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**NEW KAZAKH LETTER BASED ON THE LATIN CHART**

**Abstract.** The article considers the most acceptable ways of transition of the Kazakh alphabet to the Latin script. The principles of the new Kazakh letter are analyzed on the basis of a new spelling that establishes the correct spelling of phonemes, morphemes, words based on three basic principles: traditional-historical, phonetic and phonemic (morphological). The essence of the principle of economy in the new Latinized Kazakh letter is revealed. The basic principles of the theory of writing are described. The advantage of the phonemic principle in Kazakh orthography is revealed, in which the same letters of the alphabet designate the phoneme in all its mutations, no matter how it sounds. The law of phonology and its influence on the development and formation of the Kazakh phonetic system are described. The external and internal factors of the origin of new phonemes and their designation on the letter are described. The formation of new phonemes is associated with the development of language and thinking, supplementing it with new concepts, new vocabulary, the influence of adjacent cultures and civilizations. With frequent use, borrowed sounds adapt to the articulatory apparatus of its carriers and the phonetic system of the language is enriched with new phonemes. The rules of spelling and pronunciation of words in a new Latinized Kazakh letter are analyzed.

**Key words:** Latin, phonemic principle, phonology, pronunciation, writing, syntagmatics, paradigmatics, Kazakh alphabet, letters, sounds.

**Introduction.** In February of this year, the latest version of the new Kazakh alphabet based on the Latin script was approved. The transition to the Latin alphabet is not a replacement of one letter for another, it is a very complex process, the purpose of which is to create conditions for the further development of the Kazakh language and high technologies. This is one of the important elements of modernization program of public consciousness, the basis of progress, advanced knowledge, digital communication.

Education and science employees consider the transition to the Latin alphabet as a part of the educational process. As a result of joining to the Bologna process in Kazakhstan, a transition to a three-level model of training specialists was carried out: undergraduate, graduate, PhD. Participation in this process means the recognition of highly qualified scientists and teachers, improving the quality and competitiveness of Kazakhstani educational services. The introduction of world educational standards in the Kazakhstani educational environment helps to increase the competence and competitiveness of the Kazakhstani specialist. In order to enroll in a magistracy, doctoral studies must pass an exam in English, and in order to defend a dissertation you must have publications in English published in journals indexing in Scopus and Thomson Reuters databases. Upon transition to the Latin script, youth will find it easier to adapt to the modern educational space, where English is dominant.

**The aim** of the study is to define and describe the phonological foundations of the new Kazakh Latinized script based on the phonemic principle of spelling.

**The research material** is the Latinized words of the Kazakh language in spelling and pronunciation, corresponding to the rules of spelling and spelling.

**The work were used phonological research methods**, analysis of phonemes in a strong and weak position with the identification of the ratio of letters and sounds in Kazakh words.

**Results and discussion.** The Head of State has repeatedly noted that the transition to the Latin script will take place in stages, sequentially and systematically. There is a point of view that as a result of the transition to the Latin alphabet, Kazakhstanis are distancing themselves from Russian world, from Russia, it will be lost a whole cultural layer that based on the Cyrillic alphabet. We do not agree with this opinion, since we have common values, a similar mentality, we are united by cultural, historical and family ties. Knowledge of the Russian language distinguishes us, Kazakhstanis, from other peoples of the CIS and we will never give up this advantage. Possession of the Russian language and Cyrillic alphabet will be considered one of the main criteria for a comprehensively cultured and educated person. This is our national-cultural heritage and, as the President says, “it is important that this National heritage is not lost for the next generations of Kazakhstanis, we should treat the Russian language and Cyrillic as carefully as the Kazakh language, knowledge of the Russian language is historical advantage of our nation” [1].

It is said in the Address that Kazakhstanis of 2050 is a society of educated, free people who speak three languages. The young Kazakh nation has powerful potential, our youth is not inferior to anyone in the world in terms of development and education, that can be judged by various international competitions, contests in which our schoolchildren and students take prizes.

In recent decades, we have seen great changes in our Republic. These are reforms in the economy, politics, the transfer of the capital, urban planning. Astana has become a symbol of prosperity of the Republic, a city of the future, our youth. And as our President says, “we were able to use the potential of the capital in order to show the world the possibility of our country. That is why the international community has chosen Kazakhstan as the venue for the world exhibition “Expo-2017-a planetary event”.

“Responsible language policy is one of the main consolidating factors of the Kazakh nation” the Message says [1]. The idea of Latinization was first supported by linguistic scholars, because by virtue of their profession, they, like no one else, understand the importance and necessity of reforming the alphabet in the era of the revival of the Kazakh language, the spread of information technology, globalization, the computerization of our lives. At the moment, there are already many projects of the new alphabet. After studying and summarizing the available options, the last word should be said, in our opinion, by the scientists of the Institute of Linguistics named after A. Baitursynov, since in such a complex and crucial step, the transition to the Latin alphabet should be involved linguists who are competent in phonetics and phonology, spelling and orthoepy.

It is said in the Address: “Responsible language policy is one of the main consolidating factors of the Kazakh nation” [1]. The idea of Latinization was first taken up by linguistic scholars, because by virtue of their profession, they, like no one else, understand the importance and necessity of reforming the alphabet in the era of the revival of the Kazakh language, the spread of information technology, globalization, and the computerization of our lives.

A plan has been drawn up for the phased introduction of the Latinized alphabet since 2020. To introduce the new Latinized Kazakh alphabet into practice, it was created a National Commission, on its special issues are testing, training of the teaching staff, and the creation of a regulatory framework. Four groups have been created on the basis of the National Commission: the first is the spelling group, which develops the rules of spelling and orthoepy of the Kazakh alphabet in the Latin script); the second is methodical - the methodology for teaching the Kazakh language in Latin is being developed for gradual introduction into the educational system); the third - terminological - the terminological fund is systematized Kazakh language based on Latin graphics); the fourth - expert-technical - programs are being prepared to adapt Latin graphics to IT technologies). In the work in groups involved professional specialists in the relevant fields of knowledge, who began to work in their areas. The alphabet of any language is conventional in the transmission of sounds of the speech stream of live speech in writing. Spelling rules compensate for the flaws and roughness of the Alphabet. When compiling the rules of Kazakh spelling based on Latin graphics, phonological laws should certainly be taken into account. Currently, linguists are developing a spelling concept. This is a very time-consuming process, where the rules for spelling the Kazakh language in the Latin script must be taken into account.

Three principles are distinguished in spelling: traditional historical, phonetic and phonemic (morphological). Spelling, as you know, establishes the correct spelling of words and word forms.

The traditional historical principle is mainly used in European languages: for example, in English, French. The traditional principle is that words are written as they were written in the old days. Their writing took shape very early; it did not change for many centuries, although the phonetic system developed, the number of phonemes grew. As a result, there was a mismatch between letters and sounds, writing and pronunciation. For their rapprochement, the correct pronunciation in these languages, transcription is widely used.

The phonetic principle is typical for Belarusian and Serbian languages. According to this principle, words are pronounced as they are written, i.e. the spelling must correspond to the pronunciation, for example, *galava* (*head*), *karova* (*cow*), *тунэль* (*tunnel*). This principle does not always guarantee literate writing, since different people pronounce and hear in different ways. For example, Koreans do not distinguish phonemes [r] and [l]; Arabs do not differentiate [o] and [u]; the French hear the phoneme [e] differently in the Kazakh word *kerek* (need to). This is due to the fact that the sounding speech is perceived through the phonological sieve of native language therefore, when learning a foreign language, in order to avoid an accent it is necessary to master its articulatory base [2].

The phonemic (morphological) spelling principle is used in Russian. A phoneme or morpheme does not change in all cognate words and their forms regardless of its sound: stunning or voicing of consonants, reduction of vowels, assimilation and other phonetic changes in a word. So, in the words *вода* (*water*) and *воды* (*water*) the letter *o* identical to the phoneme <o> in the same way, i.e. this phoneme is expressed in the same letter, although in the first case the word is in a weak position, and in the second - in a strong one. In the words *воды* and *вод*, the letter *d* is written the same way, although the sounds indicated by it are pronounced differently [3].

In the Kazakh language, all three principles are used, but the leading one is phonemic. A phonemic letter is one in which the same letters of the alphabet denote the phoneme in all its variations, regardless of its sound in a particular phonetic environment. In this case, modifications of the phoneme in various phonetic positions are not taken into account, only its main sound is indicated on the letter [4]. As a result, it turns out that each morpheme containing the same phonemes and their variations is always written the same. It is written the same way even if it is pronounced differently in oral speech. A morpheme consisting of phonemes does not change in its spelling, although due to the phonetic environment in oral speech it is implemented in its variants. For example, consonant phonemes *с*, *н*, *з* change their pronunciation depending on the position in a word. Based on the new Latinized alphabet, the written form of the word *басшы* [basshy] - *leader* in the Kazakh language is pronounced as [башшы] - [bashshy], the spelling form of the word *жаңбыр* [jahbyr] - *rain* is pronounced as [жамбыр] - [jambyr], the word *qobyzshy* [қобызшы] means one of musicians who plays the mare, and pronounced as [qobyszshy] [қобышшы], it is written *jazsa* (жазса) which means *having written*, pronounced [jassa] - [жacca], the phrase *qyz jibek* (қыз жібек), *a silk girl* (from folklore) is pronounced as [qyjibek] - [қыжжібек]. In the last three examples, the grapheme (letter) <з> has three variants of pronunciations: *ш*, *с*, *ж*, i.e. <z> = [sh], [s], [j]. And the same is happened in the words with vowels. The word *erke* (ерке) is translated as *spoiled girl*, and pronounced as [ʲerke] - [ӱерке], *ómir* (өмір) - *life* is pronounced as - [ʲómir] - [yómir], *shai* (шай) - [shái] - [шай], the spelling of the next word is *qundyz* (құндыз) - *mink*, the pronunciation is [qunduz] - [құндұз], *júrek* (жүрек) - *heart* is pronounced as [jurók] - [жүрөк] [5].

Thus, if spelling studies the rules for writing words and their forms, then orthoepy rules pronunciation.

All listed phonemes are native Kazakh phonemes and they are included in the phonetic system of the Kazakh language. And there are borrowed phonemes in the Kazakh language such as *у* and *ч*. Despite the fact that they are not in the system of native Kazakh phonemes, they are often found in the speech of Kazakh people and are adapted to our articulator apparatus, i.e. Kazakhs easily pronounce them. For example, in the words *aitsa* (айтса) - *speaking*, *aitshy* (айтшы) - *speak* phonemes <s> and <sh> are pronounced as [c]- [у] and [ch] - [ч]. In the new Latinized Kazakh alphabet, the phoneme *ч* is designated as *ch*, and the phoneme *у* should designate as *c*. In linguistics there is such a law, sounds, when used frequently in oral speech, go into the language system, i.e. new phonemes appear [6].

This universal law of phonologization [7] is inherent in all world languages. The birth of new phonemes is due to external and internal factors. External factors (extralinguistic) are the replenishment of

phonemes due to borrowed new words, terms. Internal factors (linguistic) are caused by the formation of new phonemes due to the development of the language itself, as a result of the transition of sounds from syntagmatics to paradigmatics, i.e. into the language system. As the history of the development of languages shows, their sound foundation was improved, replenished with new phonemes and, due to their frequent use, adapted to the articulation apparatus of its speakers. The formation of new phonemes is associated with the development of language and thinking, enriching it with new concepts, new vocabulary, the influence of related cultures and civilizations. This progressive phenomenon enriches the language, and does not “spoil”, as some purists from linguistics believe. In our time of globalization and intercultural cooperation, educating the younger generation in the traditions of trilingualism, the “purist” approach to reforming the alphabet is not acceptable, which can give rise to many additional problems. The young generation, striving for Western standards, to enter the global information space, assimilate world technologies and knowledge systems for a reasonable and adequate choice of the Kazakh alphabet based on Latin graphics.

As a result of the external causes of phonologization, through the borrowed words *вагон, фильм, химия* (carriage, film, chemistry), there were appeared sounds - **в, ф, х** in the Kazakh language. They have their equivalents in the new Kazakh alphabet based on Latin graphics (**v, f, h**). A big debate arises among linguists themselves the status of letters (phonemes) in **у** and **и**. They are called false diphthongs, since they consist of two components **у = ұу, үу, и = ый, ій**. From the view point of the main law of orthography according to the principle of economy in writing, they are designated by one letter - **у, и**. Therefore, the words with these letters should be written as *jazý (жазы)* – to write, *jaby (жабы)* – to close, to cover, *kely (келу)* – to come, *ketý (кету)* – go, *biyl (биыл)* – this year, *melik (инелік)* – a dragonfly, although according to the rules of orthoepy they are pronounced as [жазұу], [жабұу], [келүү], [кетүү], [бийылы], [ийнелік].

Regarding the designation of soft consonants one can say that in Russian, they are softened by the soft sign (**ь**). In the Kazakh language, according to the rules of syngarmonism, the softness of the consonants is subordinated to the adjacent “soft” vowels. For example, in Russian, in the words *мол – моль, мел – мель* we have two phonemes: hard - **л** and soft - **л**. In the Kazakh language one of the phonemes **л** changes its property because of the neighboring vowel phoneme: if the neighboring vowel is “hard”, then the consonant is hard, if the vowel is “soft”, then the consonant is soft too: *бол- (be) – бөл - (divide) [b°ol° – b°°ol°]*, *тол – (get better) – төл- (original) [t°ol° – t°°ol°]*.

**Conclusion.** The law of economy in spelling is the main principle that all languages of the world strive for. Linguists tried to derive mathematical formulas for the combination of phonemes and graphemes, providing for the creation of a formula for constructing the most economical alphabet. In Russian, the economy of constructing the alphabet is achieved by the fact that the differential signs of hardness and softness of consonant phonemes are indicated by subsequent vowels. In the Kazakh language, short writing was proposed by A. Baitýrsynov, the founder of Kazakh linguistics, in which numerous sounds of the Kazakh language were transmitted only by a limited number of letters. Thus, the new Kazakh writing on the basis of Latin graphics allows a small number of letters, fully and at the same time simply convey the sound side of the language in the letter.

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#### ЛАТЫН ГРАФИКАСЫНА НЕГІЗДЕЛГЕН ЖАҢА ҚАЗАҚ ЖАЗУЫ

**Аннотация.** Мақалада қазақ әліпбиінің латын графикасына көшудің ең қолайлы жолдары қарастырылған. Жаңа қазақ жазуының принциптері фонемалардың, морфемалардың, сөздердің дұрыс жазылуын белгілейтін жаңа орфография негізінде талданады, үш негізгі қағидатқа негізделген: дәстүрлі тарихи, фонетикалық және морфологиялық (фонемалық). Латыннегізді жаңа жазу үнемдеу принципіне негізделген. Жазу теориясының негізгі принциптері сипатталған. Фонемалық принциптің қазақ емледегі артықшылығы айқындалды, онда әліпбидің бірдей әріптері оның дыбысына қарамастан бір фонеманы белгілейді. Фонологизация заңы және оның қазақ фонетикалық жүйесінің дамуы мен қалыптасуына әсері сипатталған. Жаңа

фонемалардың пайда болуының сыртқы және ішкі факторлары және олардың жазбаша түрде белгіленуі сипатталған. Жаңа фонемалардың қалыптасуы көрші мәдениеттер мен өркениеттердің әсеріне, тіл мен ойлаудың дамуына байланысты. Олар жаңа лексика мен терминологиямен толықтырылады. Қолданылған дыбыстар адамның артикуляциялық аппаратына бейімделеді, сонда тілдің фонетикалық жүйесі жаңа фонемалармен байыды. Латын қарпіне көшкен қазақ әрпіндегі сөздердің орфографиялық жазылуы мен айтылу ережелері талданады.

**Түйін сөздер:** латын, фонемалық принцип, синтагматика, парадигматика, фонология, айтылым, емле, қазақ алфавиті, әріптер, дыбыстар.

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### **НОВАЯ КАЗАХСКАЯ ПИСЬМЕННОСТЬ НА ОСНОВЕ ЛАТИНСКОЙ ГРАФИКИ**

**Аннотация.** Рассмотрены наиболее приемлемые пути перехода казахского алфавита на латинскую графику. Анализируются принципы нового казахского письма на основе новой орфографии, которая устанавливает правильное написание фонем, морфем, слов, базирующиеся на трех основных принципах: традиционно-историческом, фонетическом и морфологическом (фонематическом). Раскрывается суть принципа экономии в новом латинизированном казахском письме. Описываются основополагающие принципы теории письма. Выявляется преимущество фонематического принципа в казахской орфографии, при котором одни и те же буквы алфавита обозначают одну фонему независимо от ее звучания. Описывается закон фонологизации и его влияние на развитие и становление казахской фонетической системы. Описываются внешние и внутренние факторы зарождения новых фонем и их обозначение на письме. Становление новых фонем зависит от влияния соседних культур и цивилизаций, от развития языка и мышления. Они пополняются за счет заимствованной лексики и терминологии. При частом употреблении заимствованные звуки приспосабливаются к артикуляционному аппарату его носителей и фонетическая система языка обогащается новыми фонемами. Анализируются правила правописания и произношения слов в новом латинизированном казахском алфавите.

**Ключевые слова:** латиница, фонематический принцип, синтагматика, парадигматика, фонологизация, произношение, написание, казахский алфавит, буквы, звуки.

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