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**COMMON  
TURKIC  
ALPHABET: IN  
THE TURKIC  
WORLD  
THE SEARCH FOR  
LINGUISTIC UNITY AND  
INTERNATIONAL  
REPERCUSSIONS**

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## **Introduction**

The 3rd meeting of the Turkic World Common Alphabet Commission held in Baku on 9-11 September 2024 in cooperation with the Turkic Academy and the Turkic Language Association witnessed a historic decision in the Turkic world. At the end of the meeting, a consensus was reached on the proposal for a "Common Turkic Alphabet" consisting of 34 letters representing different phonemes in Turkic languages. These works, which were completed with the participation of the member countries of the Organisation of Turkic States (OST), aim to ensure linguistic unity among Turkic peoples and strengthen cultural ties.

The adoption of the Common Turkic Alphabet is not only limited to facilitating the sharing of written resources, but is also considered as a strategic step for the construction of a common future in the Turkic world. This decision is a historical milestone for the preservation of linguistic heritage and strengthening linguistic ties. The Common Turkic Alphabet is a framework alphabet that aims to facilitate communication among Turkic states and create a common ground in written communication.

This alphabet, which includes 5 letters not included in Turkish but used in some Turkic dialects, reflects the phonetic diversity of Turkic languages without imposing any changes in national alphabets. In this context, the Common Turkic Alphabet stands out not only as a linguistic consensus mechanism, but also as a tool with the potential to strengthen political and cultural ties among the members of the Organisation of Turkic States.

## **Short History of Common Turkish Alphabet Studies**

Turkish peoples have used various alphabets throughout history. The Gokturk Alphabet, known as the first Turkish alphabet, formed the basis of written culture, and then the Uyghur Alphabet became widespread. With the adoption of Islam, the Arabic alphabet was used as a written language in the Turkish world. However, with the modernisation movements in the early 20th century, it was understood that the Arabic alphabet was not suitable for the phonetic structure of Turkish. In 1917, the Sahas became the first Turkic community to use the Latin alphabet.<sup>1</sup>

The idea of the Turkic states using a common alphabet was first expressed in 1922 and gained a concrete momentum with the 1st Baku Turkological Congress held in 1926. The congress adopted the Latin-based

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<sup>1</sup> Ibrahimov, E. (2016). Alphabet and spelling problems in the creation of a common spoken language in the Turkic world. *Gazi Turkiyat*, 18, 213-220.

The aim was to establish a common linguistic standard among the Turkic peoples on an alphabet, which was an important starting point in this regard. However, the political interventions of the Soviet Union prevented the finalisation of these efforts. Although the 1926 Baku Congress was an important milestone for the linguistic unity of the Turkic peoples, the political conditions at the time did not allow this ideal to be realised. Nevertheless, the idea of a common alphabet has remained alive as an ongoing goal to ensure the cultural unity of Turkic peoples.<sup>2</sup>

In 1991, the Turkic Republics, which gained their independence with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, entered a process of restructuring in the field of language and culture. In this process, the idea of creating a Latin-based "Common Turkic Alphabet" came to the agenda again at a meeting held in Istanbul in the same year.<sup>3</sup> This initiative aimed to rebuild the linguistic and cultural ties of the Turkic peoples who were forced to use different alphabets during the Soviet era; however, it could not be put into practice due to technical and political difficulties. Concrete progress on the issue of a common alphabet was made in 1993 at the Turkic Council (Turkic States and Communities Friendship, Brotherhood and Cooperation Congress) held in Antalya. At this meeting, the addition of letters such as Q, X, W, Ñ and Ä was proposed to accelerate the transition of the Turkic Republics to the Latin alphabet and a basic draft of this alphabet was agreed upon.<sup>4</sup> However, due to differing economic and political priorities, these efforts could not be put into practice.

The goal of achieving alphabet and language unity in the Turkic world was revived with the transformation of the Turkic Council into the Organisation of Turkic States (OST) in 2021. The common alphabet goal included in the "2040 Vision of the Turkic World" document has paved the way for comprehensive studies in this field. In this direction, the Common Turkic Alphabet studies were concluded with meetings held in Astana, the capital of Kazakhstan, on 28-29 May 2023, in Baku on 6-7 May 2024 and again in Baku on 9-11 September 2024.<sup>5</sup> The meetings led to a reconsideration of the Latin-based alphabet proposed by scientists for many years and an agreement was reached on an alphabet consisting of 34 letters. This

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<sup>2</sup> Gasimova, Z. (2023). Investigation on I. Baku, II. Tashkent and III. Kazan kurultays of the new Turkish alphabet committee of 1927-1928. *Journal of Turkic Civilisation Studies*, 4(2).

<sup>3</sup> Aydınğün, İ., & Balım, Ç. (2012). Azerbaijan, Georgia and Ukraine in the twentieth year of their independence: Turkic-speaking peoples - relations with Turkey. *Atatürk Culture Centre*.

<sup>4</sup> Çağlar, E. (2018). Historical evaluation of the Turkish kurultays gathered in Antalya. *Journal of Eurasian Social and Economic Research*, 5(6), 241-263.

<sup>5</sup> TRT Haber. (2024). Common alphabet of the Turkic world adopted. Retrieved from <https://www.trthaber.com/haber/gundem/turk-dunyasinin-ortak-alfabesi-kabul-edildi-877107.html>.

The alphabet includes letters such as Q, X, Ń, Ä, Ů in order to cover the full range of sounds found in Turkic dialects. However, these letters are not used in standard Turkish and are not planned to be added to the current alphabet of the Republic of Turkey.

The adopted common framework alphabet is based on the use of each dialect in the Turkic world in accordance with its phonetic needs. Turkey will retain the 29-letter alphabet it has been using since 1928. Azerbaijan will also continue to use its existing alphabet. However, some letter changes will be made in countries such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, and these changes will be implemented after they are approved by the parliaments of the relevant countries.<sup>6</sup> Letters such as Q, X, Ń, Ń, Ä, Ů, which are not found in Turkish, are designated for the sounds in the Turkic dialects. The Common Turkic Alphabet is designed to allow the alphabets, 29 of which are common in the Turkic world but differ in some letters, to maintain linguistic diversity while ensuring writing unity. This step aims to strengthen co-operation in both cultural and practical correspondence.

### **Threats and Opportunities of Common Turkic Alphabet**

The initiative to develop a common language in the Turkic world is a far-reaching project built on common ties of history, culture and identity. This initiative is being shaped within the framework of the CIS, especially under the leadership of Turkey, and aims to deepen regional cooperation. However, such a project should be evaluated very carefully in terms of both regional and international geopolitical balances. The approach of global actors such as Russia and China as well as the West to these developments is critical in determining the future course of the initiative and Turkey's international relations.

#### **A) Cultural Cohesion and the Construction of Common Identity**

The idea of developing a common language offers great potential for strengthening cultural ties between Turkic peoples. This initiative will contribute to the unification of Turkic societies, which have been interconnected throughout history, under a common identity. The common language could also provide a standardisation in political and cultural production, creating a common Turkic world ground, and through this, solidarity among the Turkic peoples and

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<sup>6</sup> Aydinlik. (2024). The decision was taken in Baku: Is the alphabet changing? TDK President Prof. Dr. Osman Mert explained. *Aydinlik*. Retrieved November 28, 2024, from <https://www.aydinlik.com.tr/haber/bakude-karar-cikmisti-alfabe-degisiyor-mu-tdk-baskani-prof-dr-osman-mert-acikladi-495147>.

identity consciousness can be strengthened. Especially in diaspora communities, such an initiative can be an important tool for the preservation of national identity.

However, the common language initiative risks reducing linguistic diversity in the region. For example, communities may harbour concerns that the unique structures of languages such as Kazakh, Uzbek and Kyrgyz may be overshadowed and local languages may weaken over time. This may make it difficult to maintain the delicate balance between the preservation of local cultures and the construction of Turkic world identity.

### **B) Economic Aspects**

The adoption of a common language in the Turkic world will provide significant convenience in economic relations. With the elimination of language barriers, trade and investment processes between Turkic states can be expected to progress faster, more intensively and effectively. Joint projects to be developed within the scope of CIS can be carried out with better coordination thanks to the common language. Due to the ease of communication between countries in energy and infrastructure projects, costs can be reduced and time and financial losses can be prevented. This will accelerate the integration of the region into the global trade system.

The tourism sector is another area that could greatly benefit from the realisation of a common language. If the propensity of Turkic peoples to travel to each other increases, it could contribute to local economies. In the tourism sector, a common language could increase service standards, leading to richer cultural experiences. Likewise, labour mobility in the Turkic states could be facilitated. Individuals who speak a common language can more easily find job opportunities across the region, which can accelerate economic integration.

In the field of education, a common language will help to increase knowledge production by encouraging academic co-operation. Student exchange programmes can be implemented more effectively through a common language. Joint research projects and academic studies among the Turkic states can be realised within the framework of a wider cooperation with such a linguistic unity. This process could support not only economic but also cultural and scientific development.

### **C) Geopolitical Aspects**

From a geopolitical perspective, a common language initiative could make the Turkic world a stronger actor in the international arena. Such a project, which will be led by Turkey, could help the Turkic states

It will be able to create a collective power by gathering them under a unifying roof. This power can increase the influence of the Turkic world in international organisations and will move the Turkic states to a more strategic position in the region. For example, a unified voice of the Turkic states at the United Nations or other global forums could enable them to take a more effective stance on regional and global issues.

In terms of soft power, the common language initiative will strengthen the international image of the Turkic world. Turkey, through institutions such as Yunus Emre Institute and TIKA, should support this initiative and make it an effective strategy in the global promotion of Turkish culture. This would position the Turkic world as a cultural actor in the global arena. Moreover, such an initiative could increase international recognition by turning the Turkic world into a cultural brand.

In conclusion, a common language offers many cultural, economic and geopolitical opportunities. However, the realisation of these opportunities will only be possible through careful strategic planning and consideration of international sensitivities. Turkey is obliged to maintain its leadership role in this process and adopt an inclusive approach that supports regional cooperation and development.

### **Global Dynamics of Common Turkic Language Initiative and Suggestions for Turkey**

The adoption of a common language in the Turkic world attracts the attention of actors at the global level. Views may vary, often depending on the strategic interests of the actors and their cultural and geopolitical contexts. Such linguistic unity can raise concerns, especially from regional powers and global actors, and in some cases, as has been the case historically, may be met with objections. Reactions are often related to the potential for the Turkic world to organise more effectively and act independently in international relations.

#### **A) Relations with Russia**

Russia views the Turkish-led common Turkic language initiative with strategic concerns and sees it as a step that could undermine Moscow's "near abroad" policies by promoting the political, economic and cultural integration of the Turkic world.<sup>7</sup> The growing influence of the Turkish language in the region has been fuelled by the growing influence of Russian as a cultural and official language in Central Asia.

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<sup>7</sup> World Policy Hub. (2024). How is Ankara seeking to enhance its presence in Central Asia? *Asian Studies, Political Studies*. Retrieved November 28, 2024, from <https://worldpolicyhub.com/how-is-ankara-seeking-to-enhance-its-presence-in-central-asia/>.

as a linguistic and cultural influence in the post-Soviet period. This is perceived as a serious challenge to the interests of Russia, which aims to maintain its linguistic and cultural influence in the post-Soviet period.

The adoption of a common alphabet could facilitate closer co-operation among Turkic states under the leadership of Turkey. This initiative, which would strengthen economic and logistical ties by enhancing the effectiveness of the Trans-Caspian and Central Corridor projects, also has the potential to weaken Russia's economic and geopolitical influence in Central Asia.<sup>8</sup> The cultural ties created by a common alphabet could lead Turkic states to adopt a political line centred on Ankara rather than Moscow. Therefore, Russia may perceive the initiative not only as a cultural project but also as an economic and political threat.

The transformation that linguistic unity would create in the region increases the risk of Moscow losing its diplomatic control in the region. The integration of the Turkic-speaking countries through a common alphabet could pose a challenge to Russia's "near abroad" policy. Moreover, the process of alphabet change may bring technical and financial challenges, such as reorganisation of educational systems and social adaptation. In this context, Russia is likely to use its influence over local governments to slow down or block the process.<sup>9</sup>

However, given Russia's current problems with Ukraine and the West, it is also considered that Russia may be lenient towards the idea of a common language in some areas of cooperation in line with economic and strategic interests rather than opening a new threat door. For instance, it may be willing to develop more pragmatic co-operation with the Turkic states on strategic issues such as regional security issues or energy transit projects. Such co-operation could be a sign of strategic flexibility in line with Moscow's efforts to maintain its influence in the region.

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<sup>8</sup> Oztarsu, M. F. (2024). The power of names: Turkey's shift from Central Asia to Turkestan. *The Diplomat*. Retrieved November 28, 2024, from <https://thediplomat.com/2024/10/the-power-of-names-turkeys-shift-from-central-asia-to-turkestan/>.

<sup>9</sup> Akcay, N. (2022). Does the Organisation of Turkic States worry China and Russia? Greater integration among Turkic states may pose a crucial threat to Beijing and Moscow. *The Diplomat*. Retrieved November 28, 2024, from [https://thediplomat.com/2022/11/does-the-organization-of-turkic-states-worry-china-and-russia/?fbclid=IwY2xjawG1MnFleHRuA2FlbQIxMAABHalTnivYGMCX8fowW3-44LksStltr86NdPlDlJgscdSW5K ANI-KyfviwZA aem\\_KL7PSfOHHHo0U8 mlyl5lw](https://thediplomat.com/2022/11/does-the-organization-of-turkic-states-worry-china-and-russia/?fbclid=IwY2xjawG1MnFleHRuA2FlbQIxMAABHalTnivYGMCX8fowW3-44LksStltr86NdPlDlJgscdSW5K ANI-KyfviwZA aem_KL7PSfOHHHo0U8 mlyl5lw).

It is important for Turkey to present this initiative within the framework of cultural co-operation, not as an anti-Russian project. It should be emphasised that the project only aims to strengthen cultural ties and facilitate communication, and should be promoted independently of political and geopolitical objectives. Framing the project as a multilateral cultural initiative with the support of international organisations such as UNESCO could soften Russia's threat perception. Moreover, involving Russia in the project and encouraging joint academic and cultural endeavours in the process could help to avoid diplomatic tensions. Such an approach could transform the project into an area of co-operation that offers a win-win opportunity for both sides, rather than a challenge.

## **B) Relations with China**

China takes a cautious approach to the common Turkic alphabet initiative due to strategic and cultural concerns. This initiative aims to promote linguistic and cultural integration in the region by aiming to unify the Turkic languages in Central Asia with a Latin-based alphabet. This could lead to the perception that China's influence in Central Asia, where it is economically and politically powerful, could be limited. The unification of Turkic-speaking countries around a common alphabet could be seen as a step that could challenge the economic and political ties China has established under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Such an initiative could pose an indirect challenge to China's continued dominance in the region.<sup>10</sup>

The cultural rapprochement of the Turkic states in the region may increase the possibility of these countries forming an alternative cooperation platform led by Turkey against China's economic influence. This may weaken China's strategy of securing energy and trade routes and put its economic interests in the region at risk. Turkey's growing influence in this context may lead China to step up its balancing initiatives for its strategic policies in the region. Possible integration among the Turkic states in Central Asia could threaten China's geopolitical position in the region in the long term.

The possible effects of the initiative on East Turkestan are also an important source of sensitivity for China. China is concerned about the impact of this initiative on the wider Turkic world through language and cultural unity of the Uyghurs.

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<sup>10</sup> World Policy Hub. (2024). How is Ankara seeking to enhance its presence in Central Asia? *Asian Studies, Political Studies*. Retrieved November 28, 2024, from [https://worldpolicyhub.com/how-is-ankara-seeking-to-enhance-its-presence-in-central-asia/?fbclid=IwY2xjawG1MqBLEHRuA2FibQIxMAABHUwvUHX6mLhtQlhv8p7NPNGp7Is8iS5edUQ\\_ry1-RxxK4VS4nNV6Wjcg\\_aem\\_FgaGkRUucUYbMt7oQASDvA](https://worldpolicyhub.com/how-is-ankara-seeking-to-enhance-its-presence-in-central-asia/?fbclid=IwY2xjawG1MqBLEHRuA2FibQIxMAABHUwvUHX6mLhtQlhv8p7NPNGp7Is8iS5edUQ_ry1-RxxK4VS4nNV6Wjcg_aem_FgaGkRUucUYbMt7oQASDvA).



and could pose a threat to its national security.<sup>11</sup> A Latin-based alphabet system has the potential to increase cultural awareness and solidarity among Uyghurs. This could complicate China's national integration policies in the region. The fact that Uyghurs will establish stronger ties with the Turkic world through this initiative causes the Chinese government to be sceptical about the project.

Nevertheless, China's economic interests and the political balance in Central Asia make it difficult for it to openly oppose such an initiative. China may adopt a more pragmatic stance, taking into account the need to preserve its existing economic ties with the Turkic states and maintain regional co-operation. The need to cooperate with the Turkic world, especially in areas such as energy projects and infrastructure investments, may prevent China from openly opposing the initiative.<sup>12</sup> However, in the long run, the unification of Turkic states around a common alphabet and the effects of this unification on East Turkestan may lead China to see the project as a geopolitical threat.

Turkey should present this initiative taking into account China's sensitivities and describe the project as an initiative for cultural co-operation and ease of communication only. It should be emphasised that the project has no political or geopolitical objectives, but rather aims to promote regional cooperation and progress in digitalisation and education. To address concerns about East Turkestan, it should be made clear that the initiative will not affect China's internal dynamics and that it respects China's territorial integrity. This initiative can also be presented as an opportunity to increase co-operation with China. By organising joint academic and cultural events, China can be included in the project. China's threat perception can be reduced by stating that the alphabet will facilitate communication in trade and logistics processes and create a structure compatible with the Belt and Road Initiative.

### **C) Relations with the West**

The common Turkic alphabet initiative is being evaluated from various perspectives in the West, especially in the context of the US, the European Union (EU) and NATO. This initiative is a linguistic initiative in the Turkic world.

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<sup>11</sup> Oztarsu, M. F. (2024). The power of names: Turkey's shift from Central Asia to Turkestan. *The Diplomat*. Retrieved November 28, 2024, from <https://thediplomat.com/2024/10/the-power-of-names-turkeys-shift-from-central-asia-to-turkestan/>

<sup>12</sup> Acar, Y. (2024). A strategic opportunity for the Organization of Turkic States amid great power competition. *The Diplomat*. Retrieved November 28, 2024, from <https://thediplomat.com/2024/10/a-strategic-opportunity-for-the-organisation-of-turkic-states-amid-great-power-competition/>

and has the potential to enhance regional co-operation by strengthening cultural integration, while at the same time offering both opportunities and challenges to Western interests.

The United States has so far failed to establish the expected presence in Central Asia, but could seize the opportunity to deepen cooperation with partners such as the C5+1 platform and Turkey to strengthen its relations with the region. As a NATO ally, Turkey has historical, cultural and economic ties with the region. Turkey's emergence as an influential actor in trade, energy and security in Central Asia could help the US balance the influence of China, Russia and Iran in the region and help Central Asian countries diversify their economic partnerships.<sup>13</sup>

Russia, China and Iran maintain their influence in the region through geographical proximity and historical ties. However, after the war in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan have focused on improving their relations with the West and Turkey. Although Tajikistan and Turkmenistan have adopted a more cautious approach, the general trend is to move away from Russia's influence. In this context, Turkey could be a strategic partner in balancing US rivals in the region.<sup>14</sup>

The common Turkic alphabet is part of Turkey's initiatives to strengthen its ties with Central Asia. This project could promote cultural and political integration by facilitating communication among Turkic-speaking communities. By indirectly supporting this project, the US sees it as an opportunity to focus the countries of the region on their Turkic identity and to limit the influence of Russia and China. The transition from the Cyrillic to the Latin alphabet could weaken Soviet influence and limit Russia's influence in the region. In the Chinese context, this initiative has the potential to strengthen ties between the Uyghur Turks and the Turkic world, and may provide a basis for US human rights policies.

The EU sees the common Turkic alphabet initiative as an important opportunity for energy security. Increasing integration of the Turkic world through initiatives such as the Trans-Caspian Project is in line with Europe's goals of diversifying its energy sources and reducing its dependence on Russia. However, the EU is concerned about the impact of a more independent political structure of the Turkic world on Western balances.

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<sup>13</sup> Mammadov, A. (2024). The United States can't offset its rivals in Central Asia alone. Turkey can help. *Atlantic Council*. Retrieved November 28, 2024, from <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/turkeysource/the-united-states-cant-offset-its-rivals-in-central-asia-alone-turkey-can-help/>

<sup>14</sup> Mammadov, A. (2024).

NATO sees this initiative as a step with the potential to enhance regional stability. The integration of the Turkic Republics has the potential to strengthen NATO's presence in the region and balance the influence of Russia and China. However, NATO emphasises the possibility that Turkey could become more independent from Western alliances through this process.

In conclusion, the US, EU and NATO see the common Turkic alphabet initiative as a strategic opportunity to limit the influence of Russia and China and increase energy security. However, Turkey's potential to use this project as a means of creating an independent Turkic world makes the West cautious about this initiative. Turkey's transparent management of this process and its demonstration of openness to co-operation with the West may help to allay such concerns. This initiative should be pursued with an understanding of regional development and global peace.

#### **D) International Organisations**

International organisations could adopt the view that by monitoring the use of a common language in the Turkic world, this initiative could have the effect of enhancing regional cooperation. The United Nations (UN), the Council of Europe, UNESCO and other international organisations could offer their support to projects that promote cultural and linguistic cohesion among the Turkic world. Such organisations could enable the Turkic world to cooperate more globally and support regional development. However, this support should be carefully monitored in regional security and diplomatic contexts and should be subject to certain conditions in order not to undermine regional peace.

In conclusion, the idea of a common language in the Turkic world will face various reactions from global actors and organisations. These reactions will be shaped by both strategic interests and regional security dynamics. For Turkey to maintain its leadership role in this process, it will need to adopt a balanced diplomatic approach with international actors.

#### **Strategic Recommendations**

- 1. Multilateral Diplomacy:** Turkey should emphasise that the common language initiative will promote not only relations within the Turkic world but also regional cooperation. In this context, Turkey should maintain strategic dialogues with major powers such as Russia and China and develop policies to allay their concerns. Turkey should also make it clear to Western countries that this process is an attempt to increase security and stability.

- 2. Preserving Cultural Diversity:** An approach that respects the cultural identity of each state within the Organisation of Turkic States should be adopted. Turkey should present the language unity initiative as a voluntary process and emphasise that it respects each country's right to preserve its own language. This could be an important step in achieving the unification of the Turkic world.
- 3. Economic and Cultural Cooperation:** A common language can pave the way for economic co-operation and cultural integration processes. Turkey should maximise the advantage of using this language to develop joint projects with countries in the Turkic world and promote cooperation in trade and investment. These projects can help the Turkic world to interact more at the global level.
- 4. Continuous Communication and Coordination:** Turkey should be in constant communication with all members of the Organisation of Turkic States and explain the advantages of a common language while respecting the cultural and linguistic sensitivities of different states. This could lead to a stronger and more unified strategic stance in the Turkic world.
- 5. Cautious Policy:** In conclusion, Turkey should follow a careful, balanced and diplomatic approach in this process, taking into account the concerns of international actors with different policies.

### **Common Turkic Alphabet: A Balanced Approach for Integration in the Turkic World**

The Common Turkic Alphabet is a historical initiative to ensure standardisation in written communication and strengthen cooperation in the Turkic world. This alphabet, which aims to create a common writing system among Turkic dialects, contributes both to the revival of historical ties and to the reinforcement of linguistic and cultural unity. The Common Turkic Alphabet also offers important opportunities for cooperation in economic and political fields and supports the integration efforts of organisations such as the Organisation of Turkic States.

The economic effects of a common alphabet have the potential to accelerate regional development by facilitating written communication in trade and investment processes. Promoting standardisation in commercial processes could make the Turkic world a more effective actor in the global economy. In the political sphere, the unity of scripts would allow joint diplomatic initiatives to be carried out on a stronger basis and could contribute to a more harmonised action of the Turkic states in the international arena. Culturally, the Common Turkic Alphabet could be a

It has a flexible structure that aims to preserve linguistic and cultural identities while ensuring the unity of writing by covering the phonetic diversity of languages.

However, this initiative should be proceeded cautiously, taking into account some sensitive points. During the implementation of the alphabet, the economic and political relations of Turkic states with great powers such as Russia, China and the West should not be damaged. This initiative should be presented as a project aiming to increase cultural solidarity, not as a means of competition or blocking. Moreover, the alphabet should be considered as a flexible guide for each country to preserve its linguistic and cultural identity.

The alphabet change will affect education and social acceptance processes, especially in countries such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. The costs and feasibility of this transition should be carefully planned; public information activities should be carried out to ensure that the public embraces the process. Diplomatic sensitivity should be exercised to ensure that the common alphabet is not misunderstood at the social and international level. This step to strengthen the cooperation of the Turkic world should not harm the international peace and cooperation environment and should be carried out with an approach that respects the global balance.

The Common Turkic Alphabet is an important opportunity that has the potential to strengthen cultural, economic and political ties in the Turkic world. However, in order to realise this potential, the process should be carefully managed and a strategy that preserves global cooperation while strengthening ties among Turkic states should be adopted. This approach will make it possible both to achieve unity of writing and to realise long-term solidarity and integration goals while preserving linguistic and cultural diversity.

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