

2<sup>nd</sup> International  
**WORLD WOMEN**  
CONFERENCE

Baku Girls University, Azerbaijan  
February 11-12, 2021

**THE BOOK OF FULL TEXTS**

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**Hülya BİNGÖL**





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**EDITORS**

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# CONFERENCE ID

## CONGRESS TITLE

2<sup>nd</sup> International World Women Conference

## DATE and PLACE

February 11-12, 2021  
Baku, AZERBAIJAN

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Baku Girls University, Azerbaijan

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**WORKSHOP:** Turkey-7, India-1

**\*Double blinded evaluation process**

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**11.02.2021**  
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<b>AUTHORS</b>	<b>UNIVERSITY/INSTITUTION</b>	<b>TOPIC TITLE</b>
Dr. Mustafa GÜLTEKİN	Anadolu University	OTHERIZATION OF WOMEN IN ROBERT MUSIL'S GRIGIA
Dr. Mustafa GÜLTEKİN	Anadolu University	A SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ROBERT MUSIL'S TONKA
Meherremova Elmira Meherrem qızı	ADPU-nun Tətbiqi tədqiqatlar Mərkəzinin əməkdaşı	AZƏRBAYCAN ƏDƏBİYYATINDA QADIN SURƏTLƏRİ (FEMALE COPIES IN AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE)
Dr. Aylin ERASLAN	Hatay Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi/ Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Antropoloji Bölümü	ZORUNLU GÖÇÜN SURİYELİ KADINLAR ÜZERİNDEKİ SOYO-EKONOMİK ETKİLERİ (SOIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF FORCED MIGRATION ON SYRIAN WOMEN)
Anarkul Bekmyrzakzy Salkynbay - Ulzhan Usenkyzy Anarbekova	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University/ Doctor of philological sciences - Al-Farabi Kazakh National University	A FEMALE ACADEMICIAN WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE KAZAKH ORTHOGRAPHY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nuray ALİYEVA	Azərbaycan Milli Bilimler Akademisi Nahçıvan Bölümü	AZƏRBAYCAN DESTANLARININ KADIN KAHRAMANLARI (WOMEN HEROES OF AZERBAIJANI EPICS)
Irina-Ana Drobot	Technical University of Civil Engineering	INDIVIDUALISM AND COLLECTIVISM IN VIRGINIA WOOLF'S WORKS

## A FEMALE ACADEMICIAN WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE KAZAKH ORTHOGRAPHY

**Anarkul Bekmyrzakyzы Salkynbay**

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Doctor of philological sciences, professor

**Ulzhan Usenkyzy Anarbekova**

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, doctoral student

### ABSTRACT

Rabiga Satigalikyzy Syzdyk – Doctor of Philological Sciences (1972), Professor (1989), Honored Scientist of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1989), Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2003). The Kazakh academician conducted in-depth research in various fields of Kazakh linguistics and wrote numerous works. The scientist was a talented real researcher, who paid great attention to the history of the Kazakh language, the power of words, language norms, the culture of language use. The scientist was a true philologist who studied linguistics and literature as a whole. In 1979, R. Syzdyk was the first Kazakh woman in the field of linguistics to be elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. The academician was a linguist who openly and clearly expressed her voice and opinions in the midst of the hectic social and cultural life, especially on all issues related to language. She is the first scholars who wrote works about Akhmet Baitursynuly, the founder of the Kazakh linguistics. The scientist also made a significant contribution to the problems of language norms, spelling and orthoepy. She participated in the development of the orthographic dictionary of the Kazakh language published in 1960, and since then had worked hard on the publication of all orthographic dictionaries. Her monograph "Language norm and its formation", published in 2001, is one of the most complex works that provides a theoretical basis for scholars studying the problem of norms. Kaiym Mukametkanov, a scientist and writer, says about her scientific works: "I don't know your other books. Your spelling and punctuation guide is very special. Through this book, you are a teacher to all of us. You will continue to be a teacher". This article examines and evaluates the work of the scientist in the field of orthography.

**Keywords:** Rabiga Syzdyk, the Kazakh language, Kazakh orthography, language norms, spelling dictionary

### INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of the study of human history, various definitions have been given to the concept of writing. One of the oldest known definitions of writing is probably the words of the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle. The second part of Peri Hermeneias' work on logic begins with a basic understanding of objects, concepts, and symbols. Before discussing nouns and verbs that can be true or false as part of a sentence, Aristotle discusses how these linguistic concepts relate to the objects and ideas of the material world: "Spoken words are a symbol of the influence and desire of the soul; written words are symbols of spoken words. Just as the letters are not the same for all people, so are the sounds, but just as the things that are the images of these effects are the same, the desires expressed directly through these



representations are the same for all people (1938: 115). Kazakh linguist Alimkhan Zhunusbek indicates that writing consists of the alphabet, symbols and orthography. Here, the scientist defines the alphabet as the phonetic structure of the language, the symbol as the shell of the sound, and the orthographic rules as the national link of the alphabet and the symbol. "Writing reform needs to find a comprehensive solution to these three issues," he said. "Only then will the original national alphabet be formed"(2017:13). The following significant changes in the Kazakh writing occurred during the twentieth century and current century as well:

- The Kazakh national alphabet was created (1912)
- Kazakh writing changed from Arabic graphics to Latin graphics (1929)
- Kazakh writing changed from Latin graphics to Cyrillic graphics (1940)
- From Cyrillic graphics to Latin graphics (2017-2025)

Some believe that the occurrence of the historical events which took place in the last century in the Kazakh script was in line with life requirements. However, at a time when we have become an independent country and have the opportunity to freely study our history, we understand that these changes are the results of a deliberate policy. After the change of the script from Latin to Cyrillic in 1940, the first orthographic dictionary came out in 1941. By orthography of the Kazakh language, we understand the rules of correct spelling. Following the correct writing order or rule is the main indicator of the literacy. And the correct spelling should be under the laws of our language. Only writing based on the rules of language will be considered valid. The orthographic rules of the Kazakh language were first approved in 1923 and 1924 at the spelling conferences of the Kazakh language. At the spelling conference held in Kyzylorda on June 2-4, 1929, due to the adoption of the Latin alphabet, spelling rules based on this alphabet were approved. Then, in 1938, the spelling rules were amended again. This rule also states that the sound symbols *i*, *y* are used instead of the double sounds *yi / iy*, *uu / uu*. The first spelling dictionary was created in 1941 based on this year's rules. Spelling dictionary a dictionary that shows the spelling of norms in a language [1, 7]. By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR of June 5, 1957, changes and additions were made to the basic rules of spelling of the Kazakh language. Following the established rules, in 1963 the spelling dictionary was published. Then, in 1972 and 1978, updated spelling dictionaries were published. On August 25, 1983, major changes and additions were made to the rules of spelling of the Kazakh language, approved in 1957, and their new edition was approved. This rule is the basis of the rules that are still in use today.

Rules of spelling of the Kazakh language (1983) consists of 9 sections: the spelling of letters; the spelling of root words; words written separately; words written together; the spelling of double words; writing suffixes; the spelling of shylau words; use of capital letters; word transfer.

Linguist scholar A. Aldash writes: «The basis of the spelling norm, which is still used in the communicative act of the society, was established in the "Rules of Kazakh orthography" approved in 1983. And this collection of Rules was prepared and published by Academician R. Syzdyk personally by doing a comprehensive analysis and selection of all situations and factors in society and language». Further, we will be focusing on the main editor of these rules Rabiga Syzdyk.

**MAIN PART**

Rabiga Satigalikyzy Syzdyk – Doctor of Philological Sciences (1972), Professor (1989), Honored Scientist of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1989), Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2003). The Kazakh academician conducted in-depth research in various fields of Kazakh linguistics and wrote numerous works. The scientist was a talented real researcher, who paid great attention to the history of the Kazakh language, the power of words, language norms, and the culture of language use. The scientist was a true philologist who studied linguistics and literature as a whole. In 1979, R. Syzdyk was the first Kazakh woman in the field of linguistics to be elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. The academician was a linguist who openly and clearly expressed her voice and opinions in the midst of the hectic social and cultural life, especially on all issues related to language. She is the first scholars who wrote works about Akhmet Baitursynuly, the founder of the Kazakh linguistics. She was born on August 17, 1924, in the village of Oyil, Aktobe region. She came from an educated family. During the repression time, her father Satigali was arrested for being called “an enemy of the people” and had been killed. At that time Rabiga Syzdyk was only the 7th-grade student. She and her siblings had difficult childhood. She always believed that their father was not an enemy of the people he was a victim of injustice. She grew up brave, strong emotionally and always was on the side of justice. She says: “All the virtues I have, such as perseverance, pride, honesty, diligence, all come from my mother” [3]. A famous writer Mukhtar Auevov says: “She is a very smart and cultured young lady. One of the peculiarities of her speech is that she can speak to linguists and writers as well. She has a lot of ideas, and her power of language is enough to spread that idea” [3]. Through these words, we can see the level of her intelligence and personality. Despite her young age, she was well educated. Her language competence was at a high level as well.

**Table-1** Chronology of education and workplace [4]

Year	Event
1940	She graduated from the pedagogical school in Aktobe (Temir)
1947	She graduated from the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute named after Abai (now the Kazakh National Pedagogical University)
1951	She graduated her postgraduate study from the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute named after Abai
1940 – 1994	teacher at school, a teacher at pedagogical school, editor at the publishing house “Mektep” (present “Rauan”), editor-in-chief
1961 – 1967	Head of the Department of History and Dialectology of the Kazakh Language at the Institute of Linguistics named after A. Baitursynuly
1980 – 1994	Head of the Department of Language Culture at the Institute of Linguistics named after A. Baitursynuly
Since 1994	Retired

After she graduated from university it was difficult for her to find a job because of her father's name. She worked as an editor for the journal "Mektep". While working there she noticed that some words have different variations of spelling. That made her think that it should be normalized and everyone should follow one specific spelling rule. That led her to the field of the Kazakh orthography. The scientist made a significant contribution to the problems of language norms, spelling and orthoepy. She participated in the development of the orthographic dictionary of the Kazakh language published in 1960, and since then had worked hard on the publication of all orthographic dictionaries.

### **Rabiga Syzdyk's Main Works On The Kazakh Orthography:**

- "Directory of orthography and punctuation of the Kazakh language" (1959, 1996)
- "Spelling and punctuation" (1996)
- "The determinant of the Kazakh language" (1947, 1959, 1996, 2000, 2018)
- "Language norm and its formation" (2001)
- "Language norm and its formation (codification)" (2014)

Her monograph "Language norm and its formation", published in 2001, is one of the most complex works that provides a theoretical basis for scholars studying the problem of norms. Kaiym Mukametkanov, a scientist and writer, says about her scientific works: "I don't know your other books. Your spelling and punctuation guide is very special. Through this book, you are a teacher to all of us" [3]. Rabiga Syzdyk's works about the Kazakh orthography covers the topics about the principles of Kazakh orthography, orthographic rules, punctuation. She also indicates reasons for the instability of orthographic rules. She writes that in the writing of the Kazakh language four main principles are used:

- morphological (жұмысшы: jumis+shi = jumisshi not jumushshu);
- Phonemic (қашанғы: qashangi not qashanggi);
- Phonetic (самауыр: samauir not samovar);
- Historical and traditional (хабар: habar).

In her work "Language norm and its formation (codification)" (2014) she gives detailed information about the Kazakh orthographic rules. Orthographic rules cover the following issues:

1. Writing of some sounds;
2. Writing root words and affixes;
3. Spelling words together, separately and with a hyphen;
4. Writing shilau and odagay;
5. Use of capital letters;
6. Word transfer.

She also provides some reasons for the instability of orthographic rules: incorrect spelling rules; improper teaching from school; lexicologists do not correctly explain and prove the meaning of words; borrowed words; written together words; political interference;

As times shows it might turn out that some spelling rules are incorrect. In that cases the authors are open to make changes into the rules as well as the spelling dictionaries. The next reason is improper teaching from school. Some teachers may not pay proper attention to the orthographic rules. One more reason is lexicologists do not correctly explain and prove the meaning of words. The author believes that it's up to lexicologists proving correctness of the rules or finding its mistakes. Another reason is borrowed words.



Some linguists believe that it's better to keep the original version of the words while others assure that we need to change them into Kazakh words. Rabiga Syzdyk in one of her last articles says: "the idea of adapting and writing borrowed words following the laws of the Kazakh language should be realized during the transition to the new Latin script" [5]. To write some words together or separately is also one of the main issues. The last not the least reason is political interference. That affects to the instability of orthographic rules as well. One of the founders of the Kazakh linguistics Akhymet Baitursynuly writes: «it makes sense to change the spelling so that it is better than before; there is no point or purpose in changing it to be lower than before» [6]. Rabiga Syzdyk was open to make corrections to the orthographic rules. In one of her last works she writes the following: "There are some misconceptions in our previous spelling. That is, we have recognized the sounds й (y) and у (u) as both voiced and unvoiced. Following the example of the Russian language, we came to the conclusion that the sound й (y) is always subtle and the sound у (u) is always thick. That's why we didn't write the letter и in front of the subtle й (y): би, тиек, киім, биік, имек, ирек, иіс, ине. However, й (y) does not always sound subtle: мый, сый, қый, жый etc. However, the bold form of the sound й (ый) is also marked with the letter и: бидай, диқан, риза, қария, иық, дария, қағида, қиын, сиыр, Сағира, Қалима. Recognizing the sounds й, у as both voiced and unvoiced, the transfer of the sounds ій, ый with a simple і, үу, үу with a simple у sign caused serious difficulties in teaching, in distinguishing morphemes, in the division of words into syllables". By giving some examples, the scientist continues: "Therefore, in spelling the state language of our independent country, we need to show the nature and true essence of the Kazakh language. That is why we should write ый where is thick (мый, мыйық, оқыйды, тасыйды, сый, сыйлау, сыйады, тый, тыйады, тыйылды), and ій where is subtle (жібійді, ерійді, кемійді, тійеді, бійлейді). Similarly, we should write үу where is thick (сүу, сүуық, түуыс, барүу, жүу, жүуық) and үу where is subtle (гүу, гүуледі, келүу, жүрүу)" [7]. Rabiga Syzdyk cared for language so much. She believed that for the people to live, the language must live. She also thought that knowledge of the language is the most important thing to become a true fighter for the loss of nationality. She even gave perfect comparison by saying that the precious food that nourishes the human body is in the mother's milk, and the precious food that nourishes the soul is in the mother's language. The linguist strongly declared that language is a national treasure. It is not an empty treasure, but a rich heritage, the heritage of the people, the heritage of the nation, preserved for centuries. The academician was a linguist who openly and clearly expressed her voice and opinions in the midst of the hectic social and cultural life, especially on all issues related to language. She also spoke about language situation at schools. "A child entering school must speak only his mother tongue. The child should study in primary school only in his native language, not in Russian or English. When learning three languages at once, the child does not have a mother tongue. No poet, writer or artist can come from a person who does not have a native language. Probably scientists, maybe a specialist, maybe even a famous person. But there is no cultural knowledge"[8]. A well-known Kazakh poet Kasym Amanzholov composed a poem to Rabiga Syzdyk. There he writes: "I wish Kazakhs to have many girls like you" [3]. That makes her a person whom the Kazakh girls should look up to. Academician Myrzatay Sergaliuly said: "There is no one among Kazakh scientists, especially among Kazakh women scientists, who has written like Rabiga Galikyzy"[3]. By that we can clearly see that there is no linguist who has reached her level of writing yet in some point.

## CONCLUSION

Rabiga Satigalikyzy Syzdyk – Doctor of Philological Sciences (1972), Professor (1989), Honored Scientist of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1989), Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2003). Academician Rabiga Syzdyk died on July 4, 2020, in Almaty at the age of 96. Rabiga Syzdyk was the author of 27 books and more than 400 articles, including textbooks, dictionaries, scientific monographs, booklets, several edited, supplemented and updated. 9 doctoral and 19 candidate dissertations were defended under the scientific guidance of the scientist. The main scientific works of the scientist are devoted to the history and grammar of the Kazakh language, language culture. She proved that Abai Kunanbayuly's works played an important role in the foundation of Kazakh written literature. She participated in the writing of “Explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language”, “Spelling dictionary of the Kazakh language”, “Dictionary of the Abai language”, and other works. She studied the history of the Kazakh literary language in the 15-19 centuries, the language of the chronicle of K. Zhalayir “Zhami-at-taurikh”, the problems of Kazakh language culture. Her works “Language of Abai's works”, “Syntactic structure of Abai's poems”, “Words speak”, “Word music”, “Basic problems of Kazakh language methods” and others were published. Her name is included in the Golden Book of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In her last work Rabiga Syzdyk mentioned that they have not mentioned in that work the history of orthographic normalization of the Kazakh language, which should be a separate object of scientific research. By that she directs the next generation of linguists. Due to R. Syzdyk's relentless pursuit of science, her works on the study of the Kazakh literary language and the Kazakh linguistics, which comprehensively analyzes the history of their formation, is unique.

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