets-Podolsk court academician E.V. Sevortyan thinks: «The most valuable monument of the spoken Kipchak languages or dialects of the end of the XIII - beginning of the XIV century the Codex Cumanicus (CC) remains. Judicial acts from Kamenets constitute another major source from which one can now draw information about one of the Old Kipchak spoken languages later compared to the SS time».

A.N. Garcavets explores the influence of Slavic languages on the language of the Armenian written Kipchak monuments, i.e. the process of convergence and simultaneously describes the forms of verb language in recordings. S.J. Kudasov's monograph study examines the language of the word «Dana Hikar word» as a model of the Kipchak literary language and provides a grapho-phonetic, lexico-grammatical description of the memorial language. As we can see, this inscription was not a historical-comparatively specialized form of dissertation research.

Therefore, in order to determine the place of monuments in the Middle Turkic and modern epochs of history, it is possible to find a place in the Kipchak language with medieval written heritage, namely, from the works of Mahmoud Kashgari and Jusip Balasagun, «Codex Cumanicus», Memorials of the Mamluk Kipchak, the Golden Horde, the Khorezm written language, as well as the need to carry out historical and comparative research with a perspective and retrospective approach to the materials of modern Kipchak languages. In our work, we have tried to answer historically and relatively the forms and categories of verb forms in the subject area, whether or not these questions were answered.

The relevance of research. Armenians living in the Black Sea in the XI century, living in the Desert Kipchak steppes together with the Kipchaks, settled in Crimea, Ukraine, Romania and Poland, left Armenian heritage written in the Kypchak language with the Armenian alphabet. These heritage based on religion, literature, history, law philosophy, and natural sciences cover different spheres of economic, political, and cultural life. These materials have been studied by Western scholars since the 20th century. Since the Armenian language was written in Kipchak, it was understood that the Armenian-Kipchak texts arose between the powerful Kipchak people and the Kypchak Armenians or Armenian Kipchaks. However, these linguists can also contain texts written by the Armenian alphabet by the Kipchaks, who adopted the Christian Gregorian branch of Armenians.

The problem of determining such a variety of issues has not yet been resolved. The Armenian written Kipchak monuments, which witnessed complex historical eras,
are a valuable source in the study of the history of the Kipchak group of today, including the history of the Kazakh language. Based on these data, the question of how the linguistic system was developed, and which common features with modern Kazakh language have, depending on the historical development of the Kypchak monument of the Armenian written language. Therefore, the relevance of the research is that, first of all, when the verb language categories are entirely covered in the memorial language, and in the absence of linguistic specifics, Secondly, it is related to the similarities and differences in the grammatical categories of verbs common to the language of the same centuries and the modern Turkic languages. Identifying the relevance of the modern Kazakh language to medieval written heritage is one of the key issues in Turkology. Linguistic facts in the study of the Armenian written Kipchak monuments allow to restore the peculiarity of the Kipchak language, grammar and morphological models. In our work, the peculiarities and form of the verb forms in the language of monuments are analyzed in comparison with the other notes written in the ancient Turkic and Middle Age Kipchak and the present Kipchak languages. Analyzing the categorization of the verbs allows to fully demonstrate the grammatical features of the memorial language.

**Object of research.** The language of the Armenian written Kipchak monuments - the language of the Codex Cumanicus monument (XIV century) and the Kipchak language, which continues the language of the modern Kipchak group. The linguistic system of the monument symbolizes the connection of early medieval monuments and modern Turkic languages. The internal morphological system of the monument determines the historical development of Turkic languages. Therefore, the main object of our research is to study the historical continuity between the Kazakh language and the ancient Kipchak language, to study the various aspects of the verb categories, to define the main development, the formation, the peculiarities of one system.

**Subject of research.** Providing Semantic-Structural, Grammatical Characteristics of the Verb Category in Armenian Written Kipchak Monuments.

**Aim and objectives of the research.** The main purpose of the research is to compare the structure, grammatical categories, types and lexical-grammatical groups of the Armenian written Kipchak monuments of the XVII-XVII centuries with the monuments of ancient Turkic, Karakhan, Khorezm, Golden Horde, Turkic-Kipchak Turkic languages and contemporary Kipchak languages research. In line with the objectives of the research, the following tasks were proposed:

– to examine the history of the study of the Armenian recordings of the Kipchak monuments and genre types;
– to define categories, form and other grammatical concepts in linguistics and Turkic studies;
to present the verb in the language of the Armenian written Kipchak monument as a
dominant morphological paradigm;
  – definition of the meaning and forms of verb in the memorial language;
  – disclosure of relation between tenses and categories of modalities;
  – study of semantics and usage of the category of modals;
  – analyze the semantics and the application of the tense category;
  – analytic semantics of verbs in the past tense;
  – determining the meaning and formation of verbal participle forms;
  – Determining the meaning and form of participle forms.

Sources of research. The main source of the research was Garkavets’ published work: “Kypchak written heritage: T I, Catalog and texts of monuments in Armenian letter” and all examples were taken from that source. The second volume of the Armenian-Kipchak written heritage is «Kypchak written heritage: T II, Monuments of the spiritual culture of Karaimes, Kumans-Polovtsy and Armenian-Kypchaks». As an additional source of our dissertation work, we have examined the historical Kipchak written monuments M. Argunshah and G.Guner's «Codex Cumanicus» (2015), N.Hacieminoglu «Kutb’un Hüsrev ü Şirin’i ve Dil Hususiyetleri» (2000), A.Karamanoglu «Seyfî Sarâyî, Gûlstan Tercûmesî» (1989), B. Atalay «Et tuhfet-üz-zekiyye fil-lugat-it-Türkiyye» (1945) was used for comparison purposes. There were also explanations on verbal language, analysis of words, etymological dictionaries, linguistic data and conclusions in textbooks and scientific works. In the dissertation work, 3000 texts of verbal inscriptions in the language of the Armenian written Kipchak monuments were obtained.

Scientific novelty of the research. In the dissertation the historical-cultural relations of the Kipchaks with the Caucasian peoples in Eastern Europe were discussed in the dissertation. The verb was written as a dominant morphological paradigm in the Armenian written language of the Kipchak monument. As a result of the research, the theory of morphological stratification such as grammatical form, grammatical meaning, grammatical category, lexico-grammatical group, lexico-grammatical category was systematized as the basis of grammatical concepts. For the first time on the basis of several monuments, the grammatical forms and grammatical categories of the Armenian written Kipchak monuments, namely, the mood tense forms, their modalities and the categories of verbs were studied and applied in terms of their meaning and shape. The main novelty of the work is the structure, grammatical categories, types and lexico-grammatical groups in the monument, comparable to the ancient Turkic, Karakhan, Khorezm, golden horde, the monuments of the Mamluk-Kipchak Turkic languages, and the modern Kipchak languages.

Scientific, theoretical and methodological basis of the research. The methodological basis of the dissertation work is based on the scientific and theoretical studies and conclusions of foreign and Kazakh scientists about the
Armenian written Kipchak monuments. G. Alishan, J. Deni, E. Shyutts, E. Tryarsky, I. Vashari, Dzh. Closon, M. Levitsky, R. Con and others as well as foreign scholars in the former Soviet Union, T. Grunin, A. Garkavets, I. Abdullin, Y. Dashkevich, as well as the main center of Kypchak civilization and culture, are research areas in this direction, including the works of scientists such as A. Kuryshzhany, S. Boranbaev, M. Sabyr, S. Kudasov, S. Duisen, B. Suyerkul, M. Zhunisova, R. Doszhan, E. Esbossynov were taken on the theoretical basis of the research.


**Basic methods and ways of research.** The main principles and methods used in modern linguistics are used in the implementation of the goals and objectives of the research. We rely on the general methodology of scientific analysis of induction, deduction, comparison, alignment and accumulation. In the work are used research methods of linguistic, historical and other humanities. In the course of the research, the main linguistic methods are used: methods of componential and semantic analysis, contrastive-comparative studies in diachrony and synchrony, description, systematization, grouping, analysis of necessary data, concepts, methods of interpretation.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** The study of medieval heritage language in close contact with the history of the Kazakh language sets the theoretical and practical significance of the research. The study of the usage of the verbs of the Armenian written Kipchak monuments helps to find the theoretical issues concerning the ancient grammar of ancient, medieval and modern Kipchak languages. The Armenian descriptions of the Kipchak Monastery include the mood, the verb categories, and the specific types of verbs, participle deepen the studies. For practical purposes it is possible to use the analytical linguistic data in the dissertation on historical dictionaries, historical grammar of the Kazakh language, lexicology of the Kazakh language, historical-comparative grammar of Turkic languages, the language of Medieval written monuments, as an additional material in the study of Turkology.

**Proposed conclusions for defense:**

– The history of the Kypchak monuments and the genre of Kypchak in the XVI-XVII centuries are the Kipchak language, which was translated into the language and literary language used in Kamenets-Podolsk and Lvov in the Rech Pospolita;
The Armenian alphabet is written in the Kipchak language in the form of monuments of religion, literature, history, philosophy, natural sciences and so on. It is one of the most important heritage of the epochs of their own era;

- grammatical concepts in general linguistics and Turkology, such as grammatical form, grammatical meaning, grammatical category, morphological paradigm, lexico-semantic groups are also commonly studied;
- because the dominant character of the verb is the main part of the sentence, which expresses the thoughts and feelings of the human being, the verb in the language of the Armenian written Kipchak monument - the dominant, morphological paradigm;
- the meaning and form of the category of voice in the Armenian inscriptions on the Kipchak, the semantics and forms of the mood and the tense genetically related to the ancient Turkic, Karakhan, Khorezm, Golden Horde, Mamluk-Kipchak Turkic languages;
- the Armenian written Kipchak monument, the grammatical forms and categories of verbs in the modern Kipchak languages, has historical bases including the Kazakh language;
- Since the linguistic materials of the Armenian written Kipchak Monument are preserved in the languages belonging to the modern Kipchak group, including the Kazakh language, this monument is a valuable source in the study of political, social, ethnographic, literary, cultural and linguistic history of the modern Turkic peoples, literature, culture and language of the Kazakh people.

**Approbation and publication of research work.** According to the main scientific results of the research 12 scientific articles were published in domestic and foreign publishing houses, various international scientific-theoretical and practical conferences. Including 1 article in the Scopus database, 6 articles in international conferences, 3 articles in the journals included in the list approved by the Committee for Control of Education and Science of the RK, 2 articles in national and international journals.

**Structure of the research:** The research consists of an introduction, three chapters and a conclusion. Finally, the list of used literature is provided.