

THE LANGUAGE OF KAZAKH DIASPORA IN CHINA

Zhamila Temirgalieвна Mamyrkhanova*, Zhantas Altaevich Zhakupov*,
Gulnar Mamaeva* and Laila Salzhanova**

The language of the Kazakh people living abroad is studied in the Dialectology of the Kazakh Linguistics in the late 60s of the last century. In the given article the peculiarities of the language of the Kazakhs living abroad mainly in China are considered in comparison with Kazakh language spoken in Kazakhstan. Particular attention is paid to the dialects of Chinese Kazakhs according to geographical location.

Keywords: language, history, dialect, culture, Kazakh diaspora, literary language, Cyrillic, Arabic, Latin script.

1. INTRODUCTION

Dialect (*Greek. dialektos* – dialect) is a variety of common language, used by a relatively limited number of people, connected by territorial, social and professional commonality. Territorial dialects reflect linguistic differences of the period of tribal structure, feudal epoch, and they are also connected with the movement of the population in a particular territory. Dialects may form the basis of a national language.

1. German scientists linked the definition of a dialect with absolutely spatial criterion. Supplement – “socio-labeled form of the language” (Dittmar, **The bases of sociolinguistic, the notebook with tasks. 1997. P.185.**) appears in the definition of dialect recently. The concept “dialect” is always defined relative to a particular language.
2. In modern linguistics there are such new concepts as ethnolect, sociolect, regiolect, urbanolect (Gorshkova N.E. Urban languages (urbanolekty) in the forms of existence of the modern German language in Germany (for example, the language of the city of Berlin) Abstract. dissertation PhD. Philological Sciences: 10.02.04 N.E. Gorshkova. SPb., 2008, 20p). Thus the term “dialect” is modified, refined and differentiated, but does not disappear.

We know that the solution of some important problems of the Kazakh dialectology requires the description of the Kazakh language dialects separately, definition of their characteristics, similarities and differences. In this regard, an objective of the study, conducted by dialectologists, is to collect and investigate

* L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Republik Kazakhstan, 010000, Astana, K. Munaitpasov Street, 5

** Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages, Republik Kazakhstan, 050022, Almaty, G. Muratbaev Street, t 200

local characteristics in the language of Kazakhs, settled outside Kazakhstan in the second half of the XX century. The peculiarities of the language of Kazakhs in China are divided into three areas: Ile, Altai and Tarbagatai. They divide the dialects among themselves, without taking into account Kazakhstan. We think that the Kazakh language in Kazakhstan should be the basis for the North-East and South-Western dialects, as the literary language is in Kazakhstan (Bazylkhan B. Language of the Kazakhs in Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, 1991, p. 67).

In the article the language of the Kazakhs in China is studied in the framework of the Eastern dialects. Apart from these dialects, this group includes Oskemen and Ayagoz dialects, located on both sides of the Irtysh River, the language of the Kazakhs in Mongolia (Bayolgey dialect) and the language of the Kazakhs of Koshagash in Gorno-Altai area in Russia. The main reasons for bringing together the eastern group of dialects are the facts of close language relations, the territory and the ethnic connection with each other (Bazylkhan B. Language of the Kazakhs in Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, 1991, p. 84).

The language of the Kazakhs in China appears only in the form of separate articles. Sh. Sarybaev, Zh. Bolatov and B.A. Bafin noted about it in their articles. Chinese linguists also could not ignore this issue. The study of this issue began in dialectology of Kazakh Linguistics in the 50s of the XX century, after the formation of the new PRC.

In these works phonetic features, lexical and grammatical problems of the dialects are covered only in the form of description, not as an object of special study. Historical, cultural, ethnological reasons and lexical peculiarities of the language of the Kazakhs in China, alienated from the main group of the Kazakh people and living in the socio-linguistic environment, deserves to be the object of study from historical-comparative, as well as linguistic-geographical directions. On the socio-linguistic side it is important to consider the lexical system of the language of the people, in close relations with the Chinese people for many years, taking into account the influence of other languages. Our article is interested in studying the changes in the language of the diaspora, moved from China to Kazakhstan, as a result of relationships with other people and the influence of other languages (Zh. Mamyrkhanova. Problems of the language of the Kazakhs in China. Beijing, 2013. International Conference "Problems of Philology" Article).

At first dialectologists began to study the language features of the people living in different districts of Kazakhstan, and at the same time exploring the language of the Kazakhs living in the neighboring republics. Peculiarities of the Kazakh language of the Kazakhs remained on their own land that has been passed to the other neighboring Soviet republics such as Russia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Karakalpakstan and Tajikistan, as a result of historical and political changes, interest the scientists. The expeditions to the places, inhabited by the Kazakhs in former Soviet republics like Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Karakalpakstan, Tajikistan and

Russian Federation (Orenburg region, in the area of Koshagash and Turaty in Gorno-Altaysk autonomy, Western Siberia, Kalmyk autonomy) were organized with the aim of collecting data about the peculiarities of the local language. After some time, the opportunity to explore the Kazakh language in distant foreign countries as Mongolia and China appeared. The Kazakh language in other countries is generally described as a transitional dialect (Zhadi Shakenuly. *The Kazakhs in China*. Almaty: Kazakh community worldwide, 2007,34). Evidence of this is the works of many scholars like A. Nurmagambetov (*Language of the Kazakhs in Turkmenistan*), T. Aydarov (*Language of the Kazakhs in Uzbekistan*), B. Beketov, N. Zhunisov (*Language of the Kazakhs in Karakalpak*) A. Tasymov, K. Kurmanaliev (*Language of the Kazakhs in Russia*), B. Bazytkhan (*Language of the Kazakhs in Mongolia*) who considered the subject.

Having researched the separate dialects, scientists began to study the dialects of large areas in recent years. That is, some dialects have been grouped and classified according to their features, their similarity and differences and also in relation to the literary language (B.Bamishuly *Condition of the language of the Kazakhs in Mongolia*. A. 2004).

One of the dialect groups, which differs from the literary language and other dialect groups, is the eastern dialect group of the Kazakh language (Zh. Bolatov *Eastern dialect group of the Kazakh language and its relation to the literary language*. Doctoral dissertation manuscript: 10.02.02. Frunze, 1970).

Zh. Bolatov who studied the language of this region for many years, divides the eastern dialect group into five dialects: Bayan-Olgii (*Language of the Kazakhs in Mongolia*), Xinjiang (*Language of the Kazakhs in China*), Koshagash (*Language of the Kazakhs of Koshagash and Turaty*), Oskemen and Ayagoz. The language of the Kazakhs in Mongolia, China, Koshagash and Turaty in the Russian Federation, we are talking about, is considered a part of the Eastern dialects. Also, in the rest of these regions the Kazakh language belongs to different groups of dialects. For example the language of the Kazakhs of Turkmenistan and Karakalpakstan is in the western group of dialects, and the language of the Kazakhs of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan is in the southern group of the Kazakh language dialects (Eskekbaev D. - *Kazakh Diaspora: today and in the future*. - Turkestan, 2002,75).

The study of dialectical features of the Kazakh language came out of the scope of the Republic, and covered the language of Kazakh diaspora abroad. In the first years of independence the opportunity to explore the language of the Kazakhs living in foreign countries was associated with many factors. Now, when Kazakhstan is a full member of the world community, the issue of relations and communications of Kazakhstan and the countries, where our compatriots live, has been put at the international level.

Therefore in the last 15-20 years the opportunity to investigate the situations and changes in the Kazakh language in another language environment appeared.

The peculiarities of language of the Kazakhs living in different countries differ from each other. This is due to the influence of other people and other languages (S.A. Amanzholov. Questions of dialectology and the history of the Kazakh language, 1959, p. 275).

Diasporology as a field of social sciences studies historical, demographic, ethno-psychological, socio-political, and cultural development of a particular nation located in other countries far from the homeland. In dialectological studies, together with the study of traditional linguistic phenomenon, there are problems as a state of the language, language situation, linguistic influence, and the emphasis was placed to the social and public function of the language of the Kazakh diaspora and irredenta. Though there are Kazakh people settled in Europe, Pakistan, Libya and other countries, the language of the Kazakhs in Mongolia, China, Afghanistan and recently in Turkey has become the object of scientists' research and there are some scientific thesis, many articles and monographs on its characteristics (Mustafauly S. Local features in stable combinations: on the material of the language of the Kazakhs in China. Almaty, 2003, 102).

2. METHODS

Studying the language of the Kazakh diaspora, which is one-third of the Kazakh people, living outside Kazakhstan, is one of the important points of Kazakh dialectology. Studying the language of the Kazakhs in China has been conducted recently. When Kazakhstan was still a part of the Soviet Union in the 1960s, Zh. Bolatov first conducted his study based on the language of the Kazakhs moved from China to Semey region in Kazakhstan. Here B. Bafin's research also should be noted (D. Eskekbaev - Kazakh Diaspora: today and in the future. - Turkestan, 2002).

The features of the language of about half a million Kazakhs in China are distinguished with a variety of territorial characteristics and diversity. Firstly, the number of the Kazakhs in Xinjiang is very big (two million according to some sources). Secondly, the Kazakhs in Xinjiang had the opportunity to develop their language freely. The Kazakh schools have been opened, newspapers, magazines, books and textbooks were published, and radio and television have been working in the Kazakh language. The Kazakh language in this area is systematically investigated. They had the opportunity to develop the Kazakh language as compared to the language of other Kazakh diaspora living in other countries. Thirdly, the Kazakhs in Xinjiang have reserved a rich fund of Kazakh folk literature, and these values have been published in about 80 volumes in Xinjiang. Fourthly, the language of the Kazakhs in Xinjiang is distinguished by its rich dialectic, regional phenomena and its diversity (Zhadi Shakenuly. The Kazakhs in China. Almaty: Kazakh community worldwide, 2007).

In the study of Kazakh dialectology the features of language of the Kazakhs in Xinjiang occupies a special place. Studying the language of the Kazakhs in Xinjiang

is undeniably connected with thousands of separate words of literary language, phraseological units, proverbs and sayings, tales and scientific terms in various fields. We noticed that two factors affect the language of the Kazakhs in Xinjiang. One of them is an external factor, i.e. the impact of the Chinese, Uighur and Mongolian languages with which they have close contact; second, the development of the language according to the internal development of the Kazakh language is based on national language. Until today the internal development of the Kazakh language has played an important role in changing the language in Xinjiang (Masimkhanuly D. - My freedom is my Kazakh. - Astana, 2014.- p. 400).

In the given article we used comparative-historical description to show the data of the Kazakh language dialects, Turkic speaking and other neighboring countries.

In comparing the language of Kazakhs in Xinjiang with the national Kazakh language we define phonetic, grammatical, lexical and phraseological differences. For example, the Chinese have translated all the words that we consider the international terms. The peculiarity of their writing (hieroglyph) also affects it.

Kazakh Language in China

The word “context” is translated from Chinese into Kazakh as “*soz orta*” (word surrounding), as well as many household words and words, associated with the traditions, are different from literary language. For example, in the meanings these everyday words we do not see correspondence:

<i>in literary language</i>	<i>in the language of the Kazakhs in China</i>	<i>correspondence</i>
to choose	Taldau	-
separate	Airyym	-
Coat	Shapan	-
sport shoes	Shaqai	-
Chopsticks	Sapqy	-

05.05.15 From the lessons of the Chinese language course for foreigners.

Examples:

nomirin tartu – to reduce points

zhotketu – to send

telefon beru – to make a phone call

korim boldy – pretty good, very well

engbek korsetu to deserve

sary qapshyq (*liter.* a yellow sack)- network folder (in computer), Professor Zhang Zhingjing explains that the folder is translated from Chinese as “sack”.

boldy - used as the equivalent of the expressions “no need”, “do not worry”, “it’s enough”, “well” (From the lessons of the Chinese language course for foreigners,

21.03.14).

06.11.2014 From Xinjiang television:

zhauapkershilikti quzastyru – to check

bas zhora – type of authority's (bosses') work

nekelenu – to get married

kurdelesu – to become complicated

zhuyqtan beri – for some time

qatelik otkizu – to make a mistake

kisining betin syilamaidy – not to look in man's face

es-aqylym shygyp zhur – I am startled/ thrown into a flutter

uqsamagan kezengde – in different periods

olshemdendiru – to regulate

uaqytty ornalastyru – to appoint (time)

The vocabulary of the Kazakhs in China is considered and compared in the sentences:

1. Ol keshe mekemedede shataq shygargany ushin bugin zhumystan **toqtatyldy** (was released).
2. Onyng **uzyn-sonar** anggimesi areng bitti (long).
3. Biz onyng pikirine qarsy turmaimyz, kerisinshe, **quattaimyz** (support).
4. **Korim boldy** biz endi zhayau zhurmeimiz (It's good).
5. Barlygymyz **zhabal** iske kirissek, bul zhumysty eki kunde bitiremiz (together).
6. Aqan kaitys bolgan song zhumysty Aryn **ustine alypty** (took up).
7. Men sizdi zaqsy shakirtim dep **tanimyn** (recognize, consider).

(Bidollakyzy B. Let's learn the Kazakh language. Urumqi, 2007).

Newspapers and magazines in Kazakh are issued in that area. We have some examples from them.

Newspaper "Xinjiang", 01.01.2015.

1. Si Tsinping soiledi: Uaqyt **ayamsyz** (passes quickly), 2014 zhyl ayaqtap, 2015 zhyl keldi. Eskini **uzartyp** (sending, seeing off), zhangany qarsy ala satte ...
2. Biz ekonomika damuynyng ekonomikalyq-qogamdyq damudy belsene ilgeriletik, inzheneriya ushin **qaltyqsyz** (with all the force, tooth and nail)...
3. Formashyldyqqa, toreshildikke, raqat qumarlyqqa zhane **asta-tok syrapsyldyqqa** (thrifless) tuindi turde qarsy turdyq.
4. Bul **qimyldar** (actions) duniezhuzining tipti Zhungonyng zhaqsy tanuyna mumkindik zhasady.

5. men bizding Uly khalqymyzga **madaq zhaudyramyn** (say thanks).
6. Barlyq ulttardying terezesi teng boluyn **quattaimyz** (propose, approve).
7. Elimizdegi ar ult khalqyn yntymaqtastyra zhane bastai otyryp, **donggelek dauletti** (prosperous) qogamdy zhappai quru, Zhunggousha sotsializm isterinde zhanga **zhagdai zharatu** (to discover new things), Uly zholynda erlikpen **alga bolu** (to be ahead).
8. Ishki-syrtqy **tereng ozgeris** (big changes) zhagdaiy partya mushelery qosynymen (a number) partyanyng ozindik qurylysina tereng **yqpal zhetkizdi** (had an impact).
9. **Bul retki** (this time) algabasarlyq tarbie qimyly partyamyz boiynsha...
10. Reformaga, damuga, oryrnrqtylyqqa yqpal etetin basty maselelerdi kush sala sheship, ekonomika men qogamnynng tez zhaqsy damuyn **belsene zhebedi** (moved forward, progressed).
11. **Saiyp kelgende** (frankly speaking) tarikhty ilgeriletu barysyndagy naqtyly roline qarauymyz kerek...
12. Negizgi saty partya uiymdarynyng zhasampazdyq, uisqyshtyq (solidarity) zhauyngerlik quaty odan ari zhogarylap, **alsiz-bytyrandy** (uncoordinated) kinaratti bolgan negizgi saty partya uiymdary retteledi.
13. Partyanyng khalyq buqarasymen tagdyrlas boluyna kepildik etu (to perform) kerek. Newspaper “Xinjiang“, 1.01.2015, #1.

In these sentences we can see the words that are translated directly from Chinese and how it affects the Kazakh language, and the sentences lose their meaning.

As for standard language, the common combinations in these places have figurative character and became stable combinations. For example phrase **qalpaq kiu** (to put on a hat) means “to be guilty”, **esik ashu** (to open the door) – “to become friends”, **shegara azhyratu** (to divide the border) – “to be at enmity”, etc.

Some words in the language of young people from China have the elements of the Chinese and Uighur languages, which are not found in the standard language. For example: **dasmal/dazmal**, **idara** – office, **yanattau** – to scold, **odege** – cornice, **uaqyt toshty** – it’s time, **zhozy** – a low table, **shornabai** – a draft/ rough copy, **kilet** – warehouse, etc. It should be noted that the Kazakhs in China and Mongolia preserved the native language better than the language of the Kazakhs from other countries.

The words connected with house items, dishes, utensils, tools etc. in the language of the Kazakhs in China:

baqyr – large ladle for water (bucket in the southern regions)

boqsha – handbag, bag (made of cloth)

bumonsha – bathhouse (steamroom)

maicham – candle (made of wool, cotton and animal fat, used as a candle in the dark)

tausha – niche in the wall for dishes. In places used as **assadal**

tonar mesh (*or pesh*) – clay oven for baking bread, sticking the dough to its hot wall (the word has sound change)

qumyra – In western Kazakhstan used as “bottle”, in Semei region snuffbox for snuffing or chewing tobacco is called so.

baqyr – metal pot with a handle for frying wheat (baqyr - In western Kazakhstan “bucket”, ozhau - in the language of the Kazakhs in China).

shorke – a log for chopping wood, (*from Russian* “tchurka”).

tese – a tool like a hoe, less than a hoe

Most of the dialects in the language of the Kazakhs in China have appeared in connection with political events in China. These dialects tell us about the ancient history of the Kazakh people in China. For example the phrase *shyganga shyqqan* is currently used as “very clever, experienced”, and the combination of *shygannan shyqqan* means “stand out from everyone”. These combinations show that although the ancient Xinjiang was subordinate to Chinese rule, these expressions were formed according to the ancient Kazakh rules (Zh.Samituly. *The Kazakhs in China*. - Almaty: Kazakh community worldwide, 2000. - p. 27).

According to the ancient Kazakh law the accused person was fined by the degree of severity of the crime. If a thief cannot pay the fine, his relatives or clan should pay for him. If that person commits a crime again, his family announces that “they will not pay a fee for him, and if he dies, they will not charge a fee for his murder or injury”. People called such a person as “*shygannan shyqqan*”. And the expressions like *perde artynda tutru* (to give concealed indication), *esik ashu* (to establish a connection with other countries) give us information about important events in the history of the Chinese people.

3. RESULTS

Researches in the Kazakh dialectology were associated with diasporology and lexicography (dialect, regional dictionaries). We need to mention “Regional Dictionary of the Kazakh language” edited by Sh.Sh. Sarybaev, who collected all the materials of research, scientific papers and dictionaries of the Kazakh dialectology. The basic material of the dictionary includes lexical, phonetic and grammatical peculiarities of the language of the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan, Karakalpakstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, the Russian Federation and far-abroad countries like Mongolia, China, Afghanistan and Iran (B. Otebekov. *Language of the Kazakh Diaspora: (based on materials collected from the language of the Kazakhs in Afghanistan and Iran)*. Almaty, 2000).

These selected and analyzed language features can become the rich source for the identification of some controversial issues, as well as some of the problems concerning the history of the Turkic and other languages. Many investigations have been conducted and scientific essays have been written on the Kazakh language of these above mentioned regions. Studying vocabulary of Kazakhs abroad and creating the regional dictionaries contributes greatly to the development of our state language and stabilization of its norms. From this point, to create a large regional dictionary that covers one of the large sections of our vocabulary - regional words combining them into one direction is one of the current urgent problems of the Kazakh Linguistics. Such scholars like Sh.Sh. Sarybaev, A. Nurmaganbetov, S. Omarbekov, Zh. Bolatov, G. Kaliev and O. Nakysbekov participated in creating dictionary and conducting the study, and they are the members of the dialectological expeditions.

However, we cannot say that the materials of the Kazakh language in foreign countries, texts, poems, folklore, phraseological units, paremeologisms and regional language units, appeared as a result of a relationship with the local languages, have been completely collected. Now we need to carry out an investigation of the Kazakh language and the language situation of the Kazakhs in China, Turkey, Mongolia, Afghanistan and Iran in the socio-dialectological aspect. Their Kazakh language (in China and Mongolia) may be subjected to changes after some time due to various political and social factors, language situations and influence of other language environment.

4. DISCUSSION

In order to show the condition, changes and use of the Kazakh language in these countries, we must take into account the fact that the language of these Kazakhs is not only used as a dialect, but also as a written and oral language with a literary norm, with its established vocabulary and terminology. Language status of the Kazakh language there must be determined, because the periodical publications, political literature, fictions and textbooks are available as well as radio and TV programs, transmitted in the Kazakh language in China, Turkey and Mongolia. There is some non-compliance of written literature in the Kazakh language in foreign countries with the literary language in Kazakhstan, not saying already about spoken language (N. Mukametkanuly. *The socio-cultural image of the Kazakhs in China at the beginning of the XXI century // Eurasian integration and the Kazakh diaspora*. Astana: Elorda 2007).

At the same time there is no systematic character of terms used in the areas of management, technology, economy, science, politics, etc. Each region uses lexical units borrowed from other languages and their own terms. Along with the borrowed items there are original terms, which are used successfully in the language of the Kazakhs in China, Turkey and Mongolia. To identify the similarities in terminology,

gathering these facts and use these terms for the benefit of the literary language in Kazakhstan is a priority issue, as these language units are a source of enrichment of terminological fund of our language.

We conclude that the language of the Kazakhs in China remained as a literary language. Studying the lexical features of returnees we noticed that their language has a bilingual character as a result of a close relationship with the people of the country where they have settled. The reason for such phenomenon is the internal and external linguistic factors. Lexical differences appeared due to the impact of the translations in Chinese (S. Mustafauly. Local features in stable combinations in the language of the Kazakhs in China. The thesis of the candidate of philological sciences. Almaty. p. 2002 - 117).

5. CONCLUSION

Language is a dynamic phenomenon and constantly evolving process. Changing the vocabulary is changing the meaning of the word. Changing the meanings of words enhances the quality level of the language (Mustafauly S. Local features in stable combinations: (on the material of the language of the Kazakhs in China). Almaty, 2003). According to scientists, the meaning is completely updated and its frame sometimes expanded and sometimes reduced. Along with the changes of epochs, the concept of mankind is also changing and evolving. Borrowing words from other languages, word formation, and expansion of meanings and functions of these words will lead to new concepts. When talking about the returnees' language, we must take into account the different historical, political and socio-economic circumstances that they have experienced. First, the limitation of relations with the Motherland as a result of political-social opposition during the Soviet Union; second, the lack of schools and kindergartens, cultural centers, the press, TV programs in the Kazakh language; third, the difficulty of Russian Cyrillic, as they used Arabic and Latin script; fourth, the function of the Kazakh language was only in the oral household level; fifth, the impact of the language environment with whom they have close relationship and where they live, etc. But despite such difficulties and the opposition, our compatriots were able to strictly comply with the order of use of the native language. Lexical characteristic of the Kazakh returnees' language is a lot of loan words. Due to a variety of differences between the language of the Kazakhs in China and in the literary language, the problem still needs investigation (Kazakh language and returnee // from the reference of scientific conference participants. – Almaty: Olke, 2006).

Not only the language, but also the writing of the Kazakhs in these countries is different. In one country (Mongolia), they use the Cyrillic alphabet, in the second one (Turkey) Latin and in the third one (China) Arabic writing. This problem should also be the object of investigation. We believe that our transition to the

Latin alphabet in future will promote the study of the problem of writing of the Kazakhs in those countries.

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