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KAZAKH ALPHABET AND SPELLING RULES NEED TO BE IMPROVED

The article discusses issues that should be taken into account in forming the basic rules of the Kazakh language and orthography when transmitting the Kazakh language to the Latin script, and provides suggestions regarding the last approved Kazakh alphabet based on the Latin script. In general, we think that some letters of the alphabet approved during the survey were identified as ineffective in the world context and are not suitable for our writing culture, and we suggest international letters instead. We pay your attention on alphabet and pairing sounds' arrangement, print type, writing form and pronunciation and recommend them to use. As some letters have similar characters and can be aligned in writing, there are some difficulties in reading them. Therefore, there is a need to create an alphabet with the principle «one sound, one letter». We also have to pay more attention to the importance of writing literally. In our alphabet, we have not only the extra letters came from Soviet era, but also many inconsistencies between spelling and pronunciation. That is why we gave some recommendations for the correct spelling rules.

Key words: Kazakh language, Latin, graphics, spelling, rule, letter, writing.

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Қазақ әліпбиі мен емле-ережелерін жетілдіре түсу қажет

Мақалада қазақ тілін латын графикасына көшіру мақсатында жасалынған Қазақ тілі емлесінің негізгі ережелерінің қалыптасу барысында ескеретін мәселелер және соңғы бекітілген латын негізді Қазақ әліпбиіне қатысты ұсыныс-пікірлер беріледі. Жалпы зерттеу барысында бекітілген әліпбидің кейбір әріптері әлемдік деңгейде алып қарағанда жазуда тиімсіз және жазу мәдениетімізге қолайсыз екендігі анықталып, олардың орнына халықаралық сипаттағы әріптерді алуды жөн көріп отырмыз. Әліпбидегі әріптердің орналасу тәртібі мен жұп дыбыстардың қатар тұруын және әріптердің баспа түрі, жазбаша түрі, айтылуы міндетті түрде болуына назар аудартып, ұсынысымызды береміз. Кейбір таңбалары ортақ әріптеріміз жазуда қатар келетіндіктен, оларды оқып тануда қиындықтар туғызып отыр. Сондықтан «бір дыбысқа бір әріп» деген ұстаныммен әліпбиімізді жасау қажеттілігі сөз етіледі. Сонымен бірге сауатты жазудың маңыздылығына аса мән беруіміз керек. Кеңес дәуірі кезеңінде әліпбиімізге басы артық таңбаларды қалай енгізсе, жазу емле-ережелерімізде де артық тұстары жеткілікті. Сондықтан кейбір емле-ережелеріміздің дұрыс жазылуына да өз тарапымыздан ұсыныстар жасалынды.

Түйін сөздер: қазақ тілі, латын, графика, емле, ереже, әріп, жазу.

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Необходимость улучшения казахского алфавита и правил орфографии

В статье рассмотрены вопросы, которые должны быть учтены при формировании основных правил казахского языка и орфографии при переходе казахского языка на латинскую графику, а также предоставлены предложения касательно последнего утвержденного казахского алфавита, основанного на латинской графике. В целом, в ходе исследования выяснилось, что некоторые буквы алфавита, которые были одобрены во время опроса, оказались неэффективными в мире и не соответствуют нашей письменной культуре, и вместо них мы предложили использовать буквы международного значения. Мы даем рекомендации, учитывая порядок букв в алфавите, сочетание парных звуков в письме и обращая внимание на необходимость существования печатной, письменной и устной формы букв. Поэтому возникает необходимость создания казахского алфавита по принципу «один звук – одна буква». Вместе с тем, следует уделять особое внимание важности грамотного письма. В период советской эпохи в нашем алфавите появилось достаточно много лишних знаков как в правописании, так и в произношении. Поэтому были сделаны рекомендации по правильному использованию некоторых орфографических правил.

Ключевые слова: казахский язык, латинский, графика, орфография, правило, буква, правописание.

Introduction

Today, the Latin alphabet is important for the future and development of a sovereign country. Since the issue on the transition to the new Latin alphabet has been discussed, various events have been organized and discussed together with the population. As a result of explanatory work the number of sponsors is increasing every day. It, of course, pleases. In general, in cases of any new ideas, policies and occasions, we have already made sure that there are both positive and negatives reviews corresponding to them with criticism, caution and ignorance. We also know that there various views about the spelling rules of the Kazakh language and different projects on the alphabet are still being offered through many sources of information (Internet, television, newspapers, magazines, scientific collections, etc.). In fact, several activities related to the new Kazakh alphabet and spelling rules have been carried out, but so far some of the alphabetic characters of some sounds and spelling rules have not been fully found. There's no reason of its own. Secondly, knowing the correspondence of the sound to a certain letter, there were cases when a specially created working group, which was created to improve the approved alphabet, cannot come to a common conclusion expressing different opinions and being limited by the surveys. Another problem here is the literacy of the survey conducted at different levels. Because it would be better if the questions will be built depend-

ing on the level and occupation of social groups. In particular, it is unwise to say that the results of the expert opinion based on the answers to these questions, which can not be resolved by linguists, are objective. For example, it is understandable that a person who has been taught rules that became erroneous under the influence of the Russian language, has been convinced that this wrong principle is right and that he is responsible for it without fail. Therefore, questionnaires for social groups are prepared taking into account the prospects, importance, need for a common alphabet, and not judgments can be more effective if they are discussed only among language professionals and scientists. And in order to explain to the population there should be the advocacy groups which will consist of fully qualified language professionals, as well as public figures who provide information about the world and public policy.

The eternal Kazakh nation needs an independent Kazakh alphabet, which has no prejudice to our future generations' native language, language laws, writing culture, which can operate freely in the world of Internet and adapt to the language of modern technique. It is true that since the country gained its independence, there was freedom in linguistic science, the basics of the history and the essence of our language have new trends. As a proof to this, for the first time being a country we are building and improving our alphabet and spelling rules in line with the natural legitimacy of the Kazakh language. This

is a historic and important event achieved thanks to independence. In this regard, as a specialist, first of all, we need to share our opinions and suggestions regarding our alphabet with a wide range of people. In order to improve our alphabet, approved by the President of our country on February 19 this year, it will be more effective in teaching the new alphabet.

Experiment

First, it is advisable to place letters in the alphabet not randomly, but systematically and in pairs. That is, it is better to place letters like in the Cyrillic alphabet. For example, *Aa, Əə, Bб, Вв, Гг, Ff, Дд, Ee, Жж, Зз, Ыы (Iu), Kк, Ққ, Лл, Мм, Нн, Ңң, Оо, Өө, Пп, Рр, Сс, Шуу, Тт, Уу, Ұұ, Үү, Фф, Һһ (Xx), Ыы, Ii*.

Secondly, bearing in mind the beauty of written letters, we must choose the most effective and comfortable letters in writing. When there is a lack of letter combinations for sounds in order not to increase the number of letter combinations (especially for paired sounds) and to separate sounds from each other, taking into account the efficiency and expressiveness in writing, in many languages various diacritical marks are used. We should also get diacritical features only in accordance with the efficiency and artistry of writing. For example, the letters Ə, F, Һ, Ө, У, Y are represented by the acute accent. In order to record one sound, we will print the letter and the sign on the keyboard 2 times. Because the acute sign and an apostrophe have been specifically placed on the keyboard. In our opinion, the acute sign has not formed as one character along with the letter, such as other diacritical (umlaut, brevis, sedil) signs. Due to the fact that the language of technology is rapidly changing we can make a mistake. If the letters of acute sign are given as one symbol, then there are no objections. However, experience has shown that it is impossible to transfer acute sign in all cases or to any letter, and if it is used repeatedly in one word or in one sentence there will be no artistic writing. Therefore, it would be desirable to create that version of new alphabet for the next generations which will be thoroughly investigated and take into account the nature of the Kazakh language, its most profitable and effective aspects.

Third, the letters in the alphabet should be represented by printed and written forms and pronunciations.

Proposals and projects for our Latin-based alphabet have not yet been replenished. We should not understand that action as opposition or disapproval. On the contrary, we should accept it as every

citizen of Kazakhstan is more concerned about his future alphabet. Of course, there are lots of people who express their opinions in a hurry or judge subjectively. However, some suggestions can be taken into account. In general, the views on some letters of the alphabet, approved on February 19, 2018 are the following: the capital letters of the sounds И, Ы, Ii, their common and identical signs (I) are causing the problems in reading and writing. So we need to give individual letter to the sounds И, Ы. These sounds are basically offered 2 different letters. For example: the first symbol is Yy (ynstytut, kynno, ydea, yt, ytelgi, ygi, etc.). The second is the symbol Jj (jnstjtut, kjno, jdea, jt, jtelgi, jgi, etc.). Generally speaking, there are several languages where a marking of sounds И, Ы are offered in of both variants (Yu; Jj). However, the time shows what option will be set.

The next sound sign that is in dispute is a sign of the sound of Y. Despite the same phonemic image of this sound in different languages, its symbol is common. In English, French, German, and Spanish and even in Turkic related languages such as Azerbaijani, Uzbek, Gagauz, Turkish, that have already passed to Latin, the letter Y is given in the sign of U. There are so many existing foreign and international words (*университет, институт, уезд, ультрадыбыс, урология, училище, т.б.*) which cannot be translated with the sign Y (U) and do not have a Kazakh alternatives. At the same time, given that the country is learning English, it would be easier to learn and write this language. Thus, the new alphabet will be very effective if the sound Y is used under the sign U.

There are 32 letters in a new alphabet approved on February 19, 2018. 6 of them are represented by acute signs put above the letter and 2 of them are sound digraphs. Unless the requirement to create an alphabet with 26 characters on the keyboard is changed, the number of digraphs would neither increase nor decrease. In fact, if the Kazakh alphabet is based on the principle of «one sound-one character» the alphabet should not be represented by digraphs. Thus, the following variants of letters are presented on the digraph sounds Sh-Ш, Ch-Ч. To mark the sound Ш the acute sign Š and the cedilla Ş used for consonants are suggested. In our opinion, it is better to take the second option because it is convenient for typing, writing and reading. In the Kazakh language, there are often 3 repetitions of the sound Ш in one word. In some words, it is also used together and it will be effective in the labeling of the sound Ш. For example, *şaşıratşı, şoşıtpaşı, qaşşı, kóşşı, túşşı, keşşe*. And the following opinion on the sign Ch-Ч on the digraph is given below.

We think it will be advantageous to write the symbol of the sound Ж with the help of Ç sign, which is common for Turkic languages. This letter indicates the sound Ч in the Turkish, Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Uzbek alphabets. However, in the literary pronunciation of the Kazakh language there is no sound Ч, that is why it does not require a special sign. It is enough to give the spelling rules for the words borrowed from foreign languages. For example, Tşapaev, tşempyon (tşempjon), tşemodan. We leave it in time to keep up with the new alphabet. Thus, for a new Kazakh alphabet we offer letter Ç for sound Ж. For example, çaqıı, çasıl, qaçet, çazyra (çazjra), etc.

It does not cause any difficulties in the transmission of symbols of paired sounds in the alphabet. For example, we can either divide them with diacritical symbols or show each of them with similar symbols. Especially if the paired sounds are subtle, it is possible to convey with similar symbols. This is because the Turkic languages, especially the Kazakh language, are dependent to the law of harmony. If the initial part of the word is hard or soft, the later joints will be hard and soft respectively. The affixation rules are also based on these principles. However, the paired sounds inside the word are not used in parallel. Therefore, it would be very effective and convenient if we record a soft vowel Іі and a hard vowel Ыы with the help of the sign Іі. For example, Ііbray, Ііdıs, Ііrım, Ііrıs, Ііqılas, etc.

The National Scientific and Practical Center «Til-Kazyna» named after Sh.Shayakhmetov recommended the project «Basic rules of the Kazakh language speech» which was approved at the Academic Council of the A.Baitursynov Institute of Linguistics. The contents of the project consist of a preface, «Kazakh alphabet based on Latin graphics» approved by the President on February 19, 2018 and 9 chapters, 126 paragraphs, 20 notes. On September 21 of the current year in Astana there was a meeting where the National Scientific and Practical Center «Til-Kazyna» named after S. Shayakhmetov (K. Kuderinova) recommended to the members of the «Orfographical» group of the National Commission the analysis of the suggestions received from 44 HEIs, the ideas about the change of the Kazakh spelling rules. The members of the «Orfographical» group discussed each paragraph, taking into account the views of each member of the group and suggested a simplified version of «The basic rules of Kazakh language» consisted of 9 chapters, 108 paragraphs, 17 notes on the 27th of October and 9 chapters, 106 paragraphs the 6th of December that was approved by the National Committee (Rules

of the Kazakh language spelling based on new alphabet, 2018: 30). Now and then, the National Scientific and Practical Center «Til-Kazyna» named after S. Shayakhmetov held a number of important and large-scale events in the formation of the «The spelling rules of Kazakh alphabet based on a new alphabet.» As a result, spelling rules remained public. However, it still seems that there is a lot of discussion between the linguists and scholars. Let's talk about the basics. For example, in Chapter I on page 9 it is necessary to add И,У sounds to the list of vowels, and give examples. Because they are designated as a vowel both in borrowed and original words. For instance, *институт, кино, идея, Иран, футбол, университет, ресурс*, etc. They are also identified as a vowel in our native language words such as *ит, ителгі, игі, ту, су, бу, жу*, etc.

The rules and notes set out in paragraph 7 are absolutely incorrect, as they contradict the laws of the Kazakh language. In order to make this issue clear, it is necessary to refer to specific data. For example, Orkhon-Yenisei heritage does not have a long sound И neither as a vowel nor a consonant. A consonant sound Й is marked with 2 different characters depending on the subtlety. There are some sounds which have from 10 to 12 letters, also there exist some letters that correspond to 2 to 3 sounds, and know that 4 double sounds (лт, нт, нч, рт) are transmitted by one letter-symbol. This is a peculiar feature of the modern Turkic-Kazakh language. The Ancient Uighur alphabet has no long sound and symbol И. This sound has derived from the Arabic alphabet (XI century). The miracle of this alphabet is that being the longest writing use in the Kazakh steppe it but it has not affected the Kazakh language, but many words from the Arabic language have become like the Kazakh language our vocabulary was enriched. The Arabic language has been influenced by the pronunciation and writing of its own words, and has been considered separately in the Kazakh language. The letter И has been introduced in the Codex Kumanikust (Kipchak language dictionary) that was written in ancient Latin in 1303, and the main reason for it is the translations in Italian, German, Persian and writings in Latin graphics. It is obvious that the sound И existed in the Middle Ages. However, it is impossible to put phonemic function, meaning, the place order of the borrowed from Russian and Arabic sound И on equal positions. Moreover, it is not the sound И entered from Arabic, but from Russian that influences the correct writing of Kazakh language. And now it is unclear – even if we are in the process of adjusting this, we are again struggling with having the issues of sound

И in our new spelling rules. The hidden problems remain hidden, although this issue needs neither theoretical basis nor justification, but it is an artificial, erroneous rule from the Soviet government. A. Baitursynov, S. Amanzholov, E. Omarov, S. Myrzabekov, R. Syzdykova, A. Zhunisbekov and other linguists claimed that these rules do not comply with the laws of the Kazakh language. Despite the fact that some of them even admitted that they occurred under the influence of Russian language during the Soviet era, they strongly believed that the day of correction has come, that there is an opportunity and trusted the language for us, it seems that we are not able to correct. There are enough good examples in a new tool of A. Baitursynov «ӘЛПБ-БІЙ» (Applied to the School of Education of the Kazakh SSR) that was published three times in 1928). For example, *оқыйды, сыйақты, айырықша, жыйнал, ійлейді, кійіу, кійім, кійіз, ійт, ійлеген, ылғый, таниймын, тій десем тіймейді, тійме десем тійеді, сыйыр, жыйылыс, жііі, үрпійіб, жасатыу, оқыу, қойдырыу, сұуық, сұуат, ұлыу, сұлыу, жайау, қойыу, шұулау, айтыу, бойау, жеткізіу, ашыу, болыу, зыйанды, шарыуасын, жылыт, аяқ, іреті, жайа, дайар т.б.* (Baitursyn uly Akymet, 1998: 14-99). In the original papers Baitursynuly found another opinion about the sound Y, but in later studies, we note that he processed the disadvantages. At the same time, if you compare the original writings you will notice that some words were misspelled in the process of transferring to Cyrillic. We know from the works of K. Zhubanov that he did not accept A. Baitursynov's above mentioned writing basis. At the beginning S. Amanzholov welcomed K. Zhubanov's opinion and acknowledges his mistake later. The scientist said, «*In 1939-1940 we changed the Kazakh spelling (orthography) in connection with the translation of the Kazakh script into the basis of the Russian alphabet. Here are a few changes from the latter (1938) rule of the Latin alphabet. Although I was the creator of the latter (in Russian alphabet and spelling), I found that the past mistake was not a penalty, but a recurring case. Hence, because of the long talk about ый, ій in the beginning and middle of the speech, the rules of the day were adopted. The spelling of the Kazakh language is based on the sound of the word. It is not only a word, but also a principle. Therefore, in the place where the «ый» is heard, it is necessary to record.*» He fixed his previous mistake and accepted the idea to write *қыйын, жыйын, қыйсын, сыйқым, сыйық, тыйын, сыйын, қыйқым, қыйық* (Amanzholov, 2005: 360). The academician R. Syzdykova, who is a prominent figure in the Kazakh

language spelling rules, acknowledged the mistakes made by A. Baitursynuly, E. Omarov, A. Zhunisbekov on this issue. She stated, «*There are some puzzles in our previous versions. That is, we considered the sounds Й, У to be vowels and consonants in different situations. Based on the Russian language, Й sound is supposed to be soft, and У is hard. Therefore, we have not written И before the soft Й: би, тиек, киім, биік, имек, ирек, иіс, ине.* However, Й is not always soft: *мый, сый, қый, жый.* The use of sounds *Ій, ый, уу, ұу in terms of И, У causes difficulties in teaching, in the division of morphemes, in the form of words and word wrap. Thus, we have to demonstrate the true nature of the Kazakh language in the spelling of our independent state language. That is why as a hard vowel we have to write БІЙ (мый, мыйық, оқыйды, тасыйды, сый, сыйлау, сыйады, тый, тыйады, тыйылды) and as a soft, we need to write ІЙ (жібійді, ерійді, кемійді, тійеді, біілейді. The same is about hard vowel УУ (сұу, сұуық, тұуыс, барұу, жұу, жұуық) and as a soft vowel УУ (гүү, гүүледі, келүү, жұрүү).* When we add the participle suffixes *-ый, -іу* to the verbs that end to the letter *ЙЫ, ІЙ*, we have to put the letter *Й* (*байы+й – байый, байыймын, байыйсың байыйды; кейі+й-кейіу, кейімін, кейісің, кейійді, ійійді, ұйыйді*)» (Kazakh literature, 2018: September). In the textbook of S. Myrzabekov's «Kazakh language sound system» written in 1999 the opinions concerning И and У correspond to the above (Myrzabekov, 1999: 6-80). Linguists and philologists should know a well-known phonetician scientist Alimkhan Zhunisbek, A. Baitursynov's follower, who has made a great contribution to the problem of И, У, to Kazakh language phonetics and its development in general. It should be noted that the phonologist A. Zhunusbek is working hard on the alphabet (Zhunisbekov, 2009: 10-310). However, the scientist's suggestions on И, У and some letters of the alphabet are not fully supported. The motive for this has been reasonably written and explained by the author many times in the audience at different levels. In spite of the fact that the suggestion of the scientist was supported by academician Rabiga Syzdykova, unfortunately Orthographical group created under the National Commission did not. We hope that in the near future the scientist's proposal will be taken into account in the creation of an independent «Kazakh» alphabet, which is beneficial and convenient for writing and spelling rules.

There is no need to continue drawing conclusions from other scientists, but let's just assume that the above argument is sufficient to correct the defect in the new spelling.

Results and discussion

In regard to paragraph 7 of the project «Rules of the Kazakh language spelling based on new alphabet» we propose the following: previously written letter И in «қиын, жиын, тиын, тиін, ми, ки, би, ти, и, жи, ши, etc.» should be written in new spelling rules as «қыйын, жыйын, тыйын, тийін, мый, кій, бій, тій, ій, жій, шій, сый, тый, etc.». The reason is that the letter И in the words borrowed from Russian such as «сироп, символ, синтез, синоним, синолог, синоптик, митинг, минерал, министр, минус, мирас, мизам, тир, титан, тиран, уран, икон» and wrongly written in Kazakh words as «қиын, қизаш, қиқ, қиқым, қилы, қиыр, қию, сипат, сиқыр, сирақ, сирек, сию, жиын, жиде, жинақ, жиі, жию, тиын, тиін, тиек, тию, тиянақ, тиіс, мизғұла, мият, мипалау, киім, киік, киіз, шипа, ширақ, ширек, шикі, шимай, шиыршық, бипыл, бикеш, билік, бие, биыл, ине, имек, ирек, игі, иір, иіс, ми, қи, ки, би, ти, и, жи, ши» are not equal, adequate and incomparable with the legitimacy of the Kazakh language. For example, «қыйын, қызаш, қыйық, қыйт (етсе), қыйқым, қыйлы, қыйыр, қыйыу, қыйат, сыйпат, сыйқыр, сыйрақ, сйрек, сыйыу, жыйын, жйде, жыйнақ, жйі, жыйыу, тыйын, тийін, тйек, тйіу, тыйанақ, тйіс, мыйғұла, мыйат, мыйпалау, кийім, кийік, кийіз, шыйпа, шыйрақ, шйрек, шйкі, шыймай, шыйыршық, быйпыл, бйкеш, бйлік, бйе, йне, ймек, йрек, йгі, йір, йіс, мый, қый, кій, бій, тій, ій, жій, шій». Also, we propose the following to be added to the Notes of this paragraph: in adding the participle suffix -й to the verbs that end with the letter combinations Ыу,йі, it should be written in accordance to the above-mentioned rules of R. Syzdyk: *байыды, кейіңді, тойыды*.

Regarding the rule «If the ordinal number is given by an Arabic number, a hyphen is added instead of the suffixes *ыншы (-інші)* and if given by the Roman numbers, the hyphen is not added» that is given in paragraph 45, we would like to suggest the following recommendation: If the context says that «We have been existing XX century», it will not be

put in place. And if you say «XXI-century puts important tasks on the prosperity of our country», then the hyphen is put. If a hyphen is not in accordance with the rule, it is difficult to distinguish the meaning of the following sentences. For example, what will our country be like in the XXI century? What will our country be like in the XXI century? Is it in the 21st century or in 21 century? In order to avoid illiteracy, it is necessary to write a hyphen before the suffixes *-ыншы (-інші)* with ordinal numbers. Similarly, with the Arabic numbers depending on the context hyphen can be put or not. For example, «I have been in school for 20 years». It's a good idea to put the hyphen in «I am a 30-year-old young lady.» Likewise, when the ordinal numbers come together with the words «volume, chapter, paragraph, section, issue, etc.» the decision either to put the hyphen or not should be made according to the context too. In general, there is no need to distinguish the numbers as Greek or Arabic and we have to put common rule stating «If the ordinal number's suffix *-ыншы (-інші)* is omitted or is not written, the hyphen is used.»

Conclusion

Generally, regarding to the Kazakh alphabet in Latin graphics we explained the reasons of our suggestions and proved them with examples. We want to make sure that the core of our proposals is the development and improvement of the Kazakh language, and that it is effective and rational for creating our new alphabet and spelling rules.

As the whole country moves toward globalization, the transition to Latin graphics is, firstly, a major step forward in the development of our country and, secondly, almost half of the globe writes in the Latin script, it is obvious that the source of information through the Internet is expanding and our language becomes international. We are confident that thanks to our independence, the Kazakh alphabet will be updated, revived and refreshed and will be on equal position with developed countries in any sphere.

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